

# JOURNAL OF THE COUNTY DONEGAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY

1919 Cumann Seanaíre  
Dún na nGall

VOL. I. No. 2.

DECEMBER, 1948

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Cumann Seanaíir Óún na nGall

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# The County Donegal Historical Society

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— FOUNDED AT LIFFORD ON 20th DECEMBER, 1946

VOL. 1.

No. 2.

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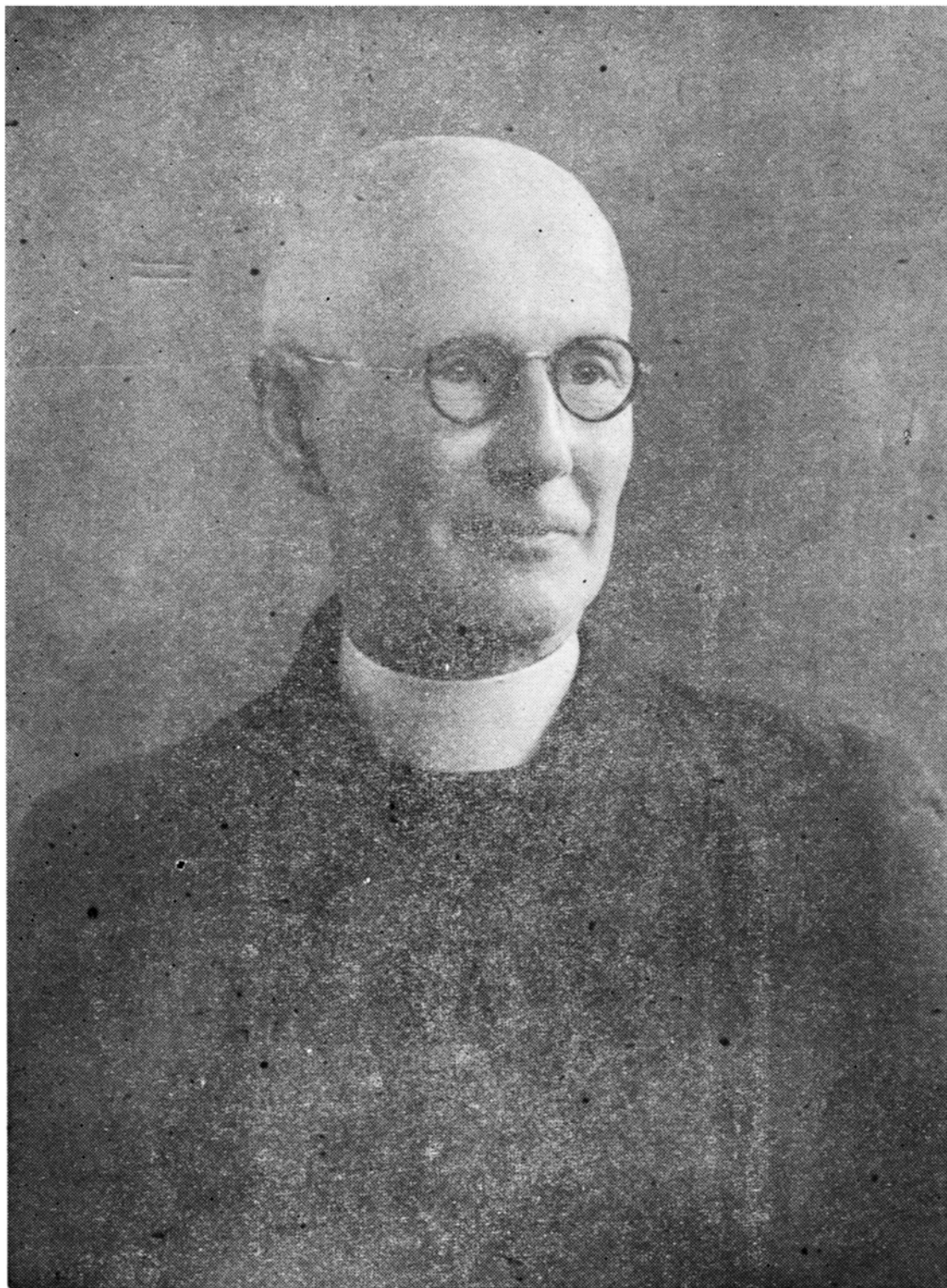
1. The study and preservation of County Donegal history and antiquities.
2. The preparation and presentation of statistical surveys of the County with a view to publicising past, present and future problems of social, economic or topographical interest.
3. The arranging of excursions to places of historical or statistical interest and the delivery and publication of lectures thereon.
4. The production of an annual bilingual publication styled "The Journal of the County Donegal Historical Society."
5. The establishing of County Archives.
6. The focussing of attention on the desirability of a County Repository where objects of archaeological, historical, or cultural value would be suitably housed and displayed.

## RULES OF THE SOCIETY

1. The Society shall be governed by a Council consisting of a President, four Vice-Presidents, an Honorary Secretary, an Honorary Treasurer and not more than twenty-four other Members, to be elected at the Annual General Meeting.
2. The Council shall have power to fill any vacancy until the following Annual Meeting.
3. The Annual Subscription shall be 10/6 and shall be due on each January 1st.
4. Members shall be entitled to receive the Journal of the Society free but it shall not be supplied to any Member whose subscription is in arrear for more than three months.
5. Each Member shall be entitled to introduce visitors to the lectures, ordinary meetings and excursions of the Society.
6. The General Rules applicable to Irish Historical Societies shall be also observed by this Society.
7. Lectures and Papers connected with the objects of the Society may afterwards be printed in the Journal of the Society according to the discretion of the Council. It is to be distinctly understood that the Council will not hold themselves responsible for statements and opinions contained in Papers printed in the Journal.

Papers on Local, Historical, Antiquarian, Statistical and Literary subjects, Notes and Queries, the Loan of Manuscripts, Scarce Books, etc., should be addressed to either of the Honorary Secretaries. We have already begun to compile a bibliography (books, pamphlets and MSS) of the county, and members are invited to co-operate with us in making this section of the Journal as comprehensive as possible.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE SOCIETY IS OPEN TO  
EVERY PERSON INTERESTED IN COUNTY DONEGAL



VERY REV. DR. MOLLOY, P.P., PRESIDENT

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## FOREWORD

—BY—

VERY REV. DR. MOLLOY, P.P.

President of the Society

1948

**T**HE first number of our Journal has won deserved praise from those who are entitled to judge it. With confidence, therefore, we proceed to give some account of our second year's work.

He would be a poor Irishman who is not interested in the story of the land from which he sprang. His ancestors may have been Firbolgs or Celts, Normans or Scotch, but it is only natural that the love of the land that bore him should tug at his heart-strings. Many of the old ruins that speak of fight or foray, of culture or religion, are crumbling and their story is fading from the minds of our contemporaries. It is our duty and our privilege to gather with pious care what knowledge remains and hand it on to the unborn generations.

Our outings this year have been really fortunate; they have met with good weather and they have been well patronised. Interest has been stimulated among our well-wishers and we can expect henceforth their fuller co-operation. If our meetings had no other purpose than to bring together people of different outlook and diverse background, that purpose has been well served.

My path as President for 1948 has been smoothed by the example of my far more worthy predecessor, Mr. Andrew Lowry, and more especially by the loyal co-operation of all my colleagues. No praise would be adequate for the work done by our noble Secretary and Editor, to whom my best thanks are due for having made my year of office a sinecure.

THOMAS MOLLOY.

18/12/'48.

# THE O'HEGARTYS OF ULSTER

—by—

VERY REV. FATHER WALTER HEGARTY,  
P.P.

# THEIR AND KINDRED FAMILIES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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



house at Nancy in Rue St. Dizier. He was a **Chevalier de St. Louis** and died on the 7th August, 1745, aged 92 years. His wife died 28th August, 1752, aged 88 years. When this O'Hegarty went into exile he brought with him his father, his wife, a son (Patrick) and a daughter (Sarah). A sister, with her husband (Colonel Charles O'Dogherty) and a brother, an Irish Dominican, also accompanied him. This Father Patrick O'Hegarty was a noted preacher, who died at St. Malo, 23rd October, 1703, and was buried in the Cathedral there.

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

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

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

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

He Irish, at least, for when they first defeated Cumberland, at Fontenoy, their cry was **Remember Limerick!** — at Lawfeldt there was an additional call **Avenge Culloden!** Here "the Irish fought like devils." (July, 1747). "They cut down all before them, with a full resolution, if possible, to reach his Royal Highness (Cumberland), which they would have done, had not Sir John Ligonier come up with a party of horse and thereby saved the Duke, at the loss of his own liberty" (O'Callaghan, p. 469). Here again Patrick O'Hegarty was wounded and as a result received a pension of 1,200 francs. A Captain Hegarty of Berwick's regiment was killed in the same engagement. In 1748 Patrick was promoted to the rank of Brigadier and **Colonel a la suite**, etc. He was a **Chevalier de St. Louis** and died about 1760. His brothers, born in France, were Dominique, born 1693. He served, in his youth, in Dillon's Regiment and later became **Comte de Magnieres**, etc. Next came Denis who died young. Then Pierre Andre, born 1700. When at school with the Jesuits at Caen, at the age of fifteen, he ran away to join the army bound for Scotland to fight for James III. After the defeat of the Earl of Mar he studied Law, was a protegee of Cardinal Fleury and rose to be Governor of the Island of Bourbon, etc., etc. His son, Pierre Charles Daniel, was born in the Isle of Bourbon in 1742 and at the age of three was nominated a lieutenant in Lally's regiment, and at fifteen was a captain. When Lally went to India Pierre did not go with him but was an A.D.C. at the Battle of Rossbach—where, in defeat, an Irish regiment won high praise from the conqueror, Frederick the Great. Later he joined Lally in Pondicherry where, in adverse circumstances, "he served gloriously." In 1779 he wrote to Benjamin Franklin offering his services. The last of his male line was Charles Jean Patrice Comte O'Hegarty who died in 1882. The youngest brother of Patrick O'Hegarty was Francois Bernard, born in 1703, a Captain in Dillon's regiment, who was dangerously wounded at Fontenoy. He was later a Lieutenant Colonel and Commandant of Oudenarde and Ath up to the evacuation of the Low Countries. His son, Louis Francois, was a Lieutenant Colonel in the Duke of Berwick's regiment.

This summary gives us some idea of the extent of Mr. John C. Hagarty's

research work, and we trust that his gratifying account of the O'Hegartys of the Irish Brigade will recall to light the careers of other Donegal men in that very interesting period of Irish History.

The Irish abroad, during the Penal Days, cleric and lay, in the midst of all their trials, had to prove their noble origin if they were to make good.\* We may remember the case of Father Daniel Phillips, who died rector of Clann Diarmada. When at Salamanca it was noted on his report—**He has not proved his nobility.** A letter from a friendly bishop, or some important personage, an O'Neill or an O'Donnell, might suffice for a mere student, but for a family seeking for social status in the ranks of the nobility a Pedigree was essential. So we find the above-mentioned Dominique filing a pedigree at Dublin Castle in 1744 and a similar proceeding by his son, Daniel Edward at Dublin in 1754 and in the College of Heralds, London, in 1755. About 1750 the "O'Heguerty Pedigree, with coloured arms of the wives were submitted by Pierre Andre O'Heguerty to King Stanislaus, Duke of Lorraine and Bar." The original still survives.

What was this pedigree based on? It is hard to say since it does not appear to be the work of a professional Irish genealogist. The sources were probably family documents and tradition; the former (being copies and drawn by more than one scrivener) accounts for the various transformations of the original name. We do know that it was much easier in the past to collect information relating to marriage connections. We also do not think it strange that John O'Donovan in his **Letters** was able to extend the line of some of our ancestors back to 1600. A collector, nowadays, could hardly do it.

Like all the Hegarty families, I know, the Pedigree claims **Tir Enna**, in the barony of Raphoe, as the original domicile. Some, like the Hegartys of Kilrea, who went there from Gortegarty at Eglinton, would have it that the descent is from Enna, himself: but others, as the French family (and those who adopt their view, like Bishop Reeves) hold that the descent is from Enna's brother, Eoghan. But from which son of

Eoghan? Dr. Seamus O'Ceallaigh informed me that there was an Elgceartacht in the Cineal Binnigh; but he is not given as an eponymic ancestor. We hope that Dr. O'Ceallaigh may yet locate them in this stem which has provided some family names in Raphoe Barony as well as many in Derry County. We may accept, as genuine, the tradition which placed the first step on the Pedigree at Machairbeg. This is in the parish of **Raith Mothaich** (Raymochey). John C. Hagerty picked up one very valuable item during his stay in County Donegal, i.e., that **St. Fionan was the patron of the family** and we know that **St. Fionan's Church was Raymochey**. If we connect them directly with the saint, as we connect St. Maelrubha with the O Brochain family, we go back into the eighth century. Someone, perhaps has still the story of the connection.

St. Fionan, in legend, is connected with St. Columba, but, presuming the accuracy of his pedigree, he belongs to four generations later. He is Fionan m Plopain m Amhalghadha m Dualch m Fearghosa m Ninncadha m Feargosa m Conaill-gulbain. This would leave him a contemporary of St. Adamnan (Eunan).

**1st.** The first step in the Pedigree brings us no further back than the times of Brian Boru, to Arassus O'Hegarty of Machairebeag. This place is on the banks of the Swilly, near Manorcunningham. I tried to get some Irish equivalent of Arassus and was told that it was some ordinary Donegal Christian name, corrupted in transcription. Aonghus would fit this description. He is said to have married Maria, daughter of James O'Dogherty of Rasany. There are two objections to this. One is, that it was centuries later before the name James appeared in Irish genealogies or annals. The other is, that **Rashany** appears to be **Rasheny**, in the parish of Cluain Maine (Clonmany). It is quite possible, however, that there may have been an O'Doherty there long before they settled down as lords of Inis Eoghain. Their original home was in Tir Enna.

**2nd.** James O'Hegarty, born circa, 1022, married Joanna, daughter of Daniel Dermond of Glanavar. This is Siubhan, daughter of Domhnall O Duibhdhiarma. This family provided lords of Bredagh (roughly Moville and Culdaff parishes) from the twelfth century onwards. The usual pronunciation is **Diarma** but

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Gortnared  
Brockagh  
Ballygroll

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

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

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

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

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

This concludes the first part of the Genealogy.

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

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

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

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

#### MOVILLE

**Cuiley**—Roory O Hagerty.

**Bellilane**—Maurice O Hagerty, Gorry O Hagerty, Mulmurry O Hagerty.

**Carrowkeale** — Bryan O Hagerty, (Edmund?) O Hagerty.

#### FAHAN

**Carrowlen**—William O Hagerty.

**Tullidish**—Torlogh O Hagerty.

**Trelig**—James O Hagerty.

**Loden**—Cahell O Hagerty.

#### TEMPLEMORE

**Derriane**—Tirlogh boy O Hagerty.

**Carnemoile**—George O Hagerty.

**Ardmore**—Connor O Hagerty.

**Ardacrin**—Shane O Hagerty, Donnagh O Hagerty, James O Hagerty.

#### DISERTEGNY

**Tonduff**—Hugh O Hagerty.

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

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

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

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

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



# clann tsuibhne na miodóis

## niall ó domhnall

Níl ceiltis ar bít san ainm a tug mé ar an airte seo. Ní raib mé ac ag bporlú Murchaio Moill.

Oíche a bí Ó Dhirleáin agus a céile mná ina luíge i nDún an Cairbhuis i bFánaio—agus ní abhaim nac anlann earcon a bí acu lena ruipeáir an oíche rin—rinne an bean bpionglóirio go dtáinig péircí móra anall tar an farraise agus gur tiompais na tíoréa uilig ar air iad. An lá ar na bánaic táinig Eoin Mac Suibhne irteac an Maol Ruad a baint ámaio loimse i gCeann an Mašair. Da i rin an céao dánaic a rinne Clann tsuibhne in Éirinn.

Nuair a bí an larta ámaio bainte ag Eoin cúir Ó Dhirleáin siarim cun a toige air. Tugao a fáit le hiice agus le hól dó, rinneao fréartal ar a fuirinn i mearc na comairan, agus rinne Ó Dhirleáin comairle lena muintir féin iad uilig a marbaio nuair a bí riao rcabta fúio an baile. D'éalóis Eoin oíca le neart a láime, éruinnis cúige a raib le fáil den fuirinn, agus bain an farraise amac san a larta a tabairt leir. Cúir a oíde folac geara ar an ámaio agus ní fáccar ariam ó fom é. Ir é rin an t-ámaio loimse atá le Cloinn tsuibhne a tabairt ar air go hálbain nuair a bécarrar riao a real in Éirinn.

Do péir leabair Cloinne Suibhne táimis Eoin ar air go Fánaio gur buail ré Muintir Dhirleáin i gcac an Chriann Cuillimin agus gur cúir ar a dtairnar iad. Bí ré ina taoipeac ar Fánaio ar rin go deirteao a fáoil.

Tugao an Ríoirie Dúirde mar leparinn air. Dúio dā clairdeam leir, deir an reancai, agus níio ré trí coraca den té a buaileao ré leo. Bí ré ina óglaic ag Rí Alban rui a dtáimis ré go héirinn. Lá ag Dúioiceao na Dearóige (Berwick Brig) a buail beaguicac na hAlbanaic fom an cac táirg Eoin é féin an batar a fearam. “Púil Rí Alban agus Eoin ian mbuair corcarr” i ndúio an lae rin.

Nuair a bí ré ina luíge ar leabair an báir, ar oileán Cinn an Mašair, táimis Ó Domhnall agus Ó Néill air, “a deánam ríce leir má bí ré plán agus a cúir cógaro air má bí ré earlán.” D’iarr ré ubla agus bainne a tabairt cúige; anrin d’éirig ré agus cúir air a cúro éadac. Nuair a táimis na teacairi ina láicair d’iarr ré ar giolla Uí Néill a lorga a coinneail dó. Lom ré an cnám i lorgain an giolla le hupcar den ubla. Rinneao ríocáin leir ar corao a éacra, agus fuair ré báir an oíche rin.

Deir luic rtaire gur é Domhnall Óis Ó Domhnall a tug anall Clann tsuibhne ar Albain a cúroil leir tairnar Trí Conaill a gabail agus a coram. Tá an méio reo dearbca: gur cógaro Domhnall Óis in Oircear Sael; go dtáimis ré ar air go Trí Conaill nuair a fuair a dearcáir, Sorraio, báir (1258); go raib gailóglaic anall leir; agus gur gairteao Ó Domhnall air cé nac raib ré ac oic mbliana deas d’aoir. Cairríona, nígean Eoin Mic Suibhne, an céao bean a bí aige. Cúig bliana i ndúio a deac dó marb ré Donn Ó Dhirleáin, taoipeac Fánaio, artois i gcúir an earpois i Ráic Dóc;

agusur rin an t-ráct deirneannac atá iní na hannalaí ar Mumtír  
Dhírléam a beic ina dtaoiriú i bhfánaio.

Cán iad rliocht Eoin Mhic Suidne a táinig i réim i bhfánaio mar  
rin féin ac rliocht Murcháirí Míir (nó Murcháirí na Míre). Oidhreac  
clann Eoin ar air go hAlbain agus táinig Murcháirí anall a  
nóioisailt. Bí clú raiúsiúmaíca éall air. Éiríod ré in arim  
Robert Bruce as Bannockburn, "lá an tSpuidhléide." Nuair a  
cuir ré aérmaíct ar fánaio buail tallann é cuairt a éabairt ar an  
Oileán tSéanta. Dúirt ré mur' bpiileacó ré i gceann bliana "na  
tíora uilig a beic as a cloinn." Cuair an bliain éairt agus  
rinneacó taoireac fánaio de Murcháirí Óg. Anrim táinig Murcháirí  
Meair ar air agus aóair reite leir ar an Oileán tSéanta. Agus do  
deairbacó an rceíl, bí an aóair reite rin "ar altóirí Síleann Éile"  
agus "éirígeacó trí Síleann o'fion nó o'uirce iní."

\* \* \* \* \*

Táinig Clann tSuidne de Sall-Saeil na nOileán. Tós fear an  
tríoinnó cairleán láirí ar bhuac loí Suidne i gCeann tíre, an  
fairgneacó ba cópála le cairleán Normannac óá raó in Albain.  
Dálta na nSallóglac eile a tugacó anall ran aoir rin bí ainmneaca  
loclannaíca fairpíng ina meair: Suidne, Somairle, Duóglall,  
Sofrair, Ruairí, Toirdealbac, ghl. Cuireacó ar éraoda Síleallais  
Clanna Néill iad nuair a táinig ríacó go héirinn.

Bí fearn-dáim acu le hí Coluim Cille. Ir ann a Sairtí a  
otaoiriú in Albain. Ar éas do Maolmuire an Spairm, acair móir  
Eoin Mhic Suidne, tugacó a córp ar Cairleán Suidne go ndearnacó a  
fairt ar an oileán. Bí fearn-toite na heaglaire ann uilig millte  
ran am, ac cuireacó tuige éadais ar ceann de na ballóglac fá cómne  
na fairt.

I ndiair a teacó go fánaio doib cuair ríacó cuig cómarba  
Coluim Cille i gCill Mhic Néanáin (Ó Frúil) gur oiríonís reirean a  
otaoiriú ar cuig maris de éuairtal. Mair an gnár rin acu céac  
go leic bliain, go oí gur Sairtí Caplac an fíona Ó Domnall taoireac  
fánaio ar Caplac Ruacó Mac Suidne (1399) ar cáin eallais.

"Ir amlaio a bí ríacó go nuige rin," deir leabair Clóinne  
Suidne, "San éiríge amac san rluasacó oíca as neac ar bí ac as an  
té a cógrocacó ríacó féin agus ir é nóir na hAlban a bí acu, Sae fear  
ar a dómán féin." Ba é rin an focal céanna a dúirt Domnall Óg le  
teacóirí Uí Néill nuair a tug ré anall na Sallóglac ar tír.  
"Conacó ann do ráio an trean-briacair aipóire triaran nSairóilce  
nAlbanaí bí aige .i. go mbiaio a dómán féin as Sae fear."

An céacó oíream Sallóglac a táinig cun na tíre rinne ríacó  
cleamhair móra leir na tiarnaí agus fuair ceantair máite gabála le  
rocrú ionta. Bí ríacó ar an neam-acra ina diair rin. Níor  
ionann iad agus na fearn-aiemí a raó olíoró ó cianaoir oíca; luic  
cógaícair a bí ionta a raó a n-úil ar éadail agus nac raó umal do  
rmaíct. Anall a éiríod leir na Normannaí a táinig ríacó ó ceairt.  
Ba beas tiarna in éirinn náir ceairtais a scabair uacó ran aoir  
géirneannac a bí ann. Rinne ríacó forcó leir an té b'feair a díol  
iad; reab ríacó éairt ar an tír ina gconrtablaí aipm; éidntóis ríacó a  
b'raodair go minic ar an tiarna a cuireacó rrian leo; buail ríacó buille  
ar pon a láime féin nuair a fuair ríacó an fáill acu, agus éairpíng  
ríacó an tuagó ó cúl cinn nuair a bí an buair téasairac.

Ba cópúil ríúil na nSallóglac agus na Normannac ar a céile le  
ríoca díleann a táinig ón loclann—ceann acu éairt ar iairtair Alban  
agus na hoileáin agus an ceann eile éairt ar cinn tíre na Fraince  
agus ar Sairm—gur b'púct ríacó irteac ar a céile in éirinn i ndiair  
a beic na céacóta bliain eadaircaíca. Eadair an óá am meaircacó

oíeam acu le Saeil na hAlban agus an oíeam eile le Ceiltis na Fraince, agus bí saol i bfuad amac acu le céile ar an taoibh rin porta. Can aithe na mbó maol féin a cuip ríad ar a céile in Éirinn, ac bfuir ríad a n-ádhra le colg ar a céile ó Chnoc na tTuas go Dun Putóige.

