



Supplement

Some O'Loghlen families in Burren, County Clare, Ireland before 1799

Michael O'Loghlen; Rosemary Gilligan; Edward O'Loghlen

"I have had a good deal less success with the O'Laughlin side" ... Jim O'Brien, 2005.

"Workin' on mysteries without any clues" ... Bob Seger, 1976.

Ó Lochlainn

Emblems - Heraldry - Symbols
(1159 AD - 2011 AD)

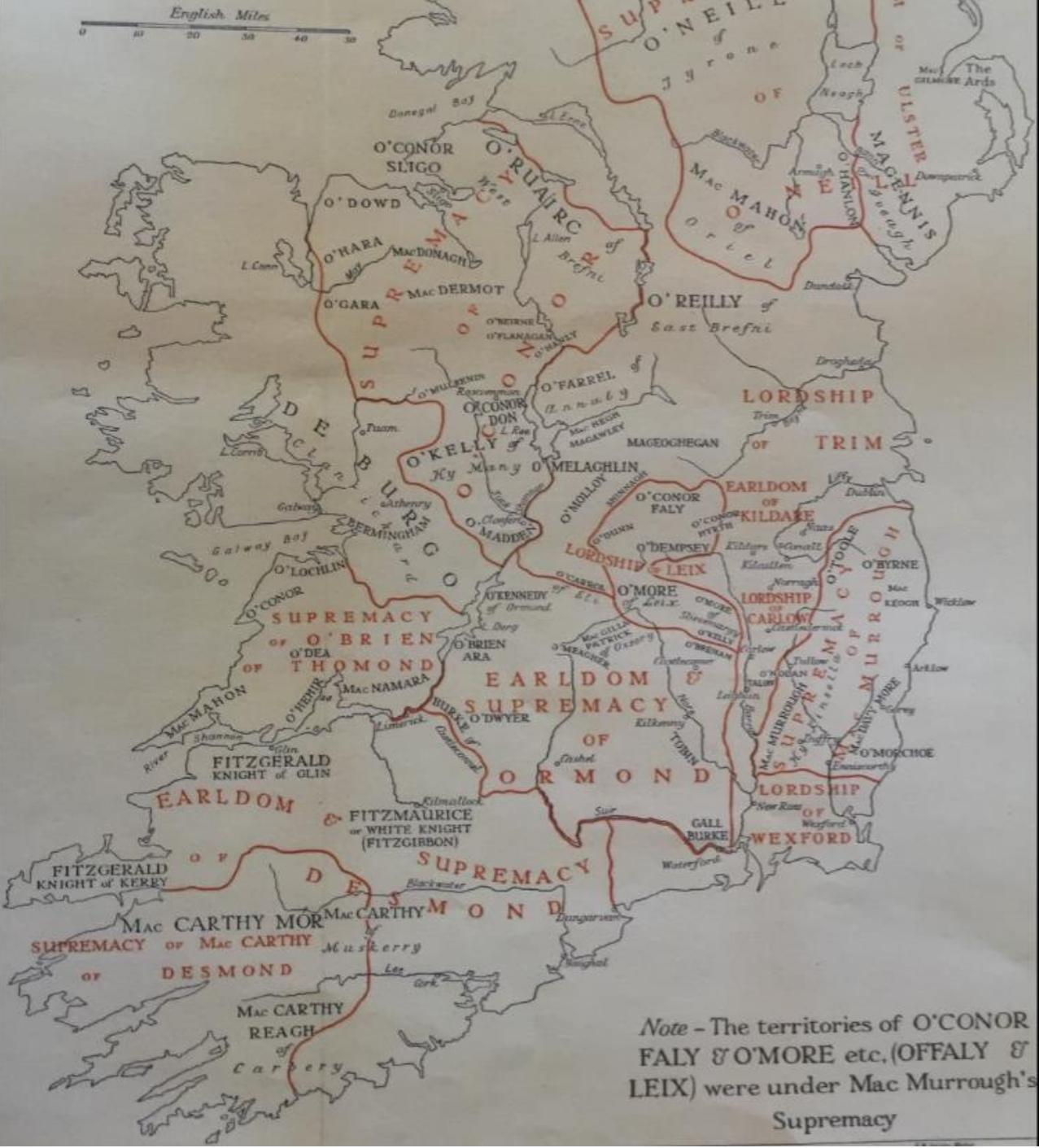


Coat of Arms - 2011

© Muintir Ui Lochlainn

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Map locating the Irish Chiefs & Lords who submitted to RICHARD II IN 1395
Supremacy of O'NEILL, etc. indicated by red border



Map locating the Irish Chiefs and Lords who submitted to Richard II in 1395, published in Richard II in Ireland 1394-5 & submissions (capitulation) of the Irish Chiefs, Oxford at the Clarendon Press, 1927, written by Edmund Curtis, Erasmus Smith's Professor of Modern History in the University of Dublin. Gwynn (1956) notes that Curtis' map is incomplete for Thomond as it takes no account of another document of which Curtis was unaware, cf Appx. 4.

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The Shield and Motto

In 2011, the Shield became the international emblem of Muintir Ui Lochlainn. This emblem was chosen from three options, all researched and devised by Katharine Lochnan of Toronto, Canada, who drew the artwork.

The anchor of oak represents an O'Loghlen symbol. Katharine Lochnan notes that journeys by ship often were seen as allegories of the life journey. Necessarily, the Burren clan associated with the sea.

Anciently, a fruited oak often appears upon many families' coats of arms. Here, the fruited oak alludes to the diaspora of the Clan OLochlainns (maybe you, dear reader). The design incorporates karst limestone paving and gentians, representing the Burren. The oak laden with acorns grows out of the Burren karst. (In the year 833, the Annals of Clonmacnoise record an "abundance of nutts and akornes this year".)

The emblem includes a chieftain adapted from the thirteenth century painted ceiling of the Cistercian Abbey on Clare island.

The colouring is vert (green) and argent (silver-white).

Tom O'Loughlin of Nottingham, England, proposed the motto, De Petra Melle, located on the scroll beneath the Shield. De Petra Melle derives from Psalm 81:16, "I will satisfy you with honey from the rock" (Et de petra melle saturavit eos), evoking life within the Burren landscape. This verse inspired the monks who established Corcomroe Abbey, Bellharbour, during the 13th century.

Historical circumstances



In the very late 1600s and early 1700s, Sir James Terry was the Athlone Herald to James III, then exiled in France. He authorised Arms associated with many Irish families, including O'Loughlin of "Bornie". We reproduce it, with thanks to The British Library (Harley MS 4039). Currently, it represents the earliest depiction of O'Loghlen Arms, known to us, with a motto, In Dea Spec Mea (loosely, In God I trust).

In 1723, Dermot O'Connor edited the first printed and published version of Keating's History of Ireland. It includes a depiction of a coat of arms attributed to the O'Loughlins¹, showing a cabled anchor atop a chieftain's helmet, both surmounting an archer drawing a bow and arrow. If Keating's work included a written description of the arms and bearings, or their origins, we couldn't find either.

In 1727, Andrew MacCurtin completed the manuscript now called the Book of O'Loughlen. At p 32, he included a description of arms and bearings in two short verses that, like the whole of his manuscript, he wrote in the Gaelic language. Presumably, Andrew MacCurtin transcribed these verses from an earlier source.

The first verse begins, Meirge no suaithchiontus Ui Lochluinn. And the second, A a ccampa Ui Lochluinn ba follas a mblathbhrat sroill. At the foot of p 32, probably not in Andrew MacCurtin's handwriting, somebody (perhaps Betham, circa 1838) wrote a note using the formal language of those skilled in heraldry or the description of emblems, saying-

O'Loughlen bearings: Argent. Oak bearing acorns. Supported by a champion armed at all points holding a sword dexter all proper.

The Crest: An anchor (blue); and cable; turned.

The motto: vi vivo et armis.

Some time before 1842 (and perhaps much before 1842), Messrs Hodges and Smith of College Green, Dublin, in their Ms number 208, collected a written version of the arms (or standard) and of the bearings. John O'Donovan shows them towards the end of his piece titled, The Banquet of Dun Na N'Gedh: and the Battle of Magh Rath, in an 1842 publication of the Royal Archaeological Society, at pages 348-350.

O'Donovan mentions that the arms savour of (relatively) modern times from the language and metre of the metrical description, and provides this translation-

"Bearings of O'Loughlin Burren.

In O'Loughlin's camp was visible on a fair satin sheet,
To be at the head of each battle, to defend in battlefield,
An ancient fruit bearing oak, defended by a chieftain justly,
And an anchor blue, with folds of golden cable."

In passing, this seems similar to the verses copied by Andrew MacCurtin in 1727.

The expression "satin sheet" suggests a banner or flag.

Both the arms (or standard) and the bearings taken from Hodges and Smith's collection are reproduced also by Thomas L Cooke in his article, Autumnal Ramblings about New Quay, County Clare, written during 1842/3.

Furthermore, in 1842/3, Thomas L Cooke noticed yet another "family motto": Spes mea et fides tenere anchorane (anchoram) roboris, meaning, My hope, yea faith, lies in holding a strong anchor. For this translation we thank Tom O'Loughlin, Professor of Historical Theology in the University of Birmingham. Tom found a resemblance to the Vulgate form of Hebrews 6:18-9.

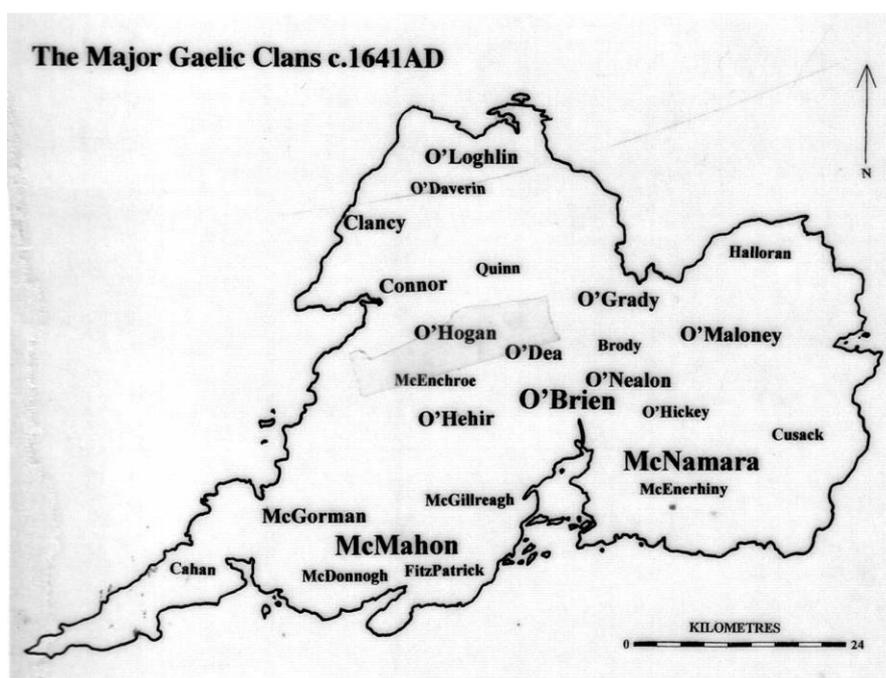
In 1823, following the death of Peter O'Loughlen called the last Prince of Burren, the family tomb and his probable burial place in Corcomroe Abbey shows an anchor, inverted to symbolise death. The emblem's anchor seems adopted in the Armorial bearings recognised and sealed by Sir William Betham, then the Ulster King of Arms and Principal Herald of All Ireland, on 3 July 1838. Granting the application made by the family of the then Master of the Rolls, Sir Michael O'Loughlen (1789- 1842), Betham's record states (in part)-

¹ See Timeline 1723.

“Know ye therefore that the said Ulster King of Arms having examined into the circumstances and inspected Sundry Ancient Historical and Genealogical Manuscripts in the Irish Language as well as in the English in my possession and elsewhere and it appearing therein that the said family of O’Loghlen were dynasts Princes or Lords of the said Territory of Burren and that they used as their Armorial bearings a Man in armour drawing a bow and an Anchor for a crest ... I do by these presents recognise the said Arms and grant ratify confirm and exemplify unto the said Right Honourable Michael O’Loghlen and the descendants of his grandfather the Arms ...”

The recently devised motto differs, of course, from the 1838 motto, Anchora Salutis, belonging to the family of Sir Michael O’Loghlen, died 1842.

We don’t know what ancient documents Sir William Betham examined but perhaps he noticed an English list from 1497, detailing the “Captains of countries in Ireland whereof have been in times past Kings”, which includes the surname O’Loughlin. Or an English list from 1549, giving the “names of the chief Irish of Ireland”, including O’Laghlyn of Boryn.¹



From the cover of Patrick Nugent’s book The Gaelic Clans of Co. Clare and their Territories 1100-1700 AD (2007)

Introduction

This paper builds on and supplements our previous paper, “The O’Loghlen Chiefs in Burren”, written with Margaret Bayles. These two papers, when read together, identify every O’Loghlen (however spelt) **recorded** in Burren, county Clare, Ireland from the year 983 until 1727. The papers do so from such scattered and fragmentary information as remains now available.

We also identify most, though inevitably not all, of the O’Loghlen (however spelt) recorded as living in county Clare or nearby from 1727 until about the year 1800, or sometimes a little later. We hope this will be of some assistance to family researchers.

Along the way, we include a miscellany of information relevant to those former times, and to our researches.

Both papers seek to help the families of O’Loghlen (however spelt) including those who, long ago, left county Clare and settled abroad, achieve a better understanding of their ancestors.

¹ See Luke McLnerney, The Composition of Connacht, an ancillary document (2011).

Section 1

The **ancestral chart**, shown below, reflects our view of the likely succession from father to son. We begin in the year 983, the year when by repute the O'Loghlens separated from the O'Connors.

We think that the ancestral line is reasonably reliable during the many generations that preceded Terence O'Loghlen (living in 1727), going backwards in time to Andadh (or Ana Bacagh), his father Donogh died 1361, and Donagh's father Congalach. **Before that time, we think that none of the genealogies should be regarded as complete.**

We have added supplementary names, including siblings. Even so, the chart shown below during the period from 983 until about 1284 remains both incomplete and susceptible of debate. While a comparison of the various genealogies shows many similarities from one to another, the comparison also reveals that none is identical to another during the period from 983 until perhaps the year 1200. The chart shown below introduces further differences, during the period from 983 to about 1395.

OUR VERSION (Chiefs in bold)	COMMENTS:
Maolseachlainn	Progenitor of Clare O'Connors & O'Loghlens
Lochlainn d.983, son of Maeleachlain from whom O'Loghlens come	AFM, Inisfallen & Ballymote
Amhlaoihb d.1003 son of Lochlainn	Inisfallen & Ballymote
Lochlainn d.1015	Inisfallen & Ballymote
Maolseachlainn	Mac Bruaideadha (Brody) & O'Clery
Ua Lochlainn (not named) d.1016	Inisfallen
Amhlaoihb d.1003	Inisfallen & Ulster
Congalach d.1045 Lord of Corcomroe	AFM, Ulster & Inisfallen
Adhnaigh d.1060 (slain) Lord of Corcomroe	AFM, Inisfallen & Tigernach. Next O'Lochlainn chief not named in any Annals until 1132
Amhlaibh	
Lochlainn son of Amhlaibh d.1132	Tigernach, and cf AFM
Unnamed O'Loghlen , King of Burren died in a battle near Cashel, Co. Tipperary, in 1135	The Law of Tanistry, 1781. This could be above Amhlaibh.
Maolseachlainn , d.1149, son of Amhlaibh, Lord of two Corcomroes.	AFM, Lecan & Ballymote - drowned in the river Corib, cf N O Muraile.
Amhlaoihb son of Maolseachlainn	Ballymote
Conor d1250	Cronnelly – doubtful.
Congalach fl1284 son of Amhlaoihb	Ballymote & Triumphs of Turlough. Mac Bruaideadha in verse 18 of the 1594 poem mentions "Mhuirchiortaigh" as his grandson.
Conor Carrach fl.1267 d.1283 in battle. Probable son of Congalach	Triumphs of Turlough; Inisfallen. Lochlainn son of Conor Carrach d1321 of plague (Gwynn).
Murtough fl.1313 probable grandson of Congalach	Triumphs of Turlough. Led O'Lochlainns in battle after death of Conor Carrach.
Mathgamain fl.1313	Inisfallen. Possible clan leader or battle leader.

Donogh , son of Congalach, Lord of Corcomroe d.1361	AFM; Ballymote; Connacht; Loch Ce; Ulster. Annals of Inisfallen gives paternity in 1313. Donogh may have had a daughter, Mor (Gwynn).
Andadh (Ana Bacagh) , Mathghamhain & Conchubhar sons of above Donogh	Ballymote; Lecan; AFM 1562; 1594 poem.
Melaghlin Cam d.1389; Irial d.1396; Brian ; Donogh fl.1396 d.1405 sons of Andadh, Lord of Corcomroe. See also Rory (1395).	AFM; Annals of Connacht, Ulster, Lecan & Loch Ce. Curtis (1927); Gwynn (1956).
Murchadh fl.1406 son of above Brian.	Made chief in 1406 - Mac Carthaigh's Book. Duald MacFirbis.
Brian son of Murchadh	Mac Firbis. And see AFM 1408.
Bishop Felim fl.1421 son of Mathghamhain	AFM 1434; Canon Leslie. Mathghamhain was a son of Donogh d.1361 (1594 poem, verse 16).
Lord of Burren d.1448 (perhaps Murchadh?)	AFM; 1562
Andadh fl.1480 son of Donogh d.1405	1594 poem
Ruairi bc.1460, fl.1503 and Rossa sons of Andadh;	AFM; 1562. Saibh is daughter of Ana or Rury.
Melaghlin fl.1544, son of Ruairi; Conor fl. 1503; Rossa bc.1485; Lysagh d<1540; Unknown brother:	Patent Rolls, 1544; AFM 1503
Uaithne Mor/Owney d1590 and Melaghlin sons of Melaghlin.	AFM 1562; Fiants 1567; AFM 1584; 1585; 1590
Melaghlin d.1562; Torlogh d.1584; Rossa* fl.1590; Finola ; children of Uaithne Mor.	
Owney son of Melaghlin, son of Uaithne Mor d.1617sp	Inquisition
Melaghlin d.1623; Turlogh Bui d.1598; Brian d.1598; Irial fl.1591 sons of above Rossa*	Inquisition; Torlogh's Petition c1662
Owney Oge , b.1593; Donogh fl.1601 and at least one more unknown son, sons of Melaghlin	Inquisition; Finola O'Brien's poem c1617
Torlogh bc.1615; Donogh ; unknown brother; sons of Owney Oge . Fl 1682.	aka Col. Torlogh
Donogh son of Torlogh d.1714	Book of O'Loghlen 1727
Torlogh son of Donogh fl.1727	Book of O'Loghlen 1727
Peter son of Torlogh d.1823sp; Jane ; Elizabeth	

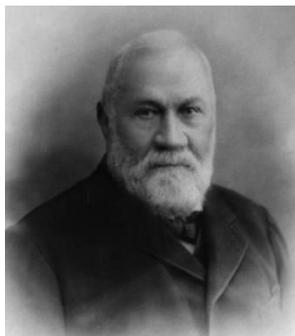
Bold font signifies they were the chief or the O'Loghlen

Annals of the Four Masters abbreviated to AFM

Where we are reasonably certain of the relationship we have inserted 'son of'.

As we did in our previous paper, we refer very often to James Frost's well-known book on the History and Topography of County Clare (1893). Though a secondary source and occasionally inaccurate, Frost is a compendium of much relevant information and, importantly, it is widely available outside Ireland. Frost made an enormous contribution to our family history.

James Frost (1819-1907)¹



James Frost was born in Ballymorris, near Cratloe, in County Clare.² Little seems now known about Frost's early years. His father was William Frost of Ballymorris.³ Bridget Frost, who was the only daughter of the late William Frost of Ballymorris, married Michael Kenny, solicitor of Freagh Castle, Miltown Malbay on 26 November 1853.⁴ Possibly, his younger brother might have been Patrick Frost who in May 1866 married Bedelia Cuffe, sister of Joseph P Cuffe.⁵

Where Frost received his education isn't recorded. He seems not to have obtained a University degree.⁶

James Frost married Bedelia Moran, on or about 23 January 1855. Bedelia died in October 1885 at the Frost residence, 54 George Street, Limerick (now O'Connell Street), and was buried at Cratloe.⁷

He was elected to the Royal Irish Academy in April 1873, citing "Literary and Archaeological Tastes".⁸

From at least 1868, Frost was a Justice of the Peace.⁹ Frost became High Sheriff of County Clare in 1879.

He was also a member of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland. Later in his career, Frost was a Vice-President for Munster of that Society, and its Honorary Local Secretary for South Clare. G U Macnamara was the Hon Local Secretary for North Clare.¹⁰

Likely enough, Frost worked upon his History and Topography of County Clare during some fifteen years before the book was published in 1893.¹¹ In his own book, Frost describes his qualification as MRIA. Before his death, despite rumours to the contrary, we've not seen him described as a Fellow of the RIA.¹² According to Cian O'Carroll-

¹ Photo retrieved by John O'Brien of Drumline, Newmarket on Fergus (Secretary of the Shannon Archaeological and Historical Society) during the 1990s from a solicitor who kept an office across the street from 54 O'Connell Street, Limerick.

² Various sources give conflicting dates for Frost's year of birth. The obituary in *The Clare Journal* of 21 October 1907 suggests 1819. The obituary in *The Clare Champion* of 26 October 1907 suggests he was born in November 1819. Likewise, Frost's tomb in the Bunratty Graveyard suggests 1819. The County Clare Library website suggests 1820. A record kept by the Royal Irish Academy shows Frost's year of birth as 1828. Cian O'Carroll (1979) has 1827, as does an article in *The Clare Champion* of 17 June 1988.

³ Shown as a freeholder on 28 November 1808 in the Index to Freeholders Register of County Clare, 1829.

⁴ *Freeman's Journal*, 30 November 1853. According to Cecil Stacpoole Kenny, *Kenny Family Notes* (1915) National Library of Ireland, Ms 2109 and 2110, Bridget Frost was of Bunkers Hill, Ballymorris.

⁵ "On 2 December 1865 at Cratice Church, by the Rev. M. O'Connor, PP., Clare Abbey, Jespeh (Joseph?) P Cuffe, oldest son of Laurence Cuffe, Esq., of Alma-terrace, Mondston, to Jane O'BRIEN, third daughter of Augustine MORAN, Esq, of Willbrook, county Clare", according to the *Freeman's Journal* 5 December 1865. We think those Morans were linked to the famous oyster beds at Polldoody near Corcomroe, as they also acquired a family vault at Corcomroe abbey – one of the oratory chapels beside the chancel now holds the Moran family vault.

⁶ Some speculate that he attended Trinity College, Dublin but there is no entry for James Frost in *Alumni Dublinenses* (1924). We thank Mr Peter Beirne of the County Clare Library for this reference.

⁷ The *Limerick Chronicle* has a funeral report on 6 October 1885. The chief mourners shown were Mr James Frost JP; Mr T Moran; Mr Matthew Kelly JP; Mr J Cuffe JP; Mr Wm Kenny; Mr W Frost; Mr James Kenny; Mr M J Kenny MP, and Mr W E Frost. According to the report, "The cortège left 54 George Street at one o'clock for the burial ground at Cratloe, where the remains were interred".

⁸ Those who proposed Frost's membership were Samuel Ferguson; Brian O'Looney; Prof William Maunsell Hennessy; William Kirby Sullivan; Samuel Haughton, Rev; Henry Hennessy; and Prof Robert Stawell Ball, according to the Royal Irish Academy records. While in Dublin on that occasion, Frost subscribed to *Joyce, Ancient Irish Music*, volume 1, issue 1 (Dublin, 1873) p 57.

⁹ We've not pursued newspaper reports of cases where Frost acted as a Magistrate.

¹⁰ *Journal of the RSAI*, 1900 and 1902. We've not seen any obituary for Frost in the *Journal of the RSAI*.

¹¹ cf Cian O'Carroll, *A Thomond scholar- James Frost MRIA (1827-1907, The Other Clare*, volume 3, April 1979, p 28; and *James Frost (1827-1907): Historian, Scholar and Public Figure*, in the *Clare Champion*, June 17, 1988.

¹² James Frost "MRIA" is recorded in 1893, 1896, 1900, and 1906.

“When the book was first published, a newspaper reviewer of the time commented that the author in his concern to the accuracy of his draft material, drawn from Irish and British Libraries, had visited each and every parish in County Clare.”¹

As we’ve remarked elsewhere, Frost’s History and Topography of County Clare amounts to an indispensable compendium of historical information. The 1893 book includes materials from the Public Records Office, Dublin that no longer are available, including the many abstracts of Inquisitions which we’ve found so informative and helpful.²

He was a Catholic and, in 1868, James Frost JP, Ballymorris, Co Clare was one of many (including Sir Colman O’Loughlen) who signed the Declaration of the Roman Catholic Laity of Ireland in favour of religious equality.

Frost was associated with the work of the Limerick Union Board of Guardians.³ According to Cian O’Carroll (1979), Frost was Chairman of the Board of Guardians in Limerick at some unspecified time.

Almost the last mention is 1906, when the committee of the Munster-Connacht Exhibition, Limerick, 1906 included James Frost, Esq, MRIA.

Frost’s last work was County of Clare, Irish Local Names Explained, published in Limerick in 1906. Neither Frost’s 1893 book nor his 1906 book contains personal information about the author in a Preface or Foreword. In 1893, Frost’s somewhat incomplete Index doesn’t include “Frost”, though the 1893 book does refer occasionally to various Frosts.⁴

In October 1907, Frost’s death attracted obituaries in two County Clare newspapers, The Clare Journal⁵ and The Clare Champion.⁶ Neither mentions any surviving children. Each gives his age as 87 years⁷ with one suggesting Frost would have attained his 88th birthday in November 1907. According to these obituaries, Frost was a man of many talents and interests. Apart from those previously mentioned, he was a land agent, a practical farmer, a member at one time or another of several public boards, involved in the establishment of the Free Library in Limerick, deeply read in European literature, and knew the classics as he knew the French, Italian and Irish languages.

Frost died in October 1907 at his residence, 54 George Street, Limerick and was buried at the family burial place at Bunratty. He kept a country residence at Ballymorris.⁸ Notably, the mourners listed at his funeral include no brother, sister, son or daughter, but many nephews and cousins. At this time female relatives of the deceased were often not mentioned in newspaper obituaries. Likely, James Frost left no surviving children.⁹

¹ See James Hayes, Reminiscences of an old book lover, in The Irish Book Lover, volume 1, 1910, pp 130-131. Hayes, a local historian, lived at 10 Church Street, Ennis and had known James Frost, Rev J Fahy and Dean White, all of whom published books about Clare’s history in 1893.

² See the review of Frost’s book in the Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, volume 111, 1893, pp 109-110. The review tells us nothing of Frost himself.

³ cf Limerick Chronicle, March 21, 1895.

⁴ e.g. at pp 570; 621; 629.

⁵ Of 21 October 1907.

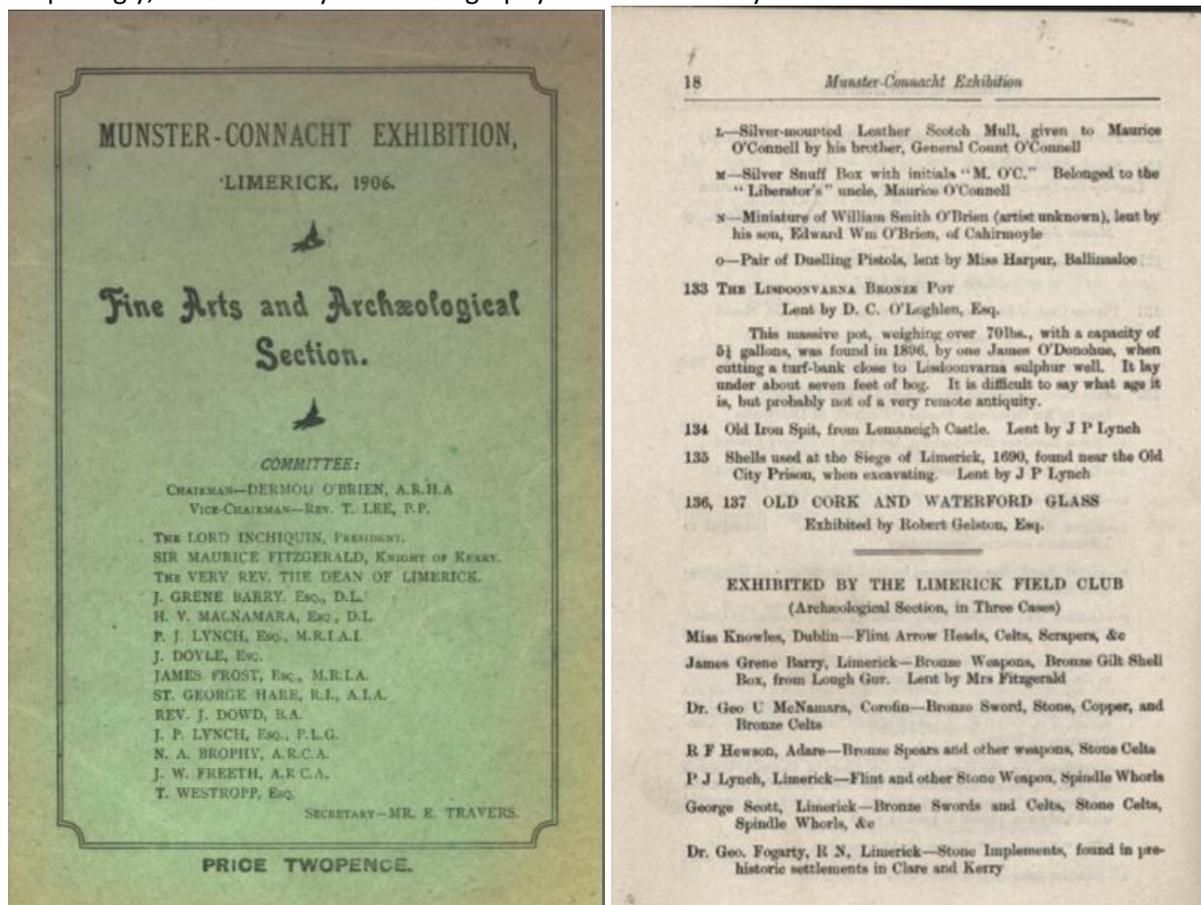
⁶ Of 26 October 1907.

⁷ As does his tomb at Bunratty.

⁸ Limerick Chronicle, funeral report of 19 October 1907. The inscription on the family tombstone shows his parents as William Frost died 1833, aged 52 years and his mother as Hanoria Frost died 1854, aged 62 years. The inscription shows James Frost as the eldest son; and it gives James Frost’s age at death as 87 years. The relevant entry on the Ancestry website shows more, including his Parents: William (1781-1833) and Hanoria Ryan (1792-1854); Grandparents: Thomas Frost (1760-1837) of Rossmanagher House, Sixmilebridge and Margaret McNamara; Great grandparents: Solomon Frost and Anne O’Brien. The inscription is conveniently available under the heading Graveyard Inscriptions: Bunratty Graveyard (County Clare Library, donated material). The family tombstone at Craughan cemetery, Bunratty, claims that James Frost’s wife was named Bridget rather than Bidelia, and that she is buried at Bunratty rather than Cratloe.

⁹ Possibly, a daughter, Anne predeceased him.

Surprisingly, the Dictionary of Irish Biography contains no entry for Frost.



Caitlin Macnamara (1913-1994), a granddaughter of the above H V Macnamara DL, married the poet Dylan Thomas in 1937. Photos of Caitlin are exhibited at the Falls Hotel, established initially by her father, Francis Macnamara during the 1930s. It was formerly Ennistymon House.

D C O'Loughlin lent "The Lisdoonvarna Bronze Pot" to the exhibition in 1906.¹ In 1910, D O'Loughlin, Lisdoonvarna, was a member of the North Munster Archaeological Society, as were Dr. G U Macnamara of Bankyle, Corofin and many others.

¹ Probably Daniel O'Loughlin, grocer of Lisdoonvarna, cf Paul Loughnane "Skirting around the Burren", August 2019 on the clan website olochlainn.files.wordpress.com.

Ancient O’Loughlen Castles. So far as we can tell, the O’Loughlen clan was important within Burren well into the 1500s. Burren wasn’t home to any O’Brien castle, until Newtown castle was built some time c1550-1600. During that general period, various O’Loughlens built several "castles", though most are scarcely deserving of such a grand description. According to a description in 1644¹ “The castles or houses of the nobility consist of four walls, extremely high, thatched with straw; but to tell the truth they are nothing but square towers, without windows, or at least having such small apertures as to give no more light than there is in a prison. They have little furniture and cover the rooms with rushes ...”.²

Many, though not all of their castles, built at some stage before 1570, are identified in Breen's 1570 List of castles in county Clare.³ For present purposes, we notice four, namely, Binroe (in Noughaval); Cahercloggaun (in Kilmoon); Ballymurphy (in Noughaval); and Ballyvaughan (in Drumcreehy). In terms of the Clare landscape, and the difficulties involved in travel in and before 1570, these castles are widely separated. All four bore similar inscriptions, though that's about the limit of our current understanding. We set out those inscriptions, one by one.

Binroe: "Tirrelagh Riogh (upon) Tirrelagh o bryen".

Cahercloggaun: "Tirrelagh o bryen"

Ballymurphy: "melaghlin cam (upon) Tirrelagh o bryen".

Ballyvaughan: "melaghlin cam (upon) Tirrelagh o bryen".

Of those, Melaghlin cam seems to have been an O’Loughlen. The others seem O’Briens.⁴

Incidentally, concerning Ballymurphy, the Inchiquin manuscripts show a lease in 1620, involving "Any ni Brien alias Ny Lochlin, widow of Conor O’Brien and mother of of Teige" O’Brien of Ballymorchoy (Ballymurphy).⁵ We don't know whose daughter she was, but Any (or Aine) O’Loughlen had married Conor O’Brien of Ballyportrea (son of Turlogh son of Donogh O’Brien).⁶

Frost, when dealing with Burren in his chapter 3 (Frost, especially at pp 23- 33) refers to several castles which, he says, were O’Loughlen castles in 1580. These are not accurately stated, and should be approached with caution. By the very early 1600s, so far as we can tell, the various O’Loughlen castles were sold or otherwise lost, with the exceptions of Gragans and Muckinish. Newtown was not an O’Loughlen castle. Newtown castle was built by the O’Briens, perhaps some time during the period between 1550 and 1600.⁷ We mention Newtown in section 29 of our previous paper and in section 23 of this paper, under the subheading Faunarooska. As mentioned there, Faunarooska might have remained an O’Loughlen possession into the 1600s.

¹ M. De La Boullaye Le Gouz’s Tour in Ireland AD 1644, edited by T C Croker; republished in the Clare Journal and Ennis Advertiser, 23 February 1837.

² A description of a palace in England in 1543 -“Firste the Queenes closet at Greenwich was richly hanged with cloth of arras, and well strawed with rushes...” This description of a chamber of a wife of Henry viii – probably Catherine Parr. It would seem rushes were used as flooring in England also.

<https://www.libraryireland.com/articles/MurroughOBrienIrishNation/>.

³ Martin Breen, A list of castles in county Clare, available at the Clare library site www.clarelibrary.ie.

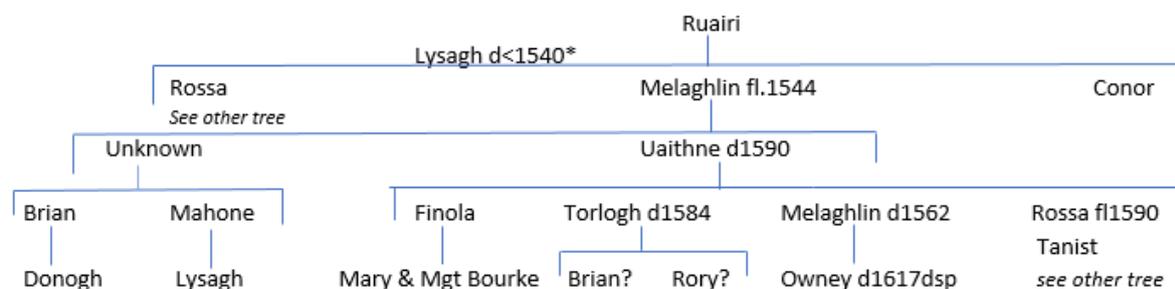
⁴ cf Ainsworth no 966 of 8 October 1606 concerning Tirrelagh Riogh O’Brien.

⁵ Ainsworth no 1016, 16 August 1620. See also Ainsworth nos 1041 of 1628; 1042 of 1629; and 1044 of 1630, where Any’s witness is Maragh or Morough O’Loughlen.

⁶ Turlogh O’Brien died in 1570, leaving a son Conor, who was then of full age. Conor married Miss Any O’Loughlen, and their son Teige O’Brien was born in 1597. Her husband Conor died in 1614. Teige O’Brien exchanged the lands at Ballyportrey for those at Ballymurphy, see Frost p 320.

⁷ Ainsworth no 959, of 1604, contains an early reference to Newtown.

Ruairi (or Rory) son of Andadh (Ana).



*Lysagh: either a brother or son of Ruairi

Our previous paper commenced with Uaithne (or Owney Mor) O'Loghlen, the chief of his time, who died in 1590. In this supplementary paper, we go back to Uaithne's grandfather, Ruairi, a son of Andadh, as our main starting point.¹

On our estimates, Ruairi was born circa 1460. Ruairi receives mention in Frost pp 16 and 34, and posthumously in some Fiants issued during the reign of Elizabeth I, and even in Ainsworth² in connection with Daniel Neylan, Bishop of Kildare. We return to Daniel Neylan a little later, in connection with the family of Rosse son of Ruairi.

By no means all of the O'Loghlen, extant during the 1500s, descended from Ruairi. We identify some who did not or possibly did not. Still others remain unclassified. Having said that, several O'Loghlen extant during the 1500s did descend from Ruairi, and we identify them, as best we can.

Ruairi's father and grandfather appear in The Four Masters though supplemented by various other sources.³ Ruairi's father was Ana⁴, who flourished in 1480. Ruairi's grandfather was named Donogh (Donogh an Cuil⁵, the meaning of which is now obscure but perhaps Donogh of the woods⁶; or the recess; or of a place called Coole Park, Gort⁷ in County Galway according to a possibility suggested by Nollaig O Muraile); or of the pigtail⁸. The appellation "of the woods" may have influenced Hugh MacCurtin's poem, Crann os gach coill craobh Eamhna, written circa 1714, which refers to the tree above the forest. We mentioned this poem in section 28 of our previous paper.

Donogh an Chuil died in 1405. A little later, we will query whether Ruairi may have had a brother or uncle named Lysagh. Ruairi had a brother, probably a younger brother, named Rossa.⁹

Ruairi's three sons. While it's always possible that Ruairi had another son, we have found no evidence of any more than three sons of Ruairi.

¹ Other spellings of Ruairi include Ruari; Ruadhri; and Rudhraighe. Rory is a known spelling when the name became Anglicised. Roger may be another.

² Ainsworth nos 914 and 918 of 1591

³ cf Frost pp 16; 17; 34; and 232. Four Masters 1503; 1562; 1585; and 1590.

⁴ The name Ana probably derived from a predecessor name variously spelt Annadh; Anadach; Andadh, or Adnaigh

⁵ As to his name, sometimes Donogh Cam, sometimes Donogh an Chuil, see further the heading 'Donogh' in section 23, *infra*.

⁶ Possibly, the woods at Ballyallaban, in Burren.

⁷ Possibly, Donogh an Chuil might have been fostered by the O'Shaughnessy family at Coole Park, Gort. Note that Gort is to the east of Ballyvaughan; and cf the reference to the son of O'Shaughnessy in Timeline 1408.

⁸ According to an index of nicknames of the fiants in the Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society 1895.

⁹ Ainsworth no. 902, of 8 September 1584.

Ruairi had a son named Conor. In 1503, Conor was one of those involved in battle with the O'Flahertys.¹ Another account suggests Conor was still living in 1520.² Possibly, Conor may have left a son whom we cannot identify. The evidence remaining from that time is very sparse, almost non-existent.

After Ruairi's death, Melaghlin was the chief of his time, suggesting that Melaghlin was then the oldest surviving son. He died before 1562. Melaghlin certainly left his son and successor, Uaithne, and we dealt with him in our previous paper. Perhaps Melaghlin left at least one other son, whom the evidence does not name. If so, this unknown son was the father of Brian; and of Mahone of Ballyauliff, mentioned a little later in this paper.

In 1544, during the reign of Henry VIII, Melaghlin received a "grant of English liberty" dated 29 September 1544.³ And on 30 September 1544, the Patent Rolls show a general pardon for Melaghlin O'Loghlen of Burren in Thomond Co.; and Owen O'Loghlen of the same, son of the said Melaghlin.

The O'Brien/O'Loghlen deed of 1590/91 (Frost pp 20- 21) strongly suggests that three, and only three, O'Loghlen families were the surviving descendants of Melaghlin, in 1590/91, and that is helpful in determining who was and, importantly, who was not, descended from Melaghlin.

Ruairi left a third son, Rosse. Rosse is well established by the then historical evidence. Rosse left five sons of his own, well established by the then contemporary evidence. We will return to Rosse and his five sons, in more detail.

Melaghlin (fl.1540) son of Ruairi. We further introduce Melaghlin, the chief of his time. We can do so only by reference to relevant documents, and there are two such documents.

At some indeterminate time, probably between about 1530 and not later than 1539, Melaghlin entered into an agreement with Conor O'Brien (then chief of the O'Briens) who died in 1539 (Frost p 638). According to *The Annals of Connacht 1539.2*, Conor O'Brien died in 1539 "after having been king of Thomond for a short time". *The Annals of Loch Ce* record this event but say that Conor O'Brien had been king for "a while". Writing in 1898, George U MacNamara says Conor O'Brien was king of Thomond from 1528 until 1539 (*Pedigree of the O'Bryens of Glencollumbkille, parish of Carron*).

The actual agreement has not survived. Rather, the agreement is evidenced within a later successor deed, which refers to it.

Probably, the agreement echoes a state of affairs that had existed uneasily from time to time during the 1400s, cf Appendix 4, at least during such periods as the O'Loghlen and O'Briens were not at each other's throats, cf the annals of Inisfallen, 1284.4, speaking of the O'Loghlen of Corcomroe who "had acted treacherously towards" an O'Brien chief. In 1576, the O'Brien leadership itself was a divided lot: Writing in 1576, Sir Henry Sydney, Lord Deputy of Ireland, spoke of his meeting in Thomond with a group of "the captains and lords" that included "O'Laghlan" (Uaithne). The group included, also, sundry O'Briens "not one of them friend to another ... yet so near kinsmen as they descended of the one grandfather".⁴ Interestingly, Sir Henry Sydney also remarked that among the people of Thomond, "I could not find one descended of the English race, although that country was once the Lord Clare's of England and most part of it possessed by Englishmen.": *Calendar of the Carew manuscripts*, 27 April 1576.

¹ cf Frost p 232

² Cronnelly at pp 52-53

³ Patent Rolls 35 Henry VIII; Melaghlin paid a fine of £0/13s/6d for the grant.

⁴ The warring between the various O'Brien families went back for centuries, see e.g. the *Miscellaneous Irish Annals*, MCB 1311.

The agreement seems to have been regarded as important or prestigious by the O'Brien leadership, but as less significant by the O'Loghlens who continued to hold sway within Burren at that time.

The later deed, made either on 9 June 1590, or 1591 (depending on what source you consult), was made by three O'Loghlen men who professed themselves as the "posterity" of Melaghlin, or the "survivors" of Melaghlin (again depending upon the source consulted). Those three were Irial son of Rossa; Donogh son of Brian; and Lysagh son of Mahone of Ballyauliff.¹ The two sources differ only in detail, not in substance. But Patrick White in his *History of Clare*, at p 205, suggested that the O'Loghlen signatures may have been forged in 1590/91. We have not found any reference to the 1590/91 deed in the Inchiquin manuscripts, or elsewhere, including O'Donoghue's *Historical Memoirs of the O'Briens*. It was found among the papers of Boetius Clancy, who died in 1598 (Dwyer, 1878, p 554). And a version was preserved by Andrew MacCurtin.

In this later deed, made in 1590/91, probably shortly after and due to Uaithne's death, Melaghlin is said to have been of Ballyvaughan and Binroe. As mentioned earlier, each is the site of a castle, and the inscription for Ballyvaughan mentions a Melaghlin cam (as does Ballmurphy in Noughaval). Melaghlin cam may refer to this Melaghlin. Or, conceivably, Melaghlin cam may refer to Melaghlin cam, treacherously slain in 1389.

Incidentally, we have found two later references to different O'Loghlens nicknamed Melaghlin cam, meaning crooked or bent. They occur in 1577², and in 1641.³ According to Hardiman, "The Irish were profusely liberal of nicknames. Every defect of body or mind, mental or physical, supplied those derisive appellations."⁴ As we see the situation, Ballyvaughan was Melaghlin's principal residence, and Binroe was perhaps his subsidiary residence.

The second document, touching Melaghlin, does not itself survive intact. Rather, it is reported and its effect summarised in an extract from a pleading, in a legal proceeding in the Irish court of Chancery. The proceeding was brought by Melaghlin's grandson, Rossa, as part of Rossa's conflict with Rossa's nephew Owney O'Loghlen, sometime after 1590. Frost p 17 mentions the conflict. We discussed this pleading and its implications in considerable detail, in our previous paper, in section 14.

This second document was made by Melaghlin in 1544 and relates to his disposition of named lands held by Melaghlin in four places, none of which is Ballyvaughan or Binroe. We referred to it in our previous paper. Part of its importance, for present purposes, is that it ties Melaghlin to the year 1544.

¹ The two sources are, Frost p 20-21; and Dwyer, *The diocese of Killaloe* (1878).

² See *Fiants Eliz I*, no 3078 of 1577

³ See Frost p 443

⁴ J D Hardiman, *Ancient Irish Deeds and Writings* (1828) volume 13, *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy*, p 30.

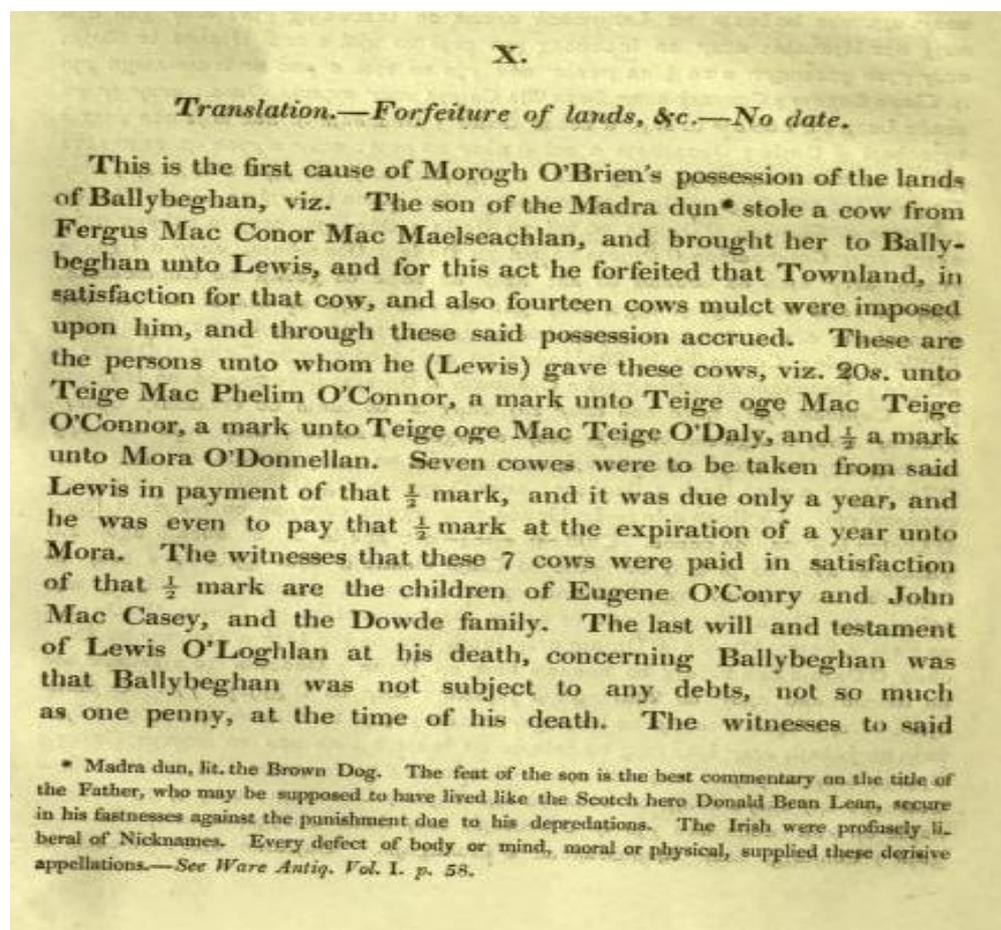
The stolen cow disaster. Into that setting intrudes the ancient document shown (as Document X) within James Hardiman and others, *Ancient Deeds and Writings*, chiefly related to landed property from the twelfth century to the seventeenth century.¹

On the one hand, D Blair Gibson² dates this document to the 1580's. On the other hand, the Clare Library dates it to circa 1540. We're not sure of either date but (if forced to choose one or other date) we would much prefer circa 1540. Though the date is unknown, we will regard the date as circa 1540.³

The circa 1540 document tells of the retribution levied upon a particular O'Loghlen family of Ballyvaughan (and, because the chief was held ultimately responsible for his clan, probably partly also upon the chief), for a misdemeanour and a felony, committed against a different clan. N C MacNamara (1896, in chapter 2) says that "in most cases the penalty of a man's crime did not fall directly on himself but on his family", by which he means the man's extended family or sept. The sanctions, under the then prevailing system of Brehon law, included penalties and deprivation of lands. The retribution was civil in nature, rather than criminal.⁴

So, we go to the document of circa 1540 -J. Hardiman – *Ancient Irish Deeds and Writings*, Doc. X.

<https://archive.org/stream/ancientirishdeed15harduoft#page/32/mode/2up>



¹ (1828) vol 15, The transactions of the Royal Irish Academy.

² From chieftom to State in early Ireland p 231.

³ The Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, vol. 10, (1900) at p 296, also gives a date about 1540.

⁴ Peden (1977) at p 87, accepts that "Irish law did not distinguish between tort and criminal actions, all crimes and suits were punished by payment of fines and honor prices". But Peden places greater emphasis upon the responsibilities and obligations imposed by Brehon law on an individual, rather than the wider clan.

will are these, viz. the Abbot O'Brody, John O'Tierny, Maurice O'Minan and Torlogh Duffe the priest. These are the alienations of Mahon Ballagh unto the children of Maurice O'Brien, viz. Murogh O'Brien was to go to Ballybeghan, and to take it from him again; and Turlogh O'Brien was to go to Ballybeghan, and to permit him (i. e. Murogh) to enter and dress food there,* and take possession of the townland from Turlogh, and to keep same to himself, and that they should have neither right, title nor covenant to said townland, except what they acquired by these entries, against the will of the inhabitants of the same. Further 4 in-calf cows belonging to Mahon were killed by the people of Teige O'Brien in Ballybeghan, the night that Dermot O'Brien came there. Furthermore an ounce of gold and 13 marks mulct taken from O'Loghlan for killing the wife of Mahon Ballagh and their servants, and the value of 15 marks of cattle to be taken from him, by virtue of the covenant entered into between Donat O'Brien and O'Loghlan respecting Ballybeghan. Dermot Oge O'Neallan wrote that contract. More, milch cows and a flock of sheep to be given to Ross O'Loghlan by him in like manner. More, to give 18 litters of swine and 13 goats and a cow in-calf to the children of Donald Mac Gill Christ, Coineabha Mac Gorman and Donald oge O'Tevin.—Furthermore, Mahon Ballagh and Ross Mac Donagh going to Dublin, with Donat O'Brien, when Murogh O'Brien came to obtain a letter under the Lord Justice's hand, for Donogh O'Brien to enter Ballybeghan, as witnessed by the two Mac Namaras and Master Neallan and O'Griffa.—Furthermore, Ross Mac Donagh was grievously

* This appears to have been the old Irish mode of giving possession of lands. In England the ceremony was termed "delivery of seizin," and was generally performed by handing a sod of the earth. In antient times a pair of gloves, a ring, &c. were delivered as a token of possession.

wounded, and his brother taken, and the value of 5 suits of clothes taken from them both, for the sept of Teige O'Brien and for himself. Furthermore to take 7 cows from Terence Mac Calvey, and to erect three crosses of interdiction * in Ballybeghan. The witnesses for these 7 cows are O'Loghlan and John Tierny and the children of Eugene O'Conry and Muircertagh O'Flanagan.—Finally, the coming of Teige O'Brien into Ballybeghan and taking a milch cow worth three marks, and leaving her dead on the way, and 12 sheep and goats remained due of the restitution promised by him to them, and a woman's gown, a shirt and barread, and three groats in money.

Teige O'Brien mentioned in Doc X is perhaps the same person as Teige Boirneach (O'Brien) mentioned in the Annals of the Four Masters 1503.21 who, with others including Conor O'Loghlen, raided West Connaught in 1503; see Timeline 1503, in section 20.

The document holds interests of various kinds, to various historians or commentators. At the moment, our particular interest lies in its description of Ballyvaughan as "Ballybeaghan"¹ and its reference to Lysagh (Lewis; Laois in the original Irish) forfeiting the townland of Ballyvaughan. We have already mentioned the O'Loghlen castle at Ballyvaughan. It was beside the pier but, long ago, the castle was wrecked, probably deliberately, perhaps by an O'Brien or by English troops, some time after 1540.² In circa 1540, such a castle must, one would think, have been owned by the chief. Probably not merely the castle but, also, its surrounding land. In circa 1540, the O'Loghlen chief (the O'Loghlin) was Melaghlin, and he would own it all, according to this line of thought.

How, then, could it be the case that the townland of Ballyvaughan (or even a substantial portion of it) was owned by Lysagh or Lewis? There seems an inconsistency somewhere, here, as to the ownership of Ballyvaughan, and (not for want of trying) we cannot resolve the inconsistency. Perhaps Lysagh was Melaghlin's brother or uncle, and enjoyed a type of co-ownership, or family ownership, of Ballyvaughan with Melaghlin.³

What is clear is that any interest in Ballyvaughan held by Melaghlin circa 1540, was lost to his posterity. Whereas Melaghlin's lands listed in Melaghlin's 1544 deed (Glancolumbkille; Glansleade; Fahee; Dangan) survived and descended, ultimately, to his great great great grandson, Torlogh, in 1641, Melaghlin's interest in Ballyvaughan did not. Nor did Ballyvaughan pass to Melaghlin's son and successor, Uaithne. And neither Ballyvaughan nor Binroe is mentioned in Melaghlin's 1544 deed. It seems likely that not only Lysagh's heir but also Melaghlin lost Ballyvaughan. In 1612, an inquisition found that Thady I Me Morrough O'Brien, when he died in 1584, was seised of the castle, town and lands of Ballyvaughan.⁴ We surmise that Melaghlin's interest in Binroe may have passed to his unknown son, if such a son existed. The fact that in 1542 Henry VIII's pardon extended only to Melaghlin and his son Uaithne suggests that, in 1544, Melaghlin had no other surviving son. Whether or not that be so, Binroe passed to an O'Brien, Tirrelagh Regh, who owned Binroe when he died in 1574.⁵

Whether or not Lysagh was Melaghlin's brother or uncle, Lysagh or Laois O'Loghlen existed, and had died before circa 1540, assuming that date is more or less accurate. His last Will was then available, as Hardiman's document X shows.⁶

Possibly, Lysagh left sons and, possibly, a line of descent may be attributed to him, if sufficient information is found.

In passing, Melaghlin's 1544 deed, if accurately reported, represents the first deed recorded, at least in Clare, showing the disposition of land in a way not in accord with traditional Brehon law but, rather, under English laws of Equity.⁷ The 1540s was a time when the system of "surrender and regrant" of lands was under way, and this factor had introduced the notions associated with land ownership under the English "common law" system.⁸ Perhaps, following the loss of Ballyvaughan, Melaghlin sought to place his lands in a kind of trust, beyond the reach of O'Brien confiscators.

¹ cf Baile-Uí-Beacháin, Frost p 24.

² Possibly the castle at Ballyvaughan might have been destroyed by Sir Henry Sidney's troops c1569. But a Terence O'Brien when he died on 12 July 1584 was seised of "the castle of Ballyveaghan with three quarters", see Ainsworth no 980 of 1611. Whether in 1584 he was seised of the intact old castle at Ballyvaughan, the ruins of the old castle, or perhaps the more recent castle at Newtown, is unknown.

³ Peden (1977) at p 88-90 accepts that property was commonly held by kindred in a form of joint ownership, but rejects the view that a clan held all its lands communally.

⁴ Ainsworth no 982, April 1612.

⁵ Ainsworth no 966 of 8 October 1606, recording an inquisition which included a Donough O'Loughlen as one of the jurors

⁶ According to Patrick Nugent, *The Interface Between the Gaelic Clan System* (2007), at p 91, it was not possible to transfer land by the making of a will until 1634. Unless Brehon law differed, the Will didn't govern the succession to the land at Ballyvaughan. Making a will seems an ancient practice, cf the Annals of Loch Ce in 1171 remarking that someone did not make a will.

⁷ Probably formulated as a "use", not a trust, in accordance with a practice that persisted notwithstanding Henry VIII's Statute of Uses 1535. But the benefit of the "use" may have been cast so as to conform to long accepted customs.

⁸ cf Cunningham (2012), at p 31.

In all this, no matter where you look, wives and daughters go almost entirely unnamed and unrecorded. In the union of Rosse (son of Ruairi) and his unnamed wife, for example, five sons ensued. His daughters go unnoticed, as do almost all other daughters. Even in the 1800s, as Mary Hester has remarked, women were not part of written history.¹

But, before going further, we describe our two sources for this and nearly all of the information about O'Loghlen during the 1500s. Without these two sources, this paper would be barren about Burren.

First source: Fiant Elizabeth I, 1558- 1603. In the course of her long reign, Elizabeth I authorised thousands of Fiant. Technically, a Fiant represents a writ issued to the Irish Chancery for the issue of letters patent. These Fiant record all manner of governmental activities, including appointments to various offices, grants of lands, and so on. For our purposes, the importance of Fiant lies in the almost countless "pardons" granted in Ireland to those who for one reason or another had offended the English. There were granted more than 100,000 such pardons. Obviously, Irishmen resisted the English encroachments upon the Irish lands and customs, and the pardons usually relate to their resistance. Among the pardons, there are only a small number relevant to the O'Loghlen of that period, but they amount to a valuable source.

It seems that a pardon granted to the male head of a household extended to his wife and infant children.

Many of the scribes responsible for the writing of these Fiant show their unfamiliarity with the Irish language and with Irish names, place names, or their translation into English. Other difficulties arose when the original documents, perhaps faded and barely legible were transcribed for calendaring in the 1800s. In the result, it is often difficult to identify the names of those pardoned: there is much room for ambiguity. Often, the Fiant don't show a surname but only the forename of the person's father. Sometimes, the interpretation of the Fiant and their mangled spelling requires an educated guess. But these pardons represent a trove which, with sufficient patience and background knowledge, can unearth much information, identifying not only individual Irish people (overwhelmingly men), but also his father and, in some cases, his grandfather, also. These Fiant are our predominant contemporary source for the period between 1558 and 1603, and also contain information relevant to earlier times.

The difficulties faced by the Fiant's scribes is illustrated by the name Uaithne. How is this pronounced? In English, "Ooney" or "Oot-na" is near enough. No wonder the scribes were at a disadvantage. Uaithne emerges, anglicised, as any of Owney; Ownhe; Owny; Onye; Ony; Owen; or even Wownie; Howny; Awney,

The surname, if given at all, is spelt with many variations including O'Loghlen; O'Loghlin; O'Loghlyne; O'Loghelen; O'Laghlyne; O'Loghlein; m'Loshlyn. Often, we retain the spelling encountered but, otherwise, we use the spelling "O'Loghlen".

When actually written by a family member himself rather than an outsider, the authors of early texts tend to spell their surname "O'Loghlen", as can be seen from Torlogh O'Loghlen's Petition c1663 (Burren); The Marine Volunteer 1766 by Terence O'Loghlen (London); the Will of Colman l'Abbe O'Loghlen 1777 (Galway); the Will of Colman O'Loghlen 1809 (Ennis); and the Digested Abridgment of the Election Laws 1825 by Michael O'Loghlen (Dublin).

The vagaries of spelling are illustrated by Reverend Patrick whose surname is written by others as O'Loghlin (1789); O'Loghlen (1791); and O'Loughlin (1798), see section 19. General Terence (d1843) is another example. His father was O'Loghlen (1766) as were many of his broad Ashkeaton family in Limerick. In Ireland, he too was O'Loghlen (1780), but became spelt O'Loghlin in England, see section 19.

¹ The Other Clare, 2017, at p 34

No matter how spelt, all take their surnames from Lochlainn who died in the year 983.

As for place names, Frost p 267 remarked that the spelling in Inquisitions is so incorrect that it is sometimes impossible to make out the places referred to. The Fiants suffer likewise from improvised spelling. Leaving aside several precursors, no modern English language dictionary existed until 1755. Until then, words were spelt randomly, even haphazardly according to the writer's whim. The confusion was compounded when English scribes attempted to render Irish words into English.

In what follows, unless otherwise indicated, all Fiants were issued during the reign of Elizabeth I, and all represent pardons evidenced by the Fiants. Extracts from these Fiants are annexed, as Appendix 1.

Like many other public records, the original body of Fiants was destroyed in the unfortunate burning of the Public Records Office, within the Four Courts, Dublin, in 1922. Today, however, thanks to remarkable toils occupying many years, the Fiants from the time of Elizabeth I have been mostly reassembled, as appendices to the Report of the deputy Keeper of Public Records. They are readily available online.

Fiants after 1603 for the reigns of James I and Charles I are not currently available online. As will become apparent, our efforts to connect the 1500s O'Loghlens to the 1641 O'Loghlens are rarely fruitful. When the Fiants from the times of James I and Charles I become readily available, it may be possible to bridge some of the gaps.

Second source: the Inchiquin manuscripts: A collection of records formerly belonging to the O'Brien family of Leamanagh and later of Dromoland ranging from the 1500's to the 1800's. These Clare O'Briens are descended from Turlough Donn, who died in 1528, the last Prince of Thomond. The records pertain to lease agreements, estate papers, and some personal papers and are a great source of information, not just for the O'Brien family, but other families as well.

Both sources are available online.

The Inchiquin Papers are held by the National Library of Ireland, Collection List No. 143.
<http://www.irishmanuscripts.ie/digital/The%20Inchiquin%20Manuscripts/>

The Inchiquin Manuscripts, Irish Manuscripts Commission, ed. Ainsworth, 1961.
http://www.nli.ie/pdfs/mss%20lists/143_Inchiquin.pdf

Timeline and genealogies.

Several representations of the "main" line of O'Loghlens were constructed from time to time. Anciently in Ireland, a genealogy (to draw upon remarks made by Luke McNerney) was more than a list of names from a progenitor. It was a record of proprietorship, and asserted the rights of a particular branch of a family to hold land, amongst other things.

The details vary from one source to another. Indeed, the details sometimes conflict. The sources include: -

The Book of Ballymote written circa 1390/91 and the Book of Lecan written shortly afterwards.

The Annals of Inisfallen; Ulster; Clonmacnoise; Loch Ce; Tigernach; Connacht; and of course, the Four Masters.

The Triumphs of Turlough.

A poem, written circa 1594 by Maoilin Og Mac Bruaideadha (Brody), headed, O cheathrar gluaisid Gaoidhil. It was, of course, written in the Irish language and, so far as we're aware, no English translation is readily available. As a companion to the poem, Mac Bruaideadha compiled a genealogy held in the Royal Irish Academy and see Sean O hOgain, *Conntae an Chlair* (1938) at pages 134-5, and also p 92. The paper, *Conntae An Clair* is written entirely in the Irish language and we're not aware of any English language translation. It contains information which might be helpful but, largely, we've not taken such information into account.

The vast work of Duaid Mac Firis (Dubhaltach Mac Fhirbhisigh) written during the mid 1600s, now available in a five-volume edition compiled by Nollaig O Muraile, titled *The Great Book of Irish Genealogies*, published in 2004 by De Burca, Dublin.

The O'Clery book of genealogies compiled in the mid 1600s by one of the Four Masters. It is now available in a lengthy paper edited by Seamus Pender in (1951) volume 18, *Analecta Hibernica*, published by the Irish Manuscripts Commission.

The poems in the *Book of O'Lughlen*, assembled by Andrew MacCurtin in the early 1700s. These were written in the Irish language, and no English translation of the *Book of O'Lughlen* currently exists.

The tree or pedigree written by Andrew MacCurtin in the early 1700s, as part of *The Book of O'Lughlen*.

Roger O'Ferrall's *Linea Antiqua* compiled in the early 1700s. It is in Betham's paper in (1941) *Analecta Hibernica*, edited by Seamus Pender.

The work of John O'Hart, written in several editions during the 1800s, titled *Irish Pedigrees*.

Often enough, these works give names without their corresponding dates. We have attempted to assemble some of the available information as a timeline, in Section 20. When doing so, we have made corrections and adjustments as we think appropriate, and have added comments.

In addition, we draw upon the *Tables of Forfeitures and Distributions*, for Burren, exhibited in Frost, at pp 436- 447; and, occasionally, upon O'Brien and MacNamara pedigrees.

Of course, for the period from about the mid 1500s to the mid 1600s, we have the direct evidence shown in the petition of Torlogh O'Lughlen written in about 1663. Torlogh gives his own ancestry going back several generations. He says he was a son of Owney Oge; son of Melaghlin; son of Rossa; son of Uaithne (died 1590). See Appendix 2 of our previous paper.

We commence with Rosse (son of Ruairi), and proceed to identify his five sons, and such of those sons' own respective sons as are recorded in *Fiants Elizabeth I* (abbreviated to "F") and, occasionally, in *Ainsworth*. To some, the source footnotes will become a boring litany of useless information. Others, however, will see the footnotes differently, as evidence that enables firm but testable conclusions about the identities of many O'Lughlens of Burren, during the 1500s.

Other Speculative trees

We have Torlogh's petition c1663 showing five generations of the family that by the 1500s had established itself as the clan's principal branch. We lack similar evidence for any other family and, in the sections that follow, the trees we depict during the 1500s and 1600s are necessarily somewhat speculative.

Section 2: Family of Rosse son of Ruairi.

Rosse, son of Ruairi. We estimate that Rosse was born about 1485. In 1591, well after his death, Rosse is described as of Ballyheigh.¹ Probably, we think, Ballyheigh is the modern townland of Ballyhehan in Oughtmama. In those days, it was in Abbey parish, and contained an O'Loghlen castle (Frost p 23).

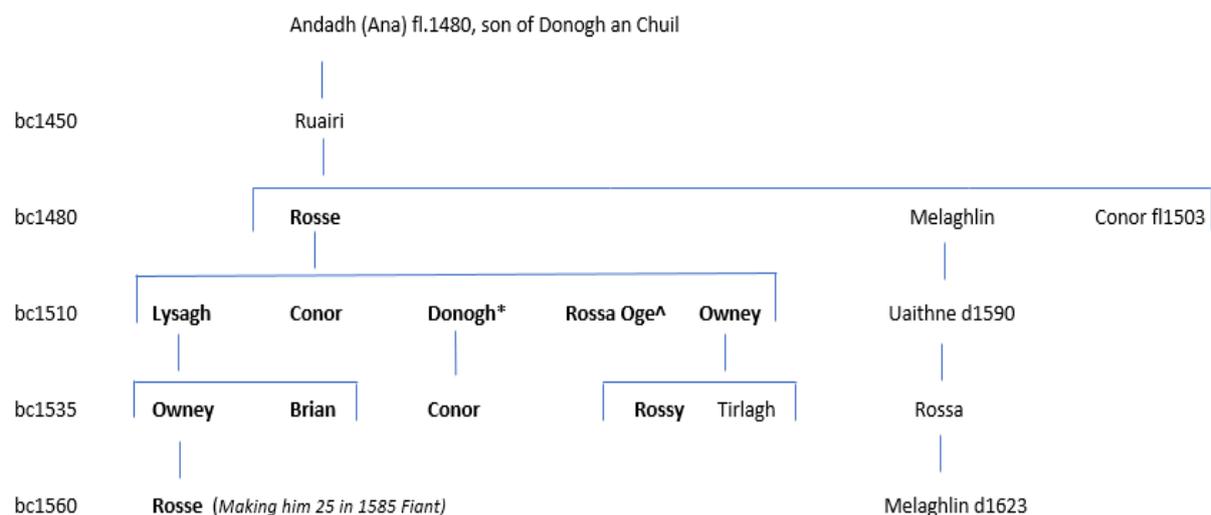
Ballyhehan is located a short distance from the castle in Turlough townland in Oughtmama, which was the subsidiary residence of the O'Loghlen Tanist. Later, all of Rosse's five sons were of Turlough townland. D Blair Gibson (2012)² mistakenly assumed that these were the five sons of Rossa the Tanist.

Possibly, Rosse son of Ruairi is the person named in the stolen cow episode in circa 1540.

Conor son of Rosse son of Ruairi. In 1585, Conor is recorded as Conoghor m'Rossy M'Rorie. This shows that Rory begat Rosse, and Rosse begat Conor. Similar details are recorded for Conor's brothers, in one record or another. Conor abided in Turlough townland and is recorded there in 1585 and 1591.³ No son of Conor is known.

Donogh son of Rosse son of Ruairi. Donogh seems to have lived at Turlough in Oughtmama until about 1577 or 1585. Probably, he left his brothers (who mostly lived in Turlough) and moved to Cahercloggaun in Kilmoon. He is not included among the O'Loghlen of Turlough who were still of Turlough on 15 September 1591 and took part in a dispute with Daniel Neylan about Turlough castle.⁴ Donogh had a son, Conoghor (Conor), recorded at Tarlagh in 1585.⁵

Turlagh Castle O'Loghlen (shown in bold)



*of Turlagh in 1585, later moved to Cahircloggan

^ also of Mockens (Muckinish) in 1585

¹ Ainsworth 918 of 1591

² From Chiefdom to State in Early Ireland, at p 244

³ F 4723 of 1585; Ainsworth 918 of 1591

⁴ F 3077 of 1577; F 4723, and 4753 of 1585; Ainsworth 914 of 1591

⁵ F 4723 of 1585

Leyseaghe son of Rosse (son of Ruairi). Leyseaghe was of Turlough in Oughtmama in 1585. He is recorded in 1585, 1591, and 1617.¹ Leyseaghe had a son, Ony (Owney), recorded in 1591.²

Onye (Owney) son of Rosse son of Ruairi. He is recorded in 1585, and was of Turlough in Oughtmama in 1590 and 1591.³ Onye (Owney) had a son, Rossy, recorded at Tarlagh in 1585.⁴ And also a second son Tirlagh recorded at Mockenes in 1585 along with Rossa oge. Perhaps successive generations were fostered at Muckinish. At that time (1585) it isn't known who exactly was of Muckinish. It will be recalled that, in the previous year, Torlogh son of Uaithne the chief was captured at Muckinish, before he was executed in Ennis.⁵

Rossa oge son of Rosse. Probably during his father's lifetime and for some time afterwards, he was called Rossa oge (Rossa junior), to distinguish him from his father, but in later times he may simply have been called Rossa or Rosse. He seems recorded in 1585, 1591, and 1617.⁶ We are unsure whether he is mentioned in the disposition of Owney's estate in 1617, or whether (more likely) another Ross (Ross son of Torlogh buidhe) is intended.

Rossa oge is sometimes of Turlough in Oughtmama, sometimes of Muckinish, raising a possibility that he may have been fostered out to Muckinish as a boy, and afterwards retained an association with Muckinish. In those times, the fosterage of children was a well-accepted custom, and was regulated by detailed Brehon laws, cf Laurence Ginnell, *The Brehon Laws* (1894). A fostered child might come to regard the foster family as very important in his or her life, and retain an enduring association with the foster parents. No son of Rossa oge is known.

With 1603 looming, we have found only one great grandson of Rosse son of Ruairi. He is Rosse son of Owney son of Lysagh, recorded at Turlagh in 1591 (F 5687 of 1591). It is plain that, in the main, the family of Rosse son of Ruairi congregated at Turlogh in Oughtmama during the 1500s.

Daniel Neylan was the Protestant bishop of Kildare from 1583 (Frost p 277). While he was the Protestant bishop of Kildare, and presumably beforehand as well, Daniel Neylan amassed a large number of properties in several baronies, including "the barony of Greggans" (Burren).⁷ Within Burren, two of those properties (Turlogh in Oughtmama, and Booltiabrack which we have not located) are relevant to the family of Rosse son of Ruairi. William Neylan (still then a minor) held "the castle, village and quarter of Turlogh" in 1639.⁸ This followed the death in 1639 of his father, who was then married to Maire Rua Mac Mahon, later Maire Rua O'Brien wife of Conor O'Brien.

At some time much earlier than 1591, "Rossa Mc Rorie of Ballyheigh, Co Clare, gentleman", had conveyed "to Daniel Neylon, Bishop of Kildare, of the moieties of the half 'sessyes' called Kepagona and Bualytinbracca in Co. Clare, to hold of the chief lords of the fee".⁹ Bualytinbracca seems later described as Booltiabrack. Bualytinbracca is spelled in various ways in later documents referring to Neylan lands. Boeltebracky in Inchiquin no 1321 of 1617; Boeltobrackie in Inchiquin no 345 of 3 May 1639; Banultibracke in Inchiquin no 1340 of 17 May 1656. This may refer to a single dwelling rather than a townland. Perhaps those names should each be understood as Bualtighbreaca, referring to a speckled house located in the hills. Such a dwelling, called a Booley, housed a person who, during the summer months, tended the cattle taken there to graze upon the elevated Summer pasture land.

¹ F 4723 of 1585; Ainsworth 914 of 1591; Ainsworth 1003 of 1617

² Ainsworth 918 of 1591

³ F 4723 of 1585; Ainsworth 908 of 1590 and Ainsworth 914 of 1591, at p 286

⁴ F 4723 of 1585

⁵ cf Frost pp 17 and 247. But other information has that Torlogh as of Glencolmille and Glansleade

⁶ F 4723 of 1585; Ainsworth nos 914 and 918 of 1591; Ainsworth 1003 of 1617

⁷ cf Frost p 277; Ainsworth nos 917 and 918 of 1591; and 1003 of 1617

⁸ Ainsworth no. 1060, 1639, Order of the Court of Wards.

⁹ Ainsworth no. 918 of 1591

The witnesses to the delivery of the deed and the livery of seisin included Ony son of Lysagh, and Rossa oge son of Rossa son of Rory. Presumably, they witnessed the interpretation and declaration of the deed in March 1591, rather than the much earlier conveyance.

Next, in September 1591, the Inchiquin manuscripts¹ contain an Agreement between Daniell (Neylan), Bishop of Kildare, and Conor son of Rossa; and his brothers Rossa oge son of Rossa, Leyseaghe son of Rossa, and Onye son of Rossa son of Rorye "all of Twrrlaghe, Co Clare, to submit their dispute about the castle and lands of Twrrlaghe" to an arbitration, "to be made at Mackynys in Boren". By 1591, the other son of Rossa son of Ruairi (Donogh) was no longer at Turlogh in Oughtmama, but had moved to Cahercloggaun. He did not join his brothers in the dispute about Turlogh castle. The arbitration seems to have upheld Daniel Neylan's claim about the castle at Turlogh, which seems included among his properties upon Daniel Neylan's death in 1603 (Frost p 277). Upon his death in 1603, Daniel Neylan's son and heir was William Neylan, then aged 13 years. In turn, William Neylan died, in 1617, leaving his son and heir Daniel, then aged three years. Upon his death, Leagh son of Rossy and Rossy oge son of Rossy claimed from William Neylan's estate "a solar in the castle of Turlogh, a room there called 'the carpenters chambre', and a cartron called 'Leaghcarrowmur Neclony' ".² The various records of this saga, together with several Fiants from the reign of Elizabeth I, have been crucial in identifying and tracing Rosse son of Ruairi and his five sons. Frost p 277 mentions that a son of Daniel Neylan was owner, in 1641, of many denominations in Burren and Corcomroe.

Fiants issued during the reign of Elizabeth I end with her death in 1603. Afterwards, Fiants during the reigns of James I and Charles I continued but they're not readily accessible. We have not consulted any Fiants after 1603. They are available in the National Archives and may well yield more information, especially if widespread pardons continued after 1603.

We lack direct evidence linking those descendants of Rosse son of Ruairi to the O'Loghlens of 1641. We must resort to circumstantial evidence, including similarities of localities, the tendency for close relatives to cluster, and also the tendency to name an oldest son after his paternal grandfather and other sons after close relatives. While such circumstances do amount to a guide, it is by no means a sure guide. We use such an approach wherever we can but, in this instance, the information seems insufficient.

Locality leads us to the O'Loghlens of Oughtmama and Abbey in 1641 (Frost pp 436-7). But few are known. They are-

Torlogh Mor; and Owen son of Lysagh, clustered at Ballyvelaghan in Abbey.

Rory son of Rossa; Owney son of Lysagh; and Conor Mael, clustered at Deelin in Oughtmama.

There must have been other O'Loghlens in Oughtmama, at least, but they remain unknown because several of the townlands in both Abbey and Oughtmama have been omitted in the Book of Forfeitures and Distributions.³

¹ Ainsworth no. 914 of 1591

² Ainsworth no. 1003 of 1617

³ Frost p 437

Section 3: Family of Melaghlín son of Ruairi.

We have referred to Melaghlín, who "flourished" circa 1540. Melaghlín was born during the late 1400s, perhaps around about 1480, and died some time between 1544 and 1562. He left at least one and perhaps two sons.

Melaghlín's son and heir was, of course, Uaithne, who was born c1510.¹ There is no need to rehearse all that we have said about him in our previous paper. Uaithne was the chief by 1562 (Frost p 193). He held lands at Coskeam in Carran; Eanaghe in Kilcorney; Balliallaban in Rathborney; Ballymongaun in Kilnamona; Dangan in Drumcreehy. This Uaithne died in 1590.

Uaithne had at least a couple of wives. One was Margaret O'Brien, daughter of Conor O'Brien King of Thomond (d.1539)² and probably Annabelle Bourke. Margaret had been previously married to Feargananam O'Carroll of Ely, and perhaps after a divorce from Uaithne, married a Bourke. Uaithne had at least these four children-

(i) **Melaghlín**, killed at Limerick in 1562.³ Melaghlín left a son Owney.⁴ Owney is recorded in 1585, 1601, 1615 and died in 1617, leaving no son.⁵ Presumably, this is the "Owney Mc Loughlin of Glancollumkelly" who was a juror involved in Pleas held at Ennis in 1596.⁶ John O'Hart's Irish Pedigrees may have erred by asserting that Owney's wife Finola O'Brien descended from Donogh O'Brien, third son of Murrough the first Earl of Thomond.⁷ When he died in 1617, Owney was the current chief and had been the chief for at least several years, and perhaps since 1594 or a few years later.

In 1617, Owney's estate included lands at Muckinish; Glancolumbkille; Fahybeg and Fahymore; Slievecarrin; Barrenfermallagh; Dangan; Balliallaban; Errinagh; Coskeame; Faneygalvan; Mogouhy; and Cloonstuhine. We've referred to this Owney and his lands in our previous paper.⁸ But during his period as chief of the clan, Owney so heavily encumbered several lands with financial pledges to Sir Valentine Blake (died 1634) that, after Owney's death in 1617, his successor (Melaghlín, died 1623) was unable to repay the debts and, thus, became obliged to transfer the castles and lands of Muckinish, Glencolumbkille, Fahybeg and Fahymore to Sir Valentine Blake of Galway.

(ii) **Torlogh**, recorded in 1567, and then in 1577 at Glancolmkill in Carran.⁹ Torlogh was captured at Muckinish, and executed in Ennis in 1584 (Frost pp 17 and 247). He may have left none, one, or both of two sons-

perhaps Brian – "Bryan m'Tirelagh de Ballyvorney";¹⁰ and Rory.¹¹

Torlogh is probably the Tirrelagh, shown as attainted, named as the former owner of Glansleade in 1595, after his death.¹²

¹ We don't know who was Uaithne's mother. Perhaps there's a clue in the details of the Composition of Connacht as recorded by Philip Dwyer (1878) at p 545, which possibly might suggest that Uaithne's mother was an O'Brien; this is just a guess.

² Darryl Landy, The Peerage (thepeerage.com) citing Burke's Peerage 107th edition, volume 2, Delaware, 2003, at p 2036.

³ AFM, and Frost p 34

⁴ cf a poem written circa 1594, written by Maoilin Oge Mac Bruaideadha (Brody), headed, O cheathrar gluaisid Gaoidhil.

⁵ Four Masters. Frost pp 17; 34; 307. Rossa's Chancery pleadings after 1589. Calendar of Patent Rolls, James I, p 301a (1615). Fiants 4723 (alternatively, 4753); 6562.

⁶ Ainsworth no 930, 1596

⁷ See section 15.

⁸ Section 14 and Appendix 5.

⁹ F 3087 of 1577

¹⁰ By possible implication from F 4753 of 1585; F 5933 of 1595; Inchiquin manuscripts 1612, and cf the minutes of evidence taken before the committee for privileges to whom was referred the petition of the right honourable Lucius, baron of Inchiquin (House of Lords, July 1861), at p 9.

¹¹ By implication from F 3087 of 1577, and F 4584 of 1584.

¹² F 5933 of 1595) He is recorded at Glencolumbkille in 1577.

(iii) **Fenola**, Uaithne's daughter. (Frost p 307) Her daughters were co- heiresses (trustees) of the estate of Owney, died 1617 (Frost p 307). Fenola's married surname was Bourke. Though we've found no confirmatory evidence, one of the genealogists suggests she married Sir Richard Bourke of Derrymaclaughna, Co. Galway but others give Sir John Bourke of same.¹

(iv) **Rossa**, recorded in 1567, 1569, 1570/71, 1585, circa 1590. In 1569, and in 1570/71, Rossa was of Glencolmkillie.² We referred to Rossa in section 14 of our previous paper.

Rossa may have had more than one wife. We know of Margaret O'Brien, daughter of Murrough, who had been married previously. Margaret was still living in 1616. His marriages produced at least five sons-

Melaghlin, son of Rossa, who became the chief, and died in 1623 (Frost p 308). His estate included lands at Gragans; Glansleade; Tonarussa; Oghterlane; Dangan; Cregavockoge; and Gortanlivaun. He is recorded at Glansleade in 1601.³ Presumably, this Melaghlin was the "Mullaghlin O'Loghlin of Glansteed" who was the attorney for livery of seisin in a 1604 mortgage.⁴ Melaghlin's successor was his son Owney Oge, born in 1593. Melaghlin may have left two other sons, Rory Reagh of Dromore (Rory Reagh mc Mlaghlen), yeoman, who leased land at Dromore in 1624.⁵ ; and perhaps Donogh.⁶

* Brian, slain in 1598.⁷ Whether or not Brian left any son is unknown, but there seems plenty of scope for a son of this Brian.

* Torlogh bui or buidhe, slain in 1598.⁸ Whether or not this Torlogh left any son is not known with certainty. More likely than not, Torlogh buidhe (rather than Tirrelagh executed at Ennis in 1584) left a son Ross.

Torlogh Buidhe's son, Ross, is shown as a beneficiary of the estate of Owney O'Loghlin who died in 1617 (Frost p 307). We think that this Ross is identical to the Ross of Fahee who engaged in warlike activities in 1641 (Frost pp 356; 369). We think that Ross was then at Fahee in his capacity as one of the heirs of Owney, listed as proprietors of Fahee in 1641. (Frost p 438). Section 15 includes an O'Brien genealogy which indicates that Ross of Fahee married Aine O'Brien.

* Irial, who was a signatory to the O'Brien/ O'Loghlin deed of 1590/91 (Frost p 20). Whether or not this Irial left any son is unknown. The name Irial goes back in history: Fiant Eliz I, 4761 of 1585, shows "in the barony of Gragans, otherwise Borren" a sleight (Sliocht, i.e. descendants of) Iryell. And, as noticed elsewhere, Ruairi's grandfather (Donogh an Chuil) had a brother named Irial, after whom sliocht Iryell was possibly named.

* Donogh, recorded at Glancolumbkille in Carran with his father, in 1584/85, and probably then a young man.⁹ Donogh is next recorded as Donogh son of Rossa at Mogouhy in Carran in 1602.¹⁰ Donogh was a beneficiary in 1617 of Owney's estate (Frost p 307).

As mentioned earlier, Melaghlin (fl.1540) may have left an unknown son. If so, this unknown son was the father of two of Melaghlin's grandsons, Brian; and Mahone of Ballyauliff.

¹ John Lodge and Chevalier O'Gorman show Sir John. The Peerage gives Sir Richard.

² F 1317 of 1569; F 1640 of 1570/71; F 4584 of 1584/85, where, as the incumbent Tanist, he should be expected to live. D Blair Gibson, From Chieftdom to State in early Ireland, at p 238; the Tanist's subsidiary residence was Tarlagh in Oughtmama.

³ F 6562.

⁴ Ainsworth no. 959, 4 February 1604, mortgage by Sir Therralagh O'Brien of Inisdymon, Kt, to William Lynch Fitz Peeter of Galway, merchant.

⁵ Ainsworth nos. 1012 of 1620; 1025 of 1624; 1029; and cf Fiant 6582 of 1601.

⁶ cf Ainsworth no 951 of 5 March 1601, but the link is slender.

⁷ Four Masters

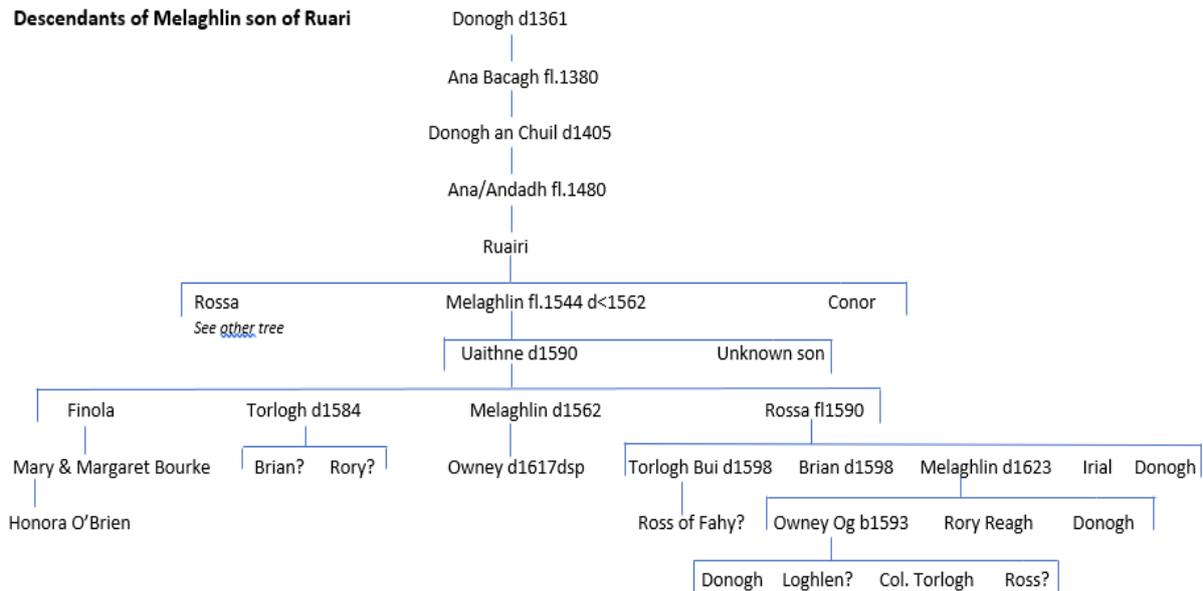
⁸ Four Masters

⁹ F 4584 of 1584/85

¹⁰ F 6617 of 1602. Then in 1611: Ainsworth 980 of 1611.

In turn, Brian was the father of Donogh; and Mahone of Ballyauliff was the father of Lysagh. Those boys agreed to the supposed O'Brien/ O'Loghlen deed of 1590/91, as did Irial son of Rossa. This Donogh may be the Donogh O'Loughlen who, in 1606, was a member of the jury which made findings about Binroe.¹

Descendants of Melaghlin son of Ruairi



Honora O'Brien married Col. Torlogh, her 2nd cousin 1X removed.

Section 4: Family of Conor son of Ruairi.

If Conor left any son, he seems named Morriertagh. In 1577, a Morriertagh appears as son of Conor son of Rory of Lyssnynenly (cf Lisnalougherny in circa 1350, Frost p 7).² A Morriertagh or Murtagh or Murrough seems missing in the ancestry, and this makes a little more likely the connection.³ But it's by no means clear that the Morriertagh shown in Fiant 3077 of 1577 is an O'Loghlen rather than of the MacGilladuffe family which is also possible.

The names Conor and Morriertagh predict later members of this family, some having similar names. The same Fiant of 1577 records Rory oge M'Egilleduff of Lissynenleny. He seems probably of the MacGilladuffe family.⁴

¹ Ainsworth no 966 of 8 October 1606.

² F 3077 of 1577

³ cf Morrough father of a Rossa, mentioned in section 7, subpara 5

⁴ M'Egilleduff derives from mac giolla dubh, meaning son of the black follower or servant.

Section 5: Family of Rossa son of Ana.

Rossa was a brother of Ruairi, probably a younger brother.

Rossa son of Ana had at least two sons. They were Donogh and Rory.

Donogh left a son, Brian.

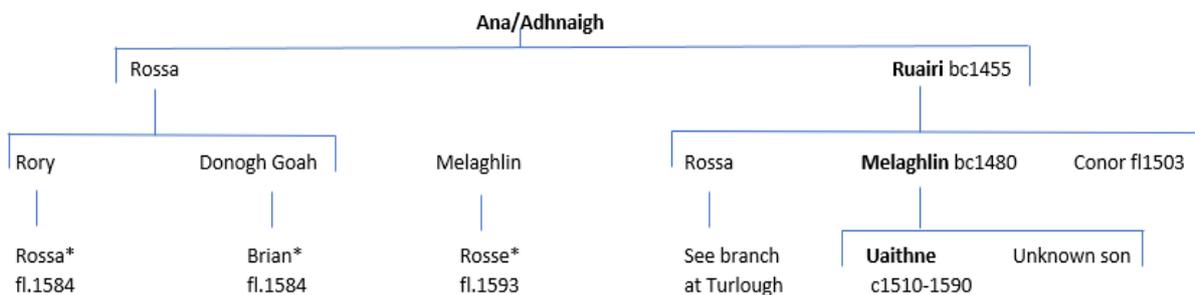
Rory left a son, Rossa.

