

Surnames in the Family Tree

It should be noted that the histories below were found on the following websites

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~irlik/ihm/surnhist.htm>

<http://www.houseofnames.com/>

<http://scripts.ireland.com/ancestor/surname/index.cfm>

Some of the names I could find only a little bit about. Some have alternate spellings which is how I found out the little I did and the O'Flatherty information came from

<http://www.flaherty.org/history.htm>

The House of Names website will give you a history, coat of arms and so on for a price.

Some information came courtesy of Garth McGirr at the McGirr Family website

<http://www.mcgirrfamily.com/>

McGerr/McGirr

This name originated in Kirkcudbrightshire in Scotland. McGirr's came as Scottish mercenaries to Ulster in the 1600's. The most usual form of the name Mac an Ghirr and as such it belongs to Co. Armagh and the adjacent part of Co. Tyrone. It occurs as a "principal Irish name" in the "census" of 1659 and in the Hearth Money Rolls (1664) of Co. Tyrone. Three families of MacGirrs appear in the Hearth Money Rolls of Co. Monaghan. It was in Co. Armagh before the plantation of Ulster, recorded in 1602 as MacEghir; as MacGhir and MacGerr it is found in the Ulster inquisitions (Co. Tyrone) in 1628 and 1639; Shane MacGirr of Fintona, Co. Tyrone, was one of the Jacobites outlawed after 1690; Modern birth registrations show Tyrone to be its location. These also indicate that the variant MacGeer is found in north Leinster.. Short, Gayer and MacGarr are suggested as synonyms of MacGirr. Short is a semi-translation of Mac an Gheaff (Geirr, short, earlier giorr) sometimes used in Co. Tyrone; Gayer is very rare and usually unconnected with MacGirr, is a variant of the English toponymic Gare; MacGarr, when not an abbreviated form of MacGarry belongs to north Leinster and is met in the 1659 "census" in Co. Westmeath.

Hughes

O'Hea is one of the anglicized forms of the very common Gaelic surname O hAodha, which has at least a dozen different and distinct origins in Ireland and is usually anglicized Hayes, except in Ulster where it has become Hughes. O hAodha simply means descendant of Aodh, anglice Hugh. The sept so named, which is located in Corca Laoidhe - i.e. the south-western part of Co. Cork - is the only one which is called O'Hea in English and this form is invariable in that area. Murrough O'Hea was Bishop of Cork in 1205, and Maurice O'Hea was Bishop of Ross in 1559. In Co.. Cork only is the name found in directories to-day (apart from a few migrants to Dublin). John Fergus O'Hea (1850-1912), artist and cartoonist, was a Cork man, and Captain William O'Hea, an officer in Nicholas Browne's infantry in King James the Second's

army, was of Aghamilly Castle in Pobble O'Hea, a district retained by the sept under the overlordship of the Barrys. This name, by the way, was also known as Heas which is identical in pronunciation with Hayes. Hayes is a very common name in England. The name Hay (i.e. Norman de la Haye) is on record in Co. Wexford since 1182. It has now become Hayes in most places. Irish Hayeses are almost invariably scions of one of the O hAodha septs. The most considerable of these was the Dalcassian sept of Thomond, now chiefly associated with Counties Limerick and Tipperary, whence came Catherine Hayes (1825–1861), singer, and the two painters Edward Hayes (1797–1864) and Michael Angelo Hayes (1820–1887). In the seventeenth century the form O'Hea, not Hayes, was used in Co. Clare as is evidenced by the number of O'Heas in Petty's census of 1659. Woulfe gives no less than twelve distinct septs of O hAodha, including, as well as those mentioned above, others located around Ardstraw (Co. Tyrone), Ballyshannon (Co.. Donegal), Farney (Co. Monaghan), Navan (Co. Meath), Gorey (Co. Wexford), Ballintobber and Templemurray (Co. Mayo), Dromard (Co. Sligo) and one of the Ui Maine.

Hourican/Horgan

This is an almost exclusively Munster surname. The 66 birth registrations for 1890 were all for that province, 40 were in Co. Cork and 21 in Co. Kerry. 1864 figures are show 86 Horgan births registered that year all except two (Dublin and Clonmel) were in counties Cork and Kerry. There is 4 Ballyhorgans in Co. Kerry, all in the barony of Clanmaurice, and the 1901 census records 142 families of Horgan there. Most notable person of the name, Rev. Mathew Horgan (1777–1849), P.P. of his native parish of Whitechurch, Co. Cork, was a poet, Gaelic scholar and antiquary. The name occurred sometimes outside the borders of the southern province, e.g. pardon of David O'Horegane, a kern of Leix in 1551. This is probably a misspelling of O'Horahan (or O'Hourihan) since a sept so called was located at Dunamase, Co. Leix. This name is Ó Hanradáin in Irish, better known in Thomond where it is anglicized O'Hanrahan. The Gaelic form of the name, Ó hArgáin, is said to be a corruption of Ó hAnradáin, which is the name of the erenagh family of Ross, Co. Cork, anglicized Hourihane there and Hourigan in Co. Limerick. Synonyms of Horgan used in Munster are Harrigan (Listowel) Horrigan (Kenmare and Mallow) and Organ (Cashel).

Keegan

In Irish Egan is MacAodhagain (from the christian name Aodh, anglice Hugh), and the surname is really MacEgan, though the prefix Mac is rarely used in modern times except by the family which claims to be head of the sept. The MacEgans were hereditary lawyers: beginning as a brehon family among the Ui Maine (Hy Many) septs, they eventually dispersed. They settled chiefly in Ormond, i.e. the wide territory comprising all or part of the counties of Tipperary, Kilkenny and Offaly, where they continued to follow their traditional calling and acted as brehons to the chiefs. The most important of these was MacEgan, chief brehon to the O'Connor

