EXT to the territories of Carbery and Muskerry, that of Duhallow was the largest possessed by any branch of the MacCarthys. It is the first of those "Fourteen Countries" mentioned in the Tract sent by Sir Warham St. Leger to Lord Burleigh in 1588, soon after the marriage of Florence MacCarthy, being therein described as follows:—"The First is the Countrey of Mc Donochoe (called Duallo), which hath within it three other countries: O'Chalachan's Countrey, Mac Aulief's Countrey, and O'Keif's Countree. He claimeth allso that they are to rise out with him when he makes warre; to maintaine for him seaven and twentie Galleglasses, besides to find him, for a certain time, when he cometh to their Countries."

Duhallow, like Muskerry, was portion of the extensive tract of country recovered by the Irish after the great victory of the MacCarthys at Callan in 1261. Those new acquisitions were naturally left as appanages by the paramount Lord to favourite sons. But, unlike Muskerry, Duhallow was always acknowledged as part of the MacCarthy Mor's dominions. It was almost conterminous with
the present barony of Duhallow. As stated in the above extract, Duhallow, besides the ruling clan of the MacCarthys, contained three minor clans—the Mac Auliffes, the O'Callaghans, and the O'Keeffes. Of these, the two former were originally offshoots of the MacCarthy family. The MacAuliffes held the north-west corner, i.e., from Newmarket to the borders of Limerick and Kerry. They owned Castle MacAuliffe near Newmarket, and another called Carrigacushin. South of their territory, along the border of Kerry, was that of the O'Keeffes. In it was the source of the Blackwater, along which their boundary ran east to the Castle of Dromagh near Kanturk, with Muskerry as their southern boundary. Smith mentions three of their castles—Dromagh, Dromsickane, and Duaragil. The O'Callaghans held the south-eastern portion of Duhallow, and their territory corresponded to the modern parishes of Clonmeen and Kilshannig. The centre of the barony, and the eastern portion from Ballyclough to the County Limerick, belonged to MacDonogh MacCarthy. He had rights over the other three clans, similar to those which MacCarthy Mor had over him. MacDonogh, besides his chief house at Kanturk, had also the Castle of Curragh, and seemingly Lohort and Castle Cor as well.

The first Lord of Duhallow was Dermod Ruadh, the third son of Cormac Fionn MacCarthy Mor, Prince of Desmond (b. 1170, d. 1242). He was succeeded by his son Donogh, whose son Cormac died in 1380. Cormac's son and grandson were Donagh and Donogh Oge, respectively. The latter figures in the Annals of the Four Masters, under the year 1486, as having, on Christmas Day of that year, slain "Barrymore John, choicest of the English youths in Ireland," who had come on a predatory expedition against him. Donogh Oge died in 1501, as recorded by the Four

1 The account here given differs from that in the Carew Calendar (1617). It is there stated that Dermod Mor, son of Donal Roe, was the first Lord of both Duhallow and Muskerry. He was murdered, and succeeded by his nephew, Dermod, son of Donal Oge MacCarthy Mor. After a good deal of strife and bloodshed, the two countries were finally separated by an agreement, under which Donal, son of Dermod Mor, got Duhallow, and Teige, son of Dermod, son of Donal Oge, got Muskerry.
Masters, who, in doing so, give his complete pedigree, from Donal Mor Na Curra downwards. He appears to have had two sons, Cormac and Owen (whose descendants during the last two decades of the 16th century were rival claimants to the Lordship, as will presently appear). Cormac, who was probably the elder, succeeded his father. When he died is not known, but he seems to have been alive in 1516. The Four Masters, under that year, refer to him as one of the four principal Chieftains of his race, who went to war with the Geraldines, the others being MacCarthy Mor, and the Lords of Carbery and Muskerry. Cormac was succeeded by his son Cormac Oge, who, in 1524, defeated in battle O'Connor Kerry, who had invaded his territory. In the engagement which then took place, O'Connor was severely wounded and taken prisoner. The date of Cormac Oge's death, too, is uncertain. His grandson was Donogh, but the latter's claim was opposed by his cousin Dermod, great grandson of Owen, the younger son of Donogh Oge, who died in 1501.

