

**The Genealogy** of Bartholomew O'Mahony, Knight of the Order of Malta, and Colonel in Second of the Regiment of Infantry of Berwick, in the Service of His Most Christian Majesty.

**The Family of O'Mathambna** O'Makonne or O'Mahony, descended from a Prince second son of Core, supreme King of all Munster and King of all Munster, and was succeeded on that Throne King of all Munster, baptised by St. Patrick, in the year of our Lord's Masters A.D. 409, in the battle Hill-Osnack, according to the Annals of Innisfallen; but the supposed A.D. 490.

**Eachach (Achaire)** the Each-luath (a Prince of the Dalcaisian Line) King of all Munster. His Uncles and Brothers having refused to him that part of the West of the County of Cork, called after him and his eldest son Criomthán, in favour of his two sons, Saogaire them Cineal Saogaire and Cineal-Aodh.

**From** Saogaire the Elder son, of the Glin, otherwise called Cineal-Saogaire, to the borders of Buntry, and from thence Northward to Ivo-Saogaire, now called Ivo-Seary, and all that part extending from Ballyvurny to the River Driscrack; The Princesly House of the O'Donoghoes were supreme when the Chiefs of this Family, being hard pressed by the Danes, retired there in great way as proprietors of all the said Revolutions when their Estates were confiscated and granted to the present Lord Kenmare's Ancestors.

**From** Aodh-Margharg (Hugh the violent or passionate) the second son, are descended all the families of the O'Mahonnes or O'Mahonys, otherwise called Cineal-Aodh, who possessed the Territory in the County of Cork, called Math-lean, Cineal-mbeice, Ivo-Centua, Ross-Broin and all that part of Munster, which lay Southward of the River Lee, and in the latter days, the large District called Scull, together with that of Ivo-Eachach. The O'Mahonys were for many



-pronounced by the Irish O'Mahonna, and by the English, of the Eugenic Line, or Race of Eogan-mor, by name Cas, brother of Nadfrach, who likewise reigned 20 years, as Throne, by his son Aongus Mac Nadfrach, the first and slain in the 56<sup>th</sup> year of his Reign, according to the Annals alias Moy-Fea, near old Lochlin in the County of Lathlogh; Judicious O'Flaherty, in his Ogygia, asserts that this event

son of Cas, the son of Core, was educated at the Court of Conal-North-Munster; (Shomond) and afterwards of grant him any Patrimony; The generous Conal bestowed on Ibb. or Ivo-Eachach, which Territory was divided by and Aodh-Margharg, into two separate districts, called after

are descended O'Donoghoe-mor and O'Donoghoe who possessed that Tract of the Country, extending from Triskern Ballyvurny and Macroom, comprehending the Territory of of Muckery, which was called Muscrughe-My-Phlain, (for the O'Flens were a branch of the Cineal-Saogaire). Lords of this Country, until the latter end of the XII. Century. Mac-Carthy-Reach & the O'Mahonys removed to the Country surrounding Lock-lein and Killarney, until

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of Munster, which lies Southward of the River Lee; and in the latter Ages, the large District called Scull, together with that of Ive-Eachach. The O'Mahonys were for many  
Princes of all these Countries. The Chiefs of this Princely House were stiled Kings of Rath-lean or East Ive-Eachach, and had the peculiar privilege of  
being bound to no other Homage than that of bowing their Head to the King of Cashel, when admitted into his presence. vide Prætorium Caspeliense et Codicem -  
Momoniensem, which also relate that the two Sons of Cricmthan, mac Eachach, mac Cas, mac Core. vizt Laogaire and Aodh-Uargharg were nursed  
on the Breast of their paternal Uncle Luigh, surnamed Ciocbach, from having Breasts and giving suck like a Woman, that the said Luigh, perceiving that milk  
flowed from the Breast given to Laogaire, and Blood only from that given to Aodh-Uargharg, and being as yet proporessed with his old Heathen Maxims, summoned  
all the Druids that then remained living in the Country, and consulted them on the Event. The Druids pronounced that the Descendants of Aodh would be  
renowned for Valour and spilling of Blood &c and those of Laogaire would be wealthy in Cattle and Herds &c.

That most valuable Record, the Codex Momoniensis, traces the Descendants of Aodh-Uargharg, through 16 Generations inclusively  
to Maol-muadh Mac Broin, Dynast of Rath-lean, or Cineal-Aodh, who fell A.D. 970. in the Battle of Beallack-Scackta in Desmond, by the hands of the  
Morogh son of Bryan Borevery. We shall begin this Pedigree with the said Maol-muadh and trace his Descendants to the present  
time in the following Genealogical Table, taken from the Prætor of Caspel, the Codex-Momoniensis, and the Annals of Innisfallern, more properly  
called, the Annals of Munster.

N.B. Ith pronounced Ive or Hy signifies a Country, also a Tribe of people, such as Ith-  
Eachach, the Country or Tribe of Eachach, and Ith-Contua the Country or Tribe  
of Contua, the seventh in Descent from Aodh-Uargharg before recited, Ith-Conail  
Gabhra the Country or Tribe of Conal-Gabhra, Hy-Nial or Hy-Neil the  
Country or Place of Nial of the Nine Hostages vizt the O'Neils, O'Donnells &c.

Cineal signifies an Offspring or Progeny, a Generation or Tribe of People, also  
a Family, Nation or Territory. several Districts of Ireland have their Ancient Names  
from this Word Cineal, by adding thereto the distinguishing Appellative and Origin of the  
Tribes, that respectively inhabited them, such as Cineal-Aodh, the Progeny or  
Territory of Aodh, before recited, and Cineal-mbeice the Progeny or Territory  
of Beice, the fourth in Descent from Aodh-Uargharg.

We shall hereafter have Occasion of using the Word Sliocht, which  
signifies a Tribe or Generation, a Race or Progeny thus Sliocht-Eogan, the  
Tribe descended from Eogan or Owen, Sliocht-Seige Meirgeach, a Tribe  
of the O'Mahonys, descended from Seige Meirgeach O'Mahony in Desmond  
&c.



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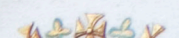
N.B. *Ith* pronounced *Ioo* or *Ity* signifies a Country, also a Tribe of people, such as *Ith-Eachach*, the Country or Tribe of Eachach, and *Ith-Conlua* the Country or Tribe of Conlua, the seventh in Descent from Aodh Uargharg before recited, *Ith-Conail-Gabhra* the Country or Tribe of Conal-Gabhra; *Ith-Nial* or *Ith-Neil* the Country or Place of Nial of the Nine Hostages viz the O'Neils, O'Donnells &c.

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Maol-Muadh, the son of Broin Dynast of Rath-lean or Cineal-Aodh, in the year 960, slew Feargradh, son of Clerach, the last King of Cashel or of the two Munsters, of the Eugenician Race, in Revenge for his not having assembled the forces of Munster, against DONALD son of Morlogh, son of Niall, Monarch of Ireland, who came the preceding year to ravage Cashel. He was then one of the most powerful Princes of the Eugenicians, and a restless-ambitious Man. He leagued with the Danes of Munster, against Mahon son of Kennedy and Successor to Feargradh, on the Throne of Cashel and fought a bloody Battle Anno 972, against this Prince, wherein numbers fell on both sides. He afterwards, in the year 976, barbarously slew Mahon, at a place called Leacht-Mhaghshamhna, in the Mountains of Murthery, near Macroom, said Mahon being treacherously seized upon by Donovan son of Cuthal Prince of Cairbre Iona, who afterwards maledicted the Perpetrators of this horrid Murder, for violating his pledged protection. To take Revenge for this barbarous Action, Bryan Boreveg, the brother of Mahon, together with his son Morogh, then 16 years of Age, assembled all the Dalcaisians, and marched at their head into Desmond, where (anno 970) he gave battle at a place called Beallach-Leachta, to Maol-muadh and the Eugenicians, who were assisted by all the Danes of Munster. In this Battle Maol-muadh fell by the hands of the Youth Morogh, who singled him out in the heat of the Action. The most part of the Eugenician forces together with 200 of the Danes, were slain therein. So far the Annals of Innisfallen.



