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DEVENISH ROUND TOWER
18th Century Drawing

THE FERMANAGH STORY

**A Documented History of the County Fermanagh
from the Earliest Times to the Present Day**

*With best wishes
Peadar Livingstone
5/2/97*

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origins of most of the common families. As might be expected, most of the Fermanagh families trace themselves back to an Oriel origin. This, for the most part, is probably genuine enough. However, since an Oriel line ruled the county, it must have been popular to have Oriel origins. Some of the earlier Leinster Fir Manach must have been tempted to invent an Oriel connection where it did not exist. The Cinéal Fearadhaigh, clearly of Uí Néill stock, had an Oriel genealogy composed for themselves," and possibly other families acted likewise.

More interesting, however, is that some families gave themselves a Munster origin, like the Cassidys and the McGraths of Pettigo. Did their ancestors really come from Munster and were they planted in Fermanagh, say, in 1004, when Brian Boru visited the county? Or did they just invent Munster ancestors for themselves during the Munster ascendancy, 1014 - 1086? Similarly, is the Uí Néill origin adopted by the Farrys, the Fees, the Treacys and the Corrigans genuine? They could easily have been planted in Fermanagh during the Aileach supremacy, 1000 - 1200, or they could easily have been attracted towards giving themselves a Cinéal Eoghain progenitor. The Flanagans of Toora were certainly of Uí Cairpre origin, but was Ó Duirnín or Ó hEogain of O'Connor blood? We cannot answer these questions. Similarly, we are equally doubtful about Fermanagh's greatest family, the Maguires, who come into our picture towards the end of the thirteenth century. Genealogists give them Oriel ancestors. But were they really of Ulster stock?

O'Donnell and Maguire

We have seen that the O'Donnells of Tír Chonaill had ambitious eyes on Fermanagh as early as 1200. In 1208 their gallant prince, Éineachán, was slain by the Fermanagh men while trying to realise that ambition. Éineachán's successor, Dónall Mór, was much more successful. When he died in 1241,⁴⁰ he was described as King of Tír Chonaill, Fermanagh, Cairpri and Aileach. Dónall invaded Fermanagh in 1231⁴¹ and was joined by the King of Fermanagh, Aonghus Mac Giolla Fhinnéin. Where have the Uí hEignigh family gone and who was Mac Giolla Fhinnéin? The Mic Giolla Fhinnéin were *taoisigh* of Muintir Pheodacháin down till 1452. The peculiar thing is that their genealogy goes back to Cinéal Conaill. This would suggest that they hailed from Donegal and that they were planted in Fermanagh as satellites of O'Donnell. The experiment did not work at any rate, for we see O'Donnell return, defeat and kill Mac Giolla Fhinnéin in 1234.⁴² But the Uí hEignigh have vanished from history. Possibly their territory was overrun by the Clones Normans. Their territory was later called Magherasteffany and "Stephen" was not an Irish name.

The next recorded king of Fermanagh is Flaithbheartach Ua Daimhín," the Tirkennedy prince. The O'Donnells are still overlords. It is at this stage that the Maguires enter the Fermanagh story. Their first king, Donn, died in 1302,⁴³ but where the Maguires come from or from what origins we do not know with certainty. It seems clear, however, that they could not have risen to such prominence so quickly without help from the O'Donnells of Tír Chonaill.

THE MAGUIRE YEARS (1300 - 1589)

"1302 — Donn Maguire, king of Fermanagh, namely the first king of Fermanagh of the sons of Maguire, rested in Christ."

With this short note the Annals of Ulster introduce us to Fermanagh's greatest family, the Maguires. For the next three hundred years we will watch the Maguires rise and expand. When we reach 1600 we find that the Maguires absolutely control everything in the county. Donn was merely king of Fermanagh owning, presumably, a relatively small estate. His successors moved into the rest of the county. By 1400 their superiority was unquestioned. By 1500 they actually possessed most of the present county. Not only that but Maguires manned every position in the county. The bishops are Maguires,² the archdeacons are Maguires, the priors of Lough Derg are Maguires, many of the parish priests are Maguires. With the exception of the Flanagans in Magheraboy the other families cease to be territorial lords. We find the latter cuddled up in the church lands and even here the Maguires begin to appear. Seldom was a conquest so thorough. Had not the Maguire expansion been checked by the English eventually, any non-Maguire found in the county after 1600 would have been a tourist.

Despite this amazing growth we do not know who the Maguires really were or where they came from. Faulty-looking genealogies³ give them an Oriel pedigree. Possibly they were descended from the old Leinster settlers.⁴ Although we are on firm historical ground in 1302, it seems clear that Donn Mór Maguire lived around 1200.⁵ From him the MacManus family of the Belleisle area descend as does the main line of Maguires. Donn would have been the family's leader and his estates lay probably in the parish of Aghalurcher. Donn would have seen the Normans come to Clones. He would have seen the O'Hegny kings of Fermanagh fade. He would have seen the O'Donnells come and take over Fermanagh.⁶ A period of crisis is always a period of opportunity for somebody and it seems probable that Donn Mór

or his son was the somebody in early 13th-century Fermanagh. Possibly the Normans sponsored this budding magnate. More probably, the O'Donnells were his friends. Of course the growth was slow. The Maguires as yet were not rulers of Fermanagh. The invasions had, however, a great levelling-down effect. If by 1250 the Maguires were not at the top, at least they were as strong as any other family. With outside help their ascendancy was merely a question of time.

The Maguires gave Fermanagh good government. Of the fifteen Maguire princes who ruled the county only one was assassinated.⁷ Their reigns averaged over 20 years each and seldom were a prince's rights challenged by a pretender. By and large there was peace in the county. There were, of course, periods of upset when either O'Neill of Tír Eoghain or O'Donnell of Tír Chonaill invaded the county. Occasionally there were squabbles among the Maguires themselves and even nasty incidents. These, however, do not detract from the general picture that Maguire Fermanagh was a peaceful place. On more than one occasion we find the Maguires making peace between O'Neill and O'Donnell. Even the Maguire expansion did not necessarily bring wars. It would seem that most of it was very peaceful.

Apart from being efficient rulers the Maguire princes promoted everything that was good.⁸ Few chiefs were attended by so many historians, poets and learned men. The Maguires were great benefactors of the Church. Considering the times many of them led exemplary lives. They retired in time to prepare for death. They made pilgrimages to places as far away as Rome and Santiago in Spain. They endowed churches. They introduced new religious orders and they respected the rights of the Church. In the main they were God-fearing men who saw in the plagues and famines the hand of their Creator.

Poets sang their praises and the obituary notice of well-nigh every chief in the annals is simply a long list of virtues.

Donn Carrach (1260? - 1302)

Even the very first Maguire, Lord of Fermanagh, earned from the bards the proud title of 'Ireland's Most Generous Lord'. McCarthy, prince of Desmond, was his closest rival for the title. The poet's verdict, however, was clear:

Donn Maguire is this man's name,
Desmond is greater than his terrain,
For kindness true Donn has twice his claim,
Though Desmond is greater than Donn's demesne.⁹

We first meet Donn as Prince of Fermanagh in 1264.¹⁰ His reign was to be a long one. When Donn reached the Fermanagh throne the Maguires were still a small, if prospering, clan. The

These would include the *MacManuses*¹⁸ of Belleisle, the *McCaffreys*, the *McAuleys*, the *McElroys* and a host of others. Though none of them attained the prominence of the Flanagans, they could feel secure in Maguire Fermanagh.

PROFESSIONAL FAMILIES

As we remarked earlier, the Maguires were great patrons of learning. They supported a host of families who were historians, poets, doctors, lawyers and judges. No wonder the poets and annalists sang their praises frequently. *The Breslins* acted as judges to the Maguires. Originally lords¹⁹ of Fanad in Donegal they were driven out by the rising McSweeneys.²⁰ They arrived in Fermanagh just as the Maguire ascendancy began. They settled at Derrylvullen where they were herenachs. The *Cannons* came with them from Donegal, probably. Maguire's doctors were the *Cassidys*.²¹ This family is said in the genealogies to descend from the Munster Dalcassians. More likely, they were of the original Fermanagh settlers. They were herenachs at Coole and during the Middle Ages and indeed later distinguished themselves as scholars in various fields. Their home was Ballycassidy, near Enniskillen.

The Maguire historians included the *Keenans*²² of Cleenish and the *Lunnys* of Inishmore. In poetry the names of *Hussey*, *Clifford* (Mac Ribheartaigh), *Corcoran* and *Whelan* are very prominent, but indeed the Fermanagh kings had not to depend on their own poets to praise them. Well-nigh all the bardic families of Ireland at some time praised their hospitality. The most famous native poet was Eochaidh O'Hussey,²³ who lived to sing the Maguire swansong. Eochaidh was educated in Munster and his most famous poem, "*Atáim i gcás idir dhá chomhairle*" — "I am between two minds", was written in Munster. Like many an exile, Eochaidh was lonely for home. His own people and his native place were calling him home. At the same time he had to do his seven-year course of poetry in Munster. He was, indeed, between two minds.

CHURCH FAMILIES

We have noted already that one sixth of Fermanagh was church land in the Maguire period. Nearly always each church owned the land around it, possibly several townlands. Through the years this estate was added to as very often pious people gave their lands to the Church. To look after this land the church founders selected a family to act as tenants. The head of this family was called a 'herenach'²⁴ or a 'termoner'. The herenachs farmed the land and cared for the church. If the church needed repairs he had to provide two thirds of the cost.²⁵ The remainder of the cost was borne by the parish priest and his curate. The

priests derived their revenue from tithes, half of which the parish priest got while the bishop and curate got a quarter each.²⁶ In addition to caring for the church the herenach had to provide hospitality for the bishop and his party when they visited the church for two days, twice each year.

The position of herenach, just like the post of "Maguire", was hereditary. The same families were associated with the same churches down the ages. As we have mentioned, the comparative sanctuary of the church lands was a haven for non-Maguire families during the period of Maguire ascendancy. A glance at the herenach families of the period will reveal many of the family names which are so common in modern Fermanagh.²⁷

Church	Herenach (Irish Surname and English Form)
1. Aghalurcher	- Mac Scolóig, Sliocht an Easpaig (Farmer, Maguire)
2. Aghavea	- Ó hUlltacháin (Nolan)
3. Ballichonghail	- Ó Conaile (Connolly)
4. Ballycassidy	- Ó Caiside (Cassidy)
5. Ballymacatagart	- Mac an tSagairt, Ó hAraín (MacEntegart, Harren)
6. Boho	- Ó Faoláin, Mac Garracháin (Whelan, Mac Garraghan)
7. Carn	- Mac Craith (McGrath)
8. Cleenish	- Ó Corcráin, Ó Cianáin (Corcoran, Keenan)
9. Clontivrin	- Ó Coigligh (Quigley)
10. Callowhill	- Ó Gormáin (Gorman)
11. Derrybrusk	- Mac Giolla Coisgile, Ó Fiaich (Cosgrave, Fee)
12. Derrylvullen	- Ó Luinín, Ó Banáin, Ó Brisleáin (Lunny, Bannon, Breslin)
13. Devenish	- Ó Taithligh, Mac Cathasaigh (Tully, Casey)
14. Donagh	- Ó Dúnáin (Doonan)
15. Drummully	- Ó Gabhann (Smith or Goan or Gavin)
16. Farnamullen	- Ó Murchú (Murphy)
17. Galloon	- Mac Maolchuill, Ó Donagáin (Coyle, Donegan)
18. Inishmacsaint	- Ó Leanáin (Lennon)
19. Inishkeen	- Ó hEogháin, Ó Dúgáin (Owens, Doogan)
20. Killesher	- Ó Bláthmhic (Blake)
21. Kiltierney	- Ó Treasaigh, Ó Sléibhín (Treacy, Slevin)
22. Kinawley	- Ó Droma (Drumm)
23. Magheraculmoney	- Ó Maoldúin (Muldoon)
24. Magheraveely	- Ó Corragáin (Corrigan)

lic farmers, but these were at best tenants. Until these laws were relaxed after 1771, Fermanagh was owned one hundred per cent by Protestants.

THE END OF THE MAGUIRES

Maguires, the world over, descend from the Royal Family of Fermanagh. The activities of that family dominate the life of the county for nearly six centuries. Before we let them pass out of our story we will pause and see what happened the principal branches of the family.