The Four Masters, under date 1585, mention the names of certain chieftains who attended the Parliament held that year in Dublin, and amongst them "the two who were in contention with each other about the Lordship of Duithche Ella—namely, Dermod, the son of Owen, the son of Donogh-an-Bhothair, son of Owen MacDonogh, and Donogh, son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac MacDonogh." In a State paper, written by Nicholas Browne, to the Lords of the Privy Council, about the state of Munster in 1597, he states, referring to their dispute: "Dermod alleging that himself was lawfully seized thereof, whose father's eldest brother died seized thereof, as by right descending to him from his father, who died seized thereof, whose father's eldest brother died seized thereof, whose father and grandfather died seized thereof. Donogh MacCormac saith that his great grandfather was the eldest brother, and that the younger brother, from whom Dermod is descended, did murder him, and usurped the place ever since, and that his own father was murdered by Dermod MacOwen's father. Dermod answereth that Donogh's great grandfather was a bastard
of the White Knight's daughter, and that his (Dermod's) ancestor was a lawful son of the Earl of Desmond's daughter; and for the killing of Donogh's father, his father did it in revenge for the killing of his father likewise, so that it was but one for another."

Amongst the Carew MSS. is a very complete pedigree of the Duhallow MacCarthys. This shows that Donogh MacCormac's allegation of two murders, committed by Dermod MacOwen's ancestors, was perfectly true, as was also Dermod's allegation of a murder committed by one of Donogh's ancestors. As regards Dermod's contention that Donogh's great grandfather was illegitimate, the pedigree shows that the latter's father, Donogh Oge, was married twice—firstly, to a daughter of the White Knight (Donogh's ancestress), whom he divorced, and, secondly, to a daughter of MacCarthys Mor, who was Dermod's ancestress.

The following condensed pedigree will make matters clear:

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CORMAC FIONN MACCarthy MOR.
| Dermod Ruadh         |
| Donogh-na-Scoile     |
| Cormac               |
| Donogh               |

Dau. of White Kt. = Donogh Oge = Dau. of MacCarthy Mor

Cormac

Owen = Dau. of Lord Barry

Cormac

Donogh = Dau. of MacCarthy Mor

Cormac Oge = Dau. of
Lord of Decey

Donogh = Dau. of
d FitzGerald
FitzGerald
the White Knight

Dermod = Amy dau. of Morice Lord Roche

Cormac

Dermod = Julia dau. of O'Sullivan Bear
Oge

and Widow of Sir Nicholas Browne.
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This conflict went on for many years, and more than one decision was passed, each one setting aside that previously made. It is clear that in 1589 Donogh MacCormac was regarded, by some at all events, as the Lord of Duhallow, whether he was de facto Lord or not, as, in the list of persons proffered, on the 31st of March of that year, by the MacCarthy Mor, as surety for his bail, there occurs the name of "Mr. Charles MacCarthy, son and heir of Mr. Donogh Mac Cormac MacCarthy, Chief Lord of the Countrie of Dowalla in Cork." But the contest was then far from being ended. Each party sent petitions to Lord Burghley, the Secretary of State, on the subject of their claims. Dermod MacOwen sent one in November, 1590, and he would appear to have gone to England to prosecute his suit in person. But Donogh MacCormac sent another on the 26th February following, and the result of this was an order passed by the Lord Deputy in his favour. But Dermod, in spite of this, persisted in his claim, and that this persistency in time bore fruit, we gather from a communication sent by Donogh MacCormac, in September, 1592, wherein he complained that though after long and tedious suits he had recovered the Castle of Kanturk, and all the lands attached to it, yet, in consequence of false representations, made by his adversary, the lands were sequestered, and ultimately given over to the latter, under orders of the Lord Deputy, passed on the 23rd December, 1591. He, therefore, prayed to have the order set aside and the lands restored to him.