\* \* \* \* \*

Oíde a bí ríad as ól i Murbac, Taplae an Fíona Ó Domnáill agus Taplae Ruad Mac Suibne, dúirt Taplae Ruad dá mbíod a ceann raor leir go scuipfead ré Taplae an Fíona amac ar Tír Conaill. Dúirt Taplae an Fíona go mbéad le fiacáil. Scaoil ré a seimleac de agus o'iarra air a beit as imeact go fánaio. Dúirt Taplae Ruad nae n-imeoicad ré san eulaie tiarnaip Taplae an Fíona bheir leir. Cuip Taplae an Fíona an eulaie ar a oíuim agus leis marcefluas leir san fás ríad artois i bfuánaio é.

Már tallann meirce a bí anpin féin níor lírde an gliocar a bí ar a cúl. San am rin bí bunúr a raib in iartar Ulae agus in iocdar Connaet i scoisad le Taplae an Fíona fán tpeanlámar a rinne ré nuair a marb ré Seán Ó Domnáill, tiarna olirteanac Tír Conaill, i mainirtir Earra Ruad. O'eiuis Taplae Caoe Mac Suibne, taoipeac fánaio, amac le cloinn Seáin ina éadan. Uair éigin a creac ríad an tír cúl euaio ríad ar lomg go Doipe agus o'fás Taplae Ruad ina noiaio i nDún Ceannfaolaio as tiomaint an eallais. Táinís Taplae an Fíona le ruais tobann air agus bain an creac de agus eug é féin i lámh leir go Murbac. Sin mar tapla as ól iad agus seimleac ar an fear ruad.

Nuair a táinís a mac euis Taplae Caoe i sculaie Taplae an Fíona éruinnís ré líon a fluais agus níor ríad go raib ré i Murbac Uí Domnáill leir an ní-éioeao. Tugad iortar na hoíde do ar an baile, agus an lá ar na bárae cuip Taplae an Fíona teactairí ar a dúin euis as pronnaio na cultac air agus as tairisint céad bó de tuarpartal do ar raigioiúraet a déanam do féin. Eug Mac Suibne an eulaie dá oíde agus níor tairis buioeap ar bit ar ron an eallais.

Anpin tairis Taplae an Fíona buannaet i oTír Conaill do féin agus dá flioet agus euaie na tíre uair ra bliam: ré ríor fear tuas beir leir agus fear acu beir le comneáil trí hoíde ra bliam i nsaet teac. Lena coir rin tairis ré dá baile biatais de talam fearainn do i mDraio fánaio, iarcuireact na héirne sac doine ó féil pátrais go féil na Croide nuair a béad ré as comneao na tíre ar na Connaetais, agus ceao ríde ar gualainn deir Uí Domnáill nuair a béad ré ina teac.

O'fíarraip Taplae an Fíona de na teactairí an raib Mac Suibne rára den tairircin rin. Dúirt ríad náir aiein ríad go raib. Anpin cuip ré a cú féin euis agus o'fíarraip an raib ra baile "aon ní le a raib a aie nó ríil aie." Eug Taplae Caoe buioeap móir ar an coin agus dúirt leir na teactairí gur maie leir Niall Ó Domnáill, mac an ní, a fáil mar dalt do féin.

Rinne Ó Domnáill buannaet buna de Cloinn tSuibne ar rin amac. Bí oíra "oiair ar sac ceactáim" a cuip euis: ré rin, beir fear ar sac ceactáim talam dá mbéad acu a cuip amac a tioro do nuair a tiocfao saim oíra; leat an éioio a beir leo féin agus an leat eile beir le fáil ón tiarna acu. Caitfead fear acu lírdeac (cóta iaramn) agus ríabal (pláca ueta) a beir leir, agus an oiair fear ríaca (cóta leatair) agus ceannbeairt (cloisao). Bíod a n-airm féin leo. Da i an cáin a bí oíra dá loicead ríad, bó ar an tuine agus bó ar an éioeao. Bí ríillín ra tuais agus pingin ra sa as an conrtabla oíra, "agus san cáin ra ceannbeairt ac incinn an gallóslais." Bí goin ra laisre rin.

\* \* \* \* \*

Ag ceann na Maoile Ruairde a focair Clann tSuidne iad féin ar tús, éirte fá Baile na nGallóglae. Má bí ríad ina dtuaisirí ar fánaio níorb ionann rin agus an tuisce beir ina fearann gabála acu féin. Tá cupla tráct inr na hannalaí oirte le linn Domhnaill Óis: sup gabáid Murcháid Mac Suidne i gConnaehta (1267) agus go bfuair ré báir i bphiorún ag Iarla Ulaó; agus go raib Maolmhuire póirta ar nigin Tairlaig Uí Chúcháir, rídamna Éireann. Ní luaitear ariir ina n-ainmneaca iad ar fearó ceitire rcóir blian, go haimpirí Seáin Uí Domhnaill.

Bí ríad tuairim ar céad bliain ra tír nuair a bain rlióct Donncaid Móir amac tiarann na tTuat, ar an dá tuisirí de Cuan na gCaorac. Ar an céad ina dtuisirí rin ariir fuair rlióct Eogáin Connaehtaig tiarann Baineac, ón Inbear go Tilleann. Bí aicmí eile acu ina gconrtablaí i gConnaehta agus i gCúigeaó Mumhan.

Cuirig Connaehta an Murchaig léo sheim daingean a fáil ar tír Conaill. Dá méad a dtalta d'amlaio ba mó an rluasáó a bí ag Ó Domhnaill oirte; agus ní éiofraó leir a macaramaill de connaehta a ceangal ar na Daoigeallais nó na Docharaig nó na haicmí eile a raib rean-earra acu féin ra tír.

Tógad Miall Sairb Ó Domhnaill (mac Tairlaig an Fíona) ag acair Tairlaig Ruair, mar rofraó i gConnaehta an Murchaig. Bí comaltar agus carannar eadair an dá ádair tiarann dá báir rin. Táinig ríad i dtreir ar gualainn a céile, Tairlae Ruair ar fánaio agus Miall Sairb ar tír Conaill; agus méadaig a neart agus a rmaet go dtí go raib Miall Sairb ábalta "cuairt leite Cunn" a déanam le curioú Tairlaig Ruair.

Tráctar inr na hannalaí ar Cloinn tSuidne darnaican bliain le linn an tóú céad. Rug ríad báir cliú ar Cloinn Domhnaill féin mar fáigioirí, agus bí ríad ar an tream Gallóglae ir mó a raib gáin ag an Stát oirte. In aimpirí an tArmada, bí uctac ag Eogán Ós na tTuat fupact a tábairt ar na Spáinig ar bpireaó a longa ina tuisce, ruo nac raib ag Ó Domhnaill.

I dtreiread a réime bí 60 ceatru de talam gabála i dtír Conaill ag Cloinn tSuidne fánao, 55 ag Cloinn tSuidne na tTuat, agus 28 ag Cloinn tSuidne Baineac. Ba é rin an cúigiu cur de tóin na nGall a bí realbaite acu féin agus ag a luét leanúna; agus bí ríad ag teact i dtreir in áiteaca eile mar na Rora nuair a bpireaó ar an trean-neact.

Ba iad na Daoigeallais an cúl taca a bí ag na Dálaig pul a dtáinig ríad. Ir oirte ir mó táinig Clann tSuidne i dtír ina dtuisirí rin—nuair a bí ríad réir le Muintir Dmpleám. Sa trear céad réas ba leir na Daoigeallais an tír cúl uilig, ó Cuan na gCaorac to loe lareac. Crup a dtiarannar go dtí nac raib acu ac Daoigeallac loctarac, ó gaoe Deana go luactop, agus Daoigeallac uaetarae. ón Inbear go loe lareac. Ar an éaoeló rin a táinig an focal "Doige Daoigeallac" a maiear go fóill; agus ar leigean amac a raeta ar a fon a táinig "Feall Clann tSuidne" agus "Clann tSuidne na Mioróis."

Nac fada a céro faltanar fá gnoite polaitaeta!

\* \* \* \* \*

Tugaó cliú féile do Cloinn tSuidne ag luét ceoil: "Leannáin ríleaó Síol Suidne," agus "Tobar na féile fánaio."

Spairán a tug bean ríde do Maolmhuire in Albain, agus bí buair ag an rparán rin go mbíod reilling agus pingin ann gac uair dá bporcaltaí é. Roinn Maolmhuire an reilling agus an pingin ar a dtáinig ina dtail, agus níor lagoaig ré a lón lena linn rin.

Ac fá deiread táinig an bean ríde ar ariir agus mac ós léite cuige. Ar an tprocuair to féin bí Maolmhuire ina coolaó agus



a bean mupcailte as teacht daoite, agus fuais an bean céile an bean riúe agus an maicín amac ar an doras. Ansin cuir an bean riúe a triúr dearctáirí cuig Maolmhuire i scrúit filí sup meall ríad an rparán uad le trí panna ceoil.

Cuairt Maolmhuire eile, mac Mupcáir Óig, amac a feilg lá agus caraó buirdean de luét ceoil air as loc na sCliair i bFánaio. Suidh ré ríor ar bhuac na loca acu sup éirt ré leo as reinn agus as sabail ceoil. Nuair a bí ríad réir d'iarair ríad an fáinne óir air a bí ar a méar meánac. Da doiligh le Maolmhuire rcairad leir an fáinne, mar so rab buairt aise. Sin ré amac a dóirn agus d'iarair orca réin an fáinne a tabairt leo, ac cuir ré oipead teanna leir na méara ir sup fáirais orca é a baint anuar.

Ansin dúirt ríad nac scuirfead ré an lám cúcu ar cor ar bit dá bfeadtaí an fáinne a baint oite. Duail náire Maolmhuire leir an acarán rin. Tarraing ré amac altán reine agus rcoit an méar de réin; agus caic ré an méar agus an fáinne irteac in uet an fír cainte a bí as luét an ceoil.

Troir Taplac Ruad caic inr na Rora le hÉnri Ó Néill agus buairead é. Ní rab so leor airgíro ansin aise lena cuir pñorúnac a faorad. Cuinnis ré i sceann a céile na trí rcor maris (daicead punta) a bí amuis air as Énri, ac rus an Cáirc air pul a rab an t-airgead díolta agus táinis móran de luét ceoil ar cuairt cun a toise. Da doiligh leir á sup óna doras folam. Tus ré an t-airgead do luét an ceoil agus cuir rceala cuig Ó Néill "Sác ní b'ail leir réin a déanam leir na bñáighe." Nuair a cuala Ó Néill cairde rinn Taplac Ruad leir an airgead leis ré na pñorúnais cuige san fuarclad.

"Supab amlaio rin a rinne Dia fearca féile ar Mac Suibne."

\* \* \* \* \*

Ní béad ceann ar an airte reo san boc a tabairt do Maolmhuire an Bata Duirde. Níor bainead ar uirce amam don earcon a bí com rleamain leir. Dúir doo Ruad Ó Domnaill amac ar Tír Conaill é le linn an cogaio a bñir tiarnar na nSael. Ansin cuairt ré cuig na Saill agus troir so calma ar a ron ar fead tamail. Rinne ríad mroie de ar a cuir éact i laoiris, agus rin mar fuair ré an bata buirde. Ac dúirt na Sael so bñuair ré ón Diabal é, agus so rab daol duó arcois ann, agus so scairfead ré bealtad ime a cur ra bata sac uile lá don daol.

Táinis ré so Doie le Sir Henry Docwra an bliain pul ar troirdead Ceann tSáile. Maroin amain tiomáin ré amac caiple an sararúin ar fearac so oir sup fuarais doo Ruad iao. Cuiread ar boio loingse é lena tabairt so Baile Áta Cliaic, ac lean caicín ós irteac ar an loingse é agus fuair ceao a sabail cun cainte leir in foctar cláir. Nuair a tógaó an harce lena leigean aníor arir d'éirig Maolmhuire é réin aníor maol táinoct agus cuairt de léim amac i loc feabail. Táinis ré rlan i oir agus tus doo Ruad tiarnar na oTuac acuar do.

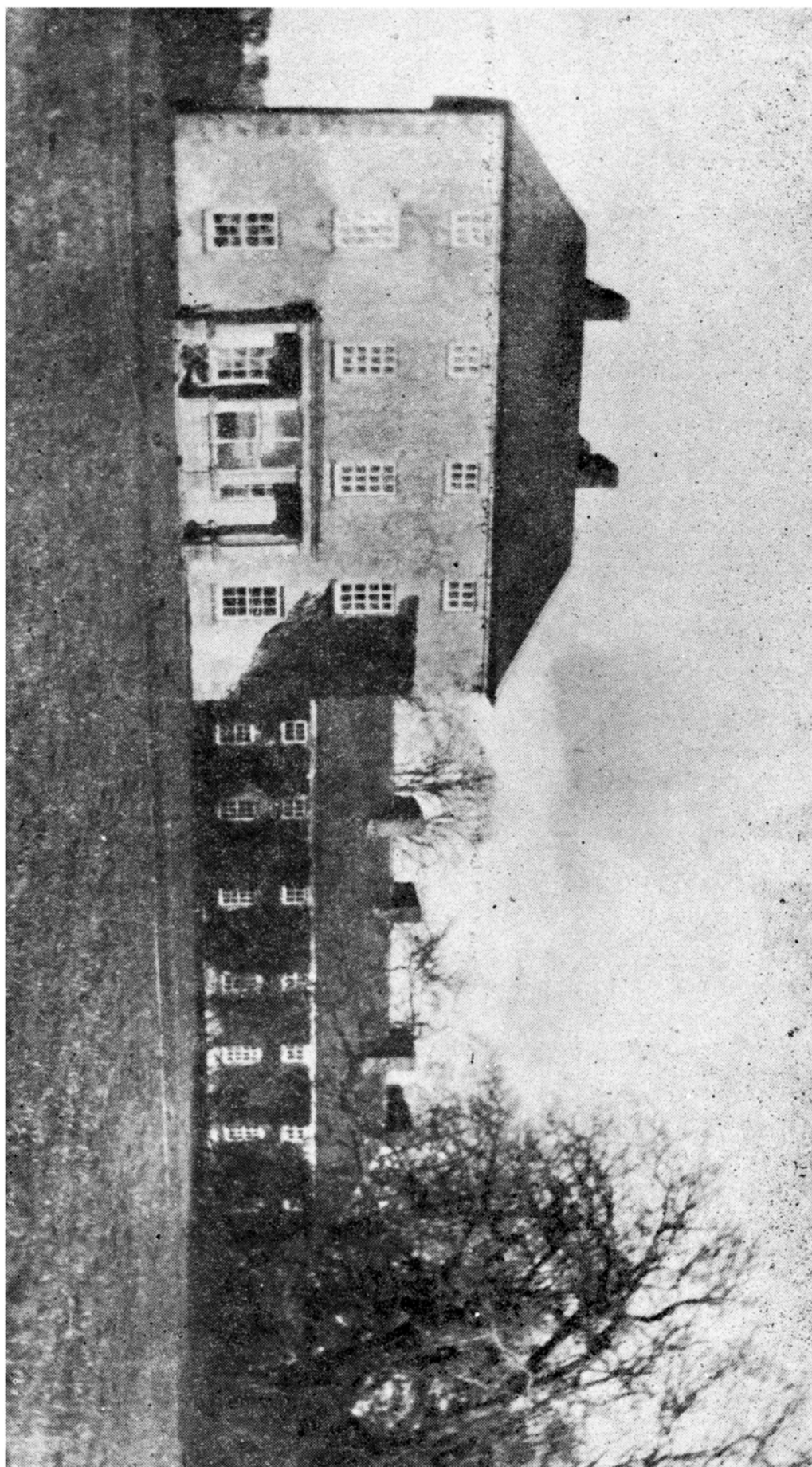
Mar ré glán iomlán i noiaio Ceann tSáile, ina époroiabal coimtinneac so deiread. Fuair ré rcaica talaim taob tiar de Cuan na sCaorac le linn na plantála; ac da neam-ionann rin agus tiarnar na oTuac faoi réim Dáiac. Leas ré amao ar na Daoigheallais, mar da daol rinreair do. Croc ré Taplac Ós Ó Daoigill ar a beic as brac ar a nigin. Lá an pára móir in iairair tíre, lean ré feilimí Cam ar na Tuac a sup cuir ré irteac ar an épannóis Duirde i luacpor é.

Da i rin éact deireannac na nSallóglac i oTír Conaill.

TASRAI: beabair Clóinne Suibne, Annalaí, Fíoracáin, Analecta Hibernica, Oioglaim Dána, 7rl.



BROWN HALL



PARISH OF DRUMHOLM

# RAMBLES

in

# DRUMHOLM

by  
**HUGH DEERY**  
**BALLINTRA**

**D**RUMHOLM PARISH, in which the village of Ballintra is situated, contains 35,907 acres 3 roods and 6 perches, of which 669 acres 3 roods and 12 perches are under water. Its greatest length from the seashore at Rossnowlagh to "Kelly's Bridge" at the Tyrone border is approximately 17 miles and its greatest breadth from a bridge near Mahon's Lough to a bridge about a quarter of a mile north of Laghey village on the main road to Derry is about seven miles.

Most authorities agree that Drumholm takes its name from "Drim," a ridge or hilltop and "Tuama," a tumulus or burial ground.

Ballintra, situated nearly mid-way between the towns of Donegal and Ballyshannon, has many historic associations. Its position in a deep valley through which a river flows gives it its Irish name of **Baile-an-tSratha**, the town of the srath or holm.

Until the beginning of the present century no complete history of the parish existed, and what little the common people knew of it from St. Patrick's day down was based mainly on tradition. Few people of the district had an opportunity of dipping into O'Donovan's translation of the **Annals of the Four Masters**, or any other work which might casually refer to Drumholm as a contribution to a larger canvass.

In 1879 a notable History of Ballyshannon appeared in Hugh Allingham's **Ballyshannon, Past and Present**,\* in which some reference was made to the neighbouring parish of Drumholm; but it lay with a worthy schoolmaster—the late Mr. Thomas Kearney—to give a history confined mainly to the district and embracing much material which had not hitherto appeared in print.

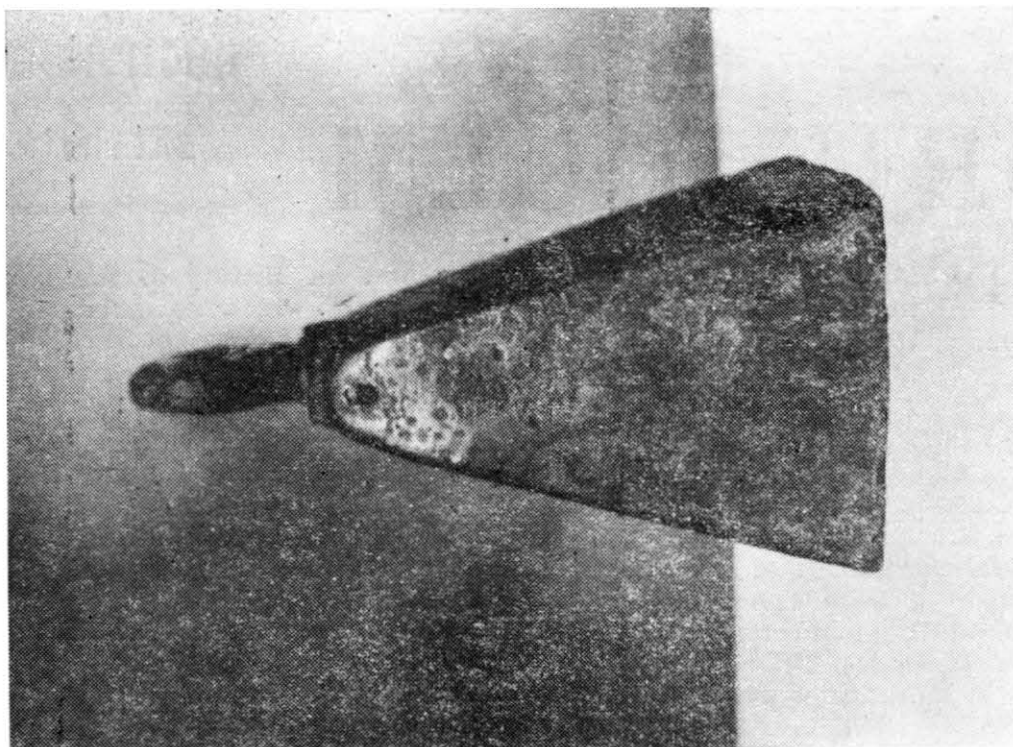
This was "**A History of the Parish of Drumholm**," which appeared in May, 1903, from the press of the late P. A. Mooney, editor and proprietor of the **Donegal Independent** with offices at the Mall, Ballyshannon.

This local history pamphlet is now very scarce and is much sought after, especially by people from the parish overseas. Mr. Kearney was a native of Clar, near Loch Eske, and he married a Drumholm lady, hence his interest in a district where he lived for upwards of forty years. On retiring from teaching he returned to the scenes of his boyhood where he died about fifteen years ago.

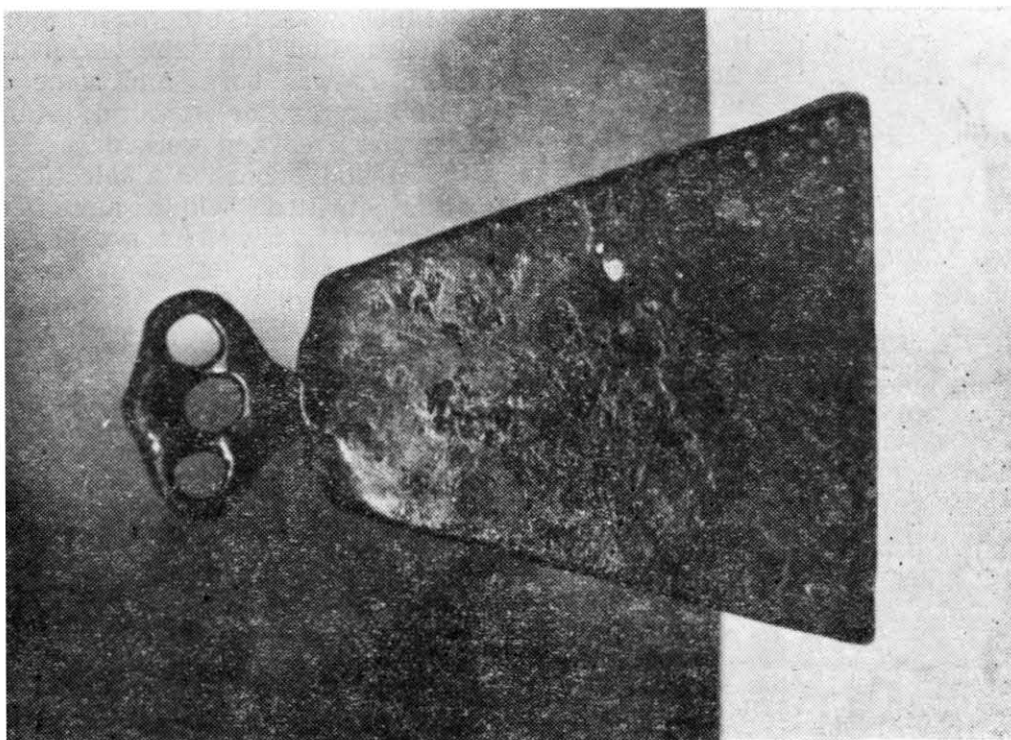
A son, also named Thomas, emigrated to British Columbia and died there some four or five years ago. He wrote a considerable amount of verse, much of which treated on the neighbourhood where he was born, and some on the Columbian scene around Kamloops, where he lived and worked. Here was printed and published a selection of his poems entitled "**Odds and Ends of Verse**." It is a well-turned-out volume, with illustration of some scenes in Drumholm and of the country around Kamloops. The present writer is happy to possess a presentation copy from the author, as well as some supplementary verses published later.

Of the early history of Ballintra we know nothing, nor of who first began to build here along the river holm. The late William Bulfin, the genial author of **Rambles in Eirinn**, has a dig at it when he refers to it as a place which you cannot enter without going down a hill, nor get out of it without climbing, which, by the way, is only partly true. There is only one road where we have to make a slight ascent when entering the village, and this is past the old Methodist Church which dates from 1792, and was replaced by the present

\* Reprinted by "The Donegal Democrat," Ballyshannon, in 1937.