The Senior Branch had once ruled Fermanagh from Lisnakea. Under Conor Rua they had taken a pro-English stand in the Nine Years War (1594-1603). Their reward was the mere Barony of Magherasteffany, which they ruled from their new castle at Derryheely, in Brookeborough Deerpark. Conor's son, Brian Rua, was the first Lord Enniskillen (1625-33). Brian's son, Conor, the second Lord Enniskillen, was hanged at Tyburn in 1644 for his part in the 1641 Rising. Conor's brother, Rory, was the most distinguished Fermanagh leader in the same rising, and Rory met his death in fierce combat near Carrick-on-Shannon in 1648. Rory had two sons, Rory Óg and Philip, both of whom helped James II. Philip's son was Theophilus and Theophilus had a son, Alexander, who seems to have been the last of the line. Alexander retired from the French army and died in 1801. His house was in Pau. He had been a captain in Colonel Buckley's regiment of the Irish Brigade. Alexander named Justin Mc Carthy of Toulouse as heir, but Mc Carthy renounced the claim, as the estate was small and encumbered. With Alexander died the senior branch of the Maguires.²³ O'Donovan²⁴ mentions his visit in Enniskillen, in 1834, to Thomas Maguire, a hardware merchant, who claimed to be a lineal descendant of Lord Conor Maguire. Of this we have no proof.²⁵

The Junior Branch of the Maguires, who ruled Fermanagh from Enniskillen castle, had given the county its last Gaelic chieftains. The last of these, Cúchonnacht Óg, had fled with the Earls in 1607, and died at Genoa in 1608. Cúchonnacht's brother, Brian, established himself at Tempo, got a fair estate in the Plantation, became very anglicised, and was a thorn in the Irish side during the 1641 Wars. Brian married a daughter of Shane O'Neill and their son, Colonel Hugh, was killed while fighting on the Irish side at the battle of Glenswilly in 1650. Brian, himself, died on April 24, 1655. He was succeeded by his grandson, Cúchonnacht Mór Maguire, who was King James's principal lieutenant in Fermanagh. Cúchonnacht Mór was killed at the Battle of Aughrim in 1691. Ó Doirnín carried back his head to bury it at Devenish.²⁶ Some of the local planters tried to have

the Tempo estates declared forfeit but Cúchonnacht's wife, a daughter of Ever Magennis of Down, managed to hold on to them for the Maguire family. Her son, Brian, ruled in Tempo till his death on October 31, 1712. Brian served for a period in the Austrian army and turned Protestant. Nevertheless, he seems to have been popular with the Irish poets.²⁷ Five sons of Brian are mentioned: Constantine, Robert, Hugh — who went to France — Brian and Philip. Charles O'Connor of Belanagare mentioned Robert as being head of the Maguire family in 1735. Brian's youngest son, Philip, was master of Tempo at his death in 1789. This Philip had married Frances Morris, the daughter of Nicholas Morris of Lateragh in Tipperary. Their son, Hugh, was one of the family's many colourful characters. He spent a period in the Austrian army and returned to Fermanagh to become a gentleman of leisure. He was the county's sheriff in 1780 and was one of the county's most generous hosts. He married Phoebe MacNamara of Cong in County Mayo and he was master of Tempo from 1789 till his death on October 1, 1800. His extravagant habits had brought the family into debt and part of the estate was mortgaged.

Hugh had three sons: Constantine, Brian and Stephen. Constantine became master of Tempo and lived at Tempo till after 1830. An Orangeman, named Rutledge, was hanged in Enniskillen jail for firing a shot at Constantine in 1829. Maguire soon afterwards sold most of the Tempo estates to a merchant, named Kyle, and Kyle in turn sold the property to the Emerson Trent family of Belfast. Sir James Emerson Trent rebuilt Tempo Manor. Constantine and his family moved to live in Taureen Lodge, near Cahir in Tipperary. Maguire became involved in some land agitation and was murdered, while out walking, on November 1, 1834. His head was battered to pieces. Constantine's brother, Brian, was yet another colourful Maguire. He was a captain in the British army in India where he had many interesting exploits. One of these led to a year's imprisonment in Bombay. He was later discharged from the army and returned to Tempo. He was found dead in 1835 in a barn near Finglas with the mummified body of one of his sons by his side. His other son, Charles Maguire, went on board a merchant ship and was heard of no more. Constantine's younger brother, Stephen, enlisted as a private soldier and died young.

After the death of Constantine in Tipperary, the headship of the family passed to his eldest son, Hugh. Hugh's younger brother was Judge Philip Maguire. Hugh died in 1866 and he left three sons: Constantine, Hugh and Philip. When Constantine died in 1907, Hugh became head of the family. He returned to Tempo to claim what remained of the Maguire estate. He represented Tempo on the Fermanagh Feis committee in 1909 and

succeeding years and was well-known in the locality. He died in 1915 and was succeeded by his brother, Philip. Philip also died a bachelor in 1921.

The headship of the family then passed to James Maguire, the eldest son of Judge Philip, son of Constantine, who was murdered in 1834. This Judge Philip had at least ten children. Two of these, John and Philip, died in Africa. Edith, an artist and a painter, died in California about 1954. Annie died in the family residence at 10 Harcourt Terrace, Dublin in 1938. Another of Judge Philip's sons was Charles Robert, who died in Shanghai, China, in 1936. He had the original seal of the family in his possession but it disappeared. James Maguire, head of the family and son of Judge Philip, was educated in Trinity College, Dublin. He left Ireland after 1885 and settled for a period in Canada. He quickly established himself as an accountant of repute and served with different companies. He moved from Canada to Chicago where he lived with relatives, the Suffild family. His business brought him to many parts of the U.S.A. He died in 1936.

James, son of Judge Philip, was succeeded as head of the Maguire family by his eldest son, Philip, who was born in 1904 and who is still happily with us. The Maguire of Fermanagh, today, resides in Kansas City and is attached to the Speare Company of laundry suppliers. He has two daughters : Elizabeth Hamilton Maguire and Susan Marie Maguire, now Mrs. Larry Wickliffe. Mrs. Wickliffe has one daughter, Angela. The Maguire has also two brothers : James Hamilton Maguire, who has two children — Marlene and Michael — and Ronald Hugh Maguire, who has three sons — Ronald Hugh, Robert and James. And so, the complete story of the Maguires of Fermanagh has yet to be told.²⁸

Though not belonging directly to the *royal* line of the Maguires, the Gortoral family deserve some mention because of their subsequent history. They descended through Art of Coole from Philip of the Battle Axe. They were represented by Rory Maguire, whose tombstone remains in Kinawley old cemetery. Rory had three sons, Arthur, Alexander, and Francis. Francis died in 1811, leaving his property in Leitrim and near Kinawley to be divided between his three sons, Captain Alexander, Dr. John, and Thomas. Of these Alexander emerged as the leader, and was prominent in the fight for Catholic Emancipation. His son, Edward, became the only Catholic sheriff of Fermanagh since Cúchonnacht Maguire in 1688. Edward was known as the 'Councillor' and was Fermanagh's only Catholic J.P. at his death in 1874. His son, Hugh O'Rourke Maguire, died in 1888, and the family seems to have ended.²⁹

Very prominent in Fermanagh society at the beginning of the eighteenth century was Brian Maguire, the officer who re-

signed from King James's army because of Galmoy's treachery.³⁰ Brian descended from Éamonn of Coole, who resigned as chieftain in 1484. His 'castle' at Knockninny, the remains of which are still seen, was a rendezvous for Gaelic scholars.

PENAL SCHOLARS

Fermanagh had been a stronghold of Irish learning down the centuries, and its nobles were the admired patrons of poets and scholars. Even in the disturbed atmosphere of the seventeenth century Brother Michael O'Clery journeyed to Lisgoole to compile part of his work. Even after the defeat of James it is not surprising to see the few Gaelic nobles who survived as popular as ever with Irish men of letters. Best remembered is Brian Maguire of Knockninny.

In his castle Brian assembled a host of Gaelic scholars to transcribe many Irish manuscripts lest they should be lost forever. One of his scribes describes his work.³¹

"The device he adopted was to make a proclamation on all the countries . . . to all Irish scholars, requesting them to bring to him whatever good Irish books they could acquire by collecting high and low. He provided, for those of them that were scribes, ink and paper and everything else necessary, and had all these authorities transcribed for himself. He also provided for each of them remuneration for his labour. And so he gave relief and great encouragement to noble fathers' sons who were never brought up to the work of a serf or manual labour. Howbeit, not a single one of the Irish learned in the county or even in the surrounding localities failed to obtain a gift of stock or gold or silver. And they brought together from every quarter the chief books of conquest and the histories of the kingdom of Knockninny, so that the house is a source and dwelling place of the best Knowledge to be found in Ireland".

The Tempo Maguires, too, though they became Protestants, did not lose their regard for Irish learning.

The house of Tempo seems to have been a 'Big House', where poets and bards were always welcome. The poets showed their appreciation in song. Éamonn Ó Caiside, who loved Lough Erne and its islands, wrote two poems in honour of Brian Maguire (ob. 1712). When Brian returned to settle at Tempo Ó Caiside greeted him³² :

"Glad is Fermanagh to-night,
The joy of the Erne is clear;
Glad are the land and the woods
And the people who used live here".

The Tempo Maguires often welcomed Turlough O'Carolan,

FERMANAGH FAMILIES

Most of the people who inhabit Fermanagh today are descendants of the Gaelic families who lived in the area before the Conquest, or of the British families who came here in the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. Other Gaelic families have come to the county, of course, mainly from the neighbouring counties of Cavan, Monaghan, Tyrone, Leitrim, Donegal and Sligo. Moreover, many British families came to Fermanagh down the centuries. Nevertheless, a glance at a modern electoral register will reveal the same names as a glance at a seventeenth-century rent-book, for the most part at any rate.

The forms of the Gaelic names have changed. The Maguidhir have become Maguires, the Mac Giolla Rua have become McElroys, the Mac Gothraidh are now McCorrys, etc. In addition, some of the Gaelic names have taken on anglicised forms which were either similar to, or pseudo-translations of the originals. In this way, the Beggans sometimes became Littles, the Mac Giolla Fhinnéin became Leonards, the Mac Giolla Coisgll became Cosgraves, the Mac Giolla Eoin became Mondays — i.e. the English form MacAloon sounded like the Irish 'Luan' — the Mac Cathmhaoil became Campbells. Many of the Gaelic names have lost their 'Ó' and 'Mac' and although these prefixes were often reassumed at the beginning of this century, Flanagan is still much more common than O'Flanagan, Connolly than O'Connolly, etc. Some of the Planters had 'Mac' names, of course, as many of them came from Scotland.

Turning to the British names, we find that some of the tenants of lesser importance multiplied to a greater extent than their lords. While the names of Cole, Brooke and Archdale have been continually prominent in the Fermanagh Story since the seventeenth century, the number of families bearing these names has remained relatively few.

SURVEY

In order to find out how many people bear each individual surname in present-day Fermanagh, we have taken the 1962 Electoral Register and simply counted them.¹ The result gives us the comparative strength of the many names in the county

It is fairly accurate but we must point out that a survey of this kind has its limitations. To begin with, the voters' lists contain the names only of registered voters over twenty-one. Generally speaking, Catholic families are larger than Protestant families. As Catholic families are, for the most part, represented by Gaelic names, the numbers given for the Gaelic families are comparatively fewer than they would be were we able to count the names of the whole population. British names, on the other hand, have a proportionately higher occurrence. Secondly, some of the property or company voters given on the register do not dwell in Fermanagh at all. Thirdly, it is extremely difficult in certain cases to classify the names. Should 'Smith', for example, be taken with McGowan, should Corry — sometimes planter, sometimes Gaelic, — be added to McCorry? However, we feel that the result of the survey is of considerable value and we give now a list of Fermanagh's 100 most common names in 1962. Where a name has two forms, we have chosen the more common. G is placed after a Gaelic name, GF after a Gaelic name which has its origins in Fermanagh or at least was common in the area before the Plantation, B is placed after a British name and M after a name that has both a British and Irish origin.

Place	Name	Number of Voters in 1962	Place	Name	Number of Voters in 1962
1	Maguire GF	828	26	Hoey B (generally)	172
2	Johnston B	586	27	McGee GF	162
3	Armstrong B	420	28	Keown GF	161
4	MacManus GF	396	29	Flanagan G	157*
5	Elliott B	369	30	Robinson B	154
6	McCaffrey GF	339	31	Brown(e) B	153
7	O'Reilly G	321	32	Ferguson B	148
8	Smith M	281	33	Little B, Beggan G	139
9	Murphy G & GF	254	34	Mulligan GF	138
10	Graham B	252	35	Leonard M	137
11	Irvine B	248	36	Crawford B	136
12	Gallagher G	234	37	Kelly G	135
13	Cassidy GF	220	38	Murray M	132
14	Owens GF	218	39	Connolly G & GF	129
15	Beatty M	216	40	McCusker GF	128
16	Thompson B	214	41	Keenan GF	126
17	McBryan, Breen GF	212	42	Morris G	125
18	Noble B	200	43	Lunny GF & B	120
19	Duffy G	198	44	Campbell M	119
20	Dolan G	181	45	Nixon B	117
21	Morrison B	180	46	Clarke B	114
22	Woods G	177	47	Rooney GF	111
23	McElroy GF	176	48	Mohan GF	110
24	Monaghan GF	175	49	Morrow G	109
25	Corrigan GF	173	50	McGrath GF	108

*Moore B (generally with 157 voters has been inadvertently omitted from this list.