In 1584, Brian and Rossa may represent the only surviving male "posterity" of Rossa son of Ana.

Alternatively, Brian and Rossa may represent the surviving male heirs of Rossa son of Ana, leaving room in 1584 for other surviving male grandchildren of Rossa son of Ana. The available information allows either of those views.

All of this information stems from a transaction in 1584, involving the conveyance of the castle and lands of Ballyheaghan to an O'Brien.¹ The transaction names them all, their fathers, grandfather and great grandfather, presumably to show their title to the castle and lands of Ballyheaghan, and to identify the men who in 1584 were the heirs to the castle. In Ainsworth the great grandfather is called Awlie which we take to be Ana/Adhnaigh. Bryan son of Donogh of Ballyheghan, and Rosse son of Rory of Ballyheghan, are also shown in F 4584 of 1585.

Family of Sons of Ana



*Rossa, Brian & Rosse at Ballyheghan

We think that this tree is incomplete. In 1590, F 5435 shows a pardon to Rosse M'Mellaghlin of Balleihaghan, Co. Clare. Likewise, in 1593, F 5808 shows Rosse m'Mellaghlen of Ballyhichane. These two seem the same person. Probably, the place meant is Ballyheghan, in Oughtmama.

Probably, this Melaghlin descended from Ana. Probably, though we cannot be sure, he didn't descend from Rossa son of Rory son of Ana; or from Melaghlin son of Rory son of Ana. Beyond that, the evidence (available to us) is insufficient to allow any more than a guess. He may be a son (or grandson) of Rossa son of Ana. Or he might descend from an unknown son of Ana.

We considered whether Rosse son of Melaghlin might be a son of Melaghlin killed at Limerick, in 1562. On balance, we think not. If he were, we would not have expected Melaghlin (died 1623) to be the chief, following the death of Owney in 1617.

¹ Ainsworth no. 902, of 8 September 1584.

Section 6: Family of Lysagh, possible brother or uncle of Melaghlin.

Lysagh will be recalled from the stolen cow episode in circa 1540, in Ballyvaughan. At that time, Lysagh had died, and his will (not now available) is mentioned in the record of the events. No son of Lysagh was named.

The name Lysagh (or Laois) predicts a later family member having the same name. Among the O'Loghens of the 1500s, we do have a Lysagh who doesn't seem to fit within any of the relatively few families identified and, thus, might stem from the pre-1540 Lysagh.

In 1591, a pardon was granted to Lisagh m'Donogh M'Lisaigh of Cnockancowskore, Co. Clare.¹ That place may refer either to Knockauns (in Killonaghan) or Knockans (in Carran). Since this Lysagh can't be included elsewhere, we'll attribute him, his father Donogh, and his grandfather Lisaigh, to Lysagh's line. Knockauns seems recorded as Cnockneshiagh in 1629.²

Section 7: O'Loghens of Cahercloggaun, in Kilmoon.

The relatively few O'Loghens shown in the Fiants from the reign of Elizabeth I (1558-1603) as of Cahercloggaun, seem not to descend from Ruairi. Furthermore, in 1641, Torlogh inherited no land in Kilmoon, a factor which tends to support the independence or separation of the O'Loghens of Kilmoon.

In and before 1570, a castle was located at Cahercloggaun, 2 miles east of Lisdoonvarna.³ The castle bore the inscription, "Tirrelagh o bryen", which may refer to a Tirrelagh O'Brien. At some stage, it seems to have been an O'Loghlen castle.⁴ T J Westropp describes the castle in his paper.⁵ See also T J Westropp's earlier paper, Ancient remains near Lisdoonvarna (1906) volume 3, Journal of the Limerick Field Club, describing the traces, and mentioning a local legend rendering Cahercloggaun as the "fort of the silver bell", possibly an appurtenance of the church in the valley below.

Geographically, Cahercloggaun in Kilmoon is somewhat isolated from the O'Loghens who descended from Ruairi. Following his visits between 1878 and 1896, Westropp thought that O'Loghens built the fort at Cahercloggaun during the 1400s.⁶ We're unaware of O'Loghens of Kilmoon before 1570. But the history from 1570 to 1602 would suggest that O'Loghens named Brian and Tirrelagh lived at Cahercloggaun, before 1570. The poem, O Cheathrar Gluaisid Gaoidhil, written in 1594 by Maoilin Og Mac Bruaideadha, refers to a sliocht Brian, indicating a branch of O'Loghens who descended from an ancient Brien (perhaps living during the 1400s). McFiris includes a sequence during the 1400s showing Brian-Murchad-Brian. According to Mac Carthaigh's Book, in 1406 Murchadh son of Brian O Lochlainn was made king in succession to Donnchadh O Lochlainn, king of Corcomroe. Perhaps some of the O'Loghens of Cahercloggaun descended from sliocht Brian.

¹ F 5613 of 1591

² Ainsworth no 1046 of 20 January 1629.

³ Breen's list of castles.

⁴ cf Frost p 31.

⁵ Prehistoric remains in North-western Clare, Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, (1917) vol. 7, at p 13.

⁶ T J Westropp, Archaeology of the Burren (Clasp Press, Ennis; 1999) at p 72.

During the late 1500s, the O'Loghens of Cahercloggaun are-
In 1570, Brien.¹

In 1577, Tirrelagh merriggagh (meaning rusty; crusty; rough skinned; perhaps pockmarked),²
and again in 1585.

In 1602, Brian son of Thirrely verruly, gentleman.³

Those were not the only O'Loghens recorded at Cahercloggaun during the period between 1570 and 1602. The Fiants disclose one more. Donogh son of Rosse son of Ruairi was originally of Turlough in Oughtmama, along with his brothers. But he appears to have moved to Cahercloggaun. He is shown at Cahercloggaun in both 1577 and 1585, described as Donogho gancagh son of Rosse son of Rory.⁴ The nickname gancagh means apt to strike. And, nearby, Rossa m'Morroshy warry I Loshlyn is recorded in Caharbarnash (Caharbarnagh in Kilmoon).⁵ This implies a Morrough (however spelt), father of a Rossa O'Loghlen of Kilmoon.

In 1585, Cahercloggaun was sufficiently important to receive specific mention in the Perrott composition, signed by Uaithne and by Rossa the Tanist. We've not been able to fathom the reasons for Cahercloggaun's importance in those days, but sufficient O'Loghens called Cahercloggaun home to suggest it was significant to them.

In 1641, no O'Loghlen is shown as a proprietor of Cahercloggaun. But they are listed in other townlands of Kilmoon, as follows: (Frost p 443-444)

Donogh son of Bryan; and Melaghlin cam, at Ballyinsheenbeg (which is distinct from Ballyinsheenmore).

Loghlen Oge son of Lysagh; and Donogh, at Caherbullog.

Turlogh son of Loghlen son of Murrough, at Caherbarnagh.

Turlogh son of Loghlen, at Kilmoon townland.

After the forfeitures of O'Loghlen lands held in 1641, Frost has Donogh son of Bryan living as a tenant at Ballyinsheenbeg, in both 1659 and 1664.

In the period immediately following 1664, we have no concrete information concerning the O'Loghens of Kilmoon. But, if the O'Loghens of Kilmoon remained clustered in Kilmoon during the centuries, the following may help to establish a tentative chain from the late 1500s to the present time, albeit a chain with many links missing.

In about 1745, Brian of Cragreagh (later Greyrock) was born. His father was Owen.

Owen was one of five brothers: Brian; Conor; Donal; Owen, and Torlogh.

In turn, those five brothers may have been the sons of Owey, called Owey Maximus.⁶

Brian of Cragreagh (1745- 1820) had a son Conor (1770- 1855), who married Anne O'Hayne Thynne. They had a son James (1805-1875).

James married Susan Kennedy and emigrated to South Australia in 1840. James died in 1875, and his wife Susan died in 1883.⁷

Their youngest son James Vincent O'Loghlin (1852- 1925)⁸ was the grandfather of Peter O'Loghlin of Queensland, Brendan of Canberra in the Australian Capital Territory and Michael of Brisbane.

¹ F 1641 of 1570

² F 3077 of 1577 and F 4753 of 1585

³ F 6617 of 1602

⁴ F 3077 of 1577; and F 4753 of 1585

⁵ F 6617 of 1602

⁶ Information from Peter O'Loghlin of Queensland.

⁷ Their tombstone shows that James died at Pekina, north of Adelaide, aged 70 years on 5 September 1875, and Susan died aged 70 years on 14 December 1883.

⁸ cf his entry in the Australian Dictionary of Biography 1988, volume 11, Melbourne University Press.

James (1805- 1875) had a brother Patrick Ban¹ O'Loghlin (1818- 1896), who remained in Clare.

Patrick may have married twice.

Patrick married Mary Egan (died 1854). They had at least three children: Catherine; James, and Daniel.² Perhaps they had three more children: Peter; Patrick, and Frank. After Mary died in 1854, her husband Patrick married Brigid McNamara, and they had six more children.³

In 1827, the list of freeholders in Clare has a Ross O'Loghlin at Knockerskeheen.

The Tithes Applotment books for 1823- 1837 have Connor and Patrick at Craggreigh; and Patrick and Ross at Knockerskeheen. We think there may also be a Peter at Ballydonehue and Kilmanaheen.

Griffith's valuations index for 1855 includes many O'Loghlin within Kilmoon, namely-

Michael; Colman; Laurence, and Margaret at Ballyhenna.

Sir Colman at Ballyneillan.

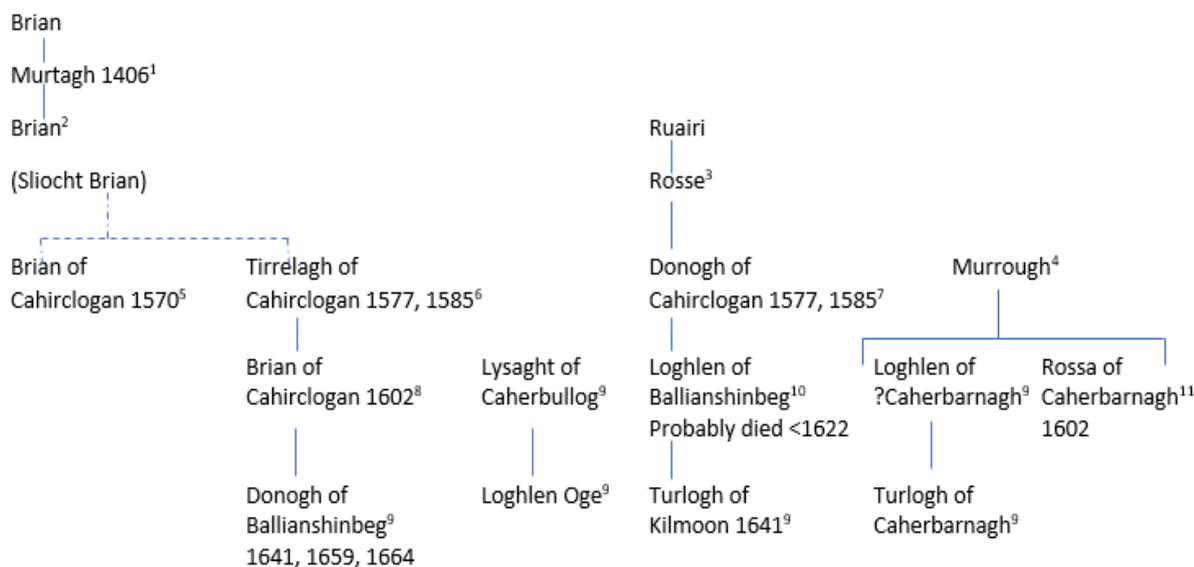
Michael at Cooleabeg.

Bryan; Patrick; Peter; Morgan; Bridget, and John at Craggreagh.

Mary at Caherbarnagh.

Laurence at Kilmoon west.

O'Loghlin of Kilmoon: Speculative Trees



¹ Timeline 1406, section 23

² Mac Firbis

³ Section 2; Fiant 3077

⁴ Fiant 6617, Patent Rolls James 1 (1622) p526 and Frost p443

⁵ Fiant 1641 and cf Fiant 3042

⁶ Fiant 3077 and Fiant 4753

⁷ Fiant 3077 and Fiant 4753; cf Patent Rolls James 1, p526

⁸ Fiant 6617

⁹ Frost, pages 443-444

¹⁰ Patent Rolls, James 1, p526

¹¹ Fiant 6617

¹ Ban means white; perhaps Patrick Ban had fair hair. He was called Patrick Ban to distinguish him from Patrick Mor O'Loghlin who lived over the road, in Cullaun. The two groups occasionally intermarried.

² Daniel O'Loghlin (1848-1930) of Rathbane/ Lisdoon was a hotelier. He was elected as councillor for Lisdoonvarna, and was chairman of the Clare County Council in 1910, cf Kieran Sheedy, Clare Elections (Dublin, 1993).

³ Information from Peter O'Loghlin of Queensland.

Section 8: O'Loughlens of Castletown, in Carran.

At present, the available information yields only glimpses of the O'Loughlens' associations with Castletown, and this seems a subject worthy of further exploration.

In 1893, Frost p 28 notes the remains of four castles in the parish of Carran, one of those being Castletown. The name of its proprietor was not given by Frost.

Castletown is not one of the many lands that descended in 1641 to Torlogh. Probably, so far as we can estimate, Castletown did not descend from any of the known descendants of Ruairi. It seems possible that it followed a pathway established before Ruairi's time.

Differing from Frost, Martin Breen's, A list of castles¹ shows Castletown before 1570, then called Ballycashe, 1 mile south of Carron village, "with Ross O'Loghlin upon the sheriff". Perhaps his name was etched into a stone forming part of the structure. Which particular Ross is unknown. But nothing we have seen suggests that this Ross should be regarded as among the several who descended from Ruairi son of Ana. This implies another Ross during the 1400s or early 1500s. Possibly, this Rosse might be a much younger son of Ana; or he might descend from (for example) Melaghlin murdered in 1389 and Melaghlin's sons living in 1405; or from Murchadh the chief in 1406; or in some other way.

From 1585, we have occasional references to O'Loughlens of Castletown, and indications that it was occupied by non- O'Loughlens during a short period commencing in about 1605. Castletown returned to O'Loughlens in 1613, but seems to have passed to Donogh O'Brien by 1641. During the early 1700s, we again find evidence of O'Loughlens at Castletown, as tenants. As mentioned in our previous paper² a Donogh O'Loughlen is shown leasing land at Castletown in 1714³. Possibly, this Donogh was a son of Rosse of Castletown, Tarmon and Rosswally, shown leasing land on 25 November 1693, and in a release in 1705/06.⁴

We have found only very few details from the late 1500s. In 1585, Brian son of Tirrelagh son of Rosse was of Castletown.⁵ It seems highly unlikely that this refers to Rosse son of Ruairi, whose sons are known with tolerable certainty. Brian of Castletown from 1585 seems the same Brian son of Turlough who was a juror at Ennis in 1596,⁶ and this indicates that Brian was then a man of some standing in the community.

In 1591, Morriertagh son of Donogh son of Rosse was of Ballycaslane (Castletown).⁷

In 1602, Mahone M'Teige, yeoman, was of Castletown.

There's more than one place called Castletown. The following might not refer to Castletown in Carran. Even if it doesn't, it contains information of interest concerning the times after 1603. According to T J Westropp's, Notes on the lesser castles or Peel Towers of the county Clare,⁸ "After the reign of Elizabeth, more than one family often occupied a tower. To select from many examples: The Patent Roll of 1605 contains a grant to John King of the 'upper chamber and a moiety of the cellar and bawn of Castletown Mogrossy'", near Spancill Hill.⁹

¹ North Munster Antiquarian Journal, volume 36, of 1995; also available on the Clare library site.

² Section 16, headed, Owney O'Loughlen, the chief in 1641.

³ Ainsworth 1285 of 27 April 1714. He was the maternal grandfather of Chevalier Thomas O'Gorman.

⁴ Ainsworth 1466; 1228; and 1285.

⁵ F 4753 of 1585.

⁶ Ainsworth no 930 of 1596.

⁷ F 5686

⁸ Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, 1899.

⁹ For other examples of shared occupation, see Rory Sherlock, Cross cultural occurrences of mutations in tower house architecture, Journal of Irish Archaeology, volume 15 (2006) at pp 86, 87.

Then, in 1607, the Inchiquin manuscripts¹ show a conveyance by Mahown son of Rory of Castletown, to Donogh O'Brien, of part of the interior of the castle. Later, in 1641, Donogh O'Brien is shown as the sole proprietor of Castletown (Frost p 438).

This particular O'Loghlen family, which seems quite separate from any family that descended from Ruairi, had not lost interest in Castletown. In 1613, the Inchiquin manuscripts² show a faded and partly illegible conveyance of the castle, town and lands of Castletown to "Bryan Mc Tirrelagh of Castletown, gentleman". This seems the same Brian recorded in 1585 and 1596.

The attorney for livery of seisin was Mahoun Mc Brian of Caherpolla (in Noughaval), Clare. Probably, this is Mahone son of Brian O'Loghlen. The term "attorney" is used in a sense similar to the modern power of attorney. It doesn't suggest that Mahone was a lawyer. He stood in Brian's shoes to attest the handover of possession. He is named as "Mahown McBrien O'Loghlen of Cahyrpolly" on 22 December 1603, as a minor beneficiary of the will of Conor O'Brien of Dromoland.³ We return to this Mahone McBrien in section 9.

The witnesses to the livery of seisin included "Therlagh McTeige; Owen McMellaghlen; and Owen McBrien". These probably show an Owen son of a Melaghlin O'Loghlen; and an Owen son of a Brian O'Loghlen. They witnessed the ceremonial transfer of possession, similar to the modern handover of the keys to the front door. Such witnesses frequently were members of the purchaser's family. The witness Therlagh McTeige might be an O'Brien, rather than an O'Loghlen.

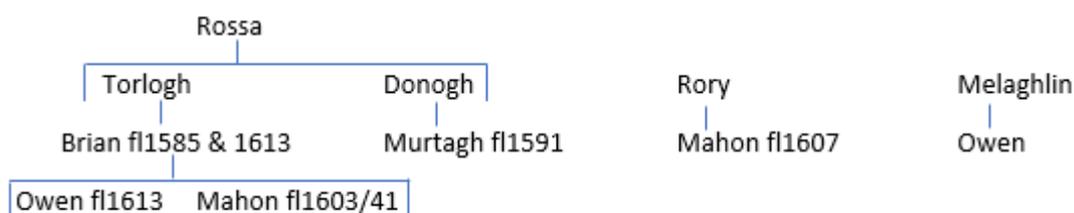
But the fact remains that in 1641 Castletown's sole proprietor is listed as Donogh O'Brien. Perhaps close reference to the Book of Forfeitures and Distributions might show differently. Or perhaps the purchaser, or his heirs, sold Castletown to Donogh O'Brien.

Frost p 439 doesn't show any O'Loghlen as a tenant at Castletown itself in 1659, after the confiscations, but includes as tenants at other townlands in Carran-

Turlogh Esq at Crughwill (which had not descended to him in 1641);

Bryan at both Coskeam and Cahermackirilla.

Castletown, in Carran



In 1808, the Castletown castle remained inhabited.⁴ Possibly, its inhabitants included Conor O'Loughlin (died 1817).⁵

¹ Ainsworth no 967 of 1607.

² Ainsworth no 988 of 1613

³ Minutes of evidence taken before the committee for privileges to whom was referred the petition of the right honorable Lucius baron of Inchiquin (printed July 1861, by order), at p 83.

⁴ Hely Dutton (1808).

⁵ See the brief note on Conor O'Loughlin in section 19.

Section 9: O'Loghlens of Cappagh, in Carran.

"Kepagh O'Loghlins castle" appears among Breen's list of castles existing in 1570, at Cappagh, 3 miles north east of Carran. Cappagh is not otherwise mentioned before 1585, or in the 1585 Perrott composition indenture.

The Fiants from the reign of Elizabeth I seem to mention O'Loghlens of Cappagh only a few times, and then only between 1577 and 1601.

In 1577, Farres M'Awney of Kepagh.¹ This entry appears alongside an equally mangled entry for Rosse M'Howny of Pholagh; what "Pholagh" might represent seems anyone's guess. Perhaps both Howny and Awney are distorted renditions of Owney. If these are O'Loghlens, Kepagh is Cappagh in Carran. Probably, we think, these are O'Loghlens, cf Farryse M'Owney of Keppagh in 1585;² and Pharis son of Rossa at Knockans in Carran in 1641. The names Farres and Pharis stem from Fearghaois (Fergus).³

In 1593, Brian and Tirlagh gancagh of the Coppoghe.⁴ The nickname gancagh means apt to strike, and is used on a few occasions, cf Donogho gancagh then of Cahercloggaun in 1577 and 1585. Brian could also be the Brian mc Torlogh later of Ballyvourney mentioned previously.

In 1601, Tirrelagh gancagh M'Thirrely of the Coppogh.⁵

In 1601, Loghlen M'Rorie of the Coppogh, yeoman.⁶

Melaghlin fl 1540 did not own Cappagh.

Uaithne d1590 inherited his father's lands, and also acquired more lands. Uaithne left many of his lands to his oldest son, Rossa the Tanist. But Rossa did not inherit Cappagh. Uaithne had other children, including Turlogh who was executed in 1584 and it's likely enough that some of Uaithne's lands passed to Turlogh, or Turlogh's son.

During his period as chief of the clan, between about 1594 (or a few years later) and 1617 when he died, Owney held many lands but, when he died in 1617, Cappagh was not among them. The Inquisition into Owney's lands⁷ shows this sufficiently clearly.

Similarly, Owney's successor chief, Melaghlin did not own Cappagh at the time of his death in 1623. The Inquisition into Melaghlin's lands makes no mention of Cappagh.⁸

In 1617, Cappagh was held by Mahone Mac Brian (O'Loghlen) of Cappagh, as mentioned by the Inquisition into the lands of Owney d1617. The same man, Mahone Mac Brian was the recipient of unspecified land from Owney d1617 and Melaghlin d1623, as the Inquisitions into their lands show.⁹

The entry in Frost Forfeitures for Cappagh, in Carran¹⁰ is a little puzzling. It shows the names of the O'Loghlens who owned Cappagh in October 1641 as Mahone son of Brian, his relatives, and oddly enough both the heirs of Owney and Torlogh (the chief who succeeded Owney Oge b1593).

¹ F 3087 of 1577

² F 4630

³ Frost p 439

⁴ F 5808 of 1593/94

⁵ F 6562 of 1601

⁶ F 6562 of 1601

⁷ Frost p 307

⁸ Frost p 308

⁹ Frost p 307

¹⁰ Frost p 438

Depending upon its proper understanding, “the heirs of Owney” might point to either Owney d1617, or Uaithne d1590. On the view we prefer, and in the context, “the heirs of Owney” refers to Uaithne d1590, for the reasons which follow.

In 1617, Mahone son of Brian was already of Cappagh. How he came to be of Cappagh is not stated.

On the one hand, perhaps Cappagh descended through a branch of the clan that separated from the “main” branch before 1540. On the other hand, Frost Forfeitures tells us that part-owners of Cappagh included both Turlogh son of Owney, and the heirs of Owney. This is somewhat strange, because in his schedule of lands owned in October 1641, Torlogh didn’t claim Cappagh.¹ Maybe Owney d1617 had acquired Cappagh and transferred Cappagh to Mahone son of Brian. But we think not, because Owney d1617 seems to have been more intent upon raising money by pledging clan lands than acquiring lands. Nor do we see sufficient motivation for Owney d1617 to bestow Cappagh upon Mahone.

Uaithne d1590 is known to have acquired lands and, in one possible view, Uaithne d1590 had acquired Cappagh and transferred Cappagh not to Mahone himself but to his father, Brian.

There is no evidence that Uaithne d1590 ever owned Cappagh or transferred Cappagh to anyone. But this possibility is the easier to accept if this Brian was a son of Uaithne’s son, Turlogh, who was executed in 1584. When Uaithne d1590 transferred Cappagh to Brian, so this theory goes, the transfer was in tail male. If so, it’s possible to understand the entry for Cappagh’s ownership in 1641.

According to this understanding, Uaithne d1590 had a son Turlogh executed in 1584. Turlogh’s son was Brian. Brian’s son was Mahone of Cappagh and Mahone was still living in 1641, at Cappagh, clustered with his close relative Mahone Oge and Brian’s son, Lysagh. They were the owners and the occupiers. But “the heirs of Owney”, and Uaithne’s heir Turlogh, retained a dormant residual interest that would take effect if the family of Mahone son of Brian became extinct in the male line. In that event, the ownership of Cappagh would revert to Uaithne’s surviving descendants. This, we think, might amount to the preferable explanation.

In 1641, Mahone son of Brian was also the owner of lands at Coskeam in Carran, and a part-owner of Eanty etc in Kilcorney.² Among the several O’Loghlen who part-owned these lands in Kilcorney was Florence son of Brian who was probably Mahone’s younger brother.

In his time, Mahone son of Brian was plainly an important personage. From time to time, he was associated with various events, various townlands in Carran, and with both Noughaval and perhaps Kilcorney. But from this distance, he remains elusive.

Doing what we can with the available information, we think it possible that Mahone of Cappagh might have been a son of Brian, son of Turlogh, son of Uaithne d1590. In 1601, Fiant 6562 describes this Brian as Brian m’Thirrely O’Loghlen of Glansleade, Gentleman. The appellation Gentleman is not often bestowed by the Fiants upon an O’Loghlen male, and reflects Brian’s significant land holdings arising from his status as a son of Thirrelagh executed in 1584³ and a grandson of Uaithne d1590.⁴

¹ Two places in Carran, claimed by Turlogh as his, remain unidentified: Gortilevane which descended to Turlogh from his grandfather, Melaghlin d1623 and derives from Gort Liath Bhain, describing a field or paddock; and Culrish which refers to the end or the rear of somewhere. Neither seems likely to represent Cappagh.

² Frost p 442. Though not shown by Frost, Turlogh m’Phelim was another part-owner of Eanty etc.

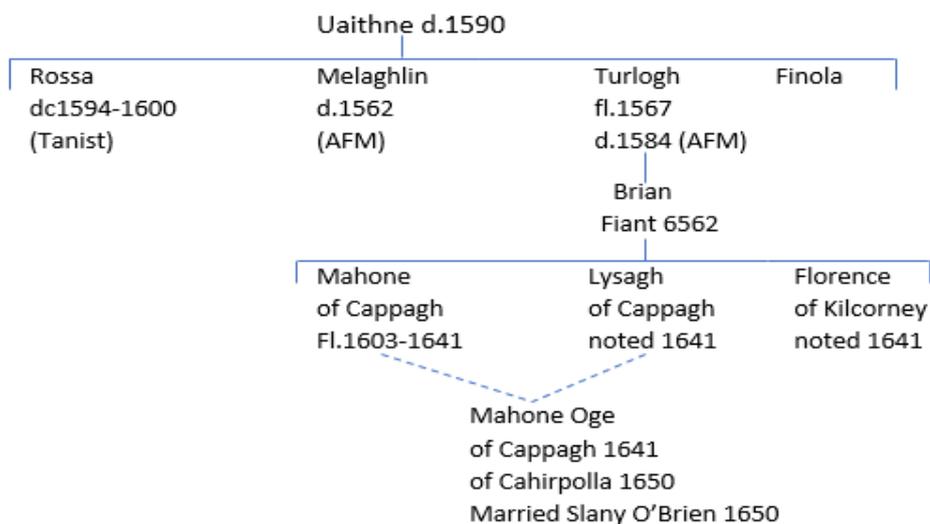
³ Four Masters 1584

⁴ The reverse isn’t the case. The Fiants are neither precise nor uniform. Over the course of decades, the Fiants seem written by a variety of different scribes with varying backgrounds and abilities. If particular scribe doesn’t recognise a substantial landholder as a Gentleman at the time the Fiant is written, he isn’t recorded as a Gentleman. But he nevertheless remains a substantial landholder whom a more knowledgeable scribe would have recognised as a Gentleman. In other words, the appellation Gentleman when written is useful, but its absence isn’t determinative.

In many respects, the above understanding of Mahone son of Brian, of Cappagh is speculative, but would help to explain his significance during the years 1603- 1641. He is recorded many times. In 1603, he is a creditor owed a debt of £12 by Conor O'Brien of Dromoland¹ when "Mahown" son of "Brien" was then of "Cahyrpoly" (Caherpolla in Noughaval). In 1613, was attorney for livery of seisin in the conveyance to Bryan Mc Tirrelagh of Castletown, gentleman, of the castle, towns and lands of Castletown.²

Mahone son of Brian, of Cappagh figured in the lands of both Owney d1617, and Melaghlin d1623. Then, in 1637, Mahone son of Brian of Cappagh was a member of a jury at Ennis.³ In 1641, as mentioned earlier, Mahone held lands at Cappagh and Coskeam in Carran, and also in Kilcorney. These records strongly suggest a significant person of his time. This line of thinking is reflected in the following speculative tree.

Cappagh, in Carran



We return to an alternative, mentioned above. Perhaps Cappagh descended to Mahone son of Brian in a completely different way, that is, through a branch of the clan that separated from the "main" branch before 1540. If so, Cappagh might have descended in several different ways. But a Rosse seems a likely candidate. This Rosse might be the same person as Rosse of Castletown in Carran, whose name was etched before 1570 upon the castle at Castletown. As mentioned in section 8, the ancestry of Rosse is unknown.

Mahone son of Brian of Cappagh was probably born about 1580. Mahone might have been the son of Brian, son of Tirrelagh son of Rosse, of Castletown in Carran. This Brian was living in 1585.⁴ Possibly, this same Brian (son of Tirrelagh, gentleman) was the purchaser of Castletown in 1613, when Mahone son of Brian was the attorney for livery of seisin.⁵ In turn, this Brian might well be Brian O'Lughlen of Coppoghe shown in 1593.⁶

¹ Ainsworth 1481. Mentioned also in the case of Lucius O'Brien, baron of Inchiquin in the House of Lords (1861), at p 83.

² Ainsworth 988. We can't be sure whether or not this Bryan of Castletown was the father of Mahone but, on balance, we think not. Rather, we think, this Bryan of Castletown belongs to a different family, referred to in section 8, when discussing the O'Lughlens of Castletown.

³ Ainsworth 1330

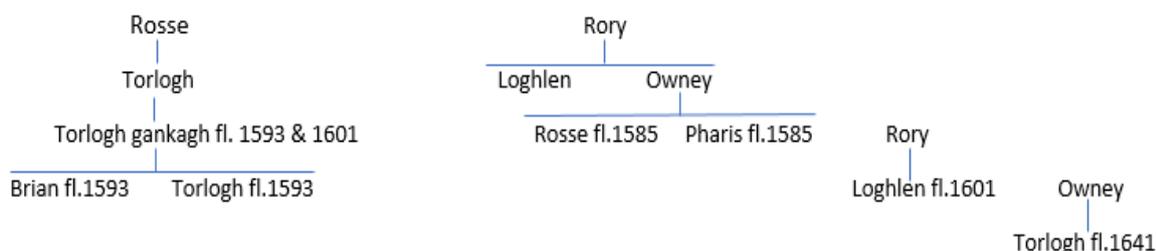
⁴ Fiant 4753

⁵ Ainsworth 988 of 1613.

⁶ F 5808

This starkly different line of descent is sketched in the following alternative speculative tree. This alternative doesn't explain how or why Torlogh and the heirs of Owney became regarded as part owners of Cappagh in 1642.

CAPPAGH, in Carran



Cappagh, as it seems to us, along with other places in Carran was an important hub of the O'Loghlena. By the year 1623, to satisfy debts, various lands in Carran, namely, the castle and lands of Fahybeg and Fahymore, had passed to Sir Valentine Blake (died 1634).¹

But Cappagh remained owned by these particular O'Loghlena. Like all of the O'Loghlena's lands, Cappagh was forfeited. During the mid 1650s, its ownership passed to John Blake² and a John Morgan.³

After the mid 1650s and until the early 1800s, because they remained Catholics, no O'Loghlena owned any land in County Clare, apart from one (Donogh of Killonaghan). Thus, no land records showing O'Loghlena's ownership exist during that lengthy period, and various individual land owners simply cannot be traced. Because they owned no lands, there often wasn't much point in making Wills or leaving other documents that, otherwise, would help to identify successions in families. Accordingly, after the mid 1650s, in Carran and elsewhere little trace remains recorded. Hence the near impossibility of linking together the members of various families after the mid 1650s, with only a few exceptions. In the result, the O'Loghlena of Cappagh mostly disappear from recorded history after the mid 1650s. If the papers kept by Peter O'Loghlena, termed the last Prince of Burren, contained any relevant information, it disappeared in a bonfire after he died in September 1823.

In 1659, Cappagh is not shown as occupied by any O'Loghlena tenant. What became of the O'Loghlena of Cappagh is not known. Neither Mahone son of Brian nor Lysagh son of Brian is shown as a tenant anywhere in Carran in 1659.

Before the Forfeitures took effect during the mid 1650s, Mahone Oge then of Caherpolla married Slany O'Brien, in about September 1650.⁴

¹ See Martin J Blake, *Blake Family Records 1600-1700* (1905). Other lands transferred to Sir Valentine Blake by 1623 include the castle and lands of Muckinish; the castle and lands of Glencolumbkille; and Slievecarran.

² According to Martin J Blake (1905), John Blake was living at Muckinish in 1681. He was the fourth son of the second Sir Valentine Blake, married Mary Lynch, and died June 1691 in the siege of Athlone. In 1665, Blake Record no 158 of 1665 shows a lease of Cappagh, Carran to Morrogh O'Brien of Smithstown.

³ Frost p 438

⁴ Inchiquin Manuscripts Ms 45,031/1 which "anglicised" his name as Matthew. He also is mentioned in a document produced somewhere within the case of Lucius O'Brien (1861).

Section 10: O'Loghens of Killonaghan.

This section illustrates the difficulties and frustrations involved in attempting to sort the various O'Loghens.

So far as is known, no land within Killonaghan parish was held by the "main" branch of O'Loghens during the period from 1544 to 1641. Torlogh in 1641 inherited no land in Killonaghan parish (or in Kilmoon).

Among the many places held or occupied by all branches of O'Loghens before 1641, Killonaghan occurs perhaps only three times. In 1591, Fiant Elizabeth I record Lisagh m'Donogh M'Lisaigh of Cnockancowskore, if that is Knockauns in Killonaghan. The better view, however, may be that Cnockancowskore refers to Knockans in Carran.

In 1641, Frost p 441 shows an owner of lands in Killonaghan (Coolmeen; Craggagh, and Faunarooska) as Fernandus MacFelem. The original Book of Forfeitures suggests that he was Fernandus son of Felim O'Loghlen. Likely, the same person is shown at Craggagh in Killonaghan circa 1675¹. Perhaps, in turn, Felim was the son of Tirrely (Tirrelagh or Torlogh), compare Fiant 6765 of 1602/03 showing Phelim M'Tirrely of "Killenogan". We return to this in section 23, under the subheadings Slughtfelim and Faunarooska. Also in 1641, portions of two townlands in Killonaghan were held by two O'Loghens, being Fanore by Bryan; and Formoyle by Ross O'Loghlen.

Bryan and Ross each held a portion of a townland and, in each case, another portion was held by a Donogh O'Brien (who later seems to have a son and heir Conor O'Brien).

In 1641, apart from those, no other O'Loghlen held land in Killonaghan and, in particular, Donogh O'Loghlen held no land in Killonaghan.

In 1641, the sea inlets of Liscoonera were held by James Lynch (of Galway).

All of these lands in Killonaghan were forfeited, and were redistributed in about 1655.

Then in circa 1655, as Frost p 441 shows, following the confiscations and redistributions-

Fanore- held by Conor son of Donogh O'Brien; and Henry Ivers.²

Formoyle- held by Conor son of Donogh O'Brien.

Knockauns- held by Donogh O'Loghlen;³ James Aylmer; and Henry Ivers.

Liscoonera sea inlets- by Maurice Thompson.

And Ballyelly- by Conor son of Donogh O'Brien, and Neptune Blood.

Dineley's Journal was written by Thomas Dineley in about 1680, and is reprinted in Frost p 534 ff. If Donogh's land at Knockauns was itself confiscated after 1680, that happened after Dineley's Journal was published, and Dineley could not know of that.

But Dineley did not write the footnotes, which were written by others in about 1867, that is, before Frost was published in 1893, and well before the Public Records office in Dublin was destroyed in 1922. Accordingly, the footnotes are not contemporaneous.

Frost doesn't record any tenant at Killonaghan, after 1641. That's very unusual. Killonaghan is the only parish in Burren where Frost fails to mention any tenant in 1659 or 1664. Killonaghan seems neglected- something of a backwater. Perhaps, being largely mountainous, it was largely unsuitable for e.g. the usual forms of agriculture.

¹ O'Mahony, 2003.

² As to him and the Ivers family, cf Mount Ivers or Ballyarilla Castle, in (2017) volume 41, *The Other Clare*, at p 5ff.

³ Dineley's Journal footnote no 48, referring to a grant of 70 acres in Kilonahan parish, but without mentioning either Knockauns or Liscoonera.

Then, some time after 1698, probably in 1701, we have the petition of Neptune Blood of Annaghdown, Galway. This petition was addressed to the Court of Claims, about 1700/1701.¹

Neptune Blood, and an Edmond Blood who died in 1690, seem descended from an English Protestant family. At some time, after 1698, Neptune Blood was still of Annaghdown, Galway, see Frost p 578. And Edmond Blood (father of a Neptune Blood) was of Kells, Co. Meath.

And, so, to the petition itself. In 1679, Conor O'Brien late of Formoyle, owner in fee of Ballyelly, in conjunction with his son and heir Donogh O'Brien, by deed of feoffment dated 1679, conveyed to Edmond Blood of Kells, father of Neptune Blood, the townland of Ballyelly (steep land in Killonaghan).

By a further deed dated 17 July 1682, Edmond Blood put beyond doubt his right to Ballyelly and, in addition, seems to have acquired Dereenbeg (Derreen in Frost); Kealty; Balliny (Ballyny in Frost) and a mountain in common (all, presumably, in Killonaghan).

Edmond Blood died about 1690, whereupon his son Neptune Blood came into possession. Before 1698, Donogh O'Brien son of Conor had been slain in a rebellion (Frost p 579).

Meanwhile as mentioned earlier, in about 1655 land forfeited in Knockauns, Killonaghan, had been granted to Donogh O'Loughlen (Frost p 441). According to Dineley's Journal footnote 48, Donogh's land was 70 acres. Other portions of the same townland Knockauns were granted to Jas (James) Aylmer and H (Henry) Ivers. This may seem a more munificent grant than, in fact, it was, having regard to the terrain at Knockauns and difficulties of access.

There's quite a gap between 1641 and 1655. Donogh O'Loughlen of Knockauns may have been a son of either Bryan of Fanore; or (perhaps a little more likely) Rossa of Formoyle.

The importance of this Donogh of Knockauns lies in the fact that he is the only O'Loughlen reputed to have held any land in Burren after the confiscations and forfeitures. Favoured is the word used in the footnote to Dineley, but little significance attaches to that word in a footnote written 200 years after the event.

By 1713, the Inchiquin manuscripts² show a Donogh O'Loughlen at Liscoonera in Killonaghan parish. Liscoonera seems land a little more desirable than Knockauns, being coastal, but Liscoonera itself is located on an exposed coastal strip and beset by strong winds in its unsheltered location.

The terse reference in Ainsworth does not reveal whether Donogh owned the land in Liscoonera or merely leased it. Given the repressive laws then in force, he leased Liscoonera if he was a Catholic. But, at the same time, it must be borne in mind that he is important enough to be a voter, that is, he was the leaseholder of sufficient land.

Donogh of Liscoonera in 1713 looks very likely to be the father or uncle of Lucius O'Loughlen of Liscoonera in 1733, mentioned next.

Then, we have the deed or indenture number 66216 found at the Registry of Deeds, Dublin. It is within the Book of Deeds, no 93, page 437, dated 15 May 1739. 1739 is the date of registration, but the deed records a transaction of October 1733. Notes taken from that from this document read as follows:-

"O'Loughlen / levers to Blood:

Memorial of Indented (query Indentured?) deeds of Lease and Release bearing date respectively 9th and 10th October 1733, between Lucius O'Loughlen late of Lisconnery and now of Fermoy and Henry levers, of Mount levers (Sixmilebridge) - (of the) one part, and Neptune Blood of Bohersalla, gent of the other part. Lease made in consideration of five shillings for one year and by the said Release, the said Lucius O'Loughlen and Henry levers for

¹ The petition is set forth in Frost pp 578- 579.

² Ainsworth no 1901, page 646, of October 1713

the reasons and considerations therein mentioned did grant, bargain, sell (alien)? (surmise alienate) Release and Confirm unto the said Neptune Blood.

All this? and those? the town and lands of Lishconirih, alias Lisconery, alias the plowland of Killonchane, alias Killonaghan containing by estimation 70 acres of profitable lands - Irish Plantation measure be the same more or less, together with seven acres in town and lands of Ballyelly all situate, lying and being in the barony of Burren, County Clare.

To have and to hold the same with their appurtenances with the said Neptune Blood, his heirs and assignees, to his and their sole use and behoof forever what said deeds were perfected by said Lucius O'Loghlen in presence? of Matthew Blood of Cragan boy, county Clare, gent, John Scott, Limerick and Richard Coper? his Thho? and the same were perfected by the said Henry Ivers in the presence of the said John Scott and Richard Copers? and this memorial is witnessed by the said John Scott and James Crowe of Ennis, in the county of Clare, gent and of ?? ?? .the King's bench.

Three further lines of names -sworn before W Parry (Dep. Registrar) - 15th May 1739."

This document looks like the transfer of the residue of a perhaps long lease of lands held by Lucius O'Loghlen with Henry Ivers (jointly or in common), to Neptune Blood. The lands are at coastal Liscoonera and mountainous Ballyelly in Killonaghan. Neither owned those townlands in 1655. Frost shows no leaseholders in 1659 or any other year.

Precisely how Lucius O'Loghlen and Henry Ivers acquired a lease of those lands is unknown but, as can be seen from the names of men who were distributed lands at Killonaghan in 1655¹, a Henry Ivers held land at three townlands including Knockauns. Donogh O'Loghlen was also at Knockauns. Also, a Neptune Blood held lands at three townlands including Ballyelly.

This association between Lucius O'Loghlen and Ivers suggests that Lucius in 1733 was closely related to Donogh of Knockauns in 1655.

It would seem that in 1700 and again in 1735, Neptune Blood was consolidating and extending his properties in Killonaghan.

In passing, the 1733 deed was witnessed by James Crowe, of whom Philip Crowe wrote in *The Other Clare* (2017)².

Additionally, in 1733 Lucius O'Loghlen is of Fermoy in Killonaghan, home to a Ross O'Loghlen in 1641. There seems a continuity of location, and Lucius may be related to both that Ross of Fermoy and Donogh of Knockauns, as well as being the son or a nephew of Donogh of Liscoonera in 1713.

Who is this Donogh of Knockauns? The short answer is, we don't know and we have no outstanding candidate. Five possibilities arise, none of them convincing, and he remains elusive. According to these five possibilities-

(i). Donogh of Knockauns was Captain Donogh son of Colonel Torlogh. This seems the unlikeliest of the five. Captain Donogh is of Ballialaban, and Coskeam, so far as we know. Perhaps the poems about Captain Donogh in the Book of O'Loghlen (when translated from the Irish) will say more about him. But it also seems unlikely that he would have been granted ownership of land, even after the Reformation, given his family's activities against the English. Historically, it seems unlikely that Captain Donogh would have gone to Killonaghan.

(ii). Donogh of Knockauns descended from either Donogh the son of Brian; or Lysagh the son of Mahone of Ballyauliff, who agreed to the O'Brien/ O'Loghlen deed of 1590/ 91 (Frost p 20-21. This

¹ Frost p 441

² The Crowe gentry of County Clare: a forgotten branch, p 100.

possibility arises from the names Lysagh in 1590/91, and Lucius in 1733, and has nothing more to support it. It seems flimsy and unconvincing on its own. If they moved to Cahercloggaun, however, they would be candidates. Then they would form part of the third possibility, next mentioned. But it's difficult to imagine that the "posterity" of Melaghlin would quit the main branch and move to a relatively remote place, as Kilmoon was for the O'Loghens of the day, and this should be regarded as only a very slim possibility.

(iii). Donogh of Knockauns is the Donogh who in 1641, 1659 and 1664, held lands in Kilmoon. Perhaps the facts that he held lands in Kilmoon in 1659 and 1664 might weigh against this possibility. But the land at Knockauns (like Ballyelly) is situated on an upward slope suitable for forestry rather than cattle. He may have lived in Kilmoon, while holding forestry land at Knockauns. (The trouble with that approach is that it might apply, equally, to e.g. the O'Loghens of Drumcreehy.)

There's a possible Kilmoon connection if Lucius in 1733 descended from Loghlen oge son of Lysagh at Caherbullog in 1641.

The O'Loghens of Kilmoon include a Brian; a Loghlen oge son of Lysagh; and a Donogh in 1641, and a Donogh as tenant in 1659 and 1664. There's a long history of various Brians at Kilmoon. The history suggests that they all stem from a separate branch unconnected with Ruairi, with one possible exception.

The possible exception is Donogho gancagh son of Rosse son of Rory, at Cahercloggaun in 1577 and 1585, if he stayed in Kilmoon with the Cahercloggaun O'Loghens. There was a Lysagh in his extended family. But only one son of Donogho gancagh is known and he Conor was still at Turlogh in Oughtmama in 1585, according to Fiants. So Donogho gancagh's son Conor shouldn't be seen as intruding, or significant. (Or should he? There's a Conor son of Lysagh in Kilmoon in 1641, and he's unlikely, though possible.)

In 1655, Donogh O'Loghlen of Knockauns may have had the advantage that he was not descended from Ruairi (though this is not beyond doubt) and thus not tainted with the sins of the main branch so far as the English were concerned. This may have been an important factor in the grant in 1655.

As the crow flies, those lands in Kilmoon are nearby to Knockauns in Killonaghan. But the topography says otherwise; it is mountainous. Kilmoon and Killonaghan are located on opposite sides of Slieve Elva mountain. In reality Kilmoon and Killonaghan were not connected by a thoroughfare, only a rudimentary and mountainous track, a factor which tends to separate those two parishes by a circuitous route involving a lengthy distance, or by a shorter but mountainous route difficult to use, especially in those days.

(iv). Donogh of Knockauns is descended from the 1591 Lisagh m'Donogh M'Lisaigh of Cnockancowskore, which possibly may be Knockauns in Killonaghan. Perhaps Bryan of Fanore and Rossa of Formoyle descended from them, too.

So, too, perhaps does Donogh of Liscoonera in 1713 and Lucius of Liscoonera and Formoyle in 1735. This possibility arises from the quite striking sequence of similar names, in conjunction with the same location, Killonaghan.

But this theory depends, utterly, upon the translation of Cnockancowskore as Knockauns! Not Knockans in Carran. Not perhaps Knockaskeheen in Kilmoon.

Going back to Fiants Elizabeth I, 5613 of 1591, we have-

Donogh m'Rosse m'Brian O'Loghlein of Anygalowane; Lisagh m'Donogh M'Lisaigh of Cnockancowskore, Co Clare.

We haven't identified Anygalowane. It may refer to Moygowna in Carran. It may even refer to a place in Galway. Anygalowane remains unknown.

So far, wherever Cnockancowskore might be, we tentatively have the Cnockancowskore O'Loghlen as descended from the Lysagh who had owned the townland of Ballyvaughan before 1540, and who is mentioned in the stolen cow episode.

(v). He may be Donogh O Loughlin of Moguha who appears on the Duke of Ormonde's list in 1664. This is a long list of names of heads of families, to be considered for a recommendation for partial restoration to land. The list is reprinted in volume 4 of *The Irish Genealogist* for November 1971, at p 275. Donogh is one of three O Loughlins on the list, the others being Ross of ffaha and Thirlagh of Glanslide. John O'Hart, *Irish Landed Gentry* (Dublin, 1864) includes among many persons transplanted in Ireland 1653-54, a Donnogh O'Loughlen. This is surely Donogh of Killonaghan. The fact that a Donogh O'Loughlen of Magouhy is included among the Duke of Ormonde's list leads us to think that Donogh of Magouhy is perhaps the same person as Donogh of Killonaghan, but the evidence is slender.

Section 11: O'Loghlen in Noughaval

By many reckonings, Burren occupies quite a small area. Yet Noughaval is relatively remote from the districts in which the O'Loghlen clustered. When we speak of O'Loghlen in Noughaval, they may not have actually lived there. Rather, many may have lived elsewhere but also possessed additional grazing land in Noughaval.

Frost, writing in 1893, speaks of "the remains of the following castles which in 1580 were the property of the family of O'Loughlen, viz: Binroe, Ballyganner, and Ballymurphy, all three now utterly ruined". (Frost p 29.) But we have seen no evidence of any O'Loughlen within Noughaval during the late 1500s.

Of those castles, Breen's list of castles extant in 1570 mentions two:

- Bawnero with Tirrelagh Riogh upon Tirrelagh o bryen; some four miles east of Lisdoonvarna.
- Ballymorehowe with melaghlin cam upon Tirrelagh o bryen; some 3.5 miles north of Kilfenora.

Binroe will be recalled from the "stolen cow" debacle. By 1574, Binroe was owned by Tirrelagh Regh O'Brien.¹ He died on 8 September 1574, and was "of Banroe, Co Clare, gentleman". This was the finding of an inquisition whose jurors included "Donough O'Loughlen". (Possibly, this Donogh was the man who agreed to the O'Brien/ O'Loughlen deed of 1590/91, which refers to an earlier deed made by his ancestor, Melaghlin of Ballyvaughan and Binroe.)

In the Fiants issued during the reign of Elizabeth I (1558- 1603), we have seen no reference to any O'Loughlen "of" Noughaval.

In 1641, Torlogh inherited no land in Noughaval.

After Melaghlin (circa 1540) we are not aware of any other O'Loughlen within Noughaval, until 1603, when Mahown McBrien O'Loughlen of Cahyrypoll is shown as a minor beneficiary in the will of Conor O'Brien of Dromoland.² The same person appears as the attorney for livery of seisin in the conveyance to Bryan Mc Tirrelagh of Castletown.³

Perhaps the same person, Mahone MacBrien of Cappagh, Carran, is mentioned in the inquisition concerning the estate of Owey who died 1617 (Frost p 307). Perhaps the same person, Mahone Mac Brian, is also mentioned in the inquisition for Melaghlin who died 1623 (Frost p 308). Perhaps the same person is shown as Mahone son of Brian in Cappagh, Carran in 1641 (Frost p 438). None of them is Matthew (Mathuin or Mahone) oge O'Loughlen referred to in 1650, involved in a dealing with

¹ Ainsworth no 966 of 8 October 1606.

² Minutes of evidence taken before the committee for privileges to whom was referred the petition of the right honorable Lucius baron of Inchiquin (printed July 1861, by order), at p 83.

³ Ainsworth no 988 of 25 June 1613.

a cartron of land at Caherpolla in connection with his marriage to a Slany O'Brien.¹ Indeed, Mahone oge is shown in Cappagh in Carran in 1641 (Frost p 438) and he may have lived in Cappagh.

The description Mahone "oge" could show that he had an ancestor also named Mahone. Perhaps Mahone of Ballyauliff.

Mahon oge O'Loghlen also appears as a witness to an O'Brien indenture on 9 October 1649.²

In 1641, several O'Loghlen's held land at Caherpolla (known also as Fafaffane) and Sheshymore (and Polquillicka). But they may not have lived there.

So far, we've not referred to the castle at Ballymurphy. It, too, may have passed to the O'Briens. But with an O'Loghlen daughter involved. In 1620, the Inchiquin manuscripts refer to Teige O'Brien of "Ballymorcho" (Baile Murchu), which is Ballymurphy. His mother was "Any" (or Aine) an O'Loghlen who married a Conor O'Brien.³

Any O'Brien (nee O'Loghlen)'s witness was a Maragh (Morough) O'Loghlen. She signed a quit claim in 1632 to Donogh O'Brien and a Peter Martyn, merchant, of Galway. Peter may have been related by marriage to Any, as a Turlogh O'Loghlen is thought to have married Alice Martyn, daughter of George Martyn of Galway around this time.⁴

Section 12: O'Loghlen's of Kilcorney

In 1595, Fiant 5933 describes "the castle of Glansleyde and a quarter of stony land in Glansleyde, County Clare". But the O'Loghlen's lands in the vicinity of Glansleade may have occupied more than a quarter.

Before 1641, all known O'Loghlen's of Kilcorney are of Glansleade:-

1544 Melaghlin.

1570 Ross.⁵

Before 1584, when he was executed, Tirrelagh son of Uaithne.⁶

1585. Brian son of Tirrelagh dubh.⁷ This suggests Brian was son of the Tirrelagh executed in 1584. F 4753 of 1585 also shows Ownhie at Glansleade, but which particular Ownie was then of Glansleade cannot now be determined. In 1585, the Composition locates Uaithne (who died in 1590) at Gragans. Maybe Ownie of Glansleade is a different person, perhaps a son or grandson of Uaithne.

1601. Melaghlin.⁸ Likely, this refers to Melaghlin died 1623, as does Ainsworth number 951 of 1601.

1601. Brian son of Tirrelagh again.⁹ This Brian seems distinct from Brian son of Turlogh of Castletown.

All, so far, very much the "main" branch of O'Loghlen's.

¹ Ms 45,031/1.

² Minutes of evidence taken before the committee for privileges to whom was referred the petition of the right honorable Lucius baron of Inchiquin (printed July 1861, by order), at p 30.

³ Ainsworth no.1016 of 6 August 1620; the saga played out in nos 1041; 1042, and 1044.

⁴ cf section 18 of our earlier paper.

⁵ F 1640

⁶ F 5933

⁷ F 4733

⁸ F 6562

⁹ F 6562

1623, of course, Melaghlin the chief.

Then zero, until 1641 (Frost forfeitures) when there are several O'Loghlena in Kilcorney at various places.

The gap until 1641 is longish. Remember the Neylans. William died in 1617, leaving a 3-year-old son Daniel. Daniel died in 1639, leaving a 13-year-old son William his heir, who owns so much land in 1641. Many men didn't live long lives.

In assembling a tree, we've not much to cling to. We have Brian in 1585, and two different Brians in 1601, and four sons of a Brian or two Brians in 1641 at Kilcorney. They are Teige; Meaghan; Mahone; and Florence.

Then in 1641 there's Turlogh (Colonel Torlogh), and Loghlena son of Owey. Unless Fiants affect our view, Loghlena may be the third son of Owey the chief.

Then there's the strays.

These strays seem connected, but the connections now are not known. In the case of both Lysagh son of Phelim, and Turlogh son of Phelim, the connection may originate with Bishop Felim fl 1421, died 1434.

Loghlena son of Lysagh;
Conor son of Lysagh;
Turlogh son of Phelim;
Phelim son of Conor;
Rossa son of Rory.

When discussing Sluhtfelim in section 23, we raise the possibility that some of these form part of sliocht Felim and descend from Bishop Felim flourished 1421, died 1434.

In 1680 - Roger: 'gent, of Glansleade' who was leasing land at Coskeam 1680 and beyond.¹

The information seems insufficient. Though the names are given, we've been unable to link them together in any satisfactory way, beyond the tree shown in section 3.

There's enough in the historical records to suggest that Glansleade in Kilcorney was a special place to the main branch of the O'Loghlena during the centuries before the early 1700s.

Melaghlin owned it in about the year 1544. More than likely, Melaghlin's ancestors held Glansleade before him. Upon Melaghlin's death, Glansleade passed to members of the main branch, including Tirrelagh (executed in 1584) and Tirrelagh's probable son Brian (Fiant 4753 of 1585, and 6562 of 1601). Rossa the Tanist also held Glansleade, following the death in 1589 of his father Uaithne O'Loghlena.

Then Melaghlin the chief of his era held Glansleade at the time of his death in 1623, and had held Glansleade for many years before 1623 (cf Fiant 6562 of 1601; and Ainsworth 951 of 1601 and 959 of 1604). Presumably, Melaghlin succeeded to Glansleade upon the death of Rossa the Tanist.

By the time Torlogh wrote his petition in about 1663, Torlogh's schedule of lands shows that Glansleade had passed from Melaghlin to him (via Torlogh's father) before it was confiscated.

¹ Ainsworth

In 1641, before it was confiscated, the ownership of Glansleade remained complicated by the trust structure imposed upon the land by Melaghlin in about 1544, and by lingering and deeply rooted notions of family ownership. In 1641, Frost (p 442) doesn't show Torlogh at Glansleade but shows Teige son of Brian, Loghlen son of Lysagh, and Meaghan son of Brian O'Loghlen as proprietors of Glansleade. It's a reasonable bet that these were connected to the main branch though in ways that we cannot now specify.

The confiscation having occurred, the association of the main branch with Glansleade might have ended. But that may not be the case. Between 1580 and the early 1600s, references in the Inchiquin manuscripts though fragmentary suggest to us that members of the main branch continued a connection with land at Glansleade. In section 19, we refer to Roger O'Loghlin of Glansleade.

Section 13: O'Loghens of Dangan, in Drumcreehy.

The "main" branch of O'Loghens held lands in Dangan (sometimes spelt Dangian or Dengin) from ancient times.

The evidence shows the following at Dangan-

Melaghlin, circa 1544.

Owney, 1617.

Melaghlin, 1623.

Torlogh, 1641.

Dangan is adjacent to both Ballycahill in Drumcreehy, and Ballyallaban in Rathborney, and lands in those places may have descended by a similar route. The O'Loghens held only parts of those places.

In this setting, Ainsworth records two transactions in 1591, involving land spelt variously as Dangyne, Dangyne Moore, and Dagine, in county Clare. Each transaction involved an O'Loghlen, but not an O'Loghlen familiar to us, or with a line of descent known to us.

On 20 February 1591, according to Ainsworth no 917, Maleaghlayn Owffe McMorougha Manage O'Louglyn of Dangyne, gentleman, conveyed a fourth part of a "sessye" in Dangan Moore, Co Clare, to Daniel Neylan, Bishop of Kildare, to hold of the chief lords of the fee.

Shortly afterwards, on 24 June 1591, Ainsworth no 913 records a quitclaim by Knochor McBrian McKann McTerlogh I loghlen, of Dagine, Co Clare, gentleman, to James Linch Fitz Ambrose of Galway, merchant, of his interest in his lands and tenements in Dagine in the barony of Burrine, Co Clare.

Ainsworth shows that Connor O'Loghlen affixed his mark to the document.

Despite all that information which discloses the lineage of both Maleaghlayn and Conor, we haven't developed a theory that accounts for these men, or their forefathers named in the transactions.

Thus, in 1641, Frost shows Dangan owned by a Neylan and a Lynch. But Frost is incomplete. Torlogh's petition shows that Torlogh claimed- "In Dangan in the parish of Drumcreehy halfe a quarter possessed by descent in October aforesaid 1641. In Dangan aforesaid another halfe quarter mortgaged to John Haloran & the condicion of redemption come to the Clayment by discent".

Section 14: O'LoghLens in Galway and Limerick

The O'LoghLens were by no means confined to Burren. In the Timeline we mention some of their battles recorded in Tipperary, Galway and Clare. Nollaig O Muraile has speculated that Donogh an Chuil, who lived about the year 1400, might refer to An Cuil and thus might imply his association with Coole Park in Gort, south Galway. But from the late 1500s and increasingly during later centuries, some O'LoghLens settled in nearby districts of Galway and then Limerick. An early example is Fenola O'Loghlen. She was the daughter of Uaithne (died 1590). According to one of the genealogists¹ she married Sir John Bourke of Derrynaclaughna, Galway.

During the late 1500s, Fiant Elizabeth I include a few possible references to O'LoghLens in Galway.

In 1583, Awlanus or Owly O'Loghlin, clerk, of Galway.² In 1597, and on this occasion not a pardon, but a grant to Anlan Loghlin, clerk; of the dignity of dean of Clonfert, vacant by the death of Donoghoe O'Horan.³

In 1585, Donogh of Ballagare; no county given but perhaps Galway.⁴

In 1587, Wonie O'Loghlin of Ballanenan, and Rosse O'Laughlen of Corbally more, kerns.⁵ The term "kerns" indicates foot soldiers. This Fiant presents difficulties. It refers partly to County Roscommon and partly to Clare, but seems to include references to Galway and even Westmeath though this is not stated explicitly. Ballanenan may be in Galway. Corbally more isn't in Burren, and in the context may be in Galway, rather than Clare. Our guess is that these are two young O'LoghLens, working as soldiers in Galway; whether they were in Galway temporarily, or living in Galway, is unclear.

Likely, the same two young men are shown in 1590/91: Owney O'Loghlin of Corballinure; and Rosse O'Loghlen of Corballinure.⁶

In and after the 1700s, several O'LoghLens are recorded in Galway, see section 19 and also M de Lourdes Fahy's book, *Kiltartan* (2004, Galway).

As is abundantly clear from information assembled in section 19, several O'Loghlen families moved to Limerick. Many are recorded during the 1700s and afterwards. The earliest of those is a tomb erected in 1708, but the context suggests that O'LoghLens were living in Limerick beforehand, attracted by its prosperity.

Indeed, the available information from the late 1600s and early 1700s reveals the movement from Burren of several O'Loghlen families, not only to the vicinity of Limerick city and to the Southern Galway district near Gort, but also to the area surrounding Ennis.

¹ The Peerage of Ireland: John Lodge, 1754

² F 4140 of 1583

³ F 6193 of 1597

⁴ F 4780 of 1585

⁵ F 5009 of 1587

⁶ F 5533 of 1590/91

Section 15: O'Loghlen Women.

Life expectancy during this time period was short by today's standards, and multiple marriages were common, whether because of death or divorce. Marriage often took place before the age of twenty, especially for women, who had their first marriage earlier. Brehon laws prescribed the minimum age for marriage as 18 for boys, and 16 years for girls, cf Laurence Ginnell, *The Brehon Laws* (1894).

One area where the church of Rome and English law agreed was that marriage should follow the Christian teaching of what God has united, man must not divide. A public ceremony was preferred, but the church recognized unions which took place without its blessing¹ - clandestine marriages. "The Irish law on marriage permitted a man to keep a number of concubines, allowed divorce at will, followed by the remarriage of either partner and took no account of canonical prohibitions regarding consanguinity or affinity", according to Art Cosgrove, *Marriage in medieval Ireland*. Throughout the medieval period, both Irish clerical and foreign commentators frequently denounce the Irish for their failure to suppress sexual promiscuity and adhere to the marriage laws of the Church and "civilized" societies, according to Peden (1977), at p 92.

In Co. Clare, and other counties far removed from the Pale (i.e. the area surrounding Dublin) marriage customs still followed Brehon law, perhaps even until the early 1600's. Legitimacy was not a factor in inheritance, only acknowledgement of paternity. Women who would be regarded as concubines by the Church, had the same legal and social status as wives in Gaelic society. As very little of record remains from this time we cannot say if these customs were only followed by the nobility or by the population in general. Marriage was regarded as a personal matter and a private contract between the parties, with divorce a simple matter of the wish of just one of them.

O'Loghlen daughter (unnamed)

1317. In *Triumphs of Torlough*, p 89 - "... the course they held from Ruane being as follows: they just grazed Barnakilleen and the pathetic grave of famed O'Lochlainn's daughter ..."

Note: According to D Blair Gibson, *From Chieftain to State in early Ireland* (2012), at p 64, O'Lochlainn's daughter can be none other than Ingen Baoith, whose grave site was thus held to be located in the vicinity of Ruan. But this view seems extremely doubtful and some might say absurd. Incidentally, the nearby Kilnaboy church derives from Cill-inghen-baoith (the church of the daughter of Baoith).²

Margaret O'Brien, daughter of Conor O'Brien (d.1540), King of Thomond, and Anabel Burke, married Owney (Uaithne) O'Loghlen (died 1590).³ Her first marriage, probably at a very young age, was to O'Carroll, Lord of Ely. Ely was a medieval petty kingdom in part of Co. Offaly and N. Tipperary. She had one son William in 1530 and then married Owney. It is not known which of Owney's children are hers. She married for a third time to a Burke of Clanrickard. Her first cousin, also a Margaret O'Brien married Owney's son Rossa.

Finola, daughter of Owney (Uaithne) O'Loghlen⁴

Finola is possibly best-known O'Loghlen female - daughter of Owney (d.1590) sister/half-sister to Melaghlin (d.1562) Torlogh (d.1584) Rossa (fl.1585) and aunt to Melaghlin (d.1623).

She married Sir John Bourke of Derrymaclagna, Galway, and had at least two daughters, Margaret and Mary. Mary married Donogh O'Brien (Newtown), son of Sir Turlogh O'Brien (1545-1623).

Margaret married firstly Teig O'Brien, a brother or half-brother of Donogh. Teig died in 1601 from a

¹ See for example *Timeline*, year 1437.

² Cf Michael Mac Mahon, *St Inion Baoith alias St Winifred and the Tau Cross of Killinaboy* (2017 vol. 41, *The Other Clare* p 94.

³ Darryl Landy, *The Peerage* thepeerage.com citing Burke's *Peerage* 107th edition, volume 2, Delaware, 2003, at p 2034.

⁴ Frost p 307

shot of a ball.¹ Margaret then married Brian MacDermott of Roscommon. Both sisters appear within Owney's (Muckinish) estate of 1617 (Frost p 307).²

Finola's granddaughter Honora O'Brien, daughter of Donogh O'Brien of Newtown, married Torlogh O'Loughlen, a descendant of Finola's brother Rossa. They were second cousins once removed. It was Honora's third marriage.

Margaret O'Brien, wife of Ross O'Loughlen, probably Rossa the Tanist (son of Uaithne, d. 1590). According to one of the O'Brien pedigrees found in Cracoft's Peerage, Margaret was the 3rd daughter of Murrough O'Brien (d.1551), Prince of Thomond and later 1st Earl of Thomond and Eleanor FitzGerald (d.1549) daughter of Thomas Fitzgerald, the Knight of Glin. Margaret was born c1535, and c1548 married her first husband Richard (Sassanach) Bourke (d.1582), 2nd Earl of Clanricarde. They divorced after he claimed she worked witchcraft against him. Her second husband was a MacNamara, and Ross O'Loughlen was her third husband. She had one child by her first marriage - Ulick, who became the 3rd Earl of Clanrickarde. Her former husband, Richard Bourke, was remarried in 1553 so it is likely Margaret was married for the second time while still a teenager. Nothing is known of this marriage to MacNamara so her age when marrying Ross O'Loughlen, her last husband, is unknown. Also unknown is whether she is the mother of any of Ross' children. But it is a strong probability that she and Rossa had children. Ross' first son was born c1560. Possibly, Aine O'Brien (nee O'Loughlen), mentioned below, was their daughter. According to the pedigree, Margaret was living in 1616.

Saibh or Slaney, daughter of O'Loughlen (Andadh fl.1480, or his son Rory fl.1503) married Donal Bacagh O'Brien of Ballinalacka (d.1508) second son of Teige-an-Chomhaid (d.1466), King of Thomond and brother of Turlough Donn (d.1528). Saibh and Donal through their son Donogh and grandson Conor, were the ancestors of the Ballinalacken/Carrowduff O'Briens.³

Nothing is known of any daughters or granddaughters of Saibh. Conor, her youngest son, was the only son to produce a son and heir with Celia O'Dea daughter of O'Dea prince of Ive Fermaic – Donogh O'Brien of Carrowduff. After the deaths of his three brothers Conor inherited their lands. Donogh married Honora O'Hehir daughter of O'Hehir lord of Ive Cormaic whose heir was Dermot. Dermot married Eleanor McMahon and had a son Donal who married Honora O'Connor of Corcomroe. This Donal lost his estate c1652.

His son Brien O'Brien of Leitrim, Co. Clare, repossessed it under the act of James II, 1689. Two of Brian's sons were Captains in the French service and Knights of St. Louis, Dermot (dsp), and Morogh who died at Landrecies in 1774 leaving two sons by his French wife. His other son was Torlogh of Leitrim and his descendants are listed in Burke's Landed Gentry, 1871, p 1005. They included a Judge of the Queen's Bench in Ireland and MPs for Limerick in the 1800s.

Derbhail O'Loughlin, daughter of O'Loughlin Burren, was the second wife of Conchobar/Conor O'Kelly, eldest son of Domhall Mor. Conor was chief of Hy-Many for 21 years and died in 1263 according to The Book of Lecan. Conor and Derbhail had a son Donnchadh Muimhneach i.e. Donogh the Momonian O'Kelly, the ancestor of all the subsequent chiefs – the lords of Hy-Many. Donogh was fostered in Munster, perhaps by his grandfather O'Loughlin Burren. Her other son was Maine.⁴ Note: Uí Maine, often Anglicised as Hy Many, was one of the oldest and largest kingdoms located in Connacht. Its territory of approximately 1,000 square miles (2,600 square kilometres) encompassed

¹ Pedigree of the O'Bryens of Glan – G U MacNamara. (1898). This Pedigree doesn't mention the marriage of Teig O'Brien and Margaret Bourke.

² The proposition that Mary married (Donogh) O'Brien is supported by the terms of the Inquisition recorded in Frost p 307; and also by the genealogy published by John Lodge in 1754 (see our previous paper, section 18); and furthermore The Chevalier O'Gorman, circa 1774 (in section 19 of this Supplement). However, a noted historian, Raymond Gillespie has fashioned a tree suggesting that Mary married McDermott, and her sister Margaret married O'Brien, see his article, Finivarra and its Manor Court in the 1670s in (2001) volume 45, The Other Clare, pp 45-49, fig 2.

³ O'Brien pedigree

⁴ Source: The Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many, commonly called O'Kelly's Country by J. O'Donovan, p 103.

all of what is now north, east and south County Galway, south and central County Roscommon, an area near County Clare, and at one stage had apparently subjugated land on the east bank of the Shannon.

Aine O'Brien (nee O'Loghlen). We've referred to her in some detail, see section 1 in connection with Ballymurphy castle and again section 11 in connection with the O'Loghlen's in Noughaval. Summarising, Aine O'Loghlen was born around about 1570-80. We don't know whose daughter she was. Aine married Conor O'Brien, son of Turlogh O'Brien (died 1570) son of Donogh O'Brien. In 1570, Conor O'Brien was of full age. They married earlier than 1597 but how much earlier we cannot tell. Their son Teige O'Brien was born in 1597¹ but whether there were older daughters (or children who had died in infancy) we cannot tell. Aine's husband Conor O'Brien died in 1614. She is mentioned in the Inchiquin Manuscripts during the period from 1628 to 1630² where her witness is always Morough O'Loghlen.³ Aine was still living in 1632.

Slany Ny Loghlen beneficiary in the will of Honora Ny Brien alias Wingfield of Smithstowne, Co. Clare, 4 Jan 1650. "in consideration of debts of 56/- and myne owne gratuitie three in-calf cows". [Source: Ainsworth no. 1485].

Una Winifreda, daughter of O'Loughlin Burren married Mac Con MacNamara probably before the end of the 1300's. Her name is alternatively given as Oona, Una, and Oona Winifreda. We cannot say with any confidence which O'Loughlin chief was her father. Mac Con succeeded his father Teigh to the chieftainship of West Clancullen.⁴

Mac Con and Una were the parents of Sioda, father of Mac Con who was the father to a later Sioda. Mac Con and Una's son Sioda built Quin Abbey⁵ on the ruins of an earlier castle in the early 1400's and gave it to the Franciscan friars. Possibly, Mac Con and Una's son Sioda may be the Sioda Mac Namara of "Clancuilliene" who with his son submitted to Mowbray in 1396 and was the Captain of his Nation, see Appendix 4. Building on this possibility, Una's father may possibly have been either Andadh or his son Melaghlin Cam O'Loghlen.

N C Mac Namara's book was republished by Martin Breen in 1999. The 1999 edition includes two relevant genealogy charts at p 264, and at p 294. The latter suggests that Una was a daughter of Melaghlin.

The name Winifreda seems unusual for an O'Loghlen of the 1300s. Winifreda may derive from Germanic or Saxon sources. Perhaps Una Winifreda's mother or grandmother was a Fitzgerald of Limerick or a Burke of Clanrickarde, both Norman families.

Una, wife of Owney O'Loghlen (born 1593). Around about the early to mid 1600s, Lochlainn Oge O Dalaigh wrote a poem headed Fogas cabhair do chrich Boirne. So far as we are aware, O Dalaigh's poem has not been translated into English. When translated and fully understood, the poem should yield further information relevant to Owney Oge O'Loghlen (born 1593), who seems to have commissioned the poem, cf verses 11 and 12. In verse 11, the poem seems to refer to his father Melaghlin (died 1623).

The poem twice refers to a lady named Una, in verses 33 and 35. Una was Owney's wife at the time. Probably, also, Una was not the mother of Torlogh cf verse 31. Likely, Una was the mother of Rossa,

¹ Inquisition of 1593 Frost p 320; Ainsworth 1016 of 1620.

² Ainsworth 1041; 1042; 1044.

³ This Morough O'Loghlen was born before 1600, and probably was the son of Conor son of Edmond O'Loghlen, a family of some importance at least during the period 1618-1659. The name Edmond was almost certainly not his grandfather's given forename but a crude anglicisation of an Irish name.

⁴ N C Mac Namara (1896), at page 138.

⁵ cf Martin Breen, The MacNamara Family of Knappogue and Moyreisk, North Munster Antiquarian Journal, volume 57, 2017, at p 2.

a much younger son of Owney Oge. It is also possible that another son of Owney Oge's, Donogh, married a niece or sister of his stepmother Una when he married Honora Clancy. We suspect that Una might have come from the Clancy family, but the evidence is circumstantial rather than direct.

The poem refers to another lady, Saidhbh, which Eilis NiDhea was good enough to unravel for us-

33. Úna did not love any reproach or any insult
Saidhbhé's qualities is what she practised [loved]
In any way, she did not practise any harsh qualities [any harsh qualities were never heard about her (if we read "clos")]
A soft gentle hand is her permanent reputation.

Verse 33 strongly suggests that Saidhbh (Sive) was very closely related (perhaps mother) to Owney Oge O'Loughlen or (less likely) to his wife, Una. An earlier Una is mentioned in Mac Bruaideadha's 1594 poem in verse 12, at a time when Owney Oge was an infant. Incidentally, Una seems a name of some antiquity in Ireland, going back almost to the time of Christ. M O'Clery, The Annals of Ireland at p 465, speaks of Ughna or Una daughter of the king of Denmark, married during the second century to an Irish chieftain Felim son of Tuathal. This Una seems to have acquired a legendary status, cf the Annals of Ulster 1364.10.

Honora, daughter of Thomas, son of Edmund Burke, son of Ulick, son of Richard Sassanach. Honora married "O'Loughlin, chief of his name and sept". As mentioned in our previous paper (Section 16), she may have been married to Owney oge.

Finola O'Loughlin (nee O'Brien) b.1557

Fionnghuala Ni Bhriain (Finola O'Brien) b1557 was the daughter of Sir Donal O'Brien (d1579) and Slaney O'Brien (d1569), see her poem and cf John Lodge, The Peerage of Ireland and Burke's Peerage. At a young age, perhaps as young as fourteen years, she married Thomas Fitz Maurice (1502-1590), Lord of Lixnaw (in Kerry), but he repudiated her in favour of her half-sister Honora. Thomas's brother, Patrick, had been Finola's mother's first husband. Thomas remarried in 1579, and Finola married Owney O'Loughlin of Burren before 1582. Her father Donal had died in 1579 and her second marriage was arranged with the help of her cousin Conor the 3rd Earl of Thomond who died in 1581. Owney was the son of Melaghlin, who died at Glin, County Limerick in 1562. Finola's nephew Donogh, son of Sir Turlogh O'Brien was married to Mary Bourke, daughter of Finola O'Loughlin who was a first cousin to Owney (+1617).

Finola and Owney lived on the northern coast of Co. Clare in Seanmuckinish Castle, three miles from Ballyvaughan. Owney was living where his uncle, Torlogh, had been captured years before, brought to Ennis for the summer assizes of 1584 and consequently hung by Captain Brabazon in 1585. He was arrested at Shanmuckinish by none other than Finola's brother Torlogh O'Brien, who had been recently appointed seneschal of Thomond.

On the death of Owney in 1617, Finola was required by custom to vacate the castle, and as she and Owney did not have heirs, the property reverted to her husband's family. Owney's cousins were named as heirs (including the above-mentioned Mary Bourke) in an inquisition taken at Sixmilebridge in Clare in 1625. Finola was losing her home, having only the value of her dowry to support her. In her bereavement, she wrote a poem about her loss of husband and home, and into this 'lament' she subtly incorporated her request for assistance from her cousin Donogh the 4th Earl of Thomond by praising the aid his father had given her before she came to reside in the Burren.

Finola also appears within a Chancery case held in Dublin during January 1615. From this case, within the Calendar of Patent Rolls, James 1, page 301 we discover Finola had reached fifty-eight years in January 1615, and her address at the Chancery session was given as Moyrin, an attempt to render in English the Gaelic term mBoireann (see the Glossary to our previous paper).

Finola’s poem was collected by Andrew McCurtin, who included it at page 46 of the Book of O’Loughlen in 1727. Finola lists O’wney’s (Uaithne) attributes as kind and generous, supporting the church and the arts. She says he was wise, even in his youth.

A number of verses from Finola’s poem –

“A nAinm an Spioraid Naoimh h’Imrighe, ‘Uaithne”

“Fionnghuala, daughter of Domhnall Ó Briain composed this”

<p>A nainm an Spioraid Naoimh h’imrighe, Uaithne, Is triall o thigh bhig go tigh mhuar sibh, béara an t-áirdrigh dá láinbhrigh suas tu don ádhbhadh ann nách fuighir gábhadh ná guasacht.</p>	<p>May your journey, Uaithne, be in the name of the Holy Spirit, you move from a small to a big house; the Supreme King in his omnipotence will bring you to the abode where you will encounter neither peril nor anxiety.</p>
<p>D’inneosainn beagán beagán dot dhualgus: cúig rígh fhichiot do bhí uaitse ar Eirinn nár bhfáidir a ruagadh, deich rígh is fiche rígh gan truaillleadh do ríghthead cóigíodh, gér mhór attuairisg, do churadhaibh lé curthaoi gach cruaidhthreas. Muna leor so dot eolas uaimse do gheabhthar sgeol ort a leabhur na suadha ’s gur libh an céadlaoi dá nduantaibh.</p>	<p>I would briefly relate a little of your heredity: before you were twenty-five Kings over Ireland that could not be displaced, thirty uncorrupted kings who ruled a province, though their fame was great, warriors by whom each tough conflict was fought. If this knowledge I give of you is insufficient your story can be found in the book of the poets considering that to you belongs the first poem of their compositions.</p>

*Liam P. O Murchu, ‘Caoineadh ar Uaithne Mor O Lochlainn, 1617. Eigse, vol 27 (1993), pp. 67-79.

When Finola refers to her husband, saying that "your story can be found in the book of the poets considering that to you belongs the first poem of their compositions", Finola spoke of the poem, O cheathrar gluaisid Gaoidhil, written by Maoilin Og Mac Bruaideadha in about 1594. This implies that Finola was an educated lady, familiar with the written Irish language of her time.

Finola's genealogy

Earlier, we mentioned that Finola was a daughter of Donall O'Brien. That claim stems from Finola herself. In her poem she said, “Fionnghuala Inghean Domhnaill Uí Bhriain cecentit”. Finola’s mother was Slany O’Brien, second daughter of Morrogh O’Brien, 1st Earl of Thomod, and Eleanor Fitzgerald daughter of the Thomas, Knight of Glin. We are much inclined to accept Finola's own direct evidence. Finola’s parents were first cousins. If it matters, her account accords with the view expressed by John Lodge volume II, and by Ivar O’Brien in his book, O’Brien of Thomond (Chichester, 1986).

But a contrary view appears in a small portion of the O'Brien clan genealogy, dealing with the O'Briens of Dough (later Ennistymon). It would have us believe that Finola wasn't the daughter of Donall but, rather, of Donall's son Murtough (Muircheartach). See the relevant portion of the genealogy, below. We think this contrary view should be rejected.

The contrary view flows (or so the excerpt from the O'Brien clan genealogy asserts) from a book by Hugh Boy MacCurtin in 1608. But does it? Aodh Bui (Hugh) MacCurtin was not living in 1608; he lived from circa 1680 to 1755. The author in 1608 cannot be that Hugh MacCurtin. An earlier Hugh MacCurtin, probably of Ibrickan parish, however, was living circa 1615- 1619, according to Luke McInerney, Documents from the Thomond Papers at Petworth House Archive, at p 12; see also Clerical and learned lineages, at p 57.

During the 1700s, Hugh MacCurtin wrote a genealogy for the branch of the O'Briens of Lismore, cf Michael Mac Mahon, Clare's Gaelic Bardic Tradition (Clare library). It may be reproduced in section "VI" of the O'Brien clan's genealogy. Possibly, Hugh MacCurtin did write a book containing a broader

genealogy of the O'Briens but, if so, he wrote during the 1700s, not in or around 1608. The broader genealogy contains internal indications suggesting that some of it, at least, was written about 1754.

The point is significant. A genealogy written in 1608 would be written during Finola's lifetime. In 1608, the writer should be expected to know her name. But the writer didn't. Also, a genealogy written in 1608 wouldn't include details of people who came after 1608, yet it seems to do just that.

The O'Brien clan genealogy was translated, after 1762, from an Irish manuscript written in 1762, thus written after Hugh MacCurtin's death. Possibly, Hugh MacCurtin provided most of the groundwork before he died in 1755. However that may be, we doubt that all of the O'Brien genealogy was written in 1608, even if some was written by an earlier Hugh MacCurtin around 1608.

The genealogy discloses, though with what accuracy we cannot say, two other O'Brien women who married two other O'Loughlens.

There's Aine O'Brien who married a Ross O'Loughlen of Facka (perhaps Fahy in Carran). This marriage is mentioned also in other sources, including Ivar O'Brien, *The O'Briens of Dough and Ennistymon* (1984) at p 556; and a Gaelic script held by the Royal Irish Academy (RIA Ms 23 H 15) which shows that Aine O'Brien married "Roffa OLoch o Faiche". Aine's father, according to the genealogy, was Murtough O'Brien, son of Sir Donal Mor. Murtough died 31 August 1593. Aine's husband seems either Rossa the Tanist who inherited land at Fahiebeg from his grandfather, or the later Ross of Fahee living in 1642 and 1664.

And then in the next generation there's Saby-of-the-Gold (Saby an Oir) who married OLochlainn of Burren. Possibly, Saby may have been born circa 1595. If she married Melaghlin died 1623, Saby wasn't the mother of Owney oge born 1593. She might have become a second wife of Melaghlin but this remains no more than a possibility.

[The O'Brien Genealogies - The O'Brien Clan
www.notrca.com/obrienclan/genealogy/history/briens_seed.htm](http://www.notrca.com/obrienclan/genealogy/history/briens_seed.htm)

"The O'Brien Genealogies. The O'Briens Written in Irish in 1762 A.D. Based on an earlier book by Hugh boy Mac Curtin in 1608 A.D.. Translated from Irish Ms. by Standish O'Grady. I. Here follows a piece of the history of Brian's Seed:- One year it wanted of there being 5200 years elapsed from creation of the World until...

The race of Donall More:-

His sons were (i) sir Turlough (ii) Murtough (iii) Conor.

His daus. were (i) More, mar. the earl of Thomonds s. Teigue (ii) Aine mar. Turlough Rua Mac Mahon in Clonderalaw; a dau. of Aine's was mar. to Turlough mael, and dau. Aine of his again to John Mac Conmara of Moyriask (iii) Margaret, mar. O'Sullivan-Beare (iv) Saby, mar. Teigue caech Mac Mahon of Carrigaholt.

Murtough m. Donall More had a dau. mar. to Fitzmaurice of Kerry, afterwards to Owney O'Lochlainn of Burren.

Conor m. Donall More's dau. Eveleen was mar. to Teigue Mac Conmara.

He had a s. Donall, the colonel, who mar. a dau. of Purcell of Croach.

A s. of Donall's, Fineen, has mar. a dau. of colonel Blount and is a barrister-at-law.

(i) Sir Turlough's wedded w. was Slaney, dau. of Murrough first earl of Thomond (ii)

Murtough m. Donall More mar. Mary French (iii) Conor m. Donall More mar. Saby, dau. of Turlough Mac Mahon of Carrigaholt.

(i) Sir Turlough's female issue was Slany, mar. to Conor O'Brien of Lemenaegh (ii) Murtough m. Donall More's daus. were: a. Mary, mar. to Conor m. Turlough Oge O'Connor b. Aine to Rossa O'Lochlainn of Facka c. Honora, to Anthony Moss d. Saby, to Murrough O'Brien of Cahercorcrane (iii) Conor m. Donall More had a s. Donall, mar. to the Knight of the glen's dau. Eleanor; and this Donall's issue was: Saby-of-the-Gold, mar. to O'Lochlainn of Burren; Honora, to Edmond Fitzgerald of Leckbevune."

We add a few points relevant to the O'Loghens.

Sir Turlough O'Brien (circa 1545/6- 1623) was a brother to Finola O'Brien (Ivar O'Brien, 1986) born circa 1557. She married Owney O'Loghlen who died in 1617.

Sir Turlough O'Brien was the man who arrested Torlogh O'Loghlen at Muckinish in March 1584, shortly before his execution by Captain Brabazon in Ennis, cf section 14 of our previous paper.

Saby-of-the-Gold was born, at a guess, circa 1595. Her father Donall O'Brien was of Ennistymon. Donall's younger brother, Donogh O'Brien, seems to have married Mary Bourke, daughter of Finola Bourke (nee O'Loghlen). Mary Bourke figured in the estate of Owney O'Loghlen died 1617, as we mentioned in section 7 of our previous paper. In about the mid 1600s, the poet Lochlainn O Dalaigh refers to a "Saidhbhe", whether the same or a different Saby we cannot say, in his poem Fogas cabhair do chrich Boirne, commissioned by Owney Oge O'Loghlen.

Donall's younger brother, Donogh O'Brien, may have built Newtown castle. His descendants include Honora O'Brien. She may well have been his daughter. She married Colonel Torlogh O'Loghlen, cf section 18 of our previous paper. Honora died, we think, before 1663.

This branch of the O'Briens of Ennistymon became extinct in the male line in 1861, cf the very condensed history noted in Ainsworth at p 630.

Tuar Guil, a Cholaim, do Cheol! (The Dove in the Castle)

After Finola left Seanmuckinish, an anonymous poet wrote of the deserted home and describes the former happenings of the once bustling castle. The poet laments the empty O'Loughlin home, and gives a vivid description of the sights and sounds of the former activities around what is now an empty castle. In the quiet dusty home, the sounds of bards and harpers are no longer heard. There are no longer heard the sounds of warriors sharpening their swords, of lords drinking and ladies chatting. What was once a noisy and busy place is now empty and forlorn. This anonymous poem, too, is included in the Book of O'Loghlen, at page 48.

The poet describes a dove cooing and an imaginary meeting between Finola and this dove.

Some excerpts:

Tuar guil, a cholaim, do cheol! mo chroidhe ní beó dá bhith; do bhréagais mo dheor óm rosc; is truagh nách id thost do bhís.	Or mourn you, gentle bird, for one sweet friend Who comes no more, her foot that's fled away, Her hand that would its pretty pigeon tend, Upon whose kindly palm you'd sit each day?
An múr 'na aonar anocht 'na gcluinn gáir chrot is chliar, gáir na bhflaith bhfairsing fó fhíon, gáir bhrughadh ag díol a bhriach.	Tonight this lonely mansion hears no more The chant of bards and harpers sweetly blent, Lords riotous with wine, the table's roar, The clattering tenants bringing in the rent.
Gáir laoch ag liomhadh a n-arm, gáir na stoc i n-am na gcean, gáir rámhadh isteach san gcuán, gáir fhaoileann i n-uaimh na screabh.	The din of warriors polishing their swords, The splash of oars as into port they ply, The bellowing cattle, and the shouted words, While o'er the water comes the sea-gull's cry.
Gáir fithcheall dá gcur i luas, gáir na suadh as leabhraibh sean, gáir bhionnfhoclach na mban séimh, dream do thuigeadh céill lar gceast.	The tramp of chessmen as they march to fight, The drone of sages over ancient books, The soft and tuneful talk of ladies bright, Tribe wise of mind for all their youthful looks.
Inghean Domhnaill do mhear mé 's do chuir mo chéill ar mo mhuin; a beith gan oighre, gan ua, cá beag dhamh-sa mar thuar guil?	My grief for Donal's daughter maddens me, My senses fail! Ah, would that I might die! She without heir, without posterity! Why did you break that silence, dove? Ah why?

*Seán Ó Tuama and Thomas Kinsella – An Duanaire 1600-1900: *Poems of the Dispossessed*, p 23

Translation: the Earl of Longford, *The Dove in the Castle*, pp. 132-4.

The unknown poet may have written this well after 1617. Michael Mac Mahon in his article, *Clare's Gaelic Bardic Tradition* suggests the poem was written by Hugh MacCurtin, presumably during the early 1700s.

The poet lamented the fact that, upon her husband's death, Finola found herself "without heir, without posterity". But that may have been a factor in her survival. In those times, and for centuries afterwards, many women died in childbirth.

When the (16th) Lord of Lixnaw in Kerry- Thomas FitzMaurice, wanted to end his marriage to Finola O'Brien it was a simple matter. She was young when they married and still young when they divorced. She would have been able to retain her marriage settlement. Finola was born c1557 and Thomas remarried in 1579, so it appears to have not been a long marriage. John Lodge in *The Peerage of Ireland 1789* calls her Penelope which was sometimes used as a substitution for Finola¹ by the same people who would call Owey "Anthony" and Tirrelagh "Terence" in e.g. 1550 (Fiants Edward VI, no 538), and in 1584 (Ainsworth no 902 of 8 September 1584).

Daughters after about 1700

Margaret O'Loghlen (1702-1804), daughter of Malachy and Joan Daly, married William O'Brien. See section 24.