But his prayer does not seem to have had any effect. The next thing we hear is that Dermod MacOwen had assumed the title of MacCarty Mor, on the 3rd December, 1598. Queen Elizabeth sent an order to Sir Thomas Norreys, the Lord President of Munster, that Donogh MacCormac should be promised a pardon and the Lordship of Dowally, provided he repented of his offences, and joined in the operations against Dermod MacOwen, who had assumed the title of MacCarty Mor. What resulted from this is not quite clear, but it would seem that Donogh was slain in a skirmish which took place, in the early part of
1601, to which we shall hereafter refer. Florence MacCarthy, in a letter to Lord Burghley, dated the 16th March, 1594, alludes to Dermod MacOwen as “the young MacDonagh,” and this is a point on which Florence was not likely to have been mistaken.

About this time much perturbation was caused amongst the Lords of Her Majesty’s Council by the intelligence that the Lord of Duhallow was erecting a castle (or, as it was described, a “strong and regular fortress”) near Kanturk. They sat in consultation over this, and the result was an order to stop the work. All accounts agree in stating that MacDonogh obeyed the order. That he did so may not improbably have been partly owing to financial reasons, and inability to raise funds for continuing the work. The castle still exists and presents, outwardly at least and when not approached too near, a very imposing appearance, though in reality only the shell of the building now remains.

One can imagine that fully completed, it would have been a strikingly handsome edifice. How far it had advanced towards completion when the work was interrupted, and whether it had been roofed or made even temporarily habitable, it is now impossible to say. It is clear, however, that it never could have answered the purposes of a strong fortress, or been built with the intention of being used as such.3

The following is a description of the building by a modern writer:—“Its plan is an oblong of 120 feet by 80, flanked at each angle with a square and embattled tower; the main building four storeys high, the windows small, but numerous, and the window cases, coignes and battlements all of hewn stone. This structure is believed to have been the finest ever erected by an Irish chieftain; it stands a monument of the increasing taste for architectural improvements, which began to be experienced by a race who

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3 In the narrative of Chief Justice Sir William Pelham’s journey from Limerick to Dingle in 1580, it is mentioned that, at Kanturk Castle, he was met by MacDonogh’s wife, a “perty comelye woman, who spake good English, and enterayned him the best waye she could.” Whether this castle was the new building now under reference, made temporarily habitable, or an older castle, it is, of course, impossible now to say.
formerly had been signalised by turbulence and warlike asperity.”

At page 141 of the 2nd volume of the *Pacata Hibernia*, the writer refers to Dermod MacOwen in the following terms:—

“Dermod MacOwen, Lord of the Countree called Dowalla—a man for wit and courage nothing inferior to any of the Munster Rebels—by his letter directed to Capt. Roger, bearing date the 26th aforesaid (26th Aug., 1600), made humble suit unto the President that himself, Mac-Awly, and O’Keeffe, with all their followers, might be received into Her Majesty’s gracious protection, promising both for himself and them from thenceforward to remain loyal and obedient subjects, and for the performance of same they would put in sufficient security, which humble suit the President not long after granted.”

We may also quote the following interesting incident from the same work:—

“I may not here omit to relate unto you a passage which passed between Donogh (Dermod?) MacOwen MacDonogh, aforesaid, and the Lord President, when he was first taken in upon protection. He did swear and protest he would remain a good subject; ‘but,’ said the Lord President, ‘if the Spaniards invade Ireland, what would you do then?’ ‘Your Lordship puts me,’ said he, ‘a hard question, for, if that should happen, let not your Lordship trust me, or the Lords Barry or Roche, or any other whatsoever, that you have best conceit of, for, if you do, you will be deceived.’”

As a matter of fact, when the Spaniards landed at Kinsale, MacDonogh was one of the first to join them, in company with Florence MacCarthy and O’Donnell. MacDonogh brought with him in all more than 500 fighting men, including Kernes, Gallowglasses, and cavalry soldiers. After the disastrous termination of the expedition, he spent four years in captivity; but, by an order of Government dated the 23rd July, 1604, he was restored to freedom and his lands.