Place	Name	Number of Voters in 1962	Place	Name	Number of Voters in 1962
50	Burns B	108	76	Stewart B	77
50	McMahon G & GF	108	77	Millar B	76
53	Carson B	107	78	McGoldrick G	75
54	Martin M	106	79	Hall B	74
55	Forster B	105	79	Cox GF	74
56	Fitzpatrick GF	104	81	Haran GF	73
57	McCabe G	102	81	Hassard B	73
58	Quinn G	101	81	McKenna G	73
58	McDonnell GF	101	81	Slevin GF	73
60	Gunn GF	100	85	McGovern G	72
61	McHugh GF	98	86	Henderson B	71
62	Doherty G	96	87	McAloone G	70
63	Boyle G	95	88	Donnelly G	68
64	Hamilton B	94	89	Reid B	68
65	Drumm GF	93	89	McLoughlin G	68
65	Greene GF & B	93	91	McGuinness G	66
65	Scott B	93	92	Gilleece GF	65
68	Montgomery B	92	93	Balfour B	64
69	McDermott G	90	94	Weir B	63
69	Beacom	90	95	Rutledge B	60
71	Boyd B	89	95	Fee GF	60
71	McDonagh G	89	95	Nolan GF	60
73	Treacy GF	88	98	McCawley GF	59
73	Acheson B	88	99	Shannon GF	58
75	Brady G	79	100	McCorry GF	57

GAELIC FAMILIES

We now add some notes on the Fermanagh families that are of Gaelic origin. The British families will be treated in chapter thirty-two. We do not include all Fermanagh families. We selected those which were prominent in years gone by or which are common today. In preparing these notes we have drawn on many sources, details of which will be found in the notes. We wish to emphasise that we deal with these families only in so far as they relate to County Fermanagh. Many of them, or branches of them, or families of the same name were prominent elsewhere.²

BANNON (*Ó Bandáin*) : There were different branches of Bannons in Ireland. The Fermanagh sept descend from Conall Guthbinn. They were centred in Fermanagh in Derryvullen parish, of which they were one of the herenach families. They have given their name to Caradh Uí Bhanáin — the fish weir of Bannon where Carry Bridge is today, and to the townland of

Killyvannan — Bannon's Wood. They were prominent churchmen during the Middle Ages and supplied Derryvullen with many of its pastors. The most famous member of the clan was Gelasius O'Bannon, Abbot of Clones, who held the bishopric of Clogher 1316-19. John and William Bannon were freeholders in Aghalurcher in 1798. There are 51 Bannon voters in Fermanagh today.³

BARRON : see McBarron.

BEGGAN (*Ó Beagáin*) : also Little. This family was common in the Clones-Roslea-Donagh area. It was originally Ó Beacain and this was often anglicised Little. Little was itself a British name and some of the minor planters bore it. O'Donovan mentions Beggan under Clones and there are many Beggan inscriptions in Donagh cemetery.⁴ There are 139 Little voters in Fermanagh today, and 44 Beggans or Beagans.

BLAKE (*Ó Bláithmhic*) : The Ó Bláithmhic family is of Western origin and the name was often anglicised Blake and Blowick. In Fermanagh the Blakes were the hereditary herenachs of Killesher where the family lived. There are 35 Blake voters in Fermanagh today.⁵

BRADY (*Mac Brádaigh*) : The Bradys were a powerful Breffny sept and their centre was a few miles east of the town of Cavan. Gradually members of the family drifted into Fermanagh. In 1796 we find Terence Brady a voter in Enniskillen, William and Patrick in Devenish, and John and Philip in Aghalurcher. There are 79 Brady voters in Fermanagh today.⁶

BREEN (*Mac Briain*) : also McBryan, McBrian, McBreen. This family descends from Brian, grandson of Mánuis from whom the MacManuses descend. They are thus related to the MacManus family and the Maguires. Their original centre was at Baile Mhic Shearraigh or Mullamackerverve townland in Aghalurcher. The first McBryan chieftain seems to have been An Giolla Dubh (the Black Servant), who, having led his tribe for eight and a half years, was proclaimed the 'Mac Briain' in 1488. He ruled till 1506. After the Plantation the family seems to have multiplied greatly. Some of them became Protestants. In 1751 we see Henry, Robert and William as freeholders in Aghalurcher and Thomas, Denis, John, David and James at Ardees. In 1788 — five years before Catholics got the vote — we find many McBryans on the Fermanagh register, Patrick in Drumbad, Thomas, Richard, James, Noble, John, Robert and Samuel at Ardees; Patrick and Christopher at Drumbadmeen; and William and James at Tierameehan. In 1796, when Catholics were included, we find 30 on the register — many of them at Ardees in Inishmaccsaint Parish, which by then was the new centre of the family. Today there are 212 Breen-McBryan voters in Fermanagh and it is the county's seventeenth family.⁷

BOYLE (*Ó Baoill*) : The Boyles were chiefs at Cloghaneely in County Donegal and from there drifted into Fermanagh. There are 95 Boyle-O'Boyle voters in the county today.

BRESLIN (*Ó Breaslain*) : The Breslins were a branch of the Cineál Éanna in Donegal and in the early Middle Ages ruled a territory around Inniskeel on the Fanad peninsula. They were driven out by the McSweeneys in 1261. Some of the Breslins sought refuge in Derryvullen, where they quickly established themselves as an esteemed family. They became herenachs of a third of Derryvullen and supplied the Church with some pastors. Their fame, however, lay in the fact that they were historians and judges for the Maguires. Thus the Annals of Ulster tell us in 1447 that Eoghan Ó Breaslain, chief brehon of Fermanagh and arch-herenach of Derryvullen, died; in 1478 Tadhg Ó Breaslain, 'ollave of Maguire in Jurisprudence' died; in 1495 Eoghan Ó Breaslain, judge of Maguire and herenach of a third of Derryvullen died, etc. Then, in 1603, Ó Breaslain, judge of the Maguires, reluctantly handed over to Sir John Davys a treatise on herenachs and 'corbes'. Despite their prominence in years gone by, there are only 17 Breslin voters in Fermanagh today.*

CADDEN : cf. Adams in chapter thirty-two.

CAMPBELL (*Mac Cathmhaoil*) : also McCavil. Some of the Campbells of Fermanagh may be descendants of Scottish immigrants but the majority of them undoubtedly descend from the Mac Cathmhaoil sept or the Cineál Fearadhaigh. These have been the subject of an article in *C.R.*, 1957, by Rev. S. Ó Dufaigh, M.A. The following is a quotation from Father Ó Dufaigh's own account. The Mac Cathmhaoils, he tells us, were descended from Niall of the Nine Hostages and they settled in Clogher. He continues :

'Despite its political insignificance, Clogher remained the seat of a large post-Rathbreasail diocese and, when their political role had crystallised into that of local lords, the Mac Cathmhaoils turned their eyes to the Church there.'

The Mac Cathmhaoils, as a result, were one of the leading levitical families in the diocese. Brian died in 1358, archdeacon of Clogher; Arthur died in 1432 as bishop; Donald became bishop of Derry in 1419; John was dean of Clogher in 1458; Thomas died as dean of Armagh in 1486; Eugene became dean of Clogher in 1485 and died as bishop in 1515; William became dean of Clogher in 1506; Edmund became dean of Armagh in 1505; Arthur became dean of Clogher in 1519. This is an imposing list of Church dignitaries from a single family. Many more of the Mac Cathmhaoils were canons and rectors. Today there are 119 Campbell voters in Fermanagh.

CARBRY (*Ó Cairbre*) : The Carbry family was prominent in Clankelly and were herenachs of one of the Galloon churches. The name of Eoin Ó Cairbre, who died in 1353 as coarb of St. Tiarnach in Clones, is inscribed on the case of the famous Domhnach Airgid. Some members of the family were churchmen in Galloon, Clones, Aghalurcher and Drummully. In 1796 we find Patrick Carbry a freeholder at Maguiresbridge, Bernard in Drummully and Terence in Aghalurcher. There are fewer than 20 Carbry voters in Fermanagh today.

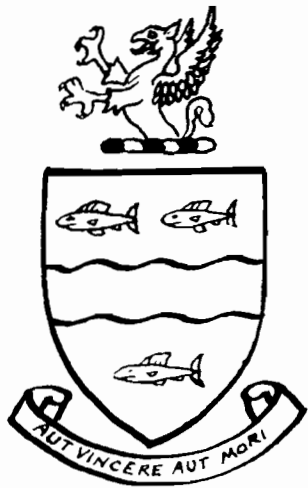
CAREY (*Ó Ciardha*) : There are 30 Carey voters in the county. The family would seem to be of Southern Uí Néill origin and possibly came to Fermanagh from Kildare after the Normans displaced them. They seem to have been centred at Donagh. The Irish name, Ó Céirín, is sometimes anglicised Carey.

CARRON (*Mac Cearáin, Mac Carrghamhna*) : There are 25 Carron-McCarron voters in the county. Carron itself is an Anglo-Norman name. The Carrons and McCarrons of Fermanagh probably had a Gaelic origin. They are descendants either of the Mac Cearáin of Donegal or of the Mac Carrghamhna, a Southern Uí Néill sept.*

CASEY (*Mac Cathasaigh*) : Though nearly extinct in Fermanagh today the Caseys were once esteemed herenachs of Devenish and gave many clerics to the Church in Clogher. Nicholas Casey was the most prominent and he was elected bishop in St. Peter and St. Paul's Church, Clones, in 1319.¹⁰

CASSIDY (*Ó Caiside*) : There are 220 Cassidy voters in Fermanagh today, which leaves the name the thirteenth most common in the county and the fifth among the native Gaelic families. For over a thousand years the Cassidys were very prominent in Fermanagh in the fields of literature, medicine and religion. Despite this we are not sure of their origins. Genealogies present them as Munster Dalcassians. Whether they came from the deep south or not we do not know. Possibly they came here in the wake of Brian Boru's army (see chapter three). More probably they were really an old Fermanagh family or an Oriel family who had a Munster genealogy invented for themselves during Brian Boru's reign, when it must have been fashionable to be from the south. At any rate, the family lived at Ballycassidy, near Enniskillen. Like other professional families, they moved out to other parts of Fermanagh and indeed to other parts of the north, and their fame as doctors and scholars spread throughout all Ireland.

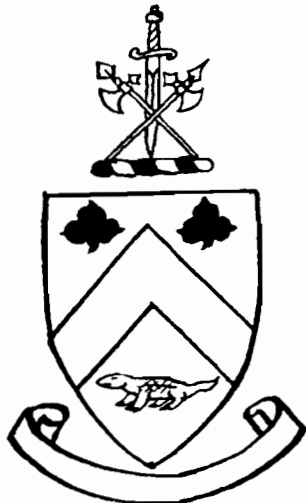
Even before the Maguires assumed control of Fermanagh, Giolla Mochuda Mór Ó Caiside was famed throughout Ireland as a prince of learning. He flourished from 1130 to 1140 and his Gaelic verse is still read. Equally famous was the Penal Day



MCCABE



CASSIDY



CORRIGAN



QUIGLEY

ARMS OF FERMANAGH FAMILIES

represented today among Fermanagh's 129 Connolly voters, we will treat briefly of each (following Father Ó Gallachair).

(a) The Fermanagh Connollys belonged to the Fir Lurg and were related to St. Mogue. Their centre was probably Baile Uí Chonghaile (Connolly's Town) about half way between the Termon and Bannagh rivers, just east of Pettigo. They were herenachs of the chapel at 'Ballioconnell'. In addition, St. Mogue left them to care for his chapel at Killybeg, in the hill country three miles east of Garrison. Moreover, they interested themselves in other churches and supplied a number of priests. They gave their name to Derrygonnelly (O'Connolly's Oakwood).

(b) The Monaghan Connollys occupied the territory between Clones and Monaghan and had their centre at Clenlough, half way between Smithboro and Roslea. They were probably a branch of the MacMahons of Monaghan. They supplied many clerics to the diocese and one of these, Patrick O'Connolly, died bishop of Clogher in 1504.

CORRIGAN (*Ó Corragáin*) : The Corrigans were a branch of the Cineál Eoghain who settled in Fermanagh. They were herenachs of Magheraveely, near Clones, but today they are most common in Cleenish. Prior Rory Corrigan took part in the two Plantation courts, held in 1603 and 1609. It was, presumably, at the time of the Plantations that the Corrigans crossed the lake to Clanawley. Two Corrigans appear on the freehold list of 1761 — William and Henry of Drumrainy — and seven had votes in 1788, namely James, William, Thomas and Robert of Drumrainy; James of Ballyreagh; and William and John of Enniskillen. These, presumably, had become Protestants. Twenty-one had votes in 1796 when Catholics were allowed to vote. Today there are 173 Corrigan voters in Fermanagh and it is the county's 25th family.

COSGRAVE (*Mac Giolla Coisgile*) : There are 30 Cosgrave voters in Fermanagh today. The name is an anglicisation of Mac Giolla Coisgli. The Mac Giolla Coisgli family were the herenachs of Derrybrusk and gave the Church many priests and scholars. The Annals mention some of these. In 1384 Master John Mac Giolla Coisgli died, herenach and pastor of Derrybrusk, an approved lecturer of both laws and especially of the Canon Law. In 1466 Tadhg died 'a man of great consideration in Ireland and Italy'. The Cosgraves are most common in Clones and Roslea parishes.