Mary O'Loghlen (d1751), daughter of Charles O'Loghlen from the grave inscription in Kilshanny Cell Church near Ennistymon. Mary married John Thynn who was the son of Augustin who died 1720. Augustin was the son of Jeremiah who died in 1717. Charles may be the same man under our Timeline for 1712.

Anne O'Loughlen, daughter of Terence O'Loughlen of Burren, married James O'Quin, an officer in the infantry of Major General Boisseleau (1650-1698 according to Wikipedia). James who died in 1730 was the son of Matthew O'Quin of Galway, who died 1690. The couple had one son Patrick who died without male issue.²

Margaret O'Loghlen (daughter of Donogh of Castletown and Celia O'Brien) married Mahoun O'Gorman in 1731. She died in August 1752 and lies buried at Coad. Her son was the Chevalier Thomas O'Gorman, mentioned in section 19 of this paper and in section 16 of our previous paper.

Margaret O'Loughlin, mentioned in Betham Genealogical Abstracts, 1728. Diocese of Tuam, Galway.

The few recorded by Rosemary Ffolliott in Limerick, see section 19.

Miss O'Loghlen of Burren, wife of Rowland Curtin of Ruan and mother of Augustine Curtin (1731-1827), mentioned by George U Macnamara in his tree for the Mac Curtins of Dysert.³ Perhaps Miss O'Loghlen was Ellen O'Loghlen and perhaps born c1710.

¹ G U Macnamara, writing of *The O'Davorens of Cahermacnaughton, Burren, Part 2*, at p 195, mentions a lady named Fionnghuala, commenting- "This beautiful name was anglicised (rather hellenised or bedevilled) into Penelope, against all sense of decency, common and philological".

² Source: John D'Alton, *King James Army List 1689 (Second Edition, 1860 Volume 1)*, at pp 370-371.

³ It seems there were Curtins at Dysert from the 1630s. The *Clare Journal* of 21 May 1855 reports the death at Dysert of Hugh Curtin, aged 82 years, "the last member of a respectable family who resided in that parish for the last 220 years". We thank Mr Peter Beirne for this reference.

Mary O'Loghlen, born August 1734, daughter of Dr Brien O'Loghlen of Ennis and Isobel Casey, recorded along with her brothers (Terence and Brien) in handwriting at the end of the Book of O'Loghlen.

Mary O'Loughlin, died about 9 March 1740, from Irish Parish Register Burials, Rosemary Ffolliott collection. Location not identified.

The unknown daughters mentioned by Michael Comyn, see Appendix 3.

Jane and Elizabeth O'Loghlen, sisters of Peter O'Loghlen d. 1823.

The nieces of Colman l'Abbe O'Loghlen, mentioned in his Wills in 1777. One niece, Miss O'Loghlen, daughter of Ross O'Loghlen and Margaret Mooney was married to a Mr Burke of Lisbrien in 1777. According to Anna Stapleton in 1913, this family represents Ross O'Loghlen in the female line. Her sister, Peggy O'Loghlen was the widow of Mr Forster in 1777. Their daughter Margaret Forster is shown as a grandniece of Jacob Mooney in 1779, see Betham Genealogical Abstracts.

Mrs Rochford (nee O'Loghlen) born circa 1719, died aged 94, sister of the late Rev Dean O'Loughlen, PP of Tulla.

Mary O'Loughlin, daughter of the late Dr O'Loughlin, who married Bartholomew O'Connell of Tulla around 8 November 1790.

Miss O'Loughlin, daughter of the late Cornelius O'Loughlin of Ennis, who married John Boyse, attorney, around 23 April 1795.

Anne O'Loughlin, daughter of Andrew O'Loughlin of Ennistymon, married Christopher Lysaght of Cragacorridan. See Liscannor O'Loghens in section 19.

The several daughters whose baptisms are recorded in Limerick city (section 19).

Section 16: Other O'Loghens from 1577 to 1603.

Fiants Elizabeth I (see Appendix 1) include many other O'Loghens who, as yet, remain unclassified in the sense that we have found no particular family grouping for them. They are:-

Brian O'Laughlin, no location given, from F 3042 of 1577. Perhaps Brian of Castletown, or Brian of Cappagh or Brian of Ballyhehan. Which one cannot be determined on the available information.

Conoghor mac Rery M'Loghlin of Balliafa; and Shane m'Rery of same, from F 3077 of 1577. Possibly, these may be McLoughlins.

Rosse M'Howny of Pholagh, in F 3087 of 1577. Pholagh has us perplexed.

One of the two Donoghs from F 4584 of 1585. Unless by an oversight the same Donogh is recorded twice in the one Fiant.

Tirlogh Oge of Kiele from F 4630. And cf F 4753.

Conoghor m'Donogh M'Loughlin, in F 4723 of 1585. Possibly a McLoughlin.

Brian of Roghoyn, son of Tirlogh Og, in F 4753. And cf F 4630. These may or may not be O'Loghens.

Donnel M'Teige of Castleton, gent, from F 4860 of 1585.

Brien O Loghlin, in F 5562 of 1591.

Donogh m'Rosse m'Brian O'Loghlein of Anygalowane, in F 5613 of 1591 (perhaps Fanygallevane, in Carran)

Donogh O'Loghlen alias M'Brian of Ballyansy, gent. And the next two of Kilwony, gents, if they are O'Loghlen-Bryan m'Owen Ipowll of Glansleade; Brian m'Thirrely O'Loghlen of Glansleade, gent. All from F6562 of 1601.

Donnell m'Rorie M'Donogho; Rorie reogh O'Laghin; and Moriertagh m'Donogh O'Laghlin of Clare. All in F 6582 of about 1601.

Phelim lieh O'Loghlen of Enagh (south of Burren), in F 5686 of 1591. Compare Slughtfelim in Section 20. Slughtfelim was one of several lands "acquired and purchased" by Uaithne O'Loghlen died 1590. Another was "5 cartrons of land called the Eanaghe".

Connoghor O'Loghlin alias M'Bryen yeoman, in F 6617 of 1602.

Connoghor m'Loshlyn I Loshlyn of Fanygallevane, in F 6617 of 1602.

Ainsworth

During the same general period until 1603, there's also various unclassified O'Loghlen mentioned in Ainsworth. They are: -

Knoghor (Conor) Mc Brian McKann McTerlogh O'Loghlen, of Dagine, Co Clare, gent, in a quitclaim signed by Conor O'Loghlen, dated 24 June 1591. From Ainsworth 913. Despite all that information, we can't pin him down.

Maleaghlayn Owffe Mc Morougha O'Loughlyn of Dangyne, Co Clare, gent, in a conveyance dated 20 February 1591. From Ainsworth 917.

Mahown Mc Brien O'Loghlen of Cahyrypoly, debt of £12 owing from Conor O'Brien. Will dated 22 December 1603, for which he (Mahown) has half a quarter of Leymnegh in mortgage. From Ainsworth 1481. As to Mahone son of Brian O'Loghlen, see also Ainsworth 988 of 1613, and sections 8 and 9.

Donnogh Mc Melloghlin, a witness to a transaction dated 5 March 1601. From Ainsworth 951. Perhaps a son of Melaghlin (died 1623).

Teig og McTeig McLoughlen. 7 March 1593. From Ainsworth number 288. Whether this man is or isn't an O'Loghlen, we cannot tell.

Molaghlyn Ologhlen, witness to signature, 19 March 1603. From Ainsworth number 957.

Ballyvaughan. Inquisition post mortem of Terence alias Terelagh O'Brien. 9 October 1611. Finds that he was seized in fee of (inter alia) the castle of Ballyveaghan with three quarters held of the Queen, by knight service. From Ainsworth no 980 of 1611. This inquisition, conducted by two commissioners including Sir Torlogh O'Brien of Newtowne, was determined during 1611 by Jurors including Donogh McRossa (O'Loghlen) of Moywotha. This is the same man as Donosh m'Roshy of Moshowa recorded in Fiant 6617 of 1602. We regard him as a son of Rossa O'Loghlen, the Tanist.

As to Sir Torlogh O'Brien of Newtowne, see e.g. Timeline 1577; 1584, and 1604; and see also the account of Finola O'Brien in section 15.

Mor O'Loughlin (perhaps Morriertagh/ Mortagh) witnessed a memorandum of debt for "the some of eight powndes sterling" due to "Daniell Nellande now L Bishoppe of Kildare". 17 April 1597. From Ainsworth no 931.

Chancery pleadings: "Boetius Clancy of Cnockfinne county Clare, gentleman, and Oncry ny Mahoune widow of Boetius Clancy the elder, executors of the will of the said Boetius the elder -v- William

Neillaine of Dromcrihy, Donough O'Loghlen of Ballenfynde, and Conor Waghery of Kearukeill in the said County, gentlemen, re debt."

[Source: Luke McLnerney, Chancery pleadings for County Clare, 1584- 1637].

Note: This event is undated and may have occurred any time between 1584 and 1637. The spelling of words such as Oncry, Ballenfynde, Waghery, and Kearukeill seems mangled and unreliable.

Possibly, Oncry ny Mahoune might refer to Honora Mac Mahon, sister of Maire Rua O'Brien (nee mac Mahon) who occupies a special place in section 25 of our previous paper.

Section 17: Other O'Loghens from 1604 to 1640.

During this period, the information available to us is sparse. Mostly, we have not been able to establish the particular families to which these several O'Loghens belong.

We have not seen the Fiants from the reigns of James I, or Charles I, which may include more.

Frost includes relevant information, occasionally, in his various records of Inquisitions. Patrick Nugent's article in (2007) Irish Geography looked at The Inquisition abstracts 1577- 1637 and indicates that Frost's work on them seems reliable.

In Ainsworth/Inchiquin, we've happened upon a few:

Ms 45,045/3; 1604-05: Feoffment by Conor O'Brien McTerlagh to Melaghlin O'Loghlen and Donogh O'Brien McBrien McMogh of a town of Ballyportrea to the use of the said Conor and, after his death, of his son Teige and his wife Honora and their heirs.

Note: see also Ainsworth 1016 of 1620, below. Ms 45,045/3 does not concern Aine O'Loghlen or her son Teige O'Brien; it concerns a different O'Brien family.

Ms 45,682/2; 30 July 1629: Quitclaim by Moyler McWilliam Burke and Ellen ny Brien O'Loghlen alias Burke, his wife to Daniel Fitzwilliam Nelan [alias Neylon, d. 1639] of Keallmore, barony of Burren 'in consideration of a certain sume of monie and a number of chattle...'

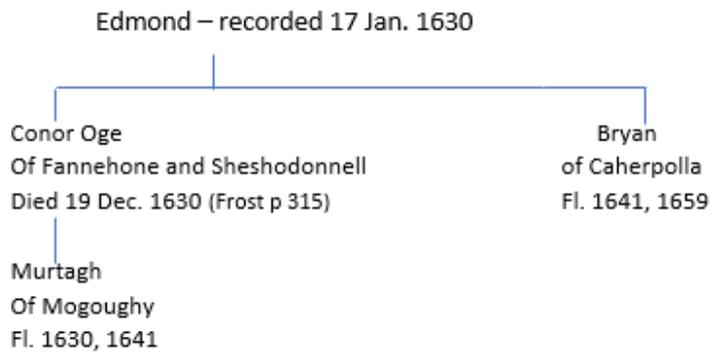
1630. Proceedings involving Mr Edmond O'Loghlen; 17 January 1630.¹

Note: Murtagh was of Mogouhy, Carran in October 1641, see Frost p 439.

Likely, a younger son of Edmond was Bryan of Caherpolla alias Fahaffane, Noughaval in October 1641, see Frost p 445. Perhaps the same Bryan was a tenant at Sheshy, Noughaval in 1659, see the footnote to Frost p 445.

Inquisition on 17 January 1631 regarding estate of Conor Oge O'Loghlen (died 19 December 1630). Conor Oge was a son of Edmond O'Loghlen. Conor Oge left his son Murtagh to succeed him as owner of Fannehonne and Sheshodonnell, in Carran. See Frost p 308.

¹ Source: unverified family record, said to derive from the Rolls Office. This record, though unverified, was made before the Public Records Office in Dublin was destroyed in the conflagration of 1922.



This family, well enough known and recorded during the first half of the 1600s, disappears from written history after 1659. Similarly, written history after 1659 ignores nearly all of the many individual O'Loghlen (however spelt) recorded in and before October 1641.

966; 8 October 1606: Inquisition with Donough O'Loughlen among the jurors.

967; 16 April 1607: Conveyance by Mahown Mc Rury O'Loghlen of Castle towne, Co Clare, gentleman, to Donough O'Brien of Newtown, Co Clare, gentleman, of the lower half of the castle of Castletowne.

988; 25 June 1613: Conveyance to Bryan Mc Tirrelagh of Castletowne, Co Clare, gentleman, of the castle, town and lands of Castletowne ...

Attorney for livery of seisin: Mahown Mc Brian of Caherpollow, Co Clare.

Witnesses to livery of seisin: Therlagh Mc Teige; Owen Mc Mellaghlen; Owen Mc Brien.

Note: Mahown McBrien of Caherpollow is the same man as mentioned in Ainsworth 1481 of 1603. He was a man of means, significant in his time, and well known to both Owney died 1617 and Melaghlin died 1623 as the Inquisitions into their lands demonstrate. As to him, cf sections 8 and 9. Very likely, the witness Owen McBrien is his brother.

Owen Mc Mellaghlen seems either Owney died 1617, or Owney Oge then aged about 20 years.

993; Therlagh O'Loughlyne, a witness. 12 November 1614.

Inquisition post mortem of William Neylon of Dysert, county Clare, gentleman, died 9 August 1617. Seized in fee of (inter alia) the castle town and quarter of Turlogh, Burren. Heir: his son Daniel Neylon, aged three at his father's death.

1006; 25 April 1618: Ms 45/030/3; 26 June 1628: Feoffment by Connor O'Loghlin re land at Pollcullicky.

Quitclaim. Witnesses include Morrough O'Loghlen (his mark).

1009; 27 October 1618. Mollaghlen O'Loghlen, witness.

1012; 11 January 1620. Rory Mc Mlaghlen of Dromore. Shown as attorney for livery of seisin. Perhaps Rory son of Malachy O'Dea, but possibly, Rory Reagh O'Loghlen of Dromore, compare Fiant 6582 of 1601; Ainsworth 1025 of 1622; and perhaps Ainsworth 1029.

1016; 6 August 1620: Lease by Any Ni Brien alias Ny Lochlin, widow of Connor O'Brien of Ballycortrew and mother of Teige. We don't know whose daughter was Any O'Loghlen. She is also shown in Ainsworth nos 1041 of 1628; 1042 of 1629; and 1044 of 1630. Her witness is always Maragh (Morrough) O'Loghlen.

Inquisition on 10 January 1625, regarding estate of Owney O'Loghlen (died 22 April 1617): This refers to his lands and his dealings with lands, and names various of Owney's relatives. Frost p 307.

Inquisition on 10 January 1625, regarding estate of Melaghlin O'Loghlen (died 31 December 1623): This refers to his lands and his dealings with lands. It also shows his heir. Frost p 308.

Inquisition on 4 October 1631, found that Donogh O'Loghlen conveyed the lands of Moygowna in the parish of Carran to his son Brian O'Loghlen. Frost p 318.

1025; 7 November 1622. Rory Reagh O'Loghlin of Dromore, attorney for livery of seisin. See 1012.¹ Old maps during the 1700s show the village of Ruan marked as 'Dromore or Ruan', or as 'Dromore'.²

1031; 14 November 1624. Tyrelagh O'Loughlyne, shown as a witness.

1055; 12 April 1636: Inquisition postmortem of Donough O'Brien of Leamenegh: Includes several mortgages, among them a mortgage for £100 to Connell O'Loughlin of Clownine and Mohermallanagh.

1330; 5 April 1637: Extract from General Sessions of Assize and Gaol Delivery at Innish. Jury includes Mahowne Mc (or mac, not sure) Bryan of Cappagh.

1633. Boetius Clancy wrote a letter recommending a Rossie O'Loghlen as a potential recruit for military service in Europe.³

Ms 45,702/4: 4 February 1636/7; Assignment by Donogh Modehra O'Loghlen to Boetius Clancy of his interest in a cartron or fourth part of a quarter of Lisdownie, barony of Corcomroe, mortgaged to Clancy, in consideration of £12.

http://www.nli.ie/pdfs/mss%20lists/143_inchiquin.pdf

Note: Modehra is a nickname.

Rev P White's book, *History of Clare and the Dalcassian clans* (Dublin, 1893) seldom refers to Burren, and only fleetingly to the O'Loghlen (who were not of the Dalcassian clans). At p 111, the author observed that for many generations Protestant England sought to uproot and utterly destroy every trace of Ireland's ancient faith and national literature. Later, the author draws upon lists made by Protestant bishops during the period 1615- 1622, showing that those risking their lives and liberty as Catholic priests included a Donogh O'Loghlen at Killaloe, a long distance from Burren (p 237).

Calendar of Patent Rolls, 19 James I (1622).

Lands formerly held by Owney O'Loghlen died 1617 (financially burdened by him, see Frost p 307) were granted in 1622 to Sir Valentine Blake. See p 501.

On the nomination of McLaughlin McDonogh O'Loughlin of Ballianshinbegg in Kilmoon, an interest in that land was granted to Boetius Clancy of Knockfin. See p 526.

Note: In 1641, according to Frost p 443, Ballyinsheenbeg was held by Donogh son of Bryan O'Loghlen, and Maoelaghlin Cam O'Loghlen.

In 1641, Boetius Clancy still held Ballyinsheenmore, which he also received in the grant made in 1622.

¹ As to the possible meanings of "Reagh", see M Breen and R Ua Croinin, *Ballymarkham Castle* (2018) volume 42, *The Other Clare* at p 17.

² Ristead Ua Croinin and Martin Breen, *Dromore Castle* (2020) volume 44 *The Other Clare*, at pp 92, 94.

³ The Thomond papers at Petworth House, London (Clare library).

Section 18: O'Loghens of October 1641.

There are many, nearly all shown in detail by Frost, at pages 436- 447. We shan't repeat those O'Loghens. The pamphlet, A short history of the OLochlainn clan by Bro M F O'Connor and Edward O'Loghlen, in 1995, contains a summary of these O'Loghens. Our previous paper, also, contains a summary in section 10.

Section 19: Other O'Loghens from 1642 to 1799.

Important note: This list of O'Loghens from 1642 to 1799 is very far from a complete or comprehensive list. We have done the best we can until 1714 on the available information, but we lack much e.g., O'Loghens unrecorded in the parishes missing from the Book of Forfeitures, or who lived on lands in Burren not controlled by O'Briens.¹ Between 1714 and 1799, the list amounts to a very incomplete miscellany. We include those recorded after 1799 but perhaps born during the 1700s. We add that, often, information recorded elsewhere in this Supplement or in our previous paper is not repeated in section 19.

Maurice Cuffe, 1641; and Depositions of Protestant settlers, 1642.

These include references to various O'Loghens accused of attacks upon Protestant settlers during 1641.

Owney Oge of Burren accompanied by his three sons. Frost p 342.

Owney Oge of Greggans, gent, and his three sons. Frost p 347.

Ross of Fahee. Frost p 356.

Mahone Oge. Frost p 369.

Ross of Faheybeg. Frost p 369.

Frost: About 1659, several O'Loghens are shown in the footnotes to Frost pp 436- 447, as tenants of various lands in Burren. They are: -

Turlogh O'Loghlen, at Crughwill in Carran, in 1659.

Bryan O'Loghlen, at Coskeam and Cahermackirilla, in Carran, in 1659.

Donogh Oge O'Loghlen, at Killeany, in Killeany, in 1659 and 1664.

Donogh O'Loghlen, at Ballyinsheenbeg, in Kilmoon, in 1659 and 1664.

Brian O'Loghlen, at Sheshy, in Noughaval, in 1659.

Ainsworth: From time to time, Ainsworth or the Inchiquin manuscripts contain the names of some other O'Loghens. They are: -

Ainsworth/ Inchiquin

Ms 45/030/6; 13 June 1645: Bond of "Terlogh" O'Loghlen re land at Cahiranhull, parish of (Killonshone?).

¹ As mentioned in our previous paper: During the 1700s, a minor though valuable source of information remains the Inchiquin Manuscripts. These record O'Brien business activities more in East Burren (e.g., Carran) than West Burren where the Inchiquin O'Briens were less prominent. Occasionally, the Inchiquin Manuscripts do identify a few O'Loghens (however spelt) who happened to lease lands from the O'Briens. But, because many O'Loghens resided in West Burren, they are not recorded within Ainsworth or the Inchiquin Manuscripts. In West Burren, many O'Loghens rented lands from landowners whose records are now unavailable so that, mostly, these O'Loghens and their locations during the 1700s do not form part of written history.

1075; 9 October 1649: Feoffment. Witnesses include Mahon Oge O'Loghlen.

Ms 45/031/1; 1650: Feoffment by Matthew Oge O'Loghlen of land in Cahirpolla, recording his marriage to Slany ny Brien.

1023; 16 March 1662: Conveyance. Attorneys for livery of seisin include Tirlagh Roe O'Loghlin. Latin.

1120; 13 January 1667: Lease by Henry Ivers to Donough O'Brien of Leameneh of the castle, town and one of the two quarters of Ballyganner in the parish of Nohavell in the barony of Burren. Witnesses include Terlagh O'Loughlen (mark).

1121; 13 January 1667: Lease. Witnesses include Terlagh O'Loughlen (mark).

1127; 16 April 1669: Bond of Donough O'Brien of Leameneh Esq and Therlagh oge O'Loghlen of Clounbegg, Co Clare, gent.

Note: This is the first mention of Therlagh Oge O'Loghlen. Clounbeg is not in Burren, but probably near Ennistymon and is notable for that reason because few other O'Loghens in Ainsworth are located outside Burren, during the 1600s. Dromore seems another example in Ainsworth 1012 of 1620; 1025 of 1622; 1565 of 1748; and 1566 of c1760.

As to other mentions of Therlagh Oge, see Ainsworth numbers 1354 of 1669; and 1543 of 1700.

1144; 27 June 1672: Bond. Witnesses include Ter O'Loughlyn (mark).

1150; May 1674: Lease. Witnesses include Ther O'Loghlen.

1252; August 1699: Lease. Witnesses include Loghlen O'Loghlen.

1354; 1669; Petition of Maurice Connell. Attack on him by several, including Terlagh oge O'Loughlyn on 16 January 1668.

1491; 13 April 1678: Will. Witnesses include Therl O'Loghlen.

Ms 45,319/2; 1681/82: Indictment for stealing cattle from Ross and Connell O'Loghlin, and assaulting them.

1205; 1684- 1710: 22 deeds (leases, contracts for leases, releases, and fines) affecting the lands of Coskeane, some involving Roger O'Loghlen and Captn Donough O'Loghlen.

1705; 84 Inchiquin manuscripts 257. 8 October 1705. Mentions the land at Coskeam. But also contains this:

Roger O'Loghlen "preferred a most scandalous bill in Chancery against Sir Donatt O'Brien and others".

Note: To have taken legal proceedings in Chancery, Roger was probably a significant person.

1228; 25 November 1693: Lease to Rosse O'Loghlen of Rosrawly of the lands of Castletowne Tarmene and Rosrawly in Burren, for 21 years. This lease was the subject of comment found in Ainsworth 12 January 1769 to 1777 and in Ainsworth 1282 of 16 February 1713. Ross O'Loghlen held the lease of Rosrawly in 1699, see Ainsworth 1541.

1876; 1700: Ms 45,099/4; 1703: "Lease by Martha Abercrombie alias O'Bryen, widow, to Donough O'Loghlen of 35 acres in Coshkeam for her life at a rent of £6. 20 May 1703, "The state of controversy between Captn Loghlen, Roger O'Loghlen and Terlagh O'Heyn concerning Cosgeaine ... the division from the beginning continues down these 45 yeares ... until now the said Captn Loghlen during his lease had severall tryalls ... with Heyn for to recover the halfe cartron of Dullane ...". Endorsed on verso with assignment (17 May 1706) by Captain Donogh O'Loghlin and his son Therlagh O'Loghlin of this lease to Sir Donough O'Brien...." (2 Pages). See also Ainsworth 1205 (1684

to 1710), mentioning 22 deeds, presumably including these. We return to the controversy concerning land at Coskeam in section 19 of the Supplement, when we refer to Roger O'Loghlen.

222; 26 March 1703: Complaint that Rossa Mc Anthony gave possession to Sir Walter Blake's servant in Terlagh O'Heyn's part of Coskeam. The complaint also refers to Rossa Mc Anthony's tenants.

Note: This forms part of the ongoing and long simmering dispute concerning land at Coskeam, in Carran, evidenced by various entries in the Inchiquin manuscripts and occasionally referencing this Ross O'Loghlen.

Rossa has tenants in 1703 which, to state the obvious, is unusual and indicates a degree of wealth and status beyond the norm. We think that Rossa, called Rossa Mc Anthony in Ainsworth number 222, was a younger son of Owney Oge. Quite likely, Rossa's mother was Una, mentioned in section 15. Rossa was, we're reasonably confident, the father of Donogh of Castletown and the grandfather of Margaret O'Loghlen, mother of the Chevalier O'Gorman. See the entry for Roger O'Loghlen, and the entry for Chevalier Thomas O'Gorman, later in this section.

By 1703, this Blake family (formerly of Galway city) have a significant presence in Burren, and own at least some lands formerly held by O'Loghlen. Readers can see the origins of this phenomenon in the Timeline 1614- 1621, and the forfeitures after 1641. See also Appendix 9.

257; 8 October 1705: mentions Rossa O'Loghlen and Roger O'Loghlen concerning lands at Coskeam- see also 259 of 1705; and 261 of 21 December 1705.

1443; 17 June 1707: Order. Mentions Donough O'Loughlin of Carne, gent.

1285; 27 April 1714: Lease to Donough O'Loghlen of Castletowne, for 21 years. The text mentions that Donogh enjoys a parcel of land at Poulefooka.

1562: 1745: Tenants include Therlogh O'Loghlen of Drimone.

1303; 1775: Indenture. Lengthy, mentions land at Colcamore held by Conor and Denis O'Loughlin.

1305; 1781: Power of attorney to receive rents from Conor and Dennis O'Loughlin at Colcamore.

Ms 45,096/1: 1728: Counterpart lease by Sir Edward O'Brien to Robert Skerrett of the farm and lands of Carn (presumably Carran), Barony of Burren, lately held by Charles O'Loghlen for 31 years at £25 yearly. 26 November 1728.

1543; c1700. Bundle of leases includes Therlogh oge O'Loghlen. Lease of part of Turlogh.

1564; 1745. Therlogh O'Loghlen (tenant).

1565; 1748. Terence O'Loghlen, tenant of Drimore and East Drishlogh.

1566; circa 1760. Coleman O'Loghlen (twice).

Terence O'Loghlen and Peter O'Loghlen (Drimore).

1610; 1766 and 1783. Leases mentioning Peter O'Loghlen son of Turlogh O'Loghlen. These two items are displayed at the end of section 25 of our previous paper, discussing Terence, the next chief.

1671; 1773 (?). Conner and Denis O'Loghlen- land at Colcamore now let to someone else?

1728. Inchiquin manuscripts Ms 45,096/1. Charles O'Loghlen, in connection with a lease of land at "Carn" in Burren (perhaps Carran) to a Skerret. The Timeline in 1712 probably refers to the same Charles O'Loghlen. We believe he may be the Charles who had a daughter Mary who married John Thynn who we mention under O'Loghlen Women.

Likely, "Charles" was christened "Cathal".

The text reads, "Counterpart lease by Sir Edward O'Brien 2nd baronet to Robert Skerritt of the farm and lands of Carn, Barony of Burren, lately held by Charles O'Loughlen for 31 years at £25 yearly. 26 November 1728."

In those days, an annual rental of £25 was beyond the means of most.

13 September 1749. Michael O'Loughlen noted as a witness to a Skerret family document [Source: (1928/29 volume 14, Galway Arch and Historical Society Journal, at p 57.)]

1684; 1757: Lease from O'Brien to Peter Butler and Coleman O'Loughlen of Ballyfannor and Poulcoolicky in Noughaval, for 31 years from May 1757.

Note: At that time, no Catholic could hold a lease for longer than 31 years.

Lucius O'Brien: The lengthy proceedings found in The Case of Lucius, Lord Inchiquin, claiming the right to vote, heard in the House of Lords in July 1861, contain a series of historical documents which, occasionally, refer to several O'Loughlens during this period.

A reference to Mahown McBrien O'Loughlen of Cahyrpolly is at p 83 and seems dated 22 December 1603, recorded also in Ainsworth 1481 of 1603.

A reference to Mahon oge O'Loughlen is at p 30 and seems dated 9 October 1649.

Brien McTirlagh of Ballyvorryn, gent, is at p 16, and is dated 8 August 1612.

Farnandus M'Phelim of Fanariske, gent, is at p 85 and is dated 9 August 1612.

"Census", 1659: Sir William Petty.

By the year 1659, only some twenty-two O'Loughlen families are recorded in Burren, but that figure is very likely an under estimation.¹ A census was by no means the primary purpose of the survey performed in 1659 and its accuracy is "extremely doubtful", according to Frost.

Chris O'Mahony's first article, Exploring Thomond Manor Boundaries - The Other Clare, Vol. 27, 2003; Pages 23 - 28, includes during the period between 1672 and 1678-

Lislarheen, not divided in the panel list between Lislarheen more of Rathborney and Lislarheen beg of Killeany - shows a Conor O Loughlin.

'Killeany townland was home to Bryan and Rossa O Loughlin', and notes that 78% of Killeany were Thomond lands, or seven of the nine townlands at Killeany were held by Thomond.

Noughaval: Townland of Ballymurphy (then Bally Morrough) - represented by Francis and Donagh O' Loughlin and a curious Daniel OBurrin (O'Loughlen?).

Newtown: -Has Anthony Loughlin among a panel of nine surnames.

Oughtmama: -Deelin represented by Roger O'Loughlin.

Kilcorney: -Glansleade represented by a Conor O'Loughlin.

He does not know where a Ballynemoore is located, but it had a Garret O'Loughlin on the jury panel.

¹ See Frost pp 384-387.

O'Mahony's second article, Exploring Thomond Manor Boundaries (11) - The Other Clare, Vol. 28, 2004 (43-49), includes-

Killonaghan: - Craggagh townland shows Farnandus O Loughlin.

Note: We believe Fernandus to be the same Fernandus son of Phelim mentioned in 1612 (see above, included under the subheading, Lucius O'Brien, and who was the owner in 1641 of 'Killonchan als (alias) Cragogh', 'Fannarusl' and 'Colemine' in Kilcorney). He could also be the brother of Turlogh son of Phelim of 'Minniogh' (Meggagh), Lysagh son of Phelim of Poulnacarnagh, Kilcorney and Turlogh son of Phelim of Enogh, Kilcorney. See the mini tree in section 23, under the subheading Slughtfelim.

S C O'Mahony, The Manor Rolls of the Earl of Thomond 1666-1686, (2004) volume 38, Analecta Hibernica, pp 135-220.

Pages 164-170 include lists of people associated in various ways with the Earl of Thomond. Those on the 1686 Roll seem tenants of the Finavarra Manor. Others are Jurors, or debtors and creditors in the local "small claims" Court.

Jurors, 1676-1678.

Among the O'Loughlens shown as Jurors, none appears on the 1686 Roll. These O'Loughlens must have been tenants though not of the Earl of Thomond. Presumably, most and perhaps all of the O'Loughlen Jurors were of West Burren. Unfortunately, the lists of Jurors do not disclose where they resided. We've remarked elsewhere upon the lack of information identifying the O'Loughlens (however spelt) of West Burren. Usually, the Jurors convened at Croagh (called Crough and Knocknagrough), in Rathborney.

Charles, in 1676, 1677.

Donnagh, in 1676, 1677, 1678.

Therlaugh, in 1677 and 1678.

Roger, in 1678.

Debtors and Creditors, 1676-1677.

Creditors

Donnough (many instances)

Therlaugh

Rossa

Debtors

Bryen

Therlaugh

Charles

Daniell

Roger.

Murtaugh

Gentleman.

Though no Juror is described specifically as "Gentleman", it seems likely that some and perhaps all Jurors held an equivalent status.

The 1686 Roll describes many a Gentleman but only two O'Loughlens:

Garrett of Ballynamore, gent p 169.¹

Rossa of Killeany, gent p 170.

¹ Ballynamore might be Ballyinsheenmore, in Kilmoon.

Yeoman, 1686.

Connor of Lislarine (in Killeany or Carran).

Labourers, 1686.

Anthony of Newton (Drumcreehy).

Francis of Bally Morrough (Noughaval).

Donough of Bally Morrough.

Roger of Deelin (Oughtmama).

Bryan of Killenie (Killeany).

Connor of Kilcolmanbery.

We've referred to these O'Loughlens in section 10 of our previous paper.

Roger O'Loghlen

In 1680, the Inchiquin manuscripts refer to a Roger O'Loghlin (later spelt O'Loghlen in the manuscripts). The Inchiquin manuscripts contain almost the only references to an O'Loghlen with that name. Chris O'Mahony (2003) includes a Roger O'Loughlin at Deelin, Oughtmama, at some time between 1672 and 1678. S C O'Mahony (2004) includes a Roger O'Loughlen as a Juror at Croagh in 1678; and perhaps a different Roger O'Loughlen of Deelin, labourer, in 1686. Very likely, however, Roger's parents christened him with a different name which the O'Brien scribe anglicised as Roger. Perhaps his real name was Rory. He died in about 1710.

He was described as of Glansleade in 1680 when he took a lease of some 47 acres of "profitable" land in Coskeam, in Carran (Ainsworth 1185). This Roger seems a significant O'Loghlen of his era. We guess that Roger is closely connected with the main branch in some way that we now cannot determine.

In October 1691, according to Ainsworth number 96- Roger O'Loghlin, "a poore fellow that can speake no crafts (?)" has 47 acres in Coskeam in Burren, Terlogh O'Hyne 36 acres, and Donough O'Loghlin 34 acres in the same ...

Land at Coskeam is the focus of a dispute that seems to have simmered during the period of some forty-five years before the year 1700. According to Ainsworth number 1876 of 1700-

"The state of the Controversy between Captn. Loghlen Roger O'Loghlen and Terlagh O'Heyn concerning Cosgeaine the division from the beginning continues done these 45 yeares untill now the said Captn. Loghlen dureing his lease had several tryalls with Heyn to recover the half cartron of Dullane"

This seems to refer to the division of land at Coskeam made in the year 1655, that is, at or shortly after the time the confiscations took effect. The O'Loughlens seem to have disputed some at least of O'Heyn's land and the dispute continued for decades.

One aspect of the dispute may have been involved in the petition made by Donogh O'Loghlen (son of Colonel Torlogh, son of Owney Oge). That aspect was determined in about 1702 (Frost p 590, and see section 19 of our previous paper). Two witnesses to the petition were Rossa and Torlogh O'Loghlen. Rossa is probably mentioned below. Donogh's son and successor was Torlogh but whether he or a different man named Torlogh O'Loghlen was the witness we can't be sure.

The other two witnesses were David and Richard England who were attorneys in Ennis c1681,¹ as to whom see Noel Murphy's paper, titled England of Ennis and Limerick. In passing, nearly a century

¹ Frost p 572

later Colman O'Loghlen (died 1810) purchased land at Cahermacrea near Ennis from David Arthur England of Cahircalla near Ennis.

Other aspects of the wrangles over the disputed land at Coskeam are mentioned in the Inchiquin manuscripts.

We think the wrangling and disputation involved the main branch with whom we think Roger O'Loghlin was linked.

By 8 October 1705, Roger had issued legal proceedings in the Irish Court of Chancery, pursuing claims against Sir Donat O'Brien and others (Ainsworth number 257). Anyone less than a significant person would not have issued legal proceedings in Chancery. The proceedings amounted to "a most scandalous bill" according to a letter written by Ross O'Loghlen of Coskeam, suggesting that Ross wasn't close to Roger.

The records of Chancery did not survive the destruction of the Public Records Office in 1922, so we've not seen this illuminating material. Currently, we understand that efforts are being made to piece together from other sources at least some of the body of lost Chancery records but whether details of Roger's proceedings will turn up is unknown. As will be seen, the Inchiquin manuscripts suggest that Roger's claims were settled out of court, during the early 1700s.

Various entries in the Inchiquin manuscripts (Ms 45,033/3; 45,099/4; 45,099/5; 45,100/3; 45,190/1; 45,189/3); 1704/5) often mention Roger and include more information than is shown in Ainsworth (numbers 96; 159; 167; 172; 222; 238; 239; 257; 259; 261; 1205; 1876). These entries often concern developments in the Coskeam saga occurring until 1710. During this period, Roger and Ross O'Loghlin are linked together in land transactions involving Coskeam. An entry made in 1705 mentions Roger's son, who isn't named. But the context strongly suggests that Ross of Coskeam was son of Anthony, and wasn't son of Roger.

In March 1703, the manuscripts speak of a complaint against a "Rossa" who was the son of Anthony (anglicised from Owey, which itself was anglicised from Uaithne). The complaint seems to concern O'Heyn's acres at Coskeam. Rossa son of Anthony had interfered with O'Heyn's possession of those acres, cf Ainsworth number 222. In the context, it is quite possible that Rossa was a younger son of Owey Oge. Even in 1703, Rossa son of Anthony remained of sufficient standing to have tenants on his land, see Ainsworth number 222.

In 1705, Roger too has interfered with O'Heyne's possession of his acres at Coskeam, according to Ainsworth number 257. Not only that, but Roger has brought legal proceedings in Chancery. Those proceedings were settled out of court when O'Brien made the bargain with Roger O'Loghlen mentioned in Ms 45,033/3, when O'Brien agreed to give Roger O'Loghlen £85 for his son's interest in land at Coskeam. By then, no doubt, O'Brien had revised the contemptuous opinion voiced of Roger O'Loghlen in 1691. We have no information identifying Roger's son.

By 1711, it seems, Roger had died. The Inchiquin manuscripts make no further mention of Ross after 1711. Perhaps Ross, too, died about that time or before 1714, when Donogh O'Loghlen of Castletown took a 21-year lease of Castletown, in place of Ross O'Loghlen who held a 21-year lease of Castletown from 1603 (Ainsworth 1265; 1285). Noticeably, the Inchiquin manuscripts contain very few references to individual O'Loghlen men throughout the remainder of the 1700s, reflecting nearly a century of Catholic suppression, when additional penal laws operated harshly and disgracefully.

The O'Gorman genealogy suggests that Ross O'Loghlen married Maria Burke, daughter of Edmond Burke of Kilcorney and Julia Burke of Doonamon, Galway. Their son Donogh was born circa 1677, died in Burren aged 92 years in 1769, and was buried in Kilnaboy. Donogh married Celia O'Brien, daughter of Donogh O'Brien and Margaret O'Connor, and their daughter Margaret O'Loghlen married Mahon O'Gorman.

Un sourced family lore, written in 1842.

1645. Major O'Loghlen led a body of troops under Montrose in Scotland and was inhumanly put to death after the disastrous battle of Philiphaugh.

Note: Many Irish troops were slaughtered following this battle though they had been promised safety after their surrender. The family lore may be correct, but may involve confusion with an officer named Thomas Lachtan.

1651. One of the family held a commission under Ulick Marquis of Clanricarde who then commanded the Royalists.

Richard Cronnelly

In 1756 Bernard O'Loghlen, a native of Clare, was prior of Lorha, in Tipperary.

Note: This Bernard was in Tipperary but, at about the same time, men named Bernard O'Loghlen were living out of Clare in the port city of Limerick as can be seen from these inscriptions in St. Mary's Cathedral. (See photo below).



THIS TOMB WAS ERECTED BY
BERNARD O'LOGHLEN IN
MEMORY OF HIS GRANDFATHER
BERNARD O'LOGHLEN WHO
DEPARTED THIS LIFE JUNE 24
1703 AGED 65 YEARS
AS ALSOE HIS FATHER MORGAN
O'LOGHLEN WHO DEPARTED THIS
LIFE Y^r 10th OF AUGUST 17·2 AGED
58 YEARS.
HERE [UNDER LYE]TH ALLSOE
THE ERECTOR OF THIS TOMB
BERNARD O'LOGHLEN SON
VNTO MORGAN O'LOGHLEN
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
. . . 1741 AGED 31

Note: A Bernardus O'Loghlen is recorded in 1694-1696 by Brockliss and Ferte (2004).

Bernard O'Loughlin is recorded in 1741 within the Index of Wills, Diocese of Limerick.

Morgan O'Loughlin of Limerick city was the brother-in-law of Mark Archer whose Will is summarised in Thrift Genealogical Abstract, 1733.

Irish officers who served in the Spanish Army.

1768. Bernard O'Loughlin (possibly of Limerick):

Don Bernardo O'Loughlin, Lieutenant in the Regimento de Infanterie de Hibernia.¹

Rosemary Ffolliott - Newspaper Index: Index to Munster newspapers 1758- 1821.

Microfiche, Sheet No. 56: Clare Local Studies Centre / Manse Building / Clare Library (searched August 2018).

1700s

Bernard O'Loughlin (a Limerick merchant) 9th February 1762 (FDJ) married Phoebe MacNamara, a daughter of Norcott MacNamara.

¹ John O'Hart, Irish Pedigrees (5th edition, 1892).

Similar information seems recorded in Crossle Genealogical Abstracts, 1762.

Note: According to a chart compiled by Bernard Downes of Limerick, this Bernard was a brother of Terence who died on 2 January 1792, see below.

Terence O'Loughlin - 17th September 1768/69 (FDJ) - died; 2nd son of Mr. Ross O'Loughlin / Hill (Cnoc), near Ballinlee/Galway.

Note: The Hill was Dromorehill, about a mile from Ballylee. According to the Freeman's Journal, September 1769, Terence died in Gort, Galway. He had died before Colman l'Abbe O'Loughlen made his last Wills during 1777-78. See also Betham Genealogical Abstracts and section 26.

Cornelius O'Loughlin - 29th March 1773 (LC) - (address Turk's Head, Bow Lane, opposite Ennis Exchange).

Francis O'Loughlin - 14th March 1774 (D. Hib. Jrl) - died at Galway / Arran farmer.

Cornelius O'Loughlin - 8th August 1777 (WC)- died in Dublin (Inn Holder).

Terence O'Loughlin - 3rd June 1779 (LC) - advertisement WB a staymaker, has lodgings at Mr Terence O'Loughlin's / Limerick.

Terence O'Loughlin - 14th March 1782 (LC) - bleaching/yard - Mr. Terence O'Loughlin / Askeaton / The Green (Limerick).

Joseph O'Loughlin - 19th January 1786 (LC) - advertisement Joseph / Apothecary / Rathkeale, Limerick.

Joseph O'Loughlin - 16th February 1789 (CG) - marriage to Miss Reidy of Rathkeale/Limerick.

Mrs Brian O'Loughlin - 18th July 1789 (FJ) - died at Thomond Gate (Limerick), wife of Brian, aged 108. See also Limerick Chronicle, 13 July 1789.

Mary O'Loughlin - 8th Nov. 1790 (EC) - m. Bartholomew O'Connell/Tulla - daughter of the late Dr. O'Loughlin.

Andrew O'Loughlin - 1st December 1791 (EC) -(advertisement for 350 acres at Balinalackin/Corcomroe).

Note: of Ennistymon/ Liscannor, cf Liscannor O'Loghlens elsewhere in this section.

Peter O'Loughlen - 1st Dec. 1791 (EC) - advertisement for renting three farms at Carran - apply Peter esq Clareville.

Note: see section 26 of our previous paper.

Terence O'Loughlin - 5th Jan. 1792 (WH) - died some days ago at Askeaton (Limerick), Mr Terence.

Ross O'Loughlen - 3rd April 1794 (Clare J.) - died at Knock/Gort, Ross O'Loughlen Esq. after tedious, painful illness.

Note: see section 26.

Miss O'Loughlin - 23rd April 1795 (EC) - marriage to John Boyse (attorney) daughter of the late Cornelius/Ennis.

Mrs. () O'Loughlin - 27th May 1797 (LC)- adv. Widow O'Loughlin / The Inn, outside Thomond Gate (Limerick).

1800s

Denis O'Loughlin - 27th May 1800 (EC) - Clothier & Hatter at Mill Street, Ennis.

Bryan O'Loughlin - 22nd May 1802 (LC) - died at Thomond Gate / Limerick Brewer;
See also; Ennis Chronicle 24th May 1802.

Mrs. Andrew O'Loughlin - 16th June 1803 (EC) - wife of Postmaster.

Note: of Ennistymon/ Liscannor, cf Liscannor O'Loghlena elsewhere in this section.

Mrs. () O'Loughlin - 20th Feb. 1804 (EC) - house at Bow Lane, formerly tenanted by widow O'Loughlin.

Andrew O'Loughlin - 6th September 1804 (..) - elected Postmaster at Ennistymon.

Note: of Ennistymon/ Liscannor, cf Liscannor O'Loghlena elsewhere in this section.

Coleman O'Loughlin, esq- died 19th May 1810 at Port one of the few and oldest RC magistrates.

Note: see section 26.

Joshua O'Loughlin - 27th Jan 1813 (LC) adv. / exam. at Dublin; qualified to commence at Rathkeale (Apoth.).

Lucinda O'Loughlin - 3rd Nov. 1813 (LC) - marriage at Port to Hewitt Bridgeman esq of Saintstown (only daughter of the late Colman O'Loughlin).

Denis O'Loughlin - 28th January 1814 (EC) - died at Mill Street/Ennis (Grocer). See also Limerick Chronicle, 29 January 1814 (spelt O'Loughin, perhaps in error).

Thady O'Loughlin - 18th May 1814 (EC) - marriage Monday last, Thady (grocer) to Miss Grady, Mill Street/Ennis.

Hugh O'Loughlin / Port - Various Entries follow below. Hugh married Miss Flanagan, daughter of John O'Flanagan, Clogher, Roscommon.

(1) Hugh O'Loughlin - 15th February 1815, Miss Flanagan (marriage)

(2) daughter born at Kildare - 31st January 1816 (EC)

(3) son and heir - 3rd May 1817 (EC)

(4) Lady of Hugh - died 13th September 1820 (EC) / following Childbirth.

Note: see section 26.

Michael O'Loughlin (Barrister)- 8th September 1817 (LEP) - marriage to Miss Kelly of Lower Gardiner street (Dublin):

(1) Michael O'Loughlin - 16th September 1818 (EC) - birth of a daughter in Dublin.

(2) Michael O'Loughlin - 30th September 1819 (Clare J.) - birth of son / Upper Rutland St. Dublin.

(3) Michael O'Loughlin - 8th November 1820 (EC)- birth of daughter in Dublin.

Note: see section 26.

Michael O'Loughlin - 6th April 1818 (LEP) - died at Patrick street; woollen/draper....See also Limerick Chronicle, 4 April 1818.

Mary O'Loughlin - 9th December 1819 (Clare J.) - m. daughter of Joseph O'Loughlin esq. Rathkeale (Limerick).

Mrs Terence O'Loughlin - 28th June 1820 (LC) - died at Thomond Gate, Limerick, widow of Mr Terence O'Loughlin. See also Limerick Chronicle, 28 June 1820.

Mrs. E O'Loughlin - 9th July 1821 (Clare J.) - married Edward Fennessy, St Mary's Mall.
Mrs. E was from Patrick Street, Limerick.

Guide to Newspaper Titles

EC- Ennis Chronicle;

LC- Limerick Chronicle;

WC- Waterford Chronicle

Clare J. - Clare Journal;

CG- Clonmel Gazette;

FJ- Freeman's Journal (Dublin);

D Hib J. - Dublin Hibernian Journal;

FDJ- Faulkner's Dublin Journal

LEP- Limerick Evening Post;

WH- Waterford Herald.

Limerick Chronicle, Death notices before 1850.

Note: Here we do not repeat entries previously shown in Rosemary Ffolliott's Newspaper Index.

Denis O'Loughlin – 3 March 1807; Mary Street, Limerick.

Joseph O'Loughlin – 16 January 1822; of Rathkeale, Limerick.

Note: This seems the same man recorded by Rosemary Ffolliott's Index in 1786, 1789 and 1813. The same man seems recorded also in January 1781, in the Grand Lodge of Freemasons Ireland Membership Register, 1733-1808.

Maurice O'Loughlin – 27 April 1822; Maydike (incorrect spelling? Mardyke).

Mrs O'Loughlin – 19 October 1825

Thomas O'Loughlin – 1 June 1833; 57 William Street, Limerick.

Emma Alice O'Loughlin – 20 May 1848; Rathkeale, Limerick, daughter of Dr O'Loughlin.

T O'Loughlin- 29 July 1848; Rathkeale, Limerick MD, perhaps the father of Emma Alice O'Loughlin.

Mrs O'Loughlin – 11 April 1849; Rathkeale, Limerick. Mother.

Miss O'Loughlin – 11 April 1849; Rathkeale, Limerick. Daughter.

Baptisms, St Mary's, Limerick city, Limerick.

The parish records of St Mary's Church (as distinct from St Mary's Cathedral) in Limerick date from January 1745, when Fr James White began to write the details of marriages and baptisms in Latin. The records are the second oldest continuous set of details in Ireland.

The baptisms include-

22 May 1745: Lucia O'Loughlin, daughter of Thomas O'Loughlin and Maria O'Loughlin. Sponsors: Brianus (Brian) and Maria O'Loughlin.

1748: Ludoviri O'Loughlin, son of Laurentius O'Loughlin and Mary Creagh. Sponsors were Laurentius Nihell and Brigida Creagh.

1748: Patrillii O'Loughlin, son of Felise (Felim) O'Loughlin and Margarita Hahio (Hehir). Sponsors were John O'Loughlin and Catherine O'Dea.

7 Jul. 1750: Mauriti O'Loughlin son of Folio (?) O'Loughlin and Maria McNamara: Sponsors Mathew Gorman and Maria O'Loughlin.

30 Mar. 1758: Cornelli of Thadao Connell and Maria O'Loughlin. Sponsors Bernardus O'Loughlin and Anastasia Kenny.

3 Sept. 1758: Thomas of Richardo Rice and Catherina O'Loughlin. Sponsors: Patritius Shaghnessy and Maria Maly.

14 September 1758: Margarita daughter of Felim O'Loughlin and Margarita Hehir.

5 June 1760: Morgan son of Peter O'Loughlin and Maria McAdam.

3 November 1764: Catherine daughter of Felim O'Loghlin and Margarita Hehir.
 11 May 1765: Terence son of Bernard O'Loghlin and Phoebe McNamara.
 17 January 1766: Thomas son of Thomas O'Loghlin and Maria Connors.
 3 April 1766: Joannis (John) son of Felim O'Loghlin and Margarita Hehir.
 24 Aug. 1766: Honora of Thadao Connell and Maria O'Loghlin. Sponsors: Daniel Connell and Maria O'Loughlin.
 7 May 1759: Catherine O'Loughlin daughter of Petro (Peter) O'Loughlin and Maria (Mary) McAdam. Sponsors: Laurentais (Lawrence) and Jana (Jane) O'Loughlin.
 4 Apr. 1764: Maria (Mary) O'Loughlin daughter of Piersio (Pierse) O'Loughlin and Maria (Mary) McAdam. Sponsors: Laurentais (Lawrence) O'Loughlin and Maria (Mary) Mahony (?).
 1 Feb. 1768: Eleonoram daughter of Thomas O'Loughlin and Maria B..... Sponsors: Patritius Plunkett and Elleanora Bl...t..
 2 Nov. 1769: Helenam Creagh daughter of Jacobi Creagh and Elionore O'Loughlin. Sponsors: Stephanius B...and Maria O'Loughlin.
 4 Aug. 1770: Michael son of Terenty Loughlin and Margaret Boolan. Sponsors: Patrick Connry and Margaret Quinlan.
 3 June 1771: Edmund son of Peter O'Loghlin and Maria McAdam.
 24 July 1771: Maria to Nicholas White and Maria O'Loughlin: Sponsors: Michael Brien and Anna McInerny.
 6 Nov.1781: Fergus son of Michael O'Loughlin & Honor Loughlin: Sponsors Michael Lynch and Honor Leadon.
 20 June 1785: Michael son to Michael O'Loughlin & Ann Winters: Sponsors: Thomas Winters & Eleanor Ryan.

Catholic Marriages, St Mary's, Limerick

28 May 1763: Catherine O'Loghlin and Daniel Loghlin.
 4 August 1751: Mariam O'Loghlin and Theadoum Connell.
 24 November 1771: Maria O'Loughlin and Jacob Canny.
 7 February 1771: Mathia O'Laughlin and Briga Hogan.
 3 February 1777: Honora O'Loughlin and Michael O'Loughlin.
 27 April 1777: Domniel O'Loughlin and Bridget Fitzgerald.
 14 May 1785: Patrick O'Loughlin and Honor McMahan.
 19 August 1791: Judy O'Loughlin and Patrick Brazil.
 2 September 1794: Patrick O'Loughlin and Elenor Donovan.

Baptisms, St. Munchin's, Limerick city, Limerick.

24 Dec. 1802: Franciscum of Michael O'Loughlin and Maria Hanlon: Sponsors Bernundo O'Brien and Maria Roche.
 13 Sep. 1803: Mariam to Terintio O'Loughlin and Maria O'Loughlin: Sponsors Cornelius Halpin and Marg Lyons.
 10 Sept. 1804: Ludovicum of Ross O'Loughlin and Maria Daily. Sponsors J. Sexton and Maria McNamara.

Baptisms, St. Johns's, Limerick city, Limerick.

22 May 1791 Joannem to Brien O'Loughlin and Margaret Nugent: Sponsors Maurice Goggin and Margaret Sarsfield.
 23 Feb. 1794: Michaellem (Michael) O'Loughlin, son of Brieno (Brien) O'Loughlin and Catherine Nugent. Sponsors: Robert Fall and Maria Tully.

Marriages, St John's, Limerick

25 November 1772: Rd Jer O'Loghlin and Bridget Bainon.

Marriage Licence Bonds, Diocese of Killaloe.

1780: Denis O'Loughlin and Catherine Cane.

Baptisms and Deaths, Co. Galway.

Margaret O'Loughlin (Betham Genealogical Abstract, 1728: name found in a Will, Diocese of Tuam, perhaps a beneficiary).

Note: Possibly, she might be the mother of James Comyn (1731-1805), cf section 26.

Mar. 1757, Moylough: Pat to William O'Loughlin and M O'Loughlin: Sponsors Pat and Mrs M. Kenedy.

Terence O'Loughlin, Gort, County Galway, probably died in 1768: from Freeman's Journal 17 September 1768; and 28 March 1769.

Shown as Terence O'Laughlin, gent, of Lahanvaly, Galway in Betham Genealogical Abstract, 22 May 1769, derived from a Probate record. Father: Ross.

Shown as Terence O'Laughlin of Lahanvaddy in 1769, Wills and Administrations Index.

Note: A son of Ross O'Loghlen and Margaret Mooney, mentioned in section 26.

Born about 1774: Murty O'Loughlin of Gort died in 1873 aged 99 years.

Note: The family of a Murty O'Loughlin of this general district receives reference in M de Lourdes Fahy, Kiltartan (Gort, Galway, 2004).

Born about 1789, Bartholemew O'Loghlin died in 1864 at Loughrea.

1821 census – Co. Galway

Denis O'Loughlin, 19 Back Street, Athenry Town, age 50 years.

James O'Loughlin, 51 Cross Street, Athenry Town, age 18 years.

Coad cemetery, parish of Kilnaboy, grave no. 120: "I H S Erected by Michael O'Loghlen in memory of his father Patrick O'Loghlen who died December 1795 aged 78 years". Patrick would have been born c1717. There is also a grave no. 90, perhaps for the aforementioned Michael who was born 1749: "I H S -Here lies the body of Michl. O'Loughlen who departed this life May 23rd 1800, aged 51 years". This tombstone was "Erected by his son, Laurce (Laurence) O'Loughlen for him and posterity".

Orate pro an

Ima Michaelis O'Loghlin

8 Apri 1756 (or 36, or 1656 or 36)¹

Note: At some stage (perhaps 1907), Michael O'Loghlen went to the Kilnaboy cemetery and thought the inscription read- Orate pro anima (pray for the soul); and that the date was 8 April 1756.

See also those mentioned by the Chevalier O'Gorman.

Kilnaboy cemetery, parish of Kilnaboy.

See those mentioned in section 24.

Kilshanny parish, near Ennistymon.

Mary O'Loghlen, daughter of Charles, died 1751.

¹ Source: indistinct inscription taken before 1913 by George U MacNamara from a tombstone: mentioned in his letter dated 3 September 1913 to Sir Michael O'Loghlen, reproduced in Appendix 3.

Duke of Ormonde's list

[Source: The dispossessed landowners of Ireland, 1664, (1971) volume 4, The Irish Genealogist, at p 446]

1664. Rosse O Loughlin of ffaha

1664. Thirlagh O Loughlin of Glanslide

1664. Donogh O Loughlin of Moguha

Note: The three men listed were the only O'Loughlens singled out as potential candidates for restoration of some of their former lands, confiscated in the Forfeitures. Thirlagh O Loughlin is very likely Torlogh O'Loughlen, son of Owney Oge, who in about 1662 petitioned, seeking the return of his extensive ancestral lands. Probably, the other two, Rosse O Loughlin of ffaha and Donogh O Loughlin of Moguha (Magouhy, a townland adjacent to Castletown) were his brothers.

In the end, neither Torlogh nor Rosse reclaimed any land. A Donogh O'Loughlen received a grant of some 70 acres in Killonaghan but we have not managed to identify him, see section 1.

Ormond Papers

Location, Clare - 17 August 1650 - Page 346

Plaintiff: Tho. Browne FitzJames of Gallwey merchant.

To avoid the infection raging at Gallwey (city) repaired with his family to the castle at Glaneinagh in Thomond by the allowances and direction of his father in law, James Lynch.

Defendant:

Hugh O Davoren and Ross O Loughlen who attacked and plundered the Plaintiff in the said castle and entered in themselves.

Location, Loughrea, County Galway - 2nd September 1650 - Page 369.

Plaintiff: Hugh O Davoren and Rossa O Loughlen.

Complaint that they could have no indifferent trial in the Tholsell of Gallwey and a plea for a re-examination of the former petition and order against them.

The United Irishmen of North West Clare, 1798

Following the United Irishmen Rebellion in Clare in 1798, several depositions were taken in Ennistymon in January 1799. Details can be seen on the Clare Library website. The depositions name some fourteen O'Loughlins, and include their localities. They are-

Surname	Forename	Address	Occupation
O'Loughlin	Brian	House attacked in Glenamara	
O'Loughlin	Bryan	Kilfenora	
O'Loughlin	Colman	Janesborough	Labourer
O'Loughlin	Conor	House attacked in Glenamara	
O'Loughlin	James	Corofin	Burren Cavalry Drill Sergeant
O'Loughlin	James	Kilfenora	Married to Mary Mc Namara
O'Loughlin	John		
O'Loughlin	John	Kilcorny	
O'Loughlin	Laurence	Clouna Area	
O'Loughlin	Michael	Ardnakelly	
O'Loughlin	Mortagh	Moy	Labourer
O'Loughlin	Patrick	Ballymurphy	
O'Loughlin	Peter	Ballyvaughan	
O'Loughlin	Tim	Poulafach	Janesborough Cavalry

One of the depositions is given by a Michael O'Loughlin and names the above Laurence O'Loughlin. Presumably this Michael was from the same area.

In 1799 Malachy O'Loughlen of Ballilee, gentleman, was one of three Galway men who went security for the United Irishman, John Bermingham of Ardahan, Galway. The other two were Hyacinth Killikelly, gentleman, of Raheen and Edward Martyn of Tullira.¹ John Bermingham, a blacksmith suspected of manufacturing pikes, was sent to prison in May 1799 at New Geneva Barracks, Passage East, Waterford.

In October 1799, a group, residing in the neighbourhood of the parish of Ardahan and in the vicinity of Kiltartan, including a Bryn O'Loughlin, suggested that if John Bermingham were granted a pardon, his future conduct would be that of a loyal and good subject.

Dr. Brien O'Loghlen of Ennis died on 18 September 1734, and apparently, he died at a relatively young age. The Book of O'Loghlen in 1727 includes a wedding poem concerning his marriage to Isobel Casey, as its final item. Handwritten notes in the Book of O'Loghlen record his death. He left a widow and three children Terence b 18 July 1731, Brien b 1 Feb. 1732 and Mary b Aug. 1734. For more information touching Dr Brien, see section 28 of our previous paper.

Freemasons

Limerick

In January 1781, Joseph O'Loughlin of Rathkeale, Limerick is recorded in the Grand Lodge of Freemasons Ireland Membership Register, 1733- 1808.

Note: Joseph O'Loughlin was an apothecary in Rathkeale in 1786. He married Miss Reidy in 1789, had a daughter Mary, and perhaps had a son Joshua who in 1813 qualified to commence as an apothecary at Rathkeale. He died at Rathkeale in January 1822. See the Limerick references in section 19.

Ennis, County Clare

Freemason Lodges were scattered around Ireland. Ennis was home to Lodge 60. Rebecca Hayes, archivist at Freemasons headquarters in Dublin, retrieved much of the following information from notes transcribed in the record books of members and officers from the Ennis Freemasons Lodge number 60.² The library has working lists of Lodge 60 on hand, many compiled by Ennis historian Sean Spelissy.

According to Mr Beirne, there were other Masonic Lodges in County Clare, located at Crusheen (Lodge 76 dating from 1737); Kilrush (Lodge 107); Ennistymon (Lodge 135); Tulla (Lodge 238, 1753-1813), and Scariff (Lodge 113, from 1739).

Terence O'Loughlen is mentioned on 26 September 1785 and this seems his only mention. Perhaps in 1785 Terence was raised to the degree of Master Mason.

¹ Sr M de Lourdes Fahy, Kiltartan (2004), at pp 27; 39; 243. Sr Fahy's source was Rebellion Papers, Carton 620/6 no 63/1, National Archives. See also the document reproduced by Rev Patrick K Egan, Progress and Suppression of The United Irishmen in the Western Counties in 1798-99, (1952) volume 25, Galway Archaeological and Historical Society, 104 at p 130, footnote 15. Walter Butler, J P certified on 19th October 1799 that Edward Martyn, Esq., Malachy O'Loughlen (then of Ballilee, later of Viewmount, County Clare), and Hyacinth Killikelly each provided £50.00 (a large sum) as guarantors to John Bermingham's future conduct, for the next seven years. This Edward Martyn of Tulira was an ancestor of Edward Martyn who with Lady Gregory and others founded the Abbey theatre in Dublin c 1904. We mention Malachy O'Loughlen (1768-1852), and a later Hyacinth Killikelly elsewhere.

² Mr Peter Beirne mentions that the Clare County library in Ennis holds Alfred Molony's "Notes on the minutes, 1785-1863, of the Dunboyne Masonic Lodge, No. 60, Ennis, Co. Clare" (published in the Transactions of the Lodge of Research, No. CC, Ireland, for the year 1924 at pp. 172-229).

Colman O’Loughlen (mentioned in section 26) signed by laws on 30 July 1786. He is shown as S.D. (senior deacon) on 27 December 1786. The record notes that Colman O’Loughlen moved a vote of thanks to Dean Barrett¹ parish priest of Drumcliffe. Fr. Barrett trained in Paris; as to him, see Ennis Cathedral: The building and its people (Clare Roots Society, August 2009). Colman did so at a meeting of Catholic Emancipation in 1806, referencing the Ennis Chronicle of 2 April 1806. Colman was senior deacon for the half year up to June 1807.

James O’Loughlen signed up in 1803. He entered apprenticeship on 10 March and passed, becoming Fellow Craft on 14 March. He attained the degree of Master Mason on 21 March 1803.

Note: Possibly, he might be James O’Loughlin of Corofin, Burren Cavalry Drill Sergeant, identified in 1798 among the United Irishmen of North West Clare. Alternatively, perhaps James O’Loughlin of Kilfenora identified in the same source.

Anthony O’Loughlen was proposed by Patrick O’Kelly, seconded by James Sexton, on 5 January 1807. His application was rejected on 2 February 1807- the senior warden Francis MacMahon appears to have objected to Anthony’s nomination. But, soon after, a Mr O’Loughlen entered apprenticeship and attained the degree of Fellow Craft on 14 April 1807.

Note: This might well be Anthony O’Loughlin the Ennis gaoler noticed several times in the Presentments passed by the Grand Jury in 1807.

In 1811, Malachy O’Loughlen of Crusheen was proposed by Mortimer Considine, seconded by Thomas D’Arcy, on 2 December. He was admitted on 16 December 1811 but didn’t attend for initiation and Mortimer Considine was required to pay the expenses on 28 January 1812. Malachy was initiated on 30 January, passed the same day, and was appointed Fellow Craft on 30 January 1812.

Note: We’ve referred to him in a footnote in section 26 of this Supplement, and in section 26 of our previous paper.

Hugh O’Loughlen was a son of Hugh O’Loughlen (1784- 1849). Hugh attended Trinity College, Dublin and in January 1840 appears on the Admission register of Gray’s Inn, London (Joseph Foster, London, 1869, at p 46). At Lodge 60, Ennis he entered his apprenticeship and passed on 24 February 1844. He attained the degree of Master Mason in May 1844 and is recorded as J.D. (junior deacon) on 29 June 1863. Hugh was senior deacon for a half year in 1864. At the half-yearly festival meeting at the Masonic Lodge, Lodge 60 (Ennis), on Tuesday 29th January 1864, “The senior deacon, Hugh O’Loughlen, Esq., occupied the Vice-chair in the absence of Henry Faircloth, Esq., Senior Warden.” We thank Mr Peter Beirne of the County Clare Library for this reference. By family repute, Hugh became governor of the Ennis jail in 1870.

He died unmarried in February 1874.

Ennis Grammar School, 1773

The endowed school, known variously as the Erasmus Smith school or the Ennis Grammar school, was founded in 1773. It was a Protestant institution. From 1782, Michael Fitzgerald was its headmaster. Michael Fitzgerald obtained an MA degree from Trinity College, Dublin in 1783, and took Holy Orders before 1785. He employed teachers at the school including teachers of French, Maths and Writing. It was a fee-paying school, attended for the most part by the sons of Protestants. There was no equivalent Catholic school in Ennis until much later.² Rev Fitzgerald died in 1831.³ In 1832, Rev L W King was appointed headmaster.

¹ James Barrett (1723- 1808). See also Ennis Grammar School.

² It is said that in 1791 Dean James Barrett, parish priest of Drumcliffe, erected a Charity School in Ennis, see Ennis Cathedral: The building and its people (Clare Roots Society, August 2009).

³ Limerick Chronicle 11 January 1832.

Cornelius O'Brien of Birchfield (1782-1857), a Protestant, was a well-known solicitor, politician and landowner who was educated at the school of Stephen O'Halloran in Ennis.¹ Of him, Lord Palmerston said, "He was the best Irish MP we ever had. He didn't open his mouth in twenty years".

Ennis and district, 1700s

O'Loghlen (however spelt) recorded during the 1700s in Ennis or nearby.
We welcome any addition to this list, accompanied by its source.

Dr Brian O'Loghlen. He was of Knockaneen in 1722, under a lease from James Butler, and was a Doctor of Physick. He married Isobel Casey and they had three children: Terence born 18 July 1731; Brien born 1 February 1732; and Mary born August 1734.

Dr Brian O'Loghlen died, young, on 18 September 1734.

Sources: Book of O'Loghlen (1727) and its handwritten annotations; Bernadette Cunningham (2012) at p 184. See also Blackall, The Butlers of County Clare, Appendix X, and section 28 of our previous paper.

Dr Barnaby O'Loghlin of Knockaneen in 1722. This might be Dr Brian d. 1734 but, perhaps more likely, his father or close relative.

Source: Phillip Dwyer, Diocese of Killaloe (1878), at p 357.

Barnaby O'Loghlen attended as a Grand Jury member in 1746:

Source: Brian O'Dalaigh The Corporation Book of Ennis (1990).

Brian O'Loghlen attended seven meetings of Grand Jury members between 1735 and 1748.

Source: The Corporation Book of Ennis.

Miss O'Loghlen of Burren who married Rowland Curtin of Dysert and of Kilkee, parish of Ruan, maternally descended from the O'Deas of Dysert.

They had four sons and three daughters.

The oldest son, Austin Curtin of Dysert, was born c1731 and died in 1827. More on him a little later.

The second son, Constans Curtin, was of Kilkee.

Sources: Pedigree of the MacCurtins of Dysert by G U Macnamara, 14 February 1898; Ennis Chronicle of 26 September 1827; Clare Journal of 27 September 1827.

Hugh O'Loghlen died 1749, son of Malachy O'Loghlen and Joan Daly, married Margaret McDonogh of Toonagh.

Their son, Colman O'Loghlen born 1745, is thought to have been born at Cahermacrea near Ennis, where Hugh leased land.

Colman married first a daughter of Daniel O'Connell of Kilgory and, secondly, Susanna Finucane of Ennis in November 1783.

Sources: Many. See sections 19 and 26 of our second paper.

Hugh's daughter, Mary, married the Augustine Curtin previously mentioned and they had five sons and four daughters.

¹ According to a memorial of his apprenticeship to Cornelius O'Callaghan, attorney, reproduced in an article written upon O'Brien in 1984 in County Clare by "H.C." (Henry Comber). Stephen Halloran (sic) was employed by the Rev Fitzgerald as a classical "usher" (assistant school master), and later went on to establish his own school. Information about Michael Fitzgerald kindly provided by Mr Peter Beirne of the County Clare Library. See also N Carlisle, A topographical Dictionary of Ireland (1810), indexed under QUI; B O Dalaigh, Corporation Book of Ennis (Dublin, 1990), at p 278. And so he did: The Ennis Chronicle of 9 July 1792 advertises Stephen O'Halloran's classical academy, according to Laurie O'Higgins, The Irish Classical Self (Oxford University Press, 2017). Stephen O'Halloran died at Ennis in 1828, aged 75 years, for many years a classical teacher in that town (Dublin Morning Register, 6 March 1828). His academy was located in Jail Street (Pigots Directory, 1824).

See also a footnote to section 26.

Mary died, we think, about 15 January 1813, at Loughbourke, Kilmaley.
Sources: Pedigree of the MacCurtins of Dysert (1898).

Margaret O'Loghlen, daughter of Malachy O'Loghlen d1735 and Joan Daly, was born in 1702 and died in 1804. Margaret married William O'Brien of Toonagh. They had one son and four daughters.
Sources: Will of Colman l'Abbe O'Loghlen, 1777; O'Briens of Toonagh, parish of Dysert, halfway between Corofin and Ennis, by G U Macnamara, January 24, 1802; Clare Journal of January 1804; See Section 24.

Margaret O'Loghlen, daughter of Donogh O'Loghlen (died 1769 aged 92 years, buried at Kilnaboy) and Celia O'Brien, married Mahoun O'Gorman in 1731. She died in August 1752, and is buried at Coad, near Kilnaboy.

They were the parents of The Chevalier Thomas O'Gorman (1732-1809).

Source: Genealogy Thomas O'Gorman.

Michael O'Loghlen, died 8 April 1756.

Source: Cemetery records, Coad, parish of Kilnaboy.

Patrick O'Loghlen born c1717, died December 1795, according to his tomb erected by his son Michael O'Loghlen.

Source: Cemetery records, Coad, parish of Kilnaboy, grave number 120.

Michael O'Loghlen died May 23, 1800 aged 51 years, erected by his son Laurence O'Loghlen.

Source: Cemetery records, Coad, parish of Kilnaboy, grave number 90.

Cornelius O'Loughlin, recorded on 29 March 1773, address: Turk's Head, Bow Lane, opposite Ennis Exchange.

Source: Limerick Chronicle, 29 March 1773.

Miss O'Loughlin, daughter of Cornelius O'Loughlin, married John Boyse, attorney in 1795.

Source: Ennis Chronicle, 23 April 1795.

Connor O'Loghlen attended a meeting of the Grand Jury in 1772.

Sources: The Corporation Book of Ennis. And see Connor O'Loghlen of County Clare mentioned in 1751, in Crossle Genealogical Abstracts. There are other O'Loghlen's mentioned in Crossle, but whether or not of Ennis is unknown.

Terence O'Loughlen, 26 September 1785.

Source: Freemasons, Lodge number 60, Ennis.

M O'Loughlin was a grocer in Mill Street, Ennis in 1788.

Source: Lucas, Directory of Ennis, 1788.

Patrick O'Loghlen, a stonemason, recorded in 1779/1796, according to The Corporation Book of Ennis. He was involved in building the Ennis quay wall.

John O'Loghlen of Corofin, farmer, recorded 7 October 1794.

Source: Catholic Qualification and Convert Rolls, 1701-1845 (Connaught).

Dennis O'Loghlen was a shop owner, recorded in 1795/96.

Source: The Corporation Book of Ennis.

James O'Loughlin of Corofin, recorded in 1798.

Source: United Irishmen of North West Clare, 1798.

Patrick O'Loghlen born 1789 at Kinvoydane, Corofin. In 1832, he married Brigid Flanagan (1807-1874) in Corofin. He died in 1877, at Corofin.

Source: profile on the "Ancestry" site.

Liscannor O'Loghlens, according to Cecil Stackpoole Kenny's 1915 family notes (National Library, Dublin. Two volumes, Ms 2109, and Ms 2110. Pages 86-87.) Handwritten. (We believe that O'Loughlin is the spelling preferred by this family. C S Kenny's family notes use the spelling O'Loghlen, perhaps influenced by Anna Stapleton's input.)

"The O'Loghlens of Liscannor claim to be a branch of the Princes of Burren, but for a couple of generations past have only occupied the position of respectable farmers."

Andrew O'Loghlen of Ennistymon (who had two brothers, Morgan and Gerald, a doctor, the latter of whom was shot in a duel by Henry Thynne of Balnagrave in the year 1787¹ and is buried at Kilmacreehy) had issue a son, John, and a daughter Anne married to Christopher Lysaght of Cragagcorridan.

John O'Loghlen² of Liscannor, the son, married in 1798 Mary daughter of Andrew Lysaght of Ballyvorda by Ellenor Butler his wife, and had issue six sons and four daughters, namely: -

1. Morgan, of whom presently. [See below]
2. John.
3. Gerald, died unmarried.
4. Michael, died unmarried.
5. Peter, married Charlotte Butler, natural daughter of William Butler of Bunnahow (by his second wife Bridget Power, afterwards Mrs Drew of Drum Core), and had two sons (i) John, living a poor man in Ennis; (ii) Michael, who lives at Castlepark near Liscannor.
6. Andrew.
 1. Elizabeth, married Thomas Finucane of Ferrypark.
 2. Anne, married George Greene.
 3. Ellen (bc1798-1850)³, married Patrick Kelly (1790-1835) of Craggaknock (see p 90).
 4. Mary, married James O'Gorman of Moher.

Morgan O'Loghlen of Liscannor married first a sister of George Greene's. She died without children and he married secondly Mary Crowe, sister to Father Crowe, Parish Priest of Kilfenora, and had issue (i) John, now of Liscannor who is unmarried; (ii) Morgan; (iii) Peter."

Note: Morgan seems mentioned on 9 December 1846, when he seconded a motion at a meeting of the Kilmacreehy and Killaspuglonane relief committee.⁴ The Clare Journal of 31 July 1848 reports the death at Liscannor, in childbirth, of Mrs Margaret O'Loghlen, wife of Morgan.

A Morgan O'Loughlin, very likely of this family, was a tenant at Cooleabeg, Killeany in 1789.⁵

¹ Daily Universal Register London, Middlesex, England Dec 22, 1787 - In a duel fought on the racecourse of Ennis in Ireland, the 8th instant, between Dr. O'Loughlin and Mr. Thynne, the former received a ball in his body and died immediately.

² John O'Loughlin (c1770-1835) of Liscannor married Matilda Lysaght (c1775-1850) daughter of Andrew Lysaght of Ballyvorda about 1800. Their daughter Ellen married Patrick Kelly (c1790-1838) of Craggaknock. Later a Mary Kelly (1879-1940) of Kilglassy, Ballyea, daughter of Michael Kelly of Fortview, Cree, married John O'Loughlin (1873-1950) of Liscannor. [Source: Irish Genealogist website – record 69527 and Ancestry.com].

³ According to an entry in "Ancestry", Ellen O'Loghlen who married Patrick Kelly had a daughter, Anne (1829-1875) who married a George Blackall (1829-1912). For more details, see p 90 of C S Kenny's 1915 family notes, and the Ancestry site.

⁴ Source: Captain Wynne's letters (1847, Parliamentary enquiry into poor relief committees in North West Clare). We thank Mr Peter Beirne of the County Clare library for this information.

⁵ Account and partial rental of Creagh of Dangan, County Clare, showing tenants in 1789; *Analecta Hibernica* volume 25, 1967, p 53. The only other O'Loughlin shown as a tenant is the Revd Pat O'Loughlin. We thank Mr Peter Beirne of the Co. Clare Library for this reference. Mr Beirne mentions that other names given in this 1789 partial rental from the Burren estate are Lopdell; Davoren; Crow; Lysaght; Thynne; McMahan; Creagh; and (on the Dangan estate) Daniel Halloran. Some of those seem relevant to the Liscannor O'Loghlens.

In 1807, an Andrew O'Loughlin and a John O'Loughlin, both presumably of this family, receive mentions several times. See their entries in the Presentments passed by the Grand Jury, County Clare, 1807, later in this section. See also relevant entries in Rosemary Ffolliott's newspaper Index.

In 1822, Andrew O'Loughlin of Liscannor was a subscriber to the Hayd'n book. The Clare Journal of 4 January 1821 mentions the lands, at Liscannor, of Andrew O'Loughlin.

Anne O'Loughlin born 1791 and Bridget O'Loughlin born circa 1795

Ann was born about 1791, as her death certificate in 1875 states she was 84 years of age. There were four O'Loughlin households in the Kilfenora area for Griffiths Valuation but we don't know who her parents were. Perhaps her father was named Patrick as she gave her third son this name. She married Connor Leyden (c1795-1872) of Kilfenora, and they lived in Kylemore, Kilfenora. The known children are Connor Jnr (1820-1867), Andrew (1834-1890) and Patrick (d.1866). A census carried out by a local priest in November 1866 shows Connor with his wife Anne, their son Connor and his wife Bridget (nee Molloy), and seven grandchildren. Griffiths Valuation in 1856 shows Connor Snr. with 65 acres and his sons Connor and Patrick with 64 and 67 acres respectively.

Connor and Bridget's daughter Catherine (1859-1913) married John Sheedy Snr (1858-1909) of Lisdoonvarna and had nine children. Two of their daughters married two O'Loghlen brothers from Lisnard near Ballyvaughan. Ann Sheedy (1889-1971) married Peter J. O'Loghlen (1884-1971) and Kathleen Sheedy (b.1904) married Martin S. O'Loghlen (b.1893). It is unknown if the families were related. Peter J and Martin were sons of Edward O'Loghlen (1858-1935) from Lisnard and Bridget Daly (1858-1905) from Gleninagh. Edward's parents were Peter O'Loghlen and Mary Anne O'Brien (of Toonagh, the great granddaughter of another O'Loghlen – see Section 24). Peter was the fourth great grandson of Owney Oge and was descended from two of Owney Oge's (b.1593) sons. For more on this Peter see our previous paper.

Peter J O'Loghlen and Anne Sheedy had five children – one of them Cathal (1920-2002) married Eileen Munroe (1926-2018) and their son Edward is one of the authors of this paper and third great grandson of Anne born in 1791.

Anne O'Loughlin (born 1791) had a younger sister, Bridget born circa 1795. Bridget married Timothy Leyden born circa 1798, a brother of her sister's husband, Conor Leyden. Timothy and Bridget had a son, John Leyden born in Inagh circa 1824, who married Margaret Reidy born circa 1830. Both died in Victoria, Australia, having had many children, according to information on the "Ancestry" site.

Chevalier Thomas O'Gorman 1732-1809:

Genealogia Thoma OGorman de Chair Morroghoe, Tuomonía (possibly Latin for Thomond)¹

Note: As mentioned in section 16 of our previous paper, the Chevalier O'Gorman's maternal grandfather was Donogh O'Loghlen of Burren.² We include the Chevalier's material here for what it's worth but it should be approached cautiously. So far as it concerns O'Loghlen's, several details seem creative and to flirt with the facts. Some of his assertions (alluding to the period before his maternal grandfather's time) seem unsupported.

¹ Source: Ms G O no. 164, National Library of Ireland, Dublin. Microfilm roll 8031 (positive), Ms 164; pages 50-51. (The G O prefix indicates its derivation from the Genealogical Office, before its amalgamation with the NLI).

² So far as we're aware, the Chevalier Thomas O'Gorman left no surviving children in Ireland. According to <https://geneanet.org> he married Marguerite Françoise d'Eon in 1757 in France and they had three sons: Charles Thomas (b1761); Louis Auguste (b1767) and Joseph Donat O'Gorman (b1769). An Ancestry site gives his siblings as Colman, John and Margaret. According to the entry for the Chevalier in the Dictionary of Irish Biography (RIA), written by Sheelagh Harbison he had a brother and a sister.

(1) Terrontius O'Loghlin, dynastias de Burrin was part of the Legionis who attended the Confederation of Kilkenny in 1641 - he married Honoria - fil. Donoghii OBrien de Newtown et Maria, filia Johannis Burke de Derrymaclaghna (branch of the Clanrickard family)¹

(2) Son of this marriage - RoFs O'Loghlin - 2nd expedition, Capitanus in Exercitu - Regis Jacobi 2nd - annos, either 1691 or 1697 - possibly 1691?

Note: Compare Frost p 564, recording in 1690 a "D Roe O'Loghlen": "Roe" may be a misprint for "Ross". John D'Alton's King James Army List does not include Ross (or any O'Loghlen) as a soldier in the armed forces. See also the earlier subparagraph on Roger O'Loghlen.

(3) This RoFs married Maria, filia de Edmondi Burke de Kilcornan (Galway) et Julia Burke de Doonamon, Com. Galvia (Galway).

(4) Their son, Donoghus O'Loghlin de Burrin obit 1769, aged 92 years (1677) et Sepult. in ecclesia - paroch, de Killinaboy in Tuomonia (Thomond).

(5) Donoghus O'Loghlen married Celia - filia de Donoghus Beg O'Brien et Margarita O'Connor (Chevalier provides both the parents and grandparents of this Celia).

(6) The child of Donogh O'Loghlen and Celia was Margarita, filia illae ob. mens/mons 1752 et Sepult in ecclesia, Coodense (possibly Coad cemetery, near Kilnaboy).

Note: Margaret O'Gorman (nee O'Loghlen) died in the month of August 1752, according to a family note of the inscription upon the vault at Coad. The inscription describes Margaret O'Loghlen's father as "Dionnall O'Loghlen De Burren" and her mother as Celia O'Brien.

(7) Mahoun OGorman, Dom. de Cahir Morroghoe married Margarita above in 1731² and he died in July 1741, aged 35 years and buried at Coodense (Coad)

Chevalier provides the parents, grandparents and great grand parents of Mahoun O'Gorman who died in July 1741. Mahoun was a military person and possibly fought in France. He may have died of battle wounds - he reached 35 years in 1741.

This information received the seal of the Ulster king of Arms (Hawkins, Chief Herald) at Dublin castle in 1774.

It also shows the O'Gorman Coat of Arms and the accompanying motto - Tosach Catha agus Deireadh amach (first into battle, and last out)

Emigration before 1840

Those who wonder about the circumstances behind emigration from Clare before 1840 should look at the petition published in the Clare Journal of 11 April 1831. It is reproduced in the Clare Library website, headed County Clare- History: Address of the Peasantry, 1831.

England

Some O'Loghlen emigrated to England before 1840. We haven't attempted to trace them. William O'Loughlin, a groom, was a witness in a court case in Old Bailey London 1801.

Canada

Bernard O'Loghlin born in Ireland circa 1807, his wife Mary born circa 1807, born in Ireland (perhaps Limerick) emigrated to Canada before 1832. The family are listed in the 1851 Canada census living in

¹ John Burke died in 1572, see AFM 1572.5. He was the father of Sir Richard Burke of Derrymaclaghna who was appointed seneschal of the barony of Clare within the province of Connacht in 1577 (Fiant no 2980 of 1576-7, 8 March 1577).

² An Irish Quarterly Review 1941 – A Forgotten Irish Antiquary: Chevalier Thomas O'Gorman 1732-1809, at p 588.

Drummond, Lamark county, Canada West (Ontario). All the children living with him in 1851 had been born in Canada – the eldest son being 19. Bernard O’Loughlin was then a farmer. All are shown as R. Catholic.

Note: The 1851 Canada census shows also, in the same district, a Coleman O’Loughlin aged 31 years and born in Ireland. He is recorded as Church of England.

North America

John O’Loughlin, born in Clare in 1756, emigrated to North America as an indentured servant. He served as a soldier in the Virginia State Regiment from 1775 to 1785 and was on the muster rolls at Vally Forge. On 17 December 1792, he married Priscilla Casey (1769-1853) and they had children. John O’Loughlin died in 1819 in Jefferson County, Indiana and was interred in the Wirt Baptist cemetery.¹

We’ve mentioned Roland Curtin (1764-1850) in section 26. He was a son of Mary O’Loghlen, a grandson of Hugh O’Loghlen (c1698-1749) on his mother’s side, and a grandson of Miss O’Loghlen of Burren on his father’s side. He emigrated to Pennsylvania in the USA, via France, during the French Revolution c1789. His brothers Dr Constance Curtin, and Patrick Curtin, also emigrated to North America.

Emigration during the 1840s

Laurence O’Loughlin born well before 1799 married Mary Conellan. They lived near Ennistymon, County Clare.

In passing, a Laurence O’Loughlin of Clouna (near Ennistymon) is an “insurgent” named among The United Irishmen of Northwest Clare in 1798 (Clare Library). The United Irishmen formed part of a rebellion which was centred mainly in the south-east of Ireland.

Laurence O’Loughlin and Mary Conellan had at least two sons: John, and a younger son Cornelius O’Loughlin born circa 1813-1818; and at least one daughter, Ellen, who was younger.²

Those three of their children (together with John’s wife Mary Barry and their infant son Patrick) emigrated to Australia. They boarded the ship Thetis at Cork on 9 November 1841, and sailed to Melbourne, arriving on 17 February 1842.

These were the early days of Melbourne. The first settlers, nearly all from Tasmania, had arrived in 1834-35. Melbourne wasn’t proclaimed a city until 1847.

John O’Loughlin and his family remained in the colony of Victoria, living in the Geelong district. Their daughter Mary Anne O’Loughlin was born in Victoria in 1850, according to Victoria birth registrations number 4807 of 1850. She married a Michael O’Loughlin.³

But Cornelius and his sister Ellen journeyed to South Australia and settled there. In 1853 Cornelius O’Loughlin married Ann Barry of Kilkee, County Clare. As to their oldest son, Laurence, see his entry written by Malcolm Saunders in the Australian Dictionary of Biography, volume 11, 1988; and the Clare Journal of 5 May 1913.

His sister Ellen married Martin McGowan.

Their stories are summarised by Stan O’Loughlin, a descendant of Cornelius, in his website “The O’Loughlins of South Australia”. See also Stan O’Loughlin’s book, *Anchor under the Southern Cross*, about Cornelius O’Loughlin and his descendants.

¹ Source: profile on the “Ancestry” site.

² DNA matches suggest that Lawrence O’Loughlin bc1780-1820 Ennistymon married Mary Connellan 1784-1848, and had another daughter Ann 1810-1907 who married Thomas Carmody 1789-1877 of Lisroe, Kilmalley, Clare. Their daughter Catherine Carmody b1837, d1921 in Ballarat married Michael Scully 1827-1902 of Tulla, Clare, in Geelong in 1862. Their son Michael Scully 1870-d1930 in Melbourne married Margaret Fleming 1869-1942. Their daughter Agnes Scully 1878-1956 married Albert Mellish 1897-1946.

³ Of notable interest is the tragedy of Mary Ann and her family. She lost 4 of her children in 1876 to scarlet fever. She died giving childbirth in 1883. She was aged only 35. Her daughter, also Mary Ann died 5 months later. We thank Stan O’Loughlin (South Australia) for this note.

Bryan O’Loughlin of Cragreagh (Greyrock, Lisdoonvarna) born circa 1745 had a son, Conor (1779-1855) who married Anne O’Hayne Thynne.¹ They had a son James (c1812-1876). In turn, James O’Loughlin who married Susan Kennedy (died 1883), emigrated to South Australia, arriving at Adelaide on 7 December 1840.

Those were early pioneering days in South Australia.

As to their youngest son James Vincent O’Loughlin (1852- 1925), see the entry written in the Australian Dictionary of Biography, volume 11, 1988 (Melbourne University Press).

We’ve mentioned this family in section 7, discussing the clan of Cahirclogan (Cahercloggaun) in Kilmoon (Lisdoonvarna).



Donogh O'Loughlin, owner of Sue's on Main Street holds a photograph of his mum Sue. Photo: Liam Burke/Press 22

Michael O’Loughlin (possibly the son of Ruairi O’Loughlin and Madge Vaughan) married Bridget Talty c1803.² They were of Cullaun (Rathborney) and Glendine South, Kilfarboy (now Miltown Malbay), and had nine sons.

Three of their sons, Donogh, Terence, and Bryan Fergus, emigrated to North America, sailing on the Montreal on 15 September 1849 and journeyed to Wisconsin where they settled. Ben Bares of Madison, Wisconsin, shows the journey from New Jersey to Wisconsin by steam ship, train and lastly by stagecoach in his article

available from the Clare Library. He mentions that Wisconsin became a State only in 1848 and, in those days, was pioneering territory.

At that time, Donogh O’Loughlin kept a Gaelic manuscript which, later, was donated to the National Library of Ireland by Roddy O’Loughlin of Ennistymon (accession number 5522). The clan reunion booklet in 2005, at pp 17-18, describes Donogh O’Loughlin’s manuscript. This and other factors point to an educated family, in circumstances where education wasn’t easily accomplished. Donogh gave his address in 1845 as Cullaun, Rathborney, County Clare.

A thesis upon Irish Assimilation in Fond du Lac County (Wisconsin) 1850- 1910, by Stephen E O’Connell (University of Wisconsin, December 2010) mentions the diary kept by the three brothers. Three other of the sons of Michael O’Loughlin and Bridget Talty also emigrated to the USA, but one of them (Charles) returned to Clare and opened O’Loughlin’s drapery shop on Ennistymon’s main street. That shopfront (pictured in Ben Bares’ article) no longer exists. His descendants opened a shop at Lahinch, Sue’s Shop, which now caters to the golfing community that flocks to the links course hosting the Irish Open Golf Championship in 2019.