HAMILTON COLLECTION



BELL OF DRUMHOLM



Methodist Church fronting the Main Street and built in 1896.

The first church near Ballintra goes back to the days of the National Apostle. Colgan's **Tripartite Life of St. Patrick** records that when the saint was travelling from Connacht to Tirconail he founded a church at Rathcunga, better known locally as Racoo. The date is given as 440 A.D.

Situated on a hilltop a little to the south of Ballintra, on one of the greenest hills in the district, no trace of the church exists to-day, but there are many green mounds to show that it was used, in early times, as a place of burial. Nobody has been buried there within the last hundred years, and there are no stones bearing inscriptions. At the northern base of the hill there is a holy well known as **St. Patrick's Well**, to which pilgrimages are frequently made, and the land is the property of Mr. Joseph Walls, Ballintra.

Local tradition has it that a mother of seven bishops is buried at Racoo; but this is probably a confusion of the record which gives it as the place of interment of St. Assicus, Bishop of Elphin, and five other bishops. It is thought that it was from Racoo that the saint went to Loch Derg, which lies about seven miles away in a direct line to the north-east. The blue outline of Croaghbrack mountain, overlooking the lake, can be seen rising up in a depression among the nearer hills of many hues which lie between.

Not more than a thousand yards due west of Racoo, in the townland of Ballymagroarty, stood an abbey, of later date, founded by St. Columba. Nothing of the building can be seen there now, but the site can be pointed out by people living around. An inquisition taken at Ballyshannon in 1621 stated that 3½ quarters of the land at Ballymagroarty (420 Irish acres) were attached to the abbey.

The famous Battle Book, known as the **Cathach of St. Columba**, was kept here in the custody of the Mac Roarty clan, from which the townland is said to have taken its name.

Over 100 years ago a man named Jack Kelly, who was working near the ruins, dug up a hand bell about 12 lbs. in weight and in good preservation. It measured 10 inches high by 6 across, but

the finder clipped a small piece out of one of the corners to see if the metal were gold. The bell eventually came into the safe keeping of the late Major Hamilton, Brownhall.

About a quarter of a mile along an ancient lane, which runs in a westerly direction past the site of Ballymagroarty Abbey there is on a low hill a remarkable fort known as **Ard Fothadh**. It is much larger than the other ringed forts common to our hilltops. Donnell, son of Hugh son of Ainmire, King of all Ireland, had his residence here in the seventh century and the **Four Masters** give his death as occurring in A.D. 639.

**The Tripartite Life of St. Patrick** states that the saint visited this spot and decided to build a church there instead of on Racoo; but it was miraculously revealed to him that the place was destined for a royal residence. The fort has an outside circumference of 870 feet and an inside diameter of 230 feet. Within the ring, but not exactly central, is a cone shaped mound with a circumference of 190 feet. It is constructed of stones and forms a chamber, the entrance to which is now closed. Situated in the townland of Glassbolly, Mr. George Walsh is the owner of the farm whereon it stands.

About a half-a-mile to the south is a hill, some six hundred feet above sea level, known as Lurgan Cairn. A pile of stones crowns the top and some caves run into the side of this great limestone pile on the northern side. The view from the summit is one of the finest in the parish—Donegal Bay with its numerous indentations and islands—Bell's Isle and St. Ernan's, both thickly wooded at the eastern end and in the far background the wild Barnesmore Gap, so often the subject of legend and song. We follow the mountain chain as it sweeps along an impressive blue barrier to the north-west, until it terminates at Horn Head with the Atlantic surge breaking at its base.

Following the circle from our pivotal point on the cairn, the eye sweeps westward until we see a dark patch on the sea which makes the historic island of Inismurphy, five miles off the Sligo coast; and very faint on the outermost ring of the sea, a mountain in Mayo.

On the western slope of this Lurgan hill is a megalith of the pre-history class, believed to be of a type similar to that excavated by the Harvard mission at

\*See "Bibliography of County Donegal."

Creivykeel, County Sligo, in 1935. Attention was first directed to it by the late Mr. Henry Morris in the summer of 1938; but the outbreak of the war put a stop to further investigation, and nothing has since been done by way of excavating. To reach it from Ballintra we follow the main road to Ballyshannon for about one and a quarter miles to Ballymacgroarty School, built in 1846, and a short distance above the school we come to a cross roads and take the road going west. About 1,000 yards along this westerly road we see, on our left, a great gap in the hillside, where an old road from Derry to Sligo passed through, and along which the armies of centuries ago marched on their way north or south. When the present main road was made over a century ago the old one was closed.

The gap referred to in the hillside is called Barnaderg and it has a rather grim history attached to it. Here in the olden days people were executed for anything from murder down to the stealing of a sheep or the cutting of a tree. At Barnaderg about 140 years ago a man, who used to attend fairs to sell various small wares, was travelling from Ballyshannon accompanied by his wife. The woman mysteriously disappeared and, for a time, no trace of her could be found. Then one day a lad with a dog, hunting for rabbits, was attracted by the animal's behaviour at the mouth of a pipe. This led to the discovery of the body of the missing woman, and her husband, who was known as the Domino man, was hanged for murdering her, on the hilltop overlooking the scene of the crime.

Margaret Hoyne, who was born near Laghey in the year 1793 and died in 1888, is thought to have been the last person, at the time of her death, who, as a little girl, was among the crowd at Barnaderg when Manus Og O'Doherty and his sister were hanged for stealing a cow. One incident which she particularly remembered about the execution was the removal of the shoes from the dead woman by a neighbour who said they were too good to be let go to loss. Margaret spent a long time in the home of the Molloy's at Aughnadrin, on a hillside overlooking the village of Laghey, where she nursed many of the family, including the mother of Seamus Mac Manus, the well-known author, who was one of them.

When public executions were abol-

ished by 1832-34 the gibbet at Barnaderg was removed.

Retracing our steps to Ballintra, we can see from the road at the northern end a long valley as we gaze towards the sea. It ends at a steep hill which embraces some of the best land in the parish. The townland is called Mullinacross, and it was in this valley at the foot of the hill that the most celebrated monastery in Drumholm was founded in A.D. 650 and dedicated to St. Adamnan. St. Ernan, the patron saint of Drumholm, was one of its earliest abbots.

The monastery was used as the Protestant Church of Drumholm following the suppression of all religious houses, on the introduction to this country of the Reformed Religion; but there is not any record of when a new church was built on the site to replace the original building or buildings after St. Ernan's time.

All we know for certain is that the last church which stood there had an inside measurement of 65 feet by 22 feet, and that a new gallery was built in 1783 at a cost of £13. By 1795 the church had fallen into such a state of disrepair and cost so much in upkeep that it was thought better to build a new church at Ballintra, against the wishes of the Rector then in the parish, who wished the church to remain where it was.

On the top of the hill overlooking the graveyard at Mullinacross there is a remarkable mound, known locally as **O'Flaherty's Grave**. The following particulars are given in **The Annals of the Four Masters**:

"Flaherty O'Muldorey, Lord of Tirconail and Origall, the defender of Tara and heir-presumptive to the throne of Ireland; a Conall in heroism; a Cuchulain in valour; a Guaire in hospitality; and a Mac Lugagh in bravery, died on the 2nd February after patient suffering at Inis Salmer (Ballyshannon), in the thirtieth year of his government and 59th year of his age, and was buried at Drum Tuama (Drumholm), A.D. 1197."

The late Henry Morris carried out an excavation at the site of the supposed grave in the autumn of 1927. He described it as "an earthen mound about five feet high with a few large boulders protruding here and there through the earth." On digging from the top downwards he found that the centre of the



mound consisted of a chamber 10 feet long and 7½ feet wide, the greater axis running along East and West. This chamber was lined on the North side by four large boulders, set on edge. The roadway to the southern side was cut so close to the mound as to undermine or dislodge the containing boulders on this side. Eighteen inches from the surface he came on a polished stone axe or celt, five inches long and two and a half inches wide at the cutting edge. At a depth of 2½ feet he came upon a modern clay pipe, two and half inches long. At 4½ feet he reached the natural, undisturbed stratum, below which digging was useless.

The conclusion which Mr. Morris drew from the result of his work was that the grave was of remote antiquity—possibly 3000 B.C.; and that the twelfth century King of Tirconail is probably buried somewhere in the graveyard at the foot of the hill, where the bones of several saints have also crumbled into dust.

There are two graveyards at Mullinacross, Protestant and Catholic. A lane separates both but there is no record of when a separation was made in the places of burial among the people of the two religions. It is sixty years or more since the last burial took place in the Catholic graveyard.

About two miles to the east, in the townland of Trummon West, there was also a burial ground at an old monastery there. It is marked on an Ordnance Survey Map dated 1835 **Monastery in Ruins**. Neither the ruins nor graveyard are to be seen at the present day. The graveyard was ploughed up more than half a century ago, and the walls were carted to build fences. Nothing is known about the early Abbots and the name—**Temple Mac Mealaghan** is only preserved in tradition.

From this spot, if we turn westwards, we can soon reach the quiet seaside village of Mullinasole, now sadly depleted in houses and population when compared with a former day. It was once a busy fishing place, with a quay to which ships with grain and coal could come and discharge their cargoes during Spring tides. They would only be of slight tonnage. No ships come there now and the fishing fleet is also gone.

There was a salt-works at Mullinasole up till about seventy years ago. During a wild storm which suddenly sprang up

at day-break one morning in November, 1831, and only lasted half an hour, this salt works was almost completely destroyed. Twelve houses near the high water mark were also washed from their foundations, but there was no loss of life. The roof was thatch on the old Catholic Church at Ballintra before the present one was built in 1845, and this storm almost left it roofless. The Protestant Church at Ballintra had all the slates blown off on one side, and for a time afterwards it stood with one side thatched in place of the missing slates.

Salmon fishing would appear to have been a flourishing industry in the waters near Mullinasole over a century ago. As we look north from the quay we can see a wooded island about a mile down the harbour. Known as Bell's Isle, a Scottish Company built a house there about the beginning of the last century and engaged in salmon fishing in the surrounding waters.

We do not know exactly how many years this company carried on, but some time of the 1830's the place came into the possession of the Foster family from County Louth. They were related to Vere Foster of copy book fame. At the time the Fosters came to Bell's Isle, the water flowed completely around it at Spring tides. In 1847 Mrs. Foster constructed an embankment running from the eastern end of the island for a furlong or more to a high ridge of sand out in the rabbit warren.

This work left the island easy of access at all states of the tide and gave useful employment in a time of great stress. Blankets and sand were used to keep the tides from washing away the mound of clay until it was faced with stones. On the death of Mrs. Foster, her son, Mr. Arthur H. Foster, took over at Bell's Isle. He married an aunt of the present Captain Hamilton, and in the early 1860's he built a new front in the castellated style to his island residence. Up till then Bell's Isle was bare of trees. He planted all the slopes mostly with hardwoods, as an almost complete absence of fir trees would seem to indicate that those of the conifer class did not thrive there.

In the winter of 1882 a fierce hurricane caused the sea to make a bad breach in the Bell's Isle embankment, as it did with several others round these shores, and in no case has any of this



THE PULLINS, BROWNHALL DEMESNE.

visited by the Donegal Historical Society as the guests of Captain and Mrs.

Hamilton on Whit Monday, 1948

damage been since made good. A year or so afterwards Mr. Foster went to reside at the neighbouring island of St. Ernan's on the opposite side of the channel.

This property at Bell's Isle or, more properly, Lower Murvagh, has bearing on the early history of what we may call the Brownhall Hamiltons, who are of Scottish descent with royal blood in their veins. The first residence which they had in Drumholm is believed to have been on this same Bell's Isle property, but not on the island itself. The house stood out in the warren approaches close to the sandhills, on a high hill of boulder clay overlooking a long stretch of level strand on Donegal Bay. This hill is called Moyne, and there is a view of it as well as a poem on it in Tom Kearney's *Odds and Ends of Verse*, already referred to. A few scattered stones point to the site of this early Hamilton home which probably dates from the latter half of the 1590's—a decision arrived at when we come to consider what time the family came to Brownhall.

In John Hamilton's *Sixty Years' Experience As An Irish Landlord*, the date is given as 1697; but, judging from a description of Brownhall, written about 1700, the manuscript of which is still in the possession of Captain Hamilton, a little study would incline us to the belief that their coming could be placed much earlier than this—in fact to the year 1600 or thereabouts. The manuscript describes as existing then at Brownhall a fine avenue of lime trees, and Captain Hamilton, who is an authority on trees and their growth, and who has, moreover, the experience of the very slow growth of later planting of lime trees nearer the house and put there by his father, is certain that you cannot have a fine avenue of lime trees in less than 100 years.

Brownhall has long been famed for its caves and underground river, and has been referred to in all guide books of Ireland for well over a hundred years back. The woods are the result of judicious planting by successive generations of the Hamiltons; and the Captain since he came back in 1919, after a nine years' sojourn in Canada has, himself, planted upwards of 58,000 trees, comprising Jap larch, Sitka spruce, Douglas fir, Canadian cedar, Norway

spruce, Scots fir, Silver fir, poplar cricket-bat willow and home-grown hardwood.

At one time there was a picturesque lake, about a mile in circumference, close to the house; and at the time Captain Hamilton's grandfather came to Brownhall, on attaining his majority in 1821, the lake showed signs of beginning to fill in at the sides. John Hamilton thought to allay the silting up process by draining the lake, and with that end in view he blasted a bar of rock from the bed of the river where it issued from the lake near what is known as the China Bridge. The work went no further as John Hamilton left Brownhall, which he ceded to his brother, Edward, and went to reside on the island of St. Ernan's in 1825. The blasting of the rock finally put an end to the lake. A photo of it at Brownhall, taken in the year 1870, showed it still a fair sized sheet of water, and there was a boat on it as late as 1910. Thousands of duck—widgeon and teal—used to frequent it.

The Sheepskin Cave and the Piper's Cave, on the course of the Pullin river which flows through Brownhall, have to be seen to be appreciated. There is a legend concerning the Piper's Cave which states that the piper went in and never came out, and you still hear him playing on moonlit nights.

Between 1840 and 1850 a woman, named Margaret Carron, who lived about a mile to the east of Brownhall, was going home in company with her husband from Ballintra Fair. Nobody now knows exactly what happened, but the woman fell down a deep rock face close to the avenue at a point where the river starts to flow underground for the last time within the confines of the demesne. The husband reported the matter to Major Hamilton at Brownhall, and it took a number of men fishing with 40ft. poles for three days before the body was recovered from underneath the rocks. The spot has ever since been known as *Margaret's Hole*.

One of the most remarkable things connected with Brownhall is of comparatively recent date. A large beech tree near one of the walks was blown down by a great storm on the 27th January, 1927. It had only a slight covering of earth over the roots which, instead of going down, spread in a great network over the rocks. When the tree



fell this network stood ten feet high. Two years later—on February 5th, 1929—some naturalists from Belfast, who were given permission to view the caves and scenery in general, sent up word to the house that there was the skeleton of a man in the tree roots. On going to the scene Captain Hamilton saw a

skeleton embedded in the centre of the network of roots. The head was missing and likely bounced into the river when the tree was uprooted. The authority on such matters, and the skeleton was described as about 400 years old and belonging to a small man.

## ADDITIONAL NOTES TOWARDS A HISTORY of the PARISH of DRUMHOLM

PREPARED BY

Very Rev. Father Walter Hegarty, P.P., Hugh Deery, and others.

### ANCIENT BOUNDARIES OF THE PARISH OF DRUMHOLM.

FROM the Abbey of Donegal to Loch Eske, to Lough Sallagh, thence north-east to Loch (Mul)Mourne, "which loch boundeth it from County Tyrone and from there to a "Hill" (?glen) called Pollgaranebane, (see *Ballybofey and Stranorlar Civic Week Souvenir* book, article, "Barnesmore and the Garan Ban") belonging to Sir Wm. Gore, and thence to "a bogg southwards called *Mino Brock*, and from thence to a river that runneth a gutter through a mountain called *Oghome* and south-east to a loch called *Loch Golaugh*, and thence to a river called *Owenbee* from which river runneth a bogg to a hill called *Abberrotarmin* and westward runneth a gutter to a place called *Tullinamery* . . . to a hill called *Killcheyne* . . . to a ditch which runneth to *Loch Garvannogh* and from thence runneth a river westward to a forde called *Ballilaghan* . . . to another loch and from there to *Bellalt* from which the sea boundeth it north-west to the abbey of Donegal."

*Civil Survey, 1656* (Dr. R. Simmington).

According to the same Survey the following were the owners of the parish in 1656:—

THOMAS, LORD FOLLIOT. — Ballymagroarty 2 quarters and its boundaries were . . . a brook called *Laghin* and the quarter of *Glassbully*. . . a heap of stones called *Lachdacillín* . . . *Tubbernderthy* . . . a highway called *Carrickcallive* . . . Bishop's land called *Easke* . . . river called *Ballyma-*

*groarty* up to a ford called *Stragubban* . . . up to a brook into *Lochrane*, to a brook into *Loch Swillogh* . . . to *Tullinammery* . . . to a hill called *Killene* and from thence to *Loch Garvanogh* from which runneth a gutter to *Ballaghey*.

*Ballydermot*, one quarter, and the place mentioned on its bounds were:—*Pullions* (now in part of *Brownhall demesne*) . . . river *Ballinacille* . . . *Owenbwee* . . . *Corren* (? the round hill now clothed with trees) . . . west to *Lochraugh* and to *Loch Ballimeaghan* (now one of the townlands enclosed in *Brownhall Demesne*). Was this the name of the lake which disappeared from the demesne some years ago? (Ed.)

MR. GEORGE KNOX.— $\frac{1}{2}$  quarter of *Ballinaganvagh*, which was bounded by *Ballymagroarty* river and an old bridge . . . *Drumcroghill* . . . on N.W. by the ruins of an old mill and a river down to a red bog.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN. — The quarters of *Rosstownla* (see *Kearney's "History of Drumholm"* for the *Brassey* family who leased this townland (circa 1660), *Durnis*, *Rosscatt*, *Tullinangle*, *Lurgan*, *Glassbully*, *Drummore*, *Ffayagh*, *Drumgownogh*, *Ross*, *Tullilacken*, *Ranene* 6 *Ballyboes*, *Carincam* 1 *ballyboe*, *Drumhaules* 2 *ballyboes*, *Killgole*, do., *Drumlanawully*, *Tulligallan*, *Trimmon*, (*Trumun*), *Alltnecargy*, *Ballinacille*, *Mullinasole*, *Ballincrudale*, *Ballimeaghan*, and the  $\frac{1}{2}$  quarter of *Morvagh*.

THE SCHOOL OF DONEGAL.—Owned the quarters of *Tawnawilly* and *Gowla-*

doe. This school later became the Royal School, Raphoe. See "Maguire's History of the Diocese of Raphoe.

**CHURCHLANDS (BISHOP).**— $\frac{2}{3}$  ballyboe of *Crossmore* formerly belonging to Mr. James Kennedy, deceased, and now in the hands of the Commonwealth being not claimed by his heirs. It was bounded by "Neene O'Brien's house . . . east to Donegal Town . . . to a hill called *Reparker* . . . west to Tullaghcuillon . . . and thence to Neene O'Brien's." Quarters of Drumholm and Lectum.  $\frac{1}{2}$  quarters of Ennisfad and Berry, held by Mr. Geo. Knox by lease from the Bishop of Raphoe to his late father, Mr. John Knox. The boundaries of these four townlands, i.e., *Drumholm, Lectum, Ennisfad and Berry*, were:—The bar of *Dunlin* to a brook from the College Lands of *Killinangle* . . . a ditch up a hill called *Crogh Abbar* . . . a ditch south-west to *Ballinascoddin*, east to the ballyboe called *Tullicale*, thence to the river of *Ballymagroarty*. During the eighteenth century the Knoxes had

a residence between *Ballintra* and *Rosknowlagh* (*Post Chaise Companion*, 1786) and were of the same family as the Knoxes of *Prehen* (See *Ireland Sixty Years Ago, etc.*) In 1609 the Erenachs of the parish of *Drumholm* were of the O'Dorrian family and were found by an inquisition to be in possession of four quarters of land as such. We presume that these are the four mentioned above. (Ed.)

**GLEBE LANDS.**— $\frac{1}{2}$  quarter of *Molvagh* (Murvagh), consisting of 168 acres. According to Leslie's *Clergy of the Diocese of Raphoe*, the parsonage in 1682 was a building of stone and lime and thatched. In 1661 George Cox was churchwarden. In 1679 John Payne was parish clerk and in 1729 William Payne held the same post and Patrick Murphy was the English schoolmaster for the parish. Murvagh was an ancient seat of the O'Donnells and is mentioned frequently in the Bardic literature of and on that family.