COX (*Mac Giolla*) : There are 74 Cox voters in Fermanagh today. Cox is an English name and some of the family in Fermanagh are undoubtedly of English extraction. Such was Christopher Cox who lost 10/- in the Enniskillen fire of 1707 (Trimble, op. cit., iii, 1607). Cox is also an anglicisation of the Irish 'Mac Giolla' which was confused with the Irish 'Mac

Coiligh' which means 'cocks' and thus Cox. Three Cox farmers registered at Largy, Derrybrusk in 1796 — Owen MacGilly otherwise Cox, Matthew MacGilly otherwise Cox and John MacGilly otherwise Cox.

COYLE (*Mac Giolla Chomhghaill*) : The Coyles were herenachs of the Fermanagh portion of Galloon. The name means 'son of the follower of St. Comhghall'. This saint was the patron of Galloon. There are only 22 Coyle voters in Fermanagh today.¹²

DEVINE (*Ó Dáimhín*) : The Devines, represented by 18 voters in Fermanagh today, are an Oriel family. They are found also in the Derry-Strabane area. Father Ó Dufaigh writes in *C.R.* (1959), 396-7 :

"The Síl Daimene gave Clogher its old name, Clochar Mac nDaimin. The name also remained in the Ua(Ó) Dáimhín and these were lords of Tirkennedy in 1349."

DOHERTY (*Ó Dochartaigh*) : The Dohertys originated in the Raphoe area of County Donegal and about the fourteenth century they took over Inishowen. The Dohertys came into Fermanagh in modern times. They have 96 voters.

DOLAN (*Ó Dólaín*) : There are 181 Dolan and O'Dolan voters today. The family is a branch of the Uí Máine of Connacht. They became herenachs at Belcoo and appear in the Plantation Inquisitions as 'Montery Doelan' (Muintir Uí Dhóláin). They were and are very common in Clanawley. One of the family, John Dolan, wrote a history of Fermanagh, edited by Archdeacon Mulligan in *C.R.*, on which part of the present work is based.

DONEGAN (*Ó Donnagáin*) : Possibly Mac Donnagáin would be more appropriate in Fermanagh. The family may have descended from Donnacan Mac Maolmuire who was King of Oriel in 970. They were later very prominent in Clankelly and were one of the herenachs of Galloon. They have given their name to Carragh Mac Donegan (the fish weir of Donegan) which runs between Clankelly and Magherasteffany.¹³ There are 36 Donegan-Doonegan voters in Fermanagh today.

DONAGHY (*Mac Donnchú*) : also Donahoe, McDonnohue, McDonnaghy. Some of the Donohues may have come to Fermanagh from Cavan, and the Donaghys from Tyrone. However, the bulk of the family in Fermanagh probably descended from Donnchadh Ceallach Maguire who died in the year 1476 and who led the Maguire conquest of Clankelly in the middle of the fifteenth century. The descendants of this Donnchadh lived at Aghadrumssee. There are 49 voters of the family in Fermanagh today (see *C.R.* (1954), 32).

DONNELLY (*Ó Donaile*) : The Donnellys were a Cineál Eoghain sept. They originated in Donegal and moved east to settle at Ballydonnelly in County Tyrone. From here they drifted into

Fermanagh. There are 68 Donnelly voters in Fermanagh today. **DOONAN** (*Ó Dúndáin*) : The Doonans were a Dál nAraídh family. They were herenachs at Donagh and at Tulnagoran, townland of Tattynuckle in Aghalurcher. There are 55 Doonan voters in Fermanagh today.¹⁴

DRUMM (*Ó Droma*) : The Drumms were herenachs at Kinawley. They receive a number of notices in the Annals. In 1433 Giolla Críost Ó Droma, an excellent farmer held in great honour by Cathal Mór MacManus died. In 1451 Andrew, son of Giolla Críost, died after coming from Rome. There are 93 Drumm voters in Fermanagh today.¹⁵

DUFFY (*Ó Dufaigh*) : There are 198 Duffys on the Register in Fermanagh today. Some of these are members of the Duffy clan of Monaghan. Many, too, particularly those who live along Lower Lough Erne, are descended from the Uí Briúin Breffny Duffys. The Monaghan Duffys had their centre at Teallach Gealacain in the Parish of Clontibret, while the Fermanagh Duffys came from Breffny to live at Baile Uí Dhubhthaigh, near Belleek. This latter clan were represented on the 1796 freeholders lists by Terence, Laurence, Patrick, Bernard, Michael, Owen, Murtagh and Denis, all from the Parish of Inishmacsaint.¹⁶

DURNIN (*Ó Doirnín*) : also Durnion, Durnien. The family was centred at Magh Éne (Bundoran). Many of them appear in the Enniskillen area as freeholders in 1796. There are 29 Durnin voters today.

FARMER (*Mac Scolóige*) : This family was common in Aghalurcher where they were herenachs and later in Cleenish. They were also herenachs of Rossorry and gave some clerics to the Church. In 1796 James was a freeholder at Rossorry; Owen and Brian were freeholders at Cleenish and Edward and Terence were freeholders at Derryvullen. There are 40 Farmer voters in Fermanagh today.

FARRY (*Ó Farraigh*) : The Farrys were a North-Connacht family who drifted into Fermanagh. In 1796 they were common at Coa and at Magheracross.¹⁷ There are 33 Farry voters in Fermanagh today.

FEE (*Ó Fiaich*) : The Fees were a Cineál Eoghain family who settled at Derrybrusk. Here they were herenachs and often vicars. There are 60 Fee voters in Fermanagh today.¹⁸

FEELAN : see Whelan.

FITZPATRICK (*Mac Giolla Phádraig*) : This is the only Gaelic family with the 'fitz' prefix. In Fermanagh the Fitzpatricks were a branch of the Maguires. There are 104 Fitzpatrick voters in Fermanagh today.

FIVEY : see Quigley.

FLANAGAN (*Ó Flanagáin*) : After the Maguires, the Flanagan were probably the most prominent family in Fermanagh

during the Middle Ages. They were of Uí Néill stock and their ancestors were one of the first Celtic clans to come to the area. They occupied the territory of Toora (the Barony of Magheraboy, roughly) and they were one of the few families to hold on to their territory during the Maguire ascendancy. In fact, the Flanagans seem to have got on well with the Maguires, at least in the early stages. During the reigns of Thomas the Great and Thomas the Younger (1393-1471) the Maguires began to nibble at the east of their territory but even in 1600 the Flanagans controlled most of Magheraboy. The headquarters of the Flanagans was Achadh or Baile Uí Fhlanagáin in the present townland of Aghamore in Magheraboy.

The Flanagans were prominent in Church life, particularly at Devenish, and many of the Monastery's abbots were Flanagans. Gilbert Flanagan and his wife built a chapel to honour God and the Blessed Virgin, and its remains are seen today on the shores of Carrick lake.

The 1788 voters' list mentions four Flanagans who must have turned Protestant. The 1796 list gives twenty-five and these are placed in the traditional Flanagan territory — the parishes of Devenish, Boho and Inishmacsaint. There are 157 Flanagan and O'Flanagan voters in Fermanagh today."

GALLAGHER (*Ó Gallchóir*) : The Gallaghers were a distinguished Donegal family, controlling at one time the territories of Raphoe and Tirhugh. They were noted as marshals of O'Donnell's forces from the fourteenth to the sixteenth century. They backed Shane O'Neill against the O'Donnells and after Shane's defeat some of them may have settled on the Tyrone-Fermanagh border. At any rate they gave their name to Tum-mery Uí Ghallchóir, near Dromore. The Gallaghers were no strangers in Fermanagh. In 1457 we see Turlach Ó Gallchóir slain near Carrickallen while on a raid with the sons of Philip Maguire, and in 1498 we see the Gallaghers slay a member of the MacManus family in Boho (*A.U.*). The 1796 list gives no fewer than 40 Gallaghers in Fermanagh, mainly in the parishes of Belleek and Drumkeeran. Today there are 234 Gallagher voters in Fermanagh and it is the county's 12th family.

GALLOGLY (*Mac an Ghallóglai*) : The sons of the gal-lowglass. This family lived in Lurg and has nearly become extinct.

GAVIN (*Ó Gabhann*) : see Smith.

GILGUN : see Gunn.

GILLEECE (*Mac Giolla Iosa*) : They were a branch of the Maguires. There are 65 Gilleece voters in Fermanagh today.

GILROY : see McElroy.

GILSENAN : see Shannon.

GOODWIN (*Mac Uiginn*) : also McGuigan. They were a Tyrone

family who seem to have settled in Clankelly and around Enniskillen. O'Donovan states that they take their name from the Irish 'Mac Gaoithfn'. There are 43 Goodwin voters in Fermanagh today.

GORRELL (*Mac Fhearghail*) : There are not many Gorrells in Fermanagh. In 1796 the five Gorrells listed lived at Roscor, Magheracross Parish.

GREENE (*Mac Giolla Laisir*) : There are 93 Green(e) voters in Fermanagh today. Some of these are of English origin. Writing in 1719 John Dolan says : "

'The chief is Rev. William Green, Rector of Killesher where he bought an estate from Sir James Caldwell. Here he built a house and chapel of ease. His mother was a sister of Abraham Creighton.'

Green was used as an anglicisation of Mac Giolla Laisir and it is from this Gaelic family that the majority of the Fermanagh Greens descend. The Mac Giolla Laisir were a branch of the Dál nAraidhe and in Fermanagh they lived in Muintir Pheodacháin. They were herenachs at Templeanarinn in Cleenish parish. In 1796 we find Patrick Green at Legland, Devenish, and Francis Green at Lislea, Kinawley. We also find Dan McGlashir at Killesher, Michael McCleshir at Magheracross and Felix McAlesher at Magheracross.

GUNN (*Mac Giolla Gunna*) : also Elgun, Gilgun. This family was common at Holywell and was represented at Kinawley and Aghalurcher in 1796. The most distinguished member was Cathal Buí Mac Giolla Gunna, the Gaelic poet (1666-1756). There are 55 Gunn-Gilgun voters in Fermanagh today.

HYNES, HOYNES : see Owens.

HARAN (*Ó hAraín*) : also Harren, Harron, Harran. The Harans were herenachs at Ballymacataggart. In 1796 James and Patrick were freeholders at Cornakill, Cleenish, and Laurence at Derryvully. A member of the family wrote the Genealogies of Fermanagh (published in *Analecta Hibernica*, iii) in 1809 and to him we are grateful for much of the material in this chapter. There are 73 Haran voters in Fermanagh today.

KEENAN (*Ó Cianáin*) : The Keenans were one of the literary families in Fermanagh and they were esteemed historians. They lived at Cleenish where they were herenachs. Some members of the family were distinguished churchmen. The Annals make several references to the Keenans. In 1348 Giolla na Naomh, Abbot of Lisgoole, died and in 1373 Adam died, also Abbot of Lisgoole. In 1469 Maolmuire died, professor of history and poetry. In 1469 Tadhg died, another historian. In 1520 Malachy was a victim of the plague and he also was a historian. Rory Keenan was the chief scribe of the Book of Magauran. Tadhg Ó Cianáin travelled with the Irish princes to Rome in 1607 and

he kept a diary of the journey. It was published by Father Pól Breathnach as *The Flight of the Earls* (Dublin, 1916). Rory Keenan, in 1638, helped to transcribe the *Book of Genealogies* for Brian Maguire of Tempo. In modern times the most distinguished members of the family were Frank Keenan, the American actor (1858-1929); Sir Norbert Keenan (b. 1866) the Australian statesman; Sir Patrick Keenan, Chief Commissioner of Education in Ireland, who lived 1829-94; and Joseph Henry Keenan (b. 1900) the authority on thermodynamics. There are 126 Keenan voters in Fermanagh today.²⁰

KELLY (Ó Ceallaigh) : The Kellys were the leading sept of the Uí Máine in Connacht. A Mac Ceallaigh family also existed in East Connacht. Moreover, a small native Kelly family may have existed in Clankelly.²¹ There are 135 Kelly voters in Fermanagh today.

KERNAN : see McKernan.

KERRIN (Ó Céirín) : also Kearns. Father Ó Dufaigh writes of this family :²²

'The surname of Kearns is still common today on all sides of Clones, especially in Threemilehouse and Scotshouse. See also the inscriptions of Donagh cemetery, Co. Fermanagh (C.R. 1955, 142). The townland of Eshekerin in Roslea parish may be a trace of their original centre.'

KEOGH : see chapter thirty-two.

KEOWN (Ó Ceothain) : also McKeown. McKeown was a North-Connacht sept which may be represented in modern Fermanagh. On the other hand the 'Mc' may have been assumed in modern times so that some of the McKeowns may really be Keowns or O'Keowns. The Ó Ceothain were a native Fermanagh family. In 1796 we see Thomas Keon at Cleenish; Owen, John, Miles, Francis Keon at Devenish; John, Francis, Daniel, Pat Keoghan at Inishmacsaint; Nicholas Keoghan at Derryvullen; and Patrick Keon at Drumkeeran. There are 161 Keown voters in Fermanagh today. Monsignor Patrick Keown who died in 1946 as P.P., Carrickmacross, and Dean of Clogher, was a native of Inis Muighe Samh.