Another brother, Michael, lived at Smithstown, Kilshanny, until Charles returned from the USA. Michael then moved to Ballyhenna, Lisdoonvarna. He worked on the survey for Spectacle Bridge, outside Lisdoonvarna, and upon the improvements to the Corkscrew Hill roadway. Another brother Laurence didn’t emigrate. He took over the family farm at Glandine (cf Griffiths valuations, 1855).

In 1831-1836 Michael and Peter O’loughlin surveyed lands for Sir Edward O’Brien.³

Acknowledgements:

Stanley O’Loughlin, Adelaide, South Australia.

Graham O’Loughlin, Canberra, ACT, Australia.

Donie O’Loughlin, Ennistymon, Clare.

¹ O’Hayne might refer to her maiden name, Hynes, or might be a Gaelic translation of Thynne. Compare Mary O’Loughlin (d 1751) who married John Thynn, as noted in section 15.

² Much later, on 11 February 1834, Patrick O’Loughlin aged 70 years (born c1764) married Brigid Talty aged 60 years (born c1774) at Clarecastle, county Clare.

³ Source: NLI 21 F 150 and 151: Ainsworth 1830.

Michael John Glynn, Ennistymon, Clare.
Ben Bares, Madison, Wisconsin, USA.
County Clare Library.

Another family emigrated to South Australia around 1850. The South Australia Advertiser¹ contains a death notice for O'Loughlin, Ellen (of County Clare) who died 6 April 1872, the wife of Dennis O'Loughlin. She was "an old colonist of 22 years".

A little later, another O'Loughlen family emigrated to South Australia. Michael O'Loughlen was born at Corofin in 1811. His wife Ellen O'Day was born in 1813, also at Corofin, and they married in 1833. By 1854, when they sailed for Port Adelaide on the "Joseph Rowan", the couple had three boys aged 7, 4, and 2 years. The family arrived on 18 June 1854, and settled in South Australia. Michael died in 1873, and was buried at Gulnare. His oldest son, also Michael, was the ancestor of Gavin W O'Loughlen b1952, who researched this information.

[Source: Locriam Records: Family Tree of Caithlin Gabriel O'Loughlen]

Michael O'Loughlin, born c1796 in Kilfenora married Hannah Maroney also of Kilfenora where they lived and raised children until c1847 when Michael, his wife and younger children emigrated to the USA; he died there in 1849. His wife Hannah died in Wright, Minnesota, in 1878. Their elder daughter Mary married Patrick O'Hehir in 1843 in Kilfenora and some of their children were born there, others were born in Vermont, Iowa, Pennsylvania and Ohio. They emigrated in 1849. A son of Michael and Hannah, Thomas, born 1834 in Clare, is mentioned in Franklin Curtis-Wedge, History of Wright County, Minnesota (1915).

For emigration after the 1840s, the Clare Library has emigration records, for Australia and the USA.

Brian O'Dalaigh (ed.), Corporation book of Ennis (Dublin, 1990)

Appendix (2) Grand Jury Members, 1692-1810:

Anthony O'Loughlin (1806) - one meeting.

Barnaby O'Loughlen (1746) - one meeting.

Brian O'Loughlen (1735-48) 7 meetings.

Connor O'Loughlen (1772) - one meeting.

7th Dec 1784: Coleman O'Loughlen was admitted freeman of said borough and Marcus Paterson Esq., Provost took the oath accordingly - page 259.

Coleman Esq became a sworn market juror on 7th December 1784 - page 261.

Dennis O'Loughlen - shop owner, 1795/1796.

Patrick O'Loughlen - mason, 1779 / 1786; he was involved in building the Ennis quay wall.

M. O'Loughlin, grocer (Directory of Ennis, 1788).

Anthony O'Loughlen receives 8 mentions:

He received four pounds in 1807 and three pounds seven shillings for other work - 1807.

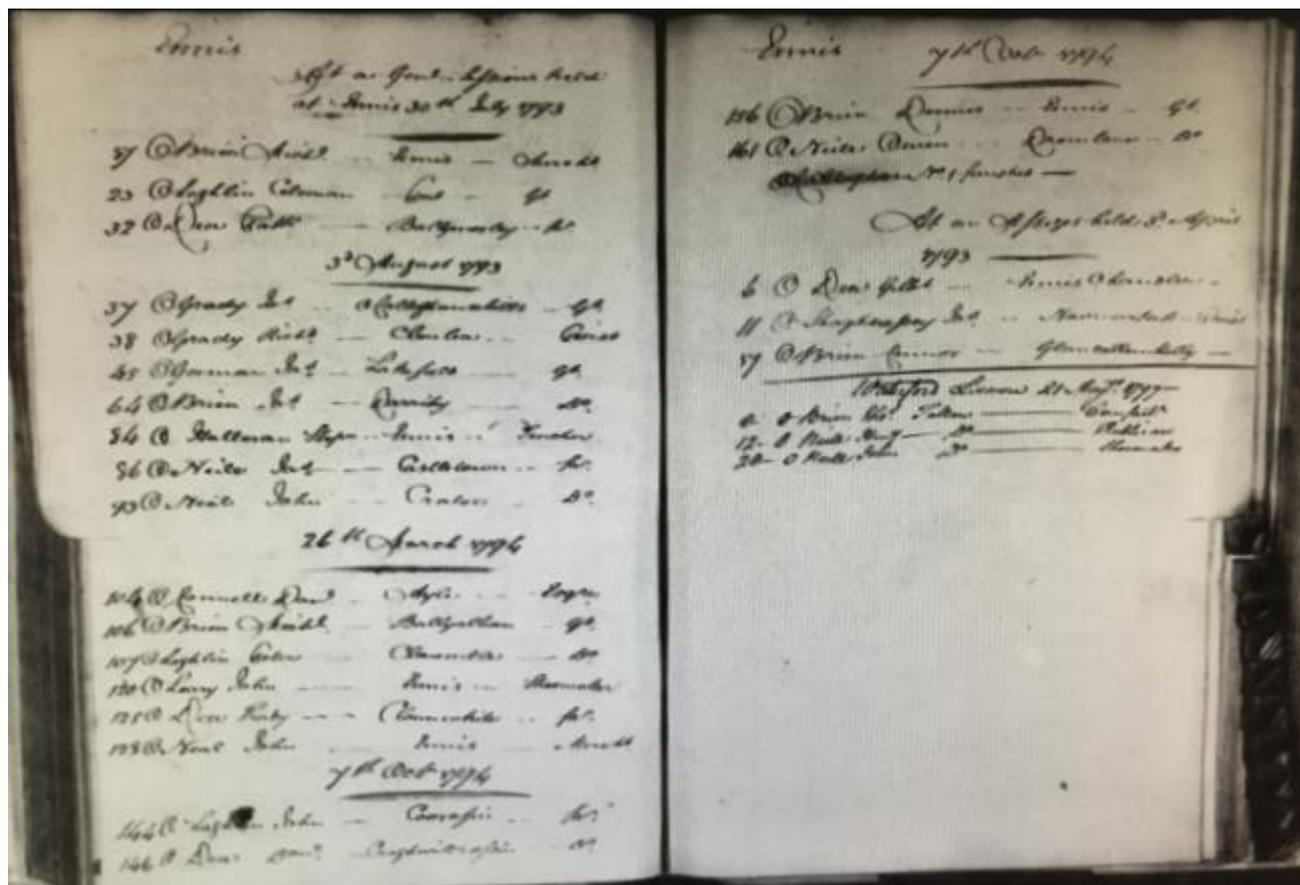
The four pounds sterling / two year's salary as marshal-keeper which ended in Michaelmas 1806 - page 327.

Another four pounds sterling - two year's salary as marshal-keeper of Ennis borough, 29th Sept 1809 -page 337.

Almost certainly this Anthony O'Loughlin acted as the gaoler at Ennis in 1807, see several mentions of him in the Presentments passed by the Grand Jury, later in this section.

¹ 10 April 1872, p 2.

The Catholic Qualification and Convert Rolls, 1701 - 1845 (Connaught)



These entries for **7th Sept. 1778**, held at the Ennis sessions show
 Colm/n OLoghlin - Cahirmacerrea - Gent.
 Peter OLoghlin - Clareville - Gent.
 Andrew OLoghlen - Craggicurridan (Killilagh).

Ennis session - **30th July 1793**

(23) - Colman OLoghlin - Gort - Gent (Galway).

Ennis session - **26th March 1794**

(107) - Peter OLoghlin - Clareville - Gent.

Ennis session - **7th October 1794**

(144) - John OLoghlin - Corrofin - Farmer.

Though not shown in the photo, Morgan O'Loghlin of Balliston, farmer, signed on 27 March 1786.

1788. O'Loughlin, M; grocer; Mill Street, Ennis.¹

Betham Genealogical Abstracts

1613

Records an event, said to be the marriage of Morrogh O'Bryen of Dunbeg, Co. Clare and Bodlin O'Laughlin on 21 November 1630. Page 124, number 324, in the Armagh ecclesiastical records. Note: "Bodlin" is an unlikely name and seems mis-transcribed. Perhaps Bodelia or similar might be nearer. She might have been a daughter of Owey Oge O'Loghlen, but no surviving evidence confirms this. Her husband, Morrogh O'Bryen was from a Catholic branch of that family. Doonbeg is

¹ Source: Richard Lucas, A general directory of the Kingdom of Ireland, 1788

located beyond Burren on the coast of west Clare. This is the earliest O'Loghlin marriage record we have seen and may have been a request for a marriage dispensation, perhaps because the couple were related.

1743

Elinor O'Loghlin als (nee) Morony (perhaps of Limerick).

1749

Lott McNamara of Co. Clare, died and his Will dated 19 September 1749 was granted Probate on 4 September 1750. According to his Will, his wife was Bridget McMahan.

The couple had several children, including Margaret McNamara who married an O'Loghlin, and Hannah McNamara who also married an O'Loghlin.

These two girls had these children, living in 1749- Mary, Bryan, Ross, and Patrick O'Loghlin.

Of those, Ross was a son of Margaret McNamara. (Pages 89-90. No 237.)

Terence O'Loughlin of Lahanvalley? County Galway, gentleman.

Father: Ross. (22 May 1769. Page 53; no 167.)

Note: Lahanvalley? might be Lavally in Kiltartan, near Gort, Galway. See also section 26.

Presumably, this entry is not taken from a Will but, rather, from an Administration. Presumably, 22 May 1769 is the date of the grant of Letters of Administration of the estate of Terence O'Loghlin, deceased, intestate (died without leaving a Will).

1779

Ross O'Loghlin and his wife Margaret Mooney, sister of Jonack Mooney. (Page 134; no 321.)

Rev Laurence O'Loghlin.

Ross O'Loghlin.

Bryan O'Loghlin.

Note: Three sons of Ross O'Loghlin and Margaret Mooney, and nephews of Jonack Mooney, see section 26. Presumably, this information comes from the Will of Jonack Mooney. Betham goes on to list several of Jonack Mooney's relatives, including his sisters, nephews, and nieces. Jacob Mooney includes his grandniece, Margaret Forster who was the daughter of his niece, Peggy O'Loghlin and her husband Mr Forster.

1784

Mary O'Loghlin: 2nd March 1784:

The entry refers to-

Francis Burke of Galway

Meet? Rect? 2/3/1784 - 8/9/1784

wife Julian Blake;

son Walter Burke;

son Martin;

daughter Mary O'Loghlin (perhaps her married surname);

son John Burke;

granddaughters Jane, Julian & Frances fil. (daughters of) Walter Burke.

Note: As can be seen from a similar entry in Thrift Genealogical Abstracts, 1785, Betham derived this from the Will of Francis Burke.

A recent reconstruction by a Burke historian of this family's tree suggests that Walter Burke was born in 1750, and his father Francis Burke in 1730 in Galway.

Mary Burke was born about 1765, the only daughter of Francis Burke (1730-1784) and Julian Blake.

By 1784, Mary had married a Mr O'Loghlin, but the couple had no children. Mr O'Loghlin seems to have died because during 1796, in Dublin, Mary Burke married secondly Daniel Kelly. She and Daniel Kelly were the parents of Bidelia Kelly (1787-1866) who in 1817 married Michael O'Loghlin (1789-1842). Later, during the very early 1860s, Michael O'Loghlin's son (Bryan) and a great-grandson of

Francis Burke (James) each emigrated from Dublin to Australia. In Melbourne, each married sisters from the Seward family. Bryan O'Loughlen married Ella Seward in 1863¹, and James Burke married Adeline Seward in 1860.

James Burke met an untimely end in an accident involving his single horse buggy in St Kilda Road, Melbourne in March 1871.²

1780

Pages 34/35 - entry no. (74) -**1780**:

Kildare, Marie; Dowager Countess of (Kildare) 27/1/1780; 02/03/1780.

Grand nephew and God son, Terence O'Loughlen.

Morough, Earl of Inchiquin, uncle of same.

Note: This abstract derives from the Will of Marie Fitzgerald (1690- 1780). She was born Mary O'Brien, a daughter of William O'Brien the 3rd Earl of Inchiquin.

Crossle Genealogical Abstracts

1739. Registry of Deeds:

Lands Index, county Clare 1739-1810.

Search for deeds involving Comyn.

Includes two transactions involving an unnamed O'Loughlen on an unspecified date:

Number 196: Knockanahane; Comyn to O'Loughlen. 604-345-415226.

Number 255: Rynelagh; Comyn to O'Loughlen. 604-345-415226.

1751. Refers to Connor O'Loughlen of Brien's Castle.³

1761. Crossle Genealogical Abstracts 1761, p 87.

Clonfert Court Book. 14 January to 18 March 1761.

(On one side to this proceeding between two contesting sides):

Ann Connelly alias O'Loughlen

wife of Michael Connelly of Cahirfurvaus, taylor.

Mr John French her proctor.

(On the other side):

Winifred Hynes alias Connelly of Killineen, widow.

Elinor Hehir of Killineen, single woman.

John O'Loughlen of Killineen, yeoman.

Ell... O'Loughlen alias Hynes, ux (wife) to said John O'Loughlen.

Flannan Killikelly* of Killineen, yeoman.

(This group seems described as "Impugners".)

* cf ?Memorial p 341.

Not stated what the cause is. Impugners excommunicated.

Caherfurvaus, parish Killeeneen, barony Dunkellin.

Killeeneen, parish Killeeneen, barony Dunkellin (south Galway).

(We imagine that the Impugners were excommunicated from the Irish Reform Church, a Protestant construct, by a court in the exercise of English ecclesiastical or canon law. Presumably, the Impugners offended by adhering to the Catholic faith.)

Possibly, a branch of this family is represented in nearby Moylough, south Galway, see Baptisms and Deaths, Co Galway, 1757.

¹ James Burke was best man at the wedding.

² The Herald, 20 March 1871.

³ Compare Connor O'Loughlen who, in 1772, attended a meeting of the Grand Jury (Brian ODalaigh, Corporation Book of Ennis). Compare Conor O'Loughlen in Ainsworth 1303; 1305; 1671. See also Corcomroe Abbey burials later in this section.

1762.

Bernard O'Loghlen. This seems to refer to his marriage in Limerick to Phoebe MacNamara, and seems much the same is in Faulkner's Dublin Journal, 9 February 1762.¹

1765.

Michael O'Loghlen, seems a witness. Unidentified.

1794.

Tim O'Loghlen seems a witness in Dublin. Unidentified.

1795.

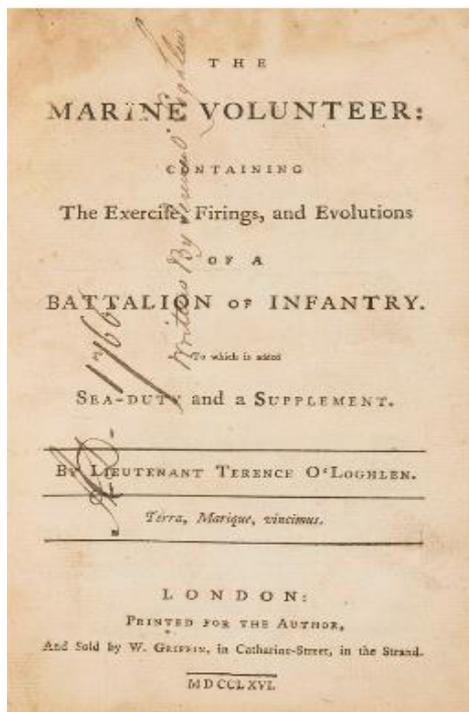
Register of Deeds 573-519-592595. Not sure of those numbers.

Deed of Release dated 19 March 1795, but with the details updated to 19 May 1806, when it was registered by Charles Brew.

"Hugh O'Loughlen aged about 10 years, son of Coleman O'Loghlen of Port, co Clare".

Lieutenant Terence O'Loghlen (died April 1767), and his son **General Terence O'Loghlen** (d 1843). We've mentioned these two men in our previous paper, section 30. According to a genealogy kept by the Ashkeaton branch of the clan, they descend from O'Loghlen who had moved to Limerick.

In March 1761 while living in Dublin, Terence O'Loghlen renounced his faith and converted to the



Anglican religion. He did so preparatory to his marriage in 1761 to Henrietta O'Brien, who also was living in Dublin according to Betham Genealogical Abstracts of April 1761. Terence enlisted in the British armed forces and, in 1766, Lieutenant Terence O'Loghlen self-published a military handbook, *The Marine Volunteer* (London, 1766).

Terence died in April 1767, in the barracks of the Marine forces in Plymouth, England.²

The marriage produced at least one child, Terence O'Loghlen born c1764.

In 1769, Henrietta remarried. She was a daughter of James O'Brien and Mary Jephson.

The Morrough O'Brien, mentioned by Betham (1780) as uncle of Terence bc1764, was Henrietta's brother.

In 1782, their son Terence enlisted in the British Army. He fought in Flanders where he was wounded in 1794. In 1795-6, he served as Aide de Camp in Dublin.³

In November 1799, in London, Terence married Charlotte DuPre in the Church of England, but no children of this marriage are known.

He became a Major General in 1812, and Lieutenant General in 1825. On 30 June 1817, Major General Terence was made a Freeman of Limerick.

He died in London in 1843, aged 79 years. He left a Will.

¹ Rosemary Ffolliott: newspaper Index: Index to Munster newspapers 1758-1821.

² Oxford Journal, 11 April 1767.

³ Burnham & McGuigan (2017).

Subscribers to Books

Hugh MacCurtin, *Brief Discourse in vindication of the antiquity of Ireland* (Dublin, 1717).

Hugh MacCurtin assembled more than 120 subscribers to his book, including- Terence O'Loghlen; Mr Malachias O'Loghlen; and Mr Donogh O'Loghlen. See section 23 of our previous paper.

Hugh MacCurtin spent time in prison for daring to publish some of his observations, seen by a Judge (Richard Cox) as disparaging of the English vision of Ireland.

Francis F Hayd'n, *The Medical Mentor and new guide to fashionable watering places* (1822, Carlow).

This book has a long list of subscribers including, at p 97:

Mr Andrew O'Loughlin, Liscannor County Clare; and Mr Michael O'Loughlin, Ballagh near Ennistymon.

According to S M Carberry, pages 57 to 68 of Hayd'n "contain wonderful topographical descriptions of the area around Ennistymon and Lahinch and the Cliffs of Moher, with lots of interesting local references and mention of local gentry and clergy". Hayd'n names, among the Catholic clergy during 1822 at Ennistymon, the Very Reverend Dean O'Loughlin (p 60), and the Rev Mr O'Loughlin, presumably the Rev Peter O'Loughlin (p 66).

Pat O'Kelly, *Killarney, a descriptive poem* (Dublin, 1791)

This book published in 1791 appends a long list of subscribers. Among the subscribers are the following, all from County Clare:-

Rev. Michael O'Loughlin.
Mrs Margaret O'Loghlen.
Rev. Patrick O'Loghlen.
Mrs Mary O'Laghlin.

Note: Maynooth University didn't open for business until 1795. Probably, the two Reverends were educated in continental Europe. Speculating, perhaps Mrs Mary O'Laghlin was Mary Sarsfield, mother of Peter O'Loghlen died 1823.

Patrick O'Kelly, *The Aonian Kaleidoscope; or, A collection of original poems* (Cork, 1824).

Likewise, this book published in 1824 has a long list of subscribers, including at p 107:

O'Loughlin, Peter esq
O'Loghlin, Hugh esq, Port
O'Loghlin, Terence esq
O'Loghlin, Coleman esq
O'Loghlin, M esq, barrister
O'Loghlin, Bryan esq
O'Loghlin, Rev. M junior,
O'Loughlin, Henry esq, Dunmore

Note: In 1824, Henry O'Loughlin of Dunmore, repeated in 1831, wasn't of County Clare. Perhaps he was of County Galway, or maybe County Kilkenny.

Patrick O'Kelly, *The Hippocrene: A collection of Poems* (Dublin, 1831).

This book published in 1831 also has a long list of subscribers, including:

O'Loughlin, Rev P
O'Loughlin, M esq
O'Loughlin, H esq, Dunmore

Note: Rev "Petri" O'Loughlin is shown occasionally as a marriage celebrant in 1822 and 1824 (Clare library).

Henry O'Loughlin of Dunmore

Henry attracted our attention: Dunmore isn't in County Clare; he was the first we've seen recorded with the forename Henry, and he twice (1824 and 1831) subscribed to Pat O'Kelly's collections of

poems.

As likely as not, he was Henry O'Loughlen, Dunmore shown as Crown Solicitor for Quarter Sessions, County Galway in 1837¹ but with an office in Dublin at 19 Great Britain Street.²

But in 1833 the Tithe Applotments Books record a Henry O'Laughlan at Parkrow, Dunmore, County Kilkenny (along with a Michl Laughlan and a Laughlan Ryan). Kilkenny was home to several families bearing the surname Laughlan, a clan with its own history and tradition unassociated with our Burren clan. Unless this Henry or his ancestor emigrated from Clare to Kilkenny, he's not of our Burren clan. Notably, Kilkenny produced Martin Loughlin (1833-1894) born Castlewarren, Kilkenny son of Martin Loughlin and his wife Margaret. He made his fortune in Australia at Ballarat where he frequented Craig's Hotel, a wise choice. Martin left an estate of £250,000 and two nephews, Michael and Thomas plus his brother Michael, a farmer of Kilkenny.³ Martin's principal beneficiary was his nephew, Thomas (1866-1929). He was born Thomas Laughlin at Castlewarren, Kilkenny.⁴ In accord with the terms of his uncle's Will, Thomas funded the erection of the magnificent St John's church, Kilkenny completed in 1908 and known as The O'Loughlin Memorial Church of St John the Baptist. There in 1911 Thomas married Kathleen Murphy of Kilkenny, upon which occasion he was made a Papal Count. The couple returned to Australia where Count Thomas O'Loughlin died in 1929. He was buried in the cemetery at Brighton, a Melbourne suburb, cf his obituary in *The Advocate*, a Melbourne Catholic weekly newspaper, of 27 June 1929. Later, in 1969 a Gaelic Athletic Association club, the O'Loughlin Gaels formed in St John's parish of Kilkenny city and has prospered on the hurling stage of Croke Park, from time to time. Next door to Kilkenny, at Portlaoise in County Laois, O'Loughlin's Hotel still remains.

Robert James M'Ghee, *The complete notes of the Doway Bible and Rhemish Testament (1837)*. This book contains a long list of subscribers to an earlier book published in 1818, Macnamara's edition of the Catholic Bible by James A Macnamara (Cork, 1818).

The subscribers include two from Limerick City, but none relevant among the subscribers from Galway, Ennis or Dublin:

O'Loghlan, Mr J; Patrick Street, Limerick City.

O'Loghlan, Mr R; Nebon⁵ Street, Limerick City.

Samuel Lewis, *A Topographical Dictionary of Ireland (1837)*. This book has a long list of subscribers, including: -

O'Loghlen, Donat, Esq, MD, Castle Connell, Co. Limerick.

O'Loghlen, Hugh, Esq, JP, Port, Co. Clare.

O'Loghlen, Ryan (should be Bryan), Esq, Rockview, Ennis, Co. Clare.⁶

¹ Gentleman's and Citizen's Almanack 1837, p 200. Other sources show Henry O'Loughlen, Dunmore as Crown Solicitor for Quarter Sessions, Galway in 1848 and 1858. Presumably, this Henry O'Loughlin (along with a Patrick O'Loughlin) signed the application made in 1862 to the Commissioners of Education for a grant to assist the Shanballymore school, Dunmore (source: Garrafrauns Community Council 2016). A Henry O'Loughlin, widower of Dunmore, Galway (maybe a different person, we don't know) died on 13 January 1861 without leaving a Will and with a personal estate valued at £100 or less. Letters of administration of this Henry's estate were obtained on 23 December 1861 by one of his next of kin, his daughter Mary Anne (born 1824), by then a widow Mary Anne Wilcock Clarke of 108 Lower Gardiner Street, Dublin. Perhaps her mother was a Wilcock. Mary Anne had married Richard Wilson Clarke in Dunmore on 16 October 1848.

² As Parnell Street was called before it was renamed in memory of Charles Stewart Parnell, died 1891.

³ See the entry for Martin Loughlin, written by Austin McCallum in volume 5 of the *Australian Dictionary of Biography* (Melbourne University Press); and the obituary reprinted in the *Otago Times* newspaper of 13 October 1894.

⁴ Patrick Comerford, *The Woman from Ballybur Castle who married the gold-mining Count* (2016)

<https://olochlainn.wordpress.com/2016/11/27/the-woman-of-ballybur/>

⁵ Probably Nelson St.

⁶ Other books listing subscribers living in Clare but with no O'Loghlen recorded among the subscribers include: - Nicholas Woulfe's "The Granahan Hunt: a poem" (published in Dublin, 1896 though composed 138 years earlier) with subscribers from 1758. We thank Mr Peter Beirne of the Co. Clare Library for this reference. As he mentioned, Woulfe's poem contains the names of the leading families in Clare in 1758, though with an inclination to east Clare more than west Clare or north-west Clare.

Pat O'Kelly (translation of a work by l'Abbe Mac Geoghegan originally published in Paris, 1758); *History of Ireland, Ancient and Modern* (Dublin, 1831-32), with subscribers from 1831-2.

Clergy

Parish Priests 1798¹

Fr Patrick O'Loughlin, PP of Ennistymon.

Fr Michael O'Loughlin, PP of Carron.

Note: Fr Patrick O'Loughlin and Fr Michael O'Loughlin were subscribers in 1791 to Pat O'Kelly's book, Killarney. As mentioned earlier, Revd Pat O'Loughlin is shown as a tenant at Cooleabeg, Killeany in 1789. As can be seen, three different references to him give three different spellings of his surname! A Fr O'Loughlin founded the church at Ennistymon. Perhaps Fr Peter O'Loughlin, shown in the Christian Brothers, Ennistymon website thus- "The Christian Brothers have a long and proud tradition of education in Ennistymon. In 1824, at the request of Rev Peter O'Loughlin, Blessed Edmund Ignatius Rice sent three Brothers to the town. Their mission was to establish a school for the Catholic boys of the area who had no opportunity of receiving any education. ..."

The Clare Journal of 28 August 1826 noticed an appeal on behalf of the Public Free School at Ennistymon, founded by the Rev Mr O'Loughlin. He "engaged two monks to educate the rising generation of that neighbourhood". We thank Mr Peter Beirne of the County Clare library for this reference. Earlier, in 1822, Hayd'n² mentioned that the Rev Mr O'Loughlin had received a grant for the "scrite" of a new Roman Catholic Chapel and Monastery, at Ennistymon.³

Around 1856, the clergy of the Archdiocese of Dublin included Rev P O'Loughlin among the Carmelites at Clarendon Street, Dublin.

Before 1798, we've noticed other O'Loughlens who were priests: Donogh⁴ recorded during the period 1615-1622 at Killaloe; and Colman l'Abbe (1700-1784) parish priest of Ballillee and his nephew Fr Laurence O'Loughlin parish priest of Gort in Galway. He is recorded among the Irish Clerics in the Universities of Paris and Toulouse 1573-1792, as follows-

O'Loughlin (Loughlin) Laurentius (from Co. Galway): Paris, resident at St Nicolas du Chardonnet August 1768, September 1769, cleric; MO summer 1770; re-entered St Nicolas du Chardonnet August 1771 to study logic. The authors note he was born c1748.⁵

John D'Alton, *Illustrations Historical and Genealogical of King James Army List 1689* (Dublin, second ed, c1860). The subscribers may date from the first edition in 1851-55 or thereabouts.

A thesis by Emily O'Flaherty, *Patrons Peers and Subscribers*, NUI Galway, September 2013, at p 124 notes two books published by subscription in Dublin: -

Jonathan Swift, *Collected Works* (1735); and Alexander Pope, *Works* (Irish edition, 1736). Many hundreds subscribed but no O'Loughlens among them.

In 1806, Matthew Sleator AM, 'Introductory Essay to a new system of civil and ecclesiastical topography and itinerary of counties of Ireland....' (1806, Dublin) pp ix to xvii, includes a few subscribers from Clare, Galway and Limerick, but no O'Loughlens. We thank Mr Peter Beirne of the Co. Clare library for this reference.

In 1873, James Frost subscribed to Joyce, *Ancient Irish Music*, volume 1, issue 1 (Dublin 1873) p 57. But no O'Loughlens.

In 2017, Anne O'Connor of NUI Galway published her book, *Translation and Language in the Nineteenth Century Ireland*. At p 66, her book touches upon subscription publications, saying (inter alia) -

Benson notes that for subscription publications, there were roughly 183 lists in the first half of the nineteenth century which were made up of subscriptions for horse racing (50), religion (37), poetry (30) and history (18).

In Hugh Fenning's list of books of Catholic interest published in Dublin in the decade 1800-09, he provides many examples of translations which were published by subscription. The difficulty is to determine which books or other publications, from these long lists, contain the names of subscribers from County Clare. Some O'Loughlens might be among them.

¹ Source: Declaration made at Ardahan, Galway signed by most if not all the parish priests of the united diocese on 10 September 1798. Recorded in J Fahey, *Diocese of Kilmacduagh* at p 377-8.

² Francis F Hayd'n, *The Medical Mentor and new guide to fashionable watering places* (Carlow, 1822), at p 66.

³ In 1912, G U Macnamara recorded John O'Loughlin, a "nephew of the late Very Rev Peter O'Loughlin, PP of Ennistymon, who built the present Catholic Church in that town". This John O'Loughlin of Bank Place, Ennistymon married Mary Anne Davoren (born 1 July 1832), and they had four children, namely, Denis of Elgin Avenue, London; John an inspector with the National Bank, Dublin; Mary of Bank Place, Ennistymon who was a genealogist; and Joseph W of the Ulster Bank in Limerick. See *The O'Davorens of Cahermacnaughton, Burren*, Part 2, at pp 196, 197, 201.

⁴ Frost p 550 includes Donogh McLoughlin (rather than O'Loughlin) of Killaloe among the Catholic priests.

⁵ Brockliss and Ferte (2004), p 130.

Earlier still, Bishop Congalach of Corcomroe (Kilfenora) died 1300; Bishop Ristead of Kilfenora 1316-1359; Bishop Felim of Kilfenora 1421-1434; and several other ecclesiastics recorded by Ware, Canon Leslie, and Luke McInerney, all shown in the Timeline.¹

Mrs Rochford: died near Newgrove, Clare aged 94, sister of the late Rev Dean O'Loughlen PP of Tulla.²

Note: Mrs Rochford (nee O'Loughlen) was born c1719. Presumably, Rev Dean O'Loughlen was Parish Priest of Tulla, County Clare during the 1700s. On many occasions we've been hampered by the lack of Catholic records for Clare during the 1700s. Probably, he trained for the priesthood outside of Ireland. "Dean" might signify his title or honorific, rather than his own name. In 1822, the same book written by Hayd'n, at p 60, mentions that the Roman Catholic Chapel at Ennistymon is under the direction of the Very Reverend Dean O'Loughlin, assisted by the Reverend P O'Flannagan.³

Alumni Dublinenses (1924)

Michael O'Loughlen, born 1789 son of Colman⁴ commenced at Trinity College, Dublin on 6 May 1805. He had been previously educated by Mr Fitzgerald.⁵

Patrick O'Loughlin, born 1786 son of John, commenced at Trinity College on 14 June 1808.⁶ Presumably, this family lived in the vicinity of Ennis as he had been previously educated by Mr O'Halloran.⁷

Index of Wills for Killaloe and Kilfenora

Name: Date of Probate:

Denish O'Loughlen, Kilfenora, 1756.

Therlogh O'Loughlen, Kilfenora, 1755.

Cornelius O'Loughlin, 1777

Note: The fact that these men made Wills strongly suggests that they held significant assets, at a time when most O'Loughlens in County Clare did not.

If 1755 is the year of Probate of the Will of Therlogh O'Loughlen, this Therlogh is not the Prince of Burren's father but a different person from another O'Loughlen family.

Ireland Diocesan and Prerogative Wills & Administrations Indexes, 1595-1858

Public Records Office, Testamentary, Killaloe Diocese, subclass Bonds.

Deceased's name Residence Year-

O'Loughlen, Mathew Inchyquinn, Farmer 1740.

O'Loughlen, Hugh Cahirmacrey 1753.

O'Loughlen, Donnough Kilfenora, Merchant 1756.

Note: This is not an original document. It seems a copy, written in about 1756 or later. The dates are not necessarily the years of death.

¹ An article by Padraigh O Suilleabhain, OFM, Catholic books printed in Ireland 1740-1820 containing lists of subscribers, published in *Collectanea Hibernica: sources for Irish History*, Nos 6 and 7, 1963-64, discloses fifty-nine subscription books, all written upon various religious topics. Possibly, some of those books might contain relevant names, especially of O'Loughlens who were priests. We thank Mr Peter Beirne of the County Clare Library for this reference.

² *Westmeath Journal*, 13 January 1813

³ During the early 1900s, Sir Michael O'Loughlen visited the Kilnaboy cemetery and noted an inscription on a tombstone, which he interpreted as follows: "Under these carved and marbled stones lieth Connor O'Flanagan's body and bones, which monument was made by Anabel, his wife. Orate pro eus. Laud Deo. 1644.

⁴ See section 26.

⁵ See Ennis Grammar School.

⁶ Later, a Patrick O'Loughlin, perhaps his son, commenced at Trinity College on 6 March 1843, having been born in Dublin and educated at Oscott College, Birmingham, England.

⁷ See Ennis Grammar School.

Hugh O'Loughlen of Cahirmacrea is mentioned elsewhere.

Donnough O'Loughlen of Kilfenora seems the same person as Denish in the Index of Wills for Killaloe and Kilfenora. Possibly, he might be an ancestor of Dennis O'Loughlen, shop owner of Ennis 1795/96, mentioned by Brian O'Dalaigh in the Corporation Book of Ennis (1990).

Miscellaneous

1671. Maurice O'Loughlin of County Clare was a law scholar at the Charles University in Prague.¹

John O'Loughlin of Galway born c1758. Discharged from the Army in Dublin on 24 September 1816. Source: Royal Hospital Kilmainham Pensions Discharge Documents, 1724-1924.

1761. Marriage licence: Terence O'Loughlen and Henrietta O'Bryen.²

Note: No other O'Loughlen (however spelt) is listed in this Index.

As to this Terence, see the entry for Lieutenant Terence O'Loughlen, and his son General Terence O'Loughlin.

John O'Laughlin of Dunkellar (presumably Dunkellin), Galway born c1767. Discharged from the Army in Dublin on 24 March 1821.

Source: Royal Hospital Kilmainham Pensions Discharge Documents, 1724-1924.

Michael O'Loughlin bc1770 married Helen (1) and Anne (2) Mulquinney. This branch was from Cullenagh, Ennistymon. Five of their children emigrated to Victoria, Australia between 1854-1857. John, the eldest, paid passage for his siblings, Thomas³, Mary, Austin and Michael. They settled near Geelong and near Dunnstown (east of Ballarat). For further information, see Melbourne Reunions: 1981-2007 on the clan website, and the Rebecca King Tree.

James Kerin (c1779-1848) was President of the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland during the year 1833. A very short biographical sketch written nearly forty years after his death⁴ asserts that "his mother was a relative of Sir Colman O'Loughlen, Bart." The biography suggests that James Kerin was born in County Kerry but, perhaps, he was born in County Clare and educated in County Kerry.⁵ The Will made in 1809 by Colman O'Loughlen⁶ of Cahermacrea, near Ennis shows he appointed as his executor John Kerin of Rockview⁷ near Ennis. Another executor was Peter O'Loughlen of Clareville, Ballyvaughan. Other executors were Andrew Enraght of Corofin and another "relation", Andrew Kerin of Ballyally (Ballyallia), near Ennis.⁸

Likely enough, James Kerin, John Kerin and Andrew Kerin were brothers. Whether or not the three were sons of an unrecorded sister of Colman O'Loughlen d1810 remains unknown. (She is not a beneficiary in the 1777 Will of Colman l'Abbe. It's possible that the priest excluded her if she had married a Protestant Kerin. But some, at least, of these Kerins were Catholic, see the Register of Marriages for the Parish of Doora and Kilraghtis compiled by Rev David Kenny, parish priest in 1821 who included in the Barefield (Ennis) Book the names of the gentlemen responsible for the Sunday Halfpenny Collection. Among them were Anthony Enraght (Enright), John Kerin, Andrew Kerin

¹ Luke McInerney, Clare Field Trip, 2019, in (2020) volume 44, The Other Clare p 15.

² Dublin, Ireland, Probate Record and Marriage License Index 1270- 1858.

³ C 1900 Thomas moved to Western Australia with his daughter, Margaret Kirkwood. They resided in suburban Perth, Boulder Goldfields and Dulbellin. Thomas died at Dulbellin, near Dangin 3rd Jan. 1910 and was buried at Beverley cemetery.

⁴ A Cameron, History of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland (Dublin 1886), at p 452.

⁵ Perhaps under the tutelage of his uncle, Rev John Kerin (1753-1823), Protestant Rector of Killlury, Ardfert, Co. Kerry.

⁶ Grandfather of Sir Colman O'Loughlen, Bart.

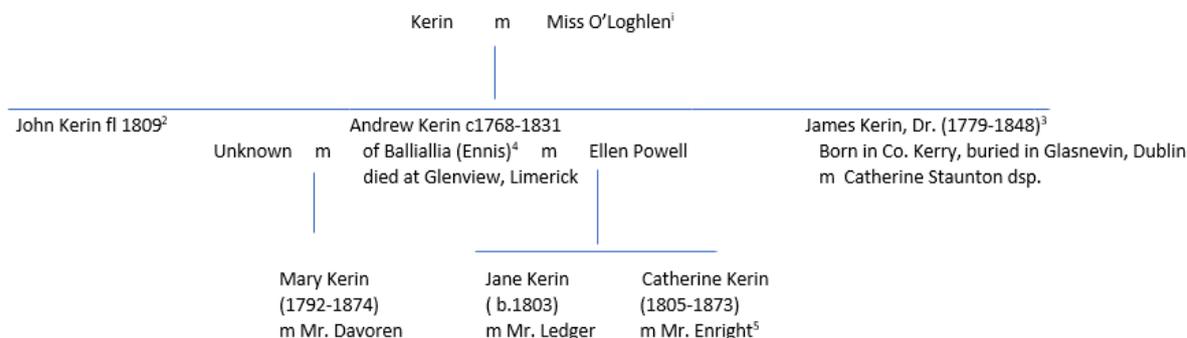
⁷ Later, Rockview was home to Bryan O'Loughlen (1790-1861)

⁸ In 1812, Andrew Kerin and his second wife Ellen (nee Powell) witnessed the Will of Robert Crowe of Nutfield (Drumconora), Ennis: Irish Family History, Notes and Queries (1941), p 202.

senior, Andrew Kerin junior, and Joseph Enright.) In turn, Andrew Kerin's daughter, Catherine married a Mr Enright who, perhaps, was related to Anthony Enright of Corofin, another executor of the Will of Colman O'Loghlen d1810.

There's a separate connection to the Kerin family.

Constans Curtin of Kilkee, Ruan (Ennis) who witnessed the Will made in 1809 and who was a son of Ellen O'Loghlen, married Elizabeth Kerin, daughter of Timothy Kerin of Aughrim and Mary Fitzgerald.¹ In turn, Mary Fitzgerald was perhaps a niece of Margaret Fitzgerald who married Malachy O'Loghlen who was a son of Donogh, son of Owney Oge O'Loghlen.



ⁱ An O'Loghlen of the same general descent as Colman O'Loghlen (1745-1810).

² John Kerin of Rockview, Ennis, named as executor of the first will of Colman O'Loghlen in 1809.

³ President of Royal College of Surgeons 1833.

⁴ Andrew Kerin of Ballyally named as executor of second will of Colman O'Loghlen in 1809 and as a "relation" of Colman O'Loghlen.

⁵ Anthony Enright of Corofin was an executor of the first will of Colman O'Loghlen.

1789. John O'Loughlin buried- age not recorded.²

Note: Sr Fahy's book speaks of an O'Loughlin family in Kiltartan, Galway at pp 68-69. In 1844, in Coole, the Ballinamantan Mills were operated by these O'Loughlins, who were cousins of the family of the same name in Coole Beg. As to this family, see also pp 243; 244; 247; 44; 72; 79. A John O'Loughlin, probably related to the John buried in 1789, is recorded by Sr Fahy in the early 1800s.

Patrick O'Loughlin, born circa 1782-87, died in Binghamton, New York in 1866.³

Note: His profile on an "Ancestry" site suggests he was born in Limerick, and was a son of Bryan Anthony O'Loughlin (1747-1818) and Judith Nugent. He emigrated to the USA in 1844.

Patrick O'Loughlin was born in 1789 at Kilvojdane, Corofin, a son of Patrick O'Loughlin who died 1840. In 1832, he married Brigid Flanagan (1807-1874) in Corofin. He died in 1877, at Corofin.⁴

Connor O'Loughlin born about 1791, died in 1889 aged 98 years (Deaths, Ennistymon registration district).

Barbara O'Loughlin born circa 1797 died on 15 September 1901, aged 104 years at Askeaton, Rathkeale, Limerick. She was unmarried.⁵ She died at the residence of her grand niece, Mrs. Fitzgibbon.⁶

¹ G U Macnamara, 14 February 1898

² Cemetery Burials Kiltartan, Galway, from Sr de Lourdes Fahy, Kiltartan at p 296.]

³ Source: NY Telegram, 11 April 1866

⁴ Source: Profile on "Ancestry" site

⁵ Source: Registry, Limerick, number 3198663.

⁶ Limerick Chronicle, 17 September 1901.

Andrew O'Loughlin of Inchiquin, parish of Kilnaboy. His son, Michael O'Loughlin (died 11 October 1891) of Lismoroghaun, parish of Kilmoon, married Eliza Davoren, daughter of Austin Davoren and Ellen Cooney (daughter of Michael Cooney of Galway).¹

Corcomroe Abbey burials

Unidentified O'Loghlen before 1823 in "the family tomb", so described in 1777 by Colman l'Abbe O'Loghlen.

Peter O'Loghlen in 1823. See section 26 of our previous paper.

Conor O'Loughlin. When he died in 1817, he was buried in Corcomroe Abbey. He was probably of Carran. Possibly, he lived in the Castletown castle, recorded as inhabited in 1808.² He left at least one son, Major Conor O'Loughlin who served in the Crimean War (1854-55). In turn, Major Conor had at least one daughter, later Mrs Mary Dolphin who emigrated to New York.³

County of Clare: Presentments passed by Grand Juries of Ireland, Spring Assizes, 1807.⁴

County at large

Page 42:

10. To Colman O'Loughlin Esquire and Nicholas Shea, to build three gullets or pipes with stone, lime and sand, in place of the old broken gullets over the causeway at ?Ballyoganbeg, and to build battlements thereto, six perches long at each side, on the road from Ennis to Galway. £20.11.0

Page 44:

80. To Anthony O'Loughlin, contractor, for keeping in repair the roof and main sewer of the gaol at Ennis, and whitewashing the different apartments therein, in full for one year's salary, ending at this assizes. £3.5.4

Page 45:

101. To Anthony O'Loughlin, gaoler, for half a year's salary. £20.0.0

Barony of Burren

Page 49:

2. To Peter O'Loughlin Esquire and Bryan McMahon, to repair one hundred and twenty perches from Corofin to Galway, between Poulafooka and ?Pouleahirush. £23.17.9

Page 49:

17. To Mr Peter O'Loughlin and Charles O'Loughlin, to repair one hundred and fifty perches from Ennistymon to Galway, between Carra and Fanore. £31.10.0

Barony of Corcomroe

Page 52:

4. To William N Macnamara Esquire and Andrew O'Loughlin, to repair one hundred and twenty perches from Ennistymon to the sea, between the quay of Liscannor and Deelagh bridge. £33.12.0

Page 53:

34. To Richard Fitzgerald Esquire and John O'Loughlin, to repair one hundred and fifty perches from Ennistymon to Galway, between Sandfield and Seamount. £39.12.9

¹ G U Macnamara, *The O'Davorens of Cahermacnaughton, Burren, Part 2*, at pp 196-197.

² Hely Dutton, *Statistical Survey of Co Clare* (1808).

³ Source: Etienne Rynne, *The Corcomroe Wooden Slab* (1970) volume 13, *North Munster Antiquarian Journal*, pp 37-39. See also the 2005 clan reunion booklet, at p 34.

⁴ *Parliamentary Papers, House of Commons, Great Britain* (1808) volume 13, pages 41-68.

Note: As to Andrew and John O'Loughlin mentioned several times in the 1807 Presentments, see the Liscannor O'Loghlin, earlier in this section. At about this time, the house Sandfield Lodge near Ennistymon/ Liscannor was occupied by James Lysaght, see Landed Estates Database, NUI Galway: estate Macnamara (Doolin). James Lysaght may have been one of the Lysaghts related by marriage to the Liscannor O'Loughlins and, in particular, may have been related to Matilda Lysaght (c1775-1850) who married John O'Loughlin (c1770- 1835).

36. To William N Macnamara Esquire and Andrew O'Loughlin, to repair two hundred perches from Ennistymon to Galway, between ?Munnaduff and Ballyeotreen. £40.5.0

Page 55:

95. To Andrew O'Loughlin, Sub Constable, for half a year's salary. £2.0.0

Barony of Inchiquin

Page 58:

16. To William Burton, George Adams Esquires, and John O'Loughlin, to repair one hundred and fifty perches from Ennis to? Milltown, between Ballyduffmore and Inagh Bridge - £37.16.0.

23. To George Adams, Richard Fitzgerald Esquires, Edmond Barry, and John O'Loughlin, to make, widen and deepen five hundred perches of drains from Ennis to Ennistymon, through the bog and marshy ground of? Dromcawria - £31.10.0.

32. To Edward O'Brien Esquire, Rev Richard Fitzgerald, and Malachy O'Loughlin, to make one hundred and twelve perches of the new intended road from Ennis to Ennistymon, between Morris's Mills and Cullinagh - £35.5.7.

36. To Colman O'Loughlin Esquire, and Edmund Hayes, to make fifty perches of the new narrow road from Ennistymon to Gort, between? Toormore and Dromohir - £21.16.3.

Page 67:

John O'Loughlin and Andrew O'Loughlin, sub constables, Barony of Corcomroe.

County of Clare: Presentments passed by Grand Juries of Ireland, Summer Assizes, 1807.¹

County at large

Page 72:

72. Coleman O'Loughlin and Hugh O'Loughlin Esquires and Nicholas Shea, to rebuild and widen the broken bridge over the river between ?Knockanasilane and Ballyogan bog. £57.4.6

Page 73:

102. To Reverend Robert Waldron and Anthony O'Loughlin, to make a sewer from the pump in the women's gaol at Ennis, and to provide a large trough under said pump, and to pave and level said pump. £10.13.2

110. To Anthony O'Loughlin, to keep and repair the locks and keys etc in the gaol at Ennis, and to keep the pump therein in repair and clean since last assizes. £4.7.3

Page 74:

174. To Anthony O'Loughlin, gaoler-

For fees of prisoners at this assizes. £10.13.4

For fees of prisoners at sessions since last assizes. £20.0.0

For sweeping and scraping the different halls in the gaol at Ennis, since last assizes. £5

¹ Parliamentary Papers, House of Commons, Great Britain (1808) volume 13, pages 69- 81.

For supplying the different apartments in said gaol with candlelight etc. £5
For keeping the different necessaries clean. £2
For half a year's salary as turnkey. £5

Barony of Burren

Page 76:

1. Peter O'Loughlin Esquire and Bryan McMahon, to make 300 perches of fences on both sides of the new road from Corofin to Galway, on the lands of Eantee. £25.12.6

Barony of Corcomroe

Page 77:

3. To Andrew O'Loughlin, sub constable, for a half year's salary. £2

7. To John O'Loughlin, sub constable, for a half year's salary. £2

Barony of Inchiquin

Page 78:

5. To Edward O'Brien, William N Macnamara, Augustine Fitzgerald Esquires and Edm Barry and Malachy O'Loughlin, to make two hundred and twenty perches of fences on both sides of the road from Ennis to Ennistymon, on the lands of Ballyea. £23.2.0

Page 81:

Sub constables, Barony of Corcomroe:

John, Andrew and (another) John O'Loughlin.

Thomas Hugh O'Loghlen, born c 1803

Long before 1799. Malachi O'Loghlen had a son Terence. Terence married Anne Galvan and they had at least one son, Thomas Hugh O'Loghlen born in Clare circa 1803. We've mentioned this family in section 29 of our previous paper. Thomas Hugh was the patriarch of a branch of O'Loghlen's who later settled in Western Australia, initially in the areas of Southern Cross (near Coolgardie), Kalgoorlie and Boulder.

In about 1838, in Clare, Thomas Hugh married Bridget Nelson, born about 1810 in Clare, the daughter of Patrick Nelson and Miss Toohey. The couple had two children, a girl Maria, and a boy Peter Nelson O'Loghlen born 1844 in Clare. The family emigrated to Victoria, Australia in 1853-54 and settled in Smythesdale, near Ballarat. Thomas Hugh died in 1879, aged 76 years [Ballarat Star, 2 September 1879; death certificates of Thomas Hugh O'Loghlen and his widow Bridget].

Peter Nelson O'Loghlen married Maria Nelson (aged 17, who was born in Clare) in 1870 at Ballarat. She was the daughter of Patrick Nelson and Margaret —. At about that time, Peter appears twice in the Shire of Buninyong Rate Book, with 20 acres in the parish of Yarrowee in 1869; and in 1870 as a farmer (with his father) at Ross Creek, near Ballarat. [Shire of Buninyong references retrieved by Margaret Roberts of the Victorian Historical Society.] Ross Creek was then a tiny settlement with no more than a few dwellings, but it was also home to the Tuddenhams, who later produced Des Tuddenham, Captain of the Collingwood football club and later still Captain-coach of Essendon. Peter and Maria had several children including their oldest son Thomas Henry O'Loghlen born in East Street, Ballarat on 2 November 1871 [birth notice, Ballarat Star of 2 December 1871]. Some time after his father's death in 1879, Peter O'Loghlen joined the Victorian Railways. He was working at Mitcham, a Melbourne suburb, when his mother Bridget died in early 1888 [death notice, The Age of 20 January 1888]. Peter was of Tooborac near Heathcote when he ran into financial difficulties in 1896 [Insolvency Court Records, 18 September 1896, p 3917]. This probably led to the

family leaving Victoria and resettling in West Australia, at Southern Cross¹ near Coolgardie. Peter was murdered in Coolgardie in 1901, and was buried in the Southern Cross cemetery, cf Southern Cross Times of 27 March 1901. His family remained in West Australia, some in Kalgoorlie and Boulder. Peter's wife Maria died in Kalgoorlie in 1935 aged 81 years [Kalgoorlie cemetery records; and death notice inserted 29 March 1935 in the Western Mail by Mrs J B Holt of Cottesloe, probably Ellen Jane O'Loghlen born 1873 (Victoria births 19484 of 1873)].

Peter's sister Maria O'Loghlen married twice, in Victoria, first in 1856 to James Berryman Reed of Redruth, Cornwall, England; and secondly in 1870 to Edwin Francis McCabe of Melbourne at St Patrick's Church, Ballarat [Ballarat Star of 14 July 1870]. The second marriage was not long lasting. She may also have resettled in West Australia.

Dublin

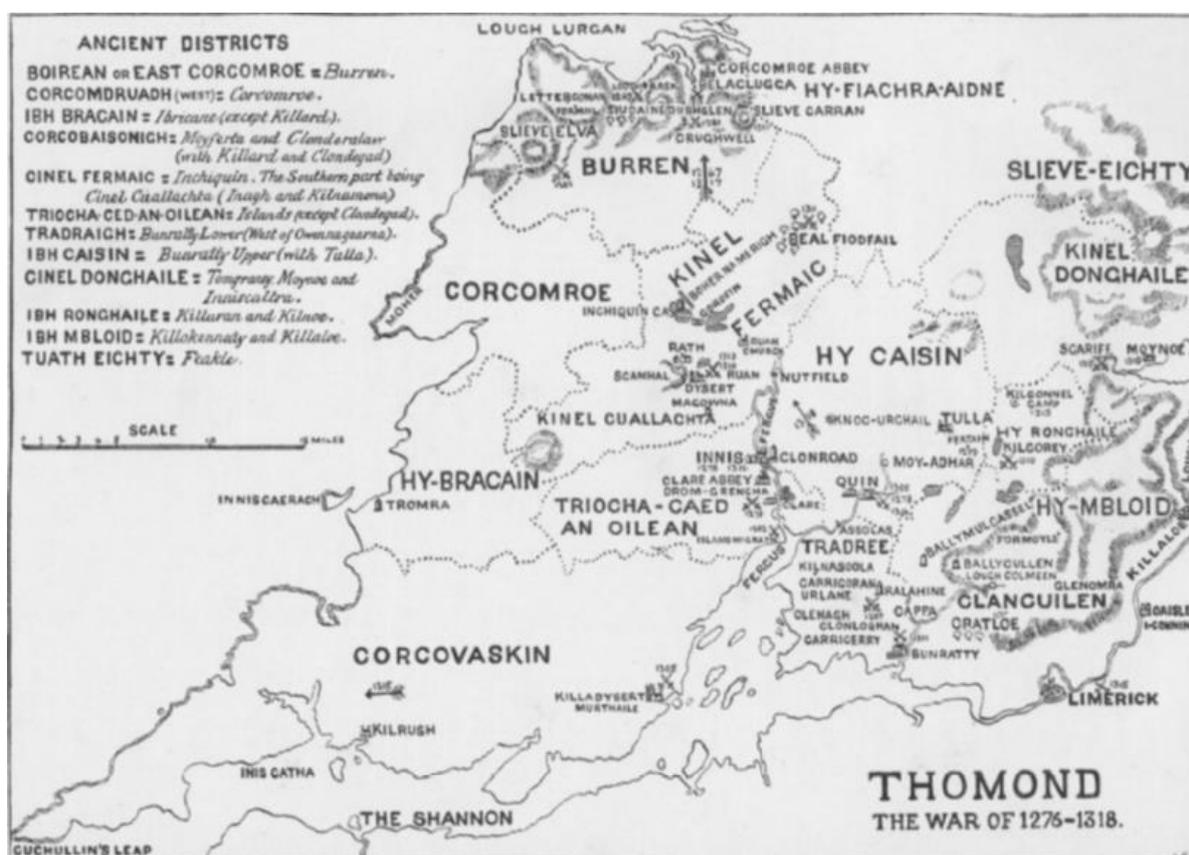
In contrast to Clare, baptism and marriage records are available for Dublin. We've not thought it necessary to list the O'Loughlens (however spelt) residing in Dublin before 1799. Those details are readily accessible to anyone interested.

¹ Cf the contemporary Western Australian Directory, at p 461, showing Peter O'Loughlan railway guard, and his son Tom also a railway guard, at Southern Cross, together with several other O'Loughlins then in Western Australia.

Section 20: Timeline

During the period from 983 until 1567 this Timeline includes all the O'Loghens (however spelt) of whom we are aware, from Burren or the ancient Corcomroe. We would welcome any addition accompanied by its source.

But after 1567 and until 1727 the Timeline is severely abbreviated. It excludes many O'Loghens recorded in Appendix 1 and in sections 14-19 or shown elsewhere within this Supplement. For brevity we refer to the Annals of the Four Masters as AFM. The various Annals and historical documents often spell the surname in several other ways including O'Lochlainn; O'Lochlaind; O'Lochlaynd; O'Lochlynd; O'Loughlin. The Fiants (during the time of Elizabeth I) disclose yet more variations, cf Appendix 1. Occasionally, we show such spellings but, otherwise, we use the spelling "O'Loghlen".



Courtesy of The Royal Society of Antiquarians of Ireland 1900

983.AD Lochlaind, Lord of Corcomroe, and Mael Sechnaill, the son of Cosrach (not an O'Loghlen), died. From this Lochlaind the family of O'Loghlen derive their surname.¹

Note: From this time, the previous clan began to separate into O'Loghens and O'Connors. The process of separation probably continued during several generations or so until, finally, the separation became complete.

More anciently, people known as the Corca-Modh-Ruadh or the Corcu Modruad inhabited Corcomroe, cf Four Masters or Inisfallen 902; 907; 916; 925; 934; 936; etc, identifying the district's lords from time to time. Probably, Lochlainn (and his brother, Conchobar) had ruled Corcomroe for many years before their deaths.

The genealogies seem unanimous in saying that Lochlaind, like his brother Conchobar (O'Connor), was a son of Maoleachlainn. Explicitly, the Annals of Inisfallen in 983 refer to

¹ Source: AFM, cited by Frost p 15. Annals of Inisfallen

Lochlainn son of Mael Sechnaill, royal heir of Corcu Modruad. And in the year 993 Inisfallen records a king of Corcu Modruad as Conchobar, son of Maoleachlainn.

Writing some eight centuries after the event and without disclosing any source, Hely Dutton (1808, at pp 315-316) wrote: " When Sitricus the Danish tyrant demanded tribute from one of the Irish Kings, he applied for assistance from other chiefs and was furnished by Corcabhaiscin with ten ships, and by Corcomruadh and Burrin with twenty, with which they sailed to Dundalk to the relief of their prince taken prisoner there. In the battle which ensued, two princes of Burrin and Corcomruadh, Connor and Loughlin, killed the two brothers of the tyrant, Tor and Magnus, but soon after died of their wounds". We haven't traced any source substantiating this information. Even if it contains a kernel of fact, the story may well be embellished and perhaps much exaggerated.¹ Though the Four Masters records Lochlainn's death in 983, T Bugge, *Caithreim Cellachain Caisil* (Christiana, Denmark, 1905) asserts that, correctly, Lochlainn died in 985.

The *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, 1900, at p 294 under the heading, Chiefs of Corcomroe shows- "Maoleachlainn; his son, and chief elect, Lochlan, slain 965, in Brian Boru's army in Connaught, and his son Conor, was mortally wounded 985 (I)". This is taken from the "Older Annals of Inisfallen". In the current Annals, those dates are corrected: Lochlan slain 965, and Conor mortally wounded 985, correspond to Lochlainn died 983, and Conor died 1003. In other words, the Older Annals do not show an earlier Lochlainn died 965.

1003. The slaying of Conchobar son of Mael Sechnaill, king of Corcu Modruad, and of Amlaíb, son of Lochlainn, and of Aicher Ua Traigthech in the west of Connachta; and Cathal, son of Labraid, was killed by the sons of Donnchadh Finn.

[Source: Annals of Inisfallen; Annals of Ulster]

Note: Conchobar was the founder of the O'Connor family in west Clare and brother to above Lochlainn. The Four Masters record Conchobar's death in 1002, saying that he was killed by the men of Umalia (Hy-Malia, Sligo). The AFM doesn't record Amlaib's death.

Amlaib seems pronounced Amlaff or Amlave, and was formerly the name of Olaff Huita (the white) who came to Ireland in 853 and was the son of the Scandinavian king of the Lochlainn according to James Henthorn Todd (1867) commenting on a piece within the Book of Leinster titled *The War of the Gaedhil with the Gail*. Similarly, A Bugge, *Caithreim Cellachain Caisil* (Christiana, Denmark, 1905) at p xi notes that Amlaibh derives from the Old Norse name, Olaf.

1015. Lochlainn (O'Loghlen) slain.²

Note: Lochlainn was slain along with an O'Connor, both from their kingship of Corcomroe.

This Lochlainn descended from the original Lochlainn (died 983) and may well have been his grandson, cf *The Book of Ballymote* (circa 1389) and the slightly later *Book of Lecan* mirrored in *Mac Bruaideadha's* pedigree and in O'Clery's genealogy (1600s).

Nevertheless, there remains some lingering doubt whether this Lochlainn was an O'Loghlen or should be regarded as an O'Connor. In *Inisfallen 1015.4*, the English translation describes Lochlainn as a mere kinsman of the slain O'Connor, but the Gaelic text describes Lochlainn as O'Connor's "brathair". If the Gaelic word "brathair" should be understood narrowly so that the two were brothers in the strict sense, then Lochlainn was an O'Connor. We raise but don't resolve this nicety. Until corrected, we will follow suit with *Ballymote*, *Lecan*, *Mac Bruaideadha* and O'Clery and will treat Lochlainn as an O'Loghlen.

¹ Compare D O'Corrain (1974), at pp 22, 24, 37, 42-44.

² Annals of Inisfallen

1016. An unnamed O'Loghlen chief simply called "Ua Lochlainn, royal heir of Corcu Modruad, was killed in Port Ciarain in Ara" – Tipperary.¹
 Note: This may be simply a repetition of Lochlainn's death during the previous year, in 1015. The Annals sometimes did that sort of thing, cf the death of Cet, son of Flaithbheartach, Lord of Corca-mo-ruadh recorded indifferently in 916; 919, and 926 in the AFM (twice) and Inisfallen. On the other hand, but only possibly, this may reflect one of the O'Loghlen's named Maolseachlainn of whom we've found no historical record, though he seems mentioned in the genealogies devised by Mac Bruaideadha, O'Clery and Mac Firbis.
 Further Note: This was about the time when surnames began to become current in Ireland, hence "Ua Lochlainn".
1027. Maelseachlin (O'Connor) son of Conor, Lord of Corcomroe, was killed.²
 Note: Contrarily, Inisfallen record the death of Conchobar son of Mael Sechnaill in 1027. The point isn't important for present purposes.
 During about the next three centuries, the AFM, Inisfallen or Loch Ce record or in some way mention O'Connor chiefs of Corcomroe in 1094; 1104; 1113; 1135; 1168; 1175; 1313; 1318; and 1365. See also John D'Alton, King James Irish Army List, second edition, 1860; volume 1, at pp 136-141.
1037. Comaltain Ua Lochlainn was treacherously slain.³
 Note: We very much doubt that Comaltain is a Corcomroe or Burren O'Loghlen. Rather, we think, he was from the north of Ireland and formed part of the clan that became the McLoughlins.
1045. Congalach O'Loghlen, Lord of Corcomroe, died.⁴
 Note: The Timeline shows other men also named Congal O'Loghlen, in 1284 and 1300.
1060. Annadh O'Loghlen, Lord of Corcomroe, died.⁵
 Note: Frost p 34 gives the name Amlave. But Andadh is the name given in *Rerum hibernicarum scriptores veteres: Complectens Annales IV magistrorum*.
 The annals disclose much strife in Corcomroe during this general period. In 1055, an O'Brien burnt a stone house in Kilfenora together with the people sheltering inside it.⁶
 From now and until 1132, a period of some seventy years, written history records no likely member of the O'Loghlen clan in Corcomroe. A longer hiatus occurs between circa 1149 and circa 1250. This is unremarkable. In section 23, we mention K W Nicholls' general view that genealogical material was not scribally recorded during the period between 1130 and 1300. In reflecting on this situation, we prefer the approach advanced by Nollaig O Muraile in section 22. Look not at what's not there. Look rather at the salvage, and marvel that so much remains. With a genuflection to J F Kennedy's speechwriter in 1961, Ted Sorensen.
1088. Domnall Mac Lochlainn (not a Burren O'Loghlen but a Northern MacLoughlin) who regarded himself as the High King of Ireland, raided and razed the O'Brien stronghold at Kincora, County Clare.⁷

¹ Annals of Inisfallen

² AFM and Clonmacnoise

³ Inisfallen

⁴ AFM, cited by Frost p 15. Inisfallen; Ulster

⁵ AFM, cited by Frost p 16. Inisfallen and Tigernach

⁶ Annals of Tigernach

⁷ This event was described in most of the Irish Annals, see generally Anthony Candon's article, *Telach Oc and Emain Macha c1100 in Emain 15* (1996), at p 39. See also Catherine Swift, *Royal Fleets in Viking Ireland AD 1050-1150*, in *Land, Sea and Home*; Maney Society for Mediaeval Archaeology, (2004) at pp 203-204; cf R. Power, *International Intrigue in Killaloe Christmas 1102* volume 45 (2021), *The Other Clare* at p 14.

1113. Maelseachlainn O'Connor, Lord of Corcomroe, died.¹
 Note: Inisfallen shows that he died in Luimnech (Limerick). Tigernach asserts he was killed by his brother. Many events recorded in the annals are not pretty. But the annals also have a lighter side, for example, this one from the year 1502: "Two abbots who were at odds about the abbacy of Assaroe, namely Art O Gallchobair and Eoin O Loisde, died within a day and night; and they say the second one died of joy".
 Some of the O'Loghlen genealogies (e.g. Mac Bruaideadha in 1594; McFirbis in circa 1650) include at around about this time an O'Loghlen named Maol Seachlainn or Maoileachlainn. We've found no trace of him in the Annals.
1132. The son of Amhlaibh O'Loghlen, lord of Corcomroe, was slain by the men of Munster.²
 Note: Cronnelly suggests that Amhlaibh himself was killed, but that does not accord with the AFM. An unverified family record holds that this refers to "Amhlaib - na - Lochlainn, Lord of Corca-Maohruadh, slain by the men of Mustatu."
1132. The castle of Galway was destroyed by the fleet of the Munstermen. Lochlainn O'Lochlainn was killed by them on the same day. Flaithbheartaigh O Flaithbheartaigh was the admiral of the fleet.³
 Note: The context may suggest that Lochlainn's father Amhlaibh was still living at this time. According to D OCorrain (1974), at p 43, Ui Lochlainn were among the sea-going peoples and had fleets on the coast of Clare, citing the Annals of Tigernach, and the Four Masters c 1132.
1133. "Flaithbheartach Ua Flaithbheartaigh was killed by the son(s) of Lochlainn Ua Lochlainn, in revenge of his (their) father."⁴
 Note: The AFM doesn't specify Corcomroe. But there were O'Flahertys of West Galway, so this may refer to an O'Loghlen of Corcomroe. R O'Flaherty, A Chorographical Description of West Or H-iar Connaught at p 375 (in a passage written probably by the book's editor, James Hardiman, in 1856) contains a passing reference to this event, presumably because it involved an O'Flaherty.
1135. Cormac Mac Carthy marched into Thomond where he did great damage. Connor O'Brien pursued him and beat him and his forces in battle. O'Connor king of Corcomruadh and O'Loghlin king of Burren and many other princes of distinction were put to the sword having favoured the Eugenic interest.⁵
 Note: In 1135, AFM and Loch Ce record the death of Aedh (Hugh) O'Connor and many others of the "men of Des-Mumha", but not O'Loghlin king of Burren. A similar account is recorded in Maurice Lenihan, Limerick, Its History and Antiquities.⁶ Lenihan mentions that Cormac Mac Carthy, O'Loghlin King of Burren and others died at Clonkeen-Modinog, near Cashel, County Tipperary.
- 1140 & 1144. The annals of Tigernach record that Tir da Ghlas was burned in 1140. Then the annals of Clonmacnoise in 1140, and AFM in 1144, refer briefly to an agreement of truce, or a conference of peace, at Tyredaglasse or Tir-da-ghlas (Terryglass, in Tipperary) involving Terlaugh O'Brien.
 Note: We've found no evidence of O'Loghlen at Terryglass during this general period, despite recent speculation that the O'Loghlen banner was recorded at Terryglass around about this time.

¹ AFM; Inisfallen; Loch Ce; Tigernach

² AFM

³ Annals of Tigernach

⁴ AFM

⁵ Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicus, vol 1, p 579, The Law of Tanistry 1781 – Thomas Pownall

⁶ The Mercier Press, (1866), at p 25.

1149. Turlogh O'Brien marched with his forces to the neighbourhood of Galway; they plundered the country and demolished the walls of the Dun of Galway. On this occasion Maoileachlainn O'Loghlen, Lord of Corcomroe (Corca Modhruadh), was drowned in the river of Galway.¹

Note: According to Frost p 34, this Maolseachlainn was King of the two Corcomroes and Corcabaskin. As to the place called Corcabaskin, see Frost p 76. The genealogy in the the Book of Ballymote and Book of Lecan mentions Maoileachlainn in a context which includes both Corcomroe and Corcabaskin.

Lecan states that the "river" was Lough Corrib, at Annaghdown, Galway. Annaghdown is beside Lough Corrib, about five to six miles north of Galway city. Lough Corrib becomes the river Corrib, as it reaches the environs of Galway city. Before there was a diocese known as Galway, Annaghdown was the name of the medieval diocese for the Galway region.

According to R O'Flaherty, the forces spread devastation over the country of O'Flaherty, seized cattle, and prostrated the fortification at the Gaillimh in which latter exploit O'Loughlin of Corcomroe was drowned.²

1161. Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn, called King of Ireland in 1161.³

Note: The annals of Ulster (1157.4) call Muircertach Ua Lochlainn king of Ireland in 1157.

Both the AFM and Ulster contain many references to the Ua Lochlainn and to Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn during this general period. Those Ua Lochlainn are not of Corcomroe or Burren, but of the North of Ireland. They bear no known historical relationship to the Corcomroe clan but, rather, were related to the O'Neills of Ulster.

Though Andrew MacCurtin in 1727 and John O'Donovan in 1842 both squarely associate the O'Loghlen banner with the Burren clan, some lingering doubt remains whether the banner might have belonged to Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn.

Likely Mor Ny Lochlainn and Dervilla Ny Lochlainn, came from this northern family of Lochlainn, not from Burren. Each was a wife of a previous king, Turlough Mor O'Connor (1088- 1156).

1200. Donal O'Loghlen flourished.⁴

Note: We have found no mention elsewhere of this Donal. Perhaps (like Murtoth fl.1160 proffered by Cronnelly) he was a Northern O'Loughlin, not of the Corcomroe district.

Congalach.

Note: The only mention of this Congalach in 1200 appears in a note purporting to list the "Chiefs of Burren", within the Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, 1900 at p 295.

This list is incomplete and if it didn't appear in such an august journal might be viewed as sloppy. For instance, the list includes in 1168 a Conor Leathdearg slain, calling him an O'Loughlin when he was an O'Connor (see AFM 1168 and 1175, and Inisfallen 1168). In 1200, the Four Masters record a Conor O'Loughlin. He was of the north of Ireland and, like several other O'Loughlins recorded during those times, was not of Burren/ Corcomroe.

We regard this unsourced entry for Congalach in 1200 with some scepticism.

1231. Conor O'Loghlen, lord of Burren, led an army into Connaught as far as Lough Key, in County Roscommon.⁵

Note: Cronnelly notices Conor's death in 1250 or 1260. Despite Cronnelly's assertion that a Conor O'Loghlen was Lord of Burren in 1231, we're doubtful.

¹ AFM, cited by Frost p 16.

² cf R O'Flaherty, A Chorographical Description of West Connaught, at p 375.

³ AFM

⁴ Richard Cronnelly

⁵ Inisfallen

The event is recounted by John D'Alton in his History of Ireland, volume 1 (Dublin, 1843), at p 184, dealing with the history of the Barony of Boyle in County Roscommon:- "In 1231, Connor the son of Donald O'Loughlen, led an army against the people of Connaught, and engaged them in battle among the Curlew mountains; but the leaders of both parties met, on the following day, on the borders of Lough Ke, and closed a league of friendship ...". We tend to think that this event refers not to the Burren O'Loughlens but rather to the clan that became the MacLaughlins of the north of Ireland. However, we're not sure.

1235. Marian/Martin O'Loughlin was appointed Lord Archbishop of Tuam, Galway. He drowned in the River Clare in 1249.¹

Note: Despite the superficial resemblance and much as we would like to claim him, Marian/Martin (called Maelmurry in Ware's Archbishops of Tuam) was not an O'Loughlen of Corcomroe/ Burren, but probably an O Lachtnain of Connacht. Perhaps he came from Mayo which formed part of the Archdiocese of Tuam (Galway). Interestingly, he traveled to Rome for his investiture and made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem.

Similarly, Laurence O'Lachtnan (sometimes called O'Loughlin) was Abbot of Boyle in 1280, before he became Canon of the monastery of Kilmacduagh, Galway. He died in 1307.²

The same team of stonemasons worked on the Cistercian Abbey in Boyle, county Roscommon and on Corcomroe Abbey.³

1250. or 1260, Conor O'Loughlen died.⁴

Note: We have found no verification of this in any source. Different versions of Cronnelly's work give both dates, 1250 and 1260.

1259. The Battle of Kilbarron: O'Loughlens fought against MacMorris Fitzgerald who led a strong army into Thomond to attack Conor O'Brien and despoil the country.⁵

1267. In a battle fought between Conor O'Brien and the O'Loughlens and O'Connors at Beleclugga (Bellharbour), by the woods called Suidaine, O'Brien was slain and his body was laid in Corcomroe Abbey under a beautifully sculptured monument surmounted by his effigy. Conor was attempting to subdue the O'Loughlens and O'Connors and force tribute. Conchobhar Carrach O'Lochlainn was the head of the joint forces.⁶

Note: Frost gives no source other than Triumphs of Turlough, but the context suggests that Frost may have looked at the annals of Clonmacnoise. This event seems not recorded in the annals of the AFM, Connacht, or Loch Ce. The Triumphs of Torlough (Cathreim Thoirdealbhaigh) date this event to 1268. In 1268, the annals of Clonmacnoise confuse and conflate this event with a separate and distinct episode (shown next in this Timeline). According to Westropp, Siudaine was located near Muckinish. Triumphs suggest that Suidaine was formerly known as Dughlen (black glen) but was renamed Suidaine meaning Wood of slaughter, and is located near Bellharbour. Similarly, The Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland⁷ refers to "Bealacugga, the ford of the skulls, from some forgotten combat". Carrach means swarthy or flinty.

Oddly enough, Conor O'Brien's death in 1267 is not recorded in any of the annals that we've consulted. R O'Flaherty, A Chorographical Description of West Connaught at p 245 refers to Inisfallen 1267, but we didn't see any such mention in Inisfallen 1267.

¹ History of Archbishops of Tuam, Rev. John MacHale, 1881

² cf AFM in 1307, and J Fahey, Diocese of Kilmacduagh at p 166; and the Ecclesiastical History of Ireland.

³ See also Mary Kearns, Corcomroe Abbey and Ennis Friary (2020) volume 44 The Other Clare, p 10.

⁴ Richard Cronnelly

⁵ Lays and Legends of Thomond, Michael Hogan 1924.

⁶ Frost p 23; cf pp 211- 212; Triumphs of Turlough

⁷ Volume 10, no 3, Sept. 30, 1900 at p 299.

1268. The annals of Inisfallen record this episode in 1269, saying that the slayings happened "on the Tuesday [i.e. May 22] before Pentecost. Inisfallen goes on to say, also in 1269, that Dermot, son of Murtough O'Brien, and Dermot's son, "were immediately killed by God and by curses in revenge". Conor Roe O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, Seoinin, his son, his daughter, his daughter's son, that is, Rory O'Grady, Duvloughlin O'Loughlin, Thomas O'Beollan, and a number of others, were slain by Dermot, the son of Murtough O'Brien, for which he himself was afterwards killed.¹

According to the annals of Clonmacnoise² this event happened in 1268 on "Tuesday before Whitsunday in Corcomroe". Clonmacnoise seems to conflate this event with the probably separate event at "the camp called the Siwdayne (Drumcreehy)", but mentions that "the sonne of Murtagh was afterwards taken and maimed in prison with Bryan Roe in revenge of his father's death in Muckenagh".

Note: The identity of Duvloughlin O'Loughlin has us puzzled. His nickname Duv (Dubh) possibly means black-haired – perhaps his forename was also Loughlin.

1278. Brian Rua's (O'Brien) son Donough and Mahon mac Donall Connachtach O'Brien, with a swarm of followers, made a determined expedition into the high-pinnacled coasts of Burren, thence into Corcomrua; in which countries they dealt violently with the race of Fergus (O'Connors and O'Lochlainns)³, bringing away store of their chattels and many hostages of consequence.⁴

1281 & 1283. Conchobar Carrach O'Loughlen slain in Corcomroe by Cumara (Macnamara) who took the prize of arms, while Conchobar Carrach was meddling in internecine warfare between factions of the O'Briens.⁵

The annals of Clonmacnoise give a slightly different account of these events in 1284 but, importantly, show the involvement of "Mahon o'Loughlen".

Note: Conchobar Carrach does not figure in any of the genealogical tables referring to the O'Loughlens. His son Lochlainn (died 1321) is likewise omitted. If Congalach was an elderly chief and Conchobar was the battlefield leader he received no mention in the genealogies because he died before his father or brother. Perhaps, the chieftainship didn't always pass from father to son, particularly in times of warfare and slaughter, and accordingly the descent before the year 1395 is now unclear.

1284. Congalach O'Lochlainn with his iracht and others proclaimed Donogh mac Brian Rua O'Brien an outlaw. Even though Congalach was chief he does not appear to have been the leader on the battlefield. Conor Carrach O'Lochlainn, perhaps his son, lead the O'Loughlens in the beginning and when he was slain the battlefield leadership was taken over by Murtagh. Donogh O'Brien was attacked by Turlough O'Brien and it was Mahon O'Lochlainn who severely injured Donogh. Donogh O'Brien died in the River Fergus soon after.⁶

Note: The 1594 poem, in verse 18, may suggest that a Congalach O'Loughlen had a grandson Muirchieartaigh (Murtagh), but verse 18 seems ambiguous and we're not sure.

1284. The author of the Triumphs of Torlough spoke of "both countries of Corcamrua", the one being the province of Donell O'Connor, the other of Conghalach O Lochlainn. Each had his own separate iracht. By then, and probably much earlier, the O'Connors and the O'Loughlens had separated. This suggests that Conghalach was very likely chief of the O'Loughlen clan.

¹ AFM and The Annals of Connacht and of Loch Ce

² Dublin, 1896, p 246

³ cf Book of O'Loughlen at pp 7-12, 57

⁴ Triumphs of Turlough

⁵ Inisfallen, Triumphs of Turlough which give different years.

⁶ Triumphs of Turlough. This event receives only very brief mention in the annals of the AFM; Connacht, and Loch Ce. But the annals of Inisfallen (1283.11 and 1284.4) include an account.

Despite the separation, however, the O'Loghlens and the O'Connors often teamed up, cf Inisfallen 1284 where "the Ui Lochlainn and the Ui Chonchobuir of Corcu Modruad had acted treacherously" towards an O'Brien.

According to Triumphs, this particular O'Brien (Donogh) became "sufficiently well drunken with mead to make him noisy", such that he forfeited the good will of the O'Loghlens and O'Connors and, soon after, his own life.

Note: On several occasions, this Timeline refers to the Triumphs of Torlough. We're not sure when it was written. Some date the work to the mid 1300s for example, The Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland (1900), at p 297, in footnote 1. The Journal disagrees with O'Curry who dates the work to the fifteenth century. The entry in the Dictionary of National Biography for John Macrory Magrath (who wrote the work) also suggests that the work was written in the fifteenth century.

1300. Congal O'Loghlen, called bishop of Corcomroe in the Annals of Lough Ree, died.¹ Congalach, Bishop of Corcomroe (Kilfenora) a man of erudition and hospitality, died.² He was formerly Dean of Kilfenora and was elected bishop before 6 September 1281. According to the Annals of Ulster, bishop Congalach had died in 1296, eminent in hospitality and piety.

The see of Kilfenora, anciently called Fenahore, had its seat in the barony of Corcomroe; hence the bishops were styled bishops of Corcomroe, and therefore this Congalach was bishop of Kilfenora.³

Note: Until the Council of Rathbreasil 1152, the bishops of Ireland were not so much bishops of particular districts as of particular clans. In 1152, the bishopric of Kilfenora was made suffragan to the Archbishopric of Cashell, according to Frost p 101-102.

Also note: Though M O'Clery has Kilfenora anciently called Fenahore, "Fenabore" is the description given by C Ffrench Blake- Forster, The Annals of Kilfenora, published in a Galway newspaper The Vindicator, 1850- 1874. The name was "Latinised" as any of Fenaborensis; Fynnaborensis, or Ffnnaborensis. See e.g. Fynaborensis referring to Patrick, bishop of Kilfenora, in 1396.⁴ In 1691, yet another spelling was Finiborrensia (Kilfenora).⁵

1311. Mathgamain (pronounced Mahoun) O Lochlainn engaged in warlike activities with Muirchertach mac Tairdelbach O'Brien and others including Hugh O'Connor in the area of Tuadmumu (Thomond, part of Munster).

Note: To receive this mention in the Annals of Inisfallen, it seems likely that Mathgamain was a leader in the O Lochlainn clan.⁶

In 1311, the Miscellaneous Irish Annals contain a very early reference to Burren, see MCB 1311.3.

1313. Murtogh O'Loughlin led his people on the side of Murtough mac Turlough Mor O'Brien in battle at Tulach. It was said of Murtogh "that ever does as by his origin he is held to do" and "many sided, courteous".⁷

¹ Ware, Bishops of Kilfenora; cited by Frost p 103. See also Canon Leslie (2010) at pp 169; 170.

² John O'Donovan, Letters; and AFM, cited by Frost p 94, Annals of Connacht, The Annals of Loch Ce.

³ M O'Clery

⁴ Curtis, 1927, at p 92. As to the ancient diocese of Kilfenora, see generally Michael Mac Mahon, Kilfenora (Feneborensis), in (2018) volume 42, The Other Clare p 5.

⁵ Irish Clerics in the Universities of Paris and Toulouse 1573-1792; entry number 1115 for Augustus O'Daly, p 130: Brockliss and Ferte (2004).

⁶ Inisfallen

⁷ Triumphs of Turlough

1313. Donnchad, son of Congalach O Lochlainn with many others was captured by Brian O'Brian in Ara, Tipperary. Donnchad (Donogh) was probably a younger son of Congalach but later became chief because he was then the oldest surviving son.¹

Note: cf Donnchad's death in 1361.

1314. Donall mac Brian Rua O'Brien's two sons with their forces spend the night at the hill called Tulach-O'Dea. " With the day at once they rose and formed up their companies, rearing aloft their banners and edge-beaded spears..... Then over all the lands around they spread marauding parties, so that from Tulach's braes to ocean's shore they left no airt but was handled contumeliously, nor outskirts unransacked, nor innermost portion undisturbed.they gathered herds flocks and all valuable gear of the Corcamachs [O'Connors and O'Lochlainns], so that from this expedition not one that cared to have it went home without so much of these stealths as should have been the making of a fortune.²

1316. Richard O'Loughlen, bishop of Kilfenora, was consecrated on 16 July 1316, and died on 3 February 1359.³

Note: see also the entry for 1359.

1317. The Battle of Corcomroe: The O'Loughlens fought under Dermot O'Brien, brother of the reigning Prince of Thomond against Donogh O'Brien and the Norman forces of De Clare. Of 2950 of De Clare's men only 25 returned to tell the story at Bunratty castle.⁴

1318. The battle of Dysert O'Dea, fought between Muircheartach O'Brien, then king of Thomond, who made a late appearance in aid of Conchobhar O'Dea, Feidhlim O'Connor and Lochlainn O'Hehir, on the one side, and Richard de Clare's Norman forces on the other. Noticeably, no O'Loughlen took part, perhaps reflecting their uneasy relationship with the O'Brien leadership.

Katherine Simms, The Battle of Dysert O'Dea (Clare county library), in footnote 49, mentions that figures for the forces of certain sub- chiefs of Thomond who served in the English arms against Brian Chatha an Aonaigh O'Brien during the years 1374-6 include-O'Loughlin, 500 horsemen who served for half a year. As an aside, the number of O'Loughlen horsemen (500) seems very large and perhaps raises suspicions that the number was inflated by the Fiddler of the Royal Accounts.

1321. Lochlainn O'Loughlen, son of Conor Carrach (d.1283), died of plague.⁵

Note: meaning of carrayg unclear. Gwynn takes carrayg as carrach – swarthy or pockmarked. Alternatively, carrayg reflects the Irish carraig (rock; carraigheach, a rocky or stony place) suggesting a hardness of disposition, or a flinty resolve. The reference in Triumphs to Conor Carrach as "stern voiced" may favour the latter interpretation. Gwynn states that Conor carrach is mentioned in Triumphs 5 (1268) and 22 (1281), and is the father of the Lochlainn of 1321.

1329. Tadhg O'Loughlen.⁶

1334. Eogan O'Loughlen.⁷

¹ Inisfallen

² Triumphs of Turlough

³ Richard Cronnelly

⁴ Lays and Legends of Thomond, Michael Hogan 1924

⁵ Gwynn

⁶ Gwynn

⁷ Gwynn

1335. Brian O'Loghlen.¹

Note: Despite Gwynn, this refers to the dioceses of Killaloe and Kilfenora.

1336. Johannes O'Loghlen.²

Note: Gwynn takes this Johannes as Richard O'Loghlen, died 1359. Bishop of Kilfenora. Whether or not Gwynn is correct in that respect is unclear.

1338. Mahon O'Loghlen.³

1350. Conor O'Loghlen died of plague.⁴

Note: Conor was one of several who died of 'pestilencie'. The Four Masters of 1349 speaks of a great plague that raged in Ireland. This, of course, was the Black Death pandemic.

c1350. "O'Brien's Rental" refers to "the wife of O'Loghlin", and to "the ploughland of Brian's mother".⁵

Note: According to Frost, although it bears no date, "O'Brien's Rental" may, with some certainty, be assigned to the middle of the 14th century. T J Westropp dates it to circa 1380 in his *Ancient Remains near Lisdoonvarna* (1906).

The capital at Gragans was not yet established at this time, according to D Blair Gibson, *From Chiefdom to State in early Ireland* (2012), at p 256. This might suggest that c1350 Gragans wasn't yet as important as it later became, and wasn't yet endowed with a castle.

1351. Thomas O'Loghlen, "officialis" of Kilfenora; and Mor daughter of O'Loghlen. According to the text-

Magister Thomas O Lochlaynd officialis Ffnnaborensis et Mor filia I Lochlaynd.⁶

Note: Ffnnaborensis is the diocese of Kilfenora. The spelling of "Lochlaynd" may be an attempt to express Lochlainn in a Latin form. The female forename "Mor" was by no means uncommon, cf Mor O'Brien [Loch Ce 1137.7] in 1355, mentioned by L McNerney, *Clerical and learned lineages* at p 209. He also mentions Thomas at p 146.

The significance of the appellation "Magister" is unclear but possibly refers to his tertiary education, perhaps in mainland Europe.

Mor may well have been the daughter of the then O'Loghlen chief, Donogh.

"Thomas" was probably not the name given to the Magister by his parents. Possibly, he might have been born Thady or Tadg or similar.

1359. Richard O'Loghlen died this year. [Source: Ware, *Bishops of Kilfenora*; cited by Frost p 103.]

Notes: see also 1336.

C French Blake-Forster, *The Annals of Kilfenora*, supra, says that Richard was consecrated bishop in 1322.

"Richard" is probably not his given name, unless perhaps he was a younger son named after his mother's family. According to L. McNerney, *Clerical and learned lineages* at p 275,

"Ristead" OLochlainn was bishop of Kilfenora from 1323- 1359.

1361. Donogh O'Loghlen, Lord of Corcomroe, died.⁷

Note: According to the *Annals of Ulster*, Donogh died in 1358. The years given in the *Annals of Ulster* don't always agree with the years given elsewhere (cf bishop Congalach in 1300,

¹ Gwynn

² Gwynn

³ Gwynn

⁴ Gwynn

⁵ Hardiman, cited in Frost pp 4-7

⁶ Gwynn

⁷ M O'Clery, *Annals of AFM* (1846) and John O'Donovan, *Letters*; AFM cited by Frost p 16, *The Annals of Connacht*, and *The Annals of Loch Ce*.

above). While Ulster accurately records events, the years given in Ulster may sometimes be inaccurate, cf D. McGettigan, Richard II, at p 128.

Donogh left his son and heir, Andadh (or Ana Bacagh), plus two other sons Mathghamhain and Conchubhar, and a daughter Mor (Gwynn).¹

1361. Gilla-na-naem O'Duibhdaboirenn, chief judge of Corcumruadh of Ua Lochlainn, died.²

Note: According to L McInerney, Clerical and learned lineages, p 164, this was a Brehon lawyer family settled on church lands in Noughaval.

The family (the O'Davorens) receive many references in the Annals, even before 983 AD.

Domnall son of Dub da Bairenn engaged with the O'Connors and O'Loghlens in 1015, according to Inisfallen.

The modern Irish for Noughaval is Nuachongbhail, meaning a new ecclesiastical settlement. We thank Pdraigh O'Riain for this information. Noughaval was once an important centre for its ecclesiastical settlement and its market. A market stone stands outside Noughaval cemetery today. The cemetery holds at least three graves with various spellings (O'Loghlen; O'Loghlin; O'Loughlin).

Despite our romantic notion that the name Nuacongbhail might trace to an ancient Congalach O'Loghlen, apparently it doesn't.

1389. Melaghlin cam O'Loghlen, Lord of Corcomroe, was treacherously slain by his own brother.³

Maolseachlainn Cam O'Lochlainn, king of Corcumruaidh, was killed by his own brothers in treachery.⁴

Note: According to the Annals of Ulster, Melaghlin was killed on the Sunday before the feast of St Michael. When murdered in 1389, Melaghlin had sons, cf the Annals of Connacht & Loch Ce 1405. Melaghlin's brothers were Irial and Donogh, cf the 1594 poem in verses 13 & 14. Perhaps Brian was another brother but there's a lot to be said for the view that he wasn't. Perhaps, rather, Brian (father of Murchadh, father of a younger Brian) was descended from either Donogh died 1361, Conor Carrach son of Congalach, or from Murtough the grandson of Congalach.