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- Mhaghshamhna in the Mountains of Muckry, near Macroom, said Mahon being treacherously seized upon by Donovan son of Cathal Prince of Cairbre -  
- Todhtha in Donovan's own house, whither Mahon repaired to make peace with Maol-muadh, under the sanction of Colum. son of Cearagan, Bishop of Cashel, who afterwards maledicted the Perpetrators of this horrid Murder, for violating his plighted protection. To take Revenge for this barbarous Action, Bryan Borevey, the brother of Mahon, together with his Son Morogh, then 16 years of Age, assembled all the Dalcaisians, and marched at their head into Desmond, where (Anno 976) he gave battle at a place called Beallach Seachta, to Maol-muadh and the Eugeniens, who were assisted by all the Danes of Munster. In this Battle Maol-muadh fell by the hands of the Youth Morogh, who singled him out in the heat of the Action. The most part of the Eugeniens forces together with 200 of the Danes, were slain therein. So far the Annals of Innisfallen.




Kian, eldest son of Maol-muadh, succeeded his father in the Government of Cincal-Aodh. Bryan, surnamed Bryan Borevey, concluded a peace, in the year 979, with Kian son of Maol-muadh, gave him his Daughter Sabia in marriage and the Sovereignty of South-Munster (Desmond) together with his own landed property in Munster, i. e. from Carr-S-Neid to Corke, until Saorbhreachach (Justinus) son of Donogh, son of Callaghan Castel, should arrive at age to take upon him the Sovereignty of that Province. In the same year, Donall O'Saolain, (O'Phelan) King of the Desies, assisted by the Danes of Waterford, waged War against Bryan and Kian, son of Maol-muadh. Bryan, assisted by the Nobles of Munster, came up to them at San-Mac Coradh, where he routed the Enemy, slew O'Saolain their King, and pursued them to Waterford; great Slaughter was made of the Danes, and many of them were burnt in their Houses. In 980, Bryan and his son Morogh, joined by Kian, son of Maol-muadh, marched into Ossory, and made Mac-Giolla-Patrick (Fitz Patrick) son of Donogh, prisoner, whereupon Hostages were delivered to Bryan and Kian from all the Princes of Ossory. Kian from thenceforth accompanied, at the head of his forces, his father-in-law Bryan Borevey in all his Expeditions against the Conations, Ultonians, Sagenians and Danes, and commanded the Eugeniens as King of Desmond, at the memorable Battle of Clontarf Anno 1014, where he performed great Exploits. After Bryan's Death in that Engagement, Kian and Bryan's surviving sons, Donogh and Feige, assembled the following Day the Remains of their Army at the Camp of Helmainham, where Kian sent Messengers to the Sons of Bryan to demand Hostages and submission from them, as being Prior in Descent, alledging that Eogan-more his Progenitor was the last Brother of Cormac-Cas, progenitor of the Dab-gais, of whom Bryan and his Sons were the Chiefs; But Donogh, son of Bryan, returned for answer that, tho' he had not an equal number of Forces to engage Kian, he would neither give him Hostages or admit him to the Throne. Donal son of Duu-Davoran Dynast of Cincal-Laogaire, or West-Ive Eachach, and presumptive Heir to the Crown of Munster, being informed of what passed on this Occasion, asked Kian, what benefit would arise to himself, for assisting him in obtaining the Hostages he required from the Dab-gais; Kian answered, he should have no more than his hereditary Right of Ith-Eachach; then Donal replied He would not put himself to a trouble that would not bring him any benefit, upon which, Kian told him, he would compel him to come over from home, to support him in his Claim to the Government; I will bear the Compulsion, says Donal, and immediately withdrew himself, and his forces from Kian; Donogh son of Bryan Borevey, being informed of what passed in the Eugeniens Camp, fled off with his Dalcaisians and marched homewards through Ossory, forcing his way thro' Fitz Patrick's Territory, and Kian, on his Return with his Eugeniens to Desmond, attempting to shadow Donal son of Duu-Davoran, for his Defection from his Interest at the Camp of Helmainham, came to a pitched Battle with him at Moy-Quille in Ith-Eachachian, which Kian, with his two Brothers, Cathal and Ragalach, was slain. Annals Innisfallen.




Mhaghshamhuin or Mahowine from whom is derived the family name of O' Mhaghshamhna, otherwise written O'Mathamhna, English O'Mahowine, or O'Mahone, who was slain at the Battle of Clontarf, For Feige and Donogh the two sons of Bryan


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through Obery, forcing his way thro' Fitz Patrick's Territory, and Kian, on his Return with his Eugenians to Desmond, attempting to chase Donal  
of Duw-Davoran, for his Defection from his Interest at the Camp of Kilmairishim, came to a pitched Battle with him at Moy-Quille in Ith-Eachach,  
with Kian, with his two Brothers, Cathal and Ragalach, was slain. Annales Innisfallenae.



Magh-Ghamhain or Mahowne, from whom is derived the family name of O' Magh-Ghamhna, otherwise written O' Mathamhna, English O' Mahowne, or  
succeeded his father not only in the Government of Cincal-Aodh, but also in the Sovereignty of Desmond; For Feige and Donogh the two sons of Bryan  
being informed of Kian's fall at the battle of Moy-Quille, by Donal son of Duw-Davoran, marched at the head of their forces to the assistance  
of his Nephew Mahowne, son of Kian, by their sister Sabia Daughter of Bryan Borevey, and gave Donal battle, wherein his son Cathal was slain,  
and Donal himself was obliged to give hostages for his future obedience to Mahowne, as King of Desmond; but Mahowne was, in the Course of the same Year,  
1014, slain in battle by Donal son of Duw-Davoran, who was, in his turn, the year following, slain near Limerick by the Uncles of Mahowne (Feige and  
Donogh O'Brien). Annales Innisfallenae.



Broidchon, son of Mahowne son of Kian, son of Maol-muadh son of Broan, marched anno 1072 with an Army into the Deistes, whence he brought much  
 booty and spoil and, being pursued by the people of Moy-Feine, a Battle ensued, in which Mudean O'Driscoll Prince of Colclough was slain with many  
 others on both sides. — Annales Innisfallenae



Cu-mara, (Heros maris) O' Mahowna succeeded his father Broidchon as Depnt of Cincal-Aodh or East Ive-Eachach and was the first of the family, who assumed  
 the Patronymic name of O' Mathamhna, pronounced in Irish O' Mahowna, and in English O' Mahowne or O' Mahony. Dermot, son of Turlogh O'Brien,  
 having sailed with a Fleet from the Northward toward the Western Coast of Ireland, invaded Ive-Eachach, plundered Cloyne and took away the Reliques of St. Barra  
 out of the Church of Kell-na-Gleivich, situated in the District of Cincal-Aodh; Cu-mara O' Mahowna assembled all the forces of Ive-Eachach  
 pursued the freebooters and slew 200 of them before they could reach their Ships; He afterwards in the same Year, in company with the Nobility of Desmond,  
 marched to the City of Waterford, in order to relieve Canina, son of Dermot, Chief of the Ive-Brinsiolachs, who was blockaded therein by Donogh son of Donal  
 Rannhar (the fat) King of Leinster; they gave each other battle at Inis-Teimsine, where the Sagenians were defeated with great Slaughter. In 1103, He with  
 the other Chiefs of Desmond, at the head of their respective forces, accompanied Mortogh mor O'Brien, Monarch of Ireland, in his Expedition to Ulster,  
 in order to reduce the Ultonians to his obedience, and died soon after his return from that Province. Annales Innisfallenae.

having sailed with a Fleet from the Northward round the Western Coast of Ireland invaded the Kingdom of Ith-Eachach, plundered Clonyne and then sailed for the Kingdom of Ith-Eachach, situated in the District of Cineal-Adh; Cu-mara O'Mahowna assembled all the forces of Ith-Eachach pursued the freebooters and slew 200 of them before they could reach their Ships; He afterwards in the same Year, in company with the Nobility of Desmond, marched to the City of Waterford, in order to relieve Canina son of Dermot; Chief of the Ith-Eachachs, who was blockaded therein by Donogh son of Donal Rumbur (the false) King of Leinster; they gave each other battle at Inis-Sciubine, where the Sagenians were defeated with great Slaughter. In 1103, He with the other Chiefs of Desmond, at the head of their respective forces, accompanied Morogh mor O'Brien, Monarch of Ireland, in his Expedition to Ulster, in order to reduce the Ulsterians to his obedience, and died soon after his return from that Province. Annales Inniisfallenses.