Family. An early example of the form Hegan is to be seen in the signature (Owen Hegaine) of Owen Mac Egan in a letter he wrote in 1602, which is quoted in *Pacata Hibernia*. For pedigree and notes on MacEgan see *Tribes and Customs of Hy Many*, Appendix E. Owen Mac Egan (1570–1603), bishop-designate of Ross, was a prominent supporter of Tyrone in the Elizabethan wars and was killed in battle: other illustrious churchmen were Most Rev. Boetius Egan (1734–1798), Archbishop of Tuam, who, however, was opposed to the Rising of '98: Most Rev. Cornelius Egan (1780–1856), Bishop of Kerry, and Most Rev. Michael Egan (1761–1814), Bishop of Philadelphia. Two Pierce Egans (1772–1849 and 1814–1880), were popular novelists in their day. John Egan (1750–1810), patriot member of Parliament, was notorious also for his propensity to duelling. In our own day "the MacEgan", as he styled himself, was an artist noted for his striking portraits of contemporary Irish national leaders. When the prefixes Mac and O fell into disuse during the period of Gaelic submergence, in some places the C was retained and became K, resulting in Keegan, and this, in turn, gave rise to the corrupt Gaelic form O Caogain now often used in Connacht as the Gaelic equivalent of Keegan. The Keegans are found to-day chiefly in two areas: in Leinster – in Counties Dublin and Wicklow – and in Connacht – in Counties Roscommon and Leitrim, i.e. in places fairly remote from the homeland of the MacEgan sept where the form Egan is always used. The poet John Keegan (1809–1849), is always used. The poet John Keegan (1809–1849) was born in Co. Leix.

Farrell

Farrell, with and without the prefix O, is a well known name in many parts of the country and it stands thirty–fifty in the statistical returns showing the hundred commonest names in Ireland. It is estimated that there are over thirteen thousand of the name in Ireland: the great majority of these were born in Leinster, mainly in Co. Longford and the surrounding areas. This is as might be expected for the great O Fearghaill (O'Farrell or O'Ferrall) sept was of Annaly in Col Longford. The chief to the sept, known as Lord of Annaly, resided at Longphuirt Ui Fhearghaill (i.e. O'Farrell's fortress), hence the name of the town and county. So important were they that references to them in the "annals of the Four Masters" occupy more than seven columns of the index to that monumental work. There were two branches of the sept, the chiefs of which were distinguished as O'Farrell Boy (buidhe, i.e. yellow) and O'Farrell Bane (ban, i.e. white or fair). There were a number of distinguished churchmen of the name, of whom the Capuchin Father Richard O'Farrell (c. 1615–1663), of Annaly, was perhaps the most notable. Notwithstanding the misfortunes which befell the great Gaelic families through the conquests and confiscations of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the O'Farrells of Annaly were not entirely submerged and many of them took a worthy part in Irish resistance to English aggression. Three sons of Ceadagh O'Ferrall or Annaly, who was killed at the Battle of the Boyne in 1691, greatly distinguished themselves as officers of the Irish Brigade in the service of France. The family settled in Picardy. Later on in the

political field Richard More O'Ferrall (1797–1880) was prominent supporter of Daniel O'Connell. Sir Thomas Farrell (1827–1900) was a noted sculptor, many of whose statues adorn the city of Dublin. The compiler of one of the best known Irish genealogical manuscripts, "Linea Antiqua" (1709) now in the Genealogical Office, Dublin, was Roger O'Ferrall.

O'Reilly

O'Reilly, in Irish O Raghailigh, i.e descendant of Raghallach, was until recently much more commonly found without the prefix O. Reilly and O'Reilly constitute one of the most numerous names in Ireland, being among the first dozed in the list. The bulk of these come from Cavan and adjoining counties, the area to which they belong by origin, for they were for centuries the most powerful sept in Breffny, their head being chief of Breffny–O'Reilly and for a long time in the middle ages his influence extended well into Meath and Westmeath. At the present time we find them very numerous still in Breffny, heading as they do the county list both in Cavan and Longford. In 1878 O'Reilly landlords possessed over 30,000 acres. five O'Reillys have held the Primacy as Archbishop of Armagh, notably Edmund O'Reilly (1606–1669) and Hugh O'Reilly (1580–1653); five were Bishops of Kilmore, tow of Clogher and one of Derry; and another famous churchman was Edmund Joseph O'Reilly, S.J. (1811–1878). Edward O'Reilly (d. 1829) compiled a pioneer Irish–English Dictionary in 1817. In the field of patriotic endeavour we have John Boyle O'Reilly (1844–1890) the Fenian; Myles O'Reilly M.P. (1825–1880) who commanded the Irish Brigade in the Papal service; and Philip MacHugh O'Reilly (d. 1657), who, having been largely responsible for organizing the rising of 1641 in his own county of Cavan, fought under Owen Roe O'Neill and died in exile. In King James III's Irish army Col. Edmund O'Reilly's regiment of infantry included thirty–three officers and Co. Mahon's regiment sixteen officers called Reilly or O'Reilly. Many of these became Wild Geese. Count Don Alexander O'Reilly (d. 1797), after a distinguished military career in the French, Austrian and Spanish service ended his days as Governor of Louisana in America. A good deal of unreliable material is to be found in print on the subject of the O'Reillys. It is therefore advisable to mention that an authoritative article on them appeared in the Irish Ecclesiastical Record Vol. 45–1935, part 2), from the pen of Father Paul Walsh. In it that famous and almost legendary seventeenth century figure "Myles the Slasher" finds a correct place. O'Reilly is occasionally found as a synonym of O'Rahilly, but this is merely an example of careless registration since O'Rahilly, which is O Raithile in Irish, has no connexion with Breffny. It is true that the sept originated in Ulster but they have so long been associated with Co. Kerry and they must be regarded as Munstermen, especially as Egan O'Rahilly 91670–1726), greatest of Munster poets – by many regarded as greatest of all Gaelic poets – was of a family long established near Killarney.

Kearney

The name Kearney is evenly distributed throughout the four provinces of Ireland; the alternative spelling Carney, however, is almost confined to Connacht, particularly Co. Mayo. The latter are O Cearnaigh in Irish (presumably from cearnach, victorious) and are a branch of the Ui Fiachrach whose territory was named Moynulla and Balla in Co. Mayo. The Dalcassian O'Kearneys, who migrated to Cashel in early times, are also O Cearnaigh. The most important Kearney sept in history are of different origin. In Irish their name is O Catharnaigh. They were chiefs of Teffia, Co. Meath, and even when their influence diminished they retained a considerable territory in Kilcoursey in Co. Offaly. One of them became Baron Kilcoursey. The Meath Kearneys are usually known as Fox, the head of the family being styled "The Fox". This arose from the fact that the cognomen Sionnach (fox) was applied to their eleventh century ancestor. For further particulars see the entry for Fox, above. Quite a number of alternative forms are used in English besides Carney including Keherney, O'Caherney and (in Co. Cavan) McCarney. There is a townland called Ballymacarney in Co. Meath. Five Kearneys of Irish origin appear in the Dictionary of American Biography in the sphere of politics, literature and war. Seven notable ecclesiastics called Kearney lived and worked in Ireland, of whom Ref. Barnabas Kearney, S.J. (1567–1640), David Kearney, Archbishop of Cashel from 1603 to 1625, and the protestant Rev. John Kearney (1542–1600), author of a Catechism in the Irish language, may be specifically mentioned. In France the Abbe Charles Kearney (c. 1745–1820) was a prominent anti-revolutionary at the time of the French Revolution. the family of John Kearney of Fethard, who was secretary to James II, were very prominent in French court and legal circles during the eighteenth century.