1390/91. The Book of Ballymote was written in what is now County Sligo, largely in Irish. It includes many genealogies including the main branch of the O'Loghlens of Corcomroe as seen at that time. The genealogy shows Andadh, son of Donogh, son of Congalach (Congalach), as representing the O'Loghlens in 1390/91 and so seems a little outdated, even then. But it amounts to contemporaneous evidence of Andadh and by implication his father Donogh and Andadh's grandfather Congalach.

Note: Nollaig O Muraile makes the point (section 22) that we now cannot know the original sources for the genealogical information collected by Duald MacFirbis in about 1650. The same probably applies to other historians such as Mac Bruaideadha in 1594, O'Clery during the mid 1600s, and Andrew MacCurtin in 1727.

Nollaig O Muraile adds that many sources no longer survive. For example, much was lost both during and after the time of the civil war in the 1640s. In 1861, the chief herald Sir John Bernard Burke said much the same, but with specific reference to county Clare, in his evidence given to the House of Lords, see the case of Lucius, Lord Inchiquin.

So, it's wrong to suppose that the Book of Ballymote forms the basis of the O'Loghlen genealogies before about 1389. Having said that, there is a strong resemblance. The genealogy in the Book of Ballymote (updated a little in the Book of Lecan written a decade or two later) seems the most useful single source which now survives concerning the

¹ Ballymote; Lecan; cf AFM 1562; 1594 poem.

² Annals of Ulster

³ AFM; and AFM cited by Frost p 16, and Connacht & Ulster

⁴ Annals of Loch Ce

O'Lughlen genealogy before the year 1389. But Ballymote is not necessarily entirely accurate.

Those who compiled the Book of Ballymote, and others who compiled the Book of Lecan, were to some extent relying upon relatively recent historical information, including events within recent memory. But memory wasn't their sole source. K W Nicholls suggests that, generally speaking, genealogical information was scribally recorded during the period from 1300 to 1400, see section 23. Presumably, those who compiled the Book of Ballymote and the Book of Lecan drew upon some such scribal records scattered among various Annals, as well as relying upon recent memory.

During the period between 1284 and 1389, the surviving Annals and other sources listed in the Timeline tend to confirm the O'Lughlen genealogy given in the Book of Ballymote. Ballymote shows the descent from Congalach (fl 1284), to his surviving son Donogh (fl 1313; died 1361), to his son Andadh (died circa 1389). We consider that line of descent to be reliable. To us, it's quite unsurprising that in about 1389 the names of people's fathers and grandfathers were remembered.

During an earlier period from 1130 to 1300, however, K W Nicholls asserts that genealogical information was not scribally recorded. What we've seen in the Annals tends to confirm his view. Between the years 1149 and 1267, the Annals record no O'Lughlen at all in Corcomroe, and no O'Lughlen lord of Corcomroe until 1361. In the case of their near kinsmen, the Annals seem to record no O'Connor lord of Corcomroe between 1168 and 1318, though there are occasional references to various O'Connors during those years.

If our current Timeline is any guide, the compilers of the Book of Ballymote and the Book of Lecan did not have available much reliable information concerning the O'Lughlens who inhabited Corcomroe from 1149 until 1267 at the earliest. Indeed, they had relatively little until 1284. Instead, as K W Nicholls says, the missing generations had to be recreated (if at all) from fallible oral tradition. In 1389, the people who lived before the time of Congalach (fl 1284) were not within living memory.

In the case of the O'Lughlens, the various recreations of the generations between 1149 and 1284 (whether devised in the Book of Ballymote or in the later genealogies) raise doubts. Ballymote shows Congalach's father as Amhlaobh of whom we've found no scribal record. In turn, Ballymote shows Amhlaobh's father as Maelseachlainn: he died not of old age but in battle in 1149.

Ballymote may contain an insufficient number of generations to fill the time that elapsed between 1149 and 1284. Perhaps some O'Lughlens who should be included in that lineage are not included. Of those, some remain unidentifiable. Others receive mention in various sources, e.g. in the Triumphs of Turlough, and in passing references contained in the Annals. But their places in the grand scheme of things cannot now be determined with confidence. During the period between 1149 and 1284, perhaps none of the genealogies describing the O'Lughlens should be regarded as either accurate or complete. This applies as much to the Book of Ballymote as to other genealogical sources.

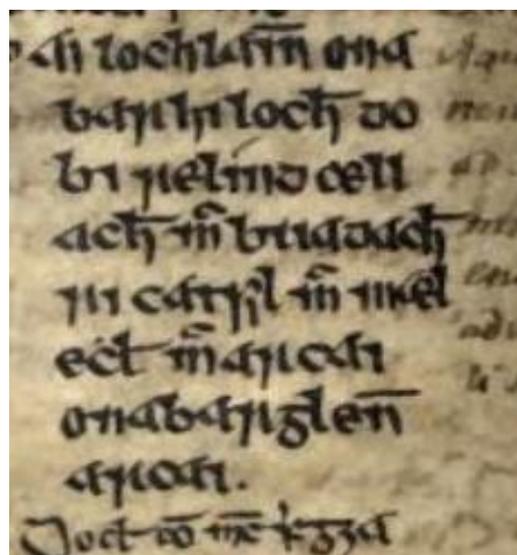
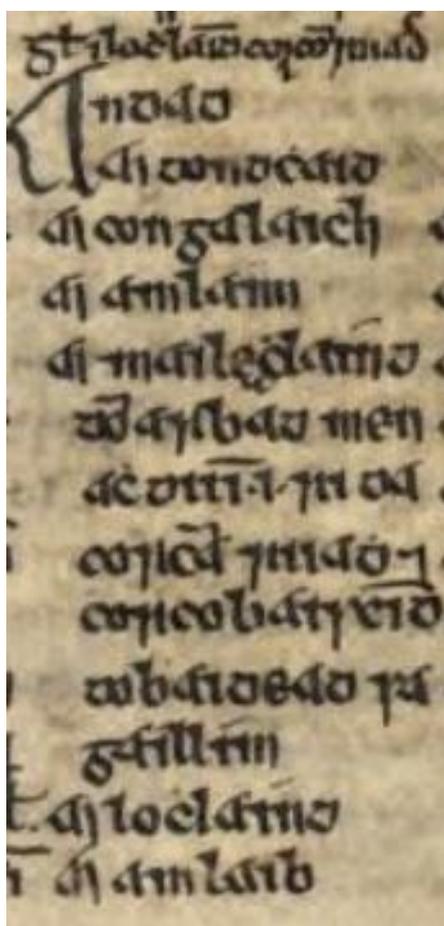
Nevertheless, it is possible that Ballymote does accurately and fully describe the generations between 1149 and 1284. In other words, we can imagine circumstances that would have enabled the line of descent to have been exactly as is written in Ballymote. Such circumstances might have arisen if Congalach was already a very old man in 1284. This may be so, because the O'Lughlens who actively contested the battles fought around 1267 and during the 1280s do not seem to have included Congalach, though he was the chief of his time.

Beforehand, during the period between 983 and 1149, the Timeline shows that considerable genealogical information was scribally recorded, though probably not all. This was the period before the Norman invasion of Ireland. During that period and at least to a large extent, Ballymote seems reasonably reliable. During that period, Ballymote corresponds to quite a lot of such recorded historical information as we've found. Almost certainly, however, many sources no longer survive, and we shouldn't be over critical in scrutinising the genealogical information left to us from the death of Lochlainn in 983 until 1149.

The O'Loghlen pedigree displayed by Frost at p 34 derives from Duaid McFirbis' work in about 1650. Frost is silent on the point, but we're confident McFirbis was Frost's source. McFirbis resembles Ballymote but the two aren't identical. As mentioned in section 28 of our previous paper, we suspect that in the early 1700s the Book of Ballymote was among the sources for the genealogical tree depicted by Andrew MacCurtin in the Book of O'Loghlen. Possibly, Andrew MacCurtin may have held the Book of Ballymote at that time.

As you become familiar with the various historical intrusions which the island of Ireland experienced, to have recourse to a treasure such as the Book of Ballymote is exceptional. While it has limitations, Ballymote amounts to a genealogical milestone. For us, as descendants of Lochlainn and now far distant from 983 AD, Ballymote represents a genuine anchor in compiling our historical narrative.

We apologise for the length of this Note, but we do need to stress both the importance and the limitations of the Book of Ballymote.



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1395. Rory:

Note: Rory held a position of some standing within the clan. At Quin, in March 1395, Rory O Loughlin was one of a group of chieftains who met with Richard II's minion, Mowbray, to record their submission to Richard II. Later, at Waterford, on 29 April 1395, Irial O Laclayn was one of a different but complementary group of chieftains who were not present in person but on whose behalf O'Brien submitted to Richard II himself. See Gwynn (1956), and cf Appendix 4. The 1395 document seems among the first references to Burren; and the first reliable contemporary reference to Burren as the O'Loughlens' district, rather than Corcomroe.

1396. Irial O'Loughlen, Lord of Corcomroe, was slain by Mac Girr-an-adhastair (Nestor) one of his own tribe, in revenge of his foster brother, Melaghlin, whom he (Irial) had killed before.¹

Note: Frost would have us believe that in 1389 Melaghlin cam was treacherously slain by his own brother, and cites The Annals of the Four Masters. He might also have cited The Annals of Connacht and The Annals of Ulster, but why bother?

Having set the scene, Frost tells us that in 1396 Irial was slain by Nestor, in revenge of Nestor's foster brother (Melaghlin) whom Irial had killed. This event was reported in the AFM who studiously avoided any reporting of the main game being played out during 1396, involving an uppity Pom and 80 submissive Irish chieftains. Lest anyone get wind of this national disgrace, the media magnates arranged for 1396 to be deleted in toto from the Annals of others. So Nestor's gallant deed went unreported in the Annals of Loch Ce and other Annals of 1396, which was deemed a non-year.

There the matter might have rested but, No, you get steak knives with that. For the worthy Annals of Loch Ce in 1389 had mentioned an additional factor- Melaghlin cam was killed by his own brothers, in the plural, they said.

And, Lo, in 1405 another murder. One Donogh O'Loughlen, known as the crooked and rightly so according to some, was slain. Who done it? Who else but the sons of Melaghlin cam. These boys had long memories and no doubt a mother who had instilled in them a complete list of their father's virtues which they recited once a week. The perps' motive? Retribution for their father, according to each of The Annals of Loch Ce, and Connacht. See also Mac Carthaigh's Book, 1406.

But from the graveyards Irial and Donogh had the last laugh, for each had a sliocht named after him, known for another 200 years or so, whereas of Melaghlin and his sons the only remaining trace was buried in the nuances of the 1594 poem.

Nugent, The Gaelic clans at p 147 suggests that the territorial names sliocht Donogh O'Loughlen and sliocht Irial first appear during a period later than the year 1200. We think that sliocht Donogh appeared probably during the period 1340- 1410. Sliocht Donogh might be named for any of several men called Donogh living around that time. Sliocht Irial probably owes its name to the murderous Irial.

Nugent adds a reference to what he calls a "perplexing" source which might suggest that the territorial names appeared as early as the eighth century; we consider that suggestion extremely unlikely.

We believe that, following the deaths of both Melaghlin and Irial, their brother Donogh (slain 1405) became the next chief. Melaghlin left sons, according to the Annals of Connacht and the Annals of Loch Ce. Both Irial and Brian seem to have left descendants, see the reference to the sliocht of each in the 1594 poem written by Maoilin Mac Bruaideadha, verse 14. The sliocht Iryell is mentioned, also, in the 1585 Composition of Thomond, Fiant Elizabeth I, 4761, as is the sliocht Donogh. See also Cahermackirilla in Carran, discussed by T J Westropp's piece on the Archaeology of the Burren: Prehistoric Forts and Dolmens in North Clare. There is a different place called Cahermackerilla in Kilmoon. In Kilmoon, Robinson's map of Burren also shows Cathair Mhic Oirialla (abode of the son of Irial).

The O'Loughlens' association with the Nestors, noticed in 1350 and 1396, may be no coincidence. In its original Irish form, the name Nestor means "short man of the bridle" (or

¹ AFM. See also Frost p 16

whatever in Corcomroe served as a bridle in those times). In 1350, Gwynn records that Conchubar (Conor) O Lochlaynd died of the plague along with Donald Mic Gearranagastair (Nestor).

At various times during the 1400s several members of each of the O'Loghlen clan and the Nestor clan were associated with the church at Carran vicarage, Noughaval vicarage, and Kilfenora cathedral.¹ In 1626, an area in Burren was named Cessymoremcgillernestor.² In passing, a Michael Nestor was a tenant of Colman O'Loghlen who died in 1810 at lands around Coad, Corofin and Toonagh.³

1405. Donnchad the Crooked O Lochlainn, king of Corcomroe, was killed by the sons of Maelseachlainn O Lochlainn in retribution for their father.⁴

Note: see also the entry for 1396, in which Irial was slain in revenge of Melaghlin.

1405. Denis Olochlainn, son of a deacon, was an ecclesiastic at Killonaghan vicarage.⁵ According to Canon Leslie (2010) at p 183, Donald OLochlainn was vicar of Killonaghan.

1406. O Lochlainn, i.e. Donnchadh king of Corca Mruadh, was killed by his own brother's family, i.e. by the family of Maolseachlainn Cam, to avenge their father whom he [i.e. Donnchadh] had killed in fratricide; and that was a great act of virtue to God. Murchadh son of Brian O Lochlainn was made king in succession to him.⁶

c1414. The topographical poem of Gilla na neev O'Heerin (Giolla na Naomh O hUidhrin, died 1420) includes-

"O'Loghlen, a hero commanding battalions
Rules over the fertile fountful fields of Burren;
Over Teallach Corc, his rightful inheritance
The lands of the cattle and wealthy port."⁷

Note: Writing in 1864, Richard Cronnelly states that Teallach Corc (the house of Corcomroe) was the tribe name of the family under notice. The wealthy port is the old harbour of Burren, at New Quay, in the parish of Abbey. There are still some remains of the old quay a little to the west of the new quay, whence the village has its name, which was built in 1828 by the then fishery board.

As for the port, cf the Note to 1015 above. Hely Dutton also records (p 316) that in the eleventh century the king of Cashel received tribute from Corcomroe including his requirement that Corcomroe keep "a fleet always ready".

Patrick Nugent refers to this poem in his book, Gaelic clans, at p 46. The poem may derive from the late 1300s or early 1400s. This poem is written about a century after the Battle of Dysert O'Dea when the Normans were soundly defeated. For a century, Corcomroe and Burren had been free of the unwanted English. In the early 1400s, the district was independent and the poem reflects the prevailing sense of confidence and prosperity.

Until some undefined time (circa 1300/1400) Burren was not considered separately from the larger district of Corcomroe. At that stage, both the O'Loghlen and the O'Connors are associated with Corcomroe, or are described as of the race of Fergus. Fergus reputedly was an

¹ Luke McNerney, Clerical and learned lineages, pp 221; 234; 258; 272- 275.

² Martin Breen, 1626 Rental of Thomond Property (2014) volume 54, North Munster Antiquarian Journal.

³ Deed of Attornment dated 29 April 1811 made by Con O'Bryan and Michael Nestor with the Executors of Colman O'Loghlen deceased.

⁴ The Annals of Connacht and The Annals of Loch Ce. Mac Carthaigh's Book 1406

⁵ L McNerney, Clerical and learned lineages at p 251

⁶ Mac Carthaigh's Book

⁷ Richard Cronnelly; and the topographical poems of John O Dubhagain and Giolla na Naomh O hUidhrin

extremely ancient ancestor of not only the O'Connors and O'Loughlen but also of the MacCurtins and others¹.

As separation occurred, Burren was sometimes called "east Burren", denoting an eastern portion of Corcomroe. In his 1594 poem and genealogy, Mac Bruaideadha speaks of east Burren. So, too, Cathreim Thoirdhealbhaigh refers to "the monastery of east Burren or the abbey of Corcomrua".

In Burren, afterwards, the English didn't regain substantial influence until the mid 1500s. Even in 1576, Sir Henry Sidney commented that he encountered no Englishmen in Clare.²

Noticeably, both this poet during the early 1400s and the Four Masters in 1448 refer to the O'Loughlens of Burren, rather than Corcomroe. In passing, the same poet employed his quill to laud the O'Connors of Corcomroe, calling them by their tribal name of Feara Ardga, according to Richard Cronnelly. Feara Ardga is a poetical name for the ancient O'Connors.

See also the entry below, recording the death of Thomas Mac Gowan in 1425.

Material such as this poem is now scarce, but serves as a counterpoint to the propaganda (spread extravagantly and often by O'Brien scribes) that the O'Briens ruled the general district of Thomond. As A M Stapleton said in 1913, the O'Loughlen chiefs were not tributary to the O'Briens but were independent.

1408. John Cam O'Shaughnessy was slain by the son of O'Loughlin while playing on the green of Cluain Ramhfhoda.³ This appears to be an accident at the residence of Conor, Prince of Thomond, at Clonroad, while the chieftains' sons were engaged in some sporting activity. Though the son of O'Loughlin isn't named in the AFM, McFirbis would suggest he was Brian son of Murchadh son of Brian.

Note: By the year 1408, Donogh (murdered 1405) was no longer the chief. We suppose the then chief was Murtagh son of Brian.

1418. The Book of Lecan was completed. It was written between 1397 and 1418, in Sligo. Lecan contains ancient O'Loughlen genealogical information, written in Gaelic. The Book of Lecan (like the Book of Ballymote) refers to Maolseachlainn (died 1149) in the context of both Corcomroe and Corcabaskin (cf Timeline 1149). Pdraigh ORiain very kindly agreed to look at the relevant passage in Lecan. We acknowledge his insight into the ancient Gaelic form, and thank him for his English translation.

The relevant lines read:

"m maileachlainn do marbad inenach duin .i. ri corcamruad 7 corco baiscind"; meaning that Amlaibh was the "son of Maol Seachlainn who was slain at Annaghdown, i.e. king of Corcomroe and Corkavaskin".

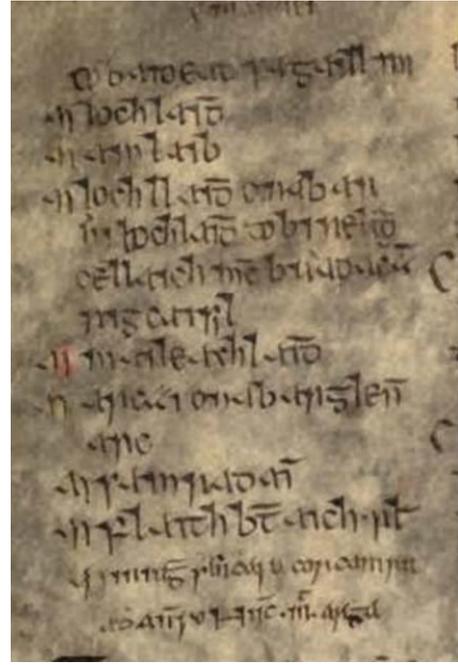
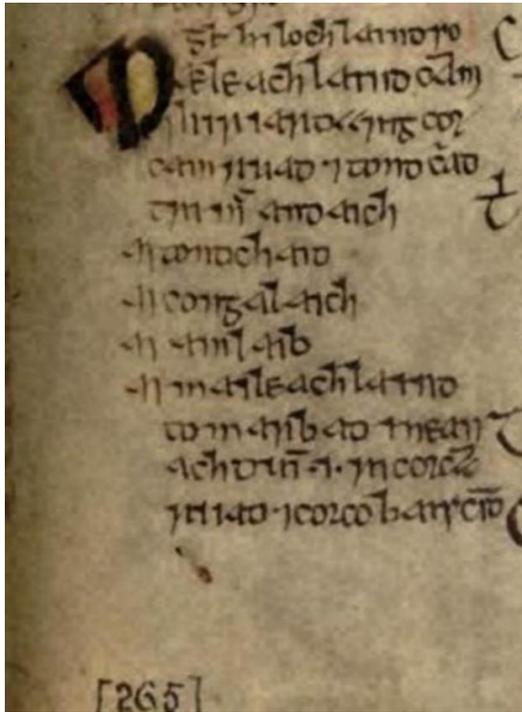
The reference is to an ancestor of Maolseachlainn Cam (died 1389), son of Andadh (or, in the genitive, Andach/ Andaigh).

Enach Duin refers to the modern Annaghdown about five miles north of Galway City, adjacent to Lough Corrib. Whether by the year 1149 the Corcabaskin title had become more nominal than actual, we cannot say.

¹ cf the Book of O'Loughlens at pp 7-12, and 57

² Calendar of the Carew manuscripts.

³ AFM



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1421. On the 25th of January of this year, the election made in church of Kilfenora, of Felim, son of Mahone O'Loghlen, as bishop, was confirmed at Rome. He died in 1434.¹

Felim (Feidhlimidh mac Mathghamhain Ui Lochlainn) was bishop of Kilfenora from 1421-1434.²

He was known also as Florentius or Florence. He or other ecclesiastical O'Loghlen named Florence or Felim served at Carran vicarage in 1405, 1443, and 1450.

Note: Carran vicarage may have been at or near the church at Tarmon mentioned by Frost p 27.

Gwynn has an earlier Mahon O'Loghlen, in 1338; and Inisfallen has a Mathgamain (Mahoun) O Lochlainn in 1311. See also Mahon mentioned in 1284 within Triumphs.

Celibacy among the Clare bishops, vicars and other ecclesiastics was unusual. As likely as not, such people left descendants.³

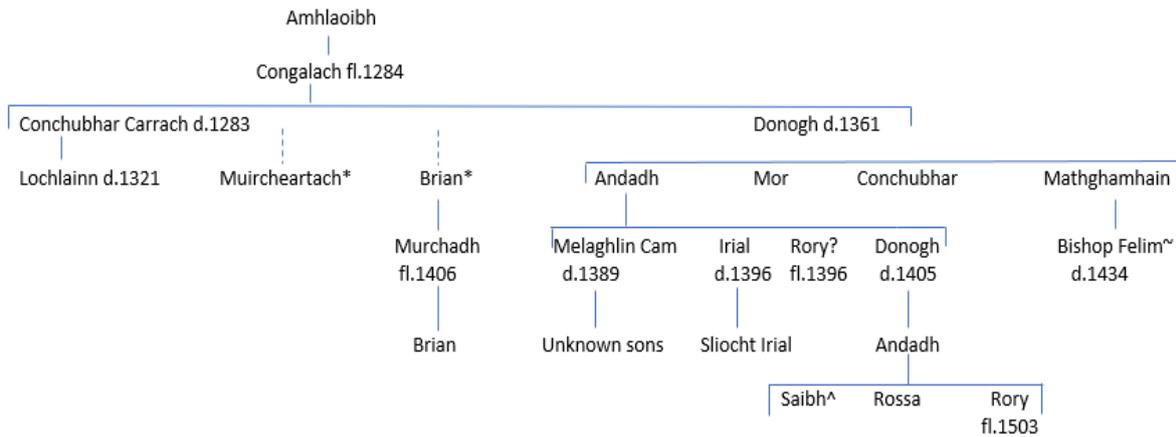
Bishop Felim's father, Mathghamhain, seems mentioned in verse 16 of the 1594 poem. Mathghamhain may be a brother of Ana Bacagh.

¹ Episcopal Succession in Ireland, by Maziere Brady, Rome, 1876, volume i, page 125. Annals of the Four Masters, AD 1434; both cited by Frost p 103. See also Canon Leslie (2010) at pp 169; 173; 174; 177.

² Luke McInerney, Clerical and learned lineages, p 234 & 275.

³ L McInerney, Clerical and learned lineages, at pp 60; 91, and 98-100. See also Michael Mac Mahon, Kilfenora (Feneborensis): A Diocese Apart (2018), at p 13.

Early O'Loghens



*Muircheartach was a grandson of Congalach, but we are not sure of his father. We believe Brian to be a descendant of Congalach and perhaps also a descendant of Muircheartach. Possibly, this might be the Brian mentioned in O'Brien's Rental c1350-1380.

^Saibh was the daughter of O'Loghlen who married Donal Bacach O'Brien (d.1508). Andadh as her father is a likely possibility or Rory fl.1503.

~Bishop Felim – from whom Slughtfelim descends?

1425. Mac Gowan of the Stories, i.e. Thomas, son of Gilla-na-naev Mac Gowan, Ollav to O'Loughlin of Corcomroe in history, died.¹

Note: If any history written by Mac Gowan survives, we're unaware of it.

1434. Felim the son of Mahone O'Loughlin, Bishop of Kilfenora, died.²

Note: Very likely, bishop Felim married and left children. When Uaithne O'Loghlen died in 1590, he held land called Slughtfelim, a combination of sliocht and Felim. See section 14 of our previous paper and Slughtfelim in Section 23.

1437. Grainne Ui Lochlainn (Grace O'Loghlen) to marry Cornelius O'Connor, her cousin.

A letter "To the bishop of Kilfenora. Mandate, after imposing penance for incest, to dispense to marry Cornelius Oconchubayr, layman and Gragny ing Lochlaynd, of this diocese, notwithstanding that they, who have committed fornication, are related in the third and third and the fourth and third degrees of kindred; decreeing past offspring, if any, and future offspring legitimate."³

Note: In 1437, it seems, intermarriage between the O'Loghens and the O'Connors still occurred, and not infrequently. In this instance, Grainne descended from O'Loghlen males who had married O'Connor females from Cornelius' immediate past family; and Cornelius descended from O'Connor males who had married O'Loghlen females from Grainne's immediate past family. Of course, this may be an oversimplification and the background relationships might have been more complicated.

1443. Florence O'Lochlane was vicar of Carran and Noughaval. He was also Archdeacon of Kilfenora.⁴

1448. O'Loghlen, Lord of Burren, died.⁵

¹ AFM

² AFM

³ Oblate etc. (An. And Ja. Goyer. An.xxiii de Adria) from british-history.ac.uk.

⁴ Canon Leslie (2010), at pp 173; 177; 188. Luke McInerney, Clerical and learned lineages, at p 234.

⁵ AFM, cited by Frost p 16

Note: Lord of Burren; no longer called Lord of Corcomroe in the AFM. See Frost p 93. We believe this may refer to the death of Murcadh.

1460. Donald Olochlynd was an ecclesiastic at Noughaval vicarage. Perhaps the same man, called Donald Ylochlaynd, was at Killaspuglonane vicarage in 1455.¹

Note: The rectory of Killaspuglonane formed part of the archdeaconry of Kilfenora [p 80]. Canon Leslie (2010) at pp 182; 188.

1468. Thomas Olochlynd was precentor of Kilfenora cathedral and chapter in 1468, and remained precentor in 1491.²

Note: Thomas seems a very unusual forename for an O'Loghlen. It may possibly be an ecclesiastical name, cf the earlier Magister Thomas OLochlaynd in 1351. Canon Leslie gives Thady as his name.

1480. Adnaigh (Andadh) O'Loghlen flourished.³

1487. The daughter (Slaney?) of Mahon O'Brien i.e. the wife of O'Loghlen, eloped with Edmond, the son of Richard Burke, in the beginning of Autumn of this year.⁴

Note: In the year 1487, the O'Loghlen chief was either Ana son of Donogh an Chuil, or Ana's son Ruairi.

1494. Malachy Olochlen was canon of Kilfenora cathedral and chapter in 1494, and remained the canon in 1511.⁵

Note: The same source shows an "Onorius" Olochlynd as canon in 1493. Obviously, he wasn't born with the name Onorius.

1497. An English list of the "captains of countries in Ireland whereof have been in times now past kings" includes the surname O'Loughlin.⁶

1503. Several, including Conor the son of Rory, son of Ana O'Loghlen, went into West Connaught to battle the O'Flahertys. Rory was alive at this time.⁷

The name Ana probably derived from Andadh. Possibly, the name Uaithne may derive from them.

¹ L McNerney, Clerical and learned lineages at pp 249; 251.

² L McNerney, Clerical and learned lineages at pp 273-4.

³ Richard Cronnelly

⁴ M O'Clery; Annals of Ulster

⁵ L McNerney, Clerical and learned lineages at pp 274-5

⁶ Luke McNerney, The Composition of Connacht, an ancillary document (2011), at p 5. See also a similar list in 1549.

⁷ AFM, cited by Frost p 232. According to Richard Cronnelly, A table of the O'Loughlens Burren from AD 1045 to 1600, Rory flourished in 1503. We've found no confirmation of this.

M1503.21

Teige Boirneach, Murrough and Mahon, two sons of Mahon O'Brien; Conor, the son of Brian, son of Murtough, son of Brian Roe; the son of O'Loughlin, i.e. Conor. the son of Rory, son of Ana; and Murtough, the son of Turlough,

p.1273

son of Murrough, son of Teige; went with Owen, the son of O'Flaherty, into West Connaught, with numerous forces, the same Owen having drawn them thither against his kinsmen (Rory Oge and Donnell of the Boat, two sons of O'Flaherty), who were encamped at Cael-shaile-ruadh, awaiting them. The O'Briens and Owen attacked the camp, and carried away preys and spoils. The sons of O'Flaherty and *the people of the country* followed in pursuit of them, so that a battle was fought between them, in which the sons of Mahon O'Brien and Owen O'Flaherty were slain by the O'Flahertys.

Note: We remark upon Teige Boirneach O'Brien in sections 1 and 23.

c1530-1539. Deed made between Conor O'Brien and Melaghlin O'Loghlin.¹

Note: shown in similar deed made later, in 1590/91.

c1540. The stolen cow disaster, involving Ballyvaughan and the O'Loghlin's, including a Laois (Laoisghseach later Lysagh) O'Loghlin.² This involved an earlier covenant respecting Ballyvaughan, made with Donat O'Brien.

1544. Melaghlin's "trust" deed of 30 September 1544.³

Note: As to Melaghlin's "trust" deed and its aftermath, see section 14 of our previous paper and Appendix 5 of this Supplement.

1544. Melaghlin received a "grant of English Liberty" dated 29 September 1544.⁴

Note: An earlier family historian observed that in or about 1544 Melaghlin entered into some sort of arrangement with Henry VIII's minion. The arrangement seems to have involved a form of incomplete submission or allegiance to the English Crown.

1544. General pardon dated 30 September 1544 for Melaghlin O'Loghlin of Burryn in Thomond county; and Owen O'Loghlin of the same, son of the said Melaghlin.⁵

1549. An English list naming "the chief Irish of Ireland", includes O'Laghlyn of Boryn.⁶

1562. The Earl of Thomond went upon a chieftain's expedition into the territory of O'Connor, and into Gleann-Cobraighe, on which there was slain on his side, by one shot from Cloch-Gleanna, the son of O'Loughlin, namely, Melaghlin, the son of O'wney, son of Melaghlin, son of Rury, son of Ana, who was the son of Donough-an-Chuil, son of Ana Bacagh ...⁷

Note: According to Frost p 16, Melaghlin was killed in an expedition against Glin Castle, Limerick.

The context as related by Anthony Gaughan, *Knights of Glin* (1978) at p 25, involved jealousies among branches of the O'Briens, and skirmishes between the O'Connors of Carrigafoyle, the MacMahons of Colmanstown near Glin, and the Fitzgeralds of Glin.

This Melaghlin was the father of O'wney who died in 1617.

¹ Frost p 20.

² Hardiman, doc X.

³ Luke McNerney, Chancery pleadings

⁴ Patent Rolls, 35 Henry VIII

⁵ Patent Rolls, 35 Henry VIII (1544).

⁶ Luke McNerney, *The Composition of Connacht*, an ancillary document (2011), at p 5.

⁷ AFM

In Maoilin Og Mac Bruaideadha's poem – "O cheathrar gluaisid Gaoidhil" for his patron Owney, the 1594 genealogy mentioned that Ana Bacagh had two known brothers, Mathghamhain and Conchubhar. The epithet Bacagh describes him as "the lame". (Bacagh has the same meaning but is written in the genitive form of Bacagh, and signifying of or belonging to him.)

This detailed succession shown in AFM 1562 and spanning seven generations, was probably the inspiration for the term "clann Ana bacaigh" used by O'Clery (one of the Four Masters) in his "Genelach H Lochluinn".¹

1562. Indenture made by Conor O'Brien. The witnesses included Anthony O'Loughlen, that is, The O'Loughlen.²

Note: Anthony is Uaithne died 1590. The English called him Owen in 1544, and Ownhe in 1567.

1567. Pardon granted to Ownhe m'Melaghlin of Borin in Thomond.³

1567. Anonymous letter on Rossa and Torlogh, sons of Uaithne O'Loughlen.

Note: The anonymous author (perhaps a Protestant and Anglo-centric Neylan) was no admirer of Rossa and Torlogh O'Loughlen- see section 14 of our previous paper. Perhaps unsurprisingly, he wrote fulsomely of his own people, cf Luke McInerney, *The O'Neylons* (2018) volume 42 *The Other Clare* at p 26.

After 1567 this Timeline is severely abbreviated.

c1569. The castle at Gleninagh passed to James Lynch of Galway. See also the entry for Gleninagh in Appendix 5.

Note: The loss of Gleninagh receives mention in a fragment from *The Book of Uttnon*⁴

1570. O'Daveron Ms completed, with O'Loughlin umbrella support.⁵

Note: According to William O'Sullivan, *The Book of Domhnall ODuibhdabhoireann* (Celtica, 23, year 1999, p277) at p 283, the book was a work of Domhnall mac Aodha Ui Duibhdábhoireann a member of the legal family of Cahermacnaghten (and his team), employed by O'Loughlin, lord

¹ *Conntae an Chlair*, *Analecta Hibernica*, volume 18, p 146, paragraph number 1927, edited by Seamus Pender in 1951

² Frost p 193. Indenture of mortgage by Conor O'Brien, Earl of Thomond, 1562. Deed No. XXVII in *Trans. R.I. Acad.* vol. XV. The deed is reproduced in Luke McInerney, *Mediaeval Irish Deeds of Thomond (1379-1600)* from the Twigge collection, (2018) *Archivium Hibernicum* 175, at p 236.

³ *Fiants Elizabeth I*, no 1034 of 1567

⁴ *The Book of Utter Nonsense* (Fairyland Fables, 2017). Anne Chambers in her biography of Grace O'Malley mentions that the Pirate Queen's "attack on the castle of O'Loughlin in Burren, County Clare has passed into legend", but omits to tell us which castle was involved, or when.

Grace O'Malley married Donal O'Flaherty. Conceivably, the attack (whenever it occurred) might have been, in part, a reprisal for Conor O'Loughlen's participation in the raid upon the O'Flahertys, see Timeline 1503.

The recently discovered account of the siege of Gleninagh castle, undated but obviously before 1570, tells of six pirate vessels that attacked Gleninagh. The castle survived a month, until all its occupants were slain except the youngest, Eveloeil.

In the aftermath, the O'Loughlen clan cursed the castle and sold Glansleade to James Lynch of Galway.

These pirates also attacked English ports and shipping for many years until peace was negotiated by Elizabeth I.

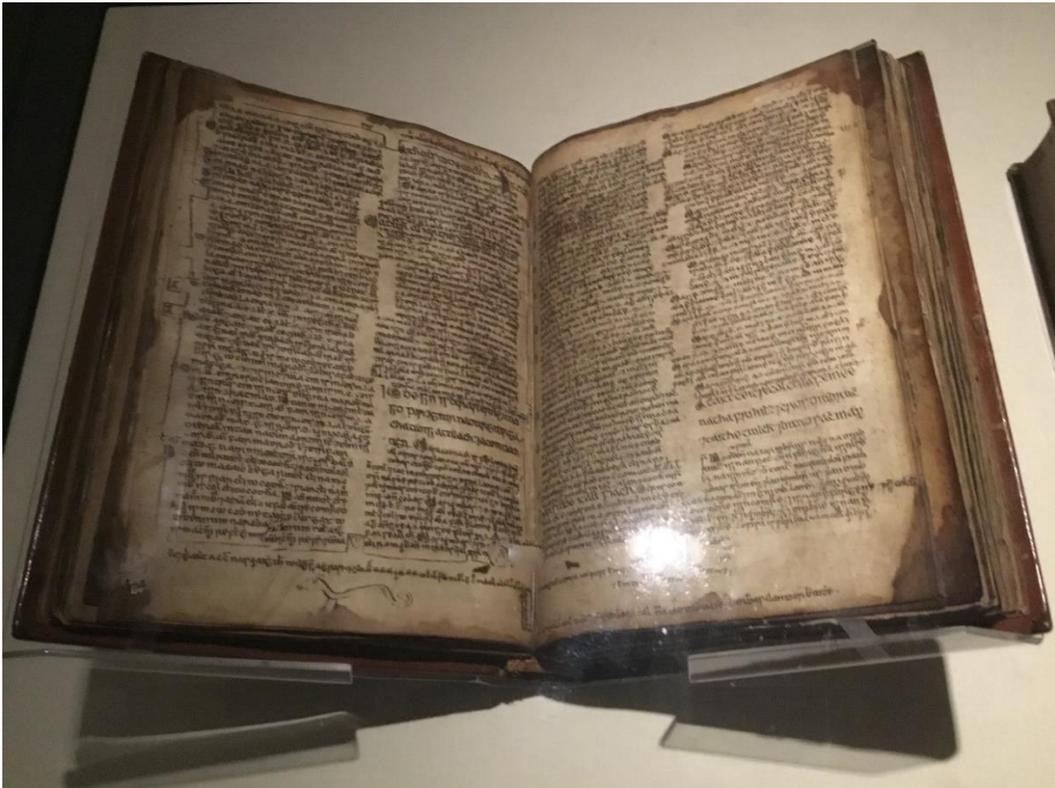
State papers from the negotiations indicate that a lady pirate chief (presumably Grainne O'Malley, of County Mayo) kidnapped Eveloeil, who was then a child. She held him at her island fortress for many years, during which time Eveloeil learned English from captive English mariners. Eventually, he escaped. Being bilingual, he was sought out by scribes who had been given the formidable task of recording *Fiants*. Unknown to them, however, during his incarceration Eveloeil had come to cherish privacy, not only for himself but all O'Loughlens. He fed false and misleading information to the scribes to protect his fellow O'Loughlens, as best he could. Many O'Loughlens in *Fiants* remain a mystery to this day and some attribute this situation to Eveloeil.

The literature debates his name. Some say Eveloeil means the misleader. But the revised *Five Masters* found in the enchanted cave of Kilcorney says otherwise, calling him the admirable, the wise, and a man with an eye for the suppression of evil.

The fifth Master remains unidentified, but Eveloeil is a chance.

⁵ *Catalogue of Illuminated Manuscripts*; Detailed record for Egerton 88, The British Library.

of the Burren, during the period 1564- 1570. The manuscript survives in three parts, one held by the British Library in London, another by the Royal Irish Academy in Dublin, and the third by the Royal Library in Copenhagen, Denmark.



Egerton 88, displayed at Galway City Museum, 2019. Photo: Edward O’Loughlen

1576. Sir Henry Sydney, Lord Deputy of Ireland, visited Thomond and met with a group of the "captains and lords" of the territory, including "O'Laghlan" (presumably Uaithne).¹

1577. Sir Turlough O’Brien appointed seneschal of the two baronies of Corcomroe and Burren.²
Note: seneschal means royal official in charge of law and order in a district. He was born circa 1545, cf Calendar Patent Rolls, James I, 1615, p 301a, where his age is recorded as 70 years.

1577. Richard Bourke, son of John Bourke³ of Derrymaclaughna, County Galway was appointed seneschal of the barony of Clare within the province of Connacht.⁴
Note: Richard Burke seems the oldest son of John Burke and Aine O’Brien, who was a daughter of Morrogh O’Brien, 1st Earl of Thomond. Accordingly, she seems a sister of Margaret O’Brien, a wife of Rossa O’Loughlen.

Richard Burke may have been a half-brother to Mary Burke (Mrs Donogh O’Brien) and Margaret Burke (Mrs McDermott), who were co-trustees of the estate of Owney O’Loughlen, died 1617, as recorded in the Inquisition held at Sixmilebridge (Frost p 307).

The surname Burke was the English spelling common in Galway, whereas Bourke was often the English spelling in Clare.

1580. Desmond rebellion in South Munster – widespread turmoil/strife.

¹ Calendar of the Carew manuscripts, p 46-7, 27 April 1576.

² Fiant 3058, Elizabeth I.

³ John Bourke, his father, had died in 1572, see AFM 1572.5

⁴ Fiant no 2980, of 1576-77, 8 March 1577.

1584. Turlogh, the son of Owney, son of Melaghlin O'Loughlen of Burren, was, in the beginning of the month of March in this year, taken prisoner on MuicInish (near Ballyvaughan) by Turlogh, the son of Donald O'Brien. After a mock trial by martial law, put to death at Ennis by Captain Brabazon at the ensuing summer sessions for his part in the Clanrickard uprising.¹
Note: this is the Turlough O'Brien mentioned in 1577. He was related to Finola O'Brien, the wife of Owney (died 1617).

1585. Rossa O'Loughlen, son of Uaithne attended Perrott's Parliament in Dublin as a representative of Clare. Both sign Tripartite Deed affecting Thomond.²

Note: As described in the 1585 composition, in the barony of Gragans otherwise Borren are lands called- Toaflannet; Toa anaghe; Moynterargagh (Arga's people, from the ancient Argdai/Ardga reputedly the grandfather of Lochlainn died 983. Muintir Arga is situate within Drumcreehy and Rathborne); Glanemannaghe, including the abbey of Corcomroe; Sleight Donogh O'Loughlyne; Sleight Irryell; Gragans; Mackeryshe (Muckinish); Cairclogan; and The island called Aghnes; The whole barony containing a little more than 127 quarters.³
[Source: Fiants 4761 of 1585]

1589. Uaithne's trust deed.⁴

Note: see our previous paper, section 14, and Appendix 5 of this Supplement.

1590. Owney O'Loughlen, (aka Uaithne/Anthony) the son of Melaghlin, son of Rury, son of Ana, died, and his son Rossa, and his grandson Owney, were contending with each other for his place.⁵

Note: The Timeline suggests that Owney was aged at least 70 and perhaps even 90 years when he died in 1590.

1591. Second Covenant with D. O'Brien, 4th Earl of Thomond, at Knockfin.⁶

Note: According to Dwyer, this document was found among the papers of a Brehon lawyer, Boetius Clancy. This Boetius Clancy died in 1598. His grandfather (also Boetius) had died in 1549. A different Boetius Clancy was living in the 1640s, cf Dwyer (1878) ; AFM 1598; Frost chapter 7. No such document is included in the Inchiquin manuscripts. Patrick White in his History of Clare doubts its authenticity. Its general tenor doesn't dovetail well with the provision in the 1585 tripartite deed purportedly abolishing "all captainships and tanistships and all elections" (Fiant 4761, of 1585). Nevertheless, Boetius Clancy was well acquainted with the O'Loughlens and we don't doubt his genealogical details as set forth in the Second Covenant, even if it's a mere ploy.

More work is needed upon this supposed agreement of 1591, particularly by examining the information held in the Royal Irish Academy (see Catalogue of Irish Manuscripts, Index II, at p 1132).

1593. Birth of Owney Oge, son of Melaghlin (+1623).⁷

Note: During the centuries following 983, this is the first occasion on which we've seen an indication of the approximate year of birth of any O'Loughlen.

1594. Poem, O Cheathrar Gluaisid Gaoidhil, written by Maoin O Mac Bruaideadha.

Note: This poem includes O'Loughlen genealogical information and information concerning the complicated sharing (cuimhrannach) of the lordship or rule of Burren lands during the eras either side of the year 1400. Currently, no English translation of the 1594 poem exists. When

¹ Frost p 17, but with our embellishment.

² Frost p 247. Concerning the tripartite deed, see Appendix 4 of our previous paper.

³ Fiants 4761 of 1585

⁴ Chancery pleadings for County Clare 1584- 1637

⁵ Frost, p 17

⁶ Frost p 20; Dwyer, The diocese of Killaloe (1878).

⁷ Frost, p 308

the 1594 poem is translated and understood, it seems likely to add to and perhaps alter some of the views expressed in this Supplement, particularly in relation to the decades and centuries before 1448. For example, the 1594 poem seems to us ambiguous concerning the relationships between the people described in verse 18, see verse 18 in Appendix 2. This and other aspects of the poem are not yet understood.

Along with the 1594 poem, and as a companion to it, Mac Bruaideadha compiled a genealogy, held by the Royal Irish Academy as Ms 23/ F/ 14, at pages 297-8, immediately following the 1594 poem. Conntae an Clair includes the 1594 genealogy (in Irish) at p 135. Again, no English translation exists but it seems a longer version than those contained in Sean O hOgain's Conntae An Chlair (1938), at p 88.

1598. Brian and Torlogh Bui, sons of Rossa slain at Kinvarra, Co. Galway by the O'Donnells.¹

Note: This event was commemorated in Hugh MacCurtin's poem, *A chara na n-ord n-eolghlan gan truailliodh riamh*, written during the early 1700s, see generally section 28 of our previous paper. The battle was fought near Dungaire castle on Galway Bay, the house of King Guaire Aidhne (Hynes), perhaps in the vicinity of a wooded area or hunting ground (now extinct), according to the Gaelic version of AFM 1598.37.

1598. Boetius Clancy died.²

Note: This Boetius Clancy, a Brehon lawyer, was, we suspect, both influential in the details of the 1585 Composition of Thomond, and an architect of the 1591 "second covenant" between his client (O'Brien) and the posterity of Melaghlin O'Loghlen (flourished circa 1540).

1601. Silver and copper mines in Ireland include: in Mac Loughlin's countrie, by his castle, in Borrein, a silver myne, 16 myles from Galway.³

Note: Perhaps Gragans, located about 16 miles by sea from Galway, or Turlogh castle might be meant. The silver mine may have been little more than a flash in the pan. It doesn't seem mentioned again during later times. Peter Cloughton and Paul Rondelez, *Early Silver Mining in Western Europe: an Irish perspective* (2013) volume 13, *Journal of the Mining Heritage Trust of Ireland*, at pp 4-5, found the list among the Hanmer Papers in the *Calendar of State Papers, Ireland 1601-1603*. The authors suggest that the mines listed probably operated at a time considerably earlier than 1601. They wonder whether this particular mine might have been located at Aillwee, near Ballyvaughan, but we're not aware of any O'Loghlen castle located there. We think it quite likely that the remains of the old silver mine lie hidden beneath the dense foliage at Gragans.

1604. Melaghlin of Glansleade appears as attorney for livery of seisin in a mortgage by Sir Torlogh O'Brien, Inisdyman (Ennistymon).

Note: This probably refers to Melaghlin died 1623.⁴ Torlogh O'Brien (Sir Torlogh in 1604) is the man who arrested Torlogh O'Loghlen at Muckinish and took him to Ennis where he was executed in 1584. In 1604, the O'Briens mortgaged Leamaneh castle to a Galway merchant, William Lynch. The parties met at "Newtowne of Burren", where they signed and sealed their mortgage. This is the earliest reference we've seen to Newtown. In 1604, Melaghlin is recorded, also, as a trustee of O'Brien property in the *Inchiquin Manuscripts Ms 45,045/3*, indicating Melaghlin's standing within the local community and his status as heir apparent to the chiefdom.

¹ AFM

² AFM

³ Rev Charles O'Connor, *Bibliotheca Ms Stowensis: a descriptive catalogue of the Manuscripts of the Stowe Library*, volume 1 (Buckingham, 1818), p 133. The author refers to a list in Harleian manuscript number 4793, from the reign of James I (1603- 1625).

⁴ Ainsworth, no 959.

1614. Owney of Muckinish assigned some of his lands, in trust, to Maurice Lynch and Boetius Clancy, for the use of Sir Valentine Blake, subject to redemption.¹

Note: This Boetius Clancy isn't the previous Boetius Clancy who died in 1598 and was involved in both the 1585 composition and the supposed O'Brien/ O'Loughlen deed circa 1590-91.

Perhaps he is the Boetius Clancy mentioned in sections 5 and 7 of our previous paper.

These assignments led to a sequel in 1622, when Sir Valentine Blake received a grant of some Burren lands.

We asked an Ennis historian, Ciarán Ó Murchadha to shed some light around those mortgages which O'Loughlens engaged. We reproduce a small portion of the response which Ciaran O Murchadha very kindly supplied- "... I do know that Blake was one of the Galway merchants busy acquiring land in north Clare. As I remember also several O'Loughlen/O'Loughlin dynasts were heavily indebted - typical of Irish sept leaders generally, who were unable to keep up with new market economy brought in with the English in the early seventeenth century, their old open-handed Gaelic lifestyle based on generosity to clients and relatives very much a hindrance to their solvency. They mortgaged amounts of land to the Galway merchants, ie were advanced sums of money against which the land was a 'pledge' - temporarily alienated to the merchant, but redeemable when the money was paid; most often unfortunately it was not, and the land was permanently alienated to the newcomer, who now became owner. Perhaps Blake as others who advanced the pledge money felt the need to have letters patent issued them to make their title cast iron, is something your own research could tell you, and it may be the case. As regards Boetius Clancy, he was notoriously on the English side, and in any dispute over land with his O'Loughlen neighbours could be guaranteed to be vindicated legally. As you will know, the participation of very many Irish clan chiefs in the 1641 rising, O'Loughlins included - is accounted for by attempt to free themselves from indebtedness; or the fact that they had nothing to lose by rising out..."

1615. Finola Ni Bhriain witness at Chancery (Dublin), wife to Owney O'Loughlin of Muckinish.²

Note: As to Finola O'Loughlin (nee O'Brien) see section 15.

1616. The Annals of the Four Masters, chronicling Irish mediaeval history, end.

1617. Owney, son of Melaghlin, son of Uaithne, died at Muckinish and his widow, Finola, returns to the O'Briens.³

Note: This Owney was the person who commissioned the genealogical poem O Cheathrar Gluaisid Gaoidhil, composed by Maoilin Og Mac Bruaideadha in 1594, shortly after the death of Uaithne the chief who had died in 1590.

1618. After Owney's death in 1617, his successor Melaghlin took various steps in relation to his lands, by deeds dated 1618, 19, 20 and 21. Those deeds are now lost and the details of Melaghlin's transactions are now largely unknown.⁴

Note: The actions taken by Owney died 1617 and Melaghlin indicate that they or the clan had fallen upon hard times, and needed cash. The Deeds made between Melaghlin and Sir Valentine Blake during the years 1618-21 are not preserved in the Blake Records, assembled by Martin J Blake (1905).

1619. Between 1618 and 1621, Melaghlin died 1623 conveyed lands, subject to redemption, to two O'Loughlens, Turlogh and Mahone Mac Brian. The Deeds no longer survive.⁵

Note: We cannot determine which one, of very many different O'Loughlens named Turlogh during the period 1604-1641, is meant, or which land he received.

¹ Inquisition into the lands owned by Owney O'Loughlen, died 1617; Frost page 307

² Calendar of Patent Rolls, James I, p 301a.

³ Frost, p 307. Finola's poem, see section 15.

⁴ Inquisition into the lands owned by Melaghlin O'Loughlin of Gragans, died 1623, Frost page 308.

⁵ Inquisition, Frost p 308.

On the other hand, we think we do identify Mahone Mac Brian, see sections 8 and 9.

1621. In 1621 (and also in 1618, 19, and 20), Melaghlin by means of various Deeds (now lost) conveyed lands, subject to redemption, to various different people including Sir Valentine Blake.

[Source: Inquisition, Frost p 308.]

On 8 June 1621, James I granted the castle and manor of Muckinish and other O'Lochlainn lands, namely, the castle and lands of Glancolumbkille, to Sir Valentine Blake.¹

Note: Likely, a little earlier than 1621, Melaghlin conveyed to Sir Valentine Blake the castle and lands of Fahybeg and Fahymore, in Carran.

Effectively, Melaghlin's conveyances to Sir Valentine Blake ended O'Lochlainn ownership of these particular lands extending back more than five hundred years. Members of the Blake family continued to own those lands during the remainder of the 1600s, at least.

Further Note: The land at Glencolumbkille went to Conor O'Brien of Ennistymon c1730 when he married Winifred Crean. Her uncle, Sir Walter Blake (brother of Sir Valentine d1686), provided her with three farms and the castle at Glencolumbkille.

For more detail, see Appendix 9.

1622. Grant to Boetius Clancy of Knockfin of various lands, including a moiety of Ballianshinbeg, Co Clare, on the nomination of McLaughlin McDonogh O'Loughlin of Ballianshinbegg.²

Note: Ballianshinbeg in Kilmoon.

The same grant also involved the manor of Knockfine. This grant in 1622 expressly refers to the indenture of composition from 1585. According to the 1585 composition (Fiants Elizabeth I, 4761 of 1585) his ancestor Boetius Clancy "and his heirs, in regard of his birth, learning, and good bringing up, shall have the castle of Knockfine ...".

Taking out a letter patent was a complex and expensive exercise involving fees and taxes that benefit English coffers and the bribery of relevant officials, but both Boetius Clancy and Sir Valentine Blake thought the expense worthwhile. The letters patent might well regularise previous land transactions that, in the eyes of the English, were irregular.

McLaughlin signifies the son of Loghlen of Ballianshinbeg, see section 7 and the O'Loghlen's of Kilmoon speculative trees. Loghlen's father, Donogh, need not have been of Ballianshinbeg.

1623. Melaghlin (Malachy) of Gragans died - succeeded by Owney Oge (aged 30 years).³

Note: According to Torlogh's petition circa 1662, Melaghlin (Malachy) was the son of Rossa (the tanist), son of Uaithne (died 1590).

1626. No member of the O'Loghlen clan in Burren (or anywhere else in Clare) recorded as a tenant of the then Earl of Thomond.⁴

Note: Though in 1626 clan lands were depleted to some extent by the actions of Owney died 1617, and Melaghlin died 1623, the O'Loghlen's (however spelt) seem dwelling on their own lands in 1626.

1634. It was not possible to transfer land by the making of a Will until 1634. Hence, during preceding decades, larger landholders sometimes took other steps (e.g. by gifts or devises⁵ or otherwise by means of trusts or "uses" made during their lifetimes) to distribute some of their lands to, for example, younger sons, cf Patrick Nugent, *The interface between the Gaelic clan system* (2007).

¹ Martin J Blake, *Blake Family Records 1600-1700* (1905); and *Irish Patent Rolls, James I, 1622* (1964).

² *Irish Patent Rolls of James I* (1964), at p 526.

³ Frost, p 308

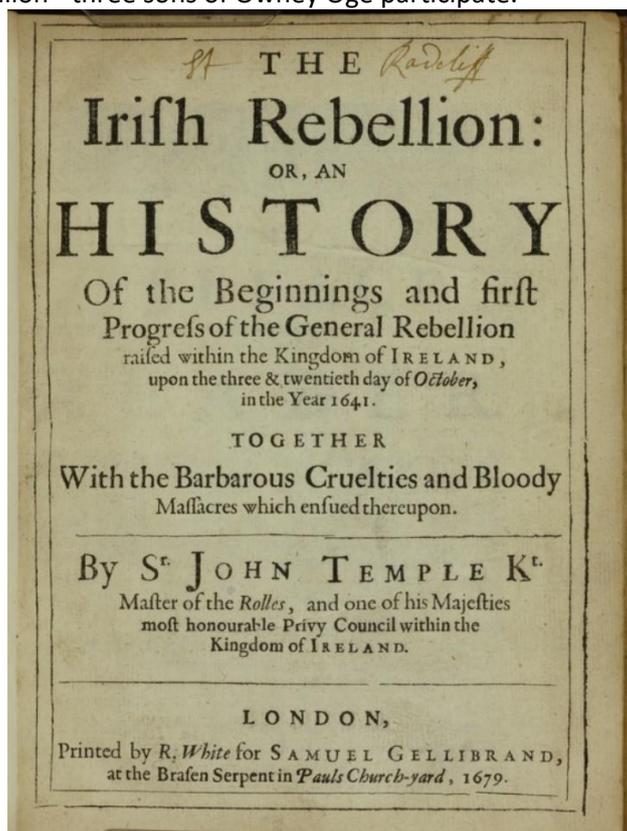
⁴ Martin Breen, *1626 Rental of Thomond Property*, (2014) volume 54 *North Munster Antiquarian Journal*.

⁵ See for example the devise in 1620 by Sir Turlogh O'Brien of various lands in Rathborney to his second son, Donogh O'Brien, Frost pp 310-311.

c1635. Torlogh O'Loghlen marries Alice Martyn (of Galway City).

Note: see our previous paper, section 18.

1641. Widespread rebellion - three sons of Owney Oge participate.¹



1641. On 16 October 1641, representatives of the Irish Catholics deputed by the cities, counties and towns were assembling in the city of Kilkenny, to deliberate and organise a confederacy.

[Source: C P Meehan, *The Confederation of Kilkenny* (1846, Dublin), at p 13.]

Note: The Chevalier O'Gorman claims that "Terrontius O'Loghlin, dynastias de Burrin" attended the Confederation of Kilkenny in 1641, see section 19, but we've found no independent confirmation of this.

The date, 16 October 1641, mattered a decade later, when Irish lands were confiscated. Those who owned lands on the 16 October 1641 were singled out for English retribution.

Earlier, Ciaran O'Murchadha had remarked upon similar matters in his interesting contribution to Marion Dowd's book, *Archaeological Excavation in Moneen Cave, The Burren, county Clare* (2016, Archeopress Publishing), at pp 56-60. The cave in Drumcreehy included the remains of a boy who died 1520-1670, more likely 1649-1660.

1650. Slany Ny Loghlen: beneficiary in the will of Honora Wingfield (nee O'Brien).²

1651. Limerick and Galway cities fall to Ireton and Ludlow (Cromwellian Generals). Land confiscations on the horizon.

According to Nollaig O Muraile, a great deal of valuable information was lost in the upheavals of the mid to late 17th century, and during the century of defeat and depression that was the 18th century. So, too, in giving evidence before the House of Lords in 1861, Sir John Bernard Burke referred to "the great destruction of Irish records in 1641" and afterwards, see the case of Lucius, Lord Inchiquin at p 135 of the evidence.

¹ Frost, pp 342; 347

² Ainsworth no 1485. As to Honora Wingfield, see Frost p 461 and Ainsworth 980 of 1611. As an heiress, Honora (nee O'Brien) found herself married off at the age of 15 years. Her younger sisters Slany and Any O'Brien met similar fates.

1653. Land confiscations. Infamously, all lands in Burren (and elsewhere) were confiscated. Land distribution begins. O'Loughlins become tenants, except for a Donogh O'Loughlen of Killonaghan in 1659 (see section 8 of our previous paper, and sections 10 and 23 of this paper).
1655. Donogh O'Loughlen (died 1714) took a lease of 34 acres at Coskeam in Carran, and Terlagh O'Heyn took a lease of 36 acres at Coskeam.¹
 Note: In 1691, Roger O'Loughlin had a lease of a separate 47 acres at Coskeam (Ainsworth number 96 of 1691). Then, in May 1696 Ross O'Loughlen took a lease of seven acres at Coskeam.²
 All four figured at one time or another in disputes concerning land at Coskeam that after 1655 persisted for more than forty-five years, see section 19 under the heading Roger O'Loughlen.
 Note also: This Ross O'Loughlen is described as Rossa son of Anthony (Ainsworth number 222 of 1703). We think he is possibly a younger son of Owney Oge.
1656. During the 1650s, the English transplanted several Nugents from County Westmeath to County Clare, including Burren. As to the importance of this factor to successive generations of at least one O'Loughlen family in West Burren, see Appendix 8.
1659. Down Survey - Donogh O'Loughlin is the only family member to retain ownership of lands (at Killonaghan).³
1663. Petitions of Torlogh O'Loughlen, plus a schedule of his lands.⁴
 Note: According to Torlogh's petition, he was son of Owney Og, son of Melaghlin; son of Rossa; son of Uaithne (died 1590).
1664. O'Clery died, one of the Four Masters, and author of the O'Clery book of genealogies.
- 1672-78. Many O'Loughlens recorded in the Manor Rolls of the Earl of Thomond.⁵
1671. Duaid Mac Firbis died, author of the Great Book of Irish genealogies. See section 22.
1693. Ross O'Loughlen took a 21-year lease of Castletown and Rosssrawly.⁶
 Note: When the term of the lease expired in 1714, Donogh O'Loughlen of Castletown took a lease of Castletown for a further 21 years (Ainsworth number 1385 of 1714).
 Possibly, Ross was the father of Donogh. We referred to Donogh O'Loughlen of Castletown in section 16 of our previous paper.
1704. Malachy O'Loughlen (son of Donogh, son of Owney Oge) receives a Declaration of "noblesse" from James III, at St. Germain in France.
 See, generally, section 17 of our previous paper.
1705. Ainsworth no.257. 8 October 1705. Mentions the land at Coskeam. But also contains this: Roger O'Loughlen "preferred a most scandalous bill in Chancery against Sir Donatt O'Brien and others".
 Note: To have taken legal proceedings in Chancery, Roger was probably a significant person.

¹ Ainsworth numbers 96 of 1691; 172 of 1700; 1876 of 1700.

² Ainsworth number 257 of 1705

³ Journal of Thomas Dineley (1681), footnote 48 written in circa 1867

⁴ Original manuscripts now held in the Co. Clare Library. See *The Other Clare*, (2017) volume 41, pp 11- 25.

⁵ S C O'Mahony (2004).

⁶ Ainsworth number 1265 of 1703; 1228 of 1693

1712. Conor O'Loughlin, said to be a son of a Catholic gentleman, named 14 persons who had been with him in an attack upon farm animals, in the parish of Kiltartan, near the border of Clare and County Galway. They included his cousin, Charles O'Loughlin of Burrin, also identified as a gentleman.

Sr. Fahy's book shows many more O'Loghlens from that part of Galway after 1727.¹

[Source: Mary de Lourdes Fahy RSM, Kiltartan Many leaves One root (2004) The Kiltartan Gregory Cultural Society, Galway, at p 38.]

Note: probably the same Charles O'Loghlen is mentioned in the Inchiquin manuscripts Ms 45,096/1 in 1728, in connection with a lease of land in Burren. Possibly, this Charles O'Loghlen may be the Charles buried in Rathborne Cemetery with a (now) illegible inscription on his tombstone, but more likely this is the burial place of Charles O'Loughlin (c1775-1845) to whom we refer in detail later in this paper.

1714. Death of Donogh O'Loghlen, son of Torlogh, son of Owney Oge. His wife, Joann Nugent had died in 1712. Their son Terence was not only living in 1727 but was then married to Mary O'Grady (Maire Ni Ghrada).²

Note: see our previous paper, section 23.

1723. Dermot O'Connor edited and published (in London and Dublin) the first printed and widely available version of Keating's History of Ireland. As published in 1723, the work includes this O'Loghlin sketch.

Copied from Plate 4 of book online at New York Library



1727. Book of O'Loghlen, compiled (in Irish) by Andrew MacCurtin.

Note: see our previous paper, section 28.

Below: the genealogical table from the Book of O'Loghlen which resides at the Royal Irish Academy in Dublin. Rory, the father of Melaghlin and grandfather of Uaithne was omitted. But Andrew MacCurtin included that Rory in his poem, Fada b[h]ur ccodla b[h] ur cceas, (Fada Bhur gCodladh Bhur gCeas) in verse 17.

¹ Mary de Lourdes Fahy RSM, Kiltartan Many leaves One root (2004) The Kiltartan Gregory Cultural Society, Galway, at p 38.

² The Book of O'Loghlen, 1727

DIAS DO YLIOCT IR ME MIT ANA BYRL YLIOY JO
 PHINXOTA ANEYIN, M ACA CONOLL CEAYINAC A FSY
 ME ROYS. O CONALL CEAYINAC TAYMS MAS ANSYO SON
 SABILAS SEYMOLOS. O FEAYSYU TAYMS O CONCUBIAYI EYFFE
 O CONCUBIAYI CONEMORUAD, U O LOCT BOYNE, O FEAYISAL
 A HASTYAN YLL SONA NSABILAS SEYMOE.
 SE Y LOELOM SUR ACCOBYO YLY FSYO YLE.

Tordealliac
 qe donicada.
 qe tordealliac.
 qe uathne.
 qe qeayseacyu.
 qe Rorpa.
 qe uathne.
 qe qeayseacyu.
 qe anad.
 qe donicada.
 qe anad.
 qe donicadi.
 qe consalays.
 qe amilac.
 qe qeayseacyu.
 qe amilac.
 qe loelom o byrl an yme. Sibracay don loelom, concubiay
 o tays qal concubiay conemor-ayd.
 qe qeayseacyu.

qe

Reprinted with permission from the Book of O'Lughlen accessed February 2018. © Royal Irish Academy

If we include Ruairi, Andrew MacCurtin gives this pedigree. It shows his view of the descent going backwards in time from Torlogh (Terence) living in 1727.

- Torlogh;
- Donogh;
- Torlogh;
- Uaithne;

Melaghlin;
Rossa;
Uaithne;
Melaghlin;
Ruairi;
Ana;
Donogh;
Ana;
Donogh;
Congalach.

We think that this pedigree should be accepted, going backwards to Congalach fl 1284. Before Congalach's time, however, we think that the descent is not sufficiently known.

As to Andrew MacCurtin and the MacCurtins more generally, see Luke McInerney, *The origins of Clann Chruitin: chronicler-poets of the learned Gaelic tradition* (County Clare library); and Michael MacMahon, *Clare's Gaelic Bardic tradition* (County Clare library). In and before 1727, the MacCurtins may well have kept records including genealogy records in County Clare.

Section 21: Genealogical poems

The ancient O'Loughlen genealogy is deduced partly from poems, written in Ireland before 1727. Some but not all form part of the Book of O'Loughlen, compiled by Andrew MacCurtin in 1727. All poems are written in the Gaelic language. As readers will be aware, some lines are translated by Tomas O Niallain in our previous paper, and more lines are translated by Eilis Ni Dhea and Nollaig O Muraile in this paper. But otherwise no English translation currently exists, a fact that not only hinders a proper understanding of the O'Loughlen genealogy but also prevents the telling of the Irish history of the O'Loughlens. Currently, O'Loughlen history is told from a viewpoint that is heavily influenced by Anglocentric considerations. Available materials that we rely upon so much such as the Patent Rolls, the fiants from Elizabeth I, the 1585 Composition of Connacht, the Inquisitions, and the Inchiquin Manuscripts, all are based upon English notions and skewed towards an "English" understanding of Clare history. That unfortunate situation will remain unchallenged until the poems and other works, including the text of Conntae An Clair (1938) are translated and understood.

The poems include-

*Andrew MacCurtin, "Fada bhur g-codladh bhur g-ceas", (number 39 in O'Rahilly's Book of O Lochlainns, written in 1926 for The Royal Irish Academy).

*Maoilin Og Mac Bruaideadha, "O cheathrar gluaisid Gaoidhil", (number 49 on O'Rahilly's list, written in 1594, and O'Rahilly says this is the "pedigree of Uaithne O Lochlainn, AD 1594").

Not this poem but another (dealing with the O'Gormans and also written circa 1594) was translated into English for the Chevalier O'Gorman in 1800: sources.nli.ie has an Ms 23 C 2 (390), said to be a "genealogical poem by Maolin Og Mac Bruaideadha written before 1600 with a translation by R Mac Elligott, Limerick for the Chevalier O'Gorman; scribe R Mac Elligott 1800". Instead, the Royal Irish Academy holds the poem O cheathrar gluaisid Gaoidhil as Ms 23/ F/ 14, pages 279- 298, including an O'Loughlen genealogy at p 297-8, all written in Irish.

The poem by Maoilín Óg Mac Bruaideadha is reproduced in Appendix 2.

*Lochlainn Og O Dalaigh¹, "Fogas cabhair do chrich Bhoirne", as to which see (in Irish)- <https://bardic.celt.dias.ie/displayPoem.php?firstLineID=941>

The link shows the version rewritten in 1727 by Andrew MacCurtin, not the original version written by the poet himself. The two when compared may not be identical.

The poem's heading, Fogas cabhair do chrich Bhoirne, means Help is at hand (or nearby) for the territory of Burren. Anciently, the O'Dalys were celebrated Irish poets. During the 1400s a branch of the O'Dalys established themselves in Burren, at Finavarra near Galway Bay. They became, at some stage, poets to the O'Loughlens. One or other of their poems might throw some light upon individual O'Loughlens or on historical circumstances, but we're unaware of any such poems.

¹ He was a son of Tadhg Oge O Dalaigh.

Section 22: Duald MacFirbis and Nollaig O Muraile

During the period 1645 to 1666, Duald Mac Firbis constructed a lengthy series of Irish families' genealogies, including one for the O'Loghlena of Burren. He gave no dates for the O'Loghlena. Mac Firbis' version is reproduced in the opening half of the pedigree found in Frost p 34. Mac Firbis wasn't a Clare person. His O'Loghlena genealogy seems very sparse and incomplete. Mac Firbis ends with a sequence that shows- Brian, father of Murchad, father of Brian.

We don't doubt the existence of Brian, father of Murchad, father of Brian, but none seems directly involved in the ancestry that led to Uaithne, died 1590. We suspect that those three men may have formed part of a branch of the O'Loghlena, and that Mac Firbis may have lost track of the O'Loghlena during the 1400s.

As republished by N O Muraile in The Great Book of Irish Genealogies (Dublin, 2003), volume 2, at pages 494-5, Mac Firbis shows the following pedigree: - 82. Argdha 83. Maolseachlainn 84. Lochlainn 85. Maolseachlainn 86. Amhlaobh 87. Maolseachlainn 88. Aomhlaobh 89. Congalach 90. Donogh 91. Adhnach 92. Brian 93. Murchad 94. Brian 95.

As mentioned, this pedigree ceases abruptly, during the 1400s, perhaps the late 1400s. It's a pity that Mac Firbis didn't pursue the O'Loghlena pedigree in greater depth and in more detail.

Nollaig O Muraile was good enough to consider various matters arising from Duald MacFirbis' genealogy concerning the OLochlainns. We are extremely grateful to him for both his interest and his detailed response, which we have found very helpful. This is what he said:

NOLLAIG Ó MURAÍLE, 14 LÚNASÁ 2018

A FEW GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON DUBHÁLTACH MAC FHIR BHSÍGH'S GENEALOGY OF Ó LOCHLAINN BOIRNE

To begin, I give the genealogy of Ó Lochlainn of Boirinn [Burren] as preserved in DF's Leabhar Genealach [Book of Genealogies, 1649-50]. Note that the first three lines represent the pedigree of Ó Lochlainn Boirne (571.2), after which I join up with the pedigree of the closely-related family of Ó Conchúir Chorca Mrua [earlier Ó Conchubhair Chorca Mo-Dhruadh – O Connor of Corcomroe] (571.1), since the eponymous ancestors of the two families are said to have been sons of Samhradhán son of Flaithbheartach.

This passage illustrates very well how DF tried to 'tidy up' and correct the text he had found in various manuscripts, all of them now apparently lost. For example, he inserted variant forms of certain names (marked with angle-brackets, < >), and in the case of five items – one running to seven words – he lightly crossed them out but left them easily legible (marked here by underlining). It should of course be noted that the last five or six lines (at least) of the genealogy can be given little or no credence as a historical record. For example, Fearghus son of Ros Ruadh, alias Fearghus mac Róigh, and his consort, Meadhbh, goddess-queen of Connacht, are no more historical than Romulus and Remus, Little Red Riding Hood, Robin Hood, et al. Likewise, the suggestion that the name Corca Mo-Dhruadh [etc.] is derived from the personal name Corc is preposterous, while the series of 'Mesin'-names – usually found in the very early Leinster genealogies – is highly suspicious. Other problematical aspects of the later parts of the pedigree will be adverted to below.

DF: LGen. 571.2 Genealach Uí Lochlainn Boirne:

Brían m. Murchaidh mc Bríain m. <dh>naigh mc Donnchaidh m. Congalaigh mc Amlaibh m. Maoileachlainn m. Amlaibh m. Maoileachlainn m. **Lochluinn**, o ttáid Ui Lochlainn, m. Maoileachlainn

m. Argda, 'ga ccomraicid agus Uí Conchabhair, {[-571.1] m. Samhradain m. Flaithbheartaigh m. Du[i]b Ruidb m. Reachtabhrad m. Maclaoidh m. Duibh Da Chríoch (m. Maoil Duibh m. Ceallaigh m. Baoitheallaigh) m. Maoil Duibh m. <F>elene <no Fhiline> m. Seanaigh m. Aimirghin m. Táil, o ffuill Carn mec Táil, m. Bruic m. Conbruic m. Osgair m. Mesin Duin <nó *Mesin* Núeth> m. Mesin Salaigh <nó *Mesin* Suileith> m. Erc (m. Inderc m. Conerc) (m. Erc) m. Osgair m. Onchon <nó Mec Con> m. Neachtain m. Athchuirp m. Aodha Gnaoi .i. Fear an Gha Leathain, (m. Ainbithe) <no mc Mec Cett> (m. Aithmilte) <no mc Aithblethe> m. Meadruaidh, o tta Dal Meadhruaidh, m. Ollamhan m. Doethe <.i. Fear Deogha> <.i.> Cuirc, <a quo *Corcumruadh*>, m. Feargusa, R. Ulad 3, m. Rosa Rúaidh.}

The following are some remarks by MOL (Mick O Loughlen) to which a response will be made below.

- 'DF ends his O'L genealogy abruptly [??], with a sequence, Brian – Murchad – Brian'. Likely source?
- 'The first of the Brians probably sourced in 1594 poem, *Ó cheathrar gluaisid Gaoidhil'* [Unlikely!]
- 'Why did DF ignore so much O'L information *that was known or readily obtainable* [!! Where?] between the 1400s and the time of his own death [1671]?'

There is no way of knowing where DF obtained his information. He gives no indication of being personally familiar with north Clare, or with Maoilín Óg's long poem – nor should we expect him to be. There seems to be a basic misunderstanding of Dubhaltach's situation. He was not some kind of 'national genealogical repository' to whom fellow-genealogists would have sent copies of their local genealogies. He was just one man seeking – at one of the most difficult periods in Irish history, the awful Cromwellian era – to compile a corpus of the material to which he had access. What is remarkable about him is just how much he managed to salvage rather than the obvious gaps in his work. In his later years, when he worked in Dublin for a short time, for Sir James Ware, he obviously picked up some detailed later material from outside Connacht – such as his very detailed genealogies of the Nugents of Westmeath which he penned in 1666.

One might more realistically expect detailed treatment of the Uí Lochlainn in another large work which was originally compiled during DF's lifetime, the *Leabhar Muimhneach* (Bk of Munster), and yet there is just a single pedigree given there (p. 255 – Geinealach Í Lochlainn).

We should also note the frequent disconnect between the Irish annals and genealogies – it can be so frustrating to find, all too often, that an individual mentioned in one source does not appear at all in the other. Moreover, there is a problem when we have only a single pedigree for a particular family, since, in the Gaelic system – not based on primogeniture – the kings or chieftains did not always belong to a single line.

An additional problem is that, for Munster, we are so largely dependent on the Annals of Inisfallen. Remarkably, the second most important annalistic work from the southern province, 'Mac Cárthaigh's Book' – published in S. Ó hInnse's *Miscellaneous Irish Annals* (1947) – has not a single entry on the Uí Lochlainn of Boirinn, but there is just one – albeit an important one – at 1406.8, in the annals fragment preserved in MS Rawlinson B 488 in the Bodleian Library, Oxford (*Misc. Ir. Ann.* p. 178). In light of the fact that this entry sheds light on DF's famous 'sequence' – Brian s.o. of Murchadh s.o. Brian – which appears to be a particular puzzle for MOL, it is worth noting that some scholars (e.g. H.P.A. Oskamp) thought the MS in which it occurs, Rawlinson B 488, had links with the Yellow Book of Lecan. (Admittedly, my old friend, the late William O Sullivan, former TCD librarian, disagreed with the suggestion.) If, however, Rawl. B 488 had some connection with Lackan, that might explain where Dubhaltach got two of the three names.

Further, in relation to Dubhaltach, many of his Connacht genealogies exhibit close similarities with still surviving genealogical MSS, e.g. in Bks of Ballymote and Lecan (although he did not have direct access to either of those MSS when he was compiling his Book of Genealogies – they were in England with the rest of Archbp Ussher's library from early 1640s to late 1650s – he very probably had copies of

excerpts from them that are now lost), also such MSS as Bk of Uí Mhaine and TCD H.2.7. His material relating to the other three provinces often shows similarities to what we have from other extant MSS, but I have not been able to prove that he copied directly from any of them, and certainly much of his later material is taken from sources of which no other trace now survives.

We must remember that a great deal of valuable material was lost in the upheavals of the mid-to-late 17th century and during the century of defeat and depression that was the 18th – only a small number of people (such as Charles O Connor of Bellanagare and the Ó Longáin scribal family in Cork) realised the true significance of the MSS, or had the means of rescuing at least some of them. (Among the items that have been lost is the autograph copy of Dubhaltach's own Shorter Book of Genealogies – for our text, we now have to depend on two 18th-century copies, both apparently incomplete.)



- 'Book of Ballymote contains a dozen words of an explanatory note. What do those dozen words tell us?'

The following is the reading of the Ó Lochlainn pedigree in the Book of Ballymote, 91vca-cb, followed by translation:

[91vca] Genelach I Lochlaind Corcomruad: Andad m. Dondchaidh m. Congalaich m. Amlaim m. Maileachlaind, do marbad in Enach Duin .i. ri da Corcamruad 7 Corco Baiscind do baidead sa Gaillim, m. Lochlaind m. Amlaib [vcb] m. Lochlainn, o n-abar hl Lochlainn do bi re lind Cellacháin mc Buadacháin, ri Caisil, m. Maelechlainn mc Arcai, o n-abar Glenn Arcai.

[91vca] The genealogy of Ó Lochlainn of Corca Mruadh: Annadh son of Donnchadh son of Conghalach son of Amhlaoibh son of Maol Eachlainn (who was slain in Annaghdown, that is, the king of the two Corca Mruadhs and Corca Bhaiscinn who was drowned in the [river[Gaillimh [=river Corrib]]) son of Lochlainn son of Amhlaoibh [vcb] son of Lochlainn (from whom Uí Lochlainn are named – he was in the time of Ceallachán son of Buadhachán, king of Cashel) son of Maol Eachlainn son of Arcaí, from whom Gleann Arcaí is named.

The corresponding (and almost identical) text in the Book of Lecan, 122ra40-rb12, is as follows:

[122ra] Genelach hl Lochlaind so: Maeleachlaind Camm 7 Hiriar da rig Corcamruad 7 Dondchad tri mc Andaich m. Dondchaid m. Congalaich m. Amlaib m. Maileachlaind, do marbad in Eanach Duin .i. ri da Corcamruad 7 Corco Baiscind [rb] do baidead sa Gaillim, m. Lochlaind m. Amlaib m. Lochlaind, o n-abar hl Lochlaind do bi re lind Cellaich mc Buadachan, rig Caisil, m. Maeleachlaind m. Arcai, o n-abar Glenn Arc, m. Samradain m. Flaithbertaich, 7rl.

[122ra] This is the genealogy of Ó Lochlainn: Maol Eachlainn Cam and Iriar [=Irial], the two kings of Corcamruadh and Donnchadh the three sons of Annadh son of Donnchadh son of Conghalach son of Amhlaoibh son of Maol Eachlainn (who was slain in Annaghdown, that is, the king of the two Corca Mruadhs and Corca Bhaiscinn [rb] who was drowned in the [river[Gaillimh [=river Corrib]]) son of Lochlainn son of Amhlaoibh son of Lochlainn (from whom Uí Lochlainn are named – he was in the time of Ceallach [sic] son of Buadhachán, king of Cashel) son of Maol Eachlainn son of Arcaí, from whom Gleann Arc is named, son of Samhradhán son of Flaithbheartach, etc.

Looking further at the explanatory note in BB and Lec, we see that there is disagreement as to details between the wording in the genealogies in BB and Lec and what two sets of annals (ATig and AFM) have to say:

(1) **BB & Lec:** Amhlaoibh son of **Maol Eachlainn** (who was slain in Annaghdown, that is, the king of the two Corca Mruadhs and Corca Bhaiscinn who was drowned in the [river[Gaillimh [=river Corrib]]) **son of Lochlainn** son of Amhlaoibh son of Lochlainn (from whom Uí Lochlainn are named).

(2) Compare **Annals of Tigernach [ATig.] 1132.6:** The castle of Gaillem [=Galway] was destroyed by the fleet of the Munstermen. **Lochlainn Ua Lochlainn** was killed by them on the same day.

(3) And see **AFM 1132.9-10:**

9: The castle of Bun Gaillmhe was burned and demolished by a fleet of the men of Munster; and a great slaughter was made of the people of West Connaugh, together with Ua Taidhg an Teaghlaigh, and many other noblemen.

10: The **son of Amhlaeibh Ua Lochlainn**, lord of Corca-Modhruadh, was slain by the same fleet.

[**Note:** son of Amhlaoibh = Lochlainn]

Consolidated reconstruction of the genealogy

Amhlaoibh

s.o. **Maol Eachlainn** (who was slain in Annaghdown, i.e. the king of the two Corca Mruadhs and Corca Bhaiscinn who was drowned in the [river[Gaillimh])

s.o. [**Lochlainn**] [AT 1132.6; AFM d. 1132.10]

s.o. **Amhlaoibh**

s.o. [**Maol Eachlainn**]

s.o. **Lochlainn** (from whom Uí Lochlainn are named – he [lived] in the time of Ceallachán son of Buadhachán, king of Cashel [d. 954])

[Note, incidentally, that the note inserted after Maol Eachlainn, does not, as it stands, make much sense – was Maol Eachlainn (or Lochlainn?) ‘slain in Annaghdown’ or was he ‘drowned in the River Gaillimh/Corrib’? After all, the two places are at least six miles apart!]

Support from MIA* for DF’s terminal names [i.e. Murchadh and Brian] in his pedigree of Ó Lochlainn Boirne [**Miscellaneous Irish Annals*], pt III, p 178.

MIA 1406.8: Ó Lochlainn, i.e. Donnchadh, kg of Corca Mruadh, was killed by his brother’s family, i.e. by the family of Maol Eachlainn Cam, to avenge their father whom he [i.e. Donnchadh] had killed in fratricide **Murchadh son of Brian Ó Lochlainn** was made king in his place.

[Cf **AConn. 1405.6:** Donnchadh the Crooked [=D. Cam] Ó Lochlainn, king of Corca Mruadh, was killed by the sons of Maol Eachlainn Ó Lochlainn in retribution for their father*.

***AConn. 1389.6:** Maol Seachlainn Cam Ó Lochlainn, king of Corca Mruadh, was treacherously killed by his own kin.]

[See also AFM 1389.4: Maol Eachlainn Cam Ó Lochlainn, lord of Corc Modhruadh, was treacherously killed by his own brother.

AFM 1396.5: Irial Ó Lochlainn, lord of Corc Modhruadh, was slain by Mac Girr an Adhastair, one of his own tribe, in revenge of his foster-brother, Maol Eachlainn, whom he [Irial] had killed some time before.]

Qq 13-14 of poem ‘Ó cheathrar gluaisid Gaoidhil’ [From four do the Gaels descend] by Maoilín Óg Mac Bruaideadha (RIA E iv 3, 49)

13. Brian, Maoil Eachlainn orra soin
sliocht Mhaoil Eachlainn ón ársoigh
dream gan dimiadh ré díol sgol
Irial díobh is Donnchodh.

Brian [and] Maol Eachlainn [are] among them,
the progeny of Maol Eachlainn from the patriarch;
a company without dishonour for paying poets –
belonging to them are Irial and Donnchadh.

14. Ón mBrian-so sliocht bhoigréidh Bhriain
léigiom seacha sliocht Íriail
is ó Dhonnchadh an tao[i]bh thoir
sorthan na gcraobh is cumhoin.

From this Brian is the easy, affable progeny of Brian;
let us pass over the progeny of Irial;
by Donnchadh of the eastern side
is the maintenance of the branches remembered.

It should be noted that, as with many other works of this genre, the text of the poem does not always make a great deal of sense. The only really significant contents are the personal names; most of the other words in each line are little more than fillers, designed to meet the metrical exigencies of this type of poetry. The metre here is *deibhí* – the most common of all metres used in Irish classical poetry. By and large, this ‘poem’ can justly be classed as ‘doggerel’.



Words found only in Lec are in SMALL CAPITALS. Items in crook-brackets, { }, are abstracted from LM. Items occurring in one column but not the other are underlined.

BB & LEC

MAOL EACHLAINN CAM [AFM d. 1389],
IRIAR [AFM, d. 1396],
DONNCHADH CAM [AC d. 1405.6; MIA 1406.8]
{sons of Ana} [LM]
{s.o. Donnchadh an Chúil [AFM 1361?]} [LM]
[**An Cúl** = Coole Park, Gort, Co. Galway?]
s.o. **Annadh** {Bacach}
s.o. **Donnchadh** [AI 1313.4]
s.o. **Conghalach**
s.o. **Amhlaoibh**
s.o. **Maol Eachlainn** (who was slain in Annaghdown, i.e. the king of
the two Corca Mruadhs and Corca Bhaiscinn who was drowned
in the [river] Gaillimh)
s.o. **Lochlainn** [AT 1132.6; AFM d. 1132.10]
s.o. **Amhlaoibh**
s.o. **Lochlainn** (from whom Uí Lochlainn are named – he [lived] in the
time of Ceallachán son of Buadhachán, king of Cashel [d. 954])
s.o. **Maol Eachlainn**
s.o. **Arcaí**, from whom Gleann Arcaí is named,
s.o. **Samhradhán**
s.o. **Flaithbheartach**

LGen.

Brian
Murchadh [kg 1406]
Brian

Adhnach
Donnchadh
Conghalach
Amhlaoibh
Maol Eachlainn

Amhlaoibh
Maol Eachlainn
Lochlainn

Maol Eachlainn
Argdha
Samhradhán
Flaithbheartach

Geinealach Í Lochlainn annso

Toirdhealbhadh [+ Maol Eachlainn (AFM 1562.2)]

s.o. **Uaithne**

s.o. **Maol Eachlainn**

s.o. **Rudhraighe**

s.o. **Ana**

s.o. **Donnchadh an Chúil** [AFM 1361?]

s.o. **Ana Bacach**

s.o. **Donnchadh** [AI 1313.4]

s.o. **Conghalach**

s.o. **Maol Eachlainn**

s.o. **Amhalghaidh**

s.o. **Maol Eachlainn**

s.o. **Lochlainn** (a quo Muinnter Lochlainn)

s.o. **Maol Eachlainn**

s.o. **Arga**

s.o. **Samhradhán**

s.o. **Flaithbheartach**

Annadh

Donnchadh

Conghalach

Amhlaoibh

Maol Eachlainn

Lochlainn

Amhlaoibh

Lochlainn

Maol Eachlainn

Argdha

Samhradhán

Flaithbheartach ..

Note that in copying genealogies – perhaps more than any other kind of text – accidental addition/duplication or omission of material is an occupational hazard – as may be seen in the various versions of the Ó Lochlainn pedigree reproduced here.

Suggested Consolidated Pedigree

Toirdhealbhadh [and Maol Eachlainn (*fl.* 1562)]

s.o. **Uaithne**

s.o. **Maol Eachlainn**

s.o. **Rudhraighe + Maol Eachlainn Cam** [+1389], **Irial** [+1396], **Donnchadh Cam** [+1405/6],
and **Brian**

{sons of **Annadh**}

{s.o. **Donnchadh an Chúil**} [*fl.* 1361] [**An Cúl** = Coole Park, Gort, Co. Galway?]

s.o. **Annadh Bacach**

s.o. **Donnchadh** [1313]

s.o. **Conghalach**

s.o. **Amhlaoibh**

s.o. **Maol Eachlainn** (slain in Annaghdown, i.e. the king of the two Corca Mruadhs and Corca Bhaiscinn, drowned in the [river] Gaillimh)

s.o. **Lochlainn** [d. 1132 (in Annaghdown/Gaillimh – he or his son, Maol Eachlainn?)]

s.o. **Amhlaoibh** [**Note: problem here – too few generations to cover AD 954 to 1132!**]

s.o. **Maol Eachlainn**

s.o. **Lochlainn** (> Uí Lochlainn – lived in time of Ceallachán s.o. Buadhachán, king of Cashel [+954])

s.o. **Maol Eachlainn**

s.o. **Arcaí/Argdha**, from whom Gleann Arcaí is named,

s.o. **Samhradhán**

s.o. **Flaithbheartach**

Abbreviations:

AConn: Annals of Connacht.

ATig: Annals of Tigernach.

BB: Book of Ballymote.

DF: Dubhaltach Mac Fhir Bhisigh.

AFM: Annals of Four Masters.

Lec: Book of Lecan.

LGen: Genealach Ui Lochlainn Boirne (preserved in the Book of Genealogies by DF).

LM: Leabhar Muimhneach (Book of Munster).

MIA: Miscellaneous Irish Annals (1947), by S O hInnse.

Copyright: Nollaig O Muraile

Mac Bruaidealha, 1584

We were quite unsure of the meanings and implications of some of the Gaelic terminology used by Mac Bruaidealha in his genealogy, written in 1594 and collected in Conntae an Clair at p 135. When in doubt, ask a renowned expert like Nollaig O Muraile! We're delighted that he responded, authoritatively.

The genealogy commences with the tree commissioned by Owney died 1617. It shows him (called by his Irish name, Uaithne); then his father Melaghlin died 1562; then his grandfather Uaithne died 1590; then further back to Melaghlin fl 1540; then Rory; then Annadh.

And then it gets very interesting. The genealogy names not only ancestors but also various of their brothers, and a grandson. And it speaks about locations, though rather opaquely.

Here's Nollaig O Muraile's translation, which we have found a great help towards understanding the ramifications of the O'Loghlens living during the late 1300s and early 1400s.

Uaithne

son of Maol Seachlainn

s. Uaithne

s. Maol Seachlainn

s. Rudhraighe

s. Annadh

s. Donnchadh [whose brothers were] Brian, from whom are Sliocht Briain; Maol Seachlainn, from whom are Sliocht Maoil Sheachlainn; [and] Ithrial – his progeny is not mentioned; from Donnchadh is the eastern side

s. Annadh Bacach [whose brothers were] Mathghamhain [and] Conchabhar of Meadhraighe, namely, companions on the eastern side of Boirinn

s. Donnchadh

s. Conghalach – from this Conghalach is the son's son [=grandson] of Muircheartach, namely, a companion from the western side of Boirinn

s. Amhalghaidh

Section 23: O'Loghlens before 1447

When pondering the O'Loghlens before 1389 (the year when Melaghlin cam was murdered), the information available to us is fragmentary. It starts with the Annals of The Four Masters, and the Annals of Inisfallen, Loch Ce, and other Annals. It includes the other information disclosed in the Timeline. And we have the genealogies found in The Book of Ballymote circa 1391, (and mirrored some twenty or thirty years later though, of course, updated a little, in the Book of Lecan circa 1397-1418) together with the four compilations formulated much later by Mac Bruaideadha in 1594; O'Clery and McFirbis during the 1600s, and Andrew MacCurtin in 1727.