## THE PARISH OF DRUMHOLM, 1659 to 1665

(Census of 1659 and Hearth Money Rolls, 1665).

| Townland                              | Total               | 1659                    | Hearth Taxpayers   |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|--|
|                                       | Population<br>Irish | English and<br>Scottish | 1665   |
| Tulligallen<br>(Tullygalan & Ranenie) | 32                  | 12                      | Peter Kennedy, Dennis Mc Cadden, Teig Mc Ilmar-tein, William Lamond, Jas. Crawford, Walter Mitchell, Dermot O'Gallagher, Manus duff O'Gallagher. |
| Carrig                                | 12                  | 2                       | John Mortimer, Neal Mc Goldrick, Neal O Don(u)gan, Teig O Tum-many (Timoney), Shan O Knawsey (Boner).  |
| Truman                                | 29                  | —                       | John Hamilton, Farrel Brogan, Donogh O Deery, Patrick M'Killrome.  |
| Ballinikilly                          | 23                  | 6                       | Shane O'Flaerty, Hugh duff O'Gallagher, Brian M'Goulrigg, Edmond og M'Sweeney, Hugh og Mc Flaerty, Multy Mc Ridery, James Freeburn.              |

# JOURNAL OF THE COUNTY DONEGAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY

| <i>Townland</i>  | <i>Total<br/>Population<br/>Irish</i> | <i>1659<br/>English and<br/>Scottish</i> | <i>Hearth Taxpayers<br/>1665</i>   |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| Mullinesole  | Not Mentioned.                        |  | Teig O Higgein, Daniel<br>roe O Tummy, Rory O<br>Harraghy, Garbry O<br>Troyer, James O Henry.  |
| Ballymagroarty   | 23                                    | 3  | Torlog O Diver, Cormack O<br>Diver, John Lickly, Wm.<br>og Mc Cana, Owen O Mul-<br>kertagh, Philip Mc Caugh-<br>erty, Hugh O Garvill, Hugh<br>O Mulluog, Hugh O<br>Gorman, Connor Mc Shea,<br>Teig oge Mc Glinsh(y).   |
| Ballimighan  | 18                                    | —  | Gregory Ultagh (Dun-<br>leavy), Owen O Murry,<br>Donogh, Mc Glinch(y),<br>Manus O'Gallagher.   |
| Glassboley   | 14                                    | —  | Brian O Mulkerran, Phel-<br>amy O Mulkerran, Thomas<br>O Mulkerran, James Mc<br>Carvill, Patrick Mc Cor-<br>mick.  |
| <i>Balliridelly</i><br>(now Ballyrudelly alias Lis-<br>minton and includes the<br>northern half of the village<br>of Ballintra). | Not Mentioned                         |  | Donnel O Healy, Brian O<br>Troyer, John Macky, Neal<br>Mc Sweeney.   |
| Lorgan   | 13                                    | —  | James O Kerrogan, Manus<br>O Tougher, James O Healy.   |
| Donegal  | 71                                    | 24                                       | Sir Henry Brook (10<br>hearths), George Everest<br>(2 hearths), Gawen Hamil-<br>ton (2 hearths), Robert<br>Reynolds (2 hearths),<br>William Browne (2<br>hearths), Philip Walker,<br>Jonas Holland, Patrick<br>Spence, Owen Mc Con-<br>nelly, Francis Jennings,<br>John Woodward, Cormack<br>Caughron (Cochrane),<br>Patrick Mc Glanaghan. |
| Carlougheske   | 54                                    | —  | Brian O Toolan, Connor<br>roe Mc Glenn, Donnel O<br>Tenyn, Robert Speere,<br>Roberty Lowry, Morrice<br>Mc Anulty, Dermot oge<br>Mc Goweane, Patrick boy O<br>Toolan, Owen O Cassedy,<br>William boy Butler, Donogh<br>Mc Manus, Dualtagh O<br>Tinny, John Vear.  |
| Taniwilly and Culliduff  |                                       | —  | Robert Browne, Thomas<br>Browne, Patrick reagh O<br>Murry, Hugh Mc Caugh-<br>ran, Hugh Mc Ilbreedy,<br>Torlogh O Doherty.  |
| Tawnawilly ...   | 29                                    |  |  |
| Goulduffe ...  | 10                                    |  |  |
| Clarisgrugan ...   | 6                                     |  |  |
| Maghribeg  | 16                                    | 8  | Mr. Gawen Hamilton (2<br>hearths), John Garven,  |



# JOURNAL OF THE COUNTY DONEGAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY

| <i>Townland</i>              | <i>Total<br/>Population<br/>Irish</i> | <i>1659<br/>English and<br/>Scottish</i> | <i>Hearth Taxpayers<br/>1665</i>  |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| Rossnevellagh                | 42                                    | 2  | Henry Gallanagh, Conor<br>ballagh O'Gallagher, John<br>Mc Kennet, Adam Mc<br>Kennet, Shane O Devany,<br>James Dermond, Patrick<br>oge Mc Ilmartein, Owen<br>boy Mc Gettigan, Gabriel<br>Howland, Bryan O Gal-<br>lagher.<br>Brian O Donnell, Manus O<br>Gowan, Bryan, Mc Gould-<br>rick, Dermot Mc Ghee,<br>Bryan O Healy, Torlogh<br>Mc Glinchey, David Han-<br>nah, William Johnston,<br>Robert Mc Ghee, Maugh O<br>Healy, Bryan Mc Gergill,<br>Cormick Mc Gergill. |
| Killinangel                  | Not Mentioned                         |  | Bryan O Barran, Loughlin<br>O Barran, Daniel Mc Fan-<br>m.  |
| Drumore                      | 18                                    | —  | Francis Breasy (2 hearths),<br>Phelimy O'Gallagher.   |
| Drumholm<br>(Drumlaumhill ?) | 9                                     | 4  | George Knox (2 hearths),<br>Francis Ridge, Redmond<br>O Gallagher, Thomas<br>Cox, Manus O'Neally,<br>Edmund O'Kearney,<br>Loughlin O Deimond.   |
| Lackan                       | 34                                    | —  | Kean O'Gara, Daniel oge<br>O'Dougherty, Edmund<br>O'Lane, Manus bane<br>Mc Gilbey, Daniel<br>Mc Richard O'Dougherty.  |
| Tully                        | 22                                    | 13                                       | Andrew Mc Ilwaine, James<br>Marshall, Thomas Farrell,<br>Richard Dugeon, Mulcaugh<br>O'Gallagher, Owen boy<br>O'Kelly, Henry Everest.   |

*All the above tax-payers paid on one hearth unless otherwise stated.*

*The following townlands did not pay hearth taxes although they are given in the Census of 1659 as having both native and foreign residents—*

|                  |     |   |  |
|------------------|-----|---|--|
| Ballinagunnenagh | 7   | 3 | George Knox, Titulado.                           |
| Rosslie          | 6   | — | do.  |
| Rathu(i)nny      | 14  | — | do.  |
| Kilgoell         | Nil | 7 | do.  |
| Drumcumiske      | 6   | — | do.  |
| Ballydermott     | 9   | — | do.  |
| Ballinterbray    | 28  | — | John Folliott and Anthony<br>Folliot, Titulados. |
| Morvagh          | 5   | — | do.  |
| Drumeross        | 9   | — | do.  |
| Tolis Modan      | 4   | 6 | do.  |
| Carrignegan      | 35  | — | Capt. Henry Brook, Titulado                      |
| Drumganagh       | 3   | — | Capt. Thomas Stewart.                            |
| Rosses           | 45  | 4 | do.  |
| Ballyrodes       | 18  | 4 | do.  |

Father Walter Hegarty wrote as follows:—"I am sorry I cannot be at Mr. Hugh Deery's lecture on Drumholm as I think there is a big field for inquiry in that area. From the 1836 Ordnance Survey I block out one district which provides queries: 1, Rathlinny; 2, Mullanasole; 3, Rossilly; 4, Murvagh.

"1.—St. Adamnan was the son of Ronan, son of Tinne. It has been surmised by Reeves, etc., that the Saint was born or reared at Drumholm. At Rathlinny is the fort, I take it, of his grandfather. Is that fort still undisturbed and should it be a National Monument? The O'Tinney family, or Muintear Tinne, had a balliboe—in particular—and, seemingly a quarter of land—in general—of the church land in Raphoe parish. This, I think, would come to them as being of the same stock as St. Adamnan and from one Tinne called after the original Tinne

(See Simmington Civil Survey, p. 42, and Inquisitions).

"2.—Mullanasole—The shape of the well. Is that well still to the fore? Note the peculiar shaped fort.

3.—Rossilly—See Legend of St. Cairneach. We trace him at Lifford and at Cluain Maine and here is a third place connected with him. 'The afore-said Earc came to Cairneach in penitence. . . . St. Cairneach was in the district of Ross Oiligh . . . (there) her spirit passed to glory. Cairneach blessed that spot, and hence its name is Ceall Earca; and Cairneach left Bishop Criodan in charge of it.' Is the fort in Rossilly (called) **Ceall Earca** or is there a **caldragh** or old graveyard in the townland? (See Todd's "Irish Version of Nennius" C. 11).

"4.—There are constant references in the O'Donnell poems to **Magh Murbh-aigh**. Is this the Murvagh of Drumholm?

## MR. DEERY'S ADDITIONAL NOTES

### RATHINNY.

There is a fort here still to be seen on a hill on Mr. Joseph Clarke's farm. The hill is known by the people around as "Kate's Hill"—the name probably of some former owner. It is quite near Bridgetown Railway Station. A correspondent suggests that the townland takes its name from Tinne whose son, Ronan, was the father of St. Adamnan. There is no local tradition to this effect, and the old fort has never been looked upon as of more importance than any of the others on the hills around.

The monastery of Drumholm, which stood, in the centre of the present Protestant graveyard, at Mullinacross, was dedicated to St. Adamnan, and is the only spot in the parish which we know to be associated with his name. If he was born or reared in the parish we do not know where.

The termination **tinny** is more likely derived from Teine (fire) and is found common in many townlands throughout Ireland. It is thought that, festive fires were lighted at those places.

### MULLINASOLE.

Here the Irish word **Muilenn** for a mill is seen in its anglicised form. Evidently there was a mill somewhere in the townland, but there is now no trace

of it. (See reference to ruins of an old mill on the boundaries of Ballinaganvagh, 1654-6.—Ed.) The place cannot be connected, in any way, with a well. In fact, wells are very scarce here. There is a fort in the townland with no very noticeable feature about it.

### ROSSILLY.

Some of the old people, most of them dead, used to talk about a bishop buried at Rossilly — possibly Bishop Criodan who was left in charge of **Ceall Earca** where Earc came to Cairneach in penitence and, according to the legend, "her spirit passed to glory." This spot, **Ceall Earca**, cannot be pointed out by anybody in Rossilly to-day. The fort in the townland is not known by that name and there is no appearance of a graveyard. (A scientific archaeological survey might reveal the site of the cells and graves of these early anchorites.—Ed.)

### MURVAGH.

This seems to be the place referred to in the O'Donnell poems. The northern tip of the townland is mainly a plain of sand terminating in a small wooded island known as "Bell's Isle." This end of the townland is only a mile down the Bay from Donegal Town, and could be easily seen from the windows of O'Donnell's Castle on the southern

bank of the Eske. Gustavus (Gaven) Hamilton, Rector of Drumholm in 1666, built a residence at Lower Murvagh—the northern end of it—at this time. (Notice his residence in Donegal Town 1665 Hearth Money Rolls and also his residence as of Maghrabeg in the same list. This may have been his Murvagh residence as these townlands are close to each other and Murvagh appears on the 1659 Census and is ignored, as a townland, by the tax collector of 1665.) He was the ancestor of the present Captain J. S. Hamilton and apparently the family were not then resident at Brownhall, as Trinity College, Dublin, and Lord Thomas Folliott are given in the Civil Survey 1654-1656 as the owners of the lands now embracing the Brownhall demesne. These lands were then occupied by Celtic families (according to the Hearth Money Records of 1665). The date of the building of Brownhall, 1697, given in John Hamilton's *Sixty Years' Experience as an Irish Landlord* would, therefore, seem to be substantially correct.—Ed.)

The Glebe lands at Murvagh and the surrounding townlands do not appear to have been made over to the Rectors of Drumholm in the reign of Charles II. and there is some uncertainty about the date when the Glebe

House or Rectory, sold about the beginning of the present century to an English gentleman, was built. This, by the way, is not near the house erected by Gaven Hamilton, circa 1666. The Rev. John Alcock, D.D., resided in the Glebe House from 1783 to 1817, so its age may be reckoned at two hundred years, at least.

#### THE HAMILTONS OF TRUMMAN, 1665

This townland is now written *Trummon*. There is a *Trummon East* and a *Trummon West*. There was a Hamilton family living at *Trummon West* up to about the beginning of the present century and the John Hamilton who paid Hearth Tax in 1665, was the first of the name there; but no relationship can be traced between this Hamilton and the Hamiltons who have been connected so long with Brownhall. The Hamiltons of *Trummon West* built the house, at present on the farm, a few years before the Great Famine and named the place *Rushbrooke*. On the farm was an old monastery marked "in ruins" on an old map dated 1835. Nothing of it now remains and the graveyard attached to it was ploughed up about seventy years ago by the occupant of that time.

HUGH DEERY.

### MARIANUS SCOTUS OF DRUMHOLM

[From Dr. Maguire's "History of the Diocese of Raphoe"]

" . . . . This famous scholar has left us his autograph signature 'Muirdach Mac Robartaigh' or Murray Magroarty. Dr. Healy, in his brochure on the Four Masters, observes that 'Adamnan, the biographer of St. Columba, and the blessed Marianus Scotus, the commentator, are two Irish scholars, whose names are known throughout all Europe. We have good grounds for believing that they spent their youth in Drumholm old abbey.' His *Annotations on the Epistles of St. Paul* were written at the Abbey of Fulda, where he resided for ten years but he died at Mentz in 1086 . . . . he was a native of Ballymagroarty. Mr. Hugh Moore, owner of the site on which the Ballymagroarty Church stood, assures the present writer that he can point out the exact spot where the secret entrance to the crypt in which the *Cathach* was preserved, was accidentally discovered by

his brother, some two or three years ago. This man was ploughing the field and, at a particular point, he noticed that a hollow sound was evoked while one of the horses was crossing what seemed to be a flag-covered chasm. Having carefully marked the spot, he came next day and removed the soil to the depth of eighteen inches, when he encountered a flag some four or five inches in thickness and three feet square. He removed this loose stone without difficulty, and, to his amazement, he saw a splendidly executed, winding staircase beneath him, which the superstitious feeling . . . of the locality prevented him from descending beyond the third step."

Appendix F. Vol. II. pp. 349-50.



# A MEMORY of the YOUNG PRETENDER

—By—  
CAPTAIN E. O'BOYLE  
(*Vice-President Co. Donegal  
Historical Society*)

THE author of "The Hidden Ireland," in discussing the Aisling, points out that the personality of the Stuarts had not the same human appeal for the Irish as for the Highland Gaels—and that Irish Jacobite poetry treats them allegorically with eyes and sense ever looking beyond them to Ireland. As far as Ireland was concerned, the cause of the Stuart was something remote and the whole struggle cold with distance.

In view of this analysis, it is interesting to find that one tiny spark of tradition, in a very limited area in this country, does suggest personal contact with the Young Pretender on his flight from Scotland to France, after the battle of Culloden Moor, and it may not be without value to record this tradition. It is regretted that insufficient detail survives to permit the story of his landing, stay and departure being woven into one consecutive narrative. The Famine probably destroyed many essential memories of the episode—presupposing that the tradition has a basis in fact.

As far as I can trace, there is no record of "Bonnie Prince Charlie" having wandered in Ireland after Culloden. C. S. Terry in his "Life of the Young Pretender" and Andrew Lang in "Prince Charles Edward Stuart, the Young Pretender" (books purporting to give a full account of his movements after the Battle) confine his wanderings to the Highlands of Scotland.

But according to local tradition it would seem that he did come to Ireland, and spent some months on the South-western sea-board of Donegal. The greater part of the tradition has been handed down by a family named Morrow, one of a community of small farmers in

the townland of Malinmore, Glencolumbcille.

Malinmore, eighteen miles westward from Killybegs, lies at the foot of the landward slope of Rossan Point, the most westerly peninsula in Donegal, commanding a sea-line from Arranmore to the Stags of Broadhaven. In the eighteenth century this sea-line was an avenue for general schooner craft, and it was customary for schooners passing off Rossan, to pick up passengers from local fishing boats. From the village the land rises gradually for about a mile to reach a 400 feet cliff level at the nose of the point. At the land end of the north flank of the peninsula rises a cliff some forty feet higher than the point proper, known locally as "The Look-Out." After a fairly steep descent of 100 feet, the northern shoulder of "The Look-Out" headland is scooped so as to form a recess giving on the sea, called "Foxes' Den" where ferns, juniper, and bent grow among huge boulders. It is the only part of Rossan from which the beach is, by way of a rough cliff-path, accessible with any ease. In this recess is a natural shelf of rock called "Prince Charlie's Bed."

Tradition tells that in this ideal cover he spent his nights, and that from "The Look-Out" the spot selected by the British Admiralty, 168 years later, as the site of an important observation post, he watched by day for the ship of his delivery. The surviving member of the present family is an old lady aged about eighty-six years. The Mrs. Morrow of Prince Charlie's time was her great-grandmother. The account given by the mother of the present family (who died in 1910, aged 95), is as follows—

One morning early in the autumn of 1746, Mrs. Morrow, on going into her garden at sunrise to cut greens for cattle before the dew had dried (medicinal properties being then ascribed to dew) was startled to find two strange men lying asleep under the hedge at the garden gate. Her cry of surprise roused the strangers, whereupon one of them addressed her in English, the vernacular of the community in Malinmore, then entirely Protestant: "Be not alarmed, my good woman. We are not come to do you harm." After a short conversation the spokesman asked her if they might enter the house. She gave them permission. Here in a manner they resided for some five or six weeks, their identity and the purpose of their visit a matter of conjecture and a source of curiosity to the farmer, his wife and his sister. During their stay they did not reveal their identity nor yet did they go to any special pains to conceal it.

From the first it was evident to their hosts that the guests were an English gentleman and his servant. Their manner of dress and their apparel—the tight breeches and full-skirted coat reaching to the knees—suggested a kinship with the then English landlord of the Bustard estate and his agent, who, on rent-collecting rounds, made Morrow's his port of call for the locality. That the master carried a dress-sword—though the Morrows do not mention one—seems probable from a tradition in the neighbouring district of Meenacross, to which I refer below. The Miss Morrow of to-day alludes to the second man as Prince Charlie's "butler"; possibly he was a faithful retainer. Apparently they were fugitives anxious to quit the country, as evidenced by their daily routine. Their nights were spent in hiding in "Foxes' Den," their days partly in the house and partly on "The Look-Out," as if watching for a vessel.

The incident which led the Morrows to suspect the identity of their guests came about in this way: Morrow's sister suffered from the king's evil. One morning the strangers returned from "Foxes' Den" to find her brother dressing a sore on her arm. The master examined it. "Poor thing," he said, "I have known those who could cure you of that." Thereupon he rubbed the affected part with his hand. He did this on three consecutive mornings, after which the

arm was completely healed. On another occasion the chief guest had a bleeding from the nose, and was accommodated with a choice towel from the family linen-press. When handing it back he told them to preserve it, suggesting that it might be useful for future cases of scrofula. They did as he directed. The towel circulated for many years in neighbouring parishes, and was last heard of in Killybegs, worn to shreds, threads of it having been carried away by generations of emigrants to America. The cupboard from which Mrs. Morrow took it is still to be seen, "held together by paint" in the words of the present occupant of the homestead. The chair on which the stranger used to sit fell to pieces in 1908.

From the incident of the curing of the King's Evil, the Morrows surmised that their visitor was none other than the hunted prince. But it was not until the arrival of the land agent, some months after the departure of the strangers, that their surmise was confirmed. The agent, a resident of Fintra House (two miles from Killybegs and sixteen from Malinmore) told them that his master, while standing at a window one morning had exclaimed: "That's Prince Charles Stuart crossing the strand"; that he had intercepted him; that he had prevailed on him to pass the night in Fintra House, and on the following morning directed him to Morrow's. From this it would seem that the Prince was moving north-west from the south-east bend of Donegal, and crossed the strand of Fintra Bay in order to take a short cut or to avoid the highway.

The circumstances of his departure from Morrow's (beyond the fact that he offered "to pay in gold for his keep," an offer which was not accepted) are lost to memory, but tradition finds him next in Meenacross, a lonely stretch of moorland hidden among the mountains, six miles north-east of Malinmore. Among the few inhabitants here English was unknown, save for an occasional word brought back by some native who had travelled as far as Sligo with the crew of a kelp-boat. (Even to-day "Bearla Min na Croise" signifies locally a negligible quantity). The first night's conversation between the housewife in Meenacross is a fragment: (To Charles)—"Bed, bed a dhuine uasail! choirigh me sleep duit." (To a few

neighbours who had gathered in): "Ta se 'na luighe anois, agus nil oiread bearla i Min na Crois's a cuirfeas 'na shuidhe e" ("Bed, bed, sir! I arranged a sleep for you." "He is in bed now, and there is not as much English in Meenacross as will get him up"). It is probable, however, that the Prince by reason of his Scottish association and his intercourse with the Highland clans had more knowledge of Gaelic than he was credited with on that occasion. Tradition, moreover, associates him with an Irish song—"La cois cuain" (One day beside the sea), which tells of his watch for a boat, and gives impressions of his Irish environment.

The length of time he spent in Meenacross is disputed, but the keepers of the record agree that he lived there principally at night, and spent his days in Port, an impregnable mountain fastness, three miles to the north-west, ringed on one side by an almost impassible bog, and on the other by the Atlantic. While in Port he made the acquaintance of one Andrew M'Ginley, and seems to have whiled away the time instructing the latter in the art of fencing. The sword he used was described to me as follows (by one Niall Crumlin, Malinbeg, who died in 1926, aged 87): slender-bladed, light, of medium length, having a short, plain grip and a cup-shaped guard.

Andrew, as an occasional man on divers trading vessels, sometimes visited Sligo, then a garrison town. The only heirloom he bequeathed to his family was the story of one of his fencing exploits in the distant city. A military bully forced a quarrel on Andrew and challenged him to settle it by duel; choosing swords. He invited his Commanding Officer to be his second, and to witness the manner in which he would "spit the pig." The selection of the ground and other formalities having been completed, Andrew demanded his weapon that he might test it. Taking the blade in hand, he bent it until the point almost touched the hilt, and then released it. With a flash the sword shot whirling into the air and before the astonished onlookers could follow its dizzy flight Andrew had it in his hand again, and on guard. Impressed by this display, the officer forbade further hostilities with a reminder to the bully that not alone would he be wiped out but the entire regiment could be picked off by such a swordsman in a series of duels. Thus did Andrew M'Ginley do credit to his royal instructor.

Tradition stops abruptly in Meenacross and has left no record of his adieu; presumably the anxious watching of the royal fugitive was at last rewarded, and from the Donegal coast he secretly boarded the frigate which brought him to France.

## THE DONEGAL LUSCA

COUNTY DONEGAL possesses a peculiar type of *lusca*, or cove as it is called locally. It was generally an artificial cave although in some cases it will be found to be an adaptation of a natural one. Some of them are adjuncts of forts, but most of them are not so, at present. Generally there is only one chamber but they also may be found in parallel series or in the form of a T or L, their maximum height being five feet. When not hewn out of solid rock, they are built with the upper portions of their walls sloping inwards to permit roofing with a narrow cap-stone. Remains of fires may be often found in them and these may be quite modern as they were often used as hide-outs by Tories, Raparees and potheen-makers.

South-East of the village of Ballyhoorisky, in Fanad, there is a fine example of *Fosleac* and *Lusca* combined. The *lusca* is a good-sized rectangular chamber cut out of the granite rock and roofed with a horizontal granite flag-stone. From the N.W. corner of the chamber there is a passage two and a half feet wide by three feet high, partly cut out of the granite and in partly having its sides built. This passage extended under the *fosleac* and communicated with it by a perpendicular shaft about two feet square. The *fosleac* or surface structure was a combination of standing-stones and flags roofed by flags that faced southwards. The doorway faced northwards, had pillar-stones on each side of it, while close to it, stood a monolith.



# RURAL VILLAGES AND THE RUNDALE SYSTEM

by

VERY REV. PEADAR Mac LOINGSIGH, P.P.

**T**HE natural tendency of man, from the beginning, has been to live in villages, as much for the sake of sociability as for mutual aid and protection. Even cave dwellings are, in a way, villages. When man began to live by tillage and when individual ownership became desirable the question arose as to how to divide the land equitably. The difficulty was that, even within a small area, the land was of different qualities and value. The value depended not only on the fertility of the soil, but also on the ease with which it could be worked; its situation in regard to the sun and winds; and its distance from the village. Richard Griffiths in his *Instructions to Valuers* (1839) mentions proximity to lime-stone quarries, to sea-manure, and to towns as other factors in the valuation of land. To base a division, therefore, merely on quantity would be obviously unjust. And to give larger shares of poorer land, that could be made fertile only with much time, and labour, to one who wanted immediately to grow food for his family, would be poor consolation indeed. What seemed fairest and what was done was that land was classified according to quality and a portion of each class was given to every participant in the scheme. The necessary result was that a farm was not one continuous stretch but was made up of several small lots scattered among other similar farms. Thus the **rundale system** and **village life** became twin institutions over

most of the world and they are still found united here and there in our own Donegal, not to mention other places.

In Hall's *Ireland*, written in 1841, we read "Rundale was, till of late years, the common practice in the North of Ireland. It was thus—three or four persons became tenants to a farm, holding it jointly, on which there is land of different qualities and value. They divide it into fields and they divide the fields into as many shares as there are tenants." Instead of holding the farm jointly the more usual practice in Ireland seems to have been that each tenant was individually and directly responsible to the landlord for his rent. But there were instances also of the responsibility for the whole rent being placed on a head-tenant who in turn collected their due portions from his fellow-tenants.

Griffiths in his *Instructions* draws attention to the division of grazing land into "inner" and "outer" grazing and says they were usually separated by a fence. The outer grazing was always held in common, the inner usually so. The rights of grazing were more or less according to the larger or smaller quantity of arable land held by each tenant. The size of the holding of arable land also determined the rent.

May I say, in passing, that the customs which regulated grazing rights on the commonages would make an interesting study. They were probably

the last remnants of the Brehon Laws enforced in Ireland.

### SQUARING OF FARMS

Among the "Practical Instructions to Boarding Pupils at Cloghan School," as prescribed by Captain John Pitt Kennedy (1) in 1838, we read "As the comfort and the profits of the farmer materially depend on the shape of the farm and the distribution of the buildings. . . . The nearer the shape of the farm comes to a square and the nearer the buildings are placed to the centre, the better." The squaring, or consolidation, of farms and the wiping out of rural villages became general all over Ireland from 1838 (2), though it began earlier in many districts. The initiative came from the landlords and their agents. The chief motive unquestionably was to increase the value of the landlord's property, to secure higher rents, and to establish a tenantry that would be better able and more likely to pay their rents promptly. But motives of philanthropy were not wanting as we shall see later.