LENNON (Ó Leannáin) : This once-prominent Fermanagh family is gradually becoming extinct. The Lennons were herenachs of Inishmacsaint. Many of the family were Churchmen at Lisgoole. Dónal died as prior in 1380; Luke as prior in 1434 and Eoin as prior in 1446. There were three other Lennon priors and many canons. There are indications that the family was on the decline in Fermanagh even before the Plantation, although O'Donovan still spoke of the Clanleanan in Muintir Pheodacháin in 1834.

LEONARD (Mac Giolla Fhinnéin) : There are 137 Leonard

voters in Fermanagh today. Leonard was an English family which came to Fermanagh. John Dolan writes of them :

'The chief of this honest family in Fermanagh is Mr. Edward Leonard, a gentleman of free estate in the Barony of Magherastifanagh in this County, which estate was obtained by debenter by his father, Quartermaster John Leonard, Esq., soon after the wars of 1641 and still in peaceable possession of this family to the present age (i.e. 1719), bearing the character of honesty and good neighbours.'

In general, however, Leonard is in Fermanagh an anglicisation of the old Gaelic name — Mac Giolla Fhinnéin. This family were lords in Muintir Pheodacháin, and for a time kings of all Fermanagh. Their growth was curbed by the ascendancy of the Maguires (see chapters three and four). They managed to remain as lords of Muintir Pheodacháin (or at least of part of it) during the Maguire period. They were an Oriel family.

LILLY (Mac Ghailghile) : also Lally. The Lillys descended from Gailghile, son of Donn Mór Maguire. They lived in Muintir Pheodacháin. In 1796 Brian Lilly is mentioned at Killesher; Denis and Patrick Lilly at Cleenish; and James Lally at Cleenish. There are 35 Lilly-Lally voters in Fermanagh today.

LITTLE : see Beggan.

LOVE : Love was an English name. In one of his stories Peter Magennis mentions Dennis Love as Dennis Murwurnagh. It is possible that many of Fermanagh's 56 Love voters today are descended from some Gaelic family. Could Love be an anglicisation of McGrath? — i.e. Mac Grá, viz., Love.

LUNNY (Ó Luinín) : Lunny is an English name but became the anglicised form of Ó Luinín. Possibly some of the Protestant Lunnys of today are descended from former planters. Thomas and James Lunny of Druminskil and Robert, Edward and William Lunny of Clontymullan were freeholders in 1788 and these were Protestants.

The bulk of the Fermanagh Lunnys are, however, descendants of the esteemed Fermanagh historical family. Their forbears were once chiefs of Cineál Moen in the Barony of Raphoe and from here they moved to the Strabane area. Some of them settled in Fermanagh and had their headquarters at Ard Uí Luinín on Inishmore island. The Annals refer to them frequently. In 1396 died Matthew 'an expert in history, poetry, melody and literature'. In 1441 Pierce died, 'an excellent historian and poet and herenach of the Ard and of the third of Derryvullen'. In 1478 died Machtú, 'an historian and one who knew every science'. In the same year Tadhg died, a physician and historian. In 1528 Rory died, a man who had helped to

write *The Annals of Ulster*. Giolla Pádraig Ó Luinín of Inishmore Island helped Mícheál Ó Cléirigh and the Four Masters in the Abbey of Lisgoole when they were compiling the *Leabhar Gabhála*, in 1631. Possibly the same man, but described as Pádraig Ballach Ó Luinín, copied works for Brian Maguire of Tempo in 1638. There are 120 Lunny voters in Fermanagh today.

MAGUIRE (Maguidhir) : The Maguires were Fermanagh's premier family during the Middle Ages and they are the county's most common family today. Much of this book has simply been the story of the Maguires. Chapters four, six and twelve deal particularly with the fortunes of the family. Genealogies give the Maguires an Oriel origin. Possibly they descended from one of the old Leinster Fermanagh families. Donn Mór Maguire seems to have established the family at Lisnaskea about 1200 A.D. It was probably with O'Donnell help that the family took the kingship of Fermanagh. At any rate, Donn Carrach Maguire, the first Maguire king of Fermanagh, died in 1302. Gradually the Maguires won control of every aspect, practically, of Fermanagh life. When the Irish were finally defeated at the beginning of the seventeenth century, Fermanagh was simply a Maguire property.

The Maguires gave Fermanagh fifteen rulers between 1300 and 1600, the most outstanding of whom were Donn Carrach (d. 1302), Philip of the Battle Axe (1363-95), Thomas the Great (1395-1430), Thomas the Younger (1430-71), Cúchonnacht II (1566-89) and his son Hugh (1589-1600). After Thomas the Great, the Maguires divided into a senior branch living at Lisnaskea and a junior line living in Enniskillen. It was the junior line that controlled the area during the Nine Years' War (1594-1603) and this branch suffered most in the Ulster Plantation.

At the time of the Plantation, Brian Maguire of Tempo was the leading member of the junior line and he received an estate at Tempo. He became very anglicised and remained 'loyal' till his death in 1655. His grandson, Cúchonnacht, however, led the Fermanagh Irish against William of Orange and was killed at Aughrim in 1691. His family managed to retain the estate at Tempo till after 1830, when Constantine Maguire moved to Tipperary. The present head of the family is Philip Maguire of Kansas.

Although the senior branch fared well in the Plantation, they became very discontented. As a result they led Fermanagh in the Rising of 1641. Lord Conor was hanged at Tyburn in 1644 and Rory was killed near Carrick-on-Shannon in 1648. The family later emigrated to France and became prominent in the French army. The last of the line died at Toulouse in 1801.

Other branches of the Maguires to retain some prominence during the Penal Days were the Maguires of Gortoral and the

family of Brian Maguire of Knockninny. All these are treated in Chapter twelve.

MARTIN (Mac Giolla Mháirtín) : also Gilmartin. The 106 Martin voters descend from various origins. Martin is an English name and some of them may be of English origin. The vast majority, however, are Irish. Some of them descend from the Uí Néill. McLysaght (*Irish Families*, 222) tells us that the Gilmartins were kings at Clogher. Other Martins, the Gilmartins, may have come in from Connacht, where the family is very common and in part also descended from the Uí Néill. Possibly many of the Fermanagh Martins are descendants of the Maguires. John, doorkeeper to the Maguires, was killed in 1436 (A.U.). O'Donovan mentions the family as common around Enniskillen. Today it is most common in Magherasteffany.

MEEHAN (Ó Miotháin) : The Meehans were one of the herenachs of Devenish. The family was still common around Enniskillen in 1834 and the 1796 lists give Meehans at Enniskillen and Rossorry.²³ The Meehans were a Leitrim sept, supposed to be descended from the McCartys of Munster. They gave their name to Ballymeehan in the Parish of Rossinver. For a thousand years the family preserved a metal case containing manuscripts of St. Molaise of Devenish. It is now in the National Museum. There are 30 Meehan voters in Fermanagh today.

MELANOPHY (Ó Maolanfaidh) : also Mullanophy, Mallonaphy, etc. This family probably hailed from Derryvullan parish where they gave their name to the townland of Kilmalanophy (Melanophy's Wood). There were six Melanophy voters at Killesher in 1796 — Thomas, Hugh, Francis, Owen, Michael and Patrick. The most outstanding member of the family was John, of St. Louis, whose exploits are described in chapter thirteen. The family has 30 voters in Fermanagh today.

MOAN, MOEN, MOHAN (Ó Mócháin) : The Mohans were a Clankelly family and are still very common in that area. O'Donovan tells us that they descend from Mocan, brother of Corracan, the progenitor of the Corrigans.²⁴ Possibly the Moohans are really Mohans or could they be Meehans? There are 110 Mohan voters in Fermanagh today.

MONAGHAN (Ó Manacháin) : McLysaght states that the territory between Elphin and Jamestown was the original centre of this family. The Monaghans of Fermanagh, however, are given an Oriel genealogy and seem to have flourished in Fermanagh during the Middle Ages. They were most common in Lurg and figured frequently in the Annals. Father Ó Gallachair suggests that they might be descended from the old Fir Manach. There are 175 Monaghan voters in the county today and they are the 24th largest sept.²⁵

MORRIS (Ó Muireasa) : This seems to be another native Fer-

managh family although some who bear the name today may be descendants of a branch of the County Sligo Uí Fiachrach. In Clones parish there is a townland called Tattymorris and in Ederney there is Moneyvriee (Muin Uí Mhuireasa?). In Fermanagh today there are 125 Morris voters.

MORROW (*Mac Muireadhaigh*) : The Morrows have come into Fermanagh from Leitrim where they are still common around Manorhamilton. The centre of the Mac Muireadhaigh clan in Leitrim was at Loughmoytagh. There are 109 Morrow voters in Fermanagh today.

MULDOON (*Ó Maoldúin*) : The Muldoons were for centuries princes in Lurg. As early as 1000 A.D., the A.F.M. tell us of the death of Dubhdara Ó Maoldúin of Lurg. Another Muldoon king, Curian, met a violent end at the hands of the O'Rourkes in 1053. The Muldoons were fighting men as Ó Dúgáin tells us :²⁴

'Muintir Maoldúin of Lurg who are not weak
Deep their swords in battle.'

Six centuries later John O'Donovan had much the same to say of them :

'A dozen of the warlike men of Lurg would beat a funeral of the men of any other barony in the county. They are tall and stout with large heads and round faces.'

Although they were fighters and although they had come to prominence three centuries before the Maguires, the latter quickly subdued them. The Maguires did not, however, displace the Muldoons. At times they defended them. When Niall O'Donnell invaded Lurg in 1369 and killed the Muldoon lord, Dónal, Philip of the Battle Axe Maguire quickly took revenge on O'Donnell.

The Muldoons shared the fate of the other Irish families at the Plantations. In 1629, we find some of them as tenants on the Blennerhassett lands at Magheraculmoney. In 1796 twelve Muldoons appeared on the voters' lists, all in Lurg. Today there are only 26 Muldoon voters in the county.

MULLARKEY (*Ó Maoilearca*) : This was originally a Donegal family which migrated to Connacht. From Connacht, it would seem, some of them found their way to the Roslea area. O'Donovan mentions them under Clones in 1834.²⁷

MULHERN (*Ó Maolchiaráin*) : The Mulhern family were herenachs on Inishkeel Island, off Portnoo, whence some of them came to Fermanagh. Mrs. Mulhern, wife of Denis Mulhern, was a victim of the fever in Enniskillen in 1817.²⁸

MULLIGAN (*Ó Maolagáin*) : The Mulligans were an Aileach family, chiefs of Baylagh and Raphoe, before coming to Fermanagh. They seemed to have settled in Magherasteffany and Clankelly and probably gave their name to Mallowulligan and Eshywulligan townlands near Clones. Philip Mulligan was a well-

known tax collector in 1767 and he was mentioned as being a freeholder in Enniskillen parish in 1761. The 1801 list mentions Patrick Mulligan of Keeranmore, Drummully and Hugh Mulligan of Lislea, Maguiresbridge. There are 138 Mulligan voters today.

MURPHY (*Mac Murchú*) : There is hardly an Irish county that has not its own clan of Murphys. The Fermanagh sept descend from Murchadh, a brother of Donn Mór Maguire. They were herenachs of Farnamullan. There are 254 Murphy voters in Fermanagh today and Murphy is the county's 9th most common surname. In addition, many of the Morrows, whom we mentioned above may really be Murphys. Note the Irish for Five Points — Sciath Bhaile Mhic Mhurchú.

McALOONE (*Mac Giolla Eoin*) : also McAloon, McGlone, McGloin, McClune. The family has 70 voters in Fermanagh today. McLysaght says that the family originated in Tyrone.²⁹ The Irish version means 'son of the follower of St. John'. O'Donovan gives Mac Giolla Domhnaigh and adds that it was sometimes anglicised Monday (instead of Sunday). It is difficult to understand how Mac Giolla Eoin could have given McAloone. Perhaps it might have been Mac Giolla Luain?

McAVINNEY (*Mac Dhuibhne*) : This was a Breffny family which found its way into East Fermanagh. Possibly Rossmacawinny in Killesher took its name from them. There are 15 voters bearing the name in Fermanagh today.

McBARRON (*Mac Barúin*) : They descended from Sir Art Mac Barron O'Neill. Tradition says that they wandered from Tyrone to the slopes of Sliabh Russell in Plantation days.³⁰ There are 40 McBarron-Barron voters in Fermanagh now.

McBRIEN, McBryan : see Breen.