We consider that the tree can be stated with reasonable confidence going backwards in time from Terence (living 1727) through many generations until Andadh (or Ana Bacagh) fl 1390, his father Donogh who was living in 1323 and died in 1361, and Donogh's father Congalach mentioned in 1284. Before that time, however, the situation seems very unclear.

Lochlainn, died 983. He seems unanimously regarded as the patriarch of the O'Loghlens. The genealogy written circa 1391 in the Book of Ballymote commences under the heading, "gl. (ginealach) lochlainn corcumruadh". This heading refers to a separate and distinct clan that stemmed from this Lochlainn in the then district of Corcomroe, which includes the modern Burren. Incidentally, though afterwards many Irishmen were named Lochlainn, he seems among the very first native Irishmen recorded with that forename. Before the tenth century, the word Lochlainn was used in Ireland not as a forename but to describe land or districts foreign to Ireland, perhaps in the fjords of Norway, perhaps not. The Irish word Lochlainn was given to the original homelands of significant and sometimes successful foreign invaders during the preceding centuries. It's not known, however, whether our Lochlainn might have had one of these invaders somewhere in his ancestral background. The fact that our Lochlainn's ascendants included men bearing foreign sounding names (e.g. Oscar), as did his descendants (e.g. Amlave), might tend to suggest a Scandinavian influence, cf Katharine Lochnan, Corcomroe Abbey Ship Graffito.

According to the Genealogy Corcomruadh in the Book of Leinster, Lochlainn's father (Mael Sechnaill) was the son of Argdai. This tree continues back many more generations in the Book of Leinster. The Clare library has a slightly different account of the earlier generations but also shows Lochlainn's grandfather as Argai, from whom Gleann Argdha (and Moynterargagh in the 1585 Composition) are named.

In 1905, Alexander Bugge, a Danish scholar investigating Viking activities translated the series of poems known as Caithréim Cellacháin Caisil. Bugge accepted that the exploits described in the poems were exaggerated but (disagreeing with views espoused by earlier Irish scholars O'Curry and O'Donovan) Bugge concluded that the foundation was historical. To him, an important feature was the saga's inclusion of "real Norse names which are nowhere else found in Irish MSS". The saga shows that Lochlainn, the O'Lochlainn patriarch lived during the time of Cellacháin, then king of Cashel who reigned 934-954 AD. The king requested ten ships from Lochlainn and his brother, Conor (Conchúir) of Corcomroe who were among his subject chieftains within the province of Munster.

In 1974, Donncha O'Corráin acknowledged Bugge's pioneering work. According to O'Corráin, the genealogists¹ explicitly state that Lochlainn was a contemporary of the king, Cellacháin and that, from the historical record, this was "not impossible".

¹ See the excerpt from the Book of Ballymote.

The Annals chronicling the 900s don't identify any chiefs of Corcomroe during the period from 937 until 983 when, according to both the Four Masters and the Annals of Inisfallen, Lochlainn died. During at least part of the intervening period, Lochlainn and his brother Conchobar ruled Corcomroe. It's quite possible that their rule included some of the years before 954, when Cellachain was king of Cashel.

But O'Corráin rejected Bugge's main conclusion, though in doing so O'Corrain doesn't seem to deal with Bugge's important point, that the saga includes real Norse names nowhere else found in Irish manuscripts.

Instead, O'Corráin considered that the background to the saga is to be found in the campaigns of Cormac Mac Carthaig, around 1132 (see the Timeline).

Caher Lochlainn was the site of a very ancient ring fort and likely one of the places in Burren occupied by the descendants of Lochlainn died 983. It's located adjacent to, and long predates, Muckinish castle in the townland of Muckinish West. It was O'Lochlainn owned until 8 June 1621 when James I granted¹ the castle and manor of Muckinish along with its adjacent lands to Sir Valentine Blake. Blake mentions Caher Lochlainn (corruptly spelt "Carnloghane" and "Carnlaghane") as one of those adjacent lands. Later, Caher Loughlin is mentioned in 1839² and again in 1900.³

Years 983-1149

During this period, the Book of Ballymote is obviously incomplete but it shows an early sequence of "Lochlainn/ Amlaib/ Loclaind". The same sequence can be seen in the Annals, as follows-

983. Lochlaind, Lord of Corcomroe, died.
[Source: Four Masters, and Inisfallen.]

1003. The slaying of Amlaib, son of Lochlainn, in the west of Connachta.
[Source: Inisfallen.]

1015. Lochlainn slain.
[Source: Inisfallen.]

The Book of Ballymote stops there. We also have the other four genealogies, none of which agree among themselves. From them all, the various names can be amalgamated, thus- Lochlainn, died 983.

Amlaib, died 1003. He is included only by Mac Bruaideadha and O'Cleary.⁴

Lochlainn, died 1015. He is shown in Ballymote and Lecan, and by Mac Bruaideadha and O'Clery.⁵

¹ See Martin J Blake, *Blake Family Records 1600-1700* (1905), and *Irish Patent Rolls, 1622* (1964). The grant also included other O'Lochlainn lands, namely, the castle and lands of Glancolumbkille, and the castle and lands of Fahybeg and Fahymore. Very likely, Melaghlin O'Loghlen conveyed these lands and also Muckinish to Sir Valentine Blake in 1621, cf the Inquisition into Melaghlin's lands and its reference to a 1621 deed, recorded by Frost p 308.

² John O'Donovan and Eugene Curry, *Ordnance Survey Letters*.

³ *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries* (1900); Burren excursion, p 299

⁴ Cf *Annals of Inisfallen and Ulster*, 1003.

⁵ *Annals of Inisfallen*.

Maolseachlainn, undated. He seems included in the genealogies but we've found no direct reference to him in the various Annals or in the Book of Ballymote. Perhaps he might be the unnamed O'Loghlen chief killed in 1016, recorded in the Annals of Inisfallen.

Amlaib, 1132 cf AFM. He seems included by all four of the genealogies.

Maolseachlainn, died 1149 (he is included in all four genealogies) cf AFM.

During the early part of the period commencing 983, the sequence in the Book of Ballymote seems reliable. But the situation then becomes so unclear that, we think, none of the four genealogies should be regarded as reliable.

Though in the year 1045 Congalach O'L is recorded in the Annals of the AFM; Inisfallen, and Ulster as a lord of Corcomroe, none of the genealogies refer to him.

The annalists record no individually named O'Loghlen during the period from 1060- 1132. But the Annals during about the same period have several O'Connors of Corcomroe recorded (in 1094; 1104; 1113; 1135). At that time, perhaps, the O'Connors and the O'Loghlen's shared the chieftainship of Corcomroe in an amicable way.

Years 1149-1284

Immediately before the year 1284, The Book of Ballymote, the slightly later Book of Lecan, and all of the four later genealogies agree in saying that Congalach was the son of Amhalghaidh (however spelt), who was the son of Maolseachlainn. This Maolseachlainn died in 1149 and therein lurks a major difficulty. For the interval of some 135 years almost compels the conclusion that other undisclosed ancestors must have also been involved. In those circumstances, we cannot accept that Congalach's father and grandfather were Amhalghaidh and Maolseachlainn as the genealogies suggest.

The Book of Ballymote shows that Ana Bacagh (called Andadh) was the son of Donogh died 1361. In turn, Donogh was the son of Congalach fl 1284.

In 1594, Maoilin Og Mac Bruaidealha in his poem O Cheathrar Gluaisid Gaoidhil, verse 18, and in his 1594 pedigree (see Conntae an Chlair, edited by Sean O hOgain) speaks of a relationship between Congalach fl 1284 and a Murchadh (or Muircertagh)-

m. Donncaoda
m. Congalaidh, on eCongalaidh
po atá mac mic Muircertagh
taigh .i. cumheannaé on
taoib tair do Buirinn.
m. Amalghaidh
m. Maol seachlainn

According to our understanding of this, Murchadh was the grandson of Congalach. We infer that Murchadh held a position of some importance, but otherwise we're a little mystified by Mac Bruaidealha's inclusion of Murchadh. Possibly, this Murchadh might correspond to Murtoigh O'Loughlinn, said in Triumphs of Turlough to have led his people in 1313.

If it's not the ultimate source for all the genealogies that deal with the clan OLochlainn during the period from 1149 to 1284, the Book of Ballymote seems at least the most important single source and highly influential.

During the period 1149- 1284, the Annals do not name a single O'Loghlen as a chief of the district. The question, who became the next chief following the death of Maolseachlainn in 1149, remains a mystery, as do the identities of the others that followed. Similarly, during the period 1149- 1284, little is known of the O'Connor chiefs of Corcomroe (aside from 1168, when an O'Connor chief is mentioned in the AFM and Inisfallen). This period seems to have been largely a peaceful and uneventful time in Burren, compared to other districts. Generally speaking, genealogical material was not scribally recorded during the period between 1130 and 1300. Accordingly, the missing generations had to be recreated from fallible oral tradition (K W Nicholls, writing in *The Heritage of Ireland* at pages 156-161). Given this fallibility factor, and though differences between the various genealogies do exist, we consider that (at least back to the time of Lochlainn died 983 AD) no genealogy should be regarded as "fabricated". To that extent, we regard the criticism levelled by Bernadette Cunningham (see para 28 of our previous paper) as overstated. It may be, however, that her criticism refers to earlier times.

During this period, notably, the Timeline includes Conor Carrach O'Loghlen. The context suggests that he was a military leader, possibly the son of the chief - Congalach.

In passing, examples in the Timeline show that the activities of these ancient O'Loghlen were by no means confined to Burren, cf 1016 (Tipperary); 1132 (Galway); 1135 (Tipperary); 1149 (Galway); 1313 (Tipperary); 1395 (Quin, near Ennis); 1503 (West Connaught); 1562 (Limerick); 1598 (Galway).

During the mid 1200s, Conor O'Kelly of Hy-Many (which included parts of Galway and Roscommon) married his second wife Derbhail, daughter of O'Loughlin of Burren, according to John O'Donovan, *The Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many* (1843), at p 103. Their son Donnchadh was fostered probably by his maternal grandfather O'Loughlin in Burren and, because he was raised there, was known as Donnchadh Muimhneach (Donogh of Munster) O'Kelly. He died in 1307 (*Annals of Clonmacnoise*). Fosterage was a common occurrence. For another example, see Teige "Boirneach" (of Burren) recorded in the *Annals of the Four Masters* 1503.21. He was an O'Brien, but was fostered in Burren, perhaps through an O'Loghlen relationship. Likewise, Mac Girr-an-adhastair, the slayer of Irial O'Loghlen was fostered by the O'Loghlen, cf AFM 1396.

Years 1284-1448

Speaking in 1562, *The Four Masters* assert that Melaghlin (died 1562) was the son of Owney (died 1590), son of Melaghlin (fl 1540), son of Rury, son of Ana, who was the son of Donough-an- Chuil, son of Ana Bacagh. Nothing we've seen has caused us to doubt that succession, and we adopt it.

The *Book of Ballymote* written circa 1390/91 shows a recent Andadh, who was probably the chief of his time. Melaghlin cam was murdered in 1389. We suppose that Andadh had died before 1389, whereupon Melaghlin cam succeeded Andadh as chief.

The information in the Timeline, taken in association with the *Book of Ballymote*; the *Book of Lecan*; the *Annals of the AFM*, and *Connacht*; and *Ulster*, and *Loch Ce*; and *Tigernach*; the annalistic work known as *Mac Carthaigh's Book*; Nollaig O Muraile's explanation of Duaid MacFirbis' work; and in association also with the 1594 poem and pedigree written by Maoilin Og Mac Bruaideadha, satisfies us that Andadh (or Ana Bacagh) had three sons who successively became the chiefs of the clan. They were all murdered: Melaghlin Cam in 1389; Irial in 1396, and Donogh in 1405. Melaghlin Cam's murder in 1389 was an extraordinary event which gave rise to continuing turmoil within the clan.

In 1396, Rory was important and although we suspect he too was a son of Andadh (or Ana Bacagh), we cannot be confident.

In 1406, following Donogh's murder in 1405, Murchadh son of Brian became the next chief. This family doesn't seem to have retained the chieftainship, which reverted instead to the successors of Donogh died 1405. Donogh seems regarded as the man from whom the "main" branch of the O'Loghlen clan descended. His son Adhnaigh was the father of Ruairi, who was the father of Melaghlin fl 1544, and so on through the centuries.

We cannot be sure whether Brian, the father of Murchadh fl 1406, was or wasn't another son of Andadh (or Ana Bacagh). The information tends in either direction.

Andadh (or Ana Bacagh) fl 1380 had two brothers, Mathghamhain and Conchubhar, according to the 1594 poem. Both those names are derived from earlier O'Loghlen recorded in the Timeline. The next generation of O'Loghlen men seems to have left sons. The sons of Melaghlin Cam murdered Donogh Cam in 1405, cf Connacht and Loch Ce.

Mac Bruaideadha hints that Irial left sons (Irial "whose descendants are not talked about". Irial's family may have been ostracised for Irial's part in the murder of Melaghlin Cam in 1389). But a sliocht Irial survived.

Donogh murdered in 1405 left Andadh (or Ana) who we presume to have been very young when his father died.

Murchadh son of Brian left a son, Brian, according to MacFirbis. A sliocht Brian survived, according to the 1584 poem.

Presumably, some at least of these sons founded branch families which survived into the 1500s and beyond. This factor explains the near impossibility of sorting out any save a few of the different branches of the clan who are quite evident during the second half of the 1500s and beyond.

Donogh

In 1594, Owey O'Loghlen (died 1617) commissioned Maolin Og Mac Bruaideadha to trace his ancestry and to compose a poem concerning his forebears. Or so we reconstruct the background to Mac Bruaideadha's genealogy and to his poem, headed O cheathrar gluaisid Gaoidhil. The Royal Irish Academy holds each among Ms 23/F/14, at pp 279-298.

Possibly, though this remains unclear, Owey may have become the chief of the O'Loghlen clan by 1594, and this event may have prompted him to commission Mac Bruaideadha to write these pieces.

Luke McNerney has described Mac Bruaideadha as "the official ollamh seanchais of Thomond", adding "that the principal lineage of the family was recorded in the classical Gaelic tradition by a leading chronicler-poet of Thomond".¹

There is no evidence that Mac Bruaideadha's forefathers had any previous association with the O'Loghlen. Nevertheless, Mac Bruaideadha was expected either to be familiar with Owey's ancestry or, if not, to deduce the details of his ancestry. Why Mac Bruaideadha should be expected to know Owey's ancestry going back centuries, given the O'Loghlen clan's circumstances, we don't know. Perhaps Mac Bruaideadha's task was to do the job as best he could guess from such information as survived. The O'Loghlen do not seem to have assembled written records. The information was necessarily oral and historical in nature, which must have presented Mac Bruaideadha with difficulties and uncertainties.

During about the same year, 1594, Mac Bruaideadha wrote another genealogy for a different family, the O'Gormans. See Ms 23/C/2 also residing in the RIA. Mac Bruaideadha seems to have been a man

¹ See (2017) volume 41, *The Other Clare*, at p 16.

who held himself out as suitable to take on the sort of work that Owney wanted done. Nevertheless, the chronicler-poet himself probably saw his ultimate function as the conveyor of information that was both plausible and pleasing to his client.

Speaking in 1594 to his patron Owney O'Loghlen (died 1617), the poet used his poem to proclaim to Owney- "from this Donogh your branch (of the O'Loghlen clan) comes" (cf the poem's words, is ó Dhonchadh an taobh thoir sortha(i)n na ccaobh is cumhain). We emphasise that the 1594 poem has not been translated and its implications are not understood. But the poem refers to several O'Loghlen's who lived during the period from the mid to late 1300s and the early 1400s. In that broad context, which the poet doesn't reduce to precision, the poet spoke of a Donogh O'Loghlen who lived about 200 years earlier than 1594, and maybe some 250 years earlier. Though the poem isn't fully understood, the context suggests that Mac Bruaideadha regarded such a man as Owney's direct ancestor.

During that period, the annals record three men, any of whom the poet may have had in mind. There was Donogh O'Loghlen (died 1361) recorded in the annals as the Lord of Corcomroe. Then came another Donogh (murdered 1405) and also recorded in the annals. Thirdly, there's Donogh an Chuil recorded in the lengthy ancestry listed in the Four Masters of 1562.

The 1594 poem was written some 200 years or more after the event and at a time when Mac Bruaideadha, if he was aware of all three different men, probably could not distinguish between them.

Somehow, during the 1800s, the historian John O'Hart also concluded that the main branch of O'Loghlen's descended from a Donogh of around this time. But O'Hart did not explain his reasoning.

We think we should accept that Owney O'Loghlen (died 1617) descended from a Donogh O'Loghlen, and from one of the three known candidates. In the end, we've concluded that in fact there weren't three relevant men named Donogh, but only two. They were Donogh died 1361, and Donogh died 1405. Probably, we think, Owney O'Loghlen died 1617 descended from each of them.

In the absence of further evidence, we think we should accept the lineage described in the Four Masters, showing Melaghlin (flourished circa 1540), son of Rury, son of Ana, who was the son of Donogh-an-Chuil, son of Ana Bacagh. The lineage in the Four Masters of 1562 speaks some thirty years before Mac Bruaideadha wrote his poem. Possibly, but only as a matter of sheer speculation, that lineage may have influenced Mac Bruaideadha. And, as we've earlier mentioned, we also accept that Andadh (or Ana Bacagh) was the son of Donogh and grandson of Congalach, as noticed in both the Book of Ballymote and the Book of Lecan.

Accordingly, on the information presently available, we think that Owney (died 1617) descended from Donogh an Chuil. In Connacht; and in Loch Ce, he's called Donogh "Cam" (crooked). He isn't called Donogh "an Chuil" until 1562 in the AFM, but continues to be called Donogh "an Chuil" in 1594 by Mac Bruaideadha, and in the 1600s by O'Clery. He's simply called Donogh in Mac Carthy, and by Andrew MacCurtin in 1727.

This Donogh has at least two brothers, namely, Melaghlin Cam murdered 1389; and Irial murdered 1396. Other possible brothers (or very close relations) are Rory fl 1395; and Brian whose son Murtagh (according to the annalistic work known as Mac Carthy's Book) became chief in 1406, following Donogh's murder. Probably, this Donogh is the man through whom the "main" branch descended during the next centuries.

Such information as we have suggests descent along these lines-

Uaithne d 1590;
Melaghlin fl 1544;
Ruairi fl 1503¹;
Ana ²
Donogh d 1405³;
Ana Bacagh (Andadh)⁴;
Donogh d 1361⁵;
Congalach. Fl 1284

Slughtfelim and Sliocht Felim

The land known as Slughtfelim suggests that Feilim O'Loghlen, bishop of Kilfenora 1421- 1434, left progeny but their identities are unknown to us. Likewise, sliocht Irial O'Loghlen circa 1396. We've seen no record of a sliocht Melaghlin but the unnamed sons of Melaghlin (died 1389) are mentioned in each of the Annals of Loch Ce and Connacht in 1405.

Sliocht Donogh O'L circa 1340- 1405 seems the main branch and identified to some extent. The particular Donogh might be any of two or three similarly named men from those times.

Maoilin Og Mac Bruaideadha's poem, written in 1594 for Owney O'Loghlen died 1617, remains untranslated and its implications are not understood. In verse 14, the poem refers to a sliocht Brian O'Loghlen- On mBrian-so sliocht bhoigreidh Bhriain (From this Brian comes Brian's distinguished sliocht).

We suppose that sliocht Brian refers to the short sequence of O'Loghlens commencing with Brian, and continuing with his successors during the 1400s, Murchadh and Brian, as disclosed in the genealogy produced by Duaid McFirbis. That genealogy ceases abruptly, then and there. Presumably, McFirbis lost track of this branch of the O'Loghlens. But this branch may well have persisted into the 1500s and the several O'Loghlens named Brian, recorded during the second half of the 1500s, might suggest descendants from this branch.

Bishop Felim was not the son of any of those but of a Mathgamain (pronounced Mahoun) O'Loghlen, perhaps a brother of Ana Bacagh.

We think that the leadership of the O'Loghlen clan split into subgroups around about the very late 1300s and early 1400s, following ructions, including a series of three internecine murders described in the Annals. These various "sliochts" seem to arise then, including sliocht Feilim. Descendants of all of these subgroups likely form part of the many O'Loghlens identified during the 1500s.

Slughtfelim is grouped among lands "acquired and purchased" by Uaithne O'Loghlen died 1590, cf section 14 of our previous paper. This wording indicates that Slughtfelim didn't descend to Uaithne from his father, as other lands had done. Slughtfelim otherwise has us stumped! Its location is

¹ Ruairi has at least one brother Rossa. Ruairi has at least three sons: Melaghlin fl 1544; Conor fl 1503; and Rosse.

² Either Ana, or Murtagh son of Brian, might be the lord of Burren who died in 1448 (FM).

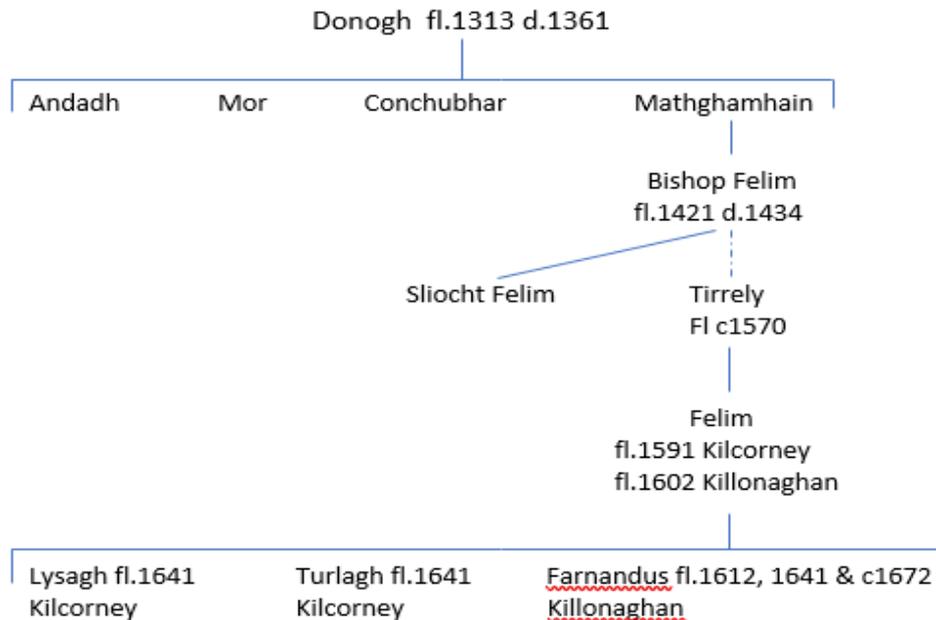
³ Donogh murdered 1405.

⁴ Ana Bacagh isn't given the epithet "Bacagh" in Ballymote or in Lecan, but otherwise seems the same person as Andadh. Ana Bacagh isn't called Ana "Bacagh" until 1562 in the FM, repeated in 1594 by Mac Brody, and in the 1600s by O'Clery. Ana Bacagh (or Andadh) has two brothers, namely, Mathghamhain and Conchobar, according to Mac Brody's 1594 poem (reflected in Mac Brody's 1594 genealogy). In turn, Mathghamhain has a son, Bishop Felim died 1434.

⁵ N O Muraile queries whether this Donogh might be Donogh an Chuil, see his Suggested Consolidated Pedigree in section 22.

unknown. The combination of Fiant 5686 of 1591, and the later small group of O'Loghlen (perhaps all descended from Felim) in Kilcorney as at 1641, may suggest Kilcorney.¹ Collectively, they may regard their patch as Slughtfelim. So, that's our guess! We invite anyone with a better suggestion to let us know.

By 1589, Uaithne O'Loghlen had "acquired or purchased" not only Slughtfelim but other lands including Eanaghe. Possibly, but only possibly, Uaithne may have obtained both of those lands from a possible descendant of bishop Feilim, Phelim lieh O'Loghlen, of Enagh, pardoned in Fiants Elizabeth I, no 5686 of 1590. Eanaghe, we think, is in Kilcorney. We're unaware of the location of Slughtfelim, but Kilcorney is a possibility. In 1641, the Forfeitures list two sons of Phelim in Kilcorney.



Another possibility: Perhaps a branch of the family known as sliocht Felim found its way to Killonaghan. In Kilcorney in 1641, we find Turlagh son of Phelim. In Killonaghan in 1602/03, we find Phelim son of Tirrely in Fiant 6765, and this Phelim perhaps has a son Farnandus living in Killonaghan in 1612, 1641 and circa 1672. Those people in both Kilcorney and Killonaghan may be related. They don't seem to descend from any of the mainstream families known to us, and it's plausible enough that both descend from Bishop Felim. It's equally plausible that the Kilcorney people and the Killonaghan people form part of exactly the same family. On this view, the land in Killonaghan simply represents additional pasture or grazing land, owned by the Kilcorney people. But, as is suggested in the next piece headed Faunarooska, another view is available.

¹ As to archaeological evidence from Caherconnell in Kilcorney, see Michelle Comber and Graham Hull, Excavation at Caherconnell Cashel, the Burren, Co Clare (2010, Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy).

Faunarooska



Faunarooska Castle circa 1900

There was a “castle” at Faunarooska, in Killonaghan, one of the few round towers in Burren.¹ Writing in 1893, Frost mentions its remains (p 30). Faunarooska is not to be confused with the similarly named (but slightly differently spelt) Faunrooska in Rathborney (Frost p 33). When we refer to Faunarooska, we’re confident that we refer to Faunarooska in Killonaghan.

The castle is shown in a photo taken in about 1900, before the structure fell into ruins. Its location is superb. The round castle is perched upon elevated land overlooking in the distance the village of Fanore, and extensive rocky pasture lands that fall towards the ocean. It overlooks the waters of the Atlantic Ocean, and the Aran islands. It’s quite secluded and must have been

wonderful during the Summer months. The Winter months, however, would expose it to winds sweeping in from the Atlantic.

Its history is unknown, which allows ample room for speculation.

We wonder whether the round castle at Faunarooska might have belonged to Bishop Felim O’Loghlen fl 1421, died 1434. His father Mathghamhain was of sufficient significance to receive specific mention in the 1594 poem. This is the sort of family that might well be expected to erect a round castle. Faunarooska was so isolated and the district was so sparsely populated that little is now known of the locals living there during times preceding the year 1600. The immediate vicinity is dotted with evidence of ancient cahers (stone ringforts); these cahers date from times more ancient than the Faunarooska castle. Even the name Faunarooska is difficult to understand, though “fauna” refers to the slope on which the round castle stands.

We’ve not seen Faunarooska mentioned by name in any record before 1612. But we see this as no more than a comment upon the paucity of previous historical evidence touching its district.

As mentioned, next to nothing is now known of the castle’s early history. Likely, the round castle was built well before 1600. In 1612, we find Farnandus M’Phelim of Fanariske (Faunarooska) as a witness to an Inquisition recorded in Latin as part of the historical evidence given in the Case of Lucius, Lord Inchiquin (House of Lords, July 1861, at p 85). The inquisition concerns a Connor O’Brien and land described as “Polliqueen” in county Clare. Polliqueen, we think, is Poulkilleen in Kilcorney where in 1641 Donogh O’Brien held an interest in land (Frost p 442).

In 1641, Farnandus’ brothers were among the various O’Loghlen’s who collectively owned lands in Kilcorney, see Frost pp 441-442, and Luke McInerney, Note on the petition of Turlogh O’Loghlen in (2017) volume 41, The Other Clare at p 24 footnotes 91- 97. So, though Farnandus was of Killonaghan, he was an apt choice as a juror deliberating in 1612 upon an aspect of Poulkilleen in Kilcorney.

The same Farnandus is recorded as the proprietor of Faunarooska and other Killonaghan townlands, Craggagh and Coolmeen, in 1641 (Frost p 441); and as a tenant at Craggagh circa 1672 (O’Mahoney,

¹ Faunarooska tower house receives the attention of Rory Sherlock, Cross cultural occurrences of mutations in tower house architecture, *Journal of Irish Archaeology*, volume 15 (2006), pp 75, 85.

2003). Like so many others, his lands were confiscated, following the civil war of the early 1640s. He must have lived quite a long life.

The name Farnandus is, to state the obvious, unusual and we imagine that his name then had some significance now not apparent. Possibly, the name Farnandus is a corruption of the Irish Fearghaois (Fergus) which was an O'Connor name, perhaps suggesting an historical marriage to an O'Connor lady. Possibly, Farnandus might have been associated with the Church. Possibly, the lands in Killonaghan might also have links to the Church. Possibly, his family for generations might have supplied the Church with one of their sons, as a matter of tradition. Religious celibacy was unusual in Clare during those times, cf Luke McLnerney, *Clerical and learned lineages of medieval County Clare* (2014), at pp 60; 91; and 98-100.

The original Book of Forfeitures claims that he's an O'Loghlen, and the surviving surrounding circumstances support that claim. Accepting that, we group Farnandus, his brothers in Kilcorney, his father Phelim who is recorded in Fiants Elizabeth I for the years 1591 and 1602 in both Kilcorney (F 5686) and Killonaghan (F 6765). F 6765 names Phelim's father as Tirrely (living circa 1570). We speculate that all form part of sliocht Felim and descend from Bishop Felim O'Loghlen.

On that footing, Farnandus in Faunarooska seems likely to have occupied the round castle. But maybe he didn't build it. We'd guess that probably he didn't, despite some who've jumped to a contrary conclusion. But Faunarooska is not mentioned in Martin Breen's list of castles for 1570, and Frost found no reference to it in a 1580 list that he consulted.

We think that Newtown castle was built after the stolen cow disaster of circa 1540, and probably some time during the seventy years period, 1550 – 1620 and likely before 1604.¹ The Faunarooska round castle bears at least a superficial resemblance to the O'Briens' Newtown castle. But there are at least two important differences. Faunarooska lacked the more modern improvement of Newtown castle's square base. Such a square base might well have prevented Faunarooska's ultimate collapse. The stone work at Faunarooska was roughly cut compared to Newtown.

A few of these considerations lead some to suppose that the Faunarooska round castle was built after 1570. Possibly, that may be so. But those lists were always incomplete; for example, Muckinish isn't shown in some lists. Faunarooska was one of several omitted from the list tabulated by D Blair Gibson, *From Chieftain to State in Early Ireland*, at p 239. Faunarooska was an unfrequented, unheralded and remote place for a castle such that it may have gone unnoticed, and overlooked when the lists were compiled.

We wonder whether the round castle (or a predecessor to it, as was the case with Gragans) preceded Newtown castle, and stemmed from forebears including Bishop Felim O'Loghlen or perhaps Bishop Phelim's father Mathghamhain. Perhaps Farnandus inherited the castle, in that way. In those circumstances, the view that Faunarooska and the other Killonaghan townlands were merely used as Summer grazing pastures by a Kilcorney family of O'Loghlen's becomes somewhat doubtful. Perhaps more likely, Faunarooska held a much greater position in the esteem of both sliocht Felim and Farnandus O'Loghlen himself.

The two O'Loghlen's holding land in Killonaghan in 1641, Bryan at Fanore and Ross at Formoyle, may be closely linked to Farnandus and his family, though with what connection we now cannot say.

Fiants disclose O'Loghlen's named Thirrely on two other occasions (F 6562 of 1601; and F 6617 of 1602), and perhaps a connection exists somewhere there.

Fanore was situated very near Faunarooska, Craggagh and Coolmeen where Farnandus was located.

We wonder whether Donogh O'Loghlen, so much and so inconclusively discussed in section 10, might simply have come from this broad family. In Killonaghan, the family may well have been beyond the arena of the civil war of the 1640s and perhaps took no part in the upheavals. Donogh might have received his grant of seventy acres in Killonaghan for that reason, and as their

¹ Ainsworth no 959 of 1604.

representative. Later, in October 1713, Donogh was of Liscoonera in Killonaghan. Liscoonera, also, is nearby to Faunarooska, Craggagh, Coolmeen and Fanore.

Brian

An unpleasant and unsettling series of events happened during the period between 1389- 1405 and caused ongoing grief. That much seems clear enough.

After Donogh's murder in 1405, it seems that the chieftom passed to Murchadh son of Brian, see section 22. According to Duald MacFibis, this Murchadh had a son, Brian. Collectively, this family represents Brian's sliocht. But none of them were the ancestors of what was afterwards regarded as the "main" branch of O'Loghlen. The "main" branch descended from a Donogh.

Division of territory

At around about that stage, some division of territory may well have occurred between several different O'Loghlen families giving rise to sliocht Donogh, sliocht Irial, sliocht Brian, perhaps a sliocht Melaghlin and a little later sliocht Felim.

The division of territory may not have been merely a domestic division confined to Burren. The 1594 poem seems to refer to divisions of the whole of the larger area of west and east Corcomroe, involving both the O'Connors and the O'Loghlen. In and before 1405, the Four Masters routinely described the O'Connor and O'Loghlen chiefs as lords of Corcomroe. Afterwards, in 1448, the Four Masters altered the description, now calling the O'Loghlen chief the lord of Burren (eastern Corcomroe). The formal and final division of Corcomroe may not have occurred until centuries after the deaths of Lochlainn (O'Loghlen) in the year 983 and his brother Conchobhar (O'Connor) in 1003. When fully understood, that may represent another important aspect illuminated by the 1594 poem.

The battle of Dysert O'Dea happened in the year 1318. Feidhlim O'Connor and his forces took part but unless the O'Loghlen fought under him the O'Loghlen didn't. Feidhlim O'Connor died nearly 40 years later and the Annals of Loch Ce call him the king of Corcomroe when he died in 1365. Shortly beforehand, Donogh O'Loghlen called the lord of Corcomroe died in 1361. The sequence suggests that the annalists regarded the O'Connor chiefs and the O'Loghlen chiefs as separate during the mid 1300s.

24. John O'Brien; embracing two O'Loghlen families

John O'Brien of Cross is shown as a "supposed rebel leader" in the list of insurgents contained in an article titled, The United Irishmen of North West Clare 1798 (Clare library). Unlike the Earls of Inchiquin, this O'Brien family remained Catholic.

John O'Brien of Cross (died 1811) was one of four children and the only son of William O'Brien. We show details of John's three sisters (Mary, Joan and Margaret) in footnotes to the O'Briens of Toonagh tree.

William O'Brien who died 1794 was buried in Kilnaboy cemetery, grave number 164. According to the headstone: "This monument was erected by John O'Brien of Crofs in affectionate memory of his father William O'Brien Esq who departed this life the 26th June 1794 in the 84th year of his life".

According to Dr. George Unthank MacNamara (1913), William O'Brien "was of the Toonagh O'Briens and the son of Morough O'Brien and Catherine Eames of Kilrush". Earlier, in 1902, G U MacNamara sketched the family tree of the O'Briens of Toonagh. The tree embraces members of two separate

O'Loghlen families. George Unthank MacNamara MD, LLD, MRSAI (1849- 1919) was a medical doctor and an antiquarian of Clare.¹

According to Peter Beirne of the County Clare library, George Unthank Macnamara is in the Clare pantheon of notable antiquarians, one of a late nineteenth, early twentieth century triumvirate of Thomas Johnson Westropp and Robert William Twigg. We would add James Frost to this list. Though they don't fit Mr Beirne's criteria, we would applaud many others including Rev Philip Dwyer², Patrick White³, Fr Jerome Fahey⁴, and, a little later, John Ainsworth.⁵

John O'Brien's mother was Margaret O'Loghlen. She was the only known daughter of Malachy O'Loghlen (died 1735, grave 165 in Kilnaboy cemetery), her mother being Joan Daly of "Rafad" (Raford), Galway (died aged 73 years and buried with her husband).

Though later weathered and partly obscured, Malachy's headstone formerly read: "Here lies the body of Malachy O'Loghlen aged 65 who departed this life 15th March 1735. Also the body of Joan O'Daly his wife died October 13th (no year) aged 73 years. Wm. O'Brien". This Malachy was a great grandfather of the original Sir Michael O'Loghlen (1789- 1842). John O'Brien's mother, Margaret O'Brien (nee O'Loghlen) died in 1804, aged 102 years, and was buried in Corofin. The Clare Journal of 26 January 1804 has much more information.

John O'Brien's mother, Margaret, had brothers one of whom, Hugh O'Loghlen, married a Toonagh lady Margaret (or Mary) McDonough. They were grandparents of Sir Michael O'Loghlen. Hugh died in 1749 and was buried in the Ruan cemetery, grave number 22. According to the headstone, "Here lies the body of Hugh O'Loghlen who dep'd this life Dec _ 1749".

John O'Brien, later of Toonagh, married Eliza McMahan of Dromore, and had three daughters and four sons. They were Catherine; Ellen; Margaret; Terence; Morough; John, and William. John O'Brien's wife, Elizabeth, was still living in 1813 (Ainsworth).

According to Michael MacMahon, *The Parish of Corofin* (2013), at p 302, Cross was the former name of Elmvale near Corofin.⁶ John O'Brien of Cross also leased land known as Corofin House and renewed the lease in 1790 for the period of his own life and the lives of his two oldest sons, Terrence and Murrough. A younger son John (Sean Oge) O'Brien was of Corofin House when he married Ellen O'Dwyer (Clare Journal, 17 February 1820).

Kilnaboy cemetery is also the burial place of Maryanne O'Loghlen (nee O'Brien), died 4 January 1918 (Clare Journal, 12 January 1918), great granddaughter of the above William O'Brien and Margaret O'Loghlen. Maryanne O'Brien married Peter O'Loghlen, son of Charles, son of Michael O'Loughlin and Jane O'Loghlen.⁷

¹ cf M Breen and R Ua Croinin, *Ballymarkahan Castle*, in (2018) volume 42 *The Other Clare*, p 18.

² (1822-1905), especially for his work, *The Diocese of Killaloe*, published in 1878.

³ Of Tulla, Dean of the Catholic Diocese of Killaloe, former parish priest of Miltown Malbay and Kilrush (died 1896) especially for his work *History of Clare and the Dalcassian Clans*, published in 1893.

⁴ (1843-1919) especially for his work, *History of the Docese of Kilmacduagh*, published in 1893.

⁵ (1912-1981) especially for his edition of the *Inchiquin Manuscripts*, published in 1961.

⁶ See also footnote 63 of Blackall's *The Butlers of County Clare* (1955).

⁷ Sources: *The United Irishmen of North West Clare 1798* (Clare library). Letters written during 1913 to the second Sir Michael O'Loghlen (1866-1934, dsp) from A M (Anna) Stapleton of Clontarf (died unmarried 1919). Annie's mother was Margaret O'Loghlen, daughter of Malachy O'Loghlen died 7 October 1852 aged 84 years (his grandfather being the earlier Malachy O'Loghlen, died 1735). Letter dated 3 September 1913 to Sir Michael O'Loghlen by George Unthank MacNamara. Cemetery records, Kilnaboy church, supplemented with information noted by Sir Michael O'Loghlen. *Clare Journal*, January 1804; Ainsworth number 1475, of 1813. *Clare Journal*, 17 February 1820. *The Morning Chronicle* (London), 15 October 1852

G U MacNamara drew a tree in 1902 with the following notes– some in small writing and unreadable:

“O'Briens of Toonagh, parish of Dysert; half way between Corofin and Ennis. From bill filed 20th Dec. 1820 (... of C McDonough and Ellen McDonough -v- Morough O'Brien and others), from the statements of Mrs. Maryanne O'Loghlen, etc.

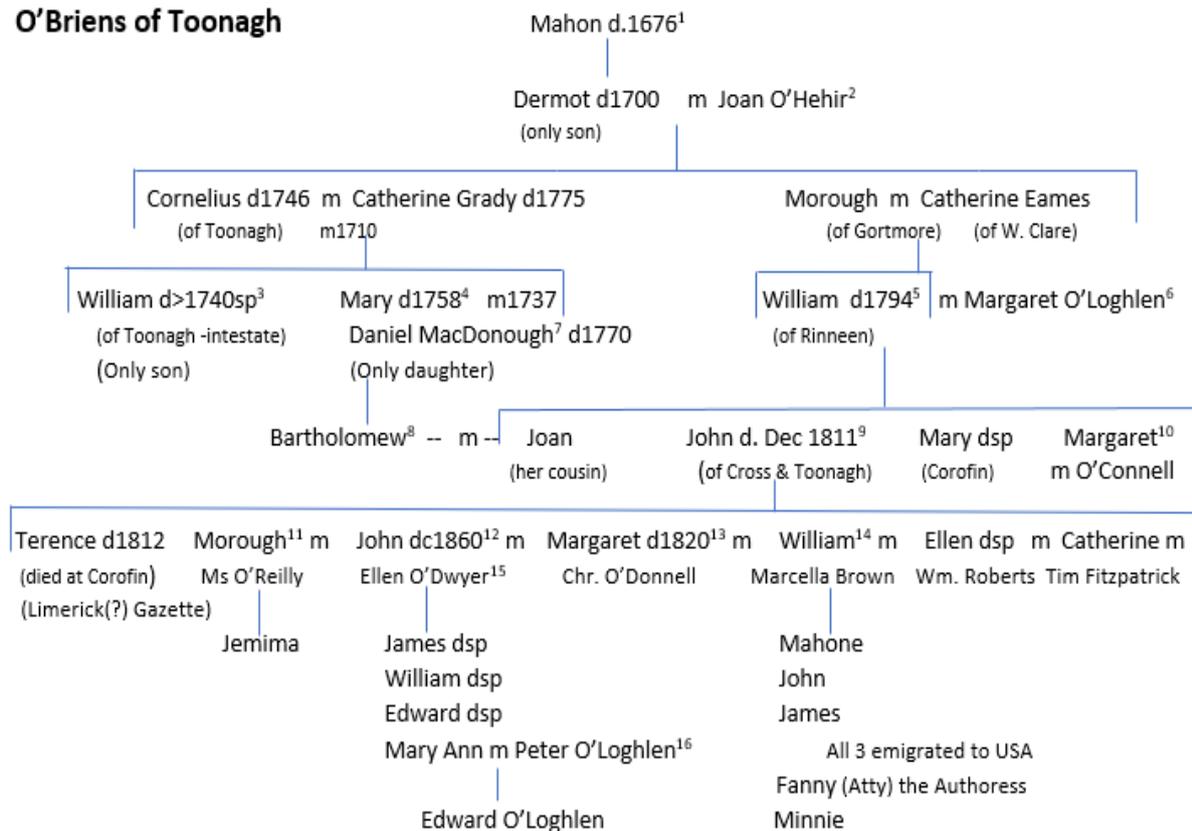
All from the above bill written in Black, the rest in red ink.

G. U. M. January 24th, '02.”

George’s sketched tree was later augmented by another hand, and we’ve found difficulty interpreting the handwriting.

“Mahone O'Brien of Toonagh. Got lease of Toonagh and Ballylea? from Morough, 1st Earl of Inchiquin dated 13.7.1666 and a deed of Trust acknowledging said lands were the estates of inheritance of said Mahon and that the Earl held same in trust for him and his heirs. Mahone must have been a 1st or more distant cousin of Morough, 1st Earl of Inchiquin, as he had no brother, Mahone.”

O'Briens of Toonagh



¹ Mahon O'Brien was of Toonagh in 1641, according to a note made more than a century later and recorded in Ainsworth number 1836. The note includes a genealogy which if read literally makes no sense.

² Daughter of Loughlin O'Hehir (will of Francis Fitzgerald of Roslevan 28 Feb 1705, R.O.D. (Registry of Deeds?))

³ cf Ainsworth no.1665, 28 February 1733, mentioning William and his father "Conner" of Toonagh in connection with a lease.

⁴ Marriage settlement 4 Jun 1737. "Daniel of Cork, merchant, son ofMacDonough and Ellinor Hehir, of Corofin. Daniel ... sold his interest in the lease of 1666 to Henry O'Brien of Birchfield (Liscannor) who resold it to W. Herne(?) of...who settled same on his son, beingof settlement of 1666".

⁵ William d1794 was called "Liam Cine Earla", i.e. [Kin? Reeve?] of the Earl of Inchiquin? Buried in Kilnaboy. On 1 June 1766, William O'Brien spoke of an old and partly blind Mr. O'Loughlen (Terence, father of Peter). (cf section 25 of our previous paper.) Afterwards he was Master (?) of Scariff Workhouse.

⁶ Margaret O'Loughlen's brother, Hugh (died circa 1750) married Margaret (perhaps Mary) McDonough of nearby Toonagh.

⁷ Marriage settlement 4 Jun 1737. "Daniel of Cork, merchant, son ofMacDonough and Ellinor Hehir, of Corofin. Daniel ... sold his interest in the lease of 1666 to Henry O'Brien of Birchfield (Liscannor) who resold it to W. Herne(?) of...who settled same on his son, beingof settlement of 1666".

⁸ Betham Genealogical Abstracts, number 40, page 18, referencing Dr Colman O'Loughlen (d1784). Bartholemew McDonough and his wife, Joan O'Brien, were cousins, according to Anna Stapleton (1913).

⁹ John of Cross (formerly Elmvalle) married Eliza (d 21 Mar.1815) daughter of Terry McMahan of Dromore, Ruan, and Betty Hogan(?). John had a sister Mary O'Brien, died unmarried. Following their mother's death in 1804, John then of Toonagh executed an indenture of rent charge dated 27 May 1804 in favour of his sister, Mary O'Brien of Corofin, spinster. Ainsworth in 1813 shows a Bill of Elizabeth O'Brien, widow of John O'Brien of Toonagh. The Bill concerns a lease of land at Cahirfadda made in 1783 by Sir Lucius O'Brien to William O'Brien, father of John. John had two other sisters. All three sisters are supported, contemporaneously, by their inclusion and bequests in the last Wills and Testaments of their uncle, Colman O'Loughlen, a priest in Galway- see the separate entry for him. According to A M Stapleton (1913), John had two other sisters, "Joan married her relation Mr. Donogh. The youngest daughter (I think her name was Margaret) married Mr. O'Connell. She was the Grandmother of Maurice O'Connell of Kilgory". Presumably, Joan was named after her grandmother, Joan Daly.

¹⁰ Margaret was grandmother to Maurice O'Connell of Kilgorey, said A M Stapleton in 1913. Maybe not coincidentally, the first wife of Colman O'Loughlen (1745-1810) was an unnamed daughter of Bartholemew O'Connell, sister of Daniel O'Connell of Kilgory. She died, without children, before 1783 (J Debrett, The baronetage of England, 1840). A tree headed O'Connell of Kilgory (shown on the My Heritage website) suggests a Bartholemew O'Connell (c1730-1807) married a Mary O'Loughlin who died on 28 January 1799, and this may be a related family. Possibly, Margaret O'Brien may have married Daniel O'Connell of Kilgorey (sic). He or his son was named as one of the executors of the will of Colman O'Loughlen dated 1810, and named also in the indenture dated 4 February 1815 of Colman's son, Hugh of Port, in his marriage settlement with his intended spouse Barbara Flanagan, eldest daughter of John Flanagan of Clogher, in County Roscommon.

¹¹ Morough - Officer in the British Army. Lost Toonagh to Corney O'Brien of Birchfield. Speculating, perhaps Corney was a local nickname for Cornelius O'Brien of Birchfield/ Liscannor, an MP who began tourism surrounding the Cliffs of Moher. Morough O'Brien married Miss O'Reilly of Dougall(?).

¹² John aka Sean Og, married Ellen O'Dwyer in 1820. She was the second daughter of the late William O'Dwyer of Donogan Castle, Clare, according to the Clare Journal, 17 Feb. 1820. (Her father had died in or before 1802). Her mother, (Anne) Mrs. O'Dwyer, died aged nearly 100 years in 1850, see the Clare Journal of 28 Nov. 1850. John was a parter(?) in the Corofin Workhouse. All three of his sons dsp before 1851. In 1851 and 1857 John was of Ballyvaughan according to Ainsworth no 1928 and Inchiquin Ms 45,457/7. These (and no.1836) disclose a glimpse of some of the machinations occurring behind the scenes in the years leading up to July 1861, when the House of Lords recognised Lucius O'Brien as the next Earl. A different and unrelated John O'Brien was a Justice of the Peace in 1835 (Frost p 619; cf Clare Journal 12 Jan. 1918 upon the death of Mrs. Maryanne O'Loughlen). Incidentally, this different and unrelated John O'Brien (1794-1855) was descended from Saibh O'Loughlen, see History of the Landed Gentry of Great Britain & Ireland: Burke: Vol II. 1871 p 1005, under the heading O'Briens of Ballynalacken.

¹³ Margaret O'Brien (d 28.1.1820) m Christopher O'Donnell (d.1894) of Cahirblonig, Clare (see Ennis Chronicle of 19 January 1814). The marriage of 21.1.1804 produced a daughter who "married Mr. Lopdell of Derryowen. Their only son is John Lopdell, the engineer who is now connected with the Land Commission", said A M Stapleton (1913).

¹⁴ William, of Peafield, married Marcella Brown of Newgrove, Ballyslattery, Parish of Tulla. A M Stapleton (1913) wrote-"William O'Brien, the youngest son of John O'Brien and Miss McMahan, married Miss Burke Browne. They had several children, who all emigrated to America, except one daughter who remained with her mother's family [the Burke Brownes] and died unmarried. Some years ago. She was a person of literary tastes, and wrote for 'The Irish Monthly'. She was known as Atty O'Brien." Maybe they got son wrong- should have said daughter with the Burke Brownes.

¹⁵ Ellen, second daughter of William O'Dwyer of Donogan Castle, [Ennis had been crossed out] Co. Clare. Married 13th Feb. 1820 (Limerick.....Gazette). See also Clare Journal, 17 February 1820.

¹⁶ Peter O'Loughlen of Newtown, parish of Drumcreehy "Prince of Burren". (This assertion seems incorrect.) Peter was the only son of Charles O'Loughlen (1775-1845), son of Michael O'Loughlen and his cousin Jane O'Loughlen. Charles styled himself "Prince of Burren", and the family later moved from Newtown to Lisnard, Drumcreehy c1850. "His son Edward the present "Prince" "(1902). See, generally sections 26 and 29 of our previous paper.

25. Charles O'Loughlin (c1775-1845)

Peter O'Loughlen, known locally as the Prince of Burren, died in 1823. We've described him in our previous paper. Peter left no children. But Peter's sisters survived him. One of them was Jane O'Loughlen. We've referred to her in our previous paper (sections 26 and 27).

Peter's sister, Jane O'Loughlen married Michael O'Loughlin, reputed to be her third cousin (cf section 17 of our previous paper). If so, both were descended from different sons of Owney Oge (b.1593), Torlogh and possibly Donogh. As to why they chose Charles as the name of their child born c1775; Bishop John MacCarthy (1858-1950) noted the elderly of Ballyvaughan believed a Fr. Charles (surname unknown) was buried 'above Newtown', during penal-times and he may have been named in his honour.

Perhaps the O'Loughlens sheltered him and he died in their care. 'Above Newtown' could also refer to Rathorney cemetery which was the adjacent cemetery. However, Charles was not the first O'Loughlen to hold this name. We know of other O'Loughlens named Charles who existed previously.¹

Charles O'Loughlin / O'Loughlen - Historical Notes; (1775 - 1845)

Charles experienced the gradual dilution of those dreaded Penal Laws and lived to witness the Act of 1829, which permitted further liberties to those of the Catholic tradition. Up to that time Catholics could not own property.

Charles did not own Newtown Castle, but was leasing the property and land from the Duke of Buckingham. The duke was his third cousin on his mother's side. His great grandmother was Joanne Nugent, sister of Michael Nugent whose granddaughter Lady Mary Elizabeth Nugent (d1812) married George Nugent Temple-Grenville, first Marquis of Buckingham. Their son Richard was a third cousin to Charles and may have supported his Irish relatives during difficult times.

Newtown Castle was then owned by the Duke of Buckingham. These relatives also helped Charles' father and mother when they married, giving them a house in Cloonmartin to live in rent-free. Cloonmartin is adjacent to the townland of Croagh. (Westropp, Archaeology of the Burren, p 77). As the Penal Laws were further diluted Buckingham built Glenaragha church for his Burren tenantry 1795.

Charles shows as a tithe payer in Newtown, Drumcreehy in 1827. He is also on a list in The Clare Journal of 18th May 1829 for an application to be registered as a Freeholder of lands at Cloonmartin, Burren. His residence is listed as Croaghbeg, which was also the residence of his grandfather, Torlogh (d.1766).

His grandfather was generally referred to as Torlogh of Croagh, eg within the Inchiquin land-records (Ainsworth).

¹ S C O'Mahony (2004); Timeline 1712.

When Samuel Lewis visited County Clare, he profiled the parish of Drumcreehy (Drumcreehy). He notes on page 572 that C. O'Loughlen, esq. resided at Newtown; which was described as a round castle with a square base (1837). John O'Donovan came to County Clare in 1839, he records within his Ordnance Survey Letters that Newtown castle was currently in good repair and occupied by Charles O'Loughlin, known locally as "King of Burren".

Prior to O'Donovan's visit, he had noted that Malachy O'Loughlin resided at Newtown. This may have been a reference to Malachy O'Loughlen who was a frequent visitor to Newtown, with his son, Dennis.

In 1846, James Hardiman when writing notes on Roderic O'Flaherty's book, on h-iar Connaught (p 246) mentions Charles:

"Charles O'Loughlin, Esq, of Newtown Castle, in the parish of Drumcreehy is now the chief of his name or, as he is commonly called in the district, 'King of Burren'".

Charles was deceased by the time of publication.

Through the decades of the 1830s and early 1840s, Charles is recorded as a cess payer in Newtown, Burren.

By the end of the 1800s, Newtown had fallen into substantial disrepair, cf section 26 of our previous paper. Restored in 1994 Newtown now forms part of the Burren College of Art campus.

Following the Education Act of 1831, an application for a primary school was submitted on behalf of the parishes of Drumcreehy and Rathborne in 1842. The application contained three signatures; Fr. Ryder, longtime parish priest of Ballyvaughan, Reverend John Westropp (Sans Souci) and Charles O'Loughlin, Newtown. The school application was sanctioned in 1850, following the Great Famine, while a further eight years elapsed before the new school located on the edge of Ballyvaughan village, opened to students.

The 1854 building functioned as a school until 1948, when it became a community hall; since a new school had been constructed within the grounds of the former workhouse, c 1950.

The uncle of Charles, Peter O'Loughlen resided at Clareville, Ballyvaughan until his death in September 1823. Clareville contained a number of buildings, including a school which was supported financially by Buckingham. Both Charles and his uncle, Peter displayed interest in supporting the development of local educational institutions during the first half of the 1800's. When Hely Dutton visited Burren in 1808, he noted that a member of the ancient O'Loughlins; 'stiled prince of Burren' was residing in Burren (page 317). Hely Dutton was referring to the uncle of Charles, Peter O'Loughlen who remained at Clareville till September 1823.

Mary Markham and Charles - brief profiles:

Apart from the events surrounding their eight children, there is limited information on this couple, due to a fire at Glenaragha presbytery c 1850.

Charles as a ten-year-old would have attended the opening of the new church at Glenaragha during 1795 in the company of his parents, Jane and Michael, then residing at nearby Cloonmartin.¹ Mary and Charles would have been married within that church and their children would have been baptized by Father Ryder, longtime parish priest through four decades in the first half of the nineteenth century. Cloonmartin, Glenaragha church and Newtown were all located within an eight hundred metre radius of each other.

Charles in his later years became active in acquiring a new school for his native parish, as his signature was included within a school application submitted in 1842. We know from Anna

¹ Jane and Michael resided at Cloonmartin courtesy of the Marquis of Buckingham, who was also one of those who established the new church at Glenaragha c1795.

Stapleton's letters (Appendix 3) that her grandfather, Malachy O'Loughlen and his son Dennis were regular family visitors to Newtown from their home outside Crusheen (Viewmount). Other visitors included, Thomas Lalor Cooke who compiled *The Autumnal Rambles* about New Quay, 1842/43. Cooke mentions the heraldic notepaper used by Charles, although his notes are slightly confusing. Cooke wished to insert a note of sympathy on the death of Sir Michael O'Loughlen who had died during 1842, while he tended to confuse the two personalities; Sir Michael and Charles.

John O'Donovan of Four Masters fame accomplished wonderful tasks, through his research and travels around Ireland. Before his arrival to Newtown, he mentioned Malachy O'Loughlen as the Newtown resident in 1839. It is possible that those frequent visits of Malachy from Crusheen, mentioned by his grand-daughter, Anna Stapleton, led to the 1839 note by O'Donovan, while he was updating his notes at Corofin, North Clare. Malachy O'Loughlen was born in 1768 and lived till 1852.

Charles died at Newtown during his 70th year in January 1845, and was buried in the nearby Rathborney Cemetery.

His death (together with financial strife encountered by the Duke of Buckingham about that time) would seem to have triggered various departures by his children to Gleninagh, Lisnarde, Galway city, possibly Limerick city, the USA, even Australia. We do not know if his wife, Mary Markham of Ballyhehan was still alive at the time of her husband's death.

Geraldine Boothroyd, Sydney, Australia, a descendant of David Gilligan who married Jane O'Loughlen mentioned she had noticed an interview with Charles of Newtown, within a newspaper cutting many decades ago. Her memory of that cutting mentioned Charles' affection for his native place, but the source of the newspaper cutting has proved more than elusive, to date.

Family Members - Mary and Charles:

Charles married Mary Markham c1820. Mary was the daughter of Garret Markham of Ballyhehan, parish of Abbey/Oughtmama, Burren.¹ Her mother is unknown, but she had at least two sisters: Dora, Kate and a brother John.²

Charles and Mary had the following eight children (not in order of birth):

Catherine: (1823-1877) married Murtagh O'Bryen (1792-1871) of Kells, Corofin, 13th April 1839 and had

Conor (1846-1936), Charles (1851-1914), Alicia (1848-1922) and Minnie (c1849-1935).

Jane: (1831-1902) married David Gilligan of Limerick City in 1851. They later resided in Waterford and had the following children:

Charles (1857-1907), Gerald (1863-1940), John (b1859), Joseph (1867-1929), Ellen (1865-1950), George (1871-1921), Mary Anne (1852-1923), Kate (1869-1963) and Jane (1861-1933).

Bedelia: (1835-1867) married Edward Maguire MD (1825-1907), Queens College, Galway, 4th May 1857 and had

Dr. Conor J O'Loughlin Maguire (1862-1944), Bedelia J (b1864) and Edward (b1866)

¹ Much of the information on Mary's family come from notes prepared by G U Macnamara c1902.

² Mary and Dora were reconnected over 100 years later. Mary's daughter Jane Gilligan (nee O'Loughlen) had a granddaughter Belinda O'Bryen who married Dora's grandson Thomas Cassidy in 1922. John Markham was of Glan and on his death his tenancy went to his wife who remarried a Terrance O'Bryen of Glan. Kate Markham married a Mr. Kearney (Source G U Macnamara).

Ellie: married John H Richardson, a Librarian at Queen's College Galway following the death of James Hardiman. They did not have children.

Eliza: who emigrated to USA and married a Mr. Fennessy or Feheney, an Inspector of Schools.

Maria: emigrated to USA and married a Mr. Brennan and had children:
Mary and William

Ann: married Joseph Kilkelly of Barna, Galway and had the following children:
Louisa (a nun) and Kate Josephine who married the above Edward Maguire MD in 1868 after the death of his wife - her aunt Bedelia. Kate's children were: Anne (1869); Joseph Patrick (1870); Charles Edward (1871); Catherine (1873); Alice Blanch (1874); Mary Belinda (1876) and John (1877).

Peter: married Mary Ann O'Brien (d1918) (see our section on John of Cross) of the Toonagh O'Briens, while Cecil Stacpoole Kenny provides her residence as Peafield, Corofin. Their only son was: Edward (c1858-1935). Edward married Bridget Daly who died in 1905. They had five known children: Bridget d1901, Mary d1904 and three boys: Martin, Michael and Peter who survived.

A family tree on the "Ancestry" site, titled 'Gilligan Family Limerick & Waterford', shows in detail the descendants of Peter O'Loghlen's sisters, Jane and Elizabeth.

Transition Notes - Following the Newtown Era:

The children of Mary and Charles were born from 1820 onwards and they resided at Newtown for the next twenty-five years.

The death of Charles in 1845 signalled the end of their Newtown era.

The transition period at Newtown was accelerated by the bankruptcy of the Duke of Buckingham, losing his various estates including his seven thousand acres throughout the barony of Burren. That estate was purchased by Samuel Guinness for some £30,000 on behalf of Colonel Henry White in 1848.

Colonel Henry White later became Baron Annally.

Colonel White or more likely, an agent probably took a dim view of the cozy relationship which had developed between Buckingham and local O'Loghlen's, following the marriage of Joan Nugent (Buckingham) and Captain Donogh O'Loghlen c 1680. Buckingham, then a Marquis and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1782/83, had built a church for his Burren tenantry in 1795. The generous assistance of the late 1700's seems to have declined, as the children of Mary Markham and Charles grew to adult years. An agent of Buckingham, with the name Fishbourne is mentioned within family-notes compiled at New York in 1896 by Charles O'Brien. O'Brien noted that Fishbourne made life difficult for family members residing at Newtown.

Some of Charles's family may have moved to a vacant O'Loghlen castle at Gleninagh on the coast overlooking Galway Bay, where the local landlord Bindon Blood may have been supportive, since Gleninagh was occupied during the 1840's; according to the Office of Public Works, Dublin. The Daly family at Lisnarde would have provided further support, as the only son of the late Charles, Peter is recorded within Griffith's Valuation as residing at Lisnarde, Ballyvaughan (1855).¹ Two years later, the fifth daughter of Mary and Charles, Bedelia married Edward Maguire at a Galway city church.

¹ The Clare Journal of 29 September 1845 lists Peter O'Loghlin of Newtown, Burren among the cess payers appointed by the Grand Jury at the Summer Assizes, 1845.

Galway City Links - New Chapters:

As the Freeman's Journal of 27th June 1848 noted the death of a Mrs. Welsh, wife of the Reverend Richard Welsh (Anglican) at Newtown (Newton), County Clare we can assume some family members were residing at Gleninagh from 1848 or possibly earlier than 1848. Two years following Peter's entry in Griffith's Valuation at Lisnard, Ballyvaughan, his sister Bedilia the fifth daughter of Mary and Charles, married Edward Maguire, and their wedding ceremony was celebrated in Galway city (The Freeman's Journal, 4th May 1857).

Possibly during the summer months of 1857 Bedilia's brother, Peter married Maryanne O'Brien of Toonagh, Dysart, County Clare. Maryanne's father, John was known within his family as Shawn Oge. Maryanne's grandfather was also, John O'Brien.

Galway city became a popular location for a number of family weddings as Bedilia's other sisters, Ellie who married John Howard Richardson and Jane who married Limerick native, David Gilligan also made the journey to Galway from North Clare, opening a new chapter to their lives within an urban rather than a rural setting. Both Edward Maguire and John Howard Richardson, husbands of Bedilia and Ellie were amongst the first stream of graduates at Queen's College, Galway which had recently opened to students in 1849.

Two other Queen's Colleges also opened in 1849; one at Belfast and the other at Cork city, following the Education Act of 1845. At the time of Bedilia's marriage to Edward Maguire various antiquarian Field Clubs were popular within urban centres. This led to a demand for improved travel services which included a new ferry service across Galway Bay from 1857, the year of Bedilia's marriage to Edward Maguire. The arrival of the Citie of The Tribes steam-boat led to a further improvement of those services across Galway Bay.

Two of the Newtown family members emigrated to the USA - Eliza, married a Mr. Fennessy / Feheny; while Maria married a Mr. Brennan.

The trauma associated with the 1840's Great Famine has been well documented within various publications, we can merely imagine how those raised at Newtown during the first decades of the 1800's managed to adapt during those years of transition between 1845 and 1855, following the death of Charles in January 1845.

Newtown Developments - Late 20th Century:

During the early 1990's Mary Hawkes Greene and her husband, Michael purchased Newtown castle. They developed the site into the present Burren College of Art, which has since become an associate campus of NUI Galway.

During 1994 Newtown castle was restored by the Greene family. It now acts as a centre for book launches and some wedding ceremonies. The adjacent two-story building from the 1820's functions as an administrative centre for the Burren College of Art. The castle, following restoration, was the focus for the first O'Lochlainn reunion of modern times during September 1995.

Note on the Spelling of Newtown:

While this note does not explain the shortage of written information regarding nineteenth century events at Newtown, it may be worth remarking on Fahey's notes within page 184 of his 1893 work on Kilmacduagh. In the first paragraph of page 184 he notes Charles is of Newtown, while the second paragraph of the same page says Charles is of Newton. The marriage note of Charles' fifth daughter, Bedilia within the Freeman's Journal of 4th May 1857 notes they are also of Newton, rather than Newtown.

Acknowledgements:

Thanks to Sr De Lourdes Fahy, Rosemary Gilligan, George MacNamara, Charles O'Brien, Jim O'Brien, Antoinette O'Bryen, O'Donovan Rossa, Michael O'Loughlen who each contributed towards the development of the story of Charles from the various fragments which were gradually tailored into the present notes.

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(Ballyvaughan) / Rev. John Westropp, Sans Souci, Ballyvaughan and Charles O'Loughlin (1842);

Compiled by Caroline Vaughan / Caragh Walsh; Secondary School, Lisdoonvarna, North Clare History school project, under the supervision of their teacher; Sr De Lourdes Fahy, Gort, County Galway; reference - Clare Local Studies section of Clare Library / Class No. 941.93.

Nugent Papers - Los Angeles Archive:

Following the 1848 bankruptcy of Buckingham a vast quantity of archives remained at Stowe, Buckinghamshire, England until the 1920's when they were purchased by the Huntington Library, Los Angeles. Since 1925 the Huntington Library has divided those archival papers into five segments. One of those five groups displays the heading, Nugent which could shed further light on the link between Nugent and Burren residents during the first half of the 1800's.

Specific Acknowledgement;

Charles O'Brien, NY 1896; Jim O'Brien (2005) The family notes compiled by Charles O'Brien¹ at New York in 1896, following frequent urgings to share his Newtown memories by County Cork native,

¹ Charles O'Brien (+1914) was a son of Catherine O'Loughlen, Newtown and Mortimer O'Brien, Poplar House, Kells. Catherine and Mortimer O'Brien married in 1839.

O'Donovan Rossa. Without those 1896 notes, it would have been impossible to build the present narrative. While the 1896 notes were based on fallible teenage-memories of Charles from the 1850's, they helped to fill some of the information gaps associated with the Newtown narrative.

Within his family-notes from 2005, Jim O'Brien¹ mentioned that the parents of Charles; Jane and Michael O'Loughlin were provided with Cloonmartin rent-free, by Buckingham, following their marriage c1774; due to Jane O'Loghlen's marriage connection to Buckingham (Nugent).

Jane's father, Torlogh O'Loghlen perhaps also benefited from that Buckingham arrangement.

Ainsworth (1961) notes that Torlogh O'Loghlen, then old and blind in the summer of 1766 is too feeble to visit his former ancestral lands at Tarmon, Carron. Ainsworth's Inchiquin papers introduced Torlogh, as 'Torlogh of Croagh' (Cloonmartin). 'Torlogh of Croagh' had died by Autumn 1766.

26. Colman (l'Abbe) O'Loghlen 1700-1784

Colman was born in 1700, one of four known sons and one daughter of Malachy O'Loghlen and his wife Joan Daly, daughter of a Colonel Daly of Raford, Galway.² Colman may well have been born in Galway, where his father Malachy seems to have lived from at least the time of his marriage circa 1695, but perhaps earlier.

Geographically, Colman's siblings parted ways. Most lived in Galway, but one brother (Hugh) and his only sister (Margaret who had married William O'Brien of Toonagh) lived in Clare, around the Ruan area. Colman's parents were both buried there, in the Kilnaboy cemetery. See generally section 24.

Colman styled himself "Doctor Colman O'Loghlen" which may suggest his education in continental Europe.³ He became known as l'Abbe. Fr. Colman O'Loughlin was a priest of the diocese of Kilfenora in 1771, according to the series upon the priests of the diocese written by Fr. Martin Coen in "The Mantle" periodical during the 1960s.

In 1777, and during the several preceding years, Colman l'Abbe was a parish priest in Galway. In 1777 and 1778, he lived in the vicinity of Ballylee, Galway, in the area where his other brothers and several nephews also lived.

In 1777, Colman l'Abbe drafted two successive documents, each his last Will and Testament. Remarkably, both survive to this day, having been preserved as the decades turned into centuries by various generations of O'Loghlen's, living in Ireland and then in Australia.

These two wills, made by an unmarried man without children of his own, seek to distribute his worldly goods to some of his contemporary extended family, making some provision also for "the poorest families of the two parishes of which I am parish priest for several years past".

Thus, Colman l'Abbe names his siblings, and some (not all) of his nephews and nieces known to him when he made the two wills, both in 1777, but republished in 1778.

The wills identify-

¹ Jim O'Brien who provided the 2005 update on those 1896 notes, was a grandson of Charles O'Brien (+1914).

² Joan Daly died aged 73 years, probably some years after her husband who died aged 65 years in 1735. Presumably, Joan Daly was born at Raford, Galway around about 1680. Because of some of her children and grandchildren lived at Ballylee, it's relevant to note that Book 38, p. 103, n. 23470 in the Registry of Deeds, Dublin, dated 22nd and 23rd March 1721, records a settlement between Nicholas D'Arcy, City of Dublin and Denis Daly of Raford concerning lands at Ballilee. We thank Sr M de Lourdes Fahy for this reference.

³ cf Sylvester O'Halloran (1728-1807), a Limerick medical doctor who studied at Paris, London and Leyden, according to the autobiography of Denis O'Halloran (b1907), *The First Hundred Years, A Family History* (Western Australia, 2005), at p 11.

* his brother Ross¹ and five of Ross' children: Bryan²; Laurence who was a priest³ in Galway; "young" Ross; Peggy Foster (or Forster), by then a widow, who had a daughter Margaret Forster⁴, and another unnamed daughter Mrs Burke of Lisbryan.⁵ We have not successfully traced either of these two daughters.

* his brother Denis and mentions Denis' children without naming them individually. We know of his two sons, Malachy⁶ and Colman, but if he had daughters, we're unaware of them.

* his sister Margaret and three of Margaret's four children: Joan McDonogh; Joan (sic) Connell, and Miss Mary O'Brien. We haven't traced these two married daughters. The fourth child, John O'Brien, is not mentioned.

* his deceased brother Hugh and two of Hugh's children: Colman later of Cahermacrea, and Mary Curtin⁷. There was a third child, Malachy, who had died young. If Hugh had another daughter who married a Kerin, she isn't mentioned in the 1777 will.

In 1777, Colman l'Abbe named two executors in his wills. They were local people, namely-

*Jonack Mooney of Ballylee. He was a brother of Margaret Mooney of Ballylee, wife of Ross O'Loughlen. This Jonack Mooney died in 1779, aged 67 years in the vicinity of Ballylee, Galway. Another man, also named Jonack Mooney was living in Ballylee in 1783.⁸

*Thomas Comyn of Galway, of whom more in a moment.

As to the people of that locality, see Mary de Lourdes Fahy, *Kiltartan* (2004, Galway), including a Jonac Mooney at pp 26; 102, and 293. Thomas Comyn is not mentioned.

On the one hand, possibly, Colman l'Abbe's executor Thomas Comyn was also a relative by marriage, cf a letter dated 17 March 1913, written to the second Sir Michael O'Loughlen by Michael Comyn. According to Michael Comyn's letter, "... James Comyn, who was born in 1731, and who died at Clareville in 1805. His mother was an O'Loughlen, and his wife was also an O'Loughlen. I believe that his Mother's name was Margaret O'Loughlen, and that his wife was Mary O'Loughlen, daughter of Bryan O'Loughlen of Loughrask".

¹ Ross married Margaret Mooney, sister of Jonack Mooney, according to Betham Genealogical Abstracts, 1779.

² In 1783, according to a rent roll, Bryan leased land at Ballylee (as did Ross and a Jonac Mooney).

³ Probably Fr O'Loughlin who, according to Jerome Fahey, *Kilmacduagh* (1893), at p 435, was a native of Kiltomas (Peterswell), was born at Knock, was parish priest of Gort, and was buried in Kiltartan. According to Sr M Fahy (2004), at pp 243, 272, 273 perhaps he was of Ballylee, a portion of which townland is in Peterswell. Cnoc (Dromore Hill) lies between the parishes of Kiltartan and Peterswell.

⁴ Betham Genealogical Abstracts, 1779, p 134, no 321.

⁵ Probably Lisbrien in Kilbeacanty, Kiltartan, County Galway, close to the town of Gort. We thank Galway archaeologist, Christy Cunniffe for this information.

⁶ 1768- 1852: *Morning Chronicle*, London, 15 October 1852. Malachy's wife, Anne Lynch died in 1849, cf *Limerick Chronicle* of 17 November 1849. Malachy was still of Ballylee, Galway in 1799 (Sr M de Lourdes Fahy, *Kiltartan* at pp 27, 39). He moved to Viewmount, Crusheen, County Clare by 1811, when Malachy is mentioned among the records of Freemasons Lodge 60 at Ennis. He was living at Viewmount in 1824 when his oldest daughter Mary married Philip Stacpoole (*Westmeath Journal*, 24 June 1824). Malachy died at Viewmount.

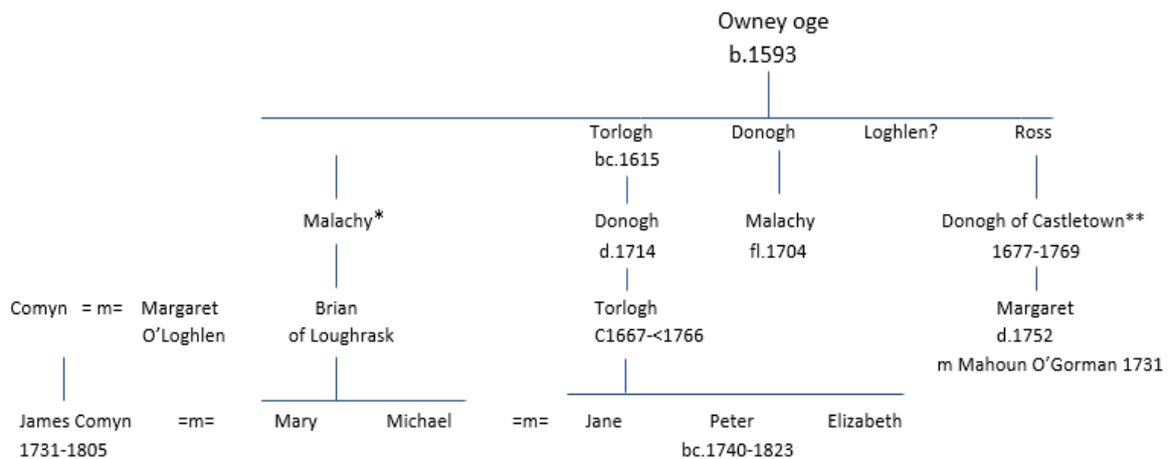
⁷ Mary Curtin (nee O'Loughlen) married Augustine (Austin) Curtin of Dysert. Possibly, she died on 15 January 1813 at Loughbourke, Kilmaley. Their son Roland Curtin emigrated to the USA. He was studying (perhaps for the priesthood) in Paris at the Irish College when the Revolution of 1789 broke out. In consequence, he fled to North America. During the American Civil War Roland Curtin's son became Governor of Pennsylvania. The *Clare Journal* of 1 August 1867 notes Roland's visit to Clare; we thank Mr Peter Beirne of the County Clare Library for this reference. A genealogy headed, "Notes on the pedigree of Mac Curtins of Dysert by the late Michael? Lysaght of Ennis, put into chart form by me, Geo. U. Macnamara 14.2.98" shows that Austin Curtin's mother was Miss O'Loughlen of Burren, who married Rowland Curtin of Dysert and of Kilkee, parish of Ruan. Augustine Curtin of Dysert died, aged 96 years, in 1827, see the *Ennis Chronicle* of 26 September 1827. The *Clare Journal* of 27 September 1827, however, notes that Augustine Curtin was aged 95 years and until a year of his death was able to walk and ride about; we thank Mr Peter Beirne of the County Clare Library for this reference.

A note written by an R G Curtin to a Bedelia O'Loughlen (undated) shows that Augustine Curtin's son, Constans Curtin married Mary Ann Kinne; and Roland G Curtin married Julia Taylor Robinson. Probably, Bedelia O'Loughlen was Sir Colman's younger sister Bedelia (1822- 1899), who died unmarried at Drumconora, Ennis.

⁸ A rent roll for Ballylee in 1783 names five tenants, Jonack Mooney; Ross O'Loughlin at Dromore Hill; Bryan O'Loughlin; Walter Burke; and a Blacquire.

In passing, Clareville also is located in the townland of Loughrask. Possibly, Mary Comyn (nee O’Loghlen) might be Mrs Mary Anne Comyn, shown in 1791 in the lengthy list of subscribers to the book written by Pat O’Kelly, Killarney a descriptive poem (Dublin, 1791). The list includes four O’Loghlen of Clare, all literate.

In 1913, A M (Anna) Stapleton was unable to identify these O’Loghlen females who married into the Comyn family. Similarly, we haven’t identified them, at least not beyond the possibility mentioned in section 17 of our previous paper. Indeed, as the more astute reader may have noticed, centuries of written history neglect to record O’Loghlen daughters. Colman l’Abbe’s 1777 wills amount to an exception, and perhaps the earliest.



* Malachy is first cousin to a Denis/Donogh, but whether Donogh d.1714, or Donogh of Castletown, or both, is unknown. Possibly, this Malachy might be the same person as Malachy fl.1704, son of Donogh, son of Owney Oge. One of these men named Malachy O’Loghlen seems to have married Margaret Fitzgerald.

** If the genealogy devised by Chevalier O’Gorman in 1774 is correct on this point, a matter of some doubt, the father of Donogh O’Loghlen of Castletown was Ross son of Torlogh bc.1615, rather than Ross son of Owney Oge.

On the other hand, Colman l’Abbe may simply have named Thomas Comyn as his executor for personal reasons. Colman l’Abbe may for example have trained in France with Dr Michael Comyn, a medical practitioner and (possibly) father or a close relation of Thomas Comyn.

In his wills, Colman l’Abbe expressed his request that his “remains be deposited in my family tomb in the Abbey of Corcomrough (sic)”, and set aside money for that purpose. Despite his request, however, we think that upon Colman l’Abbe’s death¹ in 1784, he was buried at the Ruan graveyard by his nephew and principal beneficiary, Colman O’Loghlen of Cahermacrea (1745- 1810).

¹ Index to the Prerogative Wills 1536- 1810, Ireland, p 360, showing Probate at Clonroad (Ennis) in 1784 of the will of Coleman O’Loughlen, priest.



Photo: David O'Loghlen, 2013.¹

If Colman l'Abbe possessed sufficient means to pay the bequests listed in his will, totalling some £700, he was by no means an impoverished parish priest. Perhaps he came to that calling late in life.² After payment of the bequests, Colman l'Abbe left the rest of his estate to his nephew, Colman (1745-1819), which may be the genesis of the nephew's later wealth.

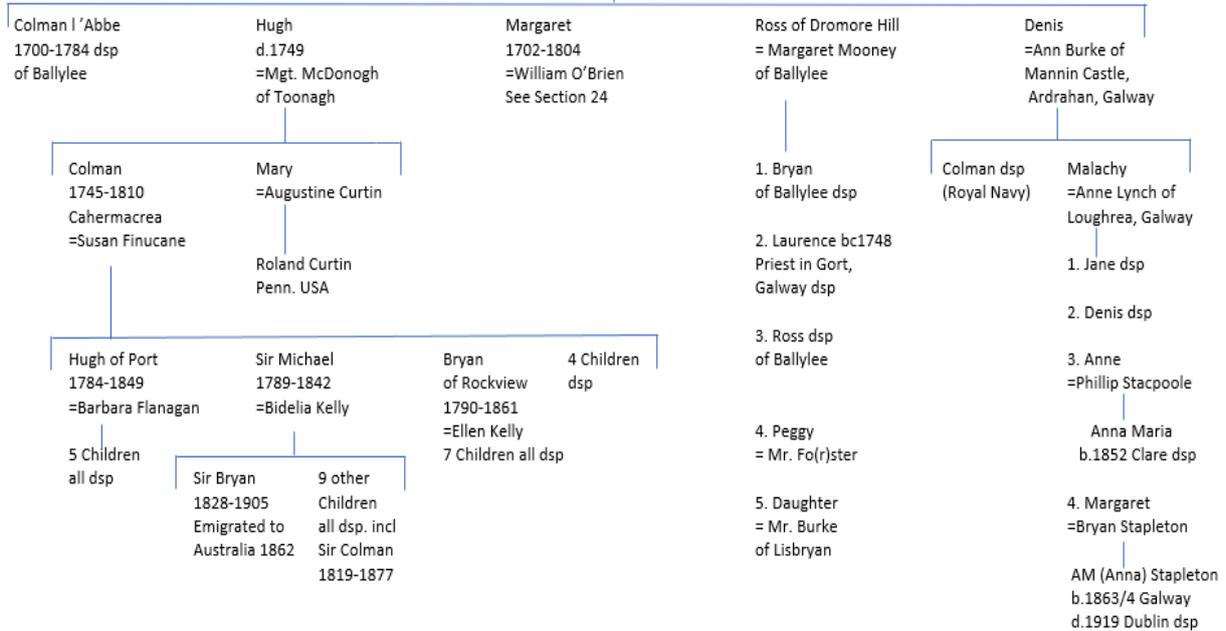
A tree depicting Colman l'Abbe's family (as identified in his Wills of 1777) follows. Though supplemented with a few related details, the tree is necessarily much abbreviated due to space limitations. As can be seen, the family tree includes many who died leaving no surviving children but, fortunately, led to Sir Michael O'Loghlen (1789-1842).

¹ The inscription reads, This Tomb was Erected by Colman O'Loghlen of Cahermacree for him & his family Nov the 1st 1784.

² An alternative theory, proposed by Brian ODalaigh (Editor of *The Other Clare* in 2020), surmises that Fr Colman O'Loghlen received his clerical training in France, like most Irish priests of the eighteenth century. Many priests delayed returning so that they could earn enough money to sustain themselves in Ireland; and many never returned. Brian ODalaigh knows of no example of a mature candidate (a man in his 40s or 50s) being sent to France for clerical training. The great expense involved meant that young candidates (males in their teens or early 20s) were preferred, who would spend long decades in the service of the church. According to Brian ODalaigh, minor land dealing in Ireland would not produce the wealth that Fr Colman had obviously accumulated. A good example of a wealthy cleric returned from France is Fr Patrick McDonough of Kilfenora, who lived in Ennis in the 1740s. With the money he had accumulated he was able to secure the livelihoods of his nieces and nephews, and safeguard the futures of the generations following. For McDonough's will see see *Archivium Hibernicum*, vol. 3 (1914), pp. 190-92; see also Ignatius Murphy, *Diocese of Killaloe in the Eighteenth Century* (Dublin, 1991), pp. 79-81, 254.

In passing, Fr McDonough, who was coadjutor bishop of Killaloe from 1739 to 1752, seems associated with Freemasons Lodge number 60, Ennis during the 1740s.

Malachy O'Loghlen = Joan Daly
 D 1735 age 65 of Raford, Galway d. age 73



The tree for Malachy O'Loghlen and Joan Daly results from information recorded over the years by many people, including Colman l'Abbe O'Loghlen's Wills written in 1777; the Wills of Jonack Mooney written in 1779 found in Betham Genealogical Abstracts (1779, page 134, no 321); a 1783 rent roll for Ballylee, Galway; the gravestone for Malachy O'Loghlen and Joan Daly erected by William O'Brien; Hugh O'Loghlen who made enquiries during the 1830s; George U Macnamara who assembled family trees concerning the O'Briens of Toonagh in 1902, and the Mac Curtins of Dysert in 1898¹; A M (Anna) Stapleton's letters written in 1913; Sr Mary de Lourdes Fahy whose book, *Kiltartan* (2004, Galway) and whose later researches into 1700s Galway have been invaluable; various entries in newspapers from time to time, including records from 1768/69 and 1794 indexed by Rosemary Ffolliott and *The Clare Journal* of 1804; enquiries made by Sir Michael O'Loghlen (died 1934); and all those who preserved this and other information over the years.

Apart from many descendants of their daughter Margaret O'Loghlen (Mrs William O'Brien) who lived 1704-1802, and maybe from descendants of their granddaughter Mrs Burke of Lisbrien fl. 1777, and maybe also from descendants of Mary O'Loghlen and Augustine Curtin², no descendant of Malachy O'Loghlen and Joan Daly lives in Ireland today.

¹ G U Macnamara compiled the Curtin tree from the "Pedigree of the MacCurtins of Dysert by the late Michael Lysaght of Ennis". Likely, this tree arose from discussions commencing during the visit to Clare in 1867 by Roland Curtin, and was prompted by Bidelia O'Loghlen d1899.

² Apart from Roland Curtin, the oldest son, Mary O'Loghlen's children were Hugh (died at an advanced age); James (married Miss ?Symmons or ?Tymmons of Riverston); Constance (a doctor who went to North America); Patrick (who went to North America); and four daughters, Mrs Brew; Mrs Foley; Mrs Brody; and Mrs Tom Gorman of Freigh. According to the *Clare Journal* of 21 May 1855, Hugh Curtin died at Dysert aged 82 years.

Colman O'Loghlen (1745-1810)



Colman late 1700's
in O'Loghlen family
archives.

Colman married first a daughter of Bartholomew O'Connell of Kilgory (near Ennis). She died before 1783, without surviving children. In Colman's will dated 29 January 1809, one of his executors is Daniel O'Connell of Kilgory. Likely, he was of the family that produced Maurice O'Connell of Kilgory- his grandmother was Margaret O'Brien, daughter of Margaret O'Loghlen (1702-1804) and William O'Brien, see section 24. (Maurice O'Connell of Kilgory was present at the funeral of Sir Michael O'Loghlen in 1842, see the Dublin Evening Post.)

In November 1783, Colman married secondly Susanna Finucane, daughter of Dr Michael Finucane of Ennis.

Incidentally, before that time, a Colman O'Loghlen appears as a tenant of lands at Ballygannor and Poulcoolicky (Pollalecka), in Noughaval (Ainsworth number 1684 of 1757; and 1566 of 1760). In 1757, Colman was aged only 12 years. Yet he might be meant: Colman's father Hugh had died in 1749, and Colman inherited his father's estate. But we're not sure, and an earlier different Colman O'Loghlen may have been the tenant in 1757-60 e.g. his uncle Colman l'Abbe O'Loghlen.

In December 1784, Colman was admitted a freeman of the borough of Ennis, and became a sworn market juror (O'Dalaigh, *The Corporation Book of Ennis*, at pp 259; 261). This was the period in Ennis when Brian Merriman wrote his famous work, *The Midnight Court* (1780). Probably, this was also the period during which Colman had his portrait (above) painted in pastels, presumably in Ennis. The portrait is brightly coloured, in contrast to a dark and rather severe oil painting of his father-in-law Michael Finucane¹ stemming from perhaps a slightly earlier time. In 1786, 1787 and 1799, he's mentioned in the records of Freemasons Lodge number 60 in Ennis. In 1799, Colman was appointed a Justice of the Peace², and was described in his death notice as one of the few and oldest Catholic magistrates.

By the time Colman died (cf *Ennis Chronicle*, 19 May 1810), his will shows that he was possessed of much land, mostly by lease but also one parcel of land at Cahermacrea (Ruan) "which I purchased from David Arthur England of Cahircalla".³ His purchase probably gave him considerable satisfaction: Colman had been born at Cahermacrea where his father was a tenant. As mentioned in our previous paper, one of the trustees of Colman's will was Peter O'Loghlen of Clareville, died 1823.⁴ In the wash up, Colman's farming stock was sold, see the *Ennis Chronicle* of 13 June 1810.

Hugh (1784-1849)

Colman's oldest son Hugh, born 1 October 1784, was of Porte House, Port, Ruan, County Clare. Port is near Ennis, in County Clare. So is Cahermacrea, where Hugh's father, Colman lived for many years

¹ Michael Finucane seems not of the family of Mr Justice Finucane 1737-1814 (as to whom cf F E Ball, *Judges in Ireland*, volume 2, London, 1922) who was a son of Andrew Finucane of Ennis. In 1822, Hayd'n at p 59 mentions the only son of the late Judge Finucane, identified as Andrew Finucane of Ennistymon.

² *Clare Journal*, 19 July 1799.

³ Colman purchased the lease of Cahermacrea "for lives renewable forever", formerly held by David Arthur England from the Marquis of Thomond, according to the indenture dated 4 February 1815 made by his oldest son, Hugh.

⁴ The other trustees were Anthony Enright, and John Kerin of Rockview, and Constans Curtin witnessed the will. Probably, this Constans Curtin was a son of Rowland Curtin of Dysert and Kilkee and Miss (?Ellen) O'Loghlen of Burren. This Constans Curtin married Elizabeth Kerin, daughter of Timothy Kerin and Mary Fitzgerald.

before he died in 1810. Hugh was a Justice of the Peace and a Magistrate from 1837.¹ He was High Sheriff of County Clare in 1841² and a Justice of the Peace in circa 1850³ at the time of his death.



Photo of Porte House, Ruan courtesy of Helen O'Halloran

Shortly after his father's death in 1810, Hugh was elected by to a committee of twenty-one by the Catholics of County Clare as their permanent board on the subject of Catholic Emancipation.⁴ Hugh was among the O'Loghens who subscribed in 1824 to Pat O'Kelly's Poems. Likely, Hugh is the Mr O'Loghlan described as a "gentleman of intelligence, good habits and business" in the testimony of Edward William Burton of Clifden, Corofin, recorded in the Report of the Parliamentary select committee on Captain Wynne's letters printed 22 July 1847, paras 3904; 3951; 3953. We thank Peter Beirne of the County Clare Library for this reference. We've mentioned Hugh

O'Loghlan in our previous paper, in connection with the survival of Torlogh's petition.

Hugh married Barbara Flanagan in 1815, having previously made an indenture in contemplation of the marriage and in favour of his intended spouse. One of the parties to the indenture was Daniel O'Connell of Kilgory. It turned out that Hugh's administration of his father's estate required Hugh to obtain legal advice, given in the (surviving) written opinion of Serjeant Thomas Lefroy dated 8 May 1826.