Donogh-Down (flavius) O'Mahowna became Dynast of Cineal-Adh and Rath-lean, immediately after the Death of his father, and in the year 1127. He in conjunction with O'Donoghoe, O'Sullivan, O'Keefe, O'Moriarty and O'Phelan, assisted Connor-na-Catheragh O'Brien, King of Thomond in restoring his King Cormac Mac Carthy to the Throne of Desmond, of which he had been stripped in the beginning of the said Year by Turlogh O'Conor, King of Conaught, in favour of Donogh MacCarthy, brother to the said Cormac; The which Donogh was banished into Conaught, from whence he returned in the year 1131, in a large Conatian Fleet, and landed at Ross Ailthire in the Territory of Ith-Eachach, which he plundered and utterly laid waste, as well as all the Country in his way to Desmond. Here the Conatian and Memonian Cavalry came to an Engagement, wherein the former were put to the Rout; on the side of the Conatians fell Aodh son of Cu-Chonacht (Constantine) O'Conor and O'Cuil, Chief Antiquary of Conaught, with many others, and on the Memonian side were slain Donogh Down O'Mahowna &c. Annales Inniisfallenses.



Kian O'Mahowna, the son of Donogh Down, the son of Cu-mara, the son of Brodichon, succeeded his father Donogh Down in the Government of Cineal-Adh, and was soon after elected to the Sovereignty of the whole principality of Ith-Eachach. Kian, at the head of his forces, together with the other Chiefs of Desmond, accompanied in the year 1133, Connor O'Brien, King of Munster, Cormac MacCarthy, King of Desmond, and Connor O'Maolseachlainn, King of Meath, with a great army into Conaught, where they laid waste the Territories called Leath-Bheithiacht and Bealatha, and slew Cathal son of Cathal O'Conor; apparent to the Throne of Conaught and Giolla-na-Naomh O'Flain, Chief of Maolruana, They also burnt Dun-Moghdraim and Dun-Mor and the most part of the entire province of Conaught; They defeated the Siol-Muirthead and slew many of their Chiefs. This Expedition was undertaken to chastize the Conatians for the depredations they committed the year before in Munster and Meath.

In 1134, He joined the forces of Ith-Eachach to the combined Armies of Connor O'Brien and Cormac MacCarthy, united to those of Leinster, Connaught and Meath together with the Danes of Dublin, Waterford, Cork and Wexford, &c. and marched into Leath-Chuinn (the Northern moiety of Ireland) to force



Donogh Oge (Junior) O'Mahowna, second son of Donogh Down, and brother to Kian, was Elected, after the Custom of the Law of Tanistry or Senior Succession, to the Chief Government of Cineal-Adh, Donogh the son of Kian, being as yet but an Infant. Donogh Oge O'Mahowna, O'Donoghoe and O'Keefe joined in the year 1137, their respective forces to those of Cormac MacCarthy, King of Desmond, and marched to Waterford, to the assistance of O'Phelan, King of the Desies, whose Territories as well as Waterford were invaded by Turlogh son of Dermot O'Brien, King of Thomond, by O'Conor, King of Conaught, and by Morogh Mac-Maol-na-mbo, King of Leinster, who withdrew their forces on hearing the Deemonians had taken the start of them. In 1150 the said Eugenician Chiefs joined Dermot son of Cormac MacCarthy, assisted by O'Conor King of Conaught and by Siernan O'Rourke, against the O'Briens. They came to an Engagement at Slieve-mic, where many people were slain on both sides, after which the Conatians returned home, whereupon Turlogh O'Brien and Dermot Seagach O'Conor Herby returned at the head of a great Army, as far as Ith-Eachach, constantly pursued and harassed by the Eugenician Princes. Then a battle ensued, wherein Dermot MacCarthy was defeated, and forced to fly southward of Moir Mór; all his forces fled to the fastnesses of Ith-Eachach with their principal Chiefs, Vizt. Donogh O'Keefe, O'Donoghoe, O'Mahony, O'Falvy and O'Moriarty. They had not long been there, when the

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and Meath together with the Danes of Dublin, Waterford, Cork and Wexford,  
&c and marched into Leath-Chuinn (the northern moiety of Ireland) to force  
Hostages and Submission from that entire Division, but a Peace being concluded  
between the belligerent parties by the mediation of Murtogh Ó Duffy, Archbishop  
of Tuam, and of his successor Aodh Ó Kowin at the Desire of Turlogh Ó Conor:  
all the forces of Leath-Mogha (the southern moiety of Ireland) returned to  
their respective Homes; A Dispute having arisen in the latter end of said Year  
between Conner Ó Brien and Cormac Mac Carthy, Ó Brien attempted  
to invade Desmond, but Cormac, at the head of the Eugenician Chiefs, drove out his forces  
and stormed by eight Ó Briens Camp, sword in hand, took much plunder thereof, and slew in the  
field Morogh son of Seige, son of Turlogh Ó Brien, and his son. After this Defeat  
Cormac, desirous to pursue his Victory, marched, in the beginning of the Year 1135, with his  
Eugenician forces into Thomond, where he committed great Depredations, and slew Cumea-  
mor-mac Nemara, Dynast of Ith-Cúisín. They were pursued for the spoil and over-  
taken at the Cause-way of Cluain-Éithneacht, where a Conflict ensued, in which  
Kian the son of Donogh Donn the son of Cuimara, the son of Broddchon Mahonna,  
— Dynast of Ith-Eachach, Synceen Ó Keeffe, Mahon Ó Donoghoe, Roderick  
Ó Donoghoe, Ó Conor-Herry, Ó Lochlin and Ó Phelan were slain. —  
Annales Inniúfallense.



Donogh-na-himirec Tiomchuit Ó Mahonna, son of Kian, being now of mature age, succeeded his Uncle Donogh-oge Ó Mahonnus not only in the Government  
of Cineal-Aodh, but likewise in that of all Ivo-Eachach. He is set down as King or Dynast of Ivo Eachach in the Catalogue given by the Annals of Inniúfallen of the  
Reigning provincial Kings and Dynasts of Ireland, on the landing of Henry II. King of England &c in this Kingdom in the month of October 1171. Donal Ó Donoghoe heretofore  
Dynast of Cineal-Laogaire or of West Ivo Eachach, is likewise set down a Dynast of Loch-lein, whereby we may infer that it was some short time before this Crocha the House  
of Donoghoe was compelled to remove from Cineal-Laogaire to Loch-lein in Kerry. Cormac Liathnagh Mac Carthy, eldest son of Dermot mor Mac Carthy,  
in need at the servility of his father to the new Invaders, the English, took him prisoner and exposed him in the year 1176 with the assistance of Donogh Ó Mahony and of  
some of the Eugenician Chiefs, and assumed the Government of Desmond, but was put to Death the same year by Cathal and Conner Ó Donoghoe, assisted by the English and some of  
the Eugenician Chiefs, friends of Dermot, who, having obtained his liberty, re-assumed the Sovereignty of Desmond, stripped Donogh son of Kian Ó Mahonna of the Government  
of Ith-Eachach, banished him out of the Country, and established in his place Donal son of Auliffe-mor Ó Donoghoe, Dynast of Loch-lein, but Donal being slain in  
1179, by the English, Donogh Ó Mahonna made his peace with Dermot Mac Carthy, and was restored to the Sovereignty of Ivo Eachach. For, in the year 1183, He joined all  
the Forces of Ith-Eachach to those of Dermot-mor Mac Carthy and the united Forces of the Eugenician Chiefs, marched into the Province of Connaught, and defeated the  
Forces of the O'Briens, who withdrew their forces on hearing the Deomonians had taken the cast of them. In 1150  
the said Eugenician Chiefs joined Dermot son of Cormac Mac Carthy, assisted by  
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They came to an Engagement at Slieve-mie, where many people were slain on both sides,  
after which the Conations returned home, whereupon Turlogh Ó Brien and Dermot-  
Seugach Ó Conor Herry returned at the head of a great Army, as far as Ith-Conuil-  
Gabhara, constantly pursued and harassed by the Eugenician Princes. Here a battle  
ensued, wherein Dermot Mac Carthy was defeated, and forced to fly Southward  
of Moyn Mór; all his forces fled to the fastnesses of Ith-Eachach with their  
principal Chiefs, Viz: Donogh Ó Keeffe, Ó Donoghoe, Ó Mahony, Ó Falvey and  
Ó Moriarty. They had ample revenge the year following (1151) at Moyn-mor,  
where, with the assistance of the Conations, Sageman and Meathian forces, they  
gained a complete Victory over the Dalcaisians (Ó Briens) and routed them and  
Ó Conor-Herry out of the Country. A.D. 1170, Dermot Mac Carthy, King of  
Desmond and Cork, being informed by his Ally Malachy Ó Phelan, King of the  
Desces, of the landing and Progress of the English in Waterford and Wexford, under  
the Command of Dermot Mac Morogh, King of Leinster, assembled all his  
Eugenician Chiefs and marched with the forces of Desmond to Waterford, where  
a most bloody battle ensued in which great slaughter was made of the English and  
on the side of the Irish were slain Cathal son of Auliffe-mor Ó Donoghoe, Kirtgill  
Ó Riordan, Collean Ó Collicain, Donogh Ó Mahony, Mac Con Ó Driscoll  
and many others of the Eugenician Nobility, nevertheless Dermot Mac Carthy  
defeated the English three times successively. — Annales Inniúfallense  
The Codex Monasteriensis makes no mention of his Posterity.