McCABE (*Mac Cába*) : The McCabes came from the western isles of Scotland about 1350 as gallowglases (i.e. professional soldiers) to O'Reilly and O'Rourke of Breffny. They became a recognised Breffny sept, their chief being styled 'Constable of the Two Breffnys'. Because of the proximity to Breffny, McCabes came into Fermanagh. There are 102 McCabe voters in Fermanagh today.³¹

McCAFFREY (*Mac Caffraigh*) : The McCaffreys are Fermanagh's sixth family today, commanding 339 votes. They descend from Gafraigh, a son of Donn Carrach, the first Maguire King of Fermanagh. Their headquarters in Maguire times was at Ballymacaffrey, near Fivemiletown. They figure frequently in the Annals and took part in many raids. They gave their name to Legmacaffry in Galloon and Rossmacaffry in Aghalurcher. In 1629 we find the following McCaffreys on the Blennerhassett estate at Magheraculmoney³² — Teig, Neil, Tiege, Pádraig Óg, Philip, Loughlin, Patrick Duff, Neil, Patrick Modder, Dermot.

The McCaffreys began the 1641 Rising in Fermanagh by burning Lisnarick. After the Williamite wars some of the McCaffreys may have become Protestants. We find eight of them on the Register in 1788. Murtagh McCaffrey lost £3 in Enniskillen fire in 1707. The 1796 list gives McCaffreys all over the county, particularly in Lurg and Magherasteffany.

McCARRON : see Carron.

McCawley (*Mac Amhlaoibh*) : This family descends from Amhlaoibh, the son of Donn Carrach Maguire. It was probably this Amhlaoibh and his sons who crossed the Erne and won much of South Fermanagh for the Maguires. Clanawley is named after them. There are 59 McCawley, McCauley voters in Fermanagh today.

McCONNELL (*Mac Dhónail*) : This family is common in Tyrone and Derry. In Fermanagh it has given the name to Gortmacconnell in Cleenish parish where it is still common. There are 37 McConnell voters in Fermanagh today.

McCORMICK (*Mac Cormaic*) : In Fermanagh the McCormicks were a recognised sept as is clear from an entry in the *Annals of Ulster* in 1431 :

'McCormick of Fermanagh, namely Giolla Pádraig, died, and Muirceartach, son of Philip Mac Cormaic, was wretchedly slain by Donnchadh Mac Cormaic and by his malicious companions on the second of July.'

The family may have been a branch of the Maguires and may have been centred at Kilmacormick (McCormick's Wood) near Enniskillen. A similar entry in 1521 tells us that Mac Cormaic, Adam, was slain by Cú Chonnacht son of Giolla Dubh son of Turlach Maguire. When Lisgoole was established as a Franciscan monastery in 1583, we find that its first prior was William McCormick. After the Plantation, at least one branch of the McCormick family turned Protestant, and pro-English. John McCormick, son of Cormick, received a grant of land at Drumboy, Boho. This man gave evidence against Lord Conor Maguire. He was later appointed one of the commissioners to take 'evidence' concerning the 'massacres' of 1641. He left his estates in Boho and Cleenish to his wife and nephew William McCormick. This William comes down in history as one of the leading defenders of Protestant Enniskillen against James II. His name, given as McCarmick, appears in the Enniskillen Vestry Book in 1679." There are 50 McCormick voters in Fermanagh today.

McCORRY (*Mac Gothraidh*) : The McCorrys of Fermanagh descend from Gofraidh, son of Donn Mór Maguire. Sometimes the name is written Corry and it is difficult to distinguish it from the Planter family.

McCUSKER (*Mac Oscair*) : The McCuskers of Fermanagh were probably a branch of the Maguires. The name had established

itself at least as early as the beginning of the seventeenth century, as is seen in a pardon given to 'Tir-Roegh McPatrick McCosker of Fermanagh — husbandman, Coll McPatrick McCosker of same, Edmund McHugh McCusker of same — labourer'. Besides, there is a Carrowvickosker (Carrickmacosker) townland mentioned in the Plantation grant to Conor Rua Maguire in Magherasteffany. McCusker, then, is hardly an anglicised form of Mac Giolla Coisgli as O'Donovan suggests. I have failed to trace in the Annals the 'Mac Coscraigh' mentioned by O'Donovan. There are 20 McCuskers on the 1796 voters' lists and 128 today.

McDERMOTT (*Mac Diarmada*) : The McDermott family had its origins in Connacht and the principal sept lived at Moylurg, Co. Roscommon. There are 90 McDermott voters in Fermanagh at present.

McDONAGH (*Mac Donchú*) : There are 89 McDonagh voters today. The McDonaghs were a branch of the McDermotts who held sway in Sligo and Roscommon.

McDONNELL (*Mac Dónail*) : Some few of today's 101 McDonnell voters in 1962 may be descended from McDonnell of the Glens in Antrim. Some others may be of Scottish extraction. The majority, however, may be traced back to the McDonnells of Clankelly, Fermanagh's oldest recorded ruling family. Their territory probably was co-extensive with the medieval parish of Clones. In 1300 McDonnell of Clankelly was a sub-chief to Mac Mahon of Monaghan. As we have mentioned in chapter five, Clankelly lies more naturally with Co. Monaghan. During the reign of Thomas the Younger, the Maguires, led by Donnchadh Ceallach, raided and took control of most of McDonnell's territory. The last recorded chief of the McDonnells was Giolla na Naemh who was slain in 1501. By the beginning of the sixteenth century the McDonnells were confined to an area at Connons, west of Clones."

McELGUNN : see Gunn.

McELHOLM (*Mac Giolla Calma*) : There are about 12 voters of this name today. Connor, son of Nicholas, son of Murchaidh, son of Giolla Calma, died as Vicar of Cúl Máine in 1455 (*A.U.*).

McELROY (*Mac Giolla Rua*) : also Gilroy, Elroy. The McElroys were a branch of the Maguires and their centre was at Ballymacelroy in Aghalurcher. The Annals make frequent mention of the family. In 1476 their chief, Dónal, died, to be replaced by his son Brian. In 1484, 1485 and 1487 the family took part in raids. O'Neill destroyed Ballymacelroy in 1492. In 1497, William McElroy, a string instrumentalist, died. About 30 McElroys registered in 1796 and these were mainly in Magherasteffany. There are 176 McElroy voters in Fermanagh today.

McENTEGGART (*Mac an tSagairt*) : also Teggart, Teggarty. The family centred at Ballymacataggart, in Lurg, where they were herenachs. They have 43 voters in the county today.

McGARAGHAN (*Mac Aracháin*) : The McGaraghans were originally a Clankelly family." They were herenachs of The Mill, in Clanawley, of Boho and of Derrybrusk in 1603. Simon Mac Arachain, a canon and granger of Lisgoole, died in 1431. From Clankelly the family moved south and west and is found today in Cavan and Leitrim.

McGEE (*Mac Aodha*) : also Magee, McHugh, Hughes. The family is a branch of the Maguires, being descended from Aodh, a great grandson of Donn Carrach Maguire. Thomas McGee lost £1-10-0 in the Enniskillen fire of 1707. Sixteen McGees and eleven McHughes registered in 1796. There are 162 McGee-McHugh voters in Fermanagh today.

McGINNITY (*Mac Fhinnachta*) : This is a Donegal sept but the McGinnitys of Fermanagh and particularly of Roslea may have descended from Finsnechta, whose death the *Annals of Ulster* recorded in 876.

McGIRR (*Mac an Gheairr*) : also Shortt. This was an Armagh-Tyrone family which is represented by 32 voters in Fermanagh today. The Reverend James McGirr was a forty shilling freeholder at Aghamuldowney in Devenish in 1796 and Denis McGirr lived at Magheraculmony.

McGOLDRICK (*Mag Ualghairg*) : In 1054 the A.F.M. describe a Mac Ualghairg as Lord of Cairbre. The Fermanagh McGoldricks are of Breffny origin and seem to owe their origin to Ualghark (Ulrick) O'Rourke of Breffny, who died on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land in 1231. The Hearth Money Rolls of 1664 and the Freeholders Lists for 1796 record many McGoldricks in Fermanagh. In 1629 we find Alexander and Edward Boy McGoldrick as tenants at Magheraculmony. The family was always centred in Lurg. Patrick was a miller at Belleek and Andrew a saddler at Irvinestown in 1783. There are 75 McGoldrick voters in Fermanagh today.

McGOURTY (*Mac Dhobhartaigh*) : This family was common at Ballinamore and in other parts of Leitrim. We find the following in the 1796 Register — Charles Maguerty of Rossorry; Teddy Maguerty of Devenish and Darby Magourty of Cleenish. There are 29 McGourty voters in Fermanagh today.

McGOVERN (*Mac Samhráin*) : The progenitor of the family, Samhradán, lived about 1100 A.D. The territory of the family was originally at Tullyhaw, in north-west Cavan. They were allied by marriage to the Maguires.

McGOWAN (*Mac Gabhann, ó Gabhann*) : see Smith.

McGRATH (*Mac Craith*) : The McGraths of Fermanagh owe their origin to two distinct groups — the McGraths of Termon-

magrath (Pettigo) and the McGraths of the Sillees. The Pettigo group were by far the more distinguished. They are given a Munster genealogy but, as in the case of the Cassidys, this may not be quite accurate. They were once lords of Cineál Moen and were driven from the Ballybofey country by the O'Donnells. They settled at Ardstraw. They became associated with Termon Dabheoc, at least as early as 1290, and were guardians of the Termon for over three centuries. They are frequently mentioned in the Annals and gave many sons to the Church. One of these was Father Brian McGrath, O.F.M., the wonder worker of the sixteenth century. Another was Miler McGrath, the first Protestant bishop of Clogher.

The McGraths of the Sillees were a Maguire family.

There are 108 McGrath voters in Fermanagh today."

McHUGH : see McGee.

McKEAGNEY (*Mac Eignigh*) : There are 12 McKeagney voters in Fermanagh today. The 1796 list mentions Terence and John MacKeggin of Enniskillen; Arthur and James McKegny of Enniskillen; and Hugh McKiggan of Aghalurcher. These are hardly descended from the Uí hEicnigh kings, who ruled Fermanagh before the Maguires.

McKERNAN (*Mac Tiarnáin*) : also Kernan, Kiernan, McTernan, McTiernan, Tiernan, Ternan. This family in Fermanagh descends either from the Mac Thighearnáins who were chiefs of Tullyhunco, Co. Cavan — an important branch of the O'Rourkes from 1250 - 1550 — or from an East Roscommon sept or from the McKernans of Fermanagh. The McKernans of Fermanagh descended from Tiarnán, brother of Odhar, from whom the Maguires originated. They were called the McKernan or Mac Thighearnáin Chlainne Fheargail. Their kingdom was in 'Coole Mac Kernan', probably centred at Lisnarick. They were victims of the Maguire expansion. After the Penal days they became prominent businessmen in Enniskillen. James Kernan was a brewer there in 1779. In 1774 Edward Kernan was appointed on an Enniskillen committee to help the poor. As early as 1757 this Edward was an agent for Margetson Armar of the Castle-coole estate, to collect for meal for the poor. We have mentioned the other outstanding members of the family — James, Randal, the lawyer, and Edward, the bishop, in chapters fifteen, twenty and twenty-one.

McKENNA (*Mac Cionna*) : The McKennas came into Fermanagh from Truagh, Co. Monaghan. There are 73 voters today.

McKEOWN : see Keown.

McKERVEY (*Mac Chearrbhaigh*) : Son of the cardplayer. The McKerveys may be a minor branch of the Maguires. They may have given their name to Mullaghmakervy in Aghalurcher. A McKervy was a tenant at Magheraculmony in 1629, and John

lived at Roscor in 1796. There are 12 McKervey voters in Fermanagh today.

McLOUGHLIN (Mac Lochlainn) : The McLoughlins were a senior branch of the Northern Uí Néill and were rulers of Ulster before being displaced by the O'Neills. Their territory was in Donegal originally. Possibly some of the McLoughlins of Fermanagh may have descended from the Maguires. There are 68 voters in the county today.

MacMAHONS (Mac Mathúna) : While the majority of Fermanagh's MacMahons are descended from the great Monaghan MacMahons, some may be traced back to Mahon, grandson of Donn Carrach Maguire, who began a new sept of Fermanagh MacMahons. There are 108 MacMahon voters in Fermanagh today.³⁷

MacMANUS (Mac Mánusa) : This is Fermanagh's second Gaelic family and descends from Maghnus, a son of Donn Mór Maguire. The family headquarters was at Ballymacmanus, the modern Belleisle, and the family has also given its name to Knockmacmanus in Aghalurcher. The family was always closely associated with the Maguires and expanded as the Maguires took control of Fermanagh. The Annals give them much notice, which is understandable as the great Cathal MacManus compiled the Annals of Ulster. His death-notice is recorded as follows :

'A great tale in all Ireland this year : to wit this below. Mac Maghnusa Mag Uidhir died this year : namely Cathal Óg, son of Cathal, son of Cathal, son of Gilla Pádraig, son of Matthew, etc. : one who was hospitaller of the Seanadh and canon choral in Ard-Macha and in the bishopric of Clogher and dean over Loch-erne and parson in Inis-Cain of Loch-erne, and was in the deanery of Loch-erne as vicar of the bishop for fifteen years before his disease : the precious stone, in sooth, and the gem of purity and the shining star, the stored chest of wisdom and fruitful branch of Scripture and fount of charity and meekness and mildness and the dove for purity and turtle dove for chastity, and the one to whom were most grateful the bards and pilgrims and poor mendicants of Ireland, and the one who was full of grace and of knowledge in every science, both law and divinity, physic and divinity, and knowledge of Gaelic also to the time of his disease; and who projected this book from many other books.'