Lynch

It must be emphasized at once that the name Lynch, which is among the hundred commonest surnames in Ireland, is of dual origin. Lynch is used as the anglicized form of the native Gaelic names O Loingsigh, and also of the Norman de Lench. the Norman family of Lynch, though far less numerous than their Gaelic name-sakes, have been more prominent on account of their predominance in the affairs of Galway city, where they were the most influential of the "Tribes". In the hundred and seventy years which elapsed between 1484, when Dominick Lynch procured the city's charter from Richard III, and 1654, when Catholics were debarred from civic offices, no less than eighty-four mayors of Galway were of the family of Lynch. Dominick's son, Stephen Lynch, was in turn responsible for obtaining from Pope Innocent VIII the Bull which established that unique ecclesiastical institution, the Wardenship of Galway. Many of the Wardens were Lynches. The Galway family also produced a number of distinguished ecclesiastics, the most famous of whom were Rev. John Lynch (1599–1673), the author of *Cambrensis Eversus*: the centenarian Archbishop of Tuam, Most Rev. James Lynch, D.D. (1611–1676), the author of many works in Spanish ; and Rev. Dominic Lynch (d. 1697), the Dominican philosopher. Of

all the Galway Lynches the one most likely to be remembered by any visitor to that city is James Lynch, the stern mayor who in 1493 felt it his duty to hang his own son for an offence for which the penalty was death: the spot where this event took place, known as the gate of the Old Jail, with its tragic inscription, is still pointed out and the story retold. It should be noted, however, that some modern Galway historians have suggested that this story may be apocryphal. Nearby is Lynche's Castle which was built in 1320. After the coming of the Normans, the Leyns (Lynch) family was first settled in Meath, where Lynch's knock, the site of a battle in 1647, perpetuates their occupation. It was a branch of this family that migrated to Galway in the early fifteenth century. The arms illustrated on Plate XIX are those of the Lynches of Galway. Branches of this family have been prominent among the modern landowners in Co. Galway under the hyphenated names Lynch-Blosse and Blosse-Lynch. The Gaelic Lynches, formerly often called O'Lynch, comprise a number of quite distinct and independent septs, most of which were submerged as such after the Anglo-Norman invasion but whose descendants are still to be found in their several places of origin. The Thomond sept produced Clare-born Patrick Lynch (1757-1818), linguist and Gaelic scholar. The Sligo sept has Alan O'Lynch, noted Dominican Prior of Kildare (1411), to its credit. From that of Breffny came Dr. John Joseph Lynch (1816-1888), Bishop of Toronto, the first Catholic ecclesiastical dignitary to attend a British royal levee since the time of James II. Col. Charles Lynch (1736-1796), from whose name the American word to lynch, or "lynch law", was coined, was son of another Charles Lynch, scion of the northern sept whose head in early mediaeval times was chief of Dalriada. The Lynches of Co. Donegal are properly Mac Loingseachain (*Lynchehaun); those, O Loingsigh (of Lynch), now numerous in Cork, Kerry and Limerick, probably stem from the septs of the name located in Corca; Laoidhe and in Owney. Thomas Lynch (1749-1779), the youngest of the signatories of the American Declaration of Independence, was of an Irish family which had then been three generations in America. Count John Baptist Lunch, a peer of France, was grandson of an officer who went to that country with James II: he lost all in the French revolution but later recovered some of his property. General Isodore Lynch, who joined the revolutionary army, had a distinguished military career in the French service. Patrick (Patricio) Lynch (1824-1886) "son of a wealthy Irish merchant" who first saw service in the British navy, has been described as "the foremost Chilean naval hero". Finally we may mention Hannah Lynch (1862-1904), a leading figure in the Ladies' Land League.

Flattery

Originally Ó Flaithfhileadh in Irish, then contracted to Ó Flaithile and Ó Flaitile anglice Flatley. It is suggested that this was corrupted to Flattery. It would appear that while the two names are to a large extent synonymous they represent at least two distinct septs. In the annals of the Four Masters the name Ó Flaithre occurs four times in entries relating to Ulster between 971 and 1166; while in the same early

period Ó Flaithfhileadh in Offaly. Today Offaly is where the name Flattery is mainly associated – in the "census" of 1659 it is returned as a principal Irish name in three different baronies of Co Offaly. In modern times Flatley is numerous in north Connacht where the O'Flatleys of Moy were one of the Hy Fiachrach septs and Carrowflatley is a place in Co. Sligo. Flattery is found there as well as in Offaly. Today both names are found in Co. Galway. Further confusion may arise from the fact that in some old records O'Flattery has been equated with O'Flaherty through clerical error.

Boland

The older form of this name – O'Bolan – is almost obsolete, though it is occasionally found without the prefix O. The usual modern form – Boland – never has the O, though entitled to it, the Gaelic original being O Beollain. The addition of the D at the end of the name is an anglicized affectation comparable to changing –ahan into –ham, as in the case of Markham and Markahan. This final D does not once appear in the Elizabethan Fiants though the name in four different forms occurs nine times in those records, principally in Co. Sligo. There are at least two distinct septs of the name, one of the Uf Fiachrach line, seated at Doonaltan, (barony of Tireagh, Co. Sligo); the other being Dalcassian, of Thomond. The former may be distinct from that of Drumcliff, also in Co. Sligo, where O'Bolans were erenaghs of the church of St. Columban. The Thomond sept is descended from Mahon, brother of Brian Boru: for this we have the authority of "An Leabhar Mhuimhneach", but MacFirbis traces them to another Mahon, less closely related to the great Brian. Present day representatives of these septs are chiefly found in north Connacht and in east Clare where the picturesque fishing village of Mountshannon on Lough Derg perpetuates the homeland of the sept in its Gaelic name Baile ui Beolain (or Ballybolan). In the seventeenth century it was also numerous in Offaly. References to the name O Beollain occur occasionally in the Annals in early medieval times, but since the Anglo-Norman invasion they have not been prominent in the political or cultural history of the country. Boland's Mill was the scene of a famous encounter in the insurrection of 1916. Frederick Boland was Ambassador to Great Britain, Ireland's permanent representative in the United Nations Organisation and Chancellor of Trinity College, Dublin.