Donogh-na-himierce Tiomchuil O'Mahowna, son of Kian, being now of more age, succeeded his Uncle Donogh-Oge O'Mahowna, not only in the Government of Cineal-Aodh, but likewise in that of all Iwe-Eachach. He is set down as King or Dynast of Iwe-Eachach in the Catalogue given by the Annals of Inisfallen of the Reigning provincial Kings and Dynasts of Ireland, on the landing of Henry II. King of England in the month of October 1171. Donal O'Donoghoe heretofore Dynast of Cineal-Laogaire or of West Iwe-Eachach, is likewise set down as Dynast of Loch-Lein, whereby we may infer that it was some short time before this Gochu the House of O'Donoghoe was compelled to remove from Cineal-Laogaire to Loch-Lein in Kerry. Cormac Liathanaigh Mac Carthy, Eldest son of Dermot mor Mac Carthy, succeded at the solicity of his father, to the new Invaders, the English, took him prisoner and disposed him in the year 1176 with the assistance of Donogh O'Mahony and of some of the Eugenician Chiefs, and assumed the Government of Desmond, but was put to Death the same year by Cathal and Connor O'Donoghoe, assisted by the English and some of the Eugenician Chiefs, friends of Dermot, who, having obtained his liberty resumed the Sovereignty of Desmond, stripped Donogh son of Kian O'Mahowna of the Government of Iwe-Eachach, banished him out of the Country, and established in his place Donal son of Auliffe-mor O'Donoghoe, Dynast of Loch-Lein, but Donal being slain in 1179, by the English, Donogh O'Mahowna made his peace with Dermot Mac Carthy, and was restored to the Sovereignty of Iwe-Eachach. For, in the year 1183, He joined all the forces of Iwe-Eachach to those of Dermot-mor Mac Carthy and the rest of the Eugenician Chiefs, and marched with them into the Desies, where the English of Waterford came to meet them, a bloody battle ensued, wherein many of the English were slain, and the rest forced to fly to Waterford; from thence Dermot, with his Eugenician, marched to Corke, made a great slaughter of the English of that City, and drove Robert Fitz Stephen into the Citadel, where he blockaded him, until Raymond Le Gros came with his English forces to his Relief, on the landing in Waterford, Anno 1185, of John Earl of Hereford, afterwards King of England, with 400 Knights, and a great number of other troops in order to take possession of Ireland, the Lordship whereof was granted to him by his father King Henry II. O'Phelan, King of the Desies and many of his Nobility came thither to pay him their Respects, but were so disrespectfully treated by the Knights, who accompanied the Earl, that they retired very much disgusted, and repaired immediately to Donall-mor O'Brien & the other Princes of Munster, complaining loudly of the base usage they had received; whereupon all the Chiefs of Munster, under the Command of Donall-mor O'Brien, and Dermot-mor Mac Carthy, assisted by O'Connor King of Conaghit, marched against the English, laid waste all their Plantations in Munster, and made a great slaughter of them throughout the whole Province. Donogh O'Mahowna and the other Chiefs of Desmond accompanied Donall-mor-na-Curra son and successor to Dermot-mor-mac Carthy, King of Desmond, in all the Incursions he made on the English of Munster, in the years 1188, 1196, and 1202. In this last year they gave a signal overthrow to the English at Moyn-mor, and slew a great many of them. After the Death of Donal-mor-na-Curra in 1205, his uncle Fyncon Liche-Lachtin Mac Carthy succeeded him on the Throne of Desmond but was, in the year 1206, deposed by Donogh-na-himierce Tiomchuil, son of Kian O'Mahowna, and the rest of the Eugenician Chiefs, in favour of Dermot-Duna-Dronain, son of Donall-mor-na-Curra Mac Carthy. Anno 1209, Fyncon Liche-Lachtin having mustered together the O'Sullivans, and what friends he had in Desmond, marched at the head of them into Cineal-Aodh against Donogh O'Mahowna, who sent his forces in a fleet from West Iwe-Eachach to check Fyncon; a great conflict ensued at a place called Liche-Lachtin, in which many people were slain on both sides, and Fyncon was killed by his own party, viz the O'Sullivans, on account of a Dispute which arose concerning the Division of the Booty they had taken in the field of Battle; By this Event Dermot-Duna-Dronain became sole King of Desmond and in 1212 attacking the English at Corke, at the head of his Eugenician Chiefs, was taken Prisoner by them. Donogh-na-himierce Tiomchuil O'Mahowna was slain in this Engagement. *Annales Inisfallenses.*



Dermot O'Mahowna, surnamed *Mac Neagh-mair* (of the fine Steeds) succeeded his father in the Government of Cineal-Aodh's. The Supreme Rule of Iwe-Eachach was at the same time given to Aodh, son of Connor, son of Auliffe-mor O'Donoghoe, Dynast of Loch-Lein, after whose Death, Anno 1231, Dermot O'Mahowna was elected to the Supreme Government of Iwe-Eachach. Donal got the 3<sup>d</sup> Son of Donal-mor-na-Curra Mac Carthy, King of Desmond, having obtained for his Appenage the Principality of Carbery, comprehending the entire Territory of Iwe-Eachach, came in 1233 to dispose O'Mahony and O'Cowling (another Chief of that Country) of their Territories. They gave each other battle, at a place called *Coill-Tealbhraighe* (the wood of tealbhraighe), in which the three sons of Mahon, son of Morlogh, son of Donogh-na-himierce Tiomchuil O'Mahowna were slain. Great contentions arose at this time, for the Sovereignty of Desmond, between the sons of Dermot-Duna-Dronain Mac Carthy, Eldest son of Donal-mor-na-Curra, and their two paternal Uncles Cormac-Fion and Donal-Got Mac Carthy Carbreagh, Dermot O'Mahowna partly through Equity and partly through

2

Connor O'Mahowna is, *quis* O'Mahowne-Carbreagh, and the Tribe of the O'Mahons called *Clann-Conoghuis* Progenies Conchobair in Carbery. He had the Territory of Cineal-mbeice for his Inheritance and became Tributary to the Mac Carthys-Neagh, Descendants in a direct line from Donal-Got Mac Carthy-Carbreagh; for we find in an Inquisition taken at the Kings Old Castle near Cork XX<sup>mo</sup> Decembris Anno Jacobi I. undecimo (1613) finding the Estate of Donal (na-piup) Mac Carthy Neagh, that O'Mahowne

3

Morlogh O'Mahowna, whose three Grandsons the sons of Mahon son of Morlogh, son of Donogh-na-himierce Tiomchuil were slain, Anno Domini, 1233, in the Battle of Coill-Tealbhraighe by Donal-Got Mac Carthy Carbreagh. *Annales Inisfallenses.* N.B. The Codex Mononicus gives us no farther Account of the Descendants of Morlogh, wherefore we take them to be extinct by the Death of his three Grandsons as before set forth.