Barbara Flanagan was a daughter of John Flanagan of Clogher in county Roscommon. Because Clogher is a relatively long way distant, the question arises, how did this marriage happen? In 1799, Hugh's father, Colman, had been appointed a Justice of the Peace (Frost p 618). This appointment seems the genesis of this family's associations with the practice of Law in Ireland and then Australia.

Barbara Flanagan came from a "legal" family and that circumstance may explain the connection with the Flanagans of Roscommon. (In passing, a letter dated 16 June 1818, written by John Flanagan from Clogher, Roscommon, to his married daughter Barbara survives. The envelope is addressed simply to, "Mrs O'Loghlin, Port"). In turn, Hugh's niece Susan O'Loghlan (1820- 1880) married John Woulfe Flanagan and they lived at Drumdoe, Boyle, Roscommon. The National Library, Dublin, holds Susan's collection of family information.

Hugh and Barbara had five children in rapid succession, Winifred b1816; Colman b1817; Hugh b1818; Barbara Marcella b1819; and Michael b1820. Barbara died as a complication of the birth of the fifth child, Michael in 1820.⁵ All five children died without leaving children of their own.

Hugh's Will dated 12 March 1831 shows that he desired to "be buried in the Vault belonging to my family in the Church yard of Ruan". The Will details his lands, his children and some close relatives. Hugh wasn't referring to the mausoleum at Ruan, which hadn't then been built. He was buried nearby, in 1849.

¹ Brian de Breffny, *Irish Ancestor* (1975) volume 7, no 1, at pp 99-101.

² Frost p 628

³ Frost p 620

⁴ Others included Stephen Woulfe, Connell O'Connell and Andrew Kerin. *Ennis Chronicle*, 1 September 1810. Emancipation was not achieved until 1829.

⁵ *Ennis Chronicle*, 13 September 1820.

Michael (1789-1842)

Colman's fourth son, Sir Michael O'Loghlen, when a youngster was tutored at home by Rev. McGuane, later parish priest of Miltown Malbay.¹ The Rev Patrick McGuane (1765- 1846) received his religious instruction in Portugal. He was said to be an interesting, instructive and amusing man (Clare Journal, 5 March 1846). Then Michael attended the Endowed School in Ennis² presided over by Rev. Michael Fitzgerald (c1775-1832) prior to Dr King, before proceeding to Trinity College in Dublin. Originally intended for a medical career, Michael accepted the advice of Prime Serjeant Fitzgerald, a man who (according to notes made by Michael's oldest son) was his father (Colman)'s "particular friend"; in the result Michael aimed instead for the Bar.

In passing, after Colman died in 1810, his property included two "Bonds of the Right Honourable James Fitzgerald late Prime Serjeant" totalling 799 pounds.

Michael was called to the Bar in 1811. Briefs came in like "angels' visits few and far between". He made little progress until 1815 when a case occurred in which Daniel O'Connell (no relation) was senior counsel and Michael O'Loghlen held the junior brief. The story as told later by Serjeant Warren goes like this-

"Like many other great lawyers his success was in the first instance a matter of accident. He had originally intended for the medical profession but Prime Serjeant Fitzgerald, happening to meet O'Loghlen, persuaded him to go to the Bar. O'Connell was the first person who noticed O'Loghlen's professional talents, and recommended an attorney to employ him in an ejectment case in which O'Connell himself was leading counsel. It so chanced that the cause (Borough against O'Keefe) came before the Court on the day of the duel between O'Connell and D'Esterre, and O'Loghlen in O'Connell's place was obliged to address the Court, when he eminently distinguished himself. From that time, he rapidly rose at the Bar ...".

Michael lived partly in Dublin and partly at Drumconora, Ennis.³

At the Bar, Michael published his only book, a legal text, being a Digested Abridgment of the Election Laws of Ireland. The Co. Clare Library holds the second edition, published in 1825 by V Delaney, Bookseller, Four-Courts, Dublin. As is well known, in 1836 Sir Michael O'Loghlen was the first Catholic appointed a Judge since the 1600s. What are less well known are two other "firsts", one before and one after 1836. Previously, he had acted as a Judge of Assizes in 1833, standing in for Baron Joy who had taken ill. Then, after his next appointment as the Master of the Rolls in 1837, he gave directions that no juror should be stood aside merely on account of his religious or political opinions. Upon hearing of this, the House of Lords in England passed a resolution, censuring what to them seemed radical and dangerous social engineering. But, as time passed and the reality of Catholic Emancipation in Ireland took hold, his directions became accepted, despite grumblings in England.

¹ Notes written by Sir Colman O'Loghlen shortly after his father's death. See also Limerick Chronicle, 7 March 1846. At Miltown Malbay, in the 80th year of his age, the Rev. Patrick McGuane, for many years Roman Catholic Curate and Priest in that town. He was the first to impart the rudiments of classical instruction to the late Sir Michael O'Loghlen, Master of the Rolls.

² The Endowed School in Ennis was a Protestant institution. Another Catholic who attended that school was Stephen Woulfe who, in 1838, was the first Catholic appointed Chief Baron of the Exchequer, cf F E Ball, *The Judges in Ireland*, volume 2 (1926), at p 351. Though Sir Charles Gavan Duffy (1816- 1903) boasted that he was the 'first Catholic emancipated in Ireland' as most of his schooling in Monaghan was at the local Presbyterian Academy, Michael and Stephen Woulfe preceded him at a Protestant school. Duffy, a barrister, was one of those who founded *The Nation* newspaper. He was tried and imprisoned for treason, but later acquitted. He emigrated to Melbourne, Australia in 1855. His most interesting story is recounted by Joy E Parnaby in the *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, volume 4, for 1851- 1890.

³ As to the earlier history of Drumconora, see Philip Crowe, *The Crowe Gentry of County Clare: a forgotten bunch* (2017) *The Other Clare*, Volume 41, at p 101. After 1842, several of Sir Michael's children lived at Drumconora, as did his grandson the second Sir Michael, who died 1934. The Fergus Drainage District plan (T H Pilkington, 20 July 1910) locates Drumconora House, and also a Trinaderry House.

Michael O’Loghlen was firmly Catholic by religion and a Whig by political affiliation. Upon his death in 1842, one of his eulogisers was this Serjeant Warren. In sharp contrast, Richard Benson Warren was a staunch evangelical Protestant and a high Tory. The eulogy is recorded in “Ireland and its Rulers, since 1829” (T C Newby, London, 1844). Serjeant Warren speaks candidly but highly of the deceased Master of the Rolls, mentioning his limitations as well as his attributes.

See also J D Fitzgerald’s account of Michael O’Loghlen, written much later, in volume 42 of the Dictionary of National Biography (1895). Largely, that account is not rehearsed here. Nor is the material collected by F E Ball, *The Judges in Ireland* (London, 1926), volume 2, esp at pp 233; 274-7; 327; 330; 349-50.

According to notes written by his oldest son, Michael understood and spoke the Irish language. Generally speaking, this was also true of the several O’Loghlen’s who emigrated from Clare before 1840.

Michael married Bidelia Kelly of Gardiner Street, Dublin in 1817, at the Church of St Andrew. She was baptised at St Audoen’s, Dublin in 1797, a daughter of Daniel and Maria Kelly. Michael and Bidelia had ten children. Bidelia died at 20 Merrion Square, Dublin, in 1866.¹ Bidelia Kelly’s sister Ellen married Bryan O’Loghlen (Sir Michael’s brother). Another sister Maria Kelly married John Bermingham Miller QC.

A note on Sir Bryan O’Loghlen (1828-1905): by Michael O’Loghlen QC.

“If after all I am doing for Bryan he does not turn out a good and clever man, I pity all mothers who place their hope and trust in the personal exertion of their graceless sons”: Bidelia O’Loghlen (nee Kelly), 3rd June 1850.

On 30 May 1845, when aged nearly seventeen years, Bryan O’Loghlen witnessed the occasion when “the whole of Ireland sent deputations from its counties, cities and towns to levee (celebrate) O’Connell. Two hundred thousand people paid their homage to O’Connell in the streets of Dublin as he passed with the other Repeal Martyrs in triumphal procession and within the Rotunda” (a large structure used for meetings, exhibitions and the like).

That formed part of a long, emotional and enthusiastic speech delivered on 30 May 1891 when, at the request of the Archbishop of Melbourne, Bryan O’Loghlen unveiled the statue of Daniel O’Connell standing in the grounds of St Patrick’s cathedral in East Melbourne. Bryan “delivered a stirring address on the life of O’Connell, describing him as ‘the liberator of Irish Catholics and the champion of the legislative independence of Ireland’ “.

At the unveiling ceremonies, Bryan said it was the proudest day of his life.²

In 1856, Bryan obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Trinity College, Dublin.³ As Sir Arthur Dean later remarked, Trinity College was “that breeding ground for so many Victorian lawyers”⁴. He was admitted to the King’s Inn, becoming a barrister on the Munster Circuit, as did two of his brothers Colman and Michael⁵. Before him, Bryan’s father in 1809 and his brother Colman in 1840 had each graduated with a BA from Trinity College.

¹ The Evening Mail and Packet, 15 May 1866. She was interred in Ennis.

² cf The Argus of 1 June 1891 at p 7; The Advocate of 6 June 1891 at pp 8-10

³ Cf Freeman’s Journal, 14 April 1856.

⁴ Dean, *A Multitude of Counsellors* (Melbourne, 1968), at p 150.

⁵ cf M Healy, *The Old Munster Circuit*, 1939. Patrick Lynch KC, LLD, *Some members of the Munster Circuit*, first edition, Cork (1946), at pp 26-28.

Bryan emigrated to Melbourne, Australia in late 1861, aged 33 years. During the sea voyage, which occupied more than two months, he kept a diary now held in the State Library of Victoria. At that time, his older brother Colman was already a Queen's Counsel in Ireland¹.

In 1863, he married Ella Margaret Seward who was born in Melbourne in 1845; her father had been among Melbourne's earliest settlers.² In and from 1863, Bryan became a Crown Prosecutor for rural Victoria, including Castlemaine³. Castlemaine was then the home of Fitzgerald's Castlemaine Brewery.

Around this time, Irish influence in matters legal became evident. In 1865, John Pascoe Fawkner grumbled into his diary,

"No court, St Patrick's day. Irish taste rules here- Irish judges, Irish Attorney General, Irish barristers, Irish clerks of courts ... and Irish Holy Days"⁴.

In 1872, Bryan was appointed Crown Prosecutor for Melbourne "conducting some of the heaviest criminal cases in the metropolitan district"⁵. Criminal law was his forte. After 1872, Bryan combined his practice at the Victorian Bar and the duties of Crown Prosecutor with the politics of his time.

Politics was not new to him. As a young man in Ireland, he had abandoned his studies in Classics and Mathematics at Trinity College in 1846, and joined the Young Ireland Movement. At the age of nineteen, he had "stood on the public platform in Clare to support the cause of the Legislative Independence of Ireland, with detectives taking notes of my speech and many leaders in gaol"⁶. Prudently, Bryan left Ireland for a period, at that stage.

His father was closely associated with Daniel O'Connell and his political crusades during the 1830s; and had twice been elected as the member for Dungarvan in Clare, before his appointment as a Baron of the Exchequer.

His older brother likewise was elected to Parliament⁷, and during the 1840s acted as counsel for William Smith O'Brien, John Mitchel, Thomas Francis Meagher and others, when they were prosecuted in the Courts for their supposed treasonous conduct in support of Ireland. When he spoke of leaders in gaol, Bryan had in mind men of their ilk. Some of Sir Colman O'Loughlen's briefs as counsel for the prisoners are now held by the Tasmanian Archives and Heritage Office, alongside much information about the Irish prisoners transported to Tasmania.

Though resident in Melbourne, Bryan was elected a member of Parliament for County Clare in 1877, upon the death of his brother Sir Colman O'Loughlen⁸. But the English found this result galling, and excluded him from their House of Commons.⁹

Bryan was first elected to Parliament in Victoria in 1878, associated with some of the stormiest scenes in Victorian political history. Following the extraordinary events of "Black Wednesday", Bryan

¹ and was to be appointed a second serjeant in 1866, following in the footsteps of his father in 1832.

² The Australasian of 4 January 1868 contains at p 20 a list of colonists, including their dates of arrival in the colony. Seward was born in Bath, England but grew up in County Cork, Ireland. He emigrated to Australia in 1837/8. After arriving in Melbourne from Tasmania, Seward "camped in the bush at St Kilda" according to his daughter Ella O'Loughlen. He died at Ella's home in St Kilda aged c78 years in 1897, cf The Argus of 27 November 1897; The Bendigo Independent of 18 December 1897; The Age newspaper of 18 December 1897 which refers to his estate; and Ros Escott's 'Family History', subheading 'Keogh'.

³ Victoria Government Gazette, 1863.

⁴ Quoted in C P Billott, *The Life and Times of John Pascoe Fawkner* (Melbourne, 1985), at p 300.

⁵ cf Australian Dictionary of Biography, volume 5, at p 365; J L Forde, *The story of the Bar in Victoria*, undated but circa 1913; The Argus of 1 November 1905.

⁶ The Herald of 17 July 1896

⁷ Frost p 624

⁸ Frost p 624

⁹ Report from the Select Committee on Clare County Writ, House of Commons, London, 3 April 1879.



resigned his office as Commissioner of Land Tax, announced himself as the enemy of an education system that disadvantaged Catholics and was elected, to the dismay of The Argus newspaper which had campaigned against him.

Bryan was Attorney General for Victoria then and on several occasions, notably in 1879 when he signed the Ned Kelly reward notice¹. Bryan received the degree of Master of Arts from the University of Melbourne in 1879. He became Premier of Victoria in 1881, and a Queen's Counsel in 1890. In that year, he told the Victorian Supreme Court that "a verbal contract is not worth the paper it's written on"², a quip much copied in the past hundred years and more, and thought by some to be its earliest recorded source. In fact, Bryan seems to have used the expression six years earlier. In 1884, during Fletcher's trial at Sandhurst, a witness deposed to there having been between him and the accused a certain verbal contract. "Verbal contract", exclaimed Sir Bryan; "why, a verbal contract is not worth the paper it is written upon".³

Bryan died at his home in St Kilda, an inner Melbourne suburb, in 1905, aged 77 years⁴. His pallbearers included Nicholas Fitzgerald⁵ a colleague from Trinity College. Four members of the Fitzgerald family⁶ were godparents to some of Bryan's children. Fitzgerald was then a member of the Legislative Council, and was by now managing director of the Castlemaine Brewery Co. Bryan had acted as counsel for the Fitzgeralds in a licensing case⁷, and both had campaigned to improve Catholic education, giving rise to the Royal Commission on Education (Melbourne, 1884). Nicholas Fitzgerald and another pallbearer, J G Duffy, were among those on the platform when the statue of Daniel O'Connell was unveiled in 1891.

In 1905, Alfred Deakin was Prime Minister of Australia. He was a man not renowned for wasting a kind word, but spoke well of Bryan. Interestingly, so did Ned Kelly's solicitor David Gaunson⁸. Upon Bryan's death, The Herald newspaper tartly remarked, "We are glad to observe that The Argus tenders a kindly tribute of praise to one whose politics it has almost constantly opposed".

Sir Bryan O'Loughlen lived in St Kilda and was buried there. He was survived by his wife, Lady Ella⁹ who died in 1919, and by eleven of his children.

¹ Ned was the son of an Irishman. He was tried and sentenced by Redmond Barry, a graduate of Trinity College. Redmond Barry, who left Cork for Melbourne, was asked why. Barry replied that at the Munster Bar "there were hats for 40 and work for 20".

² The Irish Law Times and Solicitors' Journal, 14 June 1890.

³ The Leader newspaper, Melbourne, Saturday 17 May 1884, at p 26.

⁴ The Herald 31 October and 2 November 1905; The Argus 3 November 1905

⁵ cf D J Dwyer, Fitzgerald, Nicholas (1829- 1908), in (1972) Australian Dictionary of Biography, vol.4.

⁶ Kate; Nicholas; Francis John, and Elly Fitzgerald

⁷ R v Mollinson ex parte Fitzgerald (1875) 1 VLR (L) 78],

⁸ (1905) 111 Vic Parliamentary Debates at p 2427

⁹ cf M Starke, The Alexandra Club

Largely, the above does not rehearse the pieces concerning Sir Bryan O'Loghlen written by S M Ingham in the Australian Dictionary of Biography (volume 5, 1974, Melbourne University Press); and by P M Geoghegan in the Dictionary of Irish Biography (Cambridge University Press).

The tree (sketched above) for Colman l'Abbe O'Loghlen (1700-1784) discloses many who died without leaving children. Bryan's children continued this trend. Only two left children of their own. Bryan O'Loghlen: The National Library of Australia

Michael (1866-1934)

Bryan's oldest son Sir Michael O'Loghlen was born in Melbourne in 1866, and educated at the newly founded Xavier College in Kew, thus continuing the tradition in this family of a Jesuit education. Michael emigrated from Australia to County Clare, Ireland in 1904. Upon his father's death in 1905, Michael inherited various lands including his residence Drumconora House and its surrounding estate (sometimes known as Nutfield and Faunrusk) near Ennis; Glansleade and Baur South (near Glansleade); and Coolmeen in Burren; as well as other lands in the baronies of Inchiquin; Bunratty Upper; Islands; and Clonderlaw. In 1910, he became High Sheriff of Clare, and Lord Lieutenant of Clare probably the only Australian to hold these offices. In 1918, he married a Dublin girl, Beatrice Murphy (1877- 1953). She was the only daughter of Sir Michael Murphy of Wyckham, Dundrum, Co Dublin. Michael died in Dublin in 1934, without leaving children. He was the last member of the many O'Loghlen's who descended from the marriage of Malachy O'Loghlen and Joan Daly to live in Ireland. Nowadays, most live in Australia.

This family's later history is traced by Margaret Bayles (nee O'Loghlen) in a privately published booklet titled, *Anchor of Safety* (2017). She is a great granddaughter of Sir Bryan O'Loghlen.

Ancient lineage of this family

The surviving evidence does not establish with anything approaching certainty the parents, brothers or sisters of Malachy O'Loghlen (1670- 1735). Plausibly, however,¹ Malachy was a son of Ross O'Loghlen² who, in turn, was born c1640, a younger son of Owney Oge and his second wife, Una, (perhaps Una Clancy).

Perhaps a brother of Malachy was Donogh O'Loghlen of Castletown, Carran (1677- 1769). Their dates of birth are seven years apart. Each had a Ross O'Loghlen as his father.³ But if the genealogy devised by Chevalier O'Gorman in 1774 is correct on this point, a matter of some doubt, the father of Donogh of Castletown was Ross son of Torlogh the chief, rather than Ross son of Owney Oge.

The items of information suggestive of this descent are collected earlier in this section, and in section 19 dealing with Ross and with Donogh of Castletown. Additionally, the descent is consistent with the contents of a letter dated 7 August 1838, written from Miltown Malbay by Hugh O'Loghlen to his younger brother, Michael. See also the Additions by Sir William Betham, *Linea Antiqua*.⁴

¹ See generally the materials collected in this section and in section 19. See also the letter dated 7 August 1838, written from Miltown Malbay by Hugh O'Loghlen to his younger brother, Michael.

² Frost p 590; Ainsworth numbers 222 of 1703; 257, 259, and 261 of 1705.

³ Donogh of Castletown's father was Ross of Castletown and of other places, see especially Ainsworth numbers 1228 of 1693; and 1285 of 1714. See also 1541 of 1699.

⁴ A genealogy devised by James MacCurtin during the 1840s would have us believe that Malachy O'Loghlen (1670-1735) was a son of a Donogh O'L, son of Rossa, and that this Rossa was a younger brother of Melaghlin d.1623. James MacCurtin gave no source for this. Several aspects of the genealogy he devised are known to be incorrect.

27. Postscript

As our previous paper neared completion, Rosemary Gilligan suggested we delve back a little further. So, we did, though Margaret Bayles (nee O'Loghlen) bowed out. At that stage, we'd never heard of Fiants, which came as a surprise and a trove. We thought we should add a Timeline, but drew the line at 983 AD.

This Supplement has serious deficiencies, especially during the periods from 1050- 1300, and 1600-1640. During those periods, on the information available to us, the task of establishing the various O'Loghlen's and their relationships to one another has been about as easy as catching shadows. We've provided a framework but, as will be obvious, we've not been able to translate the Gaelic texts which will yield much more, particularly the first couple of hundred pages of the Book of O'Loghlen including the genealogical information within poems. Nor have we accessed the Fiants after 1603. And there are almost certainly other sources, unknown to us and not accessed. The O'Loghlen's (however spelt) of West Burren are, for the most part, unaccounted for during the period 1650-1800. We hope that those who come after us will find the additional information necessary to correct our errors and fill the large gaps. With thanks to all the monks, annalists, poets, historians, genealogists, antiquarians, scribes and family members who gathered, recorded and preserved information about the O'Loghlen's (however spelt) during the course of a millennium.

Our special thanks go to Nollaig O Muraile for his work displayed in section 22. It includes translations of small but highly relevant portions of the Book of Ballymote from circa 1390, the Book of Lecan circa 1418, and the poem O Cheathrar Gluaisil Gaoidhil circa 1594. It includes also his authoritative insights into aspects of the O'Lochlainn genealogy compiled by Duaid MacFirbis (died 1671).

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August 2021.

Appendix 1

Fiants Elizabeth I: 1558- 1603: extracts that refer, or even might refer, to O'Loghlen's in numerical order.

A fiant was a formal royal order published by the Irish Chancery and used for a variety of purposes including grants, appointments and pardons. In the fiants that follow, the purpose is to grant royal pardons to real or supposed Irish miscreants. All are pardons unless otherwise indicated.

Note: By convention, m' usually showed the forename of someone's father or grandfather, and M' someone's family name (surname). This convention is not always followed in Fiants Eliz I. In the result, M' will sometimes signify the forename of someone's father.

Further Note: Occasionally, these Fiants bestow upon an O'Loghlen the description "Gentleman". Presumably, an O'Loghlen Gentleman was seen as relatively important in his era, almost certainly on account of his significant land holdings which, in turn, usually derive from his status as a direct descendant and current representative of either the reigning chief, a former chief, or their sons. See Fiants numbered 1317 of 1568; 3077; 4584; 6562; and ending with 6617 of 1602.

1034 Ownhe m'Melaghlin of Borin in Thomond - 1567

1317 Rosse O'Loghlyn of Gleancolomkyly Co Clare, gent - 1568

Note: Glencolmkillie was the principal residence of the Tanist, according to D Blair Gibson, From Chiefdom to State in early Ireland, at p 238. The Tanist's subsidiary residence was Turlogh in Oughtmama, which indicates the former importance of the O'ls of Tarlagh descended from Rosse son of Ruairi.

Michael Mac Mahon speculates that the ancient church at Glencolumbkille may have served as a chapel-of-ease for the O'Loghlena of Glencolumbkille, see his article, Kilfenora (Feneborensis) in (2018) volume 42, The Other Clare at p 12.

1640 Rosse O'Loghlyne of Glayne (Glan)- 1570.

Note: We prefer the view that this refers to Rossa the Tanist of Glencolmkillie (despite the facts that he is not shown as "gent" and is pardoned twice). For another example, where Donogho gancagh m'Rosse M'Rory of Cahercloggaun (Kilmoon) is pardoned twice, compare Fiants 3077 of 1577, and 4753 of 1585. There are other similar examples.

1641 Brian O'Loghlyn of Cahercloggaun- 1570/71 (Kilmoon)

3042 Brian O'Laughlin - 1577

3077 Donogho gancagh m'Rosse M'Rory of Cahirclogan (Kilmoon); ...gentleman; Rory oge M'Egilleduff of Lissynenleny; Murriertagh mac Conoghor m'Rory of Lyssnenleny (Rathborne?); ...Tirrelagh merriggagh O'Loghlin of Kahircloggan (Kilmoon); ... Conoghor mac Rery M'Loghlin of Balliafa (query Ballyauliff?); Shane m'Rery of same. - 1577

Lyssnenleny in ?Rathborne? Perhaps Lisnalougherny (Frost p 7).

Note: Rory oge M'Egilleduff of Lissynenleny may well be of the MacGilladuffe family. So, too, Murriertagh mac Conoghor m'Rory of Lyssnenleny may also be a MacGilladuffe.

Donogho gancagh m'Rosse M'Rory of Cahirclogan repeated in 4753.

"gancagh" means "apt to strike", and is said to have been a word prevalent among the clans, according to O'Reilly, in The Journal of Cork Historical and Archaeological Society's List of Irish nicknames.

"merriggagh" means rusty, crusty, bumpy, pockmarked, rough skinned.

3078 Rossee O'Loghlin; Mallaghlin kaim O'Loghlin - 1577

Note: kaim probably cam, meaning bent or crooked. Compare a later Melaghlin cam in Ballyinsheenbeg, Kilmoon, in 1641, perhaps descended from or nicknamed after this Mallaghlin kaim, or the same man in old age.

3087 Tirrelagh O'Loghelen (sic) of Glancolmkilly - 1577 (Carran).

3087 Rosse M'Howny of Pholagh; Farres M'Awney of Kepagh.

Notes: Perhaps both Howny and Awney are distorted renditions of Owney.

If O'Loghlena, Kepagh is Cappagh in Carran, cf Fiant 4630 showing Farryse M'Owney in 1585.

They may well be O'Loghlena, cf Pharis son of Rossa in Knockans, Carran, in 1641.

4140 Awlanus or Owly O'Loghlin, clerk, of Galway -1583.

Notes: (The only O'L in Galway, so far, and literate too. See also 6193). As to other possible O'Loghlin in Galway, cf 4780; 5009; 5333. O'Hart's pedigree includes an ancient Amhailgadh (Awly) O'Loghlin. More recently, Amlaigh is the Irish version of Auley.

4584 Rosse O Laghlin of Clancolmkill, gent; [] O Laghlin of Glanscead, gent; ... Donogh m'Rosse m'[]; Roory m'Tirrelagh; Donnogh m'Rosse O'Laughlin of Clancolmkill; 1584/85.... Bryan m'Donnogho Engeawne of Ballyhehan; Rosse M'Roory of same. -1585.

Notes: Engeawne seems a nickname.

Bryan son of Donogh of Ballyhehan, and Rosse son of Rory of Ballyhehan, seem the same persons mentioned in Ainsworth no 902 of 8 September 1584.

Note: One of those two Donoghs is likely a son of Rossa the Tanist. The other Donogh, however, is a mystery, especially if both are of Glancolumbkille.

4630 Farryse M'Owney of Keppagh (1585). Also Tirlogh Oge of Kiele.

Note: These are Clare people. Likely Keppagh is Cappagh in Carran. Unknown whether these are O'Loghlin, or not, but cf Fiant 3087 above.

4723 Rosse oge m'Rosy M'Rorie, of Mockenes, Co. Clare; (Note: This is likely Muckinish, in Drumcreehy- see Fiants Eliz I, no 6562 of 1601, showing Owny O'Loghlin of Muckenes , gent). ...Tirlagh M'Owney of same; Donogh m'Rosy M'Rorie, of Tarlagh, co Clare; Leisagh M'Rosy of same; Rosy M'Owney of same; Conoghor m'Donogh M'Loughlin of same; Conoghor m'Rosy M'Rorie of same – 1585.

Note: Tarlagh in Oughtmama.

4753 Tirrelagh merrickagh O'Loghlin of Cahireclogan; Donogho gangagh m'Rosse M'Rorie, of Cahir Cloggan (in Kilmoon); Brian m'Tirrelagh M'Rosse, of Castletown (in Carran); ... Brian m'Tirrelagh duffe, of Glanslead (in Kilcorney) -1585.

Donogh m'Rosse m'Rorie of Twrlagh, gent.

Brian of Roghoyn, son of Torlogh Og.

Rosse son of Rory, Balleheaghan.

Ownhie, gent, of Glanslead.

Rosse and son Donogh O'Laughlin, of Glancollamkille, gents.

Notes: Donogho gancagh m'Rosse M'Rorie of Cahirclogan repeated in Fiants 3077 of 1577- probably the same person. Similarly, Tirrelagh merrickagh appears earlier in Fiants 3077 of 1577, and later in F 6562 of 1601. "duffe" probably dubh, cf Torlogh, son of Owny Mor, executed in 1584.

Roghoyn remains unidentified. Perhaps Rughaine in Burren, included in the 1584 "Castle List" but now unidentified. Perhaps Roughan, a steep hill north of the Kilinaboy church heading towards Leamaneh. Perhaps a place in the next parish beyond the Noughaval border, where Burren and Inchiquin meet. See also Rah and Raheen mentioned in F 6562 of 1601.

4761 Indenture between Sir John Perrott and various people including the earl of Thomond, the local bishops, and several chiefs, including Owny O'Laghlyne of the Gragans, called O'Laghlyne, Rosse O'Laghlyne of Glancollumkilly, tanist to the said O'Laghlyne ... The country of Thomond is divided into 9 baronies (lists the baronies including) Gragans, otherwise Borren... esteeming every quarter with its pastures meadows wood and bog at 120 acres ...Owny O'Laghlyne otherwise called O'Laghlyne, and his heirs, shall have the castle of the Gragans with 4 quarters in the barony of Gragans, and the castle of Glancollumkilly with two quarters in the said barony, free ... and four other quarters in the said barony to be held as above, and the customs to cease as above. ... In the barony of Gragans, otherwise Borren is land called ... Sleight Donogh O'Laghlyne ... (and) Sleight

Irryell... and Gragans, Mackeryshe, Cairclogan, the Island called Aghnes, the whole barony containing 127 quarters. ... The said chieftains agree to abolish all captainships, tanistships, and all elections and customary division of land. August 1585

Notes: Concerning this indenture, see Appendix 4 of our previous paper.
Sleight is an ancient term, deriving from the Irish word sliocht.

4780 Donogh O'Loughlin of Ballagare.

4860 Laughlin oge M'Loghlin of Clownlourtie; Tirrelagh mantagh of Cleanaghe, gentlemen; ...
Donnell M'Teige of Castleton (sic) gentleman (all of Clare). 1585.
Note: unclear whether these are O'ls, or not. Mantagh means (perhaps) toothless.

5009 Wonie O'Loghlin of Ballanenan, and Rosse O'Laughlen of Corbally more, kerns -1587.
Notes: kerns refers to Foot soldiers. Probably these men are youngish.
Ballanenan in ..., perhaps Galway.
Corbally more in ... Probably not in Burren, but cf Frost forfeitures footnote 49. Many places called Corbally in Ireland. Best guess is Galway. (e.g. Corbally in Buntratty Upper, Frost p 422).
Best guess is that these are two young O'ls, working as soldiers in Galway. See also 5533. Whether they're in Galway temporarily, or whether they live in Galway unclear.
This Fiant presents difficulties. It refers partly to Roscommon and partly to Clare, but seems to refer also to Galway and even Westmeath though this is not stated explicitly.

5065 Brian m'Mahowne M'Morogho of Moygow. Mahown son of Brian of Cahirpolla. This appears to be the same Mahone son of Brian in the will of Connor mc Donogho O'Brien of Dromolin in 1603 (cf Ainsworth 1481).
Ross m'Owin M'Rorie of Keappagh.

5435 Rosse M'Mellaghlin of Balleihaghan, Co. Clare - 1590.
Note: see also F5808 of 1593, Rosse m'Mellaghlen of Ballyhichane, who seems the same person.

5533 Owny O'Loghlin of Corballinure; Rosse O'Loghlen of same -1590/91. (Corballinure maybe same place as Corbally more in 5009).

5562 Brien O Loghlin (sic) seemingly of Clare but not better identified.

5613 Donogh m'Rosse m'Brian O'Loghlein (sic) of Anygalowane; Lisagh m'Donogh M'Lisaigh of Cnockancowskore, Co. Clare -1591.
Notes: Anygalowane in ...; Cnockancowskore in ..., perhaps Knockans in Carran, or Knockauns in Killonaghan.

5686 Phelim lieh O'Loghlen of Enagh, Morriertagh m'Donogh M'Rosse of Ballycaslane - 1591.
Note: Enagh is in Kilcorney. Possibly, Phelim's son Turlagh is the person shown of Enoghbane, Kilcorney, in the Book of Forfeitures (but not in Frost p 442, which says Lysagh son of Phelim in Kilcorney).
Ballycashlaun or Ballycaslane equates, we think, to Castletown.

5687 Ownhie m'Leyseagh O'Loghlen of Turlagh; Rosse m'Ownie m'Lyseagh of Turlagh- 1591.
Note: Turlagh in Oughtmama.

5808 Rosse m'Mellaghlen of Ballyhichane; ... Brian and Tirlagh gankagh O'Loghlen of Coppoghe - 1593.

Cappagh ? in Carran . Ballyhichane, perhaps Ballyhehan in Oughtmamma/ Abbey.

5933 Grant to someone of various lands, including the castle of Glansleyde and a quarter of stony land in Glansleyde, Co. Clare, of the lands of Tirrelagh O'Loghlin of same, attainted- 1595.

Note: Glansleade in Kilcorney. The terms of F5933 suggest the confiscation of the castle and a quarter of stony land at Glansleade. Despite that, two O'Loghens are recorded at Glansleade in 1601, see F6562.

6122 Donell m'Shane O'Loghlen (Query: Co Clare? Or somewhere else?).

6193 Grant to Anlan Loghlin, clerk; of the dignity of dean of Clonfert, vacant by the death of Donoghoe O'Horan. 1597

Note: see also 4140

6562 Donogh O'Loghlen alias M'Brian of Ballyansy, gent; ... Shida M'Rory of Kilwony and Conoghor m'Rorie M'Melaghlin of Kilwony, gentlemen; ... Melaghlin O'Loghlen of Glansleade, gent; Tirrelagh gancagh M'Thirrely of the Coppogh: Bryan m'Owen Ipowll of Glansleade; ... Owny O'Loghlen of Mockenes, gent; Brian m'Lisagh M'Rossey of the Turlagh; ... Brian m'Thirrely O'Loghlen of Glansleade, gent; ... Loghlen M'Rorie of the Cappogh, yeoman: Teige of Rah, son of Donogh son of Morroghe Roe; and Thirrelagh merriggagh of Raheen son of Thirrely Oge. - 1601

Notes:

Ballyansy in ...

Kilwony in ...

Glansleade in Kilcorney.

the Coppogh may be Cappagh in Carran.

Ipowll means ...

Muckenes probably Muckinish in Drumcreehy. See also Fiant Eliz I, no 4723 of 1585, showing Rosse oge m'Rossey M'Rorie of Mockenes co Clare.

Turlagh in Oughtmama.

Rah and Raheen: see also Roghoyn in F 4753 of 1585.

Teige mentioned also in 3077 and 4860, and cf Inchiquin 288.

By 1601, Owny died 1617 has moved to Muckinish. Formerly, he was of Glansleade, see F 4753 of 1585, and also his uncle Rossa's Chancery pleading (undated but after 1589).

6582 Donnell m'Rorie M'Donogho; Rorie reogh O'Laghlin; ... Moriertagh m'Donogh O'Laghlin of Clare - 1601.

Notes: uncertain whether this M'Donogho is an O'L, or a MacDonough. Rorie Reagh O'Loghlin is also mentioned in 1624 in the Inchiquin manuscripts no 1029. He was then of Dromore, Co Clare, and was still described as "yeoman", when leasing the third part of the quarter of Aghrimkilly called "Athy Dermouda Mc Therella". "Reogh" means swarthy.

6617 Mahown M'Teige of Castletowne, yeoman and Connoghor O'Loghlin alias M'Bryen, yeoman. Connoghor m'Loshlyn I Loshlyn of Fanygallevane, Donosh m'Roshy of Moshoha, and Rossa m'Morroshy worry I Loshlyn of Caharbarnash, gentlemen. ... Brian m'Thirrely verruly I Loshan of Cahircloshan, gent -1602.

Notes: We believe these to be O'Loghens

Moshoha probably Mogouhy in Carran. Fanygalvan in Carran. Caharbarnagh in Kilmoon.

Cahercloggaun in Kilmoon.

This Fiant implies a Morrough (or Morrsuoghe or Morriertagh or Muiris) O'L, father of a Rossa O'Loghlen of Kilmoon, and we've not identified this man, yet.

"Warry" probably from meirgeach or meirge, literally meaning rusty or crusty.

As to Mahown M'Teige of Castletown, see also Donnell mcTeige of Castletonne, mentioned in an Inquisition from 1586 reproduced by Luke McInerney, The West Clann Chuilein Lordship in 1586; NMAJ volume 48, 2008, 33, at p 57. Each might be an O'Loghlen, and near relatives, though this remains unclear. This Inquisition isn't included in Frost.

6765 Phelim M'Tirrely of Killenogen- 1602/03.

Note: Killenogen is said to be in Clare, see the index.

APPENDIX 2 – The 1594 Poem

O Cheathrar Gluaisid Gaoidhil; written by Maoilin Og Mac Bruaideadha in 1594.

Royal Irish Academy reference 11 (E/iv/3), 49, derived from the copy made by Andrew MacCurtin in The Book of O'Loghlen, 1727.

- 1 Ó cheathrar gluaisid Gaoidhil
eol damh tré chóir ccraobhsgaoilidh
dream ór leathnaigh preamha a bhfad
sgéala an chethrair ór chlansad.
- 2 Ar shliocht cethrair cneasda a ríomh
fuair Banba brugh na ndeighríogh
na fóid bheannrua[i]dh fá bhrat(h) fíodh
a ttáid deaghshluaigh mac Míleadh.
- 3 Díobh-san Ír na n-iorgal tte
(i)'s Éiriomhón céidrí(gh) ar ccríche
's is díobh Íth 7 Éibhior fionn
go líon bhféinedh et bhfithchioll.
- 4 Ós iath Fódla ní fes damh
d'féin Gaoidhiol na ngleodh n-urlamh
tulcha lethna fá mín muir
acht síol na cceithre cceap-soin.
- 5 Labhram d'Ír na n-éacht bhfeardha
sinnsior slóigh na s[e]ínEamhna
déar dílionn an cheithre chep
an beithir shidhsheang shroillbhreac.
- 6 Lé cloinn Ír na n-arm sean^s
a n-íoc fasdógh na bhfileadh
dream s(o)in nách séadmhaoidh sochar
céadlaoidh gach fíor (leg. fhir) ealadhan.
- 7 Tairgfe[idh] mé fromhtha a[n] snas [leg. fras?]
sliocht Ír an uair-si d'amas
lucht na múr(r) bhfionnchorr bhfleadaigh
tíomchioll a nglún ngeiniolaigh.
- 8 Cóir a bhféachain [leg. ndé-] don dul-so
sliocht Ír nách cailg comharsa
gach fear díobh bearar [leg. béarthar] go a bhun [50]
síol na ttréanchon nár tubadh.
- 9 Tamhain d'f[h]íodhbaidh f[h]uin[n] Bóirne

- [is] chuige a-tá ar ttarraig-ne
is fiu a dheagbhlaidh déanamh air
rédáimh [leg. rédhamh?] don ealmhaigh Ulltaigh.
- 10 Uaithne an cédghlún fár chum mhe
mhic Maoil (s)Eachloinn meic Uaithne
aigne neamhchruinn shaor shnaisréidh
Mao(i)l (s)Eachloinn a n-athair-séin.
- 11 Dob é an té-sin do thuirmheas
ceann aidhe na n-ogailghreas
mac Rúdhraighe fá tenn troid
ní a cceann turbhuidhe thriallaid.
- 12 Úna is Donchadh 'na dhiaigh so
go hAna Bacach do-bhéar-so
lorg an chethrair do chin uaidh
ag s(o)in ferchoin na bhfionnshluaigh.
- 13 Brian Maoil (s)Eachloinn orra soin
sliocht Mhaoil (s)Eachloinn ón ársaigh
dream gan dimiadh ré díol sgol
Irial díobh et Donchadh.
- 14 Ón mBrian-so sliocht bhoigréidh Bhriain
léigiom seacha sliocht Íriail
is ó Dhonchadh an taobh thoir
sortha(i)n na ccraobh is cumhain.
- 15 Dá bhráthair oile aithne dhamh^s
ag Ana Bacach bladhmhar
nár donnadh ó dheabaidh rann
dlighter [leg. dleaghair?] slo(i)nn(i)odh na saorchlann.
- 16 Cuibhreannaigh san taobh-so thoir
díobh Mathghamhain mac Donchaidh
(i)s Conchubhar medhraighe mear
nior leanbaidhe (é) ré a laoidheadh.
- 17 Sloinnfiod d'éis Ana Bhacaigh
Donchadh is da ndeaghfhflathaibh^r
Congalach ós a ccionn soin
an mionn comhramhach ciall(dh)aigh.
- 18 Ó Chongalach chláir Neachtain
a-tá mac mic Mhuirchiortaigh
cuibhrennach ón ttaoibh-si thiar
gan daoirse is gan dimhiadh.
- 19 Ós cionn Chongalaigh sa[n] chraoibh
sloinnfiod budh sloinne neamhchlaoin
Amhalgaidh Mao(i)l Seachlainn na sleagh^s
craobh do ghealchoill na nGaoidheal.
- 20 Amhalgaidh Mao(i)l (s)Eachloinn oile^s
is Lochloinn learg Siudaine
Amhalgaidh fer fa fraochdha a ttóir^{rs}
's an meirfher^r laochdha Lochloinn.^r
- 21 Ón Lochloinn-si darb ceap Corc
muinntior Lochloinn na longphort
dob fhiu stuaidh bhairreabha(i)r Breagh
[na] sluaigh d'ainmneadh hadh uadhuibh [leg. -sean?].

- 22 Síol cConchubhair Chorcmo Rua(i)dh [51]
 a-nois deaghlum fá degshlua(i)gh
 an chuire do chuain Mheidhbhe
 's do shlua(i)gh mhuighe Múirtheimhne.
- 23 Gur roinn Lochloinn leath im leath
 is Conchubhar cruith suaimhneach
 fuinn chorra an dá Chorcmo Rua(i)dh
 níor dhulta orra d'aontslua(i)gh.
- 24 An leath siar ón sia foghail
 cuid an churadh Chonchubhair
 gabhas Lochloinn an taobh thoir
 níor chlaon ccomhthro[i]m an chlann-soin.
- 25 An chríoch do thogh Lochloinn^s
 annamh críoch 'na comharchuing
 ar tiorma 's ar thorthadh [leg. -ibh?] fiodh
 ní hiomdha a haithghin d'oírer.
- 26 Tír fá tíghe torchair cuan
 tír na n-aoiltreabh bhfionn bhfeghfhuar
 tír is sia a n-aghaidh annlucht
 'nar lia ar' et abhollghort.
- 27 Tír iona lia labhra stoc
 is ceol taighiur téad mbeannchrot
 tír 'na sia a(i)n mhídhe fá mhuirn
 ionar lia file et fionchuirn.
- 28 Tír iona lia lucht siubhail
 brúghaidh et breithiomhain
 is leagha (dhaibh) ré leighes cneadh
 et mes' feadha ag faoisgedh.
- 29 Tír fhonnglas is ainmhian bruith
 ionar lia ollamh is annruith
 is órd crábaidh ré cúl ceall
 [et] múr sádhail et sídhghleann.
- 30 Fian Bóirne na mban leabhair
 ní beag é dá n-uaisliugadh
 gach a ttarrthaidh díobh dúthaigh
 san tír náraigh' neamhchúthail.
- 31 Síol cCuirc na ccéimionn ccalgda
 do dhearbhad iad d'fuil (?) saorchlannda
 aicme dár dhual [leg. dúthaigh?] díol sgol
 a mbí[odh] fúthaibh ag foghnamh.
- 32 An Lochluinn cia dár cuing^s
 mac merchobhsaigh Mhaoil S[h]eachlainn
 mac Arga ar nach cluinter cair
 muinntior Arga is uadh-soin.^s
- 33 Samhragán Flaithbertach fial
 Dubhrois Reachtabhra roimhian
 mac laoch Dubh dá Chríoch 'na ccenn
 ara ccur do bhí' Buirionn.
- 34 Maol Dubh is Fuilne Fuilíoch
 Seanach na sleagh ruinnghoineach
 Aimhírgín is ár n-aigh [leg. n-úidh?] air

- do chlaidhimlibh múir Murbaigh.
- 35 Tál ó ccantar Carn mac Tái
 Broc is Conbhroc cuing nemhnáir
 Osgar Meisin dúin dealbhdha [52]
 do dhlighfiodh [leg. dhleiseadh?] múr mínEamhna.
- 36 Meisin Suiliath budh sean clú
 Earc is Osgar is Onchú
 Neachtain Athchorb na n-arm naoidh
 a spairn cathcholg nách claontaoidh.
- 37 Aodh Ghnaoi an gha leathain leabhair
 Aidhbhleith an ghraidh ghaisgeamhuil
 Meadhruadh is ollamh na bhfer
 oiredh [leg. orradh?] deaghdhuan an dias-soin.
- 38 Deidé is Eochaidh Corc cenruaidh^s
 Feargas Ruis ruithenruaidh^s
 craobh Fanat freamh na fola
 fea(d)gh an ránag Rughradha.
- 39 Rígh Éirionn an fhuinn tarthaigh
 Rúghraighe an rúin neamhmhaithfigh
 flaith cheannso ar nach ccuala trom
 is ua(i)dha [a]n dream-so a-deram.
- 40 Magh Ránuill nach réigh muighe
 Uí Fhearghail na hangoile
 fuinn taobhghlasa nách tréig fiodh
 is Méig Aonghuso ón oirer.
- 41 Ua Loingsigh d'uaislibh Uadh
 clanna Céir chláir fhionnMhumhan
 gasraidh chrodha lán gach lios
 Uí Mhórdha do chlár Laoighis.
- 42 Uí Cheallaigh chláir Cuailgne thoir
 is Mac Giolla Réigh Riabhaigh
 do bhuing gach fuil dá bhfoilaibh
 Uí Du[i]bh-loinnn Ui Leathlobhair.
- 43 Uí Dhuinnsléibhe an lúidh neamhghainn
 Uí Innéirge Uí Ghníomhuill
 dá threibh gan oilbhéim orra
 Uí Dhroighnéin Uí Díchiolla.
- 44 Uí Mhaoilmhiadhaigh nár mhín fuaim
 is dáil míleata medhruaidh
 a-nall fíorbhun na fola
 is clannn lionmhar Labhradha.
- 45 Don chraoibh-si fós Fer Muige
 is Uí mBéice a Benntruighe
 ferchoin fhuartha fhóid Cobha
 is óig uallcha ó nEachadha.
- 46 Mar sin ghabhlaid [na] gaolta
 uaithne iomchras easaonta
 neamhchóir a bhfuagra as a bhfonn
 seachnóin Fódla lé forlonn.
- 47 Leanfad don lorgain dírih
 d'éis cuartuighthe is cóimhshínigh

- is laoch soin d'fionnmhaigh Eamhna
 nósmur^r shiubhlaigh shinnseardha.
- 48 Sitric is Dubh caomh cret bhán
 Foghmhar ann is Airgiodmhár
 síorlámh líon^r tachar^r díomsaigh^r
 fionn^r is brath^r don bhuidhen-soin.
- 49 Labhra Cairbre nár chlaon rath [53]
 Ollamh Fód(h)la na bhfianchath
 cura[i]dh 'sa mbuaidh nach bearthar
 Ulaidh is uaidh ainmníghthior.
- 50 Ag so an céidrí(gh) cian ó shoin
 do chum feis Temhra(ch) a tTeamhraigh
 taighleoir fionnmhuighe [leg. -mhagh?] mú(i)r nUladh
 is mú(i)r n-íomghla(i)n n-ollamha(i)n.
- 51 Fiachaidh Fíansgothach an flaith
 Sedhna Airt Airtre Eachach
 Éibhric Éibhior 7 Ír
 léir neimhghlic déanamh doighníomh.
- 52 Deaghlam(h) sonn an sliocht áighe
 tar chloinn Mhíleadh Easbáine
 go líon tréinfher 'na ttionól
 Ír Eibhior is Éiriomhón.
- 53 Beir uaim an cethramadh cep
 Íth mac Breoghain na mborbhgleac
 ní sliocht tacair sliocht na sen
 bíodh^r nách do mhac(h)aibh Míleadh.
- 54 Ón ccethrar-so reacaim ribh
 do ghabhluighiodar Gaoidhil
 ceithre taca do gh[e]abh grei(dh)m
 gach ré seal aca d'Éirinn.
- 55 Ag so tuairim aonroinn uaim
 go hÁdhamh ó Ír Armruaidh
 óigfhir nár chleacht a ccáinedh
 seacht ccóigir ré a ccómháireamh.
- 56 Do chuir mé saordha an snuidhe
 d'uaislibh préimhe [leg. fhr-?] Rúdhraighe
 bláth na fóirne-si ón ttaoibh thuaidh
 a ccraoibh chóimhnesa a ccomhuaim.
- 57 Tarla díobh-sain suaithnedh linn
 cúig rígh fhithchiod ós (ós) Éirinn
 múr Teamhrach fan tslatchoill shean
 ó dhá[gh]chloinn mherdha Mhíleadh.
- 58 Tríocha(t) rígh oile a nEamhuin
 don ghasraigh óig fhíonfhleadhaigh
 ós cóigidh na bhfiadhchladh bhfionn
 cúigidh iathmha(i)gh na hÉirionn.
- 59 Naoi ccéd bliadhain do bhí soin
 tír Uladh na n-óg n-oirdeirc^r
 tír ionar mhíochuid ré mes
 fán ttríocha[i]d rígh do ráidheas.
- 60 Ar chuirios díom druim ar dhruim

- budh é mac mic Uí Lochluinn
dream do chosain clo(idh) Uisneach
ró thosaidh an tiomsach-soin.
- 61 Fada an uidhe aonlaoidh dhamh
dol ar cuaird uaidh go hÁdhamh
's a-nall tar mh'ais go hUaithne
nách tais a n-am iombhuailte.^r
- 62 Aithne dhamh dúthaigh a shean [54]
Oileach Néid nách nuaidh déanamh
port flatha as nár tóirnedh truagh
'nár hóirnedh Macha Mongruadh.
- 63 Ráith Eamhna na n-amharc réigh
longphort chloinne Ír éi-séin
im Shionuingnáth nach serg grian
ailgedh^r oiriorbh(bh)lath Oirghiall.
- 64 D'áitreabh sinnser sluaigh Bóirne
iathmha(i)gh glan(a) Dúin Sobhairce^r
'sa[n] fiagh fionn-so um na fedhaibh
ionnsa a holl [leg. thrial?] a ttuadhMhumhuin.
- 65 Maigh Líne ór luighsiod a-noir
dar leat ní dóibh budh duthaigh
dar let ní leo Loch Feabhail
's a dhath mar cheo a ccineamhuin.
- 66 Ar chuid chríche chloinne hír
a-táid ó Éirne uichtmhín
síol ríghNéill go Tráigh tTuirbhe
ós clár mhínréigh Mhodhairne.
- 67 Ó shíol gColla ó chlannaibh Cuinn
doibh is dúthaigh na deaghfhuin
dá héiliúghadh madh áil dol
do rádh (na) seinleabhur^r seanchadh.
- 68 Sé chéd acht sé bliadhna a-mháin
míle ó choimpert Críost chomhláin
Rí an Luain an tur\ (?) [leg. tuir] fá treise
go huair cumtha [leg. cuir?] na craoibhe-se. [date 1594]
- 69 Aodh mac Aodh[a] an ualaigh thruim
meic Aonghusa an fer comuin
cenn na n-óg nách adhlaig(h) ra(i)th
da n-adhraid óig Ó nEachach. O...

Appendix 3 - Letters

Letter dated 27 June 1876, written by the notable antiquarian and genealogist John O'Hart.

Ringsend School,
Dublin
27 June, 1876.

Sir,

Following up my antiquarian research preparatory to a second edition of my "Irish Pedigrees" (Dublin, McGlashin & Gill), I have traced the "O'Loghlen" (of Burren) Family down to "Torlogh O'Loghlen of Burren, living A.D. 1724".

I have also met the following:

"Right Hon Michael O'Loghlen (born 6th October, 1789), son of Colman O'Loghlen, son of Hugh O'Loghlen, son of Malachy O'Loghlen, son of ___ O'Loghlen, son of etc.; but I am not able to connect this branch of the family with the "Terlogh O'Loghlen" above mentioned as living, A.D. 1724.

As a tribute of my respect for your family I would, if I could, continue the family pedigree down to you, in my second edition, along with those of some of the ancient Irish families which I have already.

I am also prepared to give the "O'Conor" (Corcomroe) pedigree, but I do not know whom to apply to as the present representative of that family.

Perhaps you are aware that your family is descended from "Lochlin", who is No. 100 on the stem of that ancient family.

With very great respect I am, Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
John O'Hart

Sir Colman O'Loghlen, Bart., M.P.

Will you kindly send me your pedigree.

Letters (in full) handwritten by Michael Comyn and by A M Stapleton (died 1919) during the year 1913, to Sir Michael O'Loghlen (1866-1934) then of Drumconora, Ennis.

(Letterhead embossed with the emblem of the Munster Bar)

11 Waterloo Place
Dublin
17 March 1913.

Dear Sir Michael,

I would be glad if you could let me know whether you have any papers relating to the O'Loghlen of Clareville or Loughrask, Ballyvaughan.

O'Loghlen Prince of Burren lived at Clareville and I believe he regarded your forefathers as his immediate kinsmen. It occurs to me that they may have preserved his papers.

My reason for making the inquiry is that I am seeking to register the pedigree of my forefather James Comyn (born in 1731) who died at Clareville in 1805.

His mother was an O'Loghlen and his wife was also an O'Loghlen. I believe his mother's name was Margaret O'Loghlen and that his wife was Mary daughter of Bryan O'Loghlen of Loughrask. He was the only son of Michael Comyn MD, who subsequently emigrated to France and received a Patent of Nobility from Louis XV.

I can prove all the other facts in the pedigree except as to the two O'Loghens. My only hope of identifying those two is by means of family papers, as the parish registers have been accidentally destroyed.

If you could give me any help in this matter, I would be very much obliged.

I beg to apologise for troubling you.

Yours sincerely

Michael Comyn

Note: We mention Michael Comyn's letter in section 17 of our previous paper, and in section 26 of this Supplement. Michael Comyn (1871-1952) was born in Clareville, Ballyvaughan. From 1900, he practised as a barrister at the Munster Bar. By 1917, he was appointed one of the King's Counsel, and later a Judge.

Letters from A M Stapleton 1913

Vernon House
Clontarf
March 28th, '13

My dear Sir Michael,

I received your letter & enclosures.

I would gladly give you any information I could about the family.

The last direct heir of the "Prince of Burren" was Peter O'Loghlen, who was always called the "Prince of Burren".

Though the title remained, the territories had been confiscated.

He lived near Ballyvaughan, and was married to a lady closely connected with the family of the late Austin Butler of Ballyline.

He died I think in the year 1823, leaving no children.

My grandfather Malachy O'Loghlen & his son Denis when very young and the O'Loghens of Port were constant visitors at his house.

After his death different members of the family claimed the title, but none succeeded, as the family records were all lost in the continual fighting with the English Garrison.

I cannot reply to Mr Comyn's queries but I would refer him to Dr O'Loghlen Maguire, who is grandson to Charles O'Loghlen of Newtown Ballyvaughan who was a near relation of the Prince of Burren on his mother's side being also an O'Loghlen, but that did not entitle him to the title.

I often heard my uncle Denis speak of him.

As to the ?Beach letter, it is an erratic effusion. You could send a line to say that the lady she enquires about was not a member of your family.

I look forward to the pleasure of meeting you soon perhaps in the country in Summer. I shall be so glad to see the representative of the family again.

With best wishes & love for Lucy

Yrs very sincerely

A M Stapleton

Vernon House
Clontarf

August 29th, 1913.

My dear Sir Michael,

I was so glad to perceive by your last letter that Lucy is making good progress. Of course it will take some time before she is quite herself again & besides the fracture she must have got a great shock. The weather is glorious & contributes very much to the success of the "Horse Show". A great influx of visitors. The train strike caused a sensation but it is marvellous how well they succeeded in keeping the cars going.

Now relative to the old family. My Aunt Mary Anne told me what she heard from her father Malachy who was a good authority in the matter. Aunt like myself had a taste for genealogy. I enclose another sheet* of all I know of the son of Charles O'Loughlen.

Kindly give my love to Lucy.

Yrs very sincerely,

A M Stapleton

* This other sheet is lost.

Vernon House
Clontarf

September 8, 1913

My dear Sir Michael,

In reply to your letter, I can explain pretty clearly about the O'Brien family. I heard so much about them. They were on terms of the greatest intimacy with all my mother's family & also with the Port family.

John O'Brien married to Miss McMahan was in a very good position though the penal laws were very much in force but he lived very extravagantly & involved his property in debt. It was all sold.

Toonagh was one of his estates.

I hope you may be able to understand what I have written. I know it is quite correct.

I am so delighted to know that Lucy is going on so well.

With my love for her & best wishes.

Yrs very sincerely

A M Stapleton

Any information that I can give will be only a pleasure. No trouble whatever.

Margaret O'Loughlen the only daughter of Malachy O'Loughlen & Miss Daly married William O'Brien of Cross.

Their only son John O'Brien married Eliza McMahan of Dromore.

Their daughter Joan married her relation Mr Donogh.

Their daughter Mary O'Brien never married, and their youngest daughter (I think her name was Margaret O'Brien) married Mr O'Connell. She was the grandmother of Maurice O'Connell of Kilgorey whom Lucy knew well.

John O'Brien (Shaun Oge) eldest son of John O'Brien & Miss McMahan married Miss O'Dwyer of the West.

Their daughter married the son of Charles O'Loughlen of Newtown.

I don't know if they had any other children.

Morrogh O'Brien second son of J O'Brien & Miss McMahan was an officer in the Army and died unmarried.

William O'Brien the youngest son of J O'Brien and Miss McMahan married Miss Burke Browne.

They had several children who all emigrated to America except one daughter who remained with her mother's family & died unmarried some years ago. She was a person of literary tastes & wrote for the "Irish Monthly". She was known as Atty O'Brien.

I am aware that they knew Atty O'Brien at Rockview.

John O'Brien & Miss McMahon had a daughter married to Mr Christopher O'Donnell. Their daughter married Mr Lopdele of Derryowenly.

Their only son is John Lopdele the engineer who is now connected with the Land Commission. * I think he is the only one in this country descended from John O'Brien & Miss McMahon.

The McMahons of Dromore had a great deal of property in that district. Port was also their property. I think I remember now that I heard Charles O'Loughlen of Newtown married a Miss Markham. Their only son married the daughter of J O'Brien (Shaun Oge).

The eldest daughter of Charles O'Loughlen married Mortimer O'Brien of Kells Cottage. I think their children occupy that place still.

The second daughter of C. O'L married Mr Maguire connected with the Queens College, Galway. Their son is Dr O'Loughlen Maguire.

The youngest daughter of C. O'L I think never married.

Mrs George McDonogh was a Miss Stacpoole daughter to William Massy Stacpoole, cousin to Anna Maria.

George McDonogh was I think great-grandson to Joan O'Brien, daughter to Margaret O'Loughlen.

Peter O'Loughlen of Newtown who represented the senior branch died in 1823. His wife was Miss Lysaght, a near relation to the family of Austin Butler's mother the Fitzgeralds of Toureen.

Peter left no children.

He was succeeded at Newtown by his nephew Charles O'Loughlen, whose mother was sister to Peter. His father was a distant relation.

He claimed to be the Prince of Burren on the death of his uncle Peter, but as it should be on the father's side he failed.

In the continual hostility to the English & confiscations following all the family records were lost & I believe it would be impossible to find out the branch that should be Princes of Burren.

I don't know to whom Charles was married, but Dr O'Loughlen Maguire¹ is his grandson & Fr George O'Neil the literary Jesuit is his grand nephew.² I have been introduced to the latter.

My grandfather Malachy was very intimate with the O'Loughlens of Newtown & Uncle Denis was frequently there when young.

Our ancestor Malachy O'Loughlen was married to Miss Daly of Raford, Co Galway. They had four sons. Coleman was a priest.

Hugh married Margaret McDonogh of Toonagh. His only son Coleman married Miss Finucane. You know their descendants.

Ross (son to Malachy) married Miss Mooney of Ballylee Castle. Their sons all died unmarried. One was a priest. Fr Laurence was P.P. of Gort.

Ross lived at the place called Knock near Gort. He is represented in the female line by the Burkes of Lisbrien.

¹ As mentioned in section 25, Charles O'Loughlin (c1775-1845) and his wife Mary Markham had several children, including Bedelia O'Loughlin (1835-1867) who in 1857 married Edward Maguire (1825-1907), a medical man as to whom and his descendant medical men see James P Murray (ed), *Galway: A Medico-Social History* (Galway, Kenny's Bookshop, 1994), at p 239. A M Stapleton refers here to their oldest son, Dr Conor Joseph O'Loughlin Maguire MD (1862-1944) who married Florence O'Neill, cf the entry written by Cathy Hayes in the *Dictionary of Irish Biography*. Their children included Conor Alexander Maguire born in Mayo, 1889, cf the entry written by Marie Coleman in the *Dictionary of Irish Biography*.

² Fr. George O'Neill was not descended from Charles O'Loughlen, but was a brother-in-law to a grandson of Charles – Dr. Conor J Maguire of Claremorris, Co. Mayo. Conor was married to Florence O'Neill. Fr O'Neill's life is summarised by J Eddy's note in volume 11 of the *Australian Dictionary of Biography* (Melbourne University Press).

Denis the fourth son of Malachy married Anne de Burgh of Mannin Castle, sister to Captain Hubert de Burgh (or Burke).¹ She was very highly connected & should have a large fortune but her brother treated her badly.

Their sons were Coleman, who was in the Royal Navy & died unmarried. And Malachy my grandfather who married Anne Lynch of the Red House Loughrea. Their children: Denis died unmarried & so did Jane. Mary Anne married Philip Stacpoole an officer in the 49th Regiment.

And Margaret married Bryan Stapleton my father.

When the O'Loghlen's were in the zenith of their glory, their Poets & Historians were the O'Dalys who resided at Finnevarra near New Quay a long time in the possession of the Skerrett family. My grandfather said that his grandfather Malachy O'Loghlen and his wife Miss Daly had four sons & one daughter married to William O'Brien of Cross. Her name was Margaret.

From her daughter Miss O'Brien the O'Connells of Kilgorey are descended (that is, Margaret O'Loghlen).

Her son John O'Brien married Miss McMahan of Dromore. They had several children.

Their son John married Miss O'Dwyer of the West and his daughter married the son of Charles O'Loghlen of Newtown.

I don't know anything about their children, but Mrs George McDonogh of Ballyvaughan (now dead) told me some years ago that Mrs O'Loghlen** desired to be remembered to us that she was the daughter of John O'Brien.

Of the four sons of Malachy & Miss Daly, Hugh your ancestor is the only one represented in the male line.

Of course you know that the Princes of Burrin were not tributary to the O'Briens. It was an independent principality. They were __ paramount & those could only be chosen from independent Princes.

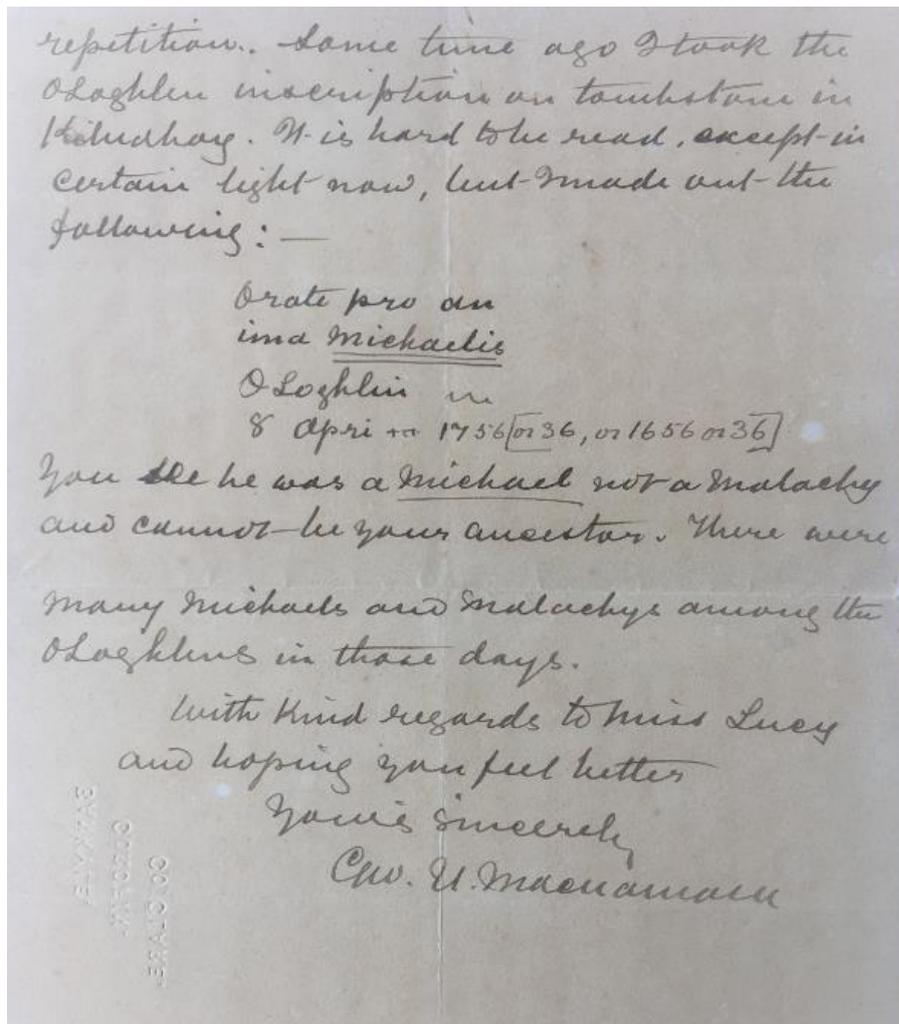
*John Lopdell, shown in the 1901 census for Ennis (no. 3) aged 55 years, Assistant Land Commissioner.

**presumably Mary Ann O'Loghlen (nee O'Brien) died 4 January 1918

Note: We've twice noticed that Anna Stapleton seems mentioned as an authority in other contexts: by H Blackall's paper, *The Butlers of County Clare* (1952); and by C S Kenny's paper, *Kenny Family Notes* (1915).

Extract from a letter, written by Dr George U Macnamara, Bankyle, Corofin, Co Clare, dated 3 September 1913, to Sir Michael O'Loghlen.

¹ Hubert Burke of Mannin, Co. Galway, Esq. is mentioned in 1722 within Crosslé Genealogical Abstracts in a context that includes both Ballylee and Lisbryan in south Galway. Perhaps marriages tended to occur amongst the various families clustered in that immediate district, including Burke, Forster, Lynch, Mooney, O'Loghlen and also Kilkelly.



Appendix 4 - Submissions to Richard II of the Irish chiefs in 1395.

Richard II of England arrived in Ireland in October 1394. He departed in May 1395.

While in Ireland, Richard II obtained submissions. According to Curtis (1927), The supreme importance of the submissions is that the chiefs of practically all Ireland are seen acknowledging the claim of the King of England, as Lord of Ireland, to their homage and allegiance.

When Richard II left Ireland on 15 May 1395, Curtis states that Richard took away with him thirty-nine instruments and thirty-six letters in which were recorded the homage and submissions of eighty of the leading chiefs of Ireland. Curtis refers to all of these in detail. Curtis doesn't refer, however, to an additional document relevant to the O'Lochlins of Thomond. The additional document is shown in Ronan (1937), and also (though only in part) by Gwynn (1956).

Curtis' book attaches a Map, locating the Irish Chiefs and Lords who submitted to Richard II in 1395. The map includes O'Lochlin, located in Burren. According to Curtis, not one submits in French or English; they take their oaths of homage in Irish, while their letters are written in Latin. Gwynn (1956) observes that Curtis' Map is incomplete for Thomond, as it takes no account of the additional document (of which Curtis was unaware). The Map should include the families of O'Dea and Gorman.

The book, *Richard II in Ireland 1394-5 and submissions of the Irish Chiefs*, published by Oxford at the Clarendon Press in 1927, written by Edmund Curtis, Erasmus Smith's Professor of Modern History in the University of Dublin, reproduces those documents in the original Latin, with a full translation or synopsis in English, together with an explanatory Introduction. The later articles are two. The first is M V Ronan, *Some Mediaeval Documents*, in 1937, volume 67 of the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, pp 229- 241. The second titled, *Richard II and the Chieftains of Thomond*, written by Aubrey Gwynn, appears in the *North Munster Antiquarian Journal* in 1956, volume 7, pp 1-8.

Despite the obvious importance of the submissions, *The Four Masters* makes no direct reference to them. As Curtis says (p 51), *The Irish annals* seem to slur over the fact of the submissions and conceal their importance.

In this Appendix, we look only at the documents that mention an O'Loghlen. One such document is found in Curtis, at pp 90-93 in Latin, pp 179-181 in English. From the context, Brian O'Brien, "Prince of Thomond", claimed the right to act for and on behalf of several clans in Thomond, including the O'Loghlen of Burren, and to bind them.

On 20 April 1395, in the church of Friars Minor in the city of Waterford, in the presence of King Richard, Bernard [Brian], son of Tatheus [Taig] O'Brien, and Domicius [Dermot], son of O'Brien of Thomond, took oath in Irish and each bound himself in £1,000, and their interpreter was James, Earl of Ormond.

Patrick and Gregory, bishops of Kilfenora and Kilmacduagh, on bended knees before the King, declared that Brian O'Brien, Prince of Thomond, and Turloch O'Connor Don of Connacht, had power to do homage for their names and nations, and each of them took oath on the holy Gospels- "The names of those for whom Brian O'Brien had power to do liege homage are these: Laurence MacNamara; Taig MacMahon; Maurice son of MacMahon; Cornelius O'Connor; Iriel O'Lochlin; Cornelius O'Dea; Odo (Aedh) O'Hehir, and Donal O'Hehir." None of those named by O'Brien was actually present at Waterford on that occasion. According to Curtis (pp 47 and 238), O'Lochlin of Thomond is named as one of O'Brien's "urraghts" (anglicisation of an Irish word meaning sub-chiefs, noblemen, or similar).

The preceding refers to Iriel O'Loghlen who, as the *Annals of the Four Masters* show, was slain in the very next year, 1396. Iriel was slain by Mac Girr-an-adhastair, one of his own tribe, in revenge of his foster brother, Melaghlin, whom he (Iriel) had killed before.

The 1594 poem by Maoilin Mac Bruaideadha, in verse 14, refers to a sliocht Iriel, as does the 1585 *Composition of Thomond*. These suggest that Iriel left descendants. But in 1396 Iriel seems to have been disgraced, and his family did not succeed him as chief of the clan. As we see it, a younger brother of the slain Melaghlin and the slain Iriel became the next chief. He was Donogh, who, in turn, was murdered in 1405 in revenge for his participation in Melaghlin's death. The 1585 *Composition* records a sliocht Donogh O'Loghlyne, possibly referring to this or one of the other two men named Donogh living during the surrounding decades.

Returning to the events of 1395: At some stage before he died unexpectedly in 1877, Sir Colman O'Loghlen recorded that he held a copy of a 1395 Indenture of submission of the Chieftains of Thomond to King Richard II.

According to Colman's handwritten notes, the Chieftains of Thomond agreed to do him homage; and the King having deputed Mowbray Earl of Nottingham Marshall of England for that purpose the latter received the submission (at Quin, according to another note, made in about 1915).

Colman's note continues, In the Chieftains' submission to Richard II in 1395, Brien O'Brien is called "dux lothmond". The other chieftains are each called "nationis suae Capitaneus" (Captain of his nation).

The "Captains" who signed that submission were-

1. Sioda MacNamara of Clancuilliene and his son.
2. Teigie More Mac Mahon of Corcabaskin and his son.
3. (Someone) Mac Gorman of Hybrikaine (Ibrickane) and his son.
4. Rory O'Dea of Tullaghydae (cf Mahone and Dermot O'Dae of Tullaghydae in the 1585 composition, Fiant 4761 of 1585).
5. Connoghor O'Connogher of Corcumroe and
6. Rory O'Loghlin of Burren.

Colman gives his source as Morrins Calendar of the Patent Rolls of Ireland, pages 92-93. -102 (presumably, a reference to the work of James Morrin). We have not been able to access that source. See generally, however, D McGettigan (2016), at pp 147- 149. The document is shown (though only in part) in Gwynn (1956).

A comparison of these names discloses differences from the names of the several chiefs on whose behalf Brien O'Brien claimed power to do liege homage. Gwynn (1956) discusses the differences and concludes that the two lists of names disclose two quite different groups of people. Thus, Iriel O Lochlin and Rory O'Loghlin are two distinct individuals, each holding a position of authority within the O'Loghlin clan.

An article written by M V Ronan, Some Medieval Documents, Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, (1937) volume 67, at pages 229- 241, refers to this. On 4 March 1395, at Quin in County Clare, Brien O'Brien and his vassals submitted. But the O'Loghlin who actually performed the homage is named as Rory O'Loghlin. The Latin text at p 233 shows this-

Quo expedito postremo accessit Rory O'Loghlin nationis suae de Burren capitaneus et fecit homagium ligeum dicto Domini Comiti sub consimili forma ut supra et obligavit se solvere Camerae Apostolica mille libras sterlinas bonae et legalis monetae Angliae si non servaverit dictas conventiones.

Attempting an amateurish translation of most of the Latin- Quo expedito postremo accessit [Rory O'Loghlin captain of his nation of Burren and doing liege homage to the lord Earl under the like terms as beforehand and] obligavit se solvere [the bishop's private chambers a thousand pounds sterling of good and legal English money if the words of these conventions aren't observed]. Thus, in this particular instance, the homage was tendered not to the king but to his Earl, presumably Mowbray.

Hazarding a guess, O'Brien lodged a written bond with the bishop of Kilfenora binding himself to £1,000, a very large sum, to reinforce publicly his commitment to Richard II. Indeed, Brian O'Brien went to some lengths to assure Richard II of his continuing fealty and on several occasions, cf Curtis (1927). O'Brien asserted that his ancestors had established their loyalty during the 1200s, when the English King granted Irish lands to the O'Briens, and that his personal and family loyalty was impeccable. It is not shown, however, that the O'Loghlin were like-minded. Certainly, we think, no such bond was given by the O'Loghlin, to whom and in whose agricultural society money was probably almost unknown, see e.g. the methods of payment described in Hardiman's Document X set out in section 1

Then, on 16 March 1395, Brian O'Brien travelled to Dundalk, north of Dublin, with a retinue, and made a complete submission to Richard II.

Curtis records O'Brien's submission as occurring on 1 March 1395, in a room of the King's in the abbey of St Thomas Martyr, and details the full terms of the submission, at pp 181-2. The obvious difficulty in reconciling the various dates is solved by Gwynn (1956), for anyone who may be interested in this detail.

Returning to Rory O'Loughlin, he isn't mentioned in The Annals of the Four Masters which, as mentioned earlier, largely overlooks the details of the Irish chiefs' submissions to Richard II. Similarly, Patrick bishop of Kilfenora isn't mentioned in the Annals but appears in James Ware's Bishops of Kilfenora in 1394. Nor is this Rory named in the various genealogies that we've seen. The Annals of Connacht are missing during the years 1395/96 which dashes any hope of finding more from that source. Likewise, the Annals of Loch Ce are missing during the years 1395/6.

In 1395, before signing the indenture, Rory presumably had to travel from Burren to Quin, located some nine miles from Ennis. At that time, as in later centuries, there was only one roadway available through Burren, and the word "roadway" probably much overstates the track that existed. We think the track led from Ballyvaughan through Ballyalban, Cahermore, Caherconnell, Glansleade, and Leameneh to Ennis. But even in 1395 this journey was achievable, by horse.

The indenture shows that Burren was called by that name in 1395, which surprised us. (Burren is shown by that name within Triumphs of Turlough in connection with an incident that happened during 1278. Triumphs, however, was written not in 1278 but, rather, at some unknown later time perhaps during the 1300s.)

We mention that the document from Ronan's article was found by the Chevalier O'Gorman, and attested as true by Dublin public notaries in July 1792.

Finally, we should notice two other matters relevant to these 1395 documents. They contain a very early contemporary reference to an O'Loughlin in Burren- in our case, amongst the earliest that we've been able to see with our own eyes. They also tend to support the reliability of the O'Loughlin information written in The Four Masters for that time.

Appendix 5 - Compilation tracing the lands held by the "main" branch of O'Loughlins, from circa 1544 to 1641, and sometimes beyond.

Predominantly, the following lands are those described as belonging to-

- * Melaghlin, born c 1490, in his deed dated 30 September 1544, from Chancery pleadings (post 1589).
- * Owey (Uaithne) died 1590, in his deed dated 11 September 1589, from Chancery pleadings (post 1589).
- * Owey, died 1617, in his estate's Sixmilebridge inquisition, Frost p 307.
- * Melaghlin, died 1623, in his estate's inquisition, Frost p 308.
- * Torlogh in 1641, from schedule to Torlogh's petition 1662/63, with schedule numbers shown for easier identification.
- * Those named in Frost forfeitures 1641 as relevant to their lands, remembering that Frost omits several townlands.
- * Those named in pardons listed in Fiants Elizabeth I, 1558-1603.
- * Those named in a few of the Inchiquin manuscripts, or in Ainsworth.

Aghavinane now Aghawinnaun (in Oughtmama)

Torlogh 1641- 23, by descent. But by descent from whom remains very unclear.

Aught..amma (Oughtmama townland in Oughtmama parish) Torlogh 1641- 22, by descent. But by descent from whom remains very unclear.

Ballialbin, Ballyalliban, Ballyallaban (in Rathborney)

Perhaps Ballyauliff (cf Lysagh son of Mahone of Ballyauliff, in 1591 O'B/O'L deed, Frost p 20), if Ballyauliff refers to Ballyallaban.

Owney 1589, Owny 1617

Though in Rathborney, Ballyallaban is adjacent to Ballycahill in Drumcreehy, and to Dangan in Drumcreehy. See each of those, for possible routes of descent.

1603: Daniel Neylan (Frost p 277).

Donogh d1714, as a tenant but not of the O'Briens, probably of the Nugents. The Nugents also held Newtown at around about this time and into the 1800s.

Ballycahill (in Drumcreehy)

Torlogh 1641- 6, by descent (implication from schedule).

See note to Ballyallaban. Ballycahill may have descended by the same route as Dangan, also in Drumcreehy.

Ballycasle, Ballycashe, Ballycashlaun- see Castletown

Ballymongan or Ballymongaun (in ?).

Perhaps in Kilnamona, perhaps not.

Owney 1589. We're not aware of any other O'Loghlen lands in Kilnamona, before or after 1589.

Kilnamona is only 5 miles from Ennis, and is peripheral to the O'Loghlen's of Burren. Perhaps not in Kilnamona at all. Perhaps Binroe in Noughaval.

Ballyvihine or Ballyveghenie is Ballymihil (in Kilcorney)

Torlogh 1641- 13. In 1641, Simington p 466 has Ballyveghenie (later Ballymihil) held by several O'Loghlen's.

It is a noticeable feature that Kilcorney lands seem held "collectively" by several other O'Loghlen's, along with Torlogh, in 1641. See other examples in the Kilcorney townlands of Cahirconell; Eanaghe; Glansleade; Poulanine.

See also Frost p 441 under the land named Ballymihil (but formerly known as Ballyveghenie). They include Teige son of Bryan; the son of Loghlen son of Lysagh; and Meaghan son of Bryan O'Loghlen. Frost at p 442 shows that the same owners held Glansleade (Glansleade) in Kilcorney.

Barrenfermallagh, perhaps Bournormolagh (in ?) Owney 1617; Sir Valentine Blake 1622.

Ballyvaghan, Ballybeaghan, Ballyveghan (in Drumcreehy)

Melaghlin c 1544 (Frost p 20). Torlogh 1641- 7.

Terence O'Brien 1584 (Ainsworth 980 of 1611).

Ballyvaghan once contained an O'Loghlen castle, shown before 1570 in Breen's list of castles beside the pier. Before 1570, the castle bore the inscription, "melaghlin cam upon Tirrelagh o bryen". That inscription was crossed out, and a new inscription was inserted, "with the baron of Inchiquin". For the purpose of dating these events, a note written in a different hand in 1570 says, "Inclosure in 4 July 1570".

Melaghlin c 1544 seems to have owned at least portion of Ballyvaghan. Another portion was renamed Newtown by the O'Briens, whenever they built Newtown castle. Newtown castle was built at some indeterminate time, somewhere after 1540 and before 1604.

In 1641, according to Frost p 439, Lord Inchiquin owned Ballyvaughan, and that notion accords with our understanding of historical events. But Torlogh's schedule of lands lays claim to a relatively small slice of Ballyvaughan (one sixth part of a quarter, mortgaged to John Lynch). It's possible that the O'Loughlens had re-acquired a smallish area which, in 1641, might have been the site of Ballyvaughan village.

Ballyvoghane (in Rathborney)

Donogh O'Brien.

Loughlen Oge; Rossa son of Rory; Owey; and Donogh O'Loughlen, in 1641.

Edmond Nugent and William Neylan in the 1650s. Frost p 446.

Ballyvoghane seems an obsolete description, precise location in Rathborney unidentified.

Frost's Forfeitures includes Ballyvoghane in Rathborney, with separate entries for Ballyallaban in Rathborney and Ballyvaghan in Drumcreehy. Ballyvoghane seems not a mis-description of Ballyvaughan because, in 1641, we think that Ballyvaughan was owned by Lord Inchiquin and that neither Donogh O'Brien nor the O'Loughlens owned Ballyvaughan (save perhaps for a small slice). On this point, we disagree with Ainsworth's Index which treats Ballyvaughan and Ballyvoghane as the same location.

Torlogh's schedule of lands doesn't mention Ballyvoghane.

Binroe, Benroe, Bawnero, perhaps also called Ballymahony (in Noughaval).

cf Frost p 29.

Ainsworth no 1150 relates to a lease in 1674, and mentions Ballymahony alias Beanroe.

Binroe predates 1570, and is shown in Breen's 1570 list of castles as "Bawnero with Tirrelagh Riogh upon Tirrelagh o bryen", 4 miles east of Lisdoonvarna.

Note: see also, the inscription on Ballyvaughan castle, showing, " ... Tirrelagh o bryen". This similarity is more than a coincidence.

Binroe is mentioned specifically in the 1591 O'Brien/ O'Loughlen deed, made by the survivors of the posterity of "Malachy of Ballyvaughan and Benroe". Binroe is not shown among the lands inherited by Torlogh in 1641 or, for that matter, among the lands held by Uaithne in 1589; Owey in 1617; or Melaghlin in 1623. Perhaps Binroe went from Melaghlin c 1544 to an unknown son, who was the father of the Bryan and Mahone: perhaps that's why the 1591 deed refers, pointedly, to Binroe, in circumstances where other lands belonging to Melaghlin go unnoticed. Another possibility is that Ballyvaughan was Melaghlin's principal residence and Binroe his subsidiary residence.

Melaghlin c 1544 (Frost p20, p 29). Perhaps Owey 1589 (called Ballymongan or Ballymongaun). In 1641, Noughaval parish in Frost is incomplete but cf the O'Loughlens in Frost p 445.

Blionciaine or Blankeane (in Carran)

Torlogh 1641- 28, by descent

Bor oi Malla or Barrymelin (in ?

Torlogh 1641- 27.

Cahernague (in Drumcreehy)

In 1641, heirs of Owey Mor d 1590 (Frost p 440).

Claimed by Torlogh in his schedule of lands. Cahernague is an obsolete description. Its precise location in Drumcreehy is unidentified.

Cahirconnill or Caherconnell, see also Poulanine (in Kilcorney)

Torlogh 1641- 10 +11, by descent. In 1641, Anthony son of Conor; and Lysagh son of Phelim (Frost p 442; accord Simington p 467).

Cahirmamma or ?Cahermane or Cahermacuain (in Rathborney)
Torlogh 1641- 4

Cappagh, Kappagh (in Carran).
cf Frost p 28.

"Kepaghe oLoghlin's castles" appears among Breen's 1570 list of castles, at Cappagh, 3 miles north east of Carron. Cappagh is not otherwise mentioned before 1585, or in the 1585 composition indenture. Cappagh is not a land that descended to Torlogh in 1641. Possibly, Cappagh did not descend through the "main" branch, but another. It first rejoined the ranks when Owey held it in 1617, but then it went its own way again.

In 1593 Brian and Tirlagh gankagh of Coppoghe (Fiants Eliz I, 5808 of 1593/94). In 1601 Tirrelagh gancagh M'Thirrely of the Coppogh (Fiants Eliz I, 6562 of 1601). In 1601 Loghlen M'Rorie of the Coppogh, yeoman (Fiants Eliz I, 6562 of 1601). In 1637, Mahon son of Bryan of Cappagh (Ainsworth 1330 of 5 April 1637). In 1641, heirs of Owey d 1617 (Frost p 438)

Castletown, Ballycashe, Ballycashlaun, Ballycaslane (in Carran). cf Frost p 28.

Castletown is not one of the many lands included in Torlogh's petition schedule of 1641. Castletown devolved separately by a different route. Perhaps Castletown had simply ceased to be an O'Loghlen possession by 1641.

Probably, Castletown did not descend from any of the known descendants of the ancient Ruairi. Castletown's descent is unknown.

Breen's list of castles in 1570 shows Ballycashe (Castletown), 1 mile south of Carron, "with Ross O'Loghlin upon the sherrif" (which particular Ross is unknown. Perhaps his name was etched into a stone forming a prominent part of the fabric of the structure).

In 1585 Brian son of Tirrelagh son of Rosse (1585, Fiants 4753). In 1591, Morriertagh m'Donogh M'Rosse of Ballycaslane (Fiants 5686 of 1591). In 1596, Brian son of Turlough was a juror at Ennis (Ainsworth no 930). In 1602 Mahown M'Teige, yeoman (Fiants Eliz I, 6617 of 1602). Then 16 April 1607, Inchiquin Ainsworth p 967- conveyance by Mahown son of Rory of Castletown to Donogh O'Brien of part of the interior of the castle.

According to TJ Westropp's, Notes on the lesser castles or Peel Towers of the county Clare, "After the reign of Elizabeth, more than one family often occupied a tower. To select from many examples. The Patent Roll of 1605 contains a grant to John King of the 'upper chamber and a moiety of the cellar and bawn of Castletown Mogrossy, near Spancill Hill". (perhaps near Quin).

After 1641, Ainsworth refers to Castletown:

In 1693: lease to Rosse O'Loghlen (Ainsworth 1228 of 25 November 1693).

In 1714: lease to Donough O'Loghlen (Ainsworth 1285 of 27 April 1714).

Then on 25 June 1613, Ainsworth no. 988 has a faded and partly illegible conveyance of the castle, town and lands of Castletown "to Bryan Mc Turrelagh of Castletown, Clare, gent". The attorney for livery of seisin is Mahoun Mc Brian of Caherpolla, Clare, (which may be Mahone son of Brian O'Loghlen). The witnesses to the livery of seisin included "Therlagh McTeige; Owen McMellaghen; and Owen McBrien" (which may show a Torlogh son of Teige O'Loghlen, and Owen son of a Melaghlín O'Loghlen; and an Owen son of a Brian O'Loghlen). But the fact remains that, in 1641, Castletown is shown as belonging to Donogh O'Brien (Frost p 438).

Cloonstuhine (in ?
Owey 1617

Collevam or Kilvane.

Torlogh 1641- 29.

Torlogh's schedule has Kilmoon. But Luke McInerney says this is Cullaun in Rathborne. If so, Brian O'L in 1641 (Frost p 446).

(Koyskene), Coskeame, Coskeime (in Carran)

Owney 1589, Owney 1617, Torlogh 1641- 19; Torlogh Appendix 1, but also Donogh son of Owney; Mahone son of Brian; and Rossa. In 1641, Simington p 457 has Rossa; Turlogh; Donogh son of Owney; and Mahon son of Bryen.

1659: Bryan as tenant, Frost p 439.

1680: Roger O'Loghlin (also of Glansleade), from Ainsworth 1185 of 1680.

1700: Captn Donogh O'Loghlen and Roger O'Loghlen (Ainsworth 1876 of 1700).

1705: Rossa O'Loghlen and Roger O'Loghlen (Ainsworth 257 of 1705).

Cregavockoge or Craigyvorage or Creevagh (in Rathborne)

Melaghlin 1623. Luke McInerney footnote 79 says it is a sub denomination of Gragans. See Gragans. (Frost p 438 erred in omitting Torlogh who is included in the Book of Forfeitures.)

Croagh (in Rathborne)

In the 1641 Forfeitures, Croagh North confiscated from Donogh O'Brien and granted to Edmond Nugent (transplanted from County Westmeath). Croagh South confiscated from Bryan O'Loghlen and granted to Laurence and John Comyn (transplanted Papists from County Limerick).

Terence (Turlogh) O'Loghlen d1766¹ as a tenant, leased probably from the Nugents. Likely, Terence lived at Croagh for years before 1766.

Culrish (in perhaps Carran)

Torlogh 1641- 21

Dengin, Dangan (in Drumcreehy)

Melaghlin 1544, Owney 1617; Sir Valentine Blake 1622; Melaghlin 1623; Torlogh 1641- 5, by descent. In 1641, Owney Oge + Owney Mor (Luke McInerney footnote 83).

Dangan is adjacent to both Ballycahill in Drumcreehy, and Ballyallaban in Rathborne, and all may have descended by the same route.

1603: Daniel Neylan (Frost p 277).

In 1591, see Conor son of "Brian McKann McTerlogh O'Loghlen" in Ainsworth 913 of 1591. In 1591, also, see Maleaghlayn Owffe McMorougha O'Loughlyn, gentleman, in Ainsworth 917 of 1591.

Eanaghe, Errinagh, Eannagh (in Kilcorney)

Owney 1589, Owney 1617; Torlogh 1641- 12. In 1641, Enagh was owned by Anthony oge; Turlogh son of Phelin (sic); and Torlogh, amongst others (Simington p 468-469). See also Phelim lieh O'Loghlen of Enagh in F 5686 of 1591.

Fahiebegg, Fahybeg and Fahymore, Fahybegg, Fahee (in Carran)

Melaghlin 1544, Owney 1617, Sir Valentine Blake 1622, Torlogh 1641- 26. In 1641, heirs of Owney d 1617 (Frost p 438; accord Simington p 455). In 1642, Ross (depositions Frost p 356 and p 369). Ross of Fahee seems the same Ross son of Turlogh in Owney's 1617 estate (Frost p 307).

Feenagh (in Rathborne).

¹ Ainsworth 1610 of 1766

-not mentioned, but cf Frost p 33.