Kincaid

Other spellings are Kincaide, Kincade, Kinkaid and Kinlead. It is of an old and important Scottish sept belonging to Stirlingshire, by the 1660's it was well established in that province: it appeared in nearly all the northern Hearth Money Rolls, especially in those of Antrim and Derry. One branch settled in Co. Sligo and held extensive property at Collooney up to the time of the Land Acts and the transfer of the great estates from landlord to tenant.

Killane/McQuillan

Though MacQuillan is not a name of Gaelic origin it came into existence in Ireland and is not found elsewhere except among emigrants from Ireland. The MacQuillans are of Norman–Welsh descent: they settled soon after the invasion in the territory called the Route (Co. Antrim), and were known as Lords of the Route with their chief residence at the Castle of Dunluce until, following their major defeat at the battle of Ora in 1563 and again in 1580 by Sorley Boy MacDonnell, they were finally dispersed by the MacDonnells. In 1315 the MacQuillan chief of the day joined Edward Bruce. By that time they had become indistinguishable from any native Gaelic sept – in the words of a contemporary "they were as Irish as the worst". They were described as Princes of Dalriada and ranked, at any rate in the fourteenth century, as hereditary High Constables of Ulster. Their predominant position was consolidated by Sincin Mor MacQuillan, who ruled as Chief from 1390 to 1449. As such they are prominent in the war like activities of the O'Neills, O'Donnells and O'Cahanes in that province up to the date of the battle of Ora, mentioned above. Rory Og MacQuillan, then Chief of the Name, in 1541 declared that no captain of this race ever died in his bed. The last of the family of note in Ireland were Edward MacQuillan (1503–1605), whose remaining estate was confiscated in the Plantation of Ulster, and Rory Og Macquillan (d. 1634), to whom some of the estate was regranted. He was the last to be known as the "Lord of the Route". Subsequently members of the sept are chiefly met with in France and Spain, in the Irish Brigades. One Capt. Rory MacQuillan, was an officer in O'Neills infantry in King James II's army in Ireland. Father Peter MacQuillan (c. 1650–1719) from Co. Derry became a leading Dominican in France, and later prior at Louvain. Many of the rank and file of the sept remained in Ulster as is evidenced by the prevalence of the name in Counties Antrim, Armagh etc. In the Inquisition, Hearth Money rolls, 1659 census etc., as well as modern birth indices, voters' lists and so forth. John Hugh MacQuillan (1826–1879), a Quaker, was a pioneer of modern dentistry in America. There is some doubt as to the derivation of the name. It is usually given as either son of Hugelin (diminutive of High), or son of Hudelin (diminutive of Hud), the Irish forms being Mac Uighlinin and Mac Uidhilin. MacFirbis describes the sept as Clan Uighilin. Some authorities, however, make the name a gaelicized version of son of Llewellyn, but Prof. Curtis, in a critical examination of the subject rejects this and is convinced that the eponymous ancestor was Hugelin de Mandeville.

O'Keefe

The O'Keefes not only originated in Co. Cork, but they also stayed there. It is still an out-and-out Co. Cork name, judging by birth registrations, voters' lists, directories and such like tests. It is true that, like so many powerful native Irish septs, they were forced out of their original territory by the invading Normans early in the thirteenth century, but in their case it was only a trek westwards within the bounds of what is now Co. Cork. So firmly did they establish themselves on the lands they then

acquired in the Dunhallow country that their new territory got and kept the name of Pobal O'Keeffe. O'Keeffe, in Irish O Caoimh, is derived from the personal name Caemh. The eponymous ancestor of the sept was Are Caemh whose father, slain in 902, was King of Munster. Unlike most O names, O'Keeffe is one which has retained the prefix fairly consistently: even in the 1880's, when Gaelic ideals were at their nadir, registration of O'Keeffes and Keeffes was about equal and to-day the O'Keeffes largely predominate. Though, as already stated, not numerous outside Co. Cork, they total enough to be included in the list of the hundred most common names in Ireland. The two most famous O'Keeffes in the story of Ireland were Father Eoghan (or Owen) O'Keefe (1656–1726), who was president of the bards of north Co. Cork, and John O'Keeffe (1747–1833), the playwright: the latter's daughter Adelaide O'Keeffe was a well-known authoress in her day. Exiled O'Keeffes, from Pobal O'Keeffe, which prominent in France, particularly the family of the intrepid Irish Brigade officer Constantine O'Keeffe (1671–1745) which was admitted into the nobility of France; General Patrick O'Keeffe (1740–1809) of a later Irish Brigade, continuously on active service for forty-seven years and four times severely wounded, is also worthy of mention.

Pearce

There are many variants of this name. In the form Pers it is recorded in Alen's Register as of Dublin in the thirteenth century. Pearce is the form in the 1659 census (Co. Kildare), while Pierce and Peirce appear in various parts of the country at that date. A Co. Cork probate of 1677 shows the name as Pearce and for the same county Peirce and Pierce are frequent in the eighteenth century. Richard Pierce was Bishop of Waterford and Lismore from 1701 to 1735. Pearse is of course famous on account of Padraig Pearse (1879–1916), schoolmaster, orator, poet and revolutionary leader. The Pearse brothers executed in 1916 were sons of an Englishman living in Dublin and of a Gaelic Irish mother.