at the same time given to Godh, son of Conner, son of Auliffe-mor O'Donnell  
of Loch-lein, after whose Death, Anno 1231, Dermot O'Mahowna was elected to  
the Supreme Government of Iwe-Eachach. Donal-Got the 3<sup>rd</sup> son of Donal-mor-na  
Curra Mac Carthy, King of Desmond, having obtained for his Appenage the  
Principality of Carbery, comprehending the entire Territory of Iwe Eachach, came in  
1233 to dispossess O'Mahony and O'Conry (another Chief of that Country) of their Territories.  
They gave each other battle, at a place called Coill-Tealbhagh (the wood of Tealbhagh),  
in which the three sons of Mahon, son of Morlogh, son of Donogh-na-himice-  
Siomchuil O'Mahowna were slain. Great contentions arose at this time, for the Sovereignty of Dismond,  
between the sons of Dermot-Duna-Dronain Mac Carthy, Eldest son of Donal-mor-  
na-Curra, and their two paternal Uncles Cormac-Fion and Donal-Got Mac Carthy  
-Carbreagh; Dermot O'Mahowna partly through Equity and partly through  
Deposition to his new Lord Paramount, Donal-Got Mac Carthy, took part with the son  
of Dermot-Duna-Dronain, the Eldest of whom by name Seige Dubh Deadaigh  
(the Black) was slain A.D. 1235, by his Uncles Cormac Fion and Donal-Got. He  
was called the Valiant Sycen, second son of Dermot-Duna-Dronain in the signal  
battle of Coill-Tealbhagh. The latter gave Anno 1240, to Geoffry son of John, surnamed the Great Cogar  
of England, Geoffry was slain. He likewise assisted the said Sycen in the battle of Cid-na-  
Boithrige, in which many English Chiefs, who had taken part with Donal-Got, were  
slain. From this time forth he most warmly and powerfully aided and abetted the said  
Sycen in all the successful attacks he made on the English untill Sycen was at  
last treacherously slain, Anno 1250, by his Competitor Donal-Got and the Cogans  
to whom he was then in service with them; But Donal-Got, being, in his turn, treacherously slain,  
in the year following 1251, at Bally-Denny, in Roche's house, by John surnamed of Cullin,  
son of Thomas Fitz Gerald, Sycen's Ranna-Roin Mac Carthy, Eldest son of  
Donal-Got took possession not only of the Government of Carbery, but likewise of that  
of Desmond, and began his reign by extirpating all his opponents: For, in the year 1252,  
he set fire to the Mansion seat of Geoffry O'Donoghoe at Gort-atna Daghas and  
therein burned to Death the said Geoffry and his wife Sabia, Daughter of Donogh-  
theran burned to Death the said Geoffry and his wife Sabia, Daughter of Donogh-  
Carbreagh O'Brien King of Thomond, together with his Brother Donal O'Donoghoe  
and his three sons. He afterwards, Anno 1254, assisted by O'Donovan, Dynast of Clar-  
in Cathul in Carbery, slew Dermot O'Mahowna in revenge for having slain the Crown  
in this an-Whell on account of a Dispute he had with some of O'Mahowna's  
Cubsops. Annales Innesfallenses. We find in the pipe rolls de Anno Henrici III.  
XXXII. (1249) the Lord Justice's Mandate for defraying the expenses attending an  
action brought by Dermot O'Mahowna (scilicet Fynianum filium  
Dermoti-Duna-Dronain Mac Carthy) at tredecim alios Regulos in Desmonia,  
of whom was Dermot O'Mahowna, Dynast of Iwe-Eachach, by which it  
appears that the Kings of England styled these Dynasts, at this time, by the  
appellation of Regule, whereas, in after ages, they gave them only the Title of Capitane

Conthovard in Carbery. He had the  
Territory of Cineal-mbeice for his  
Inheritance and became Tributary  
to the Mac Carthy-Reagh, Descen-  
dants in a direct line from Donal-Got.  
Mac Carthy-Carbreagh; for we  
find in an Inquisition taken at the Kings  
Old Castle near Cork XX. Decembris  
Anno Jacobi I. undecimo (1613) finding  
the Estate of Donal-gua-piup Mac  
Carthy Reagh, that O'Mahowne  
-Carbry held under the said Donal  
the Lordship or Barony of Cineal-  
mbeice, yielding thereout 50 marcs  
Chief-Rent per annum, besides suit  
and service to his Lord on all his  
Feistings and Risings out. N.B. The  
Codex Memorienus traces his Descen-  
dants from his time to the Reign of  
King Charles II.



Siomchuil were slain, Anno Domini  
1233, in the Battle of Coill-Tealbhagh  
by Donal-Got Mac Carthy Carbreagh.  
Annales Innesfallenses. N.B. The Codex  
Memorienus gives us no farther Account  
of the Descendants of Morlogh, where-  
fore we take them to be extinct by the  
Death of his three Grandsons as before  
set for the.



in the Government

MacCarthy O'Mahowna

whom was Dermot O'Mahowina, Dynast of Ivo-Eachach, by which it  
that the Kings of England stiled these Dynasts, at this time, by the  
of Regule, whereas, in after ages, they gave them only the Title of Capitanes



*in the Government*

Seige O'Mahowina succeeded his father Dermot of Ivo-Eachach, and judging it both expedient and necessary to make his peace with Synecn  
Ranna Roin, Mac Carthy, who was at this time the most able Chieftain of the Eugenician Princes. He submitted his Lordship of Ivo-Eachach  
to him and acknowledged him for his Lord Paramount. On this Occasion, he formed an League of Amity & Friendship with Synecn, and concluded  
a Treaty of Alliance, both Offensive and Defensive with him. In the year 1258, he marched with him, at the head of his forces, into Slony-Luactria,  
slaughtered a vast number of the English, burned, plundered, and destroyed their plantations in that Country, and in the year following 1259 levelled  
to the ground the Castle of Dun-na-mbare. Dun-na-ngall. Dun Deide. Barrys-Rath. Inis-Eogan and the Castle of Dun-na-var,  
which were lately erected by the English to protect their Settlements. After all these defeats the Geraldines and the other English Lords, planted in Desmond,  
finding it impossible for them to resist the Piravery of Synecn and his Eugenician Chiefs, applied for Succour to William Donn, then Lord Justice of  
Ireland. This Governor in 1260, jointly with the son of Richard de Burgo, collected all the English forces in the Kingdom, marched to Desmond  
joined the Geraldines or Fitz Gerald, who according to their usual policy of dividing the Irish, had by this time, engaged Donald-Roc son of  
Cormac Fion Mac Carthy in their Interest, with a promise of placing him on the Throne of Desmond. Synecn, at the head of his Eugenician  
Chiefs, met them at a place called Callan-Glinn-Ruaghtan, in the District of Kenmare, where he gave them a total Defeat. John  
Schischal of Munster, and commonly called John of Callan, from this action, son of Thomas Fitz Gerald surnamed the Great, fell in this  
Battle together with his son Sir Maurice Fitz Gerald, Eight Barons, Twenty five Knights and the most part of the English Army. The  
Eugenician Chiefs, taking advantage of this signal Overthrow, destroyed and levelled the Castles of Dun-mac-Toghma n. Dun-inchi-Duine,  
Dun-na-ngall, Cuandor, Dun Deide, Dun-Urlony, Macroomp. uirgiol, Dun-na-mbare, Dun-na-ngoil, Dun-lee, Hill-  
fergla, and all those of the District of Ivo-Conail-Gabhra, together with their English Inhabitants. After all these Exploits, Synecn still  
accompanied by his Eugenician Chiefs, turned his Arms in the year 1261, against John De Courcy to recover the Territory of Rann-Rone, which  
he had usurped some time before from the Principality of Carbery, and having rejected the profered service of Miles de Cogan and his Allies, Miles  
aided De Courcy, both united gave Battle to Synecn at Rann-Rone, on Thursday after the Feast of St. Michael, in which Synecn  
was defeated and slain, with a great many of the Chiefs of Desmond, among whom fell Seige O'Mahowina Lord of Ivo Eachach.  
Annals Inniisfallens. N.B. We find by the Inquisition of the XI. of King James I. before recited that from the time of the above submission  
made of the Principality of Ivo-Eachach, by Seige O'Mahowina, to Synecn Ranna Roin, Mac Carthy, the said Seige and his  
Successors held it ever since, untill their forfeiture thereof to the Crown in the Revolution of 1641, as a Lordship from the Mac-Carthys-  
Riagh, successors to Synecn, yielding thereout 50 mares Chief-Rent per annum, besides suit and service to their Lord Paramount small his Feostings  
and Rerings out.