There were two main methods of consolidation. One was by adding to a farm the adjacent lots of a tenant whose tenancy expired. The tenancy might cease simply by eviction, or by the tenant being encouraged to emigrate to Australia or America; the landlord arranging or sometimes paying his passage and even recommending him to a landowner overseas. Or a tenant was encouraged to sell to a neighbour, the landlord often lending the purchase money—"from five to twenty pounds." Many landlords made a rule that a sale, however, voluntary, could be made only to a tenant holding adjoining lots. The total effect of this method was that the remaining tenants were undisturbed in their homes and obtained larger and consolidated farms.

The other method, as applied by Charles Horatio Kennedy, agent for Sir Charles Styles, on the Cloghan Estate in Donegal, with its rules and consequences, is described by himself as follows:—"Consolidation by com-

pressing into one compact holding an equivalent, as far as possible, of the scattered rundale portions of arable land held by each tenant, with the object of procuring for the tenants peace and good-will amongst themselves and prosperity by better husbandry, as also to increase the value of the estate. . . . At the expiration of the leases (Nov. 1838) legal possession was taken of every holding. The following principles were established for re-letting the estate:

1. No farm to consist of more than one lot.
2. No holding was to be less than four acres.
3. No waste land holding was to be given of greater extent than would authorise the expectation of its occupier being able to bring it into cultivation during a twenty-one years' lease.
4. That those tenants, whose equivalent for old holdings might fall below the minimum size farm should obtain the first choice of waste land farms and a compensation for the quantity of arable land formerly held. The compensation to be given or received, for gain or loss of arable land, to be decided by three arbitrators elected by each townland.
5. The powers of arbitrators should extend only to arable land as lands found waste at the end of the lease could have had no improvements made upon them and therefore could have no equitable claim for compensation for loss of such.

"Consequences. Up to the Spring of 1843, on this estate, Reclaimed by tenants 350 acres 1 rood and 31 perches (Cunningham measure) and thorough drained 152 acres. 246 new and substantial cottages and 67 good office houses were built, 102 pits for manure were sunk and five-sevenths of all the new mearing fences made."

About the same time Lord George Hill was substantially following Kennedy's method on his estate in Gweedore, but in a much more despotic and unctuous manner (3).

Other landlords in Donegal were apparently not so thorough in their consolidation of farms, but in the words of

(1) For an account of John Pitt Kennedy and his work see "A Plan for Irish Agriculture," by David Kennedy, M.Sc., H.Dip.Ed., in "The Irish Ecclesiastical Record," November, 1944.  
(2) Report of Devonshire Commission on Irish Land Tenures, 1843, "Digest of Evidence before Devonshire Commission," by John Pitt Kennedy.

(3) "Facts from Gweedore," by Lord Hill,

James Johnson, one of them, "it is a principle much encouraged by every judicious owner." Another, James Harvey, "had carried out consolidation to no great extent but encouraged one tenant to purchase a neighbour's holding (4).

The reclaiming of waste land was part of this scheme of improvement. By waste land the landlords meant all untilled land. It consisted of the commonages as well as of large tracts of mountain grazing held, on lease, by individual tenants. The third, fourth and fifth principles specified for the Cloghan estate and already quoted deal with waste land and its division.

When it came to mapping out the new farms the old difficulty arising from the inequalities of the soil asserted itself. To make a waste farm attractive it had to contain some portion that could be made fertile, without excessive labour, and a mere four acres of arable land did not satisfy a tenant who previously enjoyed grazing rights on the commonage in addition to his four acres. In consequence the ideal square farm prescribed by John Pitt Kennedy did not materialise. The new farms were mostly narrow oblongs running parallel from the bank of a river or the edge of a stream to the top of a neighbouring slope, or based on a stretch of mountain lea-land.

The landlords changed the face of the country-side. One glance at an Ordnance survey map of the eighteenth-thirties and another at the corresponding map as revised in the first decade of this century will prove this. In the intervening seventy years villages have disappeared, trackless hill slopes have become lined with straight mearing fences and isolated farm-steads have sprung up all over the lower contour lines.

The people everywhere disliked the change. Jimmy O'Neill of the Cloghan estate says: "I often heard my father and other old men telling how the people were crying, as if they were going to America, when they were only moving from the cluster (village) to a lonely house not half a mile away." Lord Hill gave evidence that he effected the consolidation with the greatest difficulty, "the people themselves having the greatest antipathy to any change," and

he gave, as a reason for this antipathy, their love of talking and story-telling. The Devonshire Commission Report contains similar evidence from nearly every county in Ireland.

The antipathy to the change was due to more reasons than the sociability of the people. Conservatism was strong in the tenants, as it is strong among farmers everywhere. The natural instinct to cling to ancestral lands was still stronger. And the superiority of consolidated farms over rundale farms was not obvious to the tenants. Indeed, excellent farmers to-day in some parts of the world fail to see that there is really such a superiority, but a discussion of that point would take us too far. Besides, the building of new houses and the making of new fences were not to be lightly undertaken. Add to all this that there was a fundamental difference of opinion between landlords and tenants about rights. The landlords' claim to absolute ownership was not admitted by the tenants, and with good reason (5). All things considered, the wonder is, not so much that the tenants disliked the change, but that so few of them took effective steps to prevent it.

The ending of rural village life must have had a profound influence on the minds and habits of the people. For better? For worse?

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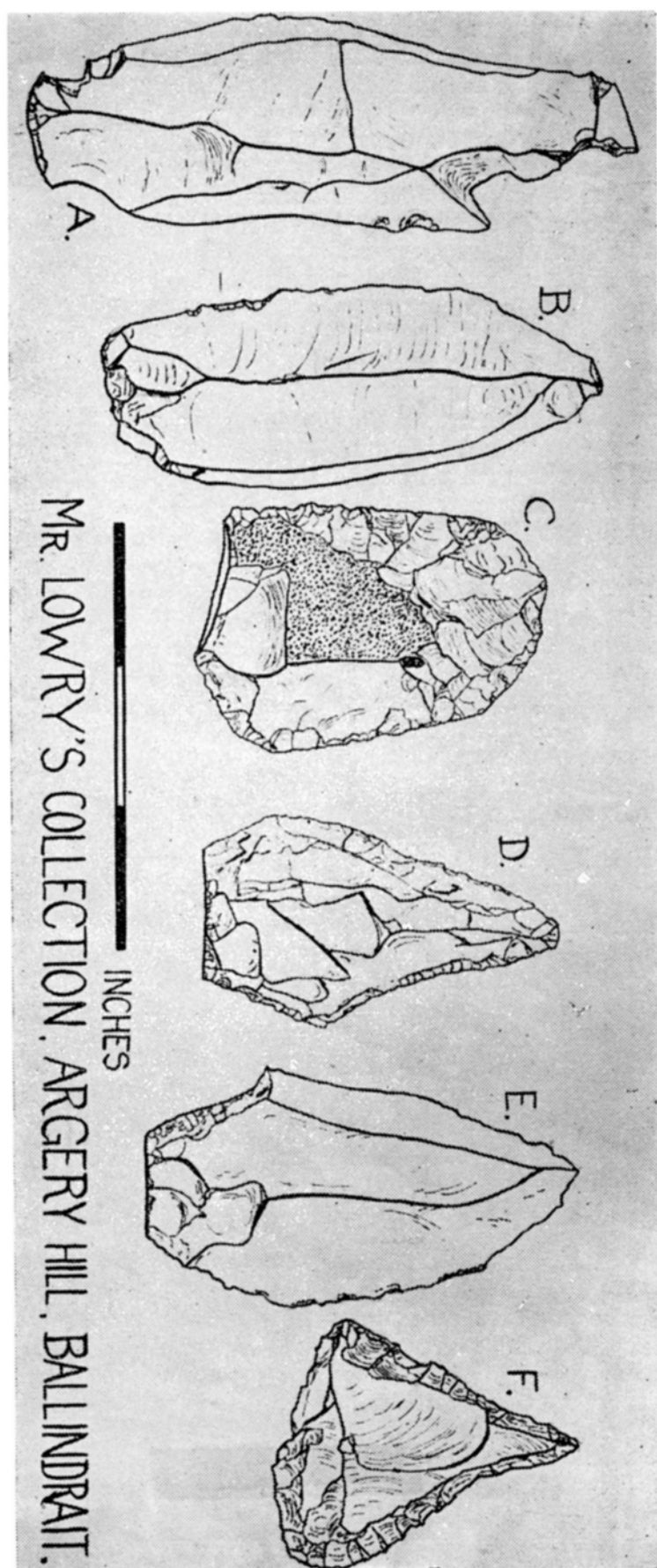
(5) See "History of the Land Tenures and Land Classes of Ireland, with an account of the various secret Agrarian Confederacies," by Dr. George Sigerson, London, 1871.

Note—The rural village is called a "clister," or "cluster," in South Derry, and in parts of Donegal and Tyrone. In Teelin it was called "clibin"; by some old people in Glenfinn "cladarn"; and in Donaghmore it was referred to as "cla'gean Tighe." Usually it was called simply "balle" in Ulster, followed by an epithet such as "Iochtar," "lar," "Uachtar."

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(4) Report Devonshire Commission.





# SOME FLINTS IN MR. LOWRY'S COLLECTION

Argery, near Ballindrait, County of Donegal

By

PROFESSOR OWEN DAVIES

**M**R. ANDREW LOWRY, J.P., is well known to Donegal archaeologists as an enthusiastic collector of flints and other antiquities, mainly from his immediate neighbourhood. In the summer, 1947, he kindly allowed me to draw some of the most interesting of his specimens, which I present here, along with a short account of the whole collection.

Nearly all his flints were found in the neighbourhood of his home. Some fine specimens were presented to the National Museum, and have been published by S. P. O'Riordain in *P.R.I.A.* XLII c (1935), pp. 147 ff., especially nos. 4, 5, 11-18, 20-23. Since then other finds have been made.

Argery Hill is one of a series of isolated hills which extend towards the River Foyle. In ancient times the estuary covered most of the bog-land to the west of it. It is not clear how far the Deelee valley was flooded, but most of the land near the Swilly Burn, south-east of Raphoe, must have been under water. Though Lifford is an early site the present main road thence to Raphoe can hardly have been passable. On the other hand, the road from Kilmonaster across the Deelee to Raphoe passes old church sites and may be very ancient. There are megaliths between the Deelee and Castlefin, and a well-known cairn in Tops, between which and Argery the old road runs. There is high ground again near Raphoe. Thus Argery must have formed a promontory between the Deelee valley, which may have been flooded, and an arm of the Foyle which reached nearly as far as Raphoe and is now represented by the bogs of the Swilly Burn. A site of this type would have been prized by a primitive people interested mainly in pasture and fishing. The high land round Clonleigh old church,

to the east, would have been an island.

Though no structures and pottery have been found on Argery Hill, worked flints are scattered over all parts of it. They must have been imported from afar, the nearest deposits of flint being east of Limavady. There must have been extensive if ephemeral settlement over the whole area.

Most of Mr. Lowry's flints belong to that vague class known as scrapers, which are trimmed along one edge or round the nose. They may have been used for cutting, chopping, scraping or other purposes. The majority are trimmed along the edge. Some are small circular scrapers, known as button-scrapers, a type which are commonly found on sandhill-settlements. There are a good many hollow scrapers, believed to have been used for smoothing javelin-shafts. These tools, which are fairly frequent on the sandhills, form the great majority of the early flints at Island MacHugh (Tyrone). There are a few knives and arrows. The last are of every recognised type of the neolithic and bronze ages, lozenge and leaf-shaped, barbed and tanged, and hollow-based.

Six of the most interesting have been selected for illustration. A—Found in 1937 in Lurganshannagh, is of opaque white flint. There were flaws at both ends, so it may have been rejected. The under-side is a flake surface. The bulb is at the bottom end and has been partly removed. The under-side has been partly trimmed along the right-hand edge. The tool was probably intended as a round-nosed knife. Maximum thickness, on the keel, .51 in.

B. Found in 1926 in Lismontigley, is a long flake of opaque greyish flint. The under-side is a flake surface. Maxi-

imum thickness, at bulb, .46 in. It resembles a Bann flake, one of the long flakes which may have been harpoon-barbs, save that the bulb has not been removed for hafting.

C. From Lismontigley, is of opaque brownish flint with much cortex. The butt may be broken. The under-sides is mainly a flake surface. Maximum thickness, at bulb, .54 in. The bulb was at the point, but has been removed. The tool was apparently a carefully trimmed knife, perhaps tanged.

D. Found in 1938 on Lurganshan-nagh moor, is a spear of opaque white flint. The under-side is a flake surface. The bulb is at the butt. Maximum thickness, at bulb, .54 in.

E. Found in 1939 at Mullaghanny, is of Bann flake type, save that the bulb is intact. The under-side is a flake surface. Maximum thickness, at bulb, .4 in. The edge is a little worn or trimmed near the point.

F. Found somewhere on the hill, is an awl of yellowish flint. The under-side is a flake surface. The edge has been trimmed to make a point as well as a cutting blade. The bulb has been partly removed. Maximum thickness, at bulb, .47 in.

These flints bear witness to a mixed

culture on Argerly Hill, perhaps extending over a long period. Bann flakes and hollow scrapers are lake-dwelling types, while the button-scrapers are common on lake-dwellings, and the kindred settlements of the sand-hills. The spear and arrow-heads point rather to hunters, whose game may have been largely the birds inhabiting the reedy estuary. It is clear, however, that more information is needed about this interesting locality. It must have been one of the lake-side settlements of the Foyle basin, lying about half-way between Enagh Lough and Island MacHugh; and though tillage and good drainage are unfavourable to preservation of primitive pottery, it is to be hoped that a lucky chance there will yield specimens of the interesting neolithic B ware which was brought from North Germany via England and Scotland to North Ireland by people whose livelihood was gained mainly by fishing and hunting. They were akin to the original mesolithic colonists of this island, they continued largely to live the same method of life, and they were not fused with the megalith-builders of the upland, who had come from the South, until a fairly late period of the bronze age, perhaps after 1000 B.C.

IN MEMORY

OF

DR. JAMES McCLOSKEY

who died

NOVEMBER 7th, 1948

R. I. P.



# ANTIQUITIES OF CO. DONEGAL

A BRIEF REPORT ON ANTIQUITIES IN THE COUNTY DONEGAL

**I**N the County Donegal antiquities seem to have been little respected: as of the earlier churches and castles only traces remain. Megalithic structures such as **dallans**, or standing-stones, etc., have, however, often escaped injury; but not always; microlithic structures, such as **cahers** and **cairns** have suffered severely, while most of the clay structures such as **liss** and **tuaim** have been levelled. Any **lusca** or artificial caves found, have almost invariably been ripped up or closed again; whilst bronze or other metallic implements are sold to the smelter, and flint implements are either thrown away or made into 'fire strikers.' The latter seem not to be uncommon in the county, but formerly they were looked for, in order to be used as gun-flints, or for rubbing cattle that were supposed to be fairy-stricken; now, however, they are difficult to get, as, if inquired after, the natives seem to suspect you of an intention to overreach them; or they superstitiously believe that parting with them may bring ill-luck to themselves."

G. H. KINAHAN, M.R.I.A., Hon. Local Sec.,  
Co. Donegal, to Royal H. & A.A.I., 1885/1886.

Kinahan's "Report" was confined mainly to the antiquities in the Barony of Kilmacrenan. The following is a summary of his lists as published in the Journals of the Royal Society of Antiquaries (Ireland) during the years 1885/9 and members of the Donegal Historical Society are invited to prepare similar lists for the other baronies in the county or to augment this list by detecting omissions or adding supplementary information to Kinahan's records.—Editor.

## ORDNANCE SHEET 46.

**GLENCARN.** In broken ground to N.E. of Glencarn House remains of a badly defaced *Kistvean* which may have been the chamber of the cairn from whence the place derives its name.

**RAMELTON.** Ruined church which M'Partland, *Statistical Survey*, claimed was built as a Franciscan monastery by the O'Donnells. Local tradition maintains that it is a post-Reformation building and that the window in the east gable was taken from

the church in the island of Aughnish. N.E. of the church is the site of O'Donnell's castle.

**AUGHNISH.** To the W. of Bergirris Bay, on a rise of ground, is a cairn. On the island to the N.E. was a very ancient church and graveyard ("the last remains of which have been lately removed," 1886).

**FORT STEWART.** Ruins of a fort on the shores of Lough Swilly "said to have been built by the Stewarts when they came over with Cromwell" (?). A little to N.E. is a standing-stone (*Dallan*).

**KILLYDONNELL.** Abbey ruins "the mullions of the window are now gone, although they were in place a few years ago" (Kinahan). On a crag to the N.W. of abbey is a flat stone called "the Friar's Seat." *Carnhill* half a mile N.N.W. of Killydonnell ruins of *Rath* or fort or possibly large cairn.

**GRANGE.** Ruins of Burt Castle; built by O'Doherty in the fifteenth century, within an ancient *liss* on the summit of an isolated hill. To the N.W. close to the shore of the bay, are the ruins of a small church.

**ROUGHAN GLEBE.** Site of a rath.

**ROUGHAN.** Circle.

#### ORDNANCE SHEET 52.

**"CASHELL FORT"** Ruins which look like the remains of a cairn.

**CROCKRAW.** A steep hill adapted as a *Dun* or hill fort; traces of walls and ramparts, 1886. S.W. of hill; standing-stone.

**KEELOGUE.** In the abrupt hill of Leafin there is a *lusca* or artificial cave and the hill itself appears to have been adapted as a *dun*.

**CABRA GLEBE** Ruins of *Raheen* and a quarter of a mile to E. is the *dun* of Carricknaskea. At the river side to E. of Drombologe Bridge is a deep hole from which the stones to build Douglas Abbey were taken. "Some time ago this hole was pumped out and it is said that a rude set of steps was discovered leading down to the bottom; a little to the south of this, when opening a quarry, a number of worked flints were found, together with ashes" (Kinahan). Flints are occasionally picked up here in tillage and in the bogs to the S. various bronze instruments have been found.

**RATHDONNELL.** The summit of a *Drumlin* or isolated drift-hill is crowned with a large *rath* from which Lord Rathdonnell is said to have taken his title.

**SOCKAR.** Two *dallans* not marked on Ordnance Survey.

**POLLANS.** Three hundred yards S.W. of Sockar *Dallans* is a holy well called *Tobernaglory* and S.W. of this is a second called *Alcar*, and on the slope over it a large flat stone marked on Ordnance Map "Alter."

**STACKARNAGH.** Holy well called *Tobernasoo*.

**TEMPLEDOUGLAS.** Ruins of abbey; much dilapidated and in them are the remains of elaborate tombs of the Mac Davits. Immediately W. of the townland of Breenagh are the mutilated remains of a cashel or cairn.

**GLEENKEERAGH.** Remains of *liss* or *caher*.

**DOON GLEBE.** Near the River Swilly is a cupped *dallan* called the "King's Stone"; on the brow of a hill to N.E. are ruins of a *cashel*, and a quarter of a mile to N. of cashel is a *bullan* cut out in solid rock.

#### ORDNANCE SURVEY SHEET 53.

**CARROWCARRY.** Large *liss* on summit of isolated hill; and a quarter of a mile to N.N.W. "there was till late years a standing-stone."

**EDENACARNA SOUTH.** Various antiquities now (1886) "all more or less dismantled"; a hillock, now almost entirely levelled is called "Marragh's Stable."

**BALLYNASCADDEN.** Long narrow hill running N.E. and S.W. At foot of N.E. slope is a *raheen* and on the top of slope is another. At foot of S.W. slope was a *dallan* (now removed) and another 330 yards N.E., two cup markings on it, said to be the "finger-marks of a giant who lived in the upper *raheen*."

**KILLYOLUG.** Site of *dallan* said to have been removed during the building of Letterkenny reservoir.

**GLENCAR SCOTCH.** *Fosleac*, or dwelling built of slabs; not marked on Ordnance Map.

**TULLYGAY.** *Dallan* or standing-stone.

**CONWALL.** Church and holy well; site of ancient abbey.

**BALLYMACOOL.** On Drumhill remains of *liss* or *lusca*.

**SALLAGHINAGRANE.** *Dallan*, a quarter of a mile E. of Ballymacool.

**LETTERKENNY.** A short distance W.S.W. of the church is the site of the Castle of O'Cannan from whence the place derived its name (*Slope of the O'Cannons*).

**OLDTOWN.** *Dallan* which stood at the ford where the old Letterkenny bridge was built and may have been a landmark for the ford. At the eastern end of this townland stood the church of Leck with its holy well.

MAGHERABOY. *Ratty*; holy well.

TRIMNAGH. Giant's rock and "Giant's Grave," also the site of an ancient church over which the Letterkenny railway now passes.

KILTOY. Aughanunchin Church. Not an ancient structure but may mark the locus of an ancient foundation.

LISENAN. Holy well.

CASTLEBANE. Remains of *Caher* or stone fort. In the N. side of the wall there was a chamber and a doorway; close to the latter is a flag with seven cup markings on it.

WOODLAND. Two *luscas* close together. "Were they formerly in a *liss* at the mearing of this townland?" (Kinahan).

LISANESE UPPER. There is a structure N.E. of the two *luscas* in the townland of Woodland similar to those called "Cromleacs." This one appears to have been a *fosleac* and is not marked on the Ordnance Survey Map.

#### ORDNANCE SHEET 54.

BALLYLAWN. *Dallan* on a slope over Lough Swilly.

BALLEEGHAN. Abbey. The mullions of the window are of cambstone (impure soapstone) and were put in to replace the more ancient sandstone.

DREAN. *Dallan* one mile south of Balleeghan.

MANORCUNNINGHAM. Very large *dallan* immediately west of the village.

RAYMOGHY. Church and graveyard. E. of them is a hill which may have been a moat. At N.E. of Camphill is a *dallan*.

MAGHERAMORE. Site of a very large *liss* overlooking Lough Swilly; ramparts levelled.

PLUCK. Conspicuous *dallan* on the brink of Connaghan burn.

CARRICKBALLYDOEY. *Dallan* on the slope of a hill E. of Connaghan burn; has two crosses cut into it.

ERRITY. "Giant's Grave" marked on O.S. Map; broken up and removed just before visited by Kinahan.

TULLYBOGLY. Two *dallans* (one of them very large), N.S.

SALLYBROAH. *Dallan* with cup-markings.

#### ORDNANCE SHEET 60.

KILLMASNY. Structure called "Cashel" on O.S. Map. Kinahan viewed it as ruins of a cairn.

DRUMANAUGHT. *Dallan* not marked on O.S. Map.

DOON GLEBE. A well; "no tradition connected with it" (?). N.N.E. is a *liss* having at S.W. a *bullan* cut in a rounded block of granite.

#### ORDNANCE SHEET 61.

ARDIAHEE. In the flat adjoining River Swilly is the site of Castle Sollas; a slight rise in the callow is now only observable.

ROCKHILL. *Raheen*.

RANN. Two raths on the high ground. N.S. line: 400 yards apart.

ARDAGAN. *Lusca*; near N.W. mearing.

LURIGYBRACK, CORRANAGH, and

LISTELLIAN. In these townlands *luscas* occur. In the vicinity of the cave in Corranagh flint and other stones, as well as bronze implements, have been found: while on the hill slope, about a mile to S.W., a number of unwrought and wrought flints were turned up when the mountain was taken in (1883-84).

#### ORDNANCE SHEET 62.

CORKY. *Lusca* and somewhere to N.E. was said to be a stone beside which were buried a number of flints.

LABADISH. In W. of this townland are three *dallans* in a N.S. line. On the north brow of Blackhill is a peculiar N.S. excavation, 500' x 50, so high on the hillside it could scarcely have been intended as a reservoir for water. It is called on O.S. Map "Giant's Bed." To S.E. of townland is a *raheen*.

LISCLAMERY. *Liss* or rath.

MONDOOEY LOWER. In the S. of this townland is a *lusca*, while a little to N. of its boundary on the S.W. slope of Drumoghill, are three *dallans* in a N.S. line.