We shall now go back for a moment to his rival, Donogh
MacCormac. It appears from the *Pacata Hibernia* that he (Donogh) was, on the 27th March, 1601, slain in a skirmish "in O'Shafne's country" between the English and the rebels, having been "lately enlarged by Tyrone to set a fire in Munster." The circumstances under which he happened to be in Tyrone's hands are inferable from the following passage, in a letter from Tyrone, dated 20th September, 1600, to Dermod MacOwen (against whom a complaint had been made by the White Knight's daughter, MacAuliffe, and Donogh MacCarthy's people). Tyrone, in that letter, referring to Donogh, states: "He is in durance with us in pawn till the controversies between him and you have been cleared, and fearing he may go against you on the English side. Yet we like not you should do wrong to his wife's people and followers."

In an article published in the number of the Cork H. and A. Society's *Journal for June*, 1896, by Mr. M. T. Kelly, he mentions a curious tradition respecting the death of Donogh MacCormac. MacAuliffe, his step-brother, who was said to have the gift of second sight, predicted that Donogh would one day be shot dead. The latter paid little attention to this, and continued his usual mode of life. One day, on his way to Dublin, one of his horses having cast a shoe, he went to a blacksmith to have a new shoe put on. The man at first pleaded he had no iron, but suddenly recollecting that he had in his possession an old rusty gun barrel, he went for it, and put it on the fire, which he blew into a white heat. As the fire grew higher, a sudden explosion occurred, and Donogh, who had remained at the door watching the work, was soon seen lying dead of a gunshot wound. It seems the muzzle of the gun had been unwittingly pointed in his direction, and the fire having heated the metal, a charge, which had lain there unknown to the smith, had gone off!

Notwithstanding the above-mentioned order of the Government, dated the 23rd July, 1604, Dermod MacOwen's

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3 The White Knight's daughter was Donogh Mac Cormac's wife. His adversary, Dermod MacOwen, married Lord Roche's daughter.
claim to the Lordship was still opposed, as appears from an
order of the 25th January, 1612, from the King to Sir
Arthur Chichester to hear the dispute between Cormac (son
of Donogh) and Dermod MacOwen, and, after deciding who
was entitled to the lands, to accept from him a surrender
of the same, and make a new grant.

But, whatever may have resulted from this last-mentioned
order, it is clear that the act of restitution of the
23rd July, 1604, was confirmed by Letters Patent of the
6th July, 1615, passed to Dermod MacOwen MacCarthy of
"the town and lands of Kanturk, Lohort, comprising the
greater part of the territory of Duhallow, with Chiefry and
other duties and customs out of the territories of Pobble-
O'Callaghan, Pobble-O'Keeffe, and the lands of Donogh
Oge," with royalties and other privileges.

It may be of interest here to mention an incident in
which the two rival chieftains, for once sinking their per-
sonal differences, made common cause. Arthur Hyde, an
English settler, who had received a large grant of con-
fiscated lands in the Co. Cork, writing to the Privy Council
on the 28th October, 1598, recounts that on the morning
of the 19th his residence, Castle Hyde, was attacked in force
"by the newly-proclaimed Earl of Desmond, Darby Mac-
Owen, son-in-law of Lord Roche and now called Earl of
Clancarthy, Donogh MacCormac, son-in-law of the White
Knight, called MacDonogh of Duallo, and Piers Lacy,
newly-made Seneschal of Imokilly, which are the Chief
Mounster Rebels." These, he says, were joined by Owen
MacRory O'Moragh and other chief leaders of Ulster rebels.
The whole force numbered some 4,000 men, who, after play-
ing against the castle with shot for three days, and having
burnt the town and "maimed" the wall, compelled the
defenders of the castle to yield it up, on Desmond's promise
that they should be allowed to depart with their lives.

It is not known with certainty how long Dermod McOwen
lived, but he seems to have died in or before the year 1627.
From Chancery Bills of the period, it appears he had a son
called Dermod Oge, who succeeded to his estates. This
Dermod Oge married Julia, daughter of Donal O'Sullivan Bear, and relict of Sir Nicholas Browne, the first of the name, some time about 1613. He was, in all probability, the chieftain who cast his lot with O'Neill in 1641, and, in so doing, championed the losing side.

What followed will be seen from the following extract from Smith's History of Cork:

"Upon the 1st February, 1666, it was certified by the Court of Claims