Macraith O'Mahowina  
agus O'Mahowne Ruadh  
(rufus) alias the Clansy-Sy-  
necn in Carbery. He was  
distinguished for his Valour  
in all his Brothers Engage-  
ments, and fell with him  
in the Battle of Rann-Rone.  
The Code, Memorienis-  
traces his Descendants  
from this time to the reign  
of King Charles II.



Donogh (Rath-Dreamhan) O'Mahowina succeeded his father Seige in the Government of Ivo-Eachach, and immediately after the Battle of Rann-Rone, collected the  
Remains of his forces and joined them to those of Cormac-na-Manqartan Mac Carthy Brother and Successor to the late Synecn in the Government of Desmond, as well as in  
that of Carbery, who being informed, but rather too late of the landing, at Port-na-long in Ivo-Eachach, of Richard de Rupella or Rochel, as Lord Justice of Ireland,  
these Desmond; But the Lord Justice, by a forced March, arrived safe in Limerick. At this time 1261, the son of William de Burgo, at the head of all the  
and Depredations committed the year before by Synecn-Ranna-Roin



Donogh (Ratha-Dreamhan) O'Mahowna succeeded his father Seige in the Government of Ivo-Eachach; and immediately after the Battle of Bann-Roin, collected the Remains of his forces and joined them to those of Cormac-na-Mangartan Mac Carthy Brother and Successor to the late Fyneen in the Government of Desmond, as well as in that of Carbery, who, being informed, but rather too late of the landing, at Port-na-long in Ivo-Eachach, of Richard, de-Ruspella or Rochel, as Lord Justice of Ireland, pursued him closely thro' Desmond; But the Lord Justice, by a forced March, arrived safe in Limerick. At this time 1261, the son of William de Burgo, at the head of all the English and Irish forces he could muster, marched into Desmond to take vengeance for the Slaughter and Depredations committed there before by Fyneen-Bannu-Roin by his Brother Cormac, at Callen-Glinn-Prouaghtan, on the English of Munster, Cormac and his Eugenician Chiefs met them at Tuairin-Cornaic on the side of the Mangartan Mountains and gave them a bloody battle, in which he and most of his People were slain. But Donal-maol Mac Carthy, brother to the above Fyneen and to Cormac-na-Mangartan, having rallied and taken the Command of all the Eugenician forces, gave the English a great overthrow in revenge of the Death of both his Brothers; 12 of their Knights were slain in this Engagement together with the most part of their Army. In 1262, he marched with his Eugenician Chiefs to Imohilly, and defeated the English of that District. In 1290, the English of Munster now beginning to breath, and gather strength, roused up the Vigilance and attention of the Eugenician Chiefs. They united their forces to those of Donal-maol mac Carthy-Carbreaigh attacked John Baron Courcy in the Island of Inchidunne in Carbery and slew the Baron and his Brother Patrick together with most of their Company. - Anno 1295. The same Eugenician Chiefs headed by Donal-maol Mac Carthy marched into Desmond, and came to an Engagement with the English of this Territory at a place called Ratha-Dreamhan, wherein many of the English Knights were slain, on the side of the Eugenician fell Donogh O'Mahowna. He is stiled from thence Donoghra-Ratha-Dreamhan



Dermot-mor (Magnus) O'Mahowna, immediately after the Death of his father Donogh in the Battle of Ratha-Dreamhan Anno 1295, took the Command of the Government of Ivo-Eachach and of the forces thereof, joined them, in the year 1305, to those of Donal-maol MacCarthy, demolished and burnt the Castle of Dun-na-Sheid (Baltimore) and routed the English Garrison therein with great Slaughter. In the year 1307, the Chiefs of the Eugenicians assembled all their forces together under the Command of Donal-oge son of Donal-Roe MacCarthy King of Desmond, and of Donal-maol Mac Carthy, Dynast of Carbery, and joined by a party of the Dalcaisians (O'Briens) marched to Imohilly, attacked the English of that District routed them in several Engagements, and demolished and levelled many Castles belonging to the English in Munster and particularly those of Ivo-Conail Galhara belonging to the Geraldines. In 1319 a difference arising between the four sons of Fyneen Bannu-Roin Mac Carthy and the O'Mahowys, the former with their Wives and Estates, sailed from Bear, landed in Iris-Gracigaire and there encamped waiting the motions of Dermot-mor O'Mahowna and Seige the two Sons of Donogh Ratha-Dreamhan O'Mahowna. They remained in that Station almost a whole week, when Fyneen son of Dermot-mor O'Mahowna, took some boats from Traige-Bhaile-an-Riosoid to Dun-Maoghnais, where he landed his party and fought the sons of Fyneen Mac Carthy at the head of their party. Two of the sons of Dermot-mor O'Mahowna and one of the sons of Fyneen Mac Carthy were slain in this Engagement and many more fell on both sides, Donal and Fian two other sons of Dermot-mor O'Mahowna, marched with the remnant of their party west of Ivo-Eachach to Carn-F-Scid - There and unfortunately the Annals of Innisfallen. But those of the four Masters place the Death of Dermot-mor O'Mahowna in the year 1347, and represent him as a worthy Chief, famous for his Unbounded Liberality, having never refused any Man for any thing in his power. Tho' the Annals of Innisfallen assert that Dermot-mor O'Mahowna had many Sons yet the Codex Memoriansis has only transmitted to us the following three, who have left Posterity.

2

Seige-an-air (of the Gold) O'Mahowna mentioned with his Brother Dermot-mor in the Annals of Innisfallen under the year 1319, had the Territory of Ivo-Contua for his Inheritance. From him are descended the Branch of the O'Mahowes of Ivo-Contua in Carbery. The Codex Memoriansis traces the Descendants of Seige-an-air O'Mahowna from this Epoch, to that of the Reign of King Charles II. and stiles them Lords of Ivo-Contua in Carbery.



the English, on Munder and especially those of Ivo-Conaill Gahra belonging to the Geraldines. In 1319 a difference arising between the sons of Fyneen Ranna-Roin Mac Carthy, and the O'Mahonys, the former with their Wives and Vassals, sailed from Bear, landed in Inis-Creaigaire and there encamped waiting the motions of Dermot-mor-O'Mahowna and Seige the two sons of Donogh Ratha-Dreamhain O'Mahowna. They remained in that station almost a whole week, when Fyneen son of Dermot-mor O'Mahowna, took some boats from Traige-Bhaile-an-Riosoid to Dun-Maoghnais, where he landed his party and fought the sons of Fyneen Mac Carthy at the head of their party. Two of the sons of Dermot-mor O'Mahowna and one of the sons of Fyneen Mac Carthy were slain in this Engagement and many more fell on both sides, Donal and Kian two other sons of Dermot-mor O'Mahowna, marched with the remnant of their party west of Ivo-Euchach to Carn-I-Neid. There and unfortunately the Annals of Innisfallen; But those of the four Masters place the Death of Dermot-mor O'Mahowna in the year 1347, and represent him as a worthy Chief, famous for his unbounded Liberality, having never refused any Man for any thing in his power. Tho the Annals of Innisfallen assert that Dermot-mor O'Mahowna had many Sons yet the Codex-Momoniensis has only transmitted to us the following three, who have left Posterity.

of the O'Mahonnes of Ivo-Conaill in Carbery. The Codex Momoniensis traces the Descendants of Tigeran-oir O'Mahowna from this Epocha, to that of the Reign of King Charles II. and styles them Lords of Ivo-Conaill in Carbery.



**1** Fyneen O'Mahowna, eldest son of Dermot-mor O'Mahowna, asserted, by the Annals of Innisfallen, to have pursued in the year 1319, the four sons of Fyneen Ranna-Roin Mac Carthy to Dun-maoghnais. He succeeded his father in the Government of Ivo-Euchach, and formed the stock of the O'Mahonnes-Lords of Ivo-Euchach. The Codex Momoniensis traces the Descendants of Fyneen from this period to the Reign of King Charles II. and relates that a difference arose immediately after the Death of Dermot-mor O'Mahowna between this Fyneen and his two brothers (Donal and Dermot-oge) concerning their father's Inheritance. This valuable Record reports that, this Dermot-mor had bequeathed to his two youngest sons (Donal and Dermot-oge) the Territory of Ross-Brown and Eighteen plowlands besides, Fyneen did nevertheless refuse to grant them the same; Whereupon they left the Territory of Ivo-Euchach; That Donal went to Kill-na-Gluair in Barrell's Country in the County of Cork, and Dermot-oge to Desmond, where Cormac Mac Carthy-mor, King of Desmond gave him a kind Reception, appointed him his Seneschal in Desmond, and endowed him with lands suitable to the maintenance of so important and honorable an Office.