Glancollom Kyllie, Glancolumbkille, Glancollumkylly (in Carran).

This seems to have importance as one of the second rank of castles, Gragans being the most important. Glancolumbkille is shown as the Tanist's chief residence by D Blair Gibson, at p 238. Melaghlin 1544. Rosse 1568 (Fiants Eliz I, 1317 of 1568). Probably Rosse of Glayne, Clare, in 1571 (Fiants Eliz I, 1640 of 1571). In 1577 Tirrelagh (Fiants Eliz I, 3087 of 1577). In 1580, Ross (Frost p 28, but the date may be unreliable). In 1584/85 Rosse gentleman; and Donnogh m'Rosse m' [.]; and Roorly m'Tirrelagh; and Donogh m'Rosse (Fiants Eliz I, 4585 of 1584). In August 1585 Owney (died 1590) "and his heirs" (Fiants Eliz I, 4761 of 1585). Immediately before August 1585 Rosse the Tanist (Fiants composition indenture Eliz I, 4761 of 1585). Perhaps Ross c 1590 (Frost p 28). In 1596 Owney was a juror at Ennis (Ainsworth no 930). Probably, Rossa had "moved on" to Gragans by 1596, or had died, or had been dispossessed of Glancollumkylly by Owney. Owney 1617, Sir Valentine Blake 1622, Torlogh 1641- 25. In 1641, heirs of Owney d 1617 (Frost p 438; accord Simington p 456).

Glencolumbkille, Carran

Melaghlin son of Ruairi fl.1544*
Melaghlin fl.1577
Rossa fl.1585 (gent)
Owney fl.1577
Torlogh fl.1577
Rory son of Torlogh fl.1584
Donogh son of Rosse fl.1584
Owney fl.1596
Owney d1617* (of Mucinish)
Melaghlin d.1623*
Donogh son of Owney fl.1641
Donogh son of Rory fl.1641
Lysagh son of Brian fl.1641
Mahone son of Brian fl.1603*
Mahone Oge fl.1641*
Torlogh son of Murtogh
Rossa fl.1641
Torlogh fl.1641
Torlogh son of Rory fl.1641

*Owned land there, but may not have lived there, or was from there.

Glan Slidey, Glansleyde, Glansleade, Glenslaid (in Kilcorney)

Melaghlin 1544. In 1584 (by implication) Tirrelagh executed 1584 (attainted) (Fiants Eliz I, 5933 of 1595). But Tirrelagh was executed in 1584, and was the late Tirrelagh by 1595. In 1585 Brian son of Tirrelagh dubh (black haired) in (Fiants 4753). In 1585, Owney (F 4753). Circa 1589, Owney (Rossa's Chancery pleading). In 1601 Melaghlin (Fiants Eliz I, 6562 of 1601). Also in 1601 Bryan m'Owen Ipowll; and Brian m'Thirrely O'Loghlen, gentleman (Fiants 6562 of 1601). Melaghlin 1604. Melaghlin 1623; Melaghlin 1604 (Ainsworth 959). Torlogh 1641-9. In 1641, Teige son of Bryan; son(s) of Loghlen son of Lysagh; and Meaghan son of Brian (Frost p 441-2). In 1680, Roger O'Loghlin of Glansleade, lease (Ainsworth 1185 of 17 August 1680). Michael O'Loghlen 1835, see receipt below.

Received from Michael O'Loughlen Esq^r the Sum of Eighty three pounds
 Sterling being the Amount of our Costs incurred on behalf
 of Mr. Brian McGee Esq^r in making out and Completing
 the title to the lands of Glanleaze & Bounegleva sold
 by him to Mr. O'Loughlen (Paid this 23rd April 1835
 Edward Kenny & John Danaher

Glensleade, Kilcorney

Melaghlin son of Ruairi fl.1544*
Torlogh son of Uaithne
Torlogh fl.1595
Owney fl.1585 (gent)
Brian son of Turlogh Dubh fl.1585
Owney c 1589
Brian son of Owney fl.1591
Brian son of Torlogh fl.1601 (gent)
Melaghlin son of Ross fl 1601
Melaghlin fl.1604
Teige son of Brian fl.1641
Meaghan son of Brian fl.1641
Son(s) of Loughlen son of Lysagh fl.1641
Torlogh fl.1645
Conor fl.1672
Roger fl.1680*

*Owned land there, but may not have lived there, or was from there.

Gleninagh; Glanocynagh (in Gleninagh).

cf Frost p 29-30.

Hogan's list of castles.

Breen's 1570 list of castles.

Gleninagh castle was transferred to a stranger, namely, James Lynch of Galway, before 1570.

Note: In 1622, on the nomination of Stephen Lynch, an interest in the castle of Glaneynagh was granted to Boetius Clancy of Knockfin, see Calendar of Patent Rolls, 19 James I, at p 526 (1622).

In 1641, Gleninagh was held by the See of Kilfenora. It was distributed during the 1650s to the Bishop of Kilfenora, see Frost p 440.

In 1650, Hugh O'Davoren and Ross O'Loughlen "attacked and plundered" Thomas Browne FitzJames of Galway who was then temporarily resident at the castle of Glaneinagh by permission of his father in law, James Lynch, see Ormond Papers, 17 August 1650, p 346.

?Gorthunue or Gortanlivaun or Gortilevane or Gortohane (Deelin) (in Carran).

Melaghlin 1623. Torlogh 1641- 20, by descent.

Gregans (in Rathborne)

In 1585 Owney (died 1590) "and his heirs" (Fiants composition indenture Fiants Eliz I, 4761 of 1585).
Rossa c 1589 (Rossa's Chancery pleadings after 1589). Torlogh 1641 (several parcels, 1,2,3), some by descent. In 1641, Owney Mor d 1590 (Frost p 447; accord Simington p 471).

See section 14- Gragans previously held for life by Melaghlin; Owney (Uaithne)- Frost p 249-50;
Rossa; Malachy (Melaghlin) 1623, Frost p 308; Owney- Frost p 347; then Torlogh for life.
See also Cregavockoge (supra).

Kilcorney (is a parish)

Torlogh 1641- 14, partly by descent

Kolholly or Killilagh, and Kinally (in Carran)

Torlogh 1641- 18

Knockans (in Carran)

Torlogh 1641- 21A. In 1641, Simington p 455 has Pharis son of Rosse; Turlogh son of Donogh;
Turlogh son of Rosse; Owney and Leishagh.

Liahanagh or Lehenagh (in Carran)

Torlogh 1641- 17, purchased from Syprian O'Davoren. In 1641, Simington p 461 has Lehenagh held
by Cyprian O'Davoren and Owhny.

Lisgogane or Lisgoogan (in Rathborne)

Torlogh 1641- 8. In 1641, Torlogh.¹
Edmond Nugent during the 1650s.

Mingagh, Mingeoh: Meggagh (in Carran)

Torlogh 1641- 15

Mogouhy (in Carran)

Donosh m'Roshy I Loshlyn, gent (Fiants Eliz I, 6617 of 1602).
Owney 1617. In 1641, Donogh son of Rossa; Conor; Rossa; and Donogh (Frost p 439).
Magouhy was a sister estate to Castletown; see also Castletown.

?Morhamsbane or Morhamoilane or Mohermoylan, part of Liahanagh (in Carran)

Torlogh 1641- 16

Muckinish (in Drumcreehy)

Muckinish seems to predate 1570, despite not being included in Breen's 1570 list of castles.
Muckinish is not mentioned as land owned by Melaghlin c 1544, or Owney (d 1590), probably for the
reason that each had held Muckinish "for life" under an ancient family arrangement. It is called
"Mackeryshe" in the 1585 composition indenture (Fiants Eliz I, 4761 of 1585).
In 1585 Rosse oge son of Rossy son of Rory of Mockenes (Fiants Eliz I, 4723 of 1585). Also in 1585
Tirlagh son of Owney of Mockenes (Fiants 4723). In 1601 Owney, gent (Fiants Eliz I, 6562 of 1601).
Owney 1617, Sir Valentine Blake 1622, Torlogh 1641- 24. In 1641, heirs of Owney Mor d 1590 (Frost p
440; accord Simington p 479).

Newtown (in Drumcreehy).

¹ Frost p 447; according to Simington p 474

Newtown was the new name given some time after (perhaps well after) 1540 by the O'Briens to portion of lands near Ballyvaughan.

Possibly, previously named Ballyauliff, though this is a long shot.

Newtown castle was erected by the O'Briens not before 1550 and before 1604.¹ In 1620, Sir Turlogh O'Brien devised various lands in Rathbornee to his second son, Donogh O'Brien of Newtown, see Frost pp 310-311. Donogh O'Brien forfeited these lands in Rathbornee, following the civil war of c1641.²

Simultaneously, Donogh O'Brien forfeited Newtown in Drumcreehy, to Edmond Nugent and Bridget Clare. Afterwards, the Ennistymon O'Briens weren't the owners of Newtown.

Circa 1675: Anthony O'Loughlen, a tenant (O'Mahony, 2003).

Oghterlane or Oghtgelane (in Rathbornee, part of Gragans)

Melaghlin 1623; Torlogh 1641- 1

See section 14 re Gragans, but this particular parcel of land may refer not to the castle land but, rather, nearby land.

Oughtmama- see Aught...amma

Poulenegine, Polleneyn, Pollanine, Poulanine (see also Caherconnell) (in Kilcorney)

Torlogh 1641- 10 + 11, by descent. In 1641, Anthony son of Conor; and Lysagh son of Phelim (Frost p 442). In 1641, Simington p 467 has Anthony son of Connor, but see also Caherconnell.

See the post 1642 depositions, showing that an Owney (probably Torlogh's father, Owney) lived in Poulanine (spelt variously as Pollymegne, Pallynome, Palyneyne; spelling was by no means uniform in those days) in 1642.

Slievecarrin or Slievecarran (in Oughtmama)

Owney 1617, Sir Valentine Blake 1622, Torlogh 1641- 28. In 1641, Simington p 449 has Sir Thomas Blake.

Slughtfelim (perhaps in Kilcorney and/ or Killonaghan)

Owney; deed 11 September 1589, see section 14 of our previous paper.

Slughtfelim seems not the name of a townland but, rather, an amalgamated term, deriving from the Irish word sliocht and the name Felim and indicating, we think, lands held by the descendants of Bishop Felim (or Feidhlimidh) O'Loughlen, Bishop of Kilfenora 1421- 1434. See section 23.

Tarmon (in Carran, Frost p 27)

Owney 1589; Torlogh 1650s (Book of O'Loughlen).

Tonarussa, Town Ross (in Drumcreehy)

Melaghlin 1623. In 1641, Owney Oge born 1593 (Frost p 440).

Townmoyline (in ?)

Owney 1589

cf Morhamoilane or Mohermoylan, part of Liahagh (in Carran). But neither seems like Tuath Moylan which may better represent Townmoyline.

Frost 1641 "heirs" owning land-In Carran:

¹ Ainsworth no 959 of 1604

² See Frost p 446.

Cappagh- heirs of Owney d 1617
Fahee- heirs of Owney d 1617
Glencolmkille- heirs of Owney d 1617

In Drumcreehy:
Cahernague- Owney More* d 1590
Mucinish- Owney More's heirs (d 1590)
Tonarussa- Owney Oge

In Rathbornev:
Gragans- Owney More* d 1590
*More refers to chief

Appendix 6 - Townlands held by the "other" branches of O'Loghens.

This compilation lists the townlands in Clare held by "other" branches of O'Loghens. None of these were held by Melaghlín 1544; Uaithne 1589; Owney 1617; Melaghlín 1623; or Torlogh 1641, unless otherwise indicated. Any townland listed in Appendix 5 is not repeated here.

Anygalowane (in ? perhaps Carran).
cf Aghawinnaun; Aghaghlínny in Gleninagh and Aughivenane in Oughtmama.
Donogh son of Rosse son of Brian (Fiants Eliz I, 5613 of 1591).

Ballyenfynde (in ?)
Donogh (debt to estate of Boetius Clancy, died circa 1598) cf Ballyansy.

Ballyansy (in? ..)
Donogh alias son of Brian, gent. (Fiants Eliz I, 6562 of 1601).
cf Ballyenfynde

Ballyganner (in Noughaval).
cf Frost p 29.

1667: lease of the castle town and one of the two quarters of Ballyganner; witnesses include Turlagh O'Loughlan (his mark), from Ainsworth 1120 of 13 January 1667.

Ballyauliff; Ballyayvola; perhaps Balliallaban.
cf Lysagh son of Mahon of Ballyauliff (O'Brien/O'Loghlen deed of 1591; Frost p ; Dwyer The diocese of Killaloe has Ballyayvola instead of Ballyauliff).
Note: The term Ballyauliff may imply an ancient historical link to a man named Amhlaibh (Auley; Owly), cf the son of Amhlaibh O'Loghlen in 1132 (Four Masters).

Ballyheigh; Ballyheaghayne; Ballyhichane; Ballyhehan; (in Oughtmama; bordering Tarlagh townland).
Frost p 23 says that a castle belonging to one of the O'Loghens stood in Ballyhehan townland in Abbey parish.
Rosse son of Ruairi (Inchiquin 1591, Ainsworth p 918).
Rosse son of Mellaghlen of Ballyhichane (Fiant Eliz I, 5808 of 1593).
Note: See Tarlagh townland.

Ballyinsheenbeg, Balliansibeg, Ballianshinbegg (in Kilmoon).

McLoughlin McDonogh O'Loughlin (Calendar Patent Rolls, 19 James I, p 526), in 1622.
Donogh son of Bryan O'Loghlen, and Maoelaghlin Cam O'Loghlen in 1641, Frost p 443.

Ballymurphy; Ballemoroghee; Bally Morrough (in Noughaval).
cf Frost p 29.

Hogan's list of castles.

Circa 1675: Francis and Donogh [and Daniel O'Burren] (OMahony, 2003).

Ballynemoire (in ?)

Circa 1675: Garrett (OMahony, 2003).

Perhaps Balliansimore in Kilmoon, granted to Boetius Clancy in 1622 (Calendar Patent Rolls 19 James I, p 526)

Caharbarnash; Caharbarnagh (in Kilmoon)

Rossa m'Morroshy worry I Loshlin (Fiants Eliz I, 6617 of 1602).

In 1641, Turlogh son of Loghlen son of Murrough O'Loghlen (Frost p 443).

Cahermacnachten; Cahermacteen; Cahircnacly (in ? Rathborney.

cf Frost p 32.

Cahermackerilla (in Carran).

See TJ Westropp, Prehistoric forts and dolmens in North Clare.

1659: Bryan (tenant) from Frost p 439.

Note: cf Sliocht Irial.

Caherpolla; Caherpollow; Cahyrpolly (in Noughaval).

Also known as Fahaffane (Frost p 445).

1603: Mahowne son of Brian (Ainsworth 1481 of 1603).

1603: Mahown son of Brian O'Loghlen, from Lucius O'Brien' case, 1861).

In 1641, Bryan son of Edmund; Conor son of Murtagh; Moonagh; Conor; and Donogh son of Rossa O'Loghlen.

1650: Matthew Oge O'Loghlen (married Slany O'Brien), from Inchiquin Ms 45/031/1.

Cahirclogan, Cairclogan, Cahercloggan, Cahercloghan, Cahercloggaun (in Kilmoon parish).

Before 1570, Tirrelagh son of Bryen (Breen's 1570 list of castles shows Cahirclogan, 2 miles north east of Lisdoonvarna, as a castle established before 1570, and perhaps well before 1570).

Tirrelagh son of Bryan doesn't fit in the families that descended from the ancient Ruairi. This suggests a different ancestor, cf Brian a brother of Ruairi's grandfather.

1570 Brien 7 December 1570 (Fiants Eliz I, no 1641 of 1570; cf a Brian in 3042 of 1577).

1577 Donogho gancagh son of Rosse son of Rory (Fiants Eliz I, no 3077 of 1577). He is also of Cahercloggaun in 1585, see below. This Donogho gancagh is one of the O'Loghlens of Tarlagh townland in Oughtmama, one of 5 sons of Rosse son of Ruairi.

1577 Tirrelagh merriggagh (Fiants Eliz I, no 3077 of 1577). Merigagh means more than freckled, Frost p 286. Perhaps rusty, crusty, pockmarked. Tirrelagh merrickagh is mentioned again in Fiants 4753 of 1585. In each of Fiants 3077 and 4753, Tirrelagh merrickagh is mentioned alongside Donogh gangagh son of Rosse son of Rory. This may not be a merely fortuitous coincidence.

1580: O'Loghlen castle there along with the more ancient fort or caher (Frost p.31).

1585 Denis son of Teige son of Denis; same Teige son of Denis; Torlogh.

1585 Donogho gancagh son of Rosse son of Rorie (Fiants Eliz I, no 4753 of 1585). This same Donogho was formerly of Turlough in Oughtmama, see Fiants Eliz I, no 4723 of 1585, showing Donogh son of

Rossie son of Rorie of Tarlagh. But he was also of Cahercloggaun in 1577, as well as 1585. This probably indicates a man who moved from Tarlagh to Cahercloggaun.

1585 Cairclogan (sic) is sufficiently significant to warrant specific mention as a land in the barony of Gragans otherwise Borren in the 1585 Perrott composition (Fiants Eliz I, no 4761 of 1585).

1598: Hogan's list of castles, where Cahercloggaun is the first castle on his list.

1602: Brian son of Thirrely verruly, gent (Fiants Eliz I, 6617 of 1602).

1641: (Frost p 444) has no O'Loghlen as a proprietor at Cahercloggaun. But in other townlands of Kilmoon - see- Donogh son of Bryan at Ballyinsheenbeg (distinct from Ballyinsheenmore).

Loghlen Oge son of Lysagh at Caherbullog

Melaghlin cam at Ballyinsheenbeg

Turlogh son of Loghlen son of Murrough O'Loghlen at Caherbarnagh.

Donogh at Caherbullog.

Turlogh son of Loghlen O'Loghlen at Kilmoon townland.

1659 + 1664 (Frost p 444) has Donogh son of Bryan as a tenant at Ballyinsheenbeg.

1745: Bryan (1745- 1820) of Cragreagh, etc, from the O'Loghlen's of South Australia and Queensland.

1827: (Freeholders) has Ross as freeholder at Knockerskeheen.

There are no O'Loghlen's in the Tithes Applotment Books index 1823- 1837 for Kilmoon at Cahercloggaun. But cf Connor and Patrick at Craggreigh; and Patrick and Ross at Knockerskeheen: they are the only O'Loghlen's in the Kilmoon index.

Griffins valuations index 1855 for Kilmoon shows Bryan O'Loughlin at Cahercloggaun. Other O'Loghlen's in Kilmoon are-

Michael; Colman; Laurence; and Margaret at Ballyhenna;

Sir Colman at Ballyneillan;

Michael at Cooleabeg;

Bryan; Patrick; Peter; Morgan; Bridget; and John at Cragreagh;

Bridget at Lisdoonvarna;

Mary at Caherbarnagh;

Laurence at Kilmoon west.

No O'Loghlen's shown at Knockerskeheen.

Note: Torlogh's petition schedule of lands (1641) shows no land at all anywhere in Kilmoon. This tends to show that the Kilmoon O'Loghlen's were a separate branch, distinct from the line that led to Torlogh. Whereas Torlogh descended from Melaghlin son of Ruairi, the Cahercloggaun O'Loghlen's descended from Rosse son of Ruairi. Perhaps Ruairi gave Cahercloggaun castle to his younger son Rosse.

Another O'Loghlen is shown at Caherbarnagh in Kilmoon in 1602- see above.

Other candidates for a separate branch are the O'Loghlen's of Tarlagh townland in Oughtmama; the Castletown O'Loghlen's in Carran, and the Cappagh O'Loghlen's in Carran.

Cahirenelly (unidentified)

Dwyer's list of castles.

Clounbegg (in ?)

1669: Therlagh Oge O'Loghlen (Ainsworth 1127 of 1669).

Clowline (in ?) and Mohermallanagh

1636: Connell O'Loughlin (Ainsworth 1055 of 1636).

Cnockancowskore

Possibly Knockauns in Killonaghan or Knockans in Carran.
Lisagh son of Donogh son of Lisaigh (Fiants Eliz I, 5613 of 1591).

Colcamore (in ?)

1764: Conor and Denis O'Loughlin (Ainsworth 1303 of 1764).

Coskeam (in Carran).

See also Appendix 5.

In 1641: Donogh son of Owney; Mahone son of Brian; Rossa O'Loghlen (Frost p 438).

Also in 1641: Torlogh (from Book of Forfeitures).

1659: Bryan as tenant, Frost p 439.

1680: Roger O'Loghlin (also of Glansleade), from Ainsworth 1185 of 1680.

1700: Captn Donogh O'Loghlen and Roger O'Loghlen (Ainsworth 1876 of 1700).

1705: Rossa O'Loghlen and Roger O'Loghlen (Ainsworth 257 of 1705).

Craggah (in Killonaghan)

Circa 1675: Farnandus (OMahony, 2003).

Note: The original Book of Forfeitures at p.484 shows Fernandus son of Felim at Killonehan alias Cragogh, in 1641. Likely, this is the same person.

Crughwill; Kreaghwill (in Carran).

cf Frost p 28.

Hogan's list of castles.

Dwyer's list of castles.

1603: Daniel Neylan (Frost p 277).

1659: Crughwill occupied by Turlogh O'Loghlen Esq, as tenant (Frost p 439)

Deelin (in Oughtmama).

See also Gortohane in Appendix 5.

Circa 1675: Roger (OMahony, 2003).

Fannehonne (in Carran).

See Frost p 315: same place as Sheshodonnell.

Conor d 1630, son of Edmond. And Murtagh son of Conor (Frost p 315- inquisition).

Faneygalvan; Fanygalvan; Fanygallethane (in Carran)

Perhaps Donogh m'Ross m'Brian O'Loghlein of Anygalowane (Fiant 5613 of 1591).

Conor son of Loghlen in 1602 (Fiants Eliz I, 6617 of 1602).

Owney 1617 (Frost p 307).

In 1641: Donogh; Donogh son of Rory.

Feenagh (in Drumcreehy)

John O'Loughlin in Tithes 1829

Finavarra (in ? Oughtmama or ? Drumcreehy).

Frost p 26-27.

Kilwony (in ?).

Query: is this Killeany townland in Killeany?

Shida M'Rory; and Conoghor m'Rorie M'Melaghlin (Fiants Eliz I, 6562 of 1601). Uncertain whether these are O'ls, or not.

1659 and 1664: Donogh Oge O'Loghlen of Killeany townland (Frost p 443).
Circa 1675: Bryan and Rossa (OMahony, 2003).

Knockauns (in Killonaghan).
Knockauns is called Cnockneshiagh in Ainsworth 1046 of 20 January 1629.
Donogh circa 1660 (Frost p 441).
cf Donogh in Liscoonera, Killonaghan, in 1713 (Ainsworth p 1901).

Kynveare; Kinvarra; Kynvarra (in Kinvarradoorus)
Hogan's list of castles.
Dwyer's list of castles.

Lisdownie (in Corcomroe)
Donogh Modehra O'Loghlen, 1636/7 (Inchiquin Papers, Ms 45,702/4).
Note: Perhaps Lisdownie might be Lisduane in Rathborney (Frost p 447). In 1641, Lisduane was held by Hugh O'Davoren, probably the same Hugh O'Davoren who attacked Gleninagh castle in 1650 with Ross O'Loghlen. Alternatively, Lisdownie might be Lisdooney, a townland in the parish of Kilfenora.

Lislarhern (in Rathborney and in Killeany).
Circa 1675: Conor (OMahony, 2003).

Lissylishen; Lysiglysin; Lysegleeson (in Rathborney).
Hogan's list of castles.
1603: Daniel Neylan (Frost p 277).

Liscoonera (in Killonaghan).
Donogh in 1713 (Ainsworth p 1901).
cf Donogh in circa 1660 in Knockauns, Killonaghan (Frost p 441).
Lucius in 1733 (deed).

Moygowna (in Carran)
Donogh in 1631;
Brian son of Donogh also in 1631 (Frost p 318). Compare a Brian and his sons in Carran (Frost p 437-438).

Nacapaghee (in ?)
Hogan's list of castles.

Nacnasse (unidentified)
Dwyer's list of castles.
Possibly Muckinish.

Neassalee (unidentified)
Dwyer's list of castles.

Novknesno (in ?)
Hogan's list of castles.

Rosswrawly, Rossalia (in Abbey)
1693: Rosse (Ainsworth 1228 of 1693).

Roughan; Roghoyn; Raheyn; Rugham; Rughaine
Hogan's list of castles.
Dwyer's list of castles 1878.
Brian of Roghoyn, son of Torlogh Og, F 4753 of 1585.
Teige of Rah, F 6562 of 1601.
Thirrelagh merriggagh of Raheen, son of Thirrely Oge, F 6552 of 1601.
See the note appended to F 4753.

Sheshodonnell; Seiseadh O'Donnell; Shessia O'Donnell (in Carran).
See also Fannehone.
Conor (died 1630) son of Edmond; Murtagh son of this Conor (Frost p 315).
In 1641: cf Mogouhy (in Carran), Frost p 439.

Tarlagh; Turlough; Turlagh (in Oughtmama).
cf Frost p 26-27.
Hogan's list of castles.
Dwyer's list of castles.
Tarlagh was the subsidiary residence of the Tanist, according to D Blair Gibson (unclear whether he is correct or just guessing).
Lengthy diatribe follows.

The modern Oughtmama parish contains 20 townlands. Four of them are of interest for the O'Loghens of the 1500s and 1600s. Those four are-
Turlough (Irish, An Turlach). Area: 2 sq miles, or 1300 acres. Turlough borders-
Aghawinnaun. Area: 2+ sq. miles, or 1600 acres. Aghawinnaun borders-
Oughtmama townland. Area: 1+ sq miles, 850 acres.
Slievecarran (Irish, Sliabh Cairn). Area: 1 sq mile; 670 acres.
With only one exception, namely Slievecarran, no land within Oughtmama parish seems included in the lands held by Melaghlin 1544; Owney 1589; Owney 1617; or Melaghlin 1623.

The exception, Slievecarran townland, was held by Owney in 1617, and descended to Torlogh in 1641. Slievecarran is included as no 28 in Torlogh's 1641 schedule of lands. Torlogh claimed only a slice of Slievecarran, two thirds of a quarter (80 acres, of the 1300 acres in modern Slievecarran).

Yet, Torlogh in 1641 claimed both Aghawinnaun (a slice, about 80 acres), and Oughtmama townlands (again a slice of about 80 acres), "by descent". By descent from whom is a mystery.

In 1641, Torlogh made no claim to the townland of Turlough. Yet O'Loghens were at Turlough in the 1500s.

In the 1500s, Turlough is shown as Turlagh O'Loghlin's castell, in Breen's 1570 list of castles, 2.5 miles south of Bellharbour. This doesn't refer to a castle owned by someone named Turlagh O'Loghlin, but refers instead to an O'Loghlin castle located in the modern townland of Turlough. Hogan's list of castles shows Turlagh castle extant in 1598, and Fiants Eliz I show it was very much alive at that time.

Though D Blair Gibson at p 238 says Turlagh is the subsidiary residence of the Tanist, Torlogh O'Loghlin made no claim to it in 1641. It seems that Turlagh castle had passed to Rosse son of Ruairi.

Turlough townland shows up, in an O'Loghlin context, in four of the Fiants Eliz I. The first reference occurs in 1585. Later references occur in the Inchiquin manuscripts of 1591; and Fiants Eliz I of 1601.

The Fiants numbers are 4723; 4753; 5687; and 6562.

From those, it seems to be the case that the earliest descendants of Rosse son of Ruairi dwelt or established themselves in the townland of Turlough in Oughtmama parish. In 1603, Daniel Neylan also held part of Tarlagh townland (Frost p 277).

The only location for Rosse son of Ruairi is Balyheigh, in Clare, shown in the Inchiquin manuscripts of 4 March 1591 (Ainsworth p 918). This is a historical reference, because Rosse son of Ruairi had died long before 1591.

There is a townland now called Ballyhehan, bordering Turlough townland, in Oughtmama. Ballyhehan is smallish, being 3/4 sq mile, 490 acres. Probably, Ballyhehan is Balyheigh. Hogan's list of castles spells it as Ballyheaghayne.

It seems a reasonable inference that Ruairi granted Ballyhehan and Turlough townlands to his son, Rosse. Not the whole area of those townlands, but appreciable slices. The evidence for the O'Loghens of Turlough townland goes like this-

Tarlagh, Turlagh, Turlogh, Turlough, Twrrlaghe (in Oughtmama).

Before 1570: Turlagh O'Loghins castell, at Turlough 2.5 miles south of Bellharbour (Breen's 1570 list of castles). 1585: Fiants Eliz I, showing Tarlagh townland: -

Donogh son of Rosse son of Rory 4723.

Conor son of Rosse son of Rory 4723.

Donogh son of Rosse son of Rory 4753 (sic).

Leisagh son of Rosse 4723.

Rosse son of Owney 4723.

Conor son of Donogh 4723.

These same Fiants show Rosse oge son of Rossy son of Rorie, of Mockenes, Clare (4723). But this Rosse oge is also associated with Turlough townland, see below.

Fiants 4723 also shows Tirlagh son of Owny of Mockenes, Clare.

1591: Fiants Eliz I, showing Turlagh townland-

Ownhie son of Lysagh 5687.

Rosse son of Ownhie son of Leyseagh 5687.

1591: Inchiquin manuscripts, 4 March 1591 (Ainsworth p 918)-

Concerns a deed of conveyance (made many years before 1591) by Rossa son of Rory, of Balyheigh, Clare, gentleman, to Daniel Neylon, Bishop of Kildare; of the moieties of the half "sessyses" called Kepagona and Bualytinbracca in Clare.

On 4 March 1591, this old deed of conveyance was interpreted and declared, with witnesses including-

Ony son of Leyseagh, and

Rossa oge son of Rossa son of Rory.

1591: Inchiquin manuscripts, 17 September 1591 (Ainsworth p 286)-

Shows an agreement between

Daniell (Neylon), Bishop of Kildare; and

Conor son of Rossa and his brothers,

Rossa oge son of Rossa,

Leyseaghe son of Rossa,

Onye son of Rossa son of Rorie,

all of Twrrlaghe, Clare,

to submit their dispute about the castle and lands of Twrrlaghe to the award of four arbitrators. The arbitration to be made at (Muckinish) in Burren.

Why select Muckinish? Rosse oge is shown "of Mockenes" in 1585, Fiants no 4723.

Noticeably, their brother Donogh isn't a party to the agreement, see below.

The O'Loghens may well have failed in their dispute with Daniel Neylan, because William Neylan is shown as the proprietor of Turlough townland in 1641 (Frost p 437).

Fiants Eliz I, numbers 3077 of 1577; and 4753 of 1585, each show Donogho gangagh son of Rosse son of Rorie of Cahir Clogan (in Kilmoon). This Donogh had "moved on" from Turlough townland, or so it seems. He is not one of the brothers who agreed to the arbitration on 17 September 1591 (Inchiquin 914), probably because Donogh was no longer directly affected by the dispute about the Turlough castle.

Incidentally, Donogho gangagh seems a nickname, describing Donogh as "apt to strike". Gancagh is said to be a word prevalent among the clans (O'Reilly, List of Irish nicknames, in Journal of Cork Historical and Archaeological Society).

?1591 Inchiquin manuscripts (incomplete) and (Ainsworth p.286) shows:

Leagh son of Rossey, and

Rossey oge son of Rossey,

in a transaction concerning "a solar in the castle of Turlogh, a room there called "the carpenter's chambre", and a cartron (of land) called "Leagharowmu Neclony" ".

1601: Fiants showing Turlagh

Brian son of Lisagh 6562.

1641: Frost p 437 shows no O'Loghens at Turlough townland in 1641. But in 1641 Frost records, at Deelin, Rory son of Rosse; Owney son of Lysagh; and Conor Maoel O'Loghlen.

These records imply an O'Loghlen branch that had separated from the "main" branch and lived in Oughtmama parish at the townland of Turlough, where the castle still stood in 1570. But an isolated enclave at Turlough was not the outcome. Rosse oge and Donogh, at least, moved freely in other places.

Other branches that may well have separated during the 1500s include the O'Loghens at Cahercloggaun in Kilmoon, and the O'Loghens at Castletown in Carran, and Cappagh in Carran.

Appendix 7 - Eliza Shone- Timeline

1768. Samuel Shone, of Coan. [source: the Freeholders of Clare, 1768]

See Patrick Shone also of Coan (and of Ballyconry, Drumcreehy, in 1830).

Note: Coan probably existed as a location until 1842, when the Ordnance Survey did some 'tidying' of place names. Coan has no meaning in English, while Cuan refers to harbour/bay in Gaelic. Galway Bay = Cuan na Gaillimhe. Coan is now called The Rine (a promontory which juts out into inner Ballyvaughan bay, protecting Harbour Hill and Ballyvaughan village during Winter storms) and is located on the shoreline.

1791: Index of wills shows Thomas Shone married Christian (Christine) Lopdell. [source: findmypast]

Note: The location for Thomas is interesting - Glaninagh, part of Ballyvaughan. Glaninagh is adjacent to Ballyconree townland.

Thomas Shone of Gleninagh Lodge, Clare was husband of Christine Lopdell. They had a daughter Susanna Shone b1797. In the 1821 census, Susanna aged 24 was visiting Athenry (Galway) with her aunt Susanna Lopdell Taylor. She married Kearney Littlefield of Athenry 16 Dec 1825. Christine Lopdell's mother's parents were both Lopdells and second cousins. The Lopdells were apparently transplanted in the mid 1600s.

The available information about Thomas Shone of Gleninagh suggests that he wasn't the father of Eliza Shone.

But could there have been 2 Thomas Shones in North Clare at the same time? Or might this Thomas Shone have had a second wife after Christine Lopdell?

1800. Approximate birth year of Eliza Shone. Just a guess. Said to be a grand niece to Peter O'Loghlen (see 1877, below). Her husband Henry McDonogh born about 1797, according to his death certificate.

1802. Probate: Thomas Shone, Harbour Hill, farmer [source: Ireland, Index of wills]

1807. Probate: Samuel Shone, Galway Town, gentleman [source: Ireland, Index of wills]

1815. Birth of John Allen Shone. Died 1894. Baptised at St. Nicholas Galway. Had (at least) one son Rev Fr. Samuel Allen Shone, chaplain in the Navy, LLD, BA. He was in Portsmouth in 1895. Lived for a while in Kenningston. He married Eleanor Fitzgerald, March 1846 in Dublin. Eleanor d1899 in Galway.

Perhaps another son, named William Terence Shone born 1850, in Kenningston (see Miscellaneous, below).

1820. Birth of Samuel Shone, later Bishop Shone.

Rt. Rev. Samuel Shone, D D: Bishop of Kilmore, Elphin & Ardagh from 1884 - ordained 1843.

Address: Kilmore House, Cavan.

Born 1820 - Educated Trinity College Dublin. Rector at Annagcliffe, County Cavan 1866.

Who Was Who says he died in 1897, while he actually retired as Bishop, with ill health in 1897. He lived till 1901. [source: Who Was Who 1897- 1916]

Obituary 9th October 1901 - no extra information.

Robert Gallagher from the Anglican archives at Dublin supplied this information re Bishop Samuel Shone:

"While I can't find any information regarding the name in general, I found an entry regarding Samuel Shone in the Biographical Succession List for Clergy.

Samuel Shone was born in Galway in 1820, his father was Samuel Shone and his mother was Margaret eldest daughter of William Tynte Austen of The Grange Fermoy Co Cork. On 24 January 1872 he married Selina Elizabeth Prior (died 6 March 1926) eldest daughter of Rev William Prior Moore MA, Head Master of the Royal School Cavan".

Note: Bishop Shone seems Bishop Samuel A M Shone. He and Selina Prior married in Dublin. He may have been curate of Gorey in Wexford, in 1872.

1823. The "late" Thomas Shone, late of Harbour Hill.

1823. Death of Captain Samuel Shone, eldest son of the late Thomas Shone of Harbour Hill.

He was of the South American service, served under General D'evereux, and died of malignant fever. [source: Connaught Journal, Galway, 17 February 1823]

Note: cf Brian McGinn, Venezuela's Irish Legacy (1991).

1823. Death of Thomas C Shone. Described as a young gentleman. (Perhaps aged 25-30?). Died on his passage to Jamaica from one of the West Indies whither he had been going to see his brother (the late) Captain S Shone. [source: Connaught Journal, 5 May 1823].

1824. Samuel Shone: salt manufacturer in Galway. [source: Piggot's Directory for Galway, 1824]

Note: perhaps father of John Allen Shone born 1815 in Galway; and of Bishop Shone, born 1820 in Galway.

See possible grandson: Samuel Allen Shone born circa 1841-49 in Galway (son of John Allen Shone), died 1913, below.

Note also: He had land in parish of Kilcummin (now Oughterard on the shore of Lough Corrib), Rahoon (suburb of Galway city), and the village of Moycullen, Oranmore (located between the two) where he was growing oats with a partner.

1829. Patrick Shone, at Harbour Hill, in Burren. [source: Tithes Applotment Book 1829]

Anecdotally, a Patrick Shone lived at the gate-house, on the way downward from the Burren uplands to Harbour Hill.

1829. Birth in Clare of Eliza Shone's oldest daughter, and oldest child, Mary Anne McDonogh (later Mrs John O'Dea, of St Kilda). [source: Victoria deaths no 6479, of 1915, showing Mary Anne O'Dea died aged 86 years]. She had married John O'Dea in 1857. [source: marriages Victoria no 684, of 1857]. She left no surviving children.

1830. Deed (signed by a Galway solicitor, Blakeney, suggesting that the Shones may have been a Galway family). The deed conveys Patrick Shone's land at Ballyconry, Drumcreehy, to George MacNamara of Ennistymon. Patrick Shone is listed as holding Coan, which had seaweed rights (suggesting a connection to Samuel Shone of Coan of 1768). Coan is now called The Rine, see above.

1838. Birth of Mrs Brew, Dora O'Brien. She married William Brew in 1858.

1840. Birth of Eliza Shone's first son William Henry McDonogh (see 1870, below).

1842. Birth of Eliza Shone's second son John Shone McDonogh. [source: his death notice in 1877]

1842. In March, Henry McDonough was removed as chair of the Ennistymon Workhouse Committee. In September of the same year the minutes record "Mr. Henry McDonough gives notice that he will on this day week apply to remove 2 paupers improperly located on the Electoral Division of Drumcreehy".

[Source: Ennistymon Union Minute Books]

1846. Henry McDonogh of Harbour Hill, Ballyvaughan, was secretary of the Burren Relief Committee. [source: letters in his handwriting requesting a parcel of labour tickets from the Relief Committee, Dublin Castle.]

1847. Birth of Eliza Shone's third daughter, Julianne McDonogh. She died unmarried aged 40 years in 1887, in Melbourne. [source: death notice, showing that her father lived at Salt Hill (now Harbour Hill), and she was cousin to Mrs Brew.] [source: Victoria deaths no 3226 of 1887 shows her mother Eliza Shone, and her father Henry McDonough].

1856. Bridget Shone appears as a complainant at a petty sessions court held at Ballyvaughan in 1856. Her address is entered as Drumcreehy (Ballyvaughan) [source: findmypast]. We have no other information about her.

1857. Marriage of Eliza Shone's oldest daughter Mary Anne McDonogh, in Melbourne, to John O'Dea. [source: marriages Victoria no 684, of 1857.] No death certificate found in Victoria for this John O'Dea. A John O'Dea of Bell Harbour in Burren was buried in New South Wales at the Boorowa cemetery in 1863, but Boorowa is a long way from St Kilda. The couple seem to have no children.

1862. According to the Clare Directory for 1862 -Clare Roots Society; Henry McDonagh was stamp-distributor for Ballyvaughan, possibly the Post Office, and Henry also looked after the Petty Sessions courts at Ballyvaughan. Margaret McDonogh of Toonagh, later of Ennis, had been Distributor of Stamps from 1796 (Ennis Chronicle 22 August 1796) until she died unmarried in 1805 (Ennis Chronicle 16 September 1805), and was succeeded by Michael Canny.

1847- 1870 estimate: death of Eliza Shone in Ireland. No death notice for Eliza Shone found in Australian newspapers, suggesting Eliza died during this period.

1870. Marriage of Eliza Shone's oldest son William Henry McDonough to Mary Cecilia Murphy on 21 June 1870 at Lambertville, New Jersey. [source: marriage notice in The Australasian newspaper of 31 December 1870.] They had seven children, born between 1876 and 1890. The oldest daughter Elizabeth (after his mother). The oldest son Henry (after his father). The second son William (after himself).

William Henry McDonough was born on 10 May 1840. [source: 1900 census] So, he was Eliza Shone's oldest son.

1872. Marriage of Eliza Shone's second daughter Dorothea (Dora), at Castlevew, Ballyvaughan to Hyacinth Kilkelly of Kinvara, Galway, son of Mrs Kilkelly (otherwise O'Brien) [source: marriage notice, in The Australasian newspaper The Argus of 12 April 1872, p4; and of 20 April 1872.] Almost certainly, Dora was born in Clare. She died in 1921, at Ballyvaughan leaving children. [source: Volmer family tree]

The Sponsors for baptism of daughter Maria Elizabeth in January 1873 were George McDonough and Catherine Hogan. The 1901 census includes a George McDonogh, aged 53 years, of Knocknagroagh, Drumcreehy, shown as Head of the family. Likely enough, George was a son of Henry McDonogh who had died in 1872.

Sponsor for baptism of daughter Maria Anne in February 1879 was Alfred Evans.

Note: In 1913, Mrs George McDonough (then dead) of Ballyvaughan was mentioned by Annie Stapleton, passing on a polite message from Mrs O'Loghlen. According to A M Stapleton, Mrs George McDonogh of Ballyvaughan was a Miss Stacpoole, daughter to William Massy Stacpoole, cousin to Anna Maria Stacpoole (cf the tree of Malachy O'Loghlen and Joan Daly in section 26). Anna Stapleton goes on to say, "George McDonogh was, I think, great grandson to Joan O'Brien, daughter to Margaret O'Loghlen" (cf the O'Briens of Toonagh tree in section 24).

1872. Death of Henry McDonogh (Eliza Shone's husband) at Castlevew, Ballyvaughan on 19 March 1872. [source: Death notice in The Argus newspaper, Melbourne, dated 29 June 1872; and the Australasian of 6 July 1872, both inserted by his daughter Mrs O'Dea of St Kilda]; and cf death certificate Ballyvaughan, volume 4; p 67; film 101586. Age given: 75 years. The death was registered by Sarah Killikelly (we thank Antoinette O'Bryen of Corofin for this detail).

1877. Death of John Shone McDonogh, aged 35 years and second son of the late Henry McDonogh and Eliza Shone, grand niece to Peter O'Loghlen of Clareville-House, Burren, county Clare [source: death notice, in The Australasian of 30 June 1877; and The Argus (Melbourne) of 9 July 1877.] He left no surviving children. Death not found in Victorian death records.

1879: Patrick Shone appears as leasing land at Ballyconree in 1879 - part of the Landed Estates Court Rentals (1850-1885). Ballyconree is the townland connected with Harbour Hill / Salthill. [source: findmypast]

A Galway County health-colleague, was able to ascertain that a Patrick Shone did not die, between 1891 and 1910, within County Clare. It will require a visit to County Clare, to check records between 1879 - 1890.

There is the slight possibility that Patrick Shone may have emigrated, following the 1879 lease!

1887. Death of Julianne McDonogh, daughter of Eliza Shone. She died unmarried in Melbourne, aged 40 years. Her death notice shows that her father lived at Salt Hill (now Harbour Hill) in Burren, and that she was "cousin" to Mrs Brew.¹ Julianne's death certificate shows her mother, Eliza Shone.

1903. Death of Mrs Brew, Dora O'Brien, aged 65 years. She was a daughter of Terence O'Brien and Mary McDonough. She was cousin to the McDonoughs. Mary McDonough may well have been related to Henry McDonogh (Eliza Shone's husband), and to George McDonough. She had married William Brew in 1858, and he died in 1870. (From memory, they had six children).

1913. Death of Samuel Allen Shone, nephew of the previous Bishop Samuel Shone DD, who was Curate in Gorey, County Wexford, 1870-1878. He died at Cumberland Place in Southampton on 4 July 1913, aged 65. Samuel Allen Shone in the 1911 English census: born in Galway, age 62. He seems the son of John Allen Shone (born 1815, Galway- see above). He may be a grandson of Samuel Shone (salt merchant) who fl 1824. He had been a Chaplain in the Royal Navy for many years. Have not been able to find a father's name.

Miscellaneous:

Samuel Shone of Elphin, Sligo – directories for 1850's

William Shone of Sligo d1861 – the executor of his will was John Allen Shone of Monkstown.

Sir William Terence Shone born Keningston 1850-1938 went to military academy- most likely a son of John Allen Shone above. Married 1893 Janet dau of Gerald Fitzbibbon Lord Justice of Appeal and later a Margaret Fitzgerald. His daughter Janet. His son Sir Terence Allen Shone British High C. India married Sophie Andreere. Terence married again in May 1896 Henrietta Chatwynd Haswell widow, daughter of George Drake.

Appendix 8 - Nugent, a Continuing Burren Influence:

Before the mid 1600s, Nugents don't figure in either O'Loughlen or Burren histories. They were of County Westmeath but, following the wars of c1641, some of the Nugents were transplanted forcibly into County Clare, much against their wishes. Edmond Nugent was granted various lands in the parishes of Drumcreehy and Rathborne, in Burren.

Writing in 1893, Frost recorded² that Edmond Nugent was son and heir of Robert Nugent of Carlanstown, County Westmeath and was ancestor of Lord Nugent, and of the present Duke of Buckingham, in the female line. He was an "innocent Papist", transplanted from Leinster into Clare.

¹ The Advocate (a Melbourne Catholic weekly newspaper) of 29 January 1887.

² p 440

In 1641, his father, Robert Nugent of Carlanstown complained that “this nation had lived long under the tyranny and slavery of the English government”, and was active in the wars, according to John Lodge.¹

Lodge, relying upon information in a deed of feoffment dated 29 January 1675, says that Robert Nugent had two sons, Edmond (the heir) and Matthias.² Presumably, the older son, Edmond didn't participate in the wars³ and, so, qualified as an “innocent” Papist.

Though Drumcreehy and Rathborney are unique and lovely places to some, Edmond Nugent longed for his former residence. By a petition written in Dublin on c30 May 1667, Edmund (sic) Nugent referred to his title by inheritance⁴ to various lands in County Westmeath and sought re-possession of those lands. From Dublin Castle on 3 June 1667, the Duke of Ormond made an Order upon this petition⁵ but we're unaware of the details of the Order. Whatever it said, Nugents remained land owners in Burren after 1667.

His petition may well have succeeded, at least to some extent. In 1689, this Edmond Nugent seems the MP for Mullingar, County Westmeath in King James parliament.⁶ It seems likely, however, that in 1667⁷ Edmond Nugent found himself restored to few only of the confiscated lands in County Westmeath that he had inherited. A decade earlier, those confiscated lands had been granted to Cromwellian settlers whose ownership, as a matter of political reality, the English administration could not disturb.⁸ In the outcome, probably, his Petition took Edmond Nugent back to Carlanstown, but left him as owner of lands in County Clare as compensation for the bulk of his confiscated lands.

Likely, Edmond Nugent lived in Burren for a decade, before returning to Carlanstown. As Terence O'Loughlen was born c1667, his parents married during the period that Edmond Nugent lived in Burren.

Edmond Nugent wasn't the only member of the family to receive the indignity of transplantation from their home in County Westmeath. Frost records⁹ that in 1659 Robert Nugent and Thomas Nugent were tenants at Newtown, in Drumcreehy. Also in 1659, Robert Nugent was a tenant elsewhere.¹⁰ In 1664, as appears by the Subsidy Rolls preserved in the Public Records Office, Dublin¹¹ Robert Nugent was a tenant in Abbey parish, Burren.¹² Outside Burren, Anne Nugent, Henry Nugent and Edward Nugent found themselves transplanted to County Clare.¹³

¹ The Peerage of Ireland, volume 3 (1787), at pp 321-323.

² To a similar effect, see Brian Nugent, *A Guide to the 18th century land records in the Irish Registry of Deeds* (2013), especially at p 245.

³ The reason is unknown. Perhaps he tended the family farms, or was too young to participate, in 1641.

⁴ Petition of Edmund Nugent esquire son and heir of Robert Nugent of Corbanstown (sic, but probably in error) in the county of Westmeath esquire ... deceased. Unfortunately, we've not seen this Petition. When seen, its details seem likely to yield helpful information.

⁵ Bodleian Library, Oxford Ms Carte 60, folio 596.

⁶ According to Brian Nugent (2013), at p 245.

⁷ In 1667, the Transplanters Commission of 1666 was operating in Dublin. In our previous paper, when dealing with Torlogh's petition, we noticed the emptiness of the promises made by Charles I in The Declaration of Breda.

⁸ We thank Ciaran O Murchadha for this insight, and for his views (which, where applicable, we've adopted) upon this general topic.

⁹ p 440

¹⁰ Frost p 447 records Robert Nugent in 1659 as a tenant at “Ballyvaghan” in Rathborney. But Ballyvaughan is and was in Drumcreehy. Perhaps Ballyvoghane might be meant, but in 1695 the Inchiquin Manuscripts Ms 45,615/7 also refers to “Ballyvaghane” in the parish of Rath.

¹¹ preserved before 1893 and before the contents of that Office were destroyed in 1922.

¹² Frost p 436

¹³ Frost pp 451; 494; 495.

Possibly, Anne Nugent might be related to Edmond and Matthias Nugent, sons of Robert Nugent of Carlanstown, County Westmeath. But, according to Michael Mac Mahon's article titled Macnamaras of Doolin and Ennistymon¹, Anne was a daughter of Edmund Nugent of Colmanstown, County Kildare. Remembering that Carlanstown was mis-described as "Corbanstown" in the 1667 petition of Edmund Nugent, perhaps Carlanstown was mis-described as Colmanstown. But we need not resolve this point.

Though not specifically named among the Nugents transplanted to County Clare, it is likely that Matthias Nugent accompanied his older brother, Edmond to Burren. In 1676, Mateyas Nugent was a member of a Jury convened at Croagh, and Matheias Nugent was a plaintiff recorded as claiming a sum of money from a debtor.² Probably, Matthias Nugent returned to County Westmeath after 1676, having spent a decade in Burren.

By the year 1700, very likely, Torlogh O'Loghlen of Tarmon had died. His claim concerning land at Coskeam was continued by his son and heir, Donogh of Ballyallaban. The claim was determined by four arbitrators, one of whom was Matthias Nugent of Carlanstown, County Westmeath.³ As previously noticed, Matthias was the younger brother of Edmond Nugent. Likely, these brothers were closely related to Donogh's wife, Joann Nugent. Indeed, the circumstantial evidence (dates; locations; earlier events; the arbitration itself; and subsequent events) suggests that Joann was either their sister, or a daughter of Edmond Nugent.

Lodge⁴ notes that Edmond Nugent made his Will in October 1703, and died in November 1704. Lodge purports to list the children of Edmond Nugent, and Joann is not among those listed. Indeed, Edmond Nugent's transplantation to County Clare goes unmentioned.⁵ These factors strongly suggest that judgment should be reserved until Edmond Nugent's Petition of 1667 is found and its details examined. Without those details, we cannot be sure. We hope that someone who comes after us will take this next step. In the meantime, we think that Joann Nugent should be regarded as a daughter of Edmond Nugent. Perhaps the fact that Joann Nugent remained in Burren tended to erase her from the history in County Westmeath of this particular Nugent family. Donogh O'Loghlen, the chief of his clan following his father Torlogh, married Joann Nugent.⁶ We've set out the details in section 23 of our previous paper but, in short, Joann was an aunt of Robert Nugent.⁷ Donogh was of Ballyallaban, near Ballyvaughan in Rathborney. Donogh and Joann lived at Ballyallaban courtesy of the Nugents who owned Ballyallaban. Joann died in 1712, Donogh in 1714, and perhaps the O'Loghlen's occupation of Ballyallaban ended then. But the O'Loghlen's association with lands owned by the Nugents didn't end: the association continued into the 1800s. We suspect an unbroken chain of Nugent assistance to at least this O'Loghlen family in West Burren, commencing with Donogh during the late 1600s, and continuing during the next generations to Terence, then to Peter and his sister Jane, and finally to Charles who died in 1845.

¹ County Clare Library website

² S C O'Mahony, *The Manor Courts* (2004), at pp 164, 165.

³ Frost p 590. As to Matthias Nugent, cf Brian Nugent (2013), at pp 220; 245; 265-266. He was apparently a captain in King James Army c1690, and left a Will dated 1721.

⁴ (1787) at p 323.

⁵ Perhaps, to his family, transplantation to County Clare was regarded as an ignominious period, best forgotten.

⁶ Andrew MacCurtin in the *Book of O'Loghlen* (1727) written entirely in Gaelic gives her forename as Suan (Suan Nuinseann) which translates into English as any of Joan, Joann, Joanne, Jane and other variations. If her name was Anne, probably Andrew MacCurtin would have written "Aine". Likely, however, Andrew MacCurtin converted an English name into Gaelic. The Nugents, originally a Norman family, had lived for centuries in Westmeath, probably used English as their first language, and probably didn't christen her with a name spelt in Gaelic.

⁷ Robert Nugent (1702/9- 1788.)

Not far from Ballyallaban is Croagh, in Rathborney. In the 1641 Forfeitures, the English confiscated Croagh North from Donogh O'Brien¹ and granted it to Edmond Nugent. The English had confiscated Croagh South from Bryan O'Loughlen, and granted it to Laurence and John Comyn (transplanted Papists from County Limerick).²

Donogh's son and the next chief, Terence (c1667- c1776) lived at Croagh³ as a tenant. Terence leased probably from the Nugents. Likely, Terence lived at Croagh for years before 1766, and he might have leased other lands from the Nugents. Various entries in Ainsworth suggest that Terence also leased lands from the O'Briens. Later, Charles O'Loughlin, Terence's grandson, was associated with land at Croaghbeg (as well as Newtown and Cloonmartin).⁴

Terence's son and the next chief, Peter O'Loughlen lived at Clareville in Drumcreehy, not far from those places called Newtown, Cloonmartin, Ballyallaban, Ballyvaughan and Croagh- all located in West Burren. Probably, we think, Peter leased Clareville from the Nugents of his time, until he died in 1823, leaving no surviving children.

Peter's sister, Jane, with her husband Michael O'Loughlin, lived at Cloonmartin⁵ in Rathborney



courtesy of the Nugents. As mentioned elsewhere, in 1896 Charles O'Brien noted that after Jane's marriage, "they lived for a time in Newtown Castle, afterwards at Cloonmartin, which they had rent free from the Duke of Buckingham⁶, who was her cousin" The Marquis of Buckingham built the church at Glenaragha, in Rathborney.

Charles O'Loughlin⁷ lived at Newtown until his death in 1845, by lease from the Duke of Buckingham, then the owner of Newtown. At about that time, the Nugent assistance ceased as the Duke found himself in substantial financial strife. Some years afterwards, perhaps as a result, Charles' son (Peter) seems to have left his wife and family, and emigrated from Ireland, perhaps to Australia, though where he settled remains unknown.

As mentioned in section 28 of our previous paper, the only surviving version of the Book of O'Loughlen, as re-written by Andrew MacCurtin in 1727, remained in the library of the then Duke of Buckingham at Stowe, England until 1883. The first Duke⁸ had acquired it some time after 1791 because, through Joann Nugent, the Book of O'Loughlen formed part of Nugent family history.

¹ Donogh O'Brien of Newtown had received Croagh from his father, Sir Turlogh in 1620, see the 1628 Inquisition in Frost pp 310-311.

² Forfeitures, Frost p 446.

³ Ainsworth 1610 of 1766

⁴ See section 25

⁵ Cloonmartin, also, was granted to Edmond Nugent, see Frost p 446. As to Jane's husband, Michael see section 17 of our previous paper.

⁶ Charles O'Brien meant the Marquis of Buckingham, George-Nugent-Temple-Grenville who, in 1775 married Mary Nugent (Jane's cousin).

⁷ See section 25.

⁸ (1776- 1838)

The Nugent connection was understood by Malachy O'Loghlen of Viewmount.¹ Writing from Miltown Malbay on 7 August 1838 to his younger brother, Michael², Hugh O'Loghlen³ of Port in Ruan parish said-

“... I will endeavour to find something from documents which Malachy is intent upon finding among Lord Riverston's papers, he says he has no other source of information as also the old people are now dead who know anything about the matters and as for himself he cannot go further back than his Grandfather.”

Lord Riverston was a Thomas Nugent.⁴ In 1838, it seemed to Malachy O'Loghlen that to find out more of the ancient O'Loghlen antecedents, a good place to start would be Lord Riverston's papers. Probably, Malachy meant the Marquis of Buckingham's, and his descendants the Duke of Buckingham's, papers. As far as we can tell, Malachy didn't look at the papers, then held at Stowe in England. Maybe, one day, somebody who comes after us will be able to investigate the Nugents' business, land and correspondence records and, especially, those preserved within the Marquis of Buckingham's and the Dukes of Buckingham's records, now archived at the Huntington Library in Southern California.⁵ Then we could discover much more about the O'Loghlen's of West Burren.

We add a diagram which should assist.

¹ Viewmount near Crusheen, between Ennis and Gort. Malachy died in 1852, aged 84 years. See section 26 of our previous paper.

² Sir Michael O'Loghlen (1789- 1842)

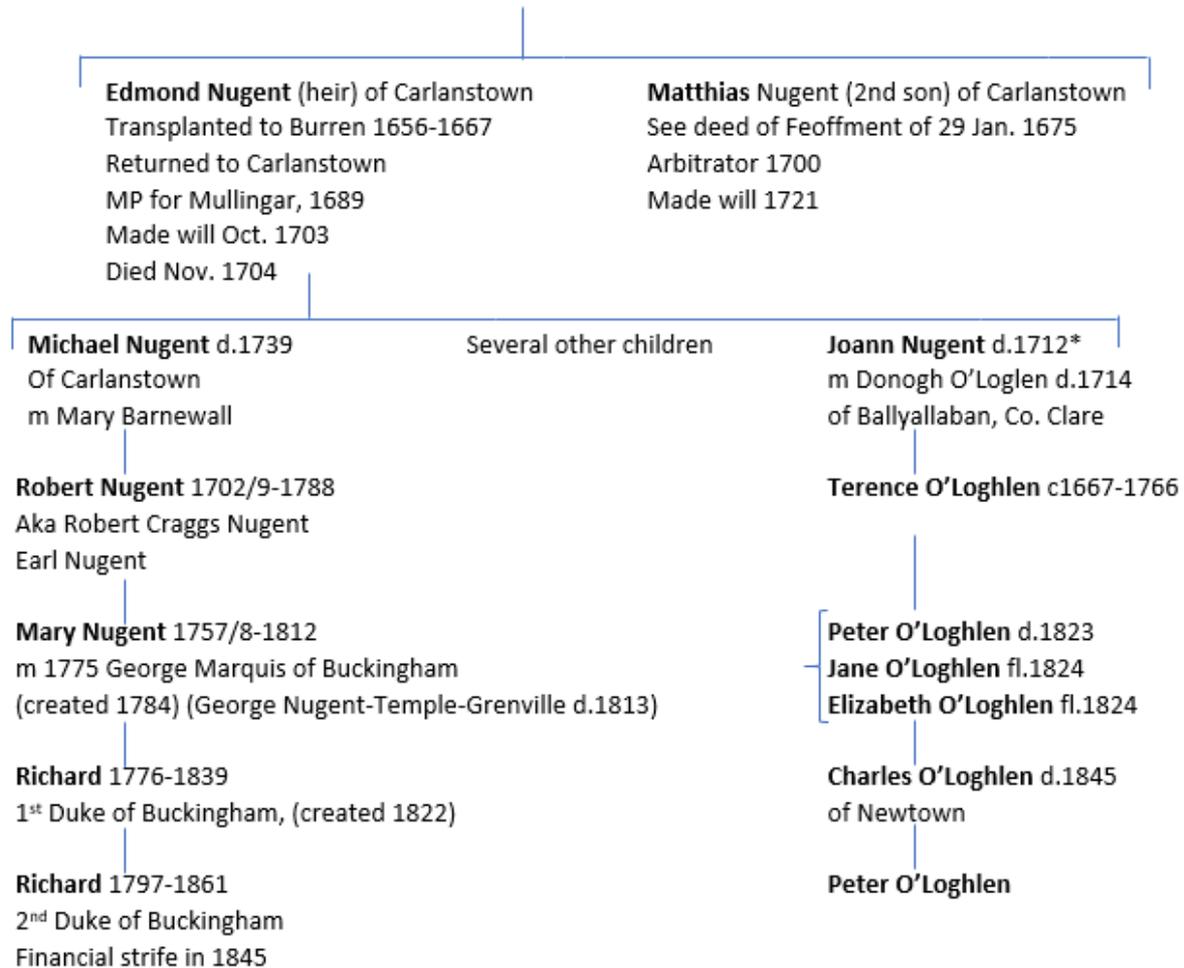
³ (1784- 1849)

⁴ Second son of Richard Nugent and Mary Nugent of County Westmeath but he lived at Pallas, County Galway and died 1715. Perhaps he was the Thomas Nugent recorded as a tenant at Newtown in 1659. According to John D'Alton, *Illustrations Historical and Genealogical of King James Army List 1689* (London, 1861), at p 78 a Colonel O'Kelly married in 1665 Jane Nugent, a sister of Thomas Nugent, afterwards created Lord Riverston.

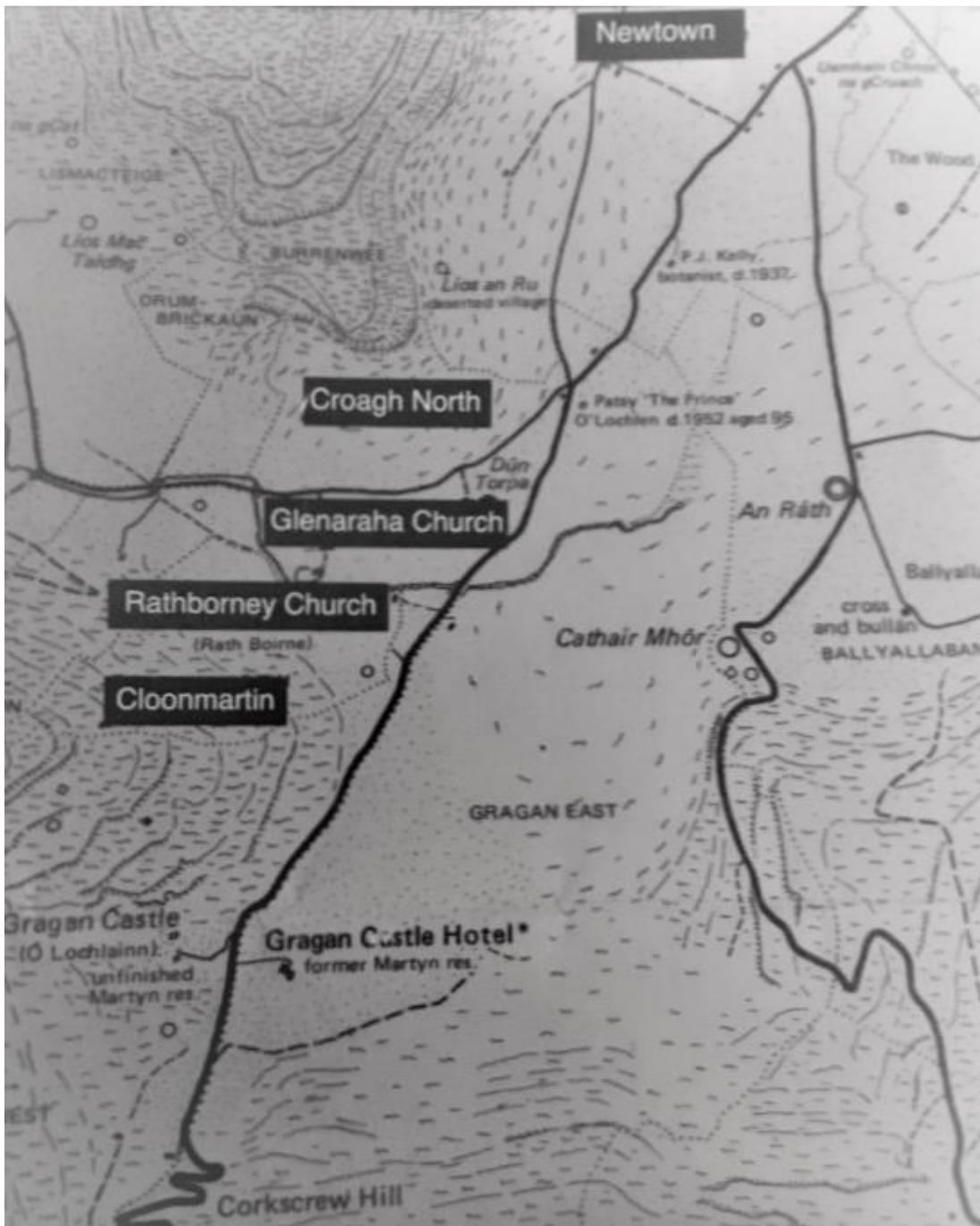
⁵ Brian Nugent (2013), at p 510, mentions the Nugent section of the Stowe deeds and correspondence held at Huntington Library, California, and catalogues in the National Archives, Dublin.

Robert Nugent fl.1641 of Carlanstown, Co. Westmeath.

A descendant of Sir Thomas Nugent, son of Richard 12th Baron Delvin d.1538



* Possibly, Joann Nugent might have been a sister of Edmond Nugent and Matthias Nugent.



Burren Map: Tim Robinson, 1977

Appendix 9- Disposal of O'Loghlen lands in the early 1600s: Timeline.

Blake Timeline, so far as relevant to O'Loghlen lands of Muckinish, Caher Lochlainn, Glencolumbkille, Fahybeg, Fahymore, Slievecarran, or Cappagh

All information sourced in Martin J Blake, Blake Family Records 1600-1700 (1905, London) unless otherwise specified. This begins with 208 Blake records from 1600-1700.

Of those 208 Blake Records, mention of Muckinish (or any O'Loghlen Burren lands) in only four that I saw:-

Blake Record

no 148 of 1663 (Muckinish and Dame Ellinor Blake);

no 158 of 1665 (lease of Cappagh,
Carran to Morrogh O'Brien of Smithstown);

no 198 of 1681 (Bond of John Blake of Muckinish; Dame Ellinor Blake; and John Blake's son Isidore Blake. Note: John Blake living at Muckinish: he was fourth son of the second Sir Valentine Blake, married Mary Lynch, and died June 1691 in battle at Athalone.);

no 202 of 1688 (mentions Muckinish; Glencolumbkille; Fahybeg and Fahymore, in context of a post nuptial settlement following the marriage of Sir Walter Blake to Anne Kirwan).

Having exhibited 208 Blake Records, Martin J Blake adds other materials. Of those other materials, the genealogy of the Blakes of Menlo is highly relevant and contains many relevant references.

1611. Sir Valentine Blake (son of Walter, son of Thomas) born c1560. In 1611, mayor of Galway and again mayor in 1630. MP for borough of Galway in 1613. He was a Galway merchant, according to Ciaran O Murchadha, an Ennis historian. Created baronet in 1622. Married first Mary Ffrench which marriage produced the second baronet, Sir Thomas Blake. Married secondly Annabel Lynch, according to Blake Record no 46. She died dsp in January 1634.

Note: Blakes/ Frenches/ Lynches all involved in what follows, by intermarriages.

1617. Owey died, having been chief of the O'Lochlainn clan probably from 1594 but perhaps a few years later. Accordingly, nearly all the financial dealings with Sir Valentine Blake can probably be laid at the door of this Owey O'Loghlen.

The Inquisition in Frost p 307 shows that in 1617 Owey O'L remained the owner of Muckinish; Glencolumbkille; Fahybeg and Fahymore, all of which were transferred not long after 1617 to Sir Valentine Blake. Owey had assigned these and presumably other lands (perhaps Slievecarran) for the use of Sir Valentine Blake, subject to redemption. Owey did this to raise money.

1618, 19, 20 and 21. Melaghlin O'Loghlen by means of Deeds dated 1618-21 conveyed, subject to redemption, lands to various people including Sir Valentine Blake, according to the Inquisition in Frost p 308. All relevant Deeds now lost. The O'Loghlen Deeds involving Sir Valentine Blake aren't recorded in Blake Family Records.

When Melaghlin couldn't repay the debt to Blake, the lands went permanently to Blake. But the redemption clause mattered and, perhaps for that reason, Sir Valentine Blake not shown as owner of O'Loghlen's Burren land in 1641, according to Frost Forfeitures Burren pp 436-447. In 1641, Forfeitures show no Blake at all, with one exception, viz Sir Thomas Blake (second baronet, son of the first Sir Valentine Blake) at Slievecarran in Oughtmama.

1621. On 8 June 1621, according to Blake Family Records, James I (at Blake's instigation) granted the castle and manor of Muckinish to Blake. See Irish Patent Rolls of James I, 1622 (1964) at p 501.

1632. By Deed dated 27 June 1632, Sir Valentine Blake and his son and heir, Thomas Blake conveyed the castle and manor of Muckinish, the castle and lands of Glencolumbkille, and the (castle and) lands of Fahybeg and Fahymore to the use of Sir Valentine's wife, Lady Blake, and of Sir Valentine Blake the younger (the third baronet) during their lives. See genealogy of Blake of Menlo. See also

Blake Record no 148 of 1663.

This shows us that the first Sir Valentine Blake had obtained not only Muckinish in Drumcreehy, but also Glencolumbkille and Fahee, both in Carran, from the O'Loghlens. Sir Thomas Blake (died 1642) obtained Slievecarran as well. All these lands are mentioned in the Inquisitions regarding the lands of Owey d1617, but all these lands disappeared from the Inquisition regarding the lands of Melaghlin d1623. Melaghlin had disposed of those lands during the years 1617-1623, perhaps forced to do so by Owey's transactions and pledges before 1617, and Melaghlin's inability to repay the money borrowed by Owey died 1617.

1634. On 2 January 1634, Sir Valentine Blake died, leaving his widow and children including his son and heir, Sir Thomas Blake (second baronet). See Blake Record no 46. Sir Thomas Blake died in 1642, see Blake Record no 148.

1643. The third baronet, Sir Valentine Blake, was mayor of Galway 1643-44. See also Blake Record nos 79, 111, 126. He died in 1652, see Blake Record no... He married Dame Ellinor Blake, see Blake Record no 79. She lived until 1692. Though she temporarily lost Muckinish, she was declared an innocent Papist and was restored to Muckinish, see Blake Record no 148 of 1663.

This Dame Ellinor Blake was living in 1662, 1663: Blake Record no 142, 147, 148.

After their oldest son and heir came Henry; Francis; John (who later owned Muckinish and after his death in June 1691, and also after the decision made at Chichester House, Dublin his son Isidore Blake owned Muckinish); and daughter Annabel, see Blake Record no 148.

1654. The fourth baronet, Sir Thomas Blake: Blake Record no 126: probate of his father's Will. He married Mary Martin who died 1647, without children.

He married secondly Ellinor Lynch who died c1656, leaving one child Ellinor Blake (as to whom see Blake Record no 128).

He married thirdly Mary Ffrench who died c1656: Blake Record no 129.

Sir Thomas Blake and his mother Dame Ellinor Blake were living in 1662: Blake Record no 142.

1669. 21 April 1669: Dame Ellinor Blake and her son Sir Thomas Blake leased to Morrogh O'Brien of Smithstown various lands including the quarter of Cappagh, Carran.

1678. John Blake married Mary Lynch and received portions of the lands of Muckinish for life with remainder to his sons in tail male.

1680. 20 February 1680: John Blake obtained a grant by letter patent (conjointly with Marcus French) of the castle and lands of Muckinish.

1681. 8 April 1681, Blake Record no 198. Bond of John Blake of Muckinish, Dame Ellinor Blake; and John Blake's son Isidore Blake of Galway.

Sir Thomas Blake and Mary Ffrench had at least two sons, the elder was Sir Valentine Blake the fifth baronet, who died unmarried in October 1686, aged about 22 years.

The next was Sir Walter Blake the sixth baronet who succeeded to the title in 1686. This Sir Walter Blake was a grandson of the third baronet, Sir Valentine Blake the younger. He was somehow involved with Muckinish and Glencolumbkille, see Blake Record no 202.

1688. 23 January 1688, Blake Record no 202. Nuptial agreement re marriage of Sir Walter Blake and Anne Kirwan. Vests various lands in trustees including the manor and lands of Muckinish; quarter of Glencolumbkille; 32 acres in the quarter of Fahybeg and Fahymore.

Sir Walter Blake married first Anne Kirwan in 1687.

He married secondly Agnes Blake in 1706.

1691. June 1691, John Blake killed at Athenry and attainted. His oldest son was Isidore Blake.

1692. Dame Ellinor Blake died. Upon her death, Sir Walter Blake took possession of Muckinish and mortgaged Muckinish to Denis Kelly of Galway.

1693. Sir Walter Blake redeemed Muckinish for £200 paid to Mary Blake widow of John Blake. See Decision of the Trustees for sale of forfeited estates at Chichester House, Dublin dated 3 March 1701, allowing the claim of Mary Blake nee Lynch (widow of John Blake) to Muckinish and Carnlaghane/ Carnloghane (Caher Lochlainn).

1701. See above decision at Chichester House, Dublin.

1701. 3 March 1701. John Blake's eldest son Isidore Blake obtained a decree that he was entitled to the estate in tail male of the lands of Muckinish.

The land at Glencolumbkille went to Conor O'Brien of Ennistymon c1730 when he married Winifred Crean. Her uncle, Sir Walter Blake, provided her with three farms and the castle at Glencolumbkille.

Very unlikely that any Uaithne O'Loghlen was at Muckinish c1700-1730. The rumour in Frost p 24 seems inaccurate.

Index of O'Loghlen forenames:

(Indexed by year, beginning 983 AD, ending c1800, incomplete)

Males:

Andrew:

1778; 1791; 1803; 1804; 1807.

Annadh; Andadh; Adnaigh: Ana:

1060; 1480; Book of Ballymote; 1594 poem

Anthony: See Uaithne.

Amlaib; Amhlaioibh; Amhlaibh; Amailgadh; Amlave; Awlanus; Anlan; Auley; Owly:

1003; 1132; Book of Ballymote; 1583: 1594 poem; 1597.

Barnaby:

1746.

Bernard:

1708; 1741; 1756; 1758; 1762.

Brian; Bryan; Brien:

1335; before 1406; 1570; 1577; 1584; 1585; 1591; 1593; 1594 poem; 1598; 1601; 1602; 1612; 1613; 1629; 1631; 1641; 1659; c1672; 1676; 1686; 1732; 1734; 1735; c1745; 1749; 1777; 1779; 1791; 1794; 1799; 1802.

Sliocht Bhriain: 1594 poem.

Charles:

1672; 1676; 1677; 1712; 1728; 1807.

Colman:

1755; 1757; c1760; 1771; 1777; 1778; 1783; 1784; 1786; 1793; 1799; 1806; 1807; 1809; 1810.

Conchobar; Conchubhair; Conchobhar; Conoghor; Conor:

1267; 1281; 1283; 1350; 1503; 1585; 1591; 1594 poem; 1601; 1602; 1618; 1631; 1641; c1672; 1686; 1712; 1770; 1772; 1775; 1781; 1799; 1817.

Congalach; Chongalach; Congal:

1037; 1045; 1284; 1300; Book of Ballymote; 1594 poem.

Connell:

1681.

Cornelius:

1755; 1773; 1777.

Daniel:

1676; 1690

Denis;

1405; 1755; 1775; 1781; 1795; 1800; 1807; 1814.

Donald (ecclesiastical):

1460.

Donnchad; Donnchadh; Donough; Donogh:

1313; 1361; 1405; 1577; 1585; 1591; 1594 poem; 1601; 1602; 1606; 1617; 1631; 1636; 1641; 1655; 1659; 1664; c1672; 1676; 1677; 1678; 1686; 1703; 1706; 1707; 1713; 1714; 1717; Book of O'L 1727; 1769.

Sliocht Donogh: 1585.

Donogh an Chuil: 1405; sections 1, 22, 23.

Edmond; Edmund:

1630; 1641.

Eogan (ecclesiastical):

1334.

Farnandus:

1612; 1641; c1672.

Farres:
See Pharis.

Felim; Feidhlimidh (ecclesiastical); Phelim:
1421; 1434; 1591; 1602; 1641; 1748.

Florence (ecclesiastical):
1443; 1641.

Francis:
1686; 1774; 1802.

Garrett:
c1672; c1686.

Gerald:
1787.

Hugh:
c1698; 1749; 1784; 1807; 1815; 1816; 1817; 1820.

Irial; Iriel:
1396; 1590; 1594 poem.
Sliocht Irial: 1585; 1594 poem.

James:
1799; 1803; 1805.

Johannes (ecclesiastical); John:
1336; 1748; c1756; 1761; 1789; 1792; 1794; 1798; 1799; 1807; 1819.

Joseph:
1786; 1789; 1813; 1822.

Joshua:
1813.

Laurence:
1745; 1748; 1759; 1764; 1777; 1799; 1800.

Lochlainn; Loghlen:
983; 1015; 1025; 1132; 1133; 1134; 1321; Book of Ballymote; 1594 poem; 1601; 1641; 1699.

Lucius:
1641; 1733.

Lysagh; Leisagh; Leyseaghe:
c1540; 1585; 1591; 1617; 1641.

Maelseachlainn; Maoelaghlin; Maoelin; Melaghlin; Malachy:

before 983; 1149; 1389; Book of Ballymote; Book of Lecan; 1494; 1540; 1544; 1562; 1591; 1594 poem; 1601; 1603; 1604; 1618; 1623; 1641; 1704; 1717; 1735; 1799; 1807; 1811; 1812.
Sliocht Mhaoilseachloinn: 1594 poem.

Mathghamhain; Mahone; Mahon:

1281; 1283; 1311; 1338; before 1434; 1594 poem; 1602; 1603; 1607; 1613; 1637; 1641; 1649.

Matthew:

1650.

Maurice:

1750.

Meaghan:

1641.

Michael:

1749; 1765; 1789; 1791; 1794; 1796; 1798; 1799; 1800; 1802; c1803; 1811; 1817; 1818; 1820.

Moonagh:

1641.

Morgan:

17X2; 1733; 1789; 1846.

Murchadh; Morrogh; Morrough; Murrough; Maragh:

1406; 1618; 1628; 1629; 1630; 1641.

Muircheartach; Moriertagh; Murtough; Murtogh; Murtagh:

1313; 1594 poem; 1597; 1601; 1631; 1641; 1677; 1749; c1774; 1799.

Owney: See Uaithne.

Patrick:

1748; 1757; 1779; 1789; 1791; 1795; 1798; 1799.

Peter:

1755; 1757; 1759; c1760; 1778; 1783; 1791; 1794; 1799; 1807; 1809; 1823.

Pharis; Farres; Farryse:

1577; 1585; 1641.

Phelim: See Felim.

Pierse:

1759.

Richard; Risteard (ecclesiastical):

1316; 1359.

Roger:

c1672; 1677; 1678; 1680; c1686; 1691; 1695; 1700; 1705.

Rossa; Ross:

1567; 1568; 1569; 1570; 1577; 1584; 1585; 1587; 1591; 1617; 1633; 1641; 1650; 1664; c1672; 1677; 1681; c1686; 1693; 1696; 1705; Book of O'L 1727; 1749; 1777; 1779; 1794; 1804.

Rudhraighe; Ruairi; Rory:

1395; 1594 poem; 1601; 1624; 1641.

Tadg (ecclesiastical); Teig; Teige; Thady:

1329; 1641; 1814.

Terence: See Torlogh.

Tim:

1794; 1799.

Torlogh; Turlough; Tirrelagh; Tirrely; Therlagh; Terence:

1567; 1570; 1577; 1584; 1593; 1598; 1601; 1602; 1613; 1614; 1624; 1641; 1645; 1652; 1659; c1663; 1664; 1667; 1669; 1672; 1674; 1676; 1677; 1678; 1690; 1699; 1706; 1717; Book of O'L 1727; 1731; 1745; 1748; 1755; c1760; 1761; 1766; 1768; 1779; 1780; 1782; 1785; 1792; 1795; 1802; 1812.

Thomas:

1351; 1468; 1745; 1768; c1803.

Uaithne; Owney; Owen; Anthony:

1544; 1562; 1567; 1576; 1585; 1587; 1589; 1590; 1591; 1593; 1594 poem; 1600; 1615; 1617; 1623; 1641; c1672; c1686; Book of O'L 1727; 1806; 1807.

William:

1757; 1801.

Females:

Aine; Ann; Anna; Anne

Aine O'Loghlen, b c1570-1580, married Conor O'Brien. Their son Teige O'Brien was b 1597. Aine was still living in 1632. See sections 1, 11 and 17.

Aine O'Brien married Ross O'Loghlen, either Rossa the Tanist d c1594-1600, or Ross of Fahee fl 1642. See section 15.

Anne O'Loghlen, daughter of Terence O'Loghlen, married James O'Quin d 1730. Their son Patrick dsp.

Anne O'Loghlen, daughter of Andrew O'Loghlen, married Christopher Lysaght, late 1700s. See section 19.

Anne O'Loghlen b c1791, married Connor Leyden. Anne d 1875. See section 19.

Ann O'Loghlen, married to Michael Connelly, 1761.

Alice

Alice Martyn of Galway married Torlogh O'Loghlen, c1632. See our previous paper, section 18.

Barbara

Barbara O'Loghlen, b c1799, Limerick.

Barbara Flanagan married Hugh O'Loughlen, 1815. See section 26.

Bidelia

Bidelia Kelly married Michael O'Loughlen, 1817. See section 26.

Catherine

Catherine O'Loughlen, wife of Richard Rice, 1758, Limerick.

Catherine O'Loughlen, daughter of Peter O'Loughlen and Mary McAdam, 1759, Limerick.

Catherine Nugent, wife of Brien O'Loughlen, 1794, Limerick.

Celia

Celia O'Brien, daughter of Donogh Beg O'Brien and Margaret O'Connor, married Donogh O'Loughlen, c1785, according to The Chevalier O'Gorman. Their daughter, Margaret O'Loughlen, married Mahoun O'Gorman. Margaret d 1752 was The Chevalier's mother.

Charlotte

Charlotte Dupre married Terence O'Loughlen, 1799, London. See section 19.

Derbhail

Derbhail O'Loughlen married Conchobar (Conor) O'Kelly d 1263.

Eleanor; Elinor; Ellen

Ellen O'Loughlen (nee O'Brien), wife of Moyler Burke, 1629.

Elinor O'Loughlen (nee Morony), 1743.

Eleanor O'Loughlen, daughter of Thomas O'Loughlen, 1768, Limerick.

Eleanore O'Loughlen, wife of Jacob Creagh, 1769, Limerick.

Elizabeth

Elizabeth O'Loughlen, sister of Peter O'Loughlen d 1823.

Finola; Fenola; Fionnghuala

Fenola O'Loughlen, daughter of Uaithne d 1593, married John Burke of Derrymaclaughna, Galway during the 1500s, according to The Chevalier O'Gorman. Their daughters, Margaret Bourke (Mrs Brian MacDermott of Roscommon) and Mary Bourke (Mrs Donogh O'Brien), both fl 1625.

Honora O'Brien, their daughter, married Torlogh O'Loughlen.

See section 15, and our previous paper sections 7 and 18.

Finola O'Brien, b 1557, married Owney O'Loughlen d 1617. Finola was still living in 1617. See section 15.

Grainne; Grace

Grainne O'Loughlen married Cornelius O'Connor, 1437.

Henrietta

Henrietta O'Brien married Terence O'Loughlen, 1761, Dublin. See section 19.

Honora

Honora O'Brien, married Torlogh O'Loughlen. See our previous paper section 18.

Honora Clancy, married Donogh O'Loughlen, see our previous paper section 17.

Jane

Jane O'Loghlen, sister of Peter d 1623, married Michael O'Loghlen. See section 25, and our previous paper sections 17 and 25.

Jane O'Loghlen, 1759, Limerick.

Joan, Joann

Joann (or Jane) Nugent d 1712, wife of Donogh O'Loghlen d 1714. See Appendix 8, and our previous paper section 23.

Joan Daly married Malachy O'Loghlen, c1695, Galway. See section 26.

Lucia; Lucinda

Lucia O'Loghlen baptised 1745, Limerick; daughter of Thomas O'Loghlen and his wife Maria.

Lucinda born 1786, daughter of Colman O'Loghlen and Susanna Finucane, married Hewitt Bridgeman 1813.

Margaret; Peggy

Margaret O'Loghlen (d.1752), daughter of Donogh of Castletown, married Mahoun O'Gorman, in 1731.

Margaret O'Brien, married Uaithne O'Loghlen d 1590.

Margaret O'Brien, b c1535, married Rossa O'Loghlen, The Tanist who d c1594-1600.

Margaret O'Loghlen, b 1702, Galway, daughter of Malachy O'Loghlen and Joan Daly. Married William O'Brien of Toonagh. See sections 24 and 26.

Margaret Mooney married Ross O'Loghlen early 1700s, Galway.

Peggy, their daughter, widow of Mr Forster, 1777, Galway.

Margaret, daughter of Mr Forster and Peggy O'Loghlen, 1779, Galway.

See section 26.

Margaret McDonogh, married Hugh O'Loghlen d 1749. See section 26.

Margaret Hehir, wife of Felim O'Loghlen, 1748, Limerick.

Margaret Nugent, wife of Brien O'Loghlen, 1791, Limerick.

Mrs Margaret O'Loghlen, book subscriber, 1791.

Maria; Mary; Maire

Maria Burke, daughter of Edmond Burke and his wife Julia of Kilcornan, Galway, married Ross O'Loghlen, c1665, according to the Chevalier O'Gorman.

Mary O'Grady (Maire Ni Ghrada) married Terence O'Loghlen before 1727. See our previous paper section 25.

Mary Sarsfield, married Terence O'Loghlen, see our previous paper section 25.

Mary O'Loghlen born 1743, daughter of Brien O'Loghlen and Isobel Casey. See our previous paper section 28.

Maria O'Loghlen is a name recorded many times in Limerick during the period after 1745. See section 19.

Mary O'Loghlen (perhaps nee Blake), 1784.

Mary O'Loghlen, daughter of the late Dr O'Loghlen, married Bartholomew O'Connell of Tulla, 1790.

Mrs Mary O'Loghlen, book subscriber, 1791.

Matilda

Matilda Lysaght, b c1775, married John O'Loghlen c1800.

Mor

Mor O'Loghlen, 1351. Perhaps daughter of Donogh O'Loghlen d 1361. See Timeline 1351.

Phoebe

Phoebe MacNamara married Bernard O'Lughlen, 1762, Limerick.

Priscilla

Priscilla Casey married John O'Lughlen in 1792, in Virginia, N. America.

Slaney; Slany; Saibh; Sive

Slaney (Saibh) O'Lughlen, daughter of either Rory O'Lughlen fl 1503 or his father Andadh, married Donal Bacagh O'Brien d 1508.

Saidhbh, probably mother of Owney Oge b 1593.

Saby-of-the-gold O'Brien b very approximately 1595, reputedly married an O'Lughlen of Burren. See section 15.

Slany O'Lughlen, 1650.

Susanna

Susanna Finucane married Colman O'Lughlen, 1783. See section 26.

Una; Ughna; Oona

Una (sometimes Una Winifreda) O'Lughlen married Mac Con MacNamara chief of West Clancullen before the end of the 1300s. Their son Sioda MacNamara fl early 1400s. See section 15.

Una, 1594 (poem, verse 12).

Una, wife of Owney Oge O'Lughlen b 1593, married perhaps early 1600s. Their son Torlogh O'Lughlen was the next chief.

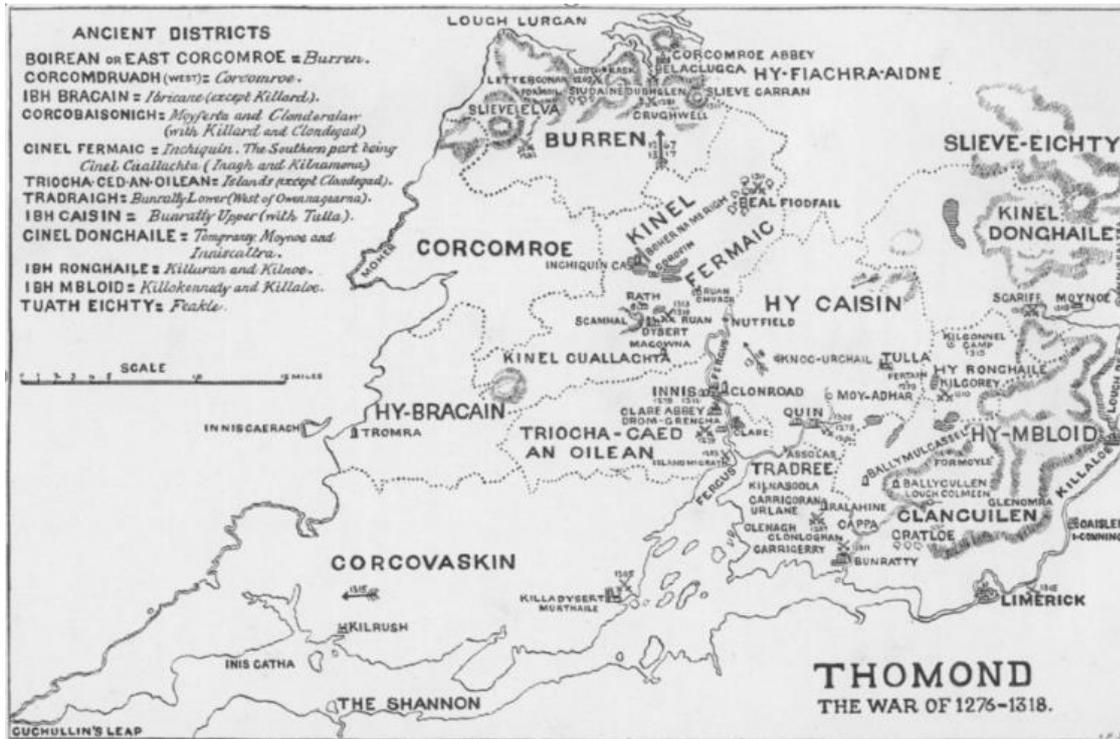
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