O'Brien

In these brief accounts of Irish septs and families in which only a page or two is devoted to each subject, it is impossible to do justice to the greatest of them, such as the O'Briens, the O'Connors and the O'Neills, about whom whole volumes have been written and more has yet to be added. From the tenth century, when the sept rose to the High Kingship of Ireland in the person of Brian Boru, down to the present day, the O'Briens have always been prominent in the history of the country. Before Brian Boru's time, the Dalcassian clan, known as the Ui Toirdealbhaigh, to which they belonged, was not of outstanding importance in Thomond: the greatness of Brian gave them pre-eminence there and in due course the sept, which took the surname O'Brien from him, divided into several branches and possessed a great part of Munster, of which they were frequently kings. The O'Briens of Ara (north Tipperary), a territory they acquired from the O'Donegans about the year 1300 had as chief Mac

Ui Bhriain Ara; those of Co. Limerick gave their name to the barony of Pubbelebrien; another branch was located around Aherlow by the Galtees; and another south of the Comeragh Mountains on the rich lands near Dungarvan. In all those areas, and especially in Co. Clare they are numerous to-day: the name, in fact, is so common that it comes sixth in the statistical list relating to Irish surnames, with an estimated population of more than thirty thousand persons. In this connexion it may be observed, that though fifty years ago one third of the people of the name was registered as plain Brien, nowadays it is rarely to be found without the prefix O. The outstanding figure is, of course, Brian Boru (941 – 1014), whose remarkable career as High King of Ireland ended with his death on the field of the battle of Clontarf when the Norsemen were finally subdued. Brian, in fact used no surname; it was, however, in regular use forty years after his death. According to Eleanor Hull's History of Ireland the first O'Brien to adopt the surname was Donagh Cairbre (1194–1242), son of Donal, who submitted to Henry II., From 1055 to 1616. The last year recorded by the Four Masters, O'Briens figure in the annals of every generation, over 300 individuals of the name finding a place in that great work. In this respect they are outnumbered only by the O'Connors, and O'Neills and the O'Donnells. In the "Annals of Innisfallen", which deal principally with the southern half of Ireland, the O'Briens appear more often than any other sept, though in this the MacCarthys run them close. Murrough O'Brien (d. 1551) was the first Earl of Thomond; Murrough of the Burnings (d. 1674) was sixth Baron Inchiquin. Coming to modern times, the difficulty is to select a few names from the many O'Briens who have been prominent in the political and cultural history of the country. The descendants of Brian Boru, in the main line, have been peers of the realm under three titles, Earls and Marquises of Thomond, Barons and Earls of Inchiquin and Viscounts Clare. The two former have more often than not been on the side of England, notably Murrough O'Brien, first Earl of Thomond (d. 1551), who was one of the great Gaelic chiefs to acknowledge Henry VIII, and the other notorious Murrough O'Brien, sixth Baron Inchiquin (1614–1674) whose exploits during the war of 1641–1650 earned him the sobriquet "Murrough of the Burnings". The Viscounts Clare, on the other hand, present a different picture; the first of these, Daniel O'Brien (1577–1663), was a member of the Supreme Council of the Catholic Confederates; it was the third Viscount, also Daniel O'Brien (d.1690), who raised the famous Irish Brigade regiment known as Clare's Dragoons, which was later commanded in many famous battles on the continent by the fifth Viscount, Charles O'Brien, whose distinguished military career ended when he was killed at the battle of Ramillies in 1706, while his son, Charles O'Brien, sixth Viscount (1699–1771), upheld the family tradition at Dettingen and Fontenoy, and became a Marshal of France. Younger branches of these noble families produced William Smith O'Brien (1803–1864), who broke away from the "landlord" tradition of his relatives and became one of the best known of the Young Irelanders. His daughter, Charlotte Grace O'Brien (1845–1909), was a philanthropist, author and zealous Gaelic Leaguer, and his brother, Edward O'Brien

(1808–1840), devoted his short life to similar causes. Other O'Briens whose names are honoured for their part in the struggle for the restoration of Irish independence are Most Rev. Terence Albert O'Brien (1600–1651). Dominican Bishop of Emly, who was hanged by Ireton after the Siege of Limerick; James Xavier O'Brien(1828–1905), the Fenian, and William O'Brien (1852–1928), who devised the "Plan of Campaign" and founded the United Irish League. Another William O'Brien (b. 1881), nationalist, labour leader and friend of James Connolly, was active in Irish affairs. Add to all these Fitzjames O'Brien (1828–1862), the Irish author who was killed fighting in the American Civil War; Jermiah O'Brien (1740–1818), with his brothers John and William, heros of naval exploits against the British in the American War of Independence; Most Rev. John O'Brien (d.1767) and Rev. Paul O'Brien (1763–1820) two noted Gaelic scholars; and there are still many names which may justly be considered worthy of a place in this brief account of a great and famous Irish sept.

Earley

The Irish surname Ó Maolmocheirghe was phonetically so anglicized at first, then abbreviated to Mulmoher. There no entry in the birth indices for the three years 1864 to 1866 for O'Mulmohery or Mulmoher. The substitution of Early and Earley for these by a kind of translation moch means early and éirghe rising – took place during the period of Gaelic submergence in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. An ecclesiastical family, they were coarbs of Drumlane, Co. Cavan, and of Drumreilly, Co. Leitrim. The Four Masters mention a bishop of Breffny (Kilmore) and an abbot of Kells (Co. Meath) in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries whose name in O'Donovan's translation is given as O'Mulmoghery. In the Composition Book of Connacht (1585) it is O'Mulmoher: the important family so called was seated in Co. Leitrim, which modern statistics show is the main homeland of the Earlys today. In the acobite attainders of Co. Leitrim the name is spelt Mulvoghery. A branch of the sept was also established in Co. Donegal: in 1659 there were several families of O'Mulmoghery in the baronies of Banagh and Boylagh (west Donegal) and there are priests of the name, in one form or another, in the records of the diocese of Raphoe. The Prior of Kells (Co. Kilkenny) in 1361 was Robert Erley and as early as 1305 the place-name Erleystown in Co. Tipperary is on record. At that time the use of Early as an anglicized form of a Gaelic surname was unknown and the Erleys of Kilkenny and Tipperary were of Norman origin, as is evident from the fact that they were often called d'Erley. Dr. John Early S.J. (1814–1874) foundcrof St. Ignatius College, Worcester, Mass., was of the O'Mulmohery sept. It seems that O'Mulmoghery was first abbreviated to O'Mohery in Co. Armagh then"translated" as Fields, from the mistaken belief that Moghery represented the Irish word machaire, a plain field. The form O'Mulmohery,

Traynor

The Gaelic Ulster surname Mac Threinfhir – son of the strong man, or champion – is anglicized Traynor, also spelt Treanor and Trainor, without the Mac, though the prefix is retained in the variant MacCrainor, which is phonetically more correct, since the T is aspirated in the Irish form of the name. While MacCreanor is the form of the name which occurs in the Co. Armagh Hearth Money Rolls of 1664, in the Co. Monaghan rolls of like date it is MacTreanor. Apart from Dublin city, Traynors are chiefly found in the districts between Monaghan, Armagh and Dungannon. Sometimes the English surname Armstrong is used (by quasi-translation) as a synonym for Traynor.