The MacManus family suffered at the Plantation even more than most. Nevertheless, it continued to increase and by 1796 no fewer than 54 voters with the name MacManus registered. These were situated mainly in Clanawley, Knockninny and Magherasteffany. The greatest MacManus in the last century

was undoubtedly Terence Bellew MacManus, the Young Ireland leader in 1848.³⁸

McMULKIN (Mac Maolchoinn) : I have been unable to trace the origin of McMulkin in Fermanagh. The Irish form which I give is only a guess — it means 'son of the servant of Conn'. Possibly the family is of Maguire origin. It existed at least as early as 1607 when Donogh Boy McMelchon, Termonmagrath, got a pardon from James I. The family has since been centred in Lurg. In 1796 we find these McMulkins registered — Michael of Magheracross, George of Drumkeeran, Francis of Coolaness. There are 27 McMulkin voters today.

McPHILIPS (Mac Pilib) : This family is probably a branch of the MacMahons of Monaghan. Possibly some descend from the Maguires. There are 55 voters with the name McPhilips today.

McQUAIDE (Mac Uaid) : The McQuaides were an Oriel sept who owned land in Donagh parish, County Monaghan. There are 55 McQuaide voters today.

McTERNAN, McTIERNAN : see McKernan.

NOLAN (Ó hUltacháin) : Nolan is an anglicised form of Ó hUltacháin. This family was the herenach family of Aghavea. In 1796 there were seven Nolans registered at Killesher, three in Aghalurcher and two at Aghavea. There are 60 Nolan voters in Fermanagh today.

O'BRIEN (Ó Briáin) : The O'Briens were a Munster Dalcassian sept who derived their importance from Brian Boru. In Fermanagh the family may have come from McBryan (see Breen). Some of the McBryans dropped the Mac, becoming Bryans. In the early years of this century they may have taken on an O. There are 53 O'Brien voters in Fermanagh today.

O'CONNOR (Ó Conchúir) : The 46 Fermanagh voters of today are undoubtedly descendants of the royal family of Connacht, probably many from the Sligo branch.

O'DONNELL (Ó Dónail) : The main sept of Donegal is represented by 35 voters today.

O'FLANAGAN : see Flanagan.

O'HUSSEY (Ó hEodhusa) : This once famed Fermanagh literary family has nearly become extinct in Fermanagh today. Father Cuthbert McGrath, O.F.M., has written an account of the sept in *C.R.*, 1957. Its two most famous scions, Eochaidh Ó hEodhusa (1574-1630) and Bonaventure Ó hEodhusa, O.F.M. (died 1614), have already been noticed in these pages.

O'NEILL (Ó Néill) : 45 voters bear the surname O'Neill in Fermanagh today. The O'Neills were the greatest of the Ulster families and led the final efforts in defence of the Province against the advancing British. At the Plantation, Conn, son of Shane O'Neill, was granted a 1,500 estate at Clabby.

O'REILLY (Ó Raghallaigh) : also Reilly, Riley. The O'Reillys

ruled the Cavan part of Breffny. They were often at war with the Maguires and were no unfamiliar figures in Fermanagh during the Middle Ages. Very many O'Reillys settled in the area at different times and with 321 voters the family is the seventh most numerous and the fourth most common Gaelic family in the county.

O'ROURKE (*Ó Ruairc*) : The O'Rourkes of Breffny also bordered Fermanagh and they are now represented by 40 voters in the county.

OWENS (*Ó hEoghain*) : also Hynes, Hoinēs. The Owens family derives from Tarlach, the father of Rory O'Connor, High King of Ireland. They came to Fermanagh from Sligo, being brought here by the Maguires. They became one of the most outstanding families in the Church. They were herenachs at Enniskillen, Pobal and Lisgoole. In addition they supplied many of the Church's pastors.

In 1382 Aine, wife of Matthew Ó hEoghain, died, and she was described in *A.U.* as 'chief entertainer and head of her own ilk'. Her husband, Matthew, had spent fourteen years continually in Oxford delivering lectures. His father, Conor, had been archdeacon. Maurice, who died in 1369, had been vicar of Enniskillen. Giolla Domhnaigh, who died in 1394, was dean of Lough Erne.

QUIGLEY (*Ó Coigligh*) : The Quigleys were once herenachs of Clontivrin and are still common in the Clones area. The name was sometimes anglicised Fivey. Between Quigley and Fivey there are 50 voters in Fermanagh today.

QUINN (*Ó Coinn*) : This is the most numerous Tyrone family. Tyrone was a seat of one of the five septs of Quinns. There are 101 Quinn voters in Fermanagh today. In Irish, Quinn is sometimes Ó Coinne.

ROONEY (*Ó Maolruanaigh, Mac Maolruanaigh*) : There were two Rooney families in Fermanagh and today's 111 voters are descended from both.

Before the Maguire era the Ó Maolruanaigh were one of the families who supplied kings to Fermanagh. In 1126, for example, we read 'Ó Maolruanaigh, King of Fermanagh, was killed by his own'. In 1057 Dónal Ó Maolruanaigh was described as being King of Fermanagh. This sept of Rooneys, however, passed into the background when the Maguires came to the fore.

The other Rooney family was the Mac Maolruanaigh of Clankelly. They were local lords in part of Clankelly as early as 1296. Until a century ago they called themselves Macar Rooney, now shortened to Rooney. They probably gave their name to Liswilroony, near Newtownbutler, and to Knockmacar Rooney near Clones."

REIHILL (*Ó Riail*) : Brian Reihill registered at Kinawley in 1796. I have found few references to this family which now commands 29 voters in Fermanagh.

ROGERS (*Mac Ruaidhrí*) : also Rodgers, McRory. There are 52 Rogers voters in Fermanagh today. The family is very common in parts of Donegal and Tyrone. Rodgers is really an English name, as well as being an anglicisation of MacRory, and some with the name in Fermanagh are of English extraction. Others may have drifted in from Tyrone and Donegal. There was, however, a Mac Ruaidhrí family herenachs at Machaire Croise and these may have descended from the Maguires. Donagh McRory was granted land in Clanawley in 1610.

SCALLON (*Ó Scoláin*) : The Scallons were a herenach family at Ballyscullion, Rathlawky Deanery, in Derry. They seem to have settled in Lurg fairly early. Cúchonnacht O'Scallon of Fermanagh was granted a pardon in 1607. In 1796 we find Scallons registered at Drumkeeran, Devenish and Kinawley. There are 50 Scallon voters in Fermanagh today.

SHANNON (*Ó Séanáin*) : The Shannons were an old Tirkennedy family who had reached prominence in Fermanagh before the Maguire era. There were many Shannons around Enniskillen in 1659. In 1629 we find Morogh and Hugh O'Shewnan as tenants at Magheraculmony. The Shannons on the 1796 list are practically all in Lurg. There are 58 Shannon voters in Fermanagh today.

Gilsenan in this area is an anglicised form of Mag Uinseanán, also from Tirkennedy and possibly the same as Shannon.

SHERIDAN (*Ó Siridedáin*) : The Sheridans originated in County Longford where they were herenachs of Granard. They later became devoted followers of the O'Reillys and thus reached Fermanagh where they have 54 voters today.

SLEVIN (*Ó Sléibhín*) : The Slevins were a branch of the Cineál Eoghain and were once famous in the literary circles of the North. In 1022 died Muireadhach Ó Sleibhene, chief poet of the North of Ireland (*A.F.M.*). The Annals also note, in 1031, Giolla Chomhghaill Ó Sléibhín, chief bard of Ulster. This man was associated with King Malachy in his resistance to Brian Boru. Again, in 1168, *A.F.M.* tell us of the death of Dónal Ó Sléibhín, also chief poet of Oriel. In later years some of the Slevins settled in the north of Fermanagh and became herenachs of Kiltierney. There are 73 Slevin voters in Fermanagh today.

SLOWEY (*Sluaighdeach*) : Of Cineál Eoghain stock, the

Sloweys became common in Roslea and Clones. There are 17 Slowey voters today.

SMITH (*Ó Gabhann, Mac Gabhann*) : also Smyth, Mac Gowan, Gavin, O'Goan, Goan. It is difficult to specify the origin of any particular Smith. In general we may say that there are three possible origins in Fermanagh.

- a. the English name Smith.
- b. the Mac Gabhann sept — a Cavan family, some of whom settled in Fermanagh. They will be found as Smiths or McGowans.
- c. the Ó Gabhann sept — of Fermanagh origin, they were herenachs of Drummully and will be found as Goan, O'Goan, Gavin, Smith.

SWEENEY (*Mac Suibhne*) : The Sweeneys were a gallowglass family who settled in Donegal after the fourteenth century. They command 55 votes in Fermanagh now.

SWIFT (*Ó Fuadacháin*) : Swift is an anglicised form of Fuadacháin. The Muintir Pheodacháin were the first Oriel sept to cross the Erne and ruled there till the Leonards displaced them. On the 1796 lists we still find the name represented as Fodaghan. Patrick, George and John Fodaghan were tenants at Brogher, Enniskillen. There are 53 Swift voters today.

TERNAN : see McKernan.

TIMONEY (*Ó Tiománaí*) : also Timmons, Timmins. The Timoneys were a Donegal family who came to Fermanagh. Patrick Timoney was a distiller at Garrison in 1781. Four Timoney tenants registered from Inishmacsaint and Devenish in 1796. There are 55 Timoney voters in Fermanagh today.

TUMMINS (*Ó Tomáin*) : O'Donovan mentions Tomons as being one of the principal families around Enniskillen in 1834. The family was also common in the Clones area. The A.U. mention the death of Aedh Ó Tumáin in 1485. There are about 16 Tummins voters in Fermanagh today. Tullyhommon is Tulach Uí Thiomáin.

TREACY (*Ó Treasaigh*) : The Treacys were a Cineál Eoghain family who settled in Fermanagh. They were herenachs of Kiltierney. They receive occasional references in the Annals. In 1607 Cathal Treacy, a priest of Enniskillen, received a pardon. In 1796 John, Michael and Patrick were tenants on Inishmacsaint. There are 88 Treacy voters in Fermanagh today.

TULLY (*Ó Taithligh*) : They ruled over the ancient territory of Uí Laoire in Fermanagh. In later years they were herenachs of Devenish and supplied some clerics to the Church.

WHELAN (*Ó Fialáin*) : also Feelan, Phelan. This family has nearly become extinct in Fermanagh today. They were once the herenachs of Boho, and may have given the name to Kiltyfelin townland in Cleenish. In addition the Whelans were poets. The Annals mention them frequently and record the deaths of some of their poets — John in 1483, Fergal in 1501 and Tadhg in 1527.

WOODS (*Mac Giolla Coille*) : There are 177 voters of the Woods family in Fermanagh today. Woods is an English name but also an anglicisation for some Gaelic names. O'Donovan equiperates McElchill with Woods in the Enniskillen area. It may also be Mac Con Coille, or McElchill (which is also Coyle).

- 48 See Ó Dufaigh, *op. cit.*
 49 A.U., A.F.M., 1185.
 50 'Tuireamh na hÉireann', in *Five Seventeenth Century Poems*, ed. Cecile O'Rahilly.
 51 See Gwynn, 'Ardee in the Middle Ages', *L.A.J.* (1946), 77 ff.
 52 Curtis, *Calendar of Ormond Deeds* (Dublin, 1932), i, 366.
 53 See Lawlor, 'The Clogher Register', *L.A.J.* (1918), 226 ff.
 54 A.U., 1208.
 55 A.U., 1212. It was a strange turn of fate that this same site at Belleek was the last part of Donegal evacuated by the English eight centuries later, in 1925 (excepting, of course, the forts on Lough Swilly evacuated in 1938).
 56 A.U., 1212.
 57 A.U., 1252.
 58 A manuscript, published in *Analecta Hibernica* (1931), 62 ff., and usually called 'Geineallaighe Fearmanach', gives the pedigrees of the principal Fermanagh families. There are several other collections of these genealogies e.g. *Book of Ballymote, Leabhar Leacan*.
 59 Ó Dufaigh, *op. cit.*
 60 A.F.M., A.U., 1241.
 61 A.U., 1231.
 62 A.U., 1234.
 63 A.U., 1278 — Flaithbheartach Ua Daimin, King of Fermanagh, rested in Christ.
 64 A.U.
 65 Possibly they were of old Leinster Fermanagh stock, now again asserting themselves after the Oriel ascendancy.

CHAPTER FOUR

To date, the best works on the Maguires are : i. a series of articles by Walsh entitled 'The Chieftains of Fermanagh', *I.E.R.* (May 1920, June 1921, January 1922, and June 1922), now available in the posthumous work *Irish Chiefs* (Dublin, 1961); ii. a commentary by Ó Maolagáin on 'An Early History of Fermanagh', *C.R.* (1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, and 1959). I have drawn heavily on the works of these two esteemed historians.