MONDOOEY UPPER. "Giant's Grave" in S.E. of this townland.

#### DONEGAL ORDNANCE SHEET 27.

ORANFORD. Alongside the mountain road "Giant's Grave" was what appeared to have been a *Fosleac*



facing N.S., cover stone  $9\frac{1}{2}$  feet by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet, destroyed by workers, circa 1885, searching for buried treasure.

**BALLYGOWAN.** Remains of granite *cromleac* along roadside.

**CARLAN.** E. of village of Carlan Upper are four *dallans*, N.S. line, three of which were thrown down.

**GORTNATHRAW.** Alongside the village at the foot of Knockalla remains of a good-sized *Caher* called "Lisnafealey." In the remains of one wall is a chamber roofed with horizontal slabs.

**WOODQUARTER.** Adjoining Mulroy Bay on an abrupt hill opposite Rabbit Island is the ruin of a high walled *Cashel* characteristic of the County Donegal; called *Doongonmoyle*.

**RANNY.** Well called Tempodesha. No trace of church remains.

**BALLYBOE.** Remains of large *liss* or clay fort.

**GORTNAVERN.** Good example of so-called *Cromleac*, called on the Map "Dermot and Graine's Bed." 12 feet by 5 feet; cover flags, 12 feet by 7 feet; sloping N.; front pillars, 7 feet.

**CARROWREAGH.** In Glenvar, ruins of a "Dermot and Graine's Bed."

**CARNGARROW.** Well called Toberpatrick and S. of Glenvar a conspicuous white quartz erratic called "Cloughbane."

#### DONEGAL ORDNANCE SHEET 28

**CREEVEOUGHTER.** In N.E. is a structure called "Giant's Bed" which appears to have been a double-chambered flag-stone dwelling, the cover-stones of which were removed by local people when building their cabins.

**KILLYCOLMAN.** On S.W. slope of Lehadan hill are three *Dallans*; one of them larger than the others. Near S. of this townland is a large square *Dallan* with a cross cut on its face. In the tillage of this townland numerous worked flints were found. On the coast is a cave called "The Piper's Cave" and the drone of his pipes are often heard underneath farms as far away as Curraghkeel and Oughterlin. The legend is that after the O'Donnells settled in Rathmullan they began to ravish the country northwards and during one of their incursions the people hid in this cave. The O'Donnells, however,

discovered them and smothered all but the piper who had gone in so far that he escaped: since then he has been heard piping underground and from the mouth of the cave.

**DRUMHALLAGH, LOWER.** Near the river in S. of townland is an extensively carved standing-stone with crosses on two sides. One of the crosses divides the face into four rectangular panels, each containing a bearded figure. All are in profile; the upper figures are seated. All are bearded-headed and hold staffs in their hands. The lower figures wear ankle-length cloaks and one holds a short crooked staff; the other a T-shaped staff. The cross is decorated with spiral interlaced tracery. Legend about a Bishop associated with this stone (?).

**GORTVALLEY.** Site of dismantled *liss* and on summit of hill marked "Meshanneave" a small *cairn* and *kistvean* which was ravished by "treasure seekers"; there was a tradition that a large treasure was buried here but that it is guarded by a spirit who would destroy the countryside if found. He is supposed to have driven away various adventurers. Many hill summits in this locality have similar cairns and associate *kistveans*. About half-a-mile south of "Meshanneave" there was an irregular small enclosure which was levelled and tilled by the tenant (circa 1880), in which was found stone implements and pieces of pottery, which Kinahan could not trace.

**GLANBOY.** On Craiggannon Hill a *cairn* and *kistvean*.

**OUGHTERLINN.** Structure called "Druid's Altar." It has a large rough flag as a corner-stone; 11 feet by 8 feet supported by four uprights, 3 feet high. There are local legends about this structure.

**DRUMHALLAGH LOWER.** Large extensive *fosleac*, called on the map "Giant's Grave." It was constructed with well-shaped massive quartz flags and was originally enclosed with a flagged wall, but most of the surrounding upright flags have been removed or tumbled down.

#### DONEGAL ORDNANCE SHEET 35.

**BARNES LOWER.** Near the summit of the high ridge to N. of townland are

numerous cup markings in the surface of the rock. Farther southward in the valley are the structures called "Carhy's Graves," which appear to have been habitations built with massive squarish blocks. S. of "Carhy's Graves" are two sculptured *dallans*, and still further S., in a group, are *Toberenny*, *Curassane* and *Altar*, where a Station in honour of St. Columbkille is held on June 8th. S.W. of these is a *dallan* and an old fort called "Culluragh," now used (1886) as a children's burial-place. (See also J.R.S.A.I., Years 1887/8).

**CRATLAGH.** In the wood N. of Bunlin Bridge is *Altar*, a Penal Day Mass rock.

**KILWARRY.** N. and N.E. of Columbkille's Lough were St. Columbkille's Church and a "Giant's Grave," both of which appeared to have disappeared. In the lake, near the site of the church, is the remains of a stone *crannog*, and northwards, in the townland, are remains of a *liss*, not recorded on the Map.

**GOLDRUM.** Ruins of *Cashel* in which were "the typical Donegal long, narrow *luscas* or artificial caves"; in this case being T-shaped; but they and the fort are nearly destroyed by treasure-seekers and the Revenue police looking for illicit spirits. The latter seem everywhere to have been most destructive, under the plea that these old structures were places in which illicit spirits or the implements for making it could be concealed; these destructive propensities got them the popular name of the "Ravenous Police." S. of the ruins of the *cashel* is a good example of a "Dermot and Graine's Bed" with cup markings on the cover stone. On the summit of Drumlin Hill is a *liss*.

**GLANURSAN.** Close to the W. margin of Columbkille Lough is a large flag-stone associated with a legend of the Saint. In this lake no fisherman may kill more than three fish and the story is "the Saint was rather fond of fishing as his principal food was what he caught; but there was a sinner of a poacher in the neighbourhood who went a-fishing while the Saint was a-praying. He was warned off several times, till at last the Saint got irritated and, coming on him one day, he asked him,

'How many fish have you caught?'

'Three,' came the lying retort.

'The devil a more you catch to-day or any other day,' vowed the Saint, and since then no fisherman has ever got more than three fish in any one day in that lake."

**GARRYGORT.** On S.E. slope of Crochmere are two rude ancient structures called locally *Dane's Houses*. They are built of squarish slabs of stone built edge on edge. By the side of the doorway on one of them is some sculpturing which is very weathered. They are not recorded on O.S. Map.

#### ORDNANCE SURVEY SHEET 36.

**PORTLEEN.** W. of Lough Fern three *dallans* in N.E. line.

**GORTINACULL.** A perfect but small *fosleac*, marked *Cromleac* on Map.

**LOUGHAKKEY.** Alongside the lane, S. of village, a rather perfect large structure like a *fosleac* built of blocks placed edge on edge; not recorded on Map.

**MOYAGH.** 500 yards N. of Moyagh House on an isolated knapp of quartzite there are cup markings not recorded on Map.

**OGHILL.** N.E. of south hamlet ruins of *raheen*, not recorded.

**LOUGHROS GLEBE.** N. of hamlet called Loughros Upper is the ruin of a *cahir*, not recorded on Map, and alongside it a holy well. The latter is on the summit of an isolated hill and it is hard to account for the continuous water when wells on a lower level in the vicinity are exhausted during dry weather.

**LEGMUCKIDUFF.** E. of road and N. of Loughaveel are remains of double-chambered *fosleac*, not recorded on Map.

#### ORDNANCE SURVEY SHEET 37.

**GLENALLA.** To N. of this glen on the southern slope of N.W. hill "The Altar" marked on O.S. Map was the site of Penal Day Mass Rock. To N.E. and S.W. of Glenalla there are *dallans*. In a small glen in the E. of the townland there are rock markings in the field called "The Dean's Field." "Ray Hill," to the E. of Glenalla House, was a hill fort or *dun*.

**GLENTIDALY.** Ruins of ancient vapour or "sweating baths" in a small glen

to N. of village. It was wantonly destroyed by Revenue Police about 1840. The structure was a bee-hive cell with an aperture in the east side large enough to admit a patient, and was one of these baths in which steam was generated by pouring water on heated stones. The cooling plunge was taken in the nearby stream. In the S. of townland is a ruined *Cashel* with small diameter and high ramparts.

**CRAIGMADDYROE-FAR.** Close to the shore of Lough Swilly is a "holy well" and on the shore are stones called "Turrasbunallia." No Stations now performed.

**CARNAGHFEAGH.** *Dallan*, not recorded, in N. fence of road to Rathmullen.

**CREVARY UPPER.** Peculiar structure of standing stones and blocks on edge called "Dermot and Graine's Bed." Rath's obliterated by the building of the Martello towers at Rathmullen and the opposite point at Down.

**BALLYKENNY.** Ruins of a mound with stone circle at the point. It may have been the *tuam* or barrow of the O'Cannons, once lords of the country.

**RAY.** No remains of a fort now in this townland. It may have been neighbouring *dun*, called "Ray Hill," or may have been destroyed when the salt-pans and factory were erected at the point.

#### ORDNANCE SURVEY SHEET 44

**WHITE HILL.** On the summit of the large drumlin to N.E. of Gartan Lakes is the ruins of an extensive *liss*. It was an out-post to the fortress at Lough Beagh. In this neighbourhood and to the eastward there are similar remains on all the summits that command passes either through the hills or morasses.

**STIRAGADDY.** Ruin of one of the *liss* mentioned above.

**BALLYBUNINABHER.** Cave recorded on O.S. Map has disappeared. Large conspicuously perched erratics of white quartz called "Cloghbanes" here.

**LOSSET.** No trace of a "Dermot and Graine's Bed" marked on Map.

**GORTINALARAGH.** One - chambered *fosleac* with *dallan* beside it on the road commanding the pass from "Doon."

**DRUMBRICK.** On the summit of a drumlin is a *lisheen* and on a slope overlooking the pass from "Doon" a ruined *fosleac*.

**DOON.** Doon Rock, a place of ancient and modern note, is a steep isolated rock of fair size whose sides were fortified and summit levelled and surrounded with stone seats for those assisting in the inauguration ceremonies of the ancient kings and chieftains. It is said that there used to be a cave underneath the rock while on the summit was a large whin-stone with a peculiar squarish portion in its centre which if taken out will reveal the resting-place of "all the crowns of the ancient kings." Doon Well, blessed by Fathers Friel and Gallagher, is still much frequented by pilgrims.

**CARRICK.** *Liss* in which are remains of a *lusca*. It is described on O.S. Map as "Caldragh burial-ground."

**CLONCARNY.** Remains of a castle called "Labra Lork's Castle" and Kinahan was informed that the last resident proprietor took his rents not in cash or kind but in fat children "for which he seemed to have a relish."

**RATHDONNELL.** E. of this townland, on the summit of a drumlin, is a *liss* called *Rathreagy*. Rathdonnell is on another drumlin farther southwards.

#### ORDNANCE SURVEY SHEET 45.

**KILMACRENAN.** See Maguire's "History of the Diocese of Raphoe" and our *Bibliography*.

**LETTER.** On summit of the hill there is a remarkably old structure called by some people *Labharocks* and by others *Clock-na-tara*. "It," says Kinahan, "has been considerably destroyed by persons carrying away the flags and by 'treasure seekers.' The tenant on the farm, now an old man, stated that when a boy the principal chamber was roofed with flags while the outside was an oval fence surrounding the habitations. The latter, when complete, consisted of standing-stones backed with a clay rampart. When surveyed (1887) all the cover flags and some of the upright flags of the huts, also the majority of the fence-flags, had been carried away, the tenant saying, by the contractors for the quay, etc., at Ramelton, to whom they had been



sold. One of the original cover-flags, but now displaced and leaning against the upright, has on it *cup* markings. Some of the structures within the surrounding fence were evidently *fosleac* roofed with huge flags; while others, from their size, were probably roofed with sods and clay.

Three hundred yards S.S.E. of the Letter *fosleac* there is a *standing-stone*, said to be a giant's *pushing-stone* with *cups* on it being the impressions of his fingers.

AUGHIAWONEY. A large *liss* S.W. of Lough Fern.

CHURCHTOWN. Here are the ruins of an abbey in which St. Columbkille is said to have died and been buried and of a church and well dedicated to his memory; also two very rude standing crosses. In the vicinity of the "Station" there was a clay which prevented the possessor of a portion of it from being drowned; but the clay could only be raised by one of the O'Friels. A Scotsman, however, went to raise the clay and it all disappeared. Later the O'Friels discovered it in the eastern boundary of the townland, its locality being revealed to them in a dream that if they visited the place on a certain night fire and steam would be seen ascending from its hiding place. When the Mac Sweeneys were evicted from Glenveagh each one of them is said to have carried a bit of this clay to their new homes in America.

LACHNACOO. To the west of the northern hamlet are two cups cut in a rock surface and near the ruins of a village (1888) there is a *ballaun*; further southward, St. Columbkille's Stone and a small circle of standing-stones. The Stone is rudely circular and has on its surface numerous *cups*. It has been suggested that both are associated with an ancient hermitage. The Mac Sweeneys, when evicted from Derryveagh, are said to have slept their last night in their native glen on and around this stone.

GLEBE. "St. Columbkille's Stepping Stones" extending from this townland into Gartan Lake.

ROSLIN. Ruins of a *cashel*, not marked on O.S. Map, part of which was undermined when the lake extended its limits. See "Loch Betha, County

Donegal" *Proceedings Royal Irish Academy*, 2nd Series, Vol. 11, No. 8, p. 472.

TULLYBEG. *Liss*, on the summit of a drumlin, commanding the passes through the neighbouring hills.

MULLAGHEEP. In a small plain a little south of the summit of the hill there are *luscas* of the Donegal type. They were first discovered in 1854 and in them the remains of fires and the broken bones of an Irish elk. These bones were sent by Lord George Hill to the Royal Irish Academy and are now in the National Museum. About the middle of the century a horizontal flag, 15 feet long by 9 feet wide, was found resting on a round oak pillar under 9 feet of peat in a bog on the mearing with the townland of Ray. It was taken from there to the pier of Ramelton and used as a cap-stone.

BALLYARR. In a low portion in the S.W. of this townland a *tutam* or *barrow*, called "Drumrabaun," was levelled about the year 1854, and an urn and *kistvaen* found in it. The urn was sent to the R.I.A. about the same time as the elk bones from Mullagheep.

CLARAGH. *Dallan* on the margin of the river flat.

CASHELGAY. No trace of *cashel* but on E. side of the village is a granite erratic with *cup* markings.

COOLBOY. Rock marking on a hillside to S.W. of the village and in a hill in the bog to E. of road a squarish earthen urn was said to have been dug out when raising gravel; worked flints also; no trace of either urn or flints.

BALLYNASCADDEN. When cutting turf here in 1860, Mr. John Chapman, of Spring Vale House, came on an upright wattle fence under about 13 feet of peat.

RACE COURSE. S.W. of village is a large *dallan*.

LOUGHAGANNON. Under a shallow mountain bog in N.E. portion of this townland numerous worked flints and chips at a depth of about seven feet.

BALLYBOENCURRAGH. Very large *dallan* (not marked on O.S. Map) now lying on its side on the hill slope.

# CO. DONEGAL NATIONAL MONUMENTS

## List of Monuments in the Care of The Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland

**Class B and D**—District, Carrowreagh (Burt); Parish, Burt; Barony, Inishowen, West; Name of Monument, Grianan Ailigh fort.

**Class E**—District, Castle Doe (Doe Castle); Parish, Clondahorkey; Barony, Kilmacrenan; Name of Monument, Doe Castle.

**Class E**—District, Churchland Qrs. (Carndonagh); Parish, Donagh; Barony, Inishowen, East; Name of Monument, Carndonagh Cross and Guard Stones.

**Class A**—District, Clonca (Culdaff); Parish, Clonca; Barony, Inishowen, East; Name of Monument, Church, Cross Shaft and Cross Head.

**Class D**—District, Donegal (Donegal); Parish, Donegal; Barony, Tirhugh; Name of Monument, Donegal Castle.

**Class D**—District, Glebe (Donegal); Parish, Donegal; Barony, Tirhugh; Name of Monument, Donegal "Abbey" (Fram.).

**Classes B. and C.**—District, Kilaned (Kilgoly); Parish, Glencolumbkille; Barony, Banagh; Name of Monument, Stone Monuments and Groups of Cists, Glenmaulin.

**Class A**—District, Ray (Cross Roads); Parish, Raymunderdoney; Barony, Kilmacrenan; Name of Monument, Church and Prostrate Cross.

**Class A**—District, Tory Island (Meenacldy); Parish, Tullaghobegly; Barony, Kilmacrenan; Name of Monument, Round Tower "Abbey," Two Crosses, etc.

**Class G**—District, Tullyawan (Buncrana); Parish, Fahan Lr.; Barony, Inishowen W.; Name of Monument, Old Castle or "O'Doherty's Keep."

### Classification

**CLASS A**—Monuments vested in the Commissioners of Public Works by the Commissioners of Church Temporalities by Vesting Order dated 30th October, 1880, made in pursuance of the Irish Church Act, 1869, Section 25.

**CLASS B**—Monuments scheduled under the Ancient Monuments Protection Act, 1882.

**CLASS C**—Monuments of which the Commissioners of Public Works have been constituted Guardians under Section 2 of the Ancient Monuments Protection Act, 1882.

**CLASS D**—Monuments of which the Commissioners of Public Works have consented to become Owners or Guardians under Section 1 of the Ancient Monuments Protection Act, 1892.

**CLASS E**—Monuments vested in the Commissioners of Public Works by the Irish Land Commission under Section 14 of the Irish Land Act, 1903, and Sec. 47 of the Land Act, 1923.

**CLASS F**—Monuments vested under the National Monuments Act, 1930.

**CLASS G**—Monuments of which the Commissioners have become Guardians under the National Monuments Act, 1930.

## NATIONAL MONUMENTS SECTION

Office of Public Works,  
10, Hume Street, Dublin,  
17th August, 1948.

To J. C. T. MacDonagh, Esq.

Dear Sir,

Having been very busy, I am now only able to thank you for the copy of the Journal of the County Donegal Historical Society which you so kindly sent to me with your letter of the 12th of August. I am very interested to hear of the formation of the Society and wish it every success in its objects.

With regard to national monuments in the county, which are already in the charge of the Commissioners of Public Works, I must say that the number is smaller than it should be; a page of the schedule which I enclose shows the full tally to date. But, in the absence of fully detailed information about the monuments of the county—or any county—it is difficult to decide what examples should be in State charge, which might be more suitably cared for by the local authority (the State cannot be expected to preserve everything and it is more healthy that local interest should be fostered), and which monuments can be sufficiently protected by Preservation Orders only. It is in making a well detailed descriptive schedule of the remains in its area that, in my opinion, a local society can best help in the preservation of monuments. Such a schedule would also help in the building up of the general archaeological survey of the whole country which is being made in this department.

Doe Castle has not yet, unfortunately, received the repairs which it requires. It has been on the list for action for a long time, but it has not yet proved possible to detach a supervisor for the work. The report upon which action was first taken for the acquisition of the castle as a national monument is an official document which I am not in a position to copy and send to you. It is, however, very general in its character and lacks details. In fact it contains much less information than has already been published in various journals.

Yours faithfully,

H. G. LEASK.

Inspector of National Monuments.

# == WOLFE TONE ==

## AND

# == DONEGAL ==

By SEAMUS BRADY

[IN this year of commemoration of the rebellion of 1798, Donegal's association has been recalled in the "Battle of the Swilly" (as it has been termed), and as a result of which Theobald Wolfe Tone, the most celebrated figure in the rising, was landed from the French warship *La Hoche* as a prisoner and brought eventually to trial and death in Dublin.

It might be well at the outset to say that the sea battle on October 12th, 1793, between Admiral Bompard's French squadron and the British units under Sir John B. Warren was not fought in Lough Swilly but in the North Atlantic Ocean proper and nearer to Tory Island than the mouth of the Lough.

The captured *Hoche* was brought into Lough Swilly after the battle (this vessel, refitted, subsequently fought under Nelson at Trafalgar as "The *Donegal*").

After three weeks of rough weather the surviving prisoners from *La Hoche* were brought ashore. Among them was Tone. The actual date of his landing is established by Sir George Fitzgerald Hill, who in a letter to Edward Cooke, the Under-Secretary at Dublin Castle, wrote as follows:—

"Buncrana,

"November 3,

"12 o'clock.

"My Dear Cooke,

"Such has been the stormy weather that for two days no boat has been ashore from *La Hoche*. This morning some hundreds of the prisoners are just landed. The first man who stepped out of the boat, habited as an officer, was Theobald Wolfe

Tone. He recognised me and addressed me with as much sangfroid as you might expect from his character. . . . .

"Yours, etc.,

George Fitzgerald Hill.

"P.S.—TONE IS SENT OFF TO DERRY UNDER STRONG ESCORT."

Now the most interesting element in this final episode in Tone's life is, for Donegal historians, the rival claims of Buncrana and Letterkenny to be the *locale* of the romantic story which has grown around his arrest.

The trouble begins with tradition, always a good scent, but never conclusive evidence. Both towns claim to have their own traditions associated with Tone.

The Letterkenny version is the more romantic. There is the vague evidence which a local newspaper, criticising my article in 1938, published of a centenarian inhabitant of the town, named William Stewart, who claimed to have watched the battle in Lough Swilly. Mr. Stewart's account went on to describe Tone's landing at Rathmullan, his discovery by Hill at breakfast in Laird's Hotel, in Letterkenny, and his subsequent transfer via Lifford as a prisoner in irons, en route to Dublin.

This version was accepted by certain writers of the history of the period. Tone's son, William, in his biography of his father, repeats it. So does Sir Jonah Barrington. Neither, of course, were eye-witnesses; William Tone was a child in America at the time.

It would appear that once Letterkenny was taken as the scene of Tone's arrest, the subsequent narrators at-



tempted to mend their hand, with disastrous effect. Now the Swilly River stretches from Buncrana to Letterkenny, a distance of some twenty miles, and no one claimed that the Hoche made this journey. It would be also ridiculous to suggest that the prisoners should have been taken this awkward route in rowboats or sailing vessels. Consequently it had to be assumed that the landing of the prisoners took place at Rathmullan, and that they were thence marched fifteen miles to Letterkenny, arriving when Lord Cavan was having breakfast! There was then only one hotel in Letterkenny—Laird's—and obviously the breakfast must have been partaken of in the dining-room thereof, and the discovery of Tone and his arrest could then be fitted in, because there was no place in the locality styled "The Castle." All this, however, does not make sound sense, especially when there are no authoritative documentary accounts produced to afford the remotest substantiation.

Buncrana had its traditions, too, but it is remarkable that though these are somewhat meagre they are strongly supported by conclusive contemporary documentary evidence. There is the Buncrana general tradition that French prisoners were landed at the existing Castle Quay, at the mouth of the Crana River. There is also a particular tradition, handed down in the family of Mr. Patrick H. O'Doherty, now manager of the Labour Exchange in Buncrana, that cavalry equipment taken off La Hoche was afterwards burned on the existing Fishing Green, near the Castle Quay.

In 1938, following up these traditions, the present writer decided to seek out the evidence in contemporary history. There was little use in relying upon the known historians, for almost all of them accepted the Letterkenny version.

Through the kindness of the Librarian, the writer was granted access to the files of the "Derry Journal" preserved in the library of Magee University College, Derry. This was necessary because the early files of that newspaper were destroyed by fire in the "Journal" Office, and the sole existing local file for the year 1798 is that preserved at Magee College Library.

There, in the "Journal's" issue of

November 6th, 1798, one may read the following report:—

"The only Irishman discovered amongst the prisoners is the celebrated Theobald Wolfe Tone, who about four years since was, through the leniency of the Government, permitted to retire to America, and to prove his gratitude for that leniency, he now with the rank of Adjutant-General in the French Army, and under the name of 'Smit' or 'Smith' once more revisits his native country, fortunately a prisoner. On landing he was immediately recognised by many of his Bar and College acquaintances. He did not attempt concealment, but avowed himself a subject of France and produced three commissions for situations which he has held in the French Army.