Ward

Although Ward is a very common English name, the great majority of Irish Wards are native Irish in origin, the Gaelic form of the name being Mac an Bhaird, which means son of the bard; the pronunciation of these words is closely reproduced in the alternative form in English, viz. Macanward, also written MacAward and McWard. The Wards, as their name implies, were professional and hereditary bards, one family being thus attached to the O'Donnells of Tirconnel (Donegal) and another to the O'Kellys of Ui Maine (Hy Many): the latter, whose territory was near Ballinasloe, are perpetuated in the Co. Galway place-name Glenties. Ward is included in the list of the hundred commonest names in Ireland. Like so many old Gaelic families the Wards are still found chiefly in the territories of their origin, the birth indexes showing Counties Donegal and Galway as their present strongholds. The Wards of Co. Down, the head of which family is Viscount Bangor, are of English origin. The arms often ascribed to Irish Wards belong to the Bangors and do not appertain to the Gaelic Wards (MacWards). Maelisa MacAward was bishop of his native see, Clonfert, 1171–1173, but most famous Irishmen of the name were from Ulster. Greatest of these was Hugh Boy Macanward (1580–1635), the historian, first professor of Theology in the Irish College at Louvain. He was born at Lettermacaward. Eight Macanwards of this Donegal sept were notable poets in the seventeenth century. A remarkable Irishman in the French army was General Thomas Ward (1749–1794) who, though he continued to serve under the Republic and had many years, distinguished service to his credit, was guillotined. He was born in Dublin. John Ward (1832–1912), son of Marcus Ward the Belfast publisher, was an artist of note. Though he cannot be described as distinguished we may also mention another John Ward (17871–1837), an uneducated Corkman who achieved much notoriety in England as a mystic of very extreme views. The popular theatre in Dame Street, Dublin, in the first half of the eighteenth century was known as Ward's Theatre.

McNab/McNabb

The surname Victory, synonymous with MacNaboe, often written Mac na Buadha in Irish (buadha is genitive case of buaidh, victory) is not derived from the word, but is MacAnabadha (possibly from anabaidh, premature). The earlier anglicized form of this name, MacAnaboy, now obsolete, is from Mac Anabadha and not from Mac na Buadh. Victory and MacNaboe are mainly associated with Co. Cavan. MacNabb, a distinct name (Mac an Abbadh abbot), is Scottish.

Lee

Lee is a fairly widespread name in Ireland, but as it is also a very common indigenous surname in England it is impossible to say in the absence of a pedigree, or at least a well-established tradition, whether a family of the name in Ireland is Gaelic in origin or of planter stock. The latter were well established in Co. Tipperary and elsewhere at the beginning of the seventeenth century. Confining our attention to the former it may first be stated that there are four distinct septs to be considered, two O's and two Macs, so that in English we find occasional O'Lees and MacLees side by side with the simple form Lee. O Laidhigh is the Connacht form, centred in Co. Galway; and O Laoighigh the Munster, chiefly associated with Counties Cork and Limerick. MacLaoidhigh belongs to Leix and is written Lea in the census of 1659; and Man an Leagha to Ulster, anglicized as lee, MacAlee and MacAlea. Laoidhigh is the genitive case of laoidheach the adjective formed from laoidh (a poem). The most important of these septs were the O'Lees of West Connacht, best known as a medical family, not only chiefs in their own right but also hereditary physicians to the powerful sept of O'Flaherty. The Lees, indeed, were traditionally doctors by profession, for in addition to the family just mentioned a number of mediaeval medical treatises in Irish and Latin were written by MacLees. The form MacLee was sometimes used by the O'Lees of Connacht, who were also erenaghs of Annaghdown: among the many ecclesiastics of this sept was John O'Lee, notable Dominican Bishop of Killala from 1253 to 1275. Another Father John Lee (b. c. 1560) was an Irish priest prominent in the educational sphere in Paris. He came from a leading family in Waterford, of which city another member of it was Sheriff from 1575 to 1580. Andrew Lee (1650–1734), colonel successively of Clare's and Mountcashel's Regiments, was one of the greatest soldiers ever to fight for France in the Irish Brigade.

Corcoran

The Irish forename Corcoran is derived from the Gaelic word Corcair, now used to denote purple but formerly meaning ruddy. The sept called MacCorcoran was of some importance in the Ely O'Carroll county: they were still people of substance in Offaly and Tipperary and Cork To-day. The O'Corcorans belonged to Fermanagh and produced a number of ecclesiastics from the eleventh to the fifteenth century whose field of activity was around Lough Erne. One of these was Bishop of Clogher in 1373.

The name is rare there now: probably there was a westward migration as it is found in counties Mayo and Sligo. From the latter came Brigadier General Michael Corcoran (1827–1863), who recruited an Irish Legion in the United States in 1861. Edmund O'Corcoran, "the hero of Limerick" (i.e. the siege of 1691), was the subject of one of O'Carolan's well-known poems.

Finnan/Fanning

Ó Fionnáin, anglicized Finan in north Connacht, also anglicized Fanning. Fanning is a name of Norman origin early established in the south of Ireland: It is said to be derived from the forename Panin. Fanning is particularly associated with Limerick. Fanningstown, formerly Ballyfanning and Ballynanning (i.e. Baile an Fhaininn) is in Co. Limerick in the Knockainy area: in 1540 Nicholas Fanning occupied "the Lordship of Aine" (Knockainy). Of the Fannings who have been prominent in Limerick and Clare the most famous was Dominick Fanning, the mayor of Limerick who greatly distinguished himself at the siege of that city in 1651 and was hanged by Ireton as a result of his patriotic and uncompromising stand. In the next war three Fannings served as officers in King James II's army. The name was not confined to that part of Munster: it appeared as early as 1300 in Co. Kilkenny and in later centuries also in Co. Waterford. Fannin and Fenning are modern variants of Fanning. The O'Finans were of the Uí Fiachrach Muaighe (Moy) group and chiefs of Coolcarney in Co. Mayo, but by the seventeenth century they were to be found mainly in Co. Roscommon which, with Co. Sligo, is also their principal homeland today. They were called Finane and Finan in the 1659 census, which also recorded O'Finan as established in Co. Armagh then. The most notable of the Hy Fiachrach sept was Dr. Francis Joseph O'Finan O.S.D. (d. 1847) Bishop of Killala. St. Finan (d. 661), noted for his missionary work in England lived of several centuries before the introduction of surnames. The name Finan is derived from the Irish word fionn meaning fair.