- 1 A.U., A.F.M.
 2 See chapter five below.
 3 Walsh, *op. cit.*, *I.E.R.* (June 1921), discusses these genealogies from the *Book of Ballymote* and R.I.A. manuscript 23 K 45.
 4 Walsh, 'The Earliest Records of Fermanagh', *I.E.R.* (October 1924), 344, discusses the early settlers.
 5 Allowing three generations per century, Donn would be placed around 1200. That Donn was a historic personage is, I think, beyond question. Both the Maguires and the MacManuses claim descent from him. At a time when men's memories would reach back to 1200, it is not likely that these families would claim descent from a fictional character.
 6 See chapter three.
 7 This was Fermanagh's last Maguire king and he was killed in combat against the English in Cork in 1600 (See chapter six).

- * All these points will be discussed below and in chapter five.
 † See Ó Maolagáin, *op. cit.*, *C.R.* (1957), 50 f. Quoted also in the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*. The translation of the verse is my own.
 ‡ Lawlor, 'Clogher Register', *L.A.J.* (1918), 253.
 § *Ibid.*, where McDonnell is seen to be one of MacMahon's chiefs.
 ¶ Devine (Ó Dáimhín) princes continue to be noted until 1429.
 †† The McKernans were the first to disappear from prominence. They are named from Tighearnán, grandson of Fergal, and this Fergal was a brother of Odhar, from whom the Maguires descend. Hence they are called 'Meg Thighearnain Clainne Fergal'. Ó Dubhagáin, in his fourteenth-century topographical poem 'Triallam timcheall na Fodla', notes the family as follows :
 'Mac Tighearnain fa glan groighe
 ar Cloinn bhlosaidh Fearghoile.'
 These are verses 503 and 504 of the recent edition of the poem in Carney, *Topographical Poems* (Dublin, 1943). Ó Maolagáin refers to the Kernans in 'The Kernan Family', *C.R.* (1954), 64 ff. The *Book of Ballymote* says that Fergal took the kingship of all Fermanagh.
 ††† Everything suggests that the Maguires originated from Lisnaskea. It was here that Donn had his castle. We are certain that the MacManus clan centred around Belleisle. It is logical to conclude that they had their lands alongside the Maguire estates, as they were cousins of the latter. In passing, we may mention a tract edited by Dinneen, *Me Guidhir Fhearmanach (The Maguires of Fermanagh)* (Dublin, 1917). It tells us about two Maguire kings of Fermanagh, unknown elsewhere, Manus and Giolla Iosa. Manus, the elder, the first to be king, was ill and summoned the help of Giolla Iosa. When Manus died, he left Fermanagh to Giolla Iosa. However, he left the present MacManus territory to his own family and these became the MacManus family. From Giolla Iosa, according to the tract, descended the Maguires. As neither Manus nor Giolla Iosa appear in the genealogies or annals, Walsh, *op. cit.*, June 1921, 571 ff., denies that they were historical personages. Dinneen admits that they could have been kings of only part of Fermanagh. Walsh rejected this as fanciful, pointing out that the aims of the tract were to establish the status of the MacManus clan at the time of the Ulster Plantation so that they might get a grant of their lands.
 †††† The Maguires were crowned at Sciath Gabhra, Lisoneill (called after the O'Neills, who crowned them), Lisnaskea. See chapter thirty.
 ††††† O'Donovan, *Ordnance Survey Letters — Fermanagh* (Bray, 1928), 80. See Ó Maolagáin, *op. cit.*, *C.R.* (1957), 51.
 †††††† 17 A.U. 18 A.U. 19 A.U., A.F.M. 20 A.U., 1395. 21 A.U., 1365. 22 A.U., 1365. 23 A.U., 1365. 24 A.U., 1366. 25 A.U., 1367. 26 A.U., 1367. 27 A.U., 1370. 28 A.U., 1375.
 ††††††† 29 Curtis, *A History of Medieval Ireland from 1086 to 1513* (London 1938), made a detailed study of this period.
 †††††††† 30 A.U., 1405. MacCathmhaoil, chief of Cineál Fearadhaigh, was killed by the Maguires. In 1407, the Maguires raided O'Rourke's town but without success. In 1412, the Maguires destroyed Tulach

- Belmore, 'Old Vestry Book of Enniskillen', *UJA*, ii, 138. 12 See chapter eleven. 13 See chapters twelve and thirteen. 14 *ibid.*
- 15 *OSB*, Enniskillen, 40. 16 *EP*, March 9, 1820. 17 *Gazeteer in Ireland*. 18 Lewis, *op. cit.* 19 *OSB*, Enniskillen, 40. 20 Dix, 'Ulster Bibliography', *UJA* (1909), xv, 172. 21 *OSB*, Enniskillen.
- 22 *ibid.* 23 *FH*, December 31, 1927. 24 *OSB*, Enniskillen.
- 25 Trimble, *op. cit.*, iii, 717. 26 Belmore, *Parliamentary Memoirs of Fermanagh County and Borough* (Dublin, 1885), 2. 27 See note twenty-five. 28 *FH*, October 18, 1947; September 15, 1948. *IR*, April 28, 1949; June 2, 1949. 29 See chapter nineteen. 30 *ibid.*
- 31 *IR*, September 14, 1933. 32 *ibid.*, September 27, 1949. 33 See chapter twenty-one. 34 *IR*, September 14, 1933 and *OSB*, Enniskillen, 22. 35 J.G., 'What Our Forefathers Did', *IR*, August 16, 1928. 36 These notes, on various topics, are fully discussed in the relevant parts of this work. Source references will be found also.

CHAPTER THIRTY

- 1 *OSB*, Magheracross. 2 See Hill, *op. cit.* and Ó Gallachair, 'A Fermanagh Survey', *CR* (1958), 272. 3 Lewis, *Topographical Dictionary of Ireland*; Viator, 'Parish of Cleenish, District of Holywell', *CR* (1957), 138 ff. and chapter eleven above. 4 *Irish Times*, September 5, 1884; Belmore, *op. cit.*, 98; Trimble, *op. cit.*, i, 136; Lewis, *op. cit.*, i, 194; *OSB*, Carn, 39; Ó Gallachair, 'The Forts of Cael Uisce and Belleek', *CR* (1966), 104 ff. 5 *OSB*, Aghavea.
- 6 Lewis, *op. cit.*, i, 314; Trimble, *op. cit.*, i, 133; *IR*, December 28, 1933. 7 Lewis, *op. cit.*, i, 372; *OSB*, Derryvullen. 8 *Inquisitionum Repertorium* (Dublin, 1829), Charles I, number 48.
- 9 *OSB*, Cleenish; Lewis, *op. cit.* 10 *OSB*, Derryvullen North. 11 Page 169. 12 It may be noted, however, that none of them gives any historical proof. 13 O'Curry, *op. cit.*, ii, 330. 14 Byrne, *Ireland under Elizabeth, being a portion of The History of Catholic Ireland by Dom. Philip O'Sullivan Beare* (Dublin, 1903), 174 ff.
- 15 Page 146. 16 W.C.T., *IR*, May 11, 1933. 17 Ó Gallachair, *op. cit.*, *CR* (1958), 294. 18 *OSB*, Aghalurcher, 19. 19 *ibid.*, 20 ff.
- 20 *ibid.*; O.B., *IR*, May 4, 1933 and May 11, 1933; *FH*, February 7, 1933.
- 21 Ó Máille, "Meacan in Aitainmneacha" in *Dinnseanchas*, Iml. 2, Uimh. 4, 93 ff. 22 *LG*, March 30, 1887. 23 *OSB*, Aghalurcher, 20.
- 24 *ibid.*, 336. 25 Hill, *op. cit.*, 479; Ó Gallachair, *op. cit.*, *CR* (1958), 259; Lewis, *op. cit.*, ii, 249; *OSB*, Galloon. 26 These matters have been dealt with in earlier chapters. 27 Lewis, *op. cit.*, ii, 496.
- 28 See Maguire Family in Chapter thirty-one. 29 *OSB*, Enniskillen, 88.

CHAPTER THIRTY-ONE

In preparing this chapter we have drawn heavily on the many articles in the *Clogher Record*. These include :

- Flanagan, 'Register of the Diocese of Clogher' (1953); Gwynn, 'Cathal Mac Manus and the Annals of Ulster' (1958); Maguire, 'Inscriptions in Kinawley Cemetery' (1957), 'Inscriptions in Aghalurcher Cemetery' (1958), 'Inscriptions in Aghavea Cemetery' (1960-1); McGrath, 'Í Eodhasa' (1957); Ó Dufaigh, 'The MacCathmhaoils of Clogher' (1956), 'Families of Medieval Clones' (1959); Ó Gallachair, 'Clogherici — a dictionary of Clogher Priests' (1955-

- 60, 1966, 1967), 'A Note on Bishop Kernan' (1959); Ó Maolagáin, 'Notes on the Topography of Fermanagh' (1954), 'The Kernan Family' (1954), 'Book of Survey and Distribution — Magherastephana' (1959), 'Inscriptions in Tullynagearn Cemetery' (1959), 'An Early History of Fermanagh by John Dolan' (1955-60); Ó Maolagáin-Ó Gallachair, 'Inscriptions in Donagh Cemetery'; Ó Mórdha, 'Inscriptions in Drummully Cemetery' (1954), 'The MacMahons of Monaghan' (1955-60).
- In addition, I have used these sources :
- Analecta Hibernica* (1931), iii, which contains the Fermanagh Genealogies; *Annals of the Four Masters*; *Annals of Ulster*; *Calendars of State Papers, Patent Rolls, Papal Documents*; O'Grady and Flower, *Catalogue of Irish Manuscripts in the British Museum* (Oxford, 1926 and 1953); *Fermanagh Freeholders Lists*, kindly supplied by the Northern Ireland Public Record Office; Hickson, *The Massacre of 1641* (London, 1884); Hill, *Plantation in Ulster* (Belfast, 1887); *Inquisitionum Repertorium* (Dublin, 1829); Leslie, *Clergy of Clogher* (Enniskillen, 1928); McKenna, *Parishes of Clogher*; McLysaght, *Irish Families — Their Names and Origins* (Dublin, 1957), *More Irish Families* (Dublin, 1960); *Supplement to Irish Families* (Dublin, 1964); *Guide to Irish Families* (Dublin, 1964); O'Brien, *Corpus Genealogiarum Hiberniae* (Dublin, 1960); O'Donovan, *Ordnance Survey Letters — Fermanagh* (Bray, 1928); Woulfe, *Stoinnte Gaedheal is Gall* (Dublin, 1923) and various other material.
- 1 The compilation of this survey would never have been possible but for the tremendous help given by Willie Carty, La Flynn and other students of their class in St. Michael's College, Enniskillen.
- 2 See list above. 3 *Freeholders Lists*, 1796-1802; *A.U.*, 1174, 1319, 1391, 1398, 1420 and 1500. 4 Ó Maolagáin-Ó Gallachair, 'Inscriptions in Donagh Cemetery' *CR* (1955), 141; O'Donovan, *op. cit.*, 77; McLysaght, *Irish Families — Their Names and Origins* (Dublin, 1957, 305. 5 McLysaght, *op. cit.*, 54. 6 McLysaght, *op. cit.*, 58 and *Guide to Irish Families* (Dublin 1964), 30. 7 Ó Maolagáin, 'Early History of Fermanagh by John Dolan', *CR* (1956), 120; *Freehold Lists*, 1751 1788, 1796; *AU*, 1488 and 1506. 8 *AU*; Ó Maolagáin, *op. cit.*, *CR* (1955), 89. 9 *Freeholders Lists*, 1788, 1796.
- 10 *AU*, 1423, 1451, 1457 and 1485; *Analecta Hibernica* (1930), i, 56; *Calendar of Papal Letters*, vii, 1428. 11 *AU*; Ó Gallachair, 'Clogherici', *CR* (1956), 137 ff.; Ní Philibín, *Na Caisidigh agus a gCuid Filíochta* (Baile Átha Cliath, 1938); *Freeholders Lists*; McLysaght, *Irish Families, Their Names and Origins* (Dublin, 1957). 12 *Inquisitionum Repertorium* (Dublin, 1829), appendix vi.
- 13 *OSB*, Clones 404. 14 Ó Maolagáin-Ó Gallachair, *op. cit.*, *CR* (1955), 141. 15 McLysaght, *More Irish Families* (Dublin 1960), 103.
- 16 Ó Gallachair, 'Clogherici', *CR* (1960-1), 54. 17 *Freeholders Lists*; McLysaght, *Guide to Irish Families* (Dublin, 1964), 79. 18 See chapter five. 19 Ó Maolagáin, *op. cit.*, *CR* (1960-1), 44. 20 McLysaght, *Irish Families, Their Names and Origins* (Dublin, 1957), 194. 21 Ó Dufaigh, 'Families of Medieval Clones', *CR* (1959), 406.
- 22 *ibid.*, 406. 23 *Freeholders Lists*. 24 *ibid.* 25 McLysaght, *Irish Families, Their Names and Origins* (Dublin, 1957), 227.