"He is styled in the role d'équipage Adjutant-General Theobald Wolfe Tone dit Smit (called Smith), County Kildare, Ireland." Yesterday he was transmitted from this place (Derry) for Dublin under an escort of Dragoons and in charge of Major Thackeray."

In a subsequent special issue under the date Thursday, November 13th, 1798, the "Derry Journal" (which, it ought to be remembered was then an organ of the ruling regime in Ireland) states:—

" . . . . Having received accounts that the trial of this arch-traitor is over, though the sentence has not transpired, we no longer hesitate in publishing such circumstances respecting him as have come to our knowledge."

[Here follows a lengthy causerie of Tone's early career in Ireland, his exile into America, and subsequent return to France].

" . . . . Conscious of being detected, this wretch used no means to conceal himself. ON LANDING AT BUNCRAHA, he was identified by numbers, and on being brought to THE CASTLE, where the Earl of Cavan resides, he affected a considerable degree of ease; but was obviously agitated in the extreme.

"Lord Cavan told him he was un-

der the necessity of taking measures with regard to him which would be rather disagreeable. Tone said, 'My Lord, you know your duty; I mine.' He then enquired from a gentleman present, whom he had had formerly known, respecting his old Bar acquaintances, talked of them and Irish affairs very freely, as if he had been an Irishman; but afterwards when speaking of the action with Sir J. B. Warren, resumed all the manners and feelings of a Frenchman.

"AFTER REMAINING A SHORT TIME AT BUNCRANA, HE WAS CONDUCTED TO THE GAOL HERE (Derry) by Lord Cavan's aide-de-camp, Capt. Chester, who, when committing him, directed that he should be put in irons. Against this he remonstrated violently, insisting that being a subject of France, and holding a commission as General of the French Army, he should be treated as a prisoner of war. . . . Being indulged with materials for writing, he addressed a letter to Lord Cavan on the subject.

"On being informed that he must be treated as traitors usually are, he divested himself of an elegant Republican uniform, saying that 'it should not be disgraced,' and when the irons were put on his leg, he declared that to wear such a badge of distinction was preferable to being decorated with the Star and Garter."

Further proof of Buncrana's claim to be the place of Tone's landing and arrest is the fact that he was conveyed to Derry (not via Lifford, as the Letterkenny version has it) on his way to Dublin: Tone, in fact, was lodged from November 3rd till November 5th, 1798, in Derry Jail, which then stood in the Diamond. He wrote from there a number of extant letters, including one to his wife.

The late Alice Milligan, at the time in 1938 when the writer had all this evidence published, recalled in a letter to the Press how three traditions of Tone's journey as a prisoner through the streets of Derry had survived to her day, viz.:—

1—Mrs. John Martin told her that John Mitchel's mother was lifted up in the arms of a nurse or relative when a small child to see Wolfe Tone

ride fettered to the prison in Derry.

2—The late Mrs. Hegarty, of the Diamond, Derry (mother of Mrs. McDevitt, Waterside) told her that the Hegarty business place stood on the site of the prison in which Tone was kept.

3—Dr. Sigerson used to tell that Tone rode past the gallows, outside Bishop Gate and laughed at it defiantly.

The best tradition in favour of Buncrana's claim, however, is that published in Mr. H. P. Swan's interesting volume, "Romantic Inishowen," from the unbiased pen of Mrs. R. E. Bedlake, whose father and grandfather owned and lived in Buncrana Castle. This lady, who still owns the several fishery of the Crana (Castle) River, writes as under:—

"There are a few people still living who remember old Billy Doherty (Whitley). Billy was gatekeeper at Buncrana Castle. He remembered as a boy standing on 'Boner's Brae' in Buncrana when, on 3rd November, 1798, he saw some hundreds of French prisoners of war being marched past through the main street on their way to Derry Jail. They were marched two abreast under armed guard. Among them was Wolfe Tone, the famous leader of the United Irishmen. Tone, according to Billy, looked neither to the right hand nor to the left, but kept his eyes 'fixed on the ground.' When the head of the procession was at 'Cassidy's School' (now McColgan's Stores) the tail was leaving the Castle River. Billy Doherty died about the year 1884, aged 103 years."

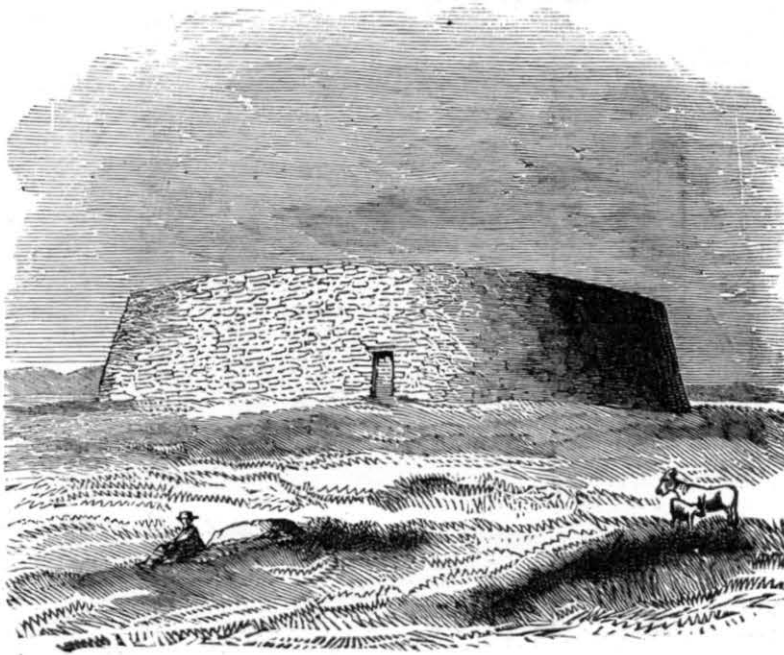
Letterkenny need not feel aggrieved at the loss of its connection with the arrest of Tone; it has other and prouder associations with history. The danger of relying too heavily on tradition, which often descends to mere legend, is palpably evident here. For that reason, the writer is rather sceptical of the account of Tone's betrayal by his former Trinity College (Dublin) fellow-student, Hill. There is nothing in Buncrana's traditions to sustain this, and there is certainly nothing in written history to prove it.

British intelligence agents had conveyed to their masters the news that

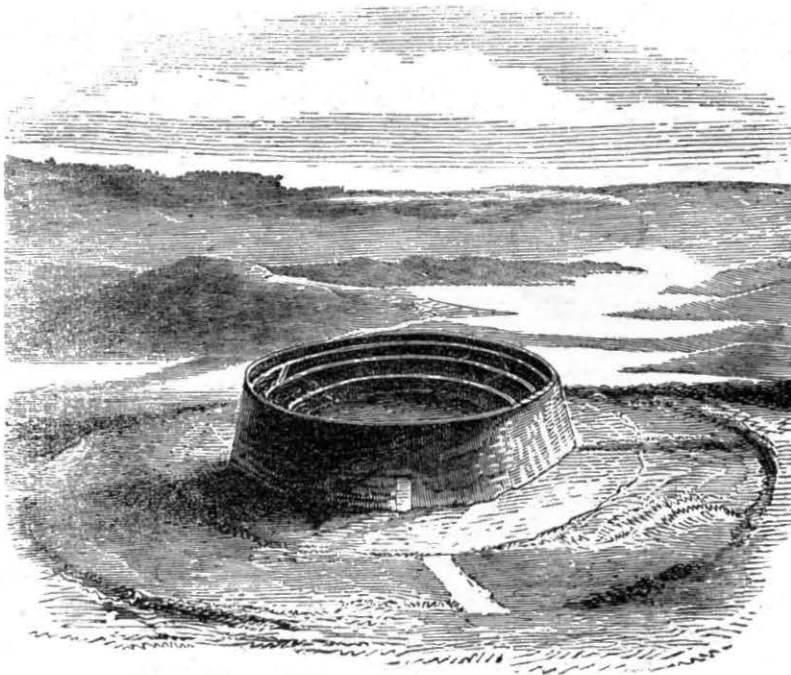
Tone was aboard La Hoche before the expedition sailed from France. Hill, in his letter to Cooke, makes no case for himself—which he surely would have done if he were employed to this end—as the man who prevented Tone passing himself off as a Frenchman. The

inference to be drawn from Hill's letter is rather of a Tone who came ashore at Buncrana with the knowledge that his desperate bid had failed and that the supreme sacrifice would be demanded by his enemies.

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GRIANIAN OF AILEACH



VIEW SHOWING THE INTERIOR



SCENES

FROM THE

PAGEANT

AT

BUNCRANA

10th OCTOBER, 1948

*Commemorating the*

*Aftermath of*

*The Battle of Lough*

*Swilly, 1798*

*and the*

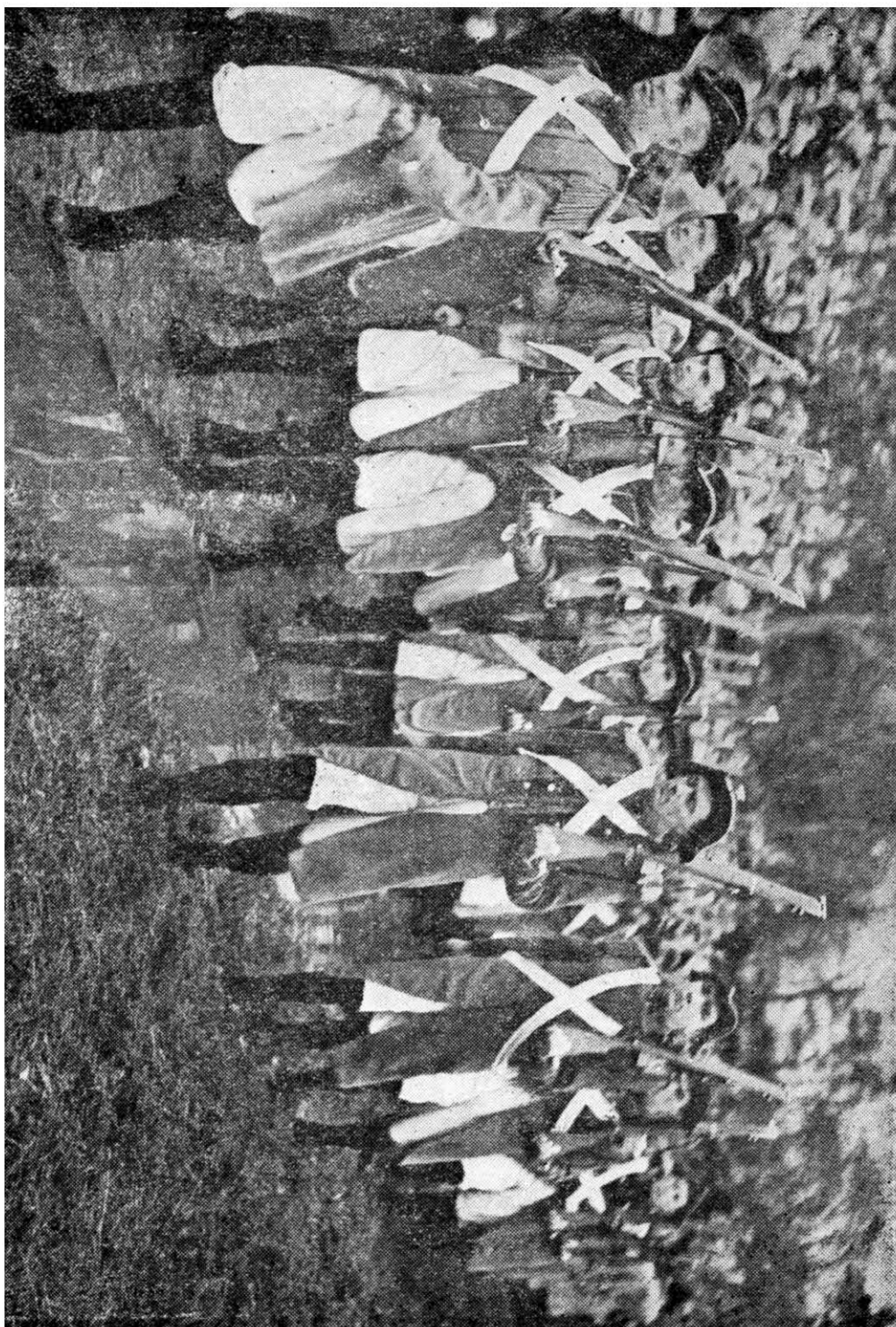
*Detection and*

*Betrayal of*

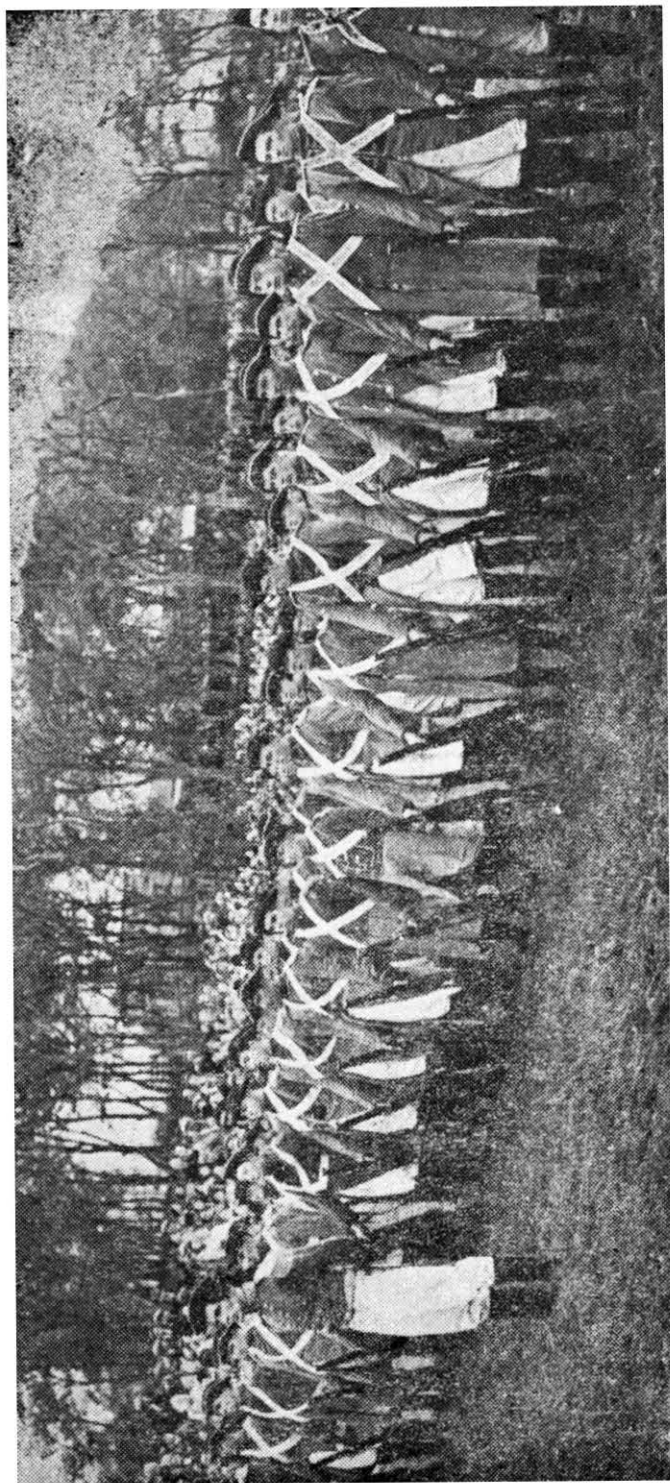
*Theobald Wolfe Tone*



PHOTOGRAPHS  
AND BLOCKS  
through  
the courtesy of  
THE DERRY  
JOURNAL

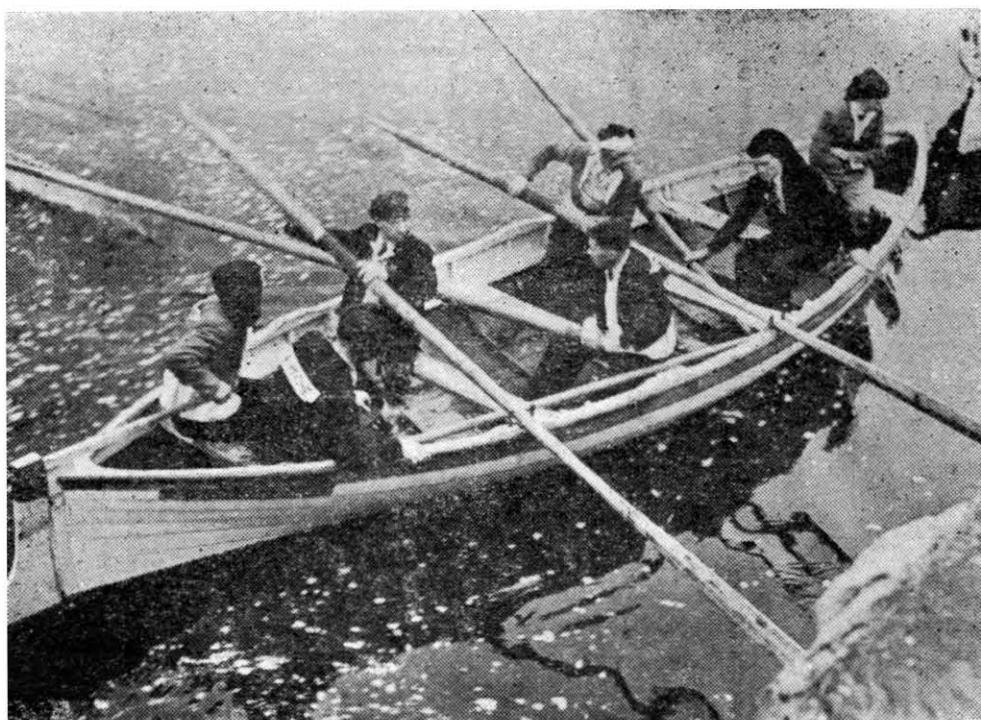


DETACHMENT OF THE CULLINAGH YEOMANRY AND LOYAL FINN WATER REGIMENT MARCHING TO  
THE CASTLE QUAY TO TAKE OVER FRENCH PRISONERS



AWAITING THE ARRIVAL OF THE BOATS





THE PRISONERS COME ASHORE



A PRISONER IN THE UNIFORM OF CHEF de BRIGADE HAS AN  
ESCORT TO HIMSELF



SIR GEORGE HILL OF DERRY ADVANCING TOWARDS THE  
PRISONER





WOLFE TONE IS PLACED IN IRONS

# VALUABLE RECORDS SALVED

## FOR DONEGAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY\*

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**B**Y far the most valuable addition, so far, to the archives of the Donegal Historical Society are the records of the Murray—Stewart Estate which date back to the year 1749. These records, which include surveys, maps and account books covering the period from 1749 to the purchase of the estate by the Irish Land Commission in the early part of the present century, are a veritable treasure-chest of information and great credit is due to Mr. P. J. MacGill, O.S., Ardara, who has salvaged them for posterity.

Though the great majority of the books, which are bound in leather, are in a remarkably good state of preservation, time and the vicissitudes through which they have passed have taken their toll and in some cases the writing on the damp pages is little more than legible. Mr. MacGill found the books in an outhouse in Killybegs, where they had lain for some time. He brought them to his home where he dusted, cleaned and dried them with meticulous care, and in a short time he will hand them over officially to the library of the Society.

The pages of these records present interesting sidelights on the normal life of the people of South-West Donegal over a century ago. In the expenses column of the 1848 a/c we find an entry for £9 12s wages for forty-six employees for one week. Wages at this period ranged from 2d per day for a girl for milking and 3d per day for a herd to 1s per day for a man mowing. The normal pay for an able-bodied man was from 8d to 10d per day.

The price of a heifer is entered as £3, that of a bull as 22s and of another bull 3s. A year-old is priced at £1 13s, and the books record the buying of two cows at £6. The prices of potatoes range from 3d to 4d per stone (late)

and 6d to 8d (early). Whitefaced wool is priced at 7½d per lb., and white wool at 1s. Oats, of which 4,060 stones were produced in the townland of Meen-tinadea, near Ardara, in 1846, were valued at from 8d to 1s 1d per stone, the latter price being apparently caused by the scarcity during the Famine years. Of the 4,000 odd stones produced 1,500, it is recorded, was put aside for seed.

An item of 1s 6d for expenses in the year 1847 goes to a messenger who went from Meenavalley, near Ardara, to Donegal Town and thence to Ballyshannon to cash two cheques which were drawn on London business houses.

The first appearance of Indian meal in the a/c is in 1847 and its price is given as 7s 6d per bag. The profit from the Owenea fisheries is given as £4 8s 0d, the price of a 25 lbs. salmon to-day.

The records cover part of the parishes of Ardara, Glenties, Killymard and the parishes of Killybegs, Kilcar and Glencolumbkille, and include maps of the townlands in relief and beautifully coloured.

The earliest survey amongst the records is one taken in 1749 and townlands in the parishes mentioned are described in detail.

[Reported in "Derry Journal."]

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### HAND LISTS OF MANUSCRIPTS FOUND AT KILLYBEGS

and which will henceforth be known as  
"THE MacGILL COLLECTION"  
at County Library, Lifford

#### *MacGILL MAPS—BOOK I.*

MAPS of part of the ESTATE of ALEXANDER MURRAY, Esq., in the COUNTY OF DONEGAL, IRELAND shewing the several holdings thereof as directed by MURRAY BABINGTON, Esq.,

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\* See Vol. I. No. 1, p. 42 of our Journal.  
§ See Vol. I. No. 1, pp. 27-31 *ibid*.

and SURVEYED by William Rutledge,  
David Johnston, Irvine Aiken and  
Thomas Elliot, A.D., 1813 and 1814, for  
W. MONTGOMERY.

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### MacGILL MAPS—BOOK II.

MAPS of the five QUARTER LANDS OF LOCHRUS, the property of ALEXANDER MURRAY of CALLEY, in NORTH BRITAIN, part of the Manor of Castle-murray, in the Barony of Banagh, and CO. OF DONEGAL, from a Survey completed December, 1831, by G. Montgomery. William Montgomery, script. Scale; 20 Plantation Perches to an Inch.

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(Note:—Where the modern spelling of a townland differs considerably from that of the Map the modern spelling has been written in brackets.)

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### MacGILL MAPS—BOOK III.

MAPS of that part of the ESTATE of THOMAS CONNOLLY, Esq., M.P., known as THE GLENCOLUMBKILLE ESTATE and situate in the PARISH OF GLENCOLUMBKILLE, BARONY OF BANAGH, COUNTY OF DONEGAL. As surveyed and valued by CHARLES HAZLET GIVINEY, associate Inst., C.E., IRELAND, etc., 1861-2.

(Note—The index of these maps is missing. The above title-page and pages 44 and 45 were found together in another volume of maps. Judging by dimensions, style of drawing, colouring and order of pages I assumed that they formed part of this volume, P. J. MacG.)