Casey

There were originally at least six distinct and unrelated septs of O Cathasaigh: the most important of these in early times were respectively lords of the Suaithni (whose territory comprised the modern barony of Balrothery West, Co. Dublin) and erenaghs of Devenish, Co. Fermanagh; both these, however, have long been dispersed though the name is not uncommon in the former of these places. It is chiefly found now in the south-west of Munster, and also, in smaller numbers, in north Connacht. These two areas correspond with the locations of four of the septs mentioned above: one of these was Dalcassian and was seated at Liscannon near Bruff in Co. Limerick, and another near Mitchelstown, Co. Cork, while the third and fourth were in Tirawley, Co. Mayo, where they were erenaghs of Kilduff, and in Co. Roscommon where they were erenaghs of Clondara in the barony of Athlone. The interesting archaeological remains called "Casey's Lios" at Ballygunnermore indicate the residence of Caseys near Waterford. The so-called census of 1659 indicates that the name was then

quite numerous in that county, but mainly in the south-western corner of it; from the same source we learn that the O'Caseys or, as they were then usually called, the O'Cahassys were, at that time, principally found in Co. Limerick and adjacent areas. The best known people of the name are Admiral Joseph Gregory O'Casey (1787–1862), of a Co. Limerick family, Minister of Marine in the Government of France, John Keegan Casey (1846–1870), poet and Fenian, and Sean O'Casey (b. 1884), Dublin labourer and famous playwright. Five minor poets of the nineteenth century, as well as John Keegan Casey, are included in O'Donoghue's *Poets of Ireland*. In addition to the O'Caseys dealt with above there was also a sept of MacCasey, located at Oriel: few survivors of this are to be found to-day, but in the mediaeval period it was numerous in Co. Monaghan and three bishops named MacCasey occupied the see of Clogher in the fourteenth century.

Leavy/Dunleavy

Dunleavy, to give its most usual modern form, may be regarded as a Mac Surname – Mac Duinnshleibhe in Irish – though in some early manuscripts, e.g., the "Topographical Poems" of O'Dugan and O'Heerin, the prefix O is used. In the "Annals of Loch Ce" the O prefix appears in the sixteenth century, but all those mentioned before that are Mac. In modern times it has many synonyms: besides spelling variants such as Donlevy, there is McAleevy (due to the aspiration of the D), Leevy (by abbreviation) and MacNulty, or in Irish, Mac an Ultaigh, i.e. son of the Ulidian (Ultach). Under date 1395 the Four Masters call the then Chief Physician of Tir Conaill Paul Ultach; and again for 1586 they record the death of Owen Ultach (i.e. MacDonlevy) who excelled as a medical doctor. The MacDonlevys were originally a royal family of Ulidia (Down and South Antrim) but never recovered from their disastrous defeat by John de Courcy in 1177, though their chief was still officially styled Rex Hibernicorum Ultoniae in 1273. After that they migrated to Tirconnail (Donegal) where they became hereditary physicians to the O'Donnells; and one branch went to Scotland where their descendants are now known as Dunlop and Dunlief. Cormac MacDonlevy, one of these hereditary physicians, was a man of note in the fifteenth century on account of his translations of Gualterus and other medical works into Irish. In the eighteenth century Rev. Andrew Donlevy, D.D., LL.D. (1694–c. 1761), who was Superior of the Irish College in Paris from 1728 to 1746, compiled a catechism in Irish and English and also collaborated with Walter Harris, the historian, who is best known for his work on the Ware manuscripts. Dr. Donlevy was born in Co. Sligo, in which county, not far from Tirconnail, the name Dunleavy is principally found at the present time. Father Christopher Dunlevy, O.F.M. was martyred in 1644.

O'Flatherty

The surname Flaherty is numerous in Ireland appearing in some numbers in several counties. Its highest concentration however is in its native county of Galway. The

surname is also found in large numbers in the northern counties where the local dialect dropped the initial 'F' thus producing the form Ó Lavery and Ó Laherty.

The name has its origins in Gaelic Ireland where it derives from the Irish 'Ó Flaithbheartaigh' meaning 'bright ruler'.

Griffith's Valuation, a comprehensive listing of those who rented land/property throughout Ireland in the 1850s, records a total of 886 entries for the name Flaherty. Of these 357 were found in County Galway, 141 in county Kerry and lesser numbers in counties Clare, Tipperary, Roscommon and Waterford.

This high concentration of the name in the counties of the western coastline accurately indicates the origins of the family. The O Flahertys were originally located on the east side of Lough Corrib until the Anglo-Norman invasion forced them further west. They established themselves in the territory which included the area between Killary Harbour and Galway Bay and extended to the Aran Islands.

The O Flahertys built their castle at Moycullen and the chief of the family was known as Lord of Moycullen and Lord of Iar (west) Connacht. The relative isolation on the west coast ensured the survival of the chieftaincy until the end of the eighteenth century. The famed historian Roderic (Rory) Ó Flaherty was the last Chief of the Name.

The Inscription over the Gates of Galway, "the ferocious O Flahertys from whom God defend us" indicates something of the colourful nature of the family's history. They were involved in constant warfare with the neighbouring septs of Burkes, O Malloys and the other tribes of Galway.

The minor Donegal sept of Lavery was headed by the Lord of Aileach (Elagh).

Nowadays the name continues to be concentrated in these counties.

As with many Irish surnames several variations have arisen the chief of which are; Flaherty, O'Flaherty, Flahertie, Flaherty.

Coyle/Woods

In appearance at least, Woods, together with Wood, is of course an English name, denoting a person who lived near a wood or, in some cases, a woodcutter. In Ireland, however, the majority of those bearing the surname are of native Irish extraction.

The Irish for a wood is coill, plural coillte, and many Irish names containing elements which sounded similar in untutored English ears were mistranslated as "Woods".

Among such names are: Mac Giolla Comhghaill ("MacIlhoyle"/"Coyle"), "son of the follower of St Comgall", found in Donegal and Monaghan; Mac an Choiligh ("MacQuilly"/"Magilly"), "son of the cock", from Co. Roscommon; Mac Giolla Chomghan ("MacElhone"), "son of the follower of St Comgan" in Co. Tyrone, and Mac Caoilte ("Quilty") in Munster. The only family whose surname actually did contain coill were the Mac Conchoile, "son of the hound of the woods", who were also anglicised phonetically as MacEnhill. They were based near Omagh in Co. Tyrone. The form Woods is more than ten times commoner in Ireland than in England and Wales.