**3**

Dermot-oge O'Mahowna, 3<sup>rd</sup> son reported in the Codex Momoniensis to have passed into Desmond where Cormac Mac Carthy-mor gave him a kind reception, appointed him in the year 1355, his Seneschal in Desmond, and endowed him with lands suitable to the maintenance of so important and honorable an Office. This charge was held and exercised by the eldest sons of this Branch successively from this period to that of the surrender made anno 1565, by Donal Mac Carthy-mor, of his Kingdom of Desmond, together with all the Royalties thereunto annexed, to Queen Elizabeth, and of his accepting in lieu, the Title of Earl of Clancare. From this Epocha, this Branch of the O'Mahonys which settled in Desmond, was a most firm prop to the Mac Carthys-mor against the constant encroachments of the Geraldines, until they were either totally cut off at the battle of Ringsale in 1602, or fled to Spain immediately after that battle; for, we find in an Indenture of Agreement made Anno Henrici Octavi **XXVII.** (1535) between Lord Grey then Lord Justice of Ireland on behalf of the King and Hugh Fitz Morgan O'Connell sue nationis Capitaneum, on behalf of himself and his people that the said Hugh Covenanted not to give any footing or shelter in his Territory to any of the Kings Enemies and particularly to the Tribe of the O'Mahonys, who were the most avowed Opponents to the English Interest in Desmond. We shall continue Dermot-oge's Descendants down to Fyneen or Florence O'Mahony, High Sheriff of the County of Kerry in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, and with whom we began a former Pedigree, which we made out in the Year 1765 for the Ched. O'Mahony to qualify him for his reception in the order of Malta. We refer to that Pedigree for the rest of Ched. O'Mahony's Decent.

**2**

Donal O'Mahowna 2<sup>nd</sup> son mentioned in the Annals of Innisfallen sub anno 1319, and reported in the Codex Momoniensis to have removed from Ivo-Euchach to Barrell's Country in the County of Cork and to have settled at Kill-na-Gluair. From him the O'Mahonnes of Kill-na-Gluair are Descended. His Posterity is traced in the Codex Momoniensis to the Reign of King Charles II. and are styled from Kill-na-Gluair.



Mac Carthy-mor, King of Desmond gave him a kind Reception, appointed him his Seneschal in Desmond, and endowed him with lands suitable to the maintenance of so important and honorable an Office.

and particularly to the Tribe of the O'Mahonys, who were the most avowed Opponents to the English Interest in Desmond. We shall continue Dermot's Descendants down to Sypreen or Florence O'Mahony, High Sheriff of the County of Kerry in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, and with whom we began a former Pedigree, which we made out in the Year 1765 for the Chev. O'Mahony to qualify him for his Reception in the order of Malta, we refer to that Pedigree for the sequel of Chev. O'Mahony's Descent.

Shane (John) mac Dermot-oge O'Mahonnda or O'Mahony, Seneschal of Desmond, living Anno Domini 1304, as appears by Donal Mac Carthy-mor's Mandate to Donogh O'Maolane his Treasurer of the Liberties of Desmond, to collect and recover his Dues out of said Liberties, such as they were allotted and assessed by John Mac Dermot-oge O'Mahony his Seneschal of the said Liberty of Desmond at Kilmearney and elsewhere, within the Precinct of the said Liberties

Colia Daughter of Hugh O'Connell Junior, Capitaneus sua nationis, by Margaret Daughter of O'Mahonny, surnamed Merwoy, O'Brien, Prince of Thomond, and of Una (Munfred) Daughter of Friethlem O'Conor, Dynast, of Corcamroe in Thomond




Dermot, Mac-Shane O'Mahony, Seneschal of Desmond, living Anno Domini 1442, as appears 1. by a Decree of the Lord Justice and Council of Ireland, sub anno 1442 pro Retinendo Homines ad arma et Sagittarios contra Donaldum MacCarthy-mor, et Dermotum O'Mahony inimicos in Asmonia pro quatuor viginti diebus 2. by a Concordatum de anno 1442, pro solvendo Domino Justiciario viginti marcas ob expensas habitas in Recipiendis Summis a Desmonia et aliis partibus Hibernia &c.

Suibh. (Sabia) Daughter of Donal-na-Sgraduidghe. O'Sullivan-mor, Dynast of Dunkerron in Desmond, by Margaret Daughter to Mac-Fynceen Mac Carthy, Lord of Glannacoughly and Ardentally in Desmond, a Branch of the House of Mac Carthy-mor.




Conchobar, Connoghior or Connor O'Mahony, Seneschal of Desmond, living A.D. 1475 and 1477, as appears 1. by the ...

Moro or Morlin Daughter of Geoffry O'Donoghoe, Lord of ...




Conchovar, Connogher or Connor O'Mahony, Seneschal of Desmond, living A.D. 1475 and 1477, as appears 1<sup>o</sup> by the Lord Justice's mandate pro aggregando prope Comitatum diversorum apud Kilmallock in Comitatu Limerick, contra Tadeum Mac Carthy-mor et Conchovarum O'Mahony, inimicos; 2<sup>o</sup> by the Articles of the peace concluded at Kilmallock anno 1477. between the said Lord Justice and the said parties, to which Connogher O'Mahony signs his name as one of the Contracting persons for himself and his people

More or Morlin, Daughter of Geoffry O'Donoghoe, Lord of Glanesh in Desmond, by Elinor, Daughter of Donal-an-Dana Mac Carthy-mor, King of Desmond, Deceased Anno 1469. NB. O'Donoghoe, Lord of Glan-Hesh, is a Branch of the House of O'Donoghoe-mor, Dynast of Loch-lein, who held his Mansions seat in the Castle of Roff, in Roff-Islands, in the Lake of Sen or Sullivaney