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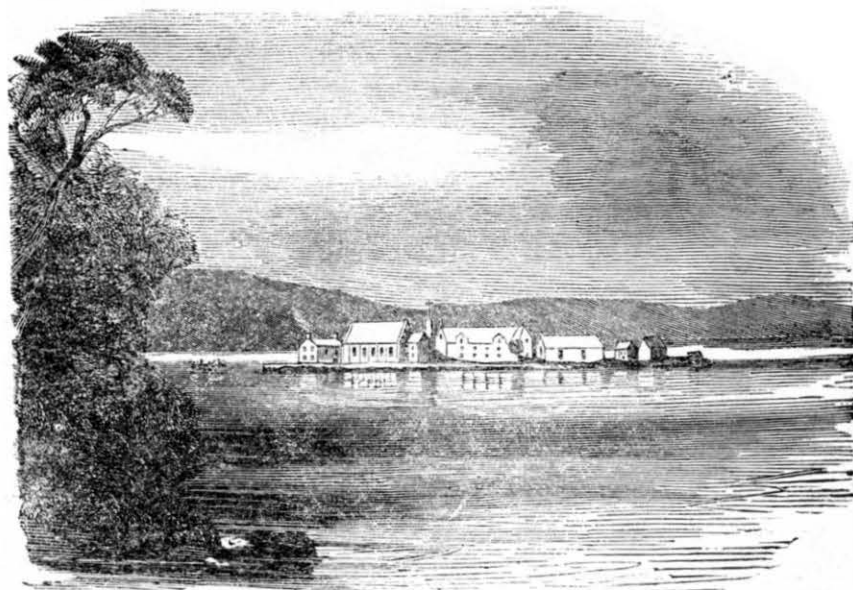
*MacGILL MSS.*

- No. 1. A Book of Survey and Valuation of several denominations of Land in the County of Donegal, Part of the Estate of Alex. Murray, Esq., . . . by John Bell of Coote Hill, in ye County of Cavan, Land Surveyor, in ye year 1749.  
pp 1—14. A Survey of the Mannour of Ballywell, adjoining the Towne of Donegall, etc., 1749.  
pp 15—41. Do. Mannour of Castle-murray. Corporation of Killybegs, etc., 1749.
- No. 2. Account book of the years 1841 and 1842 containing particulars of the running of the Meenavalley Farm and Meenatinadea Farm (Parish of Ardara), and also expenditure in connection with the

\* This Map has the words "Ballyshannon Estate" written in pencil at the side.

- erection of a quay at Killybegs.
- No. 3. Rentals \* 88 in number of the Murray Stewart Estate, for the years 1842-1908. This estate comprised large areas of the parishes of Killymard, Killybegs, Killaughtee, Kilcar and Ardara.
- No. 4. Weekly Account Book of Meenavalley Farm for years 1848-1851 (inclusive) contains lists of employees, their work and weekly wage bills, as well as particulars and prices of most things bought and sold on the farm.
- No. 5. Copy of Griffith's Valuation for the area comprised by the old Union of Glenties (1856).
- No. 6. House Erection Account Book 1853-1860. Contains particulars of materials supplied by the landlord to tenants for the erection of new houses after the "squaring."
- No. 7. 8 Letter Books containing approximately 10,000 letters written by the late Arthur Brooke, White House, Killybegs, between 1866 and 1905, and dealing with the working of the various estates in Donegal, Tyrone, Armagh and Monaghan, for which he acted as agent.
- No. 8. Miscellaneous (10 volumes), including rent blotters and estate accounts for various years.

\* While some years are represented by two or even three rentals, those of the following ten years are missing: 1843, 1844, 1854, 1862, 1864, 1873, 1884, 1898, 1899.



STATION ISLAND, LOUGH DERG. 1889





# NOTES and QUERIES

No. 1

## MEDIEVAL BULLA

**Found in the Parish of Murlog,  
May, 1948**

While digging in a field known as "the gorts" and within a few hundred feet of the ruins of the so-called Abbey of Clonleigh, Mr. Frank Connolly found a **Bulla** of Pope John XXIII. (1410-1415) which he took to Father Gillespie, C.C. It is now in the custody of Most Reverend Dr. Farren, Bishop of Derry. Before handing it to his Lordship Father Gillespie got Mr. T. W. Sheffield, of Market Street, Omagh, to make some excellent photographs: two of which we now reproduce. The **Bulla** is made of lead, measures 37.5 x 34.5 mm in diameters, and is 5.5 mm in depth.

"A Papal Bull," says *The Catholic Dictionary* (Addis and Arnold) so named from the **Bulla** (or round leaden seal, having on one side a representation of Saint Peter and Saint Paul, and on the other side the name of the reigning Pope which is attached to the document by a silken cord if it be a **Bull of Grace**, and by one of hemp if a **Bull of Justice**) and give authenticity to it. It is a document of a more formal and weighty character than a Brief and many memorable Papal decisions and condemnations have been given in this form."

In view of the many references to "the Abbey and College of Clonleigh" during the recent Foyle Fisheries case we sought to identify the document to which **Bulla** was attached and the following is a summary of the investigations carried out for us by the Rev. E. P. H. McMullin, B.D., B.Sc., amongst records in the Library of St. Patrick's College, Manooth:—

"There is no trace of the Abbey of Clonleigh in the Registers . . . the reign of Pope John XXIII., short as it was, was remarkable in many ways, and not the least for the high number of dispensations granted and the legal mandates, of one kind or another, presented to ecclesiastics of all ranks. The

volume of his Curia's work is really remarkable in view of the state of affairs in Europe at that time. We have been unable to trace any mandate to the Murlog-Clonleigh parish and our search was made more awkward and indefinite as Clonleigh, where the **Bulla** was found, lies on the boundaries of two dioceses (Derry and Raphoe), two counties (Donegal and Tyrone) and two baronies (Raphoe and Strabane). Now of the fourteen parishes in the two baronies no less than eight of them, at least, received rescripts during the years 1410 to 1415. This means that eight **Bulls** were in the district at that time and, as a rule, there were at least, three mandates sent to separate individual ecclesiastics to ensure that the instructions in the Papal Decree were carried out and each carried a **Bulla**. It is unfortunate that the addresses of the mandataries are not given in the Registers as any of them may have been resident in the neighbourhood of Clonleigh. We must remember, too, that many of these rescripts were personal and became useless with the passing of time. The **Bulla** found recently may have even found its way to Clonleigh amongst the personal effects of a deceased pastor of one of the parishes mentioned above. We could quote numerous other circumstances which (in the absence of further evidence) make it impossible to identify the document connected with the **Bulla** found at Clonleigh."

No. 2

## AN EIGHTEENTH CENTURY HEDGE SCHOOL

**(Ballinaglack Ecclesiastical College)  
Parish of Stranorlar**

Patrick Gallagher was born in Ballinaglack about the middle of the eighteenth century and at an early age he began to study for the priesthood, under the guidance of a hedge schoolmaster. Patrick was almost ready for ordination when Eve crossed his path;

he fell in love and married. Tradition says that on his wedding night he vowed that he would help others towards the goal he himself had failed to reach and so he founded his college on the site of an old fort. Two of his sons, \*Patrick and Edward, entered Holy Orders and as other students came along soon the fame of his little college spread far beyond the confines of the parish of Stranorlar. It is related that pupils attended from places as far apart as Inishowen and Ballyshannon. I must say, however, that the best known appear to have come from the little townland of the college itself. In addition to Fathers Patrick and Edward Gallagher were Fathers Robert and Michael Byrne, Father Joseph Magee, Father McDermott and Father Diver. With the exception of Father Magee, who became parish priest of Doe, all these priests, born and taught in the townland of Ballinaglack, crossed to the New World. As an old man, Father Byrne did return to his native parish, just in time, to preach the first sermon at the opening of St. Mary's Church, Stranorlar, and now his remains rest in the common burial-ground of that parish.

Taking the following traditional story as a pointer, it would seem that a full course of preparation for the priesthood was provided at Ballinaglack†: young Patrick Gallagher was obliged to work with hands as well as brain—for poverty was the common lot of his kind. He spent the day before his ordination digging ridges for potatoes. The spot is still pointed out, but now is merely part of a whin-hill. Said Pat (junior) to his fellow-labourer: "The morrow night I hope you will be calling me Mister Gallagher" (the term "Father" was not then used except in Confession) "and I'll be expecting a welcome from yous all—mind you." Next night the young hopeful was met returning from his successful visit to the Bishop,

\* (a) Sir Eoin O'Gallagher's grandson, James McTuathal, lived at Ballinaglack during the first half of the 17th century, and the late Dr. Maguire, *History of the Diocese of Raphoe* claimed that the Gallaghers, mentioned by Mr. Doherty, were direct descendants of the Elizabethan knight.

† (b) During the Penal Days it was customary for students to be raised to the priesthood before going to continental colleges to complete their studies. (Editor)

with song and shouts of "Welcome back our own brave wee priest." **Welcome back, bold Mister Gallagher.**"

The Gallaghers of this stock have now died out, but offshoots of the branch can be traced to such celebrated churchmen as the late Most Rev. Dr. Mulhern, Bishop of Dromore, and to Father Kelly, who ministered some years ago at Convooy. When the last of the Gallaghers died the farm became a common where the neighbours grazed at will. The house was ransacked and many valuables taken, priceless books and manuscripts which escaped at that time, were later burned by subsequent owners who purchased the place at a Sheriff's sale. It seemed to be a custom—amongst the peasantry—to burn anything pertaining to religious ritual: that is anything that will burn and is not in the custody of the Church.

If this fragment of local history should prompt others to record traditions on similar lines it will have served the purpose for which it was written and the story of Ballinaglack College might also be an incentive to keep close watch on the present so that those who come after may not have to rely too much on tradition, when the present has become the past.

William J. Doherty (Member).  
Ballinaglack.

### No. 3

## COUNTY DONEGAL ORDNANCE SURVEY MSS.

### In the Library of Royal Irish Academy

The following is a hand-list of the Ordnance Survey Mss. relating to County Donegal and now in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, 19, Dawson St., Dublin:—

**O'Donovan Letters.** 1 Vol. of 400 pp (approx.) with 3 large maps folded in. Copies of the Letters were made by the late Father Michael O'Flannagan and the County Library, Lifford, possesses one.

**Extracts relating to County Donegal from Colgan, Four Masters, etc.;** copies of Inquisitions and tracings of old maps relating to County Donegal. Vol. 1, 319 pp. Vol III., 312 pp. Index Vol. 187 pp.

**Ordnance Survey Boxes Nos. 22 and 23.** Box 22 contains 26 memoirs and Box 23 contains 27 memoirs relating to

various parishes in County Donegal. Many of them are in the form of reports from branches of the **North-west Farming Society** which flourished in the county in the middle of the first half of the last century. Others are Statistical Reports from the Sappers who followed in the wake of John O'Donovan. The Memoirs vary from pp. 1-2 to pp. 30-40 and relate to the archaeology, natural features, industries, ancient and modern topography of the following parishes: Clonleigh, Cloondavadogue, Donagh, Raytullaghbegley, Donegal, Drumholm, Glencolumbkille, Innishkeel, Kilbarron, Killeagh, Taughboyne, Killymard, Kilmacrenan, Moville (Upper and Lower), Raphoe, Raymoghly, Templecarn, and Raphoe Barony; also included are:—Statistical Report from North-west Farming Society on North-west Donegal (10 parts); Statistical Inquiry on Coastal Fisheries of Donegal; Statistical Inquiry on the parish of Culdaff; Memoirs on the following: Clonleigh, Cloondavadogue, Clonmany, Convey, Conwall, Deseragny, Donegal, Drumholm (ruin of Temple McGiligan, Kilygarvan, Killymard, Leck, Meevagh, Mintagh or Bar of Inch, Moville, Raphoe, Raymoghly, Templecarn, Tullaughnish, Urney, and Statistical Survey of the parish of Killeevogue (a photostat of the last-mentioned is now in the County Library, Lifford).

In addition to the above, the following should still be available in the Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park, Dublin:—

- (a) One Volume of old Maps of County Donegal.
- (b) 107 Name Books of places in County Donegal.
- (c) One Volume (724 pp.) of memorandums and Mss. notes relating to County Donegal.
- (d) Index Volume of names on County Donegal Maps.

The County Libraries' Committee are considering the acquisition of photostatic copies of the whole or part of the above series of manuscripts and maps and the County Librarian and other interested persons would welcome a full report on them.

**[We should be very pleased to publish such a report.—Editor]**

No. 4

## OLD DERRY NEWSPAPERS

### Newspapers in Magee College Library, Derry

DERRY JOURNAL—1772-3; 1791; 1793-4; 1798 to 1836; 1845 (4 pp.)

DERRY SENTINEL—1838 to 1845 (occasional numbers only).

DERRY STANDARD—1836 to 1845 (occasional numbers); 1845 to 1849; 1854 to 1857; 1857 to 1859.

### Brooke Park Library, Derry

DERRY JOURNAL—1837 to 1893 (files not complete).

DERRY SENTINEL—1829 to 1894 (files not complete).

DERRY STANDARD—1837 to 1894 (files not complete).

No. 5

## DONATIONS TO THE COUNTY LIBRARY, LIFFORD

### Arranged by the County Donegal Historical Society

**Hearth Money Rolls A.D. 1665.**

The Rev. A. G. Lecky published these records for the parishes in the Barony of Raphoe (**The Lagan and its Presbyterianism**) and Mr. A. G. Gailey, Methodist College, Belfast, has presented the Society with a transcript of the Rolls (Crosle Mss. P.R.O., Belfast) for the parishes in the remaining baronies of the County. Typscript copies are being made and bound by the County Library.

**Roll of Freeholders in County Donegal who Petitioned the Act of Union.**

Mr. Philip Crosle, the well-known archivist and genealogist, has presented the Society with four large photostats of pages from **Faulkner's Journal** (1799-1800) in which this very large list appeared.

**County Donegal Sixty Years Ago.**

The President of St. Columb's College, Derry, has very kindly allowed the Co. Librarian to make a typscript copy of this very valuable Mss. of 400 pp. written by Hugh Dorrian in 1890.



# **DONATIONS TOWARDS THE FORMATION OF THE COUNTY DONEGAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY MUSEUM**

**which we hope will one day become  
THE COUNTY MUSEUM**

Mr. Andrew Lowry, first President of our Society, gave the following which are now on display in the Stranorlar Vocational Schools: eight flint concave scrapers; 7 convex flint scrapers; 1 spindle whorl; 1 flint borer; 2 stone beads; 2 glass beads; 7 arrowheads (barbed, stemmed and hollow based); 1 javelin flint point; 6 flints depicted in plate illustrating Professor Davies'

article on **The Lowry Collection**; 6 stone axes; 2 net sinkers; 1 stone hammer; fir rope; '98 pike; Yeomanry sword; Irish harpoon; 2 querns.

From Mrs. Walker, Summerhill. — Crinkling Irons.

From Ballybofey and Stranorlar Civic Week Committee—£5 towards cost of making some glass cases for exhibition purposes.

From J. C. MacDonagh—18th century flint-lock pistol.

From Mrs. Wilson, Liskeran, Ballybofey (per C. C. MacDonagh)—Stone axe and flint chips.

From William McGlinchey, Esq., Tullytrasna (per J. C. MacDonagh)—One flint arrow-head found in bogs near his home.

## **GLEANINGS**

from

**Old Manuscripts and Old Newspapers**

No. 1

**MSS.—“FRANCIS N. BARTON,  
OCTOBER 31st/81”**

**“History of the Co. Infirmary for  
the Co. of Donegal.”**

A.D.

- 1765 County Infirmarys first established. The County Infirmary for Donegal to be in Letterkenny (5 Geo. III. cap. 20).
- 1767 The County Infirmary was established in Letterkenny.
- 1768 An Act was passed (7 and 8 Geo. III., chap. VIII., sec. 5) to allow the County Donegal Infirmary to be removed to Lifford, Lifford being more central and convenient to the best inhabited part of the county (sic).
- 1773 The furniture, etc., of the County Infirmary were removed from Let-

terkenny to Lifford by order of the Governors.

- 1784 Resolved that Treasurer be prepared to purchase the old barracks at Lifford.
- 1779 Resolved that patients be removed to new Infirmary.
- 1826 January 13—Dr. Stewart was appointed surgeon. That repairs be executed in the Infirmary.  
March 14th—Resolved (61 governors present) that the Infirmary be removed to Letterkenny.  
March 31st—That owing to the Presentment being stopped that the number of the patients be reduced by one-fifth, etc., etc.  
April—A Memorial was presented to the Viceroy to hold a public enquiry into the management of the Infirmary. Signed by five governors.  
May 3rd—A letter from the Under-Secretary to the governors en-

closing the above memorial was No. 2 received and answered by the governors.

August 20th—6 and 7 William IV., cap. 116. It shall be lawful upon two-thirds of the Grand Jury of the Co. Donegal presenting a memorial to the Viceroy, etc., to remove the County Infirmary from Lifford to the town of Letterkenny—that the Governors may have it removed.

1879 The Surgeon and Hon. Secretary are requested to procure a sketch for the conversion of part of the Co. Donegal Prison into an Infirmary.

1881 June 30th—Dr. Little being dead—Resolved to appoint Dr. Boyd locum tenens at the Infirmary at £3 3s 0d per week.

July 14th—At a special meeting a deputation from Letterkenny laid before the Governors memorials from T.C.s and P.L.G.s and R.C. Bishop asking the Governors and the Grand Jury to remove the Infirmary to their town, viz., Letterkenny.

July 14th—Resolved to establish two infirmaries in the Co. Donegal—one to be in Letterkenny.

October 13th—A protest was lodged against the foregoing resolution, it being considered not lawful, as notice of it was not given before the meeting.—Signed Thomas Brooke.

That a surgeon be elected on August 15th and that the Governors pay him £100 per annum, in addition to the Grand Jury Presentment.

August 15—At a special meeting “to select a surgeon.”—Resolved that Dr. Boyd be requested to act as surgeon until March next. This was lost. Dr. Barton, after successive polls, was elected, having received 9 votes (16 governors present).

September 27—Quarterly meeting Resolved to give three weeks’ notice to the Secretary be necessary before a special meeting be called.

## “THE LONDON-DERRY JOURNAL”

“Friday, 21st May, 1773”

“COUNTY OF DONEGAL”

“Notice is hereby given that many of the Principal Gentlemen of the County of Donegal intend to meet at the House of John Armstrong, in Lifford, on Tuesday, 22nd day of June next, in order to fix on a proper place in Lifford for erecting the Public Hospital.”

Dated 14th day of May, 1773.”

No. 3

## ORIGINAL MSS.

PAGE 1

“Resolutions agreed upon by the Governors of the Hospital for ye County of Donegal at Lifford this 22nd of June, 1773, according to advertisement, etc.”

Resolved that a house is taken from the Right Honble. Lord Erne at the yearly rent of four pounds for the immediate accommodation of patients.”

Resolved that a Committee be appointed to put ye house in proper repair for ye occupation of patients.”

“Resolved that Jas. Knox, Esqr., the Revd. Dr. Golding, John Rea, Esqr., (Wray scored out.—Ed.), John Hamilton, Esqr., and Thomas Groves, Esqr., Wm. Wray, Esqr. and W. Knox, Esqr., or any five of them be a committee for transacting inspections into ye repairs.”

“Resolved that Monday, ye 2nd of August next, be the day for ye first meeting of ye sd Committee.”

Edward Golding, Andw. Knox, John Rea, John Hamilton, Saml. Knox, Thos. Stewart John Whittingham, Treas.

PAGE 2.

“A List of Subscribers’ names to the Donegal Hospital at Lifford, June 22, 1773:—

|                       |    |    |   |   |
|-----------------------|----|----|---|---|
| John Hamilton         | pd | £3 | 8 | 3 |
| Andw. Knox            | pd | £3 | 8 | 3 |
| W. Wray               | pd | £3 | 8 | 3 |
| Chas. Stewart         | pd | £3 | 8 | 3 |
| Saml. Knox            | pd | £3 | 8 | 3 |
| John Rea              | pd | £3 | 8 | 3 |
| pd to ye R. John Lamy |    | £3 | 8 | 3 |

PAGE 3.

“At a meeting of the Committee of the Governors and Governesses of the County Donegal Infirmary pursuant to

Advertisement, at the house of John Armstrong in Lifford on Monday, 2nd Augt, 1773—Resolved that Doctor Grove is requested and impowered to have the necessary repairs made to the house taken for the County Hospital in the Town of Lifford, and to remove all such furniture as is now in Letterkenny and provide such other necessaries as may be requisite for the reception of so many patients as the house will contain, and it is requested that the same shall be done by the first day of next April.

"W. Wray.  
"John Hamilton.  
"Edwd Golding.  
"Saml. Knox.  
"Thos. Grove.  
"John Rea."

|                                   |     |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| Patients in Hospital on the       |     |
| 5th Jany, 1834                    | 42  |
| Admitted up to the 5th Jany, 1835 | 77  |
| Total admitted remaining          | 119 |
| Discharged, cured and relieved    | 63  |
| Died                              | 5   |
|                                   | 68  |
| Remaining 5th Jany, 1835          | 51  |
| Total                             | 119 |

The above Mss. were saved from destruction by Mr. Edward Gallen, Bloomfield, Castlefin.]

No. 4

## "BELFAST NEWS-LETTER"

"Friday-Tuesday, 2nd-6th  
June, 1780."

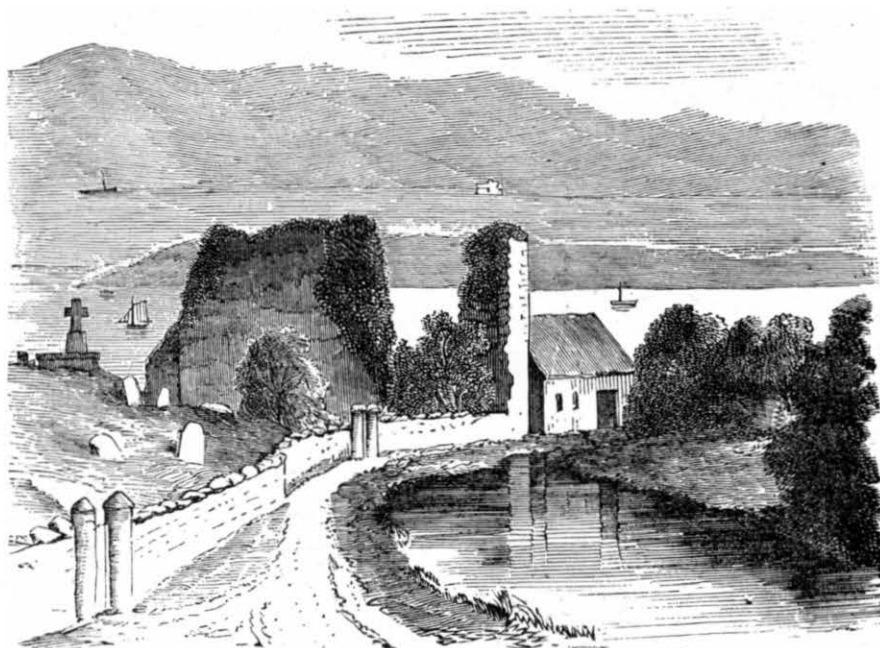
### "AN APOTHECARY"

"Of Character and Education, who understands Surgery and may be induced to reside in the Town of Dunfanaghy, has an Opportunity of Settling himself there on a most advantageous Footing. He will be accommodated with a most excellent new-built Dwelling-house, calculated for the Reception of a family, and of Lodgers, together with six Acres of good Land, and Ground for a large Garden, all Rent Free; some annual Subscriptions will also be added.

"Besides the Business of his Profession, he may employ his Capital to great Advantage by engaging in the Fisheries."

"Application to be made to Miss Wray at Ards, near Letterkenny. A married Man to be preferred."

[Received from Miss C. V. Trench.]



ASSAROE ABBEY, 1890



# BIBLIOGRAPHY

OF

## COUNTY DONEGAL

### PART II

*by*

*J. C. T. MacDONAGH*

*Ballybofey*

*and*

*EDWARD MacINTYRE*

*County Library, Lifford*

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## FOREWORD

**T**HE Librarian of the Royal Dublin Society, Ballsbridge, Dublin, has very kindly informed us that the majority of the works, mentioned in Part I of our Bibliography, are in his Library and are available to members of the R.D.S.

Members of the County Donegal Historical Society who wish to consult any of the non-fictional works in these lists are advised to communicate with the County Librarian, Lifford, as many of the books, missing from the County Donegal Libraries, may be obtained through the Central Library for Students, Dublin.

We wish to record our very best thanks to Messrs. Sean O Domhnaill (Dublin), G. E. Troupe (Edinburgh), Rev. E. Mc Mullin (Maynooth), Sean Ua Raghallaig (Kilmainham), and the Editors and Reviewers of and in **Irish Historical Studies**, **Derry People** and **Derry Journal** for valuable criticisms and additions to our bibliography.

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| BRONZE SPEARHEAD, from Ballyconnell  | A—Vol. 16. p. 117  |
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