Cameron

Spelling variations include: Cameron, MacGuillonies, MacSorlies, Camshron (Gaelic) and many more.

First found in Angus where they were traditionally descended from the Kings of Denmark and assisted in the restoration of King Fergus II in the year 404.

E Ulster etc. Scots Gael. *Camshròn* (bent nose); Ir. *Ó Cumaráin*, a name of Breifne, which may apply to Camerons in Connacht. Some of the first settlers of this name or some of its variants were: the group who arrived on the ships, the "Sarah" and the "Dove" in Upper Canada in 1801, their holds filled with 700 Camerons and Frasers from the Lochaber country. The Camerons also settled in the U.S.A. in Carolina, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, St. Christopher, Virginia, New York, Georgia, and California, in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Dugdale

Spelling variations include: Dugdale, Dugdall, Dugdill, Dugdell, Dougdall, Dougdell and many more. First found in Lancashire where they were recorded as a family of great antiquity seated at Dugdale with manor and estates in that shire.

Crane

Spelling variations include: Crane, Craine, Crain, Cran, Crann, Crayne, and others. First found in Suffolk where they were recorded as a family of great antiquity seated at Chilton with manor and estates in that shire.

Gallagher

The name of this sept, O Gallchobhair in Irish, signifies descendant of Gallchobhar or Gallagher, who was himself descended from the King of Ireland who reigned from 642–654. the O'Gallaghers claim to be the senior and most loyal family of the Cineal Connail. Their territory extended over a wide area in the modern baronies of Raphoe and Tirhugh, Co. Donegal, and their chiefs were notable as marshals of O'Donnell's military forces from the fourteenth to the sixteenth centuries. The principal branch of the sept were seated at Ballybeit and Ballynaglack. Gallagher, usually without its prefix O, is one of the commonest names in Ireland being fourteenth in the statistical list compiled from birth registrations. Most of these were recorded in the north-western counties of Ulster and Connacht, the majority being from Co. Donegal, the original homeland of the sept. The national records show them to have been even more intimately connected with ecclesiastical than with military activities. No less than six O'Gallaghers were bishops of Raphoe in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries and one in the eighteenth. One of these, Laurence O'Gallagher, who held the see from 1466–1477, was anything but a saintly prelate, while on the other hand Most Rev. Redmond O'Gallagher (1521–1601), Bishop of Derry, the prelate who befriended the survivors of the Spanish Armada and was

forced to disguise himself as a shepherd in order to escape the prevailing religious persecution, was eventually captured and became one of our Irish Catholic martyrs. A later Bishop of Raphoe, and afterwards of Ossory, Most Rev. James O'Gallagher (1681–1751) was famous for his sermons (usually preached in Irish), which, when published, ran to twenty editions. In America Father Hugh Gallagher (1815–1882), had a most colourful career as a "frontier priest". William Davis Gallagher (1808–1894), American poet, was the son of an Irish refugee who took part in Robert Emmet's Rebellion.

Fitzsimons/Fitzsimmons/Eddery

This name might have been treated as Hiberno–Norman, but it has been placed here rather than in part II because it differs from the names included there, in that category (like Fitzgerald and Burke) in two main respects: first, it is by no means peculiar to Ireland being, indeed, much more usual in England, and secondly there are no basic arms common to all armigerous Irish Fitzsimons families. Nevertheless the first records of the name in Ireland are of a period very shortly after the Anglo–Norman invasion. Among the Norman families brought to Co. Down by John de Courcy in 1177 were some called Fitzsimon, while others of the name followed the Prendergasts to Mayo early in the next century and were still strong there in 1585, when a Fitzsimon possessed Castlereagh and other castles. People are particular nowadays about the way their names are spelt, but even as late as the eighteenth century we find the same families using FitzSimon and FitzSymon (with or without the final S), as well as FitzSymonds and even FitzSimmons, while occasionally the Fitz is dropped and Symons – the use or disuse of the capital S after Fitz was quite arbitrary – (or variants thereof) is used. The majority of births recorded by Matheson are entered as Fitzsimons. The most important line of the FitzSimons is that which came to Ireland from Simonshide, in Hertfordshire, and settled in the Pale in 1323, since when they have been continuously leading gentry in Counties Dublin and Westmeath. There are no less than seven Dublin men in the Funeral Entries of Ulster King of Arms between 1568 and 1610, four being civic dignitaries (Mayor, Recorder etc.). By 1659 they had become not only influential in Co. Westmeath but numerous, too, for in the census of that date FitzSimons appears as a principal Irish name in the barony of Demifore. Some of these adopted the Gaelic patronymic Mac anRidire, anglicized MacRuddery, which, in turn, was sometimes changed by translation to MacKnight. The Four Masters record the death in 1505 of Edmund Dorcha Fitzsimon "of the descendants of the Knight", who was prior of Fore. There was a connexion between the Mayo Fitzsimonses and those of Dublin, for in the "Composition Book of Connacht" (1585) Nicholas FitzSymons is described as "gent. of Downmackiny" (barony of Clanmorris) and also alderman of Dublin. They are now represented by the family of O'Connell–FitzSimon of Glenculle, Co. Dublin. Referring to those FitzSimons of Co. Mayo it is of interest to note that while in 1585 the "Composition Book of Connacht" has only one reference to them under their Gaelic patronymic, in

the Stafford Inquisition, made fifty years later, they are called MacRuddery, MacEruddery etc. in 22 entries, the name Fitzsimon not being used at all. One of its synonyms in that document is Ediry, a surname which as Eddery is extant to-day, though rare. Eddery is not mentioned in Woulf's *Slionnte*. Especially noteworthy among the distinguished bearers of the name in Ireland are Walter Fitzsimons (d. 1511), Archbishop of Dublin from 1484, who also ably performed the duties of Lord Deputy and of Lord Chancellor for several years; and Father Henry Fitzsimon, S.J. (1566–1643), whose remarkable career is described in Rev. E. Hogan's *Distinguished Irishmen of the Sixteenth Century*. In America, Irish-born Thomas FitzSimmons (1741–1811) was one of the leading men in the War of Independence.