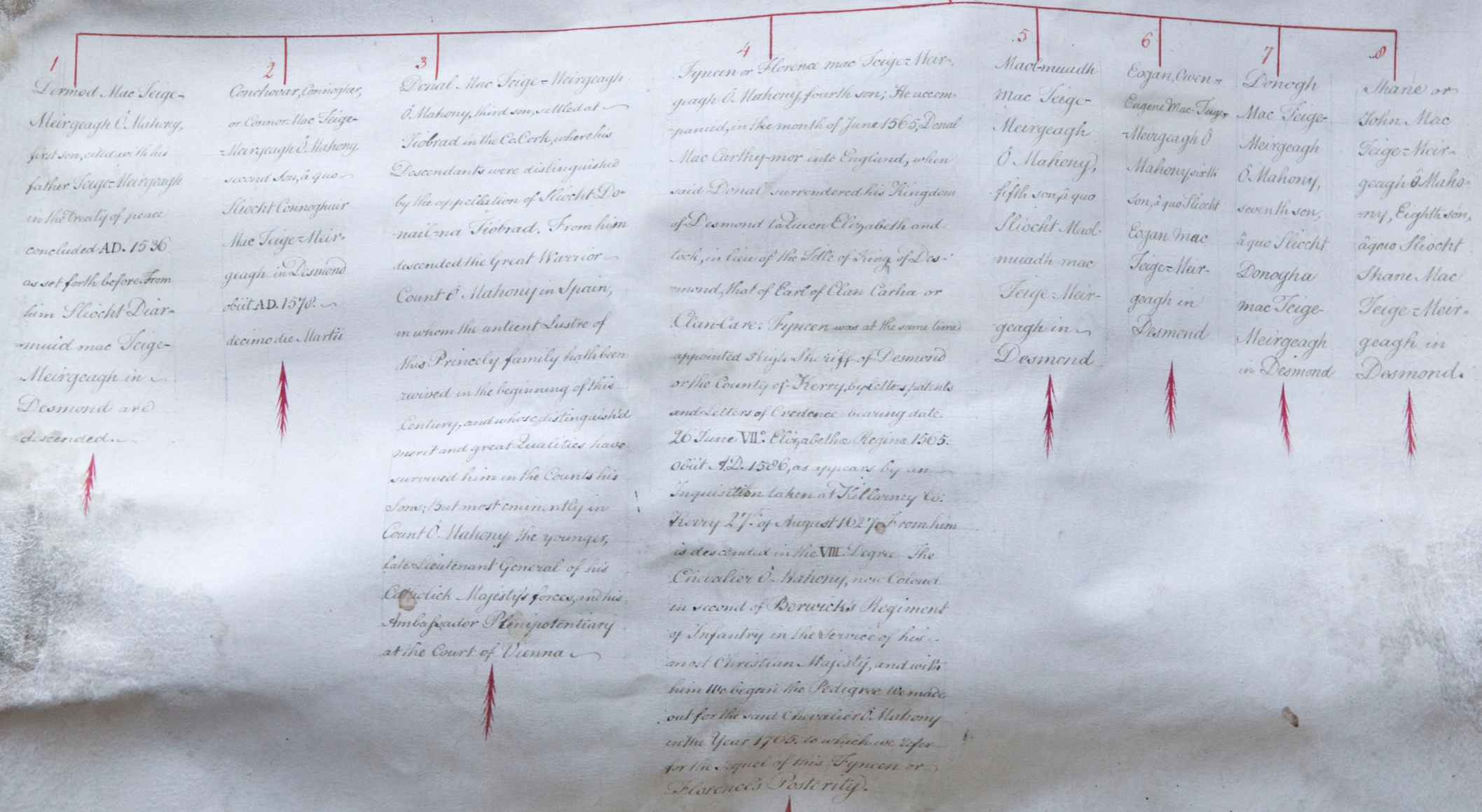


Seige Meirgeagh O'Mahony, Seneschal of Desmond. Both He and his Eldest son Dermot O'Mahony are cited in a Treaty of peace concluded A.D. 1536 between the Lord Justice de Gray and Donal Mac Carthy-mor. He afterwards, in September 1550, accompanied Donal Mac Carthy-mor to Dublin, where they submitted themselves to Sir Anthony Sent Leger, Lord Deputy of Ireland, obtained pardon for all their faults, and were received into favour. The Annals of the four Masters assert that in the month of April 1565, died Seige Meirgeagh O'Mahowra, Chief favorite of Mac Carthy-mor, and Seneschal of Desmond, a superannuated and white-headed Old Man, though very sound in his memory and very ready and active in his mind and senses to the time of his Death. The Codex Mononiensis has transmitted to us the eight following Sons of Seige Meirgeagh O'Mahony, who were all of full age and Mattered at the time of their father's death, to wit: Sleocht Seige Meirgeagh O'Mahony in Desmond (Progenies Tadei Meirgeagh O'Mahony in Desmonia, and traces their Descendants to the Reign of King Charles II. pointing out the great number of them that retired into Spain, with Don Juan de Aquila, after his Defeat at Kingsale in the County of Cork Anno Domini 1602.

Honora. Daughter of Dermot O'Sullivan-Bearha, Lord of Dunboy, Bear and Bantry, in the County of Cork, by Shely (Judith or Julia) Daughter of Donal Mac Carthy Reagh. Dynast of Carbery, and of Elinor Daughter of Gerald. Eighth Earl of Kildare, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.



Judge-Meirgeagh & Mahony in 1602, and made his  
 Charles II. pointing out the great number of them that retired into Spain, with Doye Juan de Aquila, after  
 his Defeat at Kingsale in the County of Cork Anno Domini 1602.



at the Court of Vienna

most Christian Majesty, and with  
him we began the Pedigree we made  
out for the said Chevalier O'Mahony  
in the Year 1705, to which we refer  
for the sequel of this Synonym or  
Florence's Posterity.

# To all and Singular

to whom these presents shall come I Sir William Dawkins Ulster  
King of Arms of all Ireland and Knight Attendant on the most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick. Sendeth Greeting.  
Know ye therefore that I the said King of Arms by the Power and Authority to me granted by his present Majesty  
King George III. under the great Seal of this Kingdom of Ireland, &c. Do hereby certify that Bartholomew  
O'Mahony Knight of the Order of Malta and Colonel in Second of the Regiment of Infantry of Berwick in  
the Service of his Most Christian Majesty is lineally Descended in a direct line from Maol-muadh the son of Broan  
Squart of Rathlein and that the Arms above depicted are the proper Arms of the said Bartholomew O'Mahony  
by the above Genealogy doth appear In Testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name & Title  
and affixed the Seal of the College of Arms at Dublin the 14<sup>th</sup> day of June 1706. &c.

William Dawkins Ulster  
King of Arms of all Ireland





We the undersigned Peers and Members of the House of Commons of the Parliament of Ireland certify either from our own knowledge or from the most authentic information that the family of the O'Kennedy's is one of the most ancient and respectable among the original Catholic families of Ireland having enjoyed in undisturbed possession before the Civil Wars of this Kingdom very ample and considerable possessions particularly in the Counties of Cork and Kerry of which they were deprived by these Revolutions which have frequently changed the property and influence of the families of this Country particularly the Civil Wars in the days of Oliver Cromwell and during the reigns of James the Second and William the third. We certify that the O'Kennedy's are entitled to these distinctions usually granted to persons of noble Birth and Alliance.

Given under our hands and seals at Dublin during the sitting of Parliament this 24 day of July 1785 -

Limerick	John Fildes Speaker	Daniels	Charles Newcomb M.P.	Westmeath
Arklow	James FitzGerald Esq.	Allen	Amisley Stuart M.P.	Galway
Westmeath	James M'Geogh M.P.	Maude	Sittell M.P.	County Wick
Charlemont	Wm. M'Geogh M.P.	Constitution M.C.	Saml. May M.P.	Cork
Armagh	Archd. Lawless M.P.	Wm. M'Geogh M.P.	John M'Pherson M.P.	Down
Dunawny	Deas D'Uya M.P.	John M'Pherson M.P.	Wm. M'Pherson M.P.	Wexford
John Todd M.P.	B. Roche M.P.	John M'Pherson M.P.	Wm. M'Pherson M.P.	Wexford
Wick	Wm. Bourke M.P.	John M'Pherson M.P.	Wm. M'Pherson M.P.	Wexford
John Webb M.P.	Wm. Bourke M.P.	John M'Pherson M.P.	Wm. M'Pherson M.P.	Wexford
Wm. Webb M.P.	Wm. Bourke M.P.	John M'Pherson M.P.	Wm. M'Pherson M.P.	Wexford
John Webb M.P.	Wm. Bourke M.P.	John M'Pherson M.P.	Wm. M'Pherson M.P.	Wexford
John Webb M.P.	Wm. Bourke M.P.	John M'Pherson M.P.	Wm. M'Pherson M.P.	Wexford
John Webb M.P.	Wm. Bourke M.P.	John M'Pherson M.P.	Wm. M'Pherson M.P.	Wexford
John Webb M.P.	Wm. Bourke M.P.	John M'Pherson M.P.	Wm. M'Pherson M.P.	Wexford
John Webb M.P.	Wm. Bourke M.P.	John M'Pherson M.P.	Wm. M'Pherson M.P.	Wexford
John Webb M.P.	Wm. Bourke M.P.	John M'Pherson M.P.	Wm. M'Pherson M.P.	Wexford
John Webb M.P.	Wm. Bourke M.P.	John M'Pherson M.P.	Wm. M'Pherson M.P.	Wexford
John Webb M.P.	Wm. Bourke M.P.	John M'Pherson M.P.	Wm. M'Pherson M.P.	Wexford

I Robert Dwyer, Notary Public of the City of Dublin, do hereby certify and attest, that the above several seals and signatures purporting to be those of Peers and Members of Parliament of the Kingdom of Ireland are the real and Original Signatures of the several Noble Lords & Members of the House of Commons whose names are hereunto signed, and that each of them has been lawfully affixed and signed by the said Noble Lords and Members of the House of Commons, respectively in proper person - given under my Hand and Seal of office at Dublin in the Kingdom of Ireland this 26 day of March 1786 -

Robt Dwyer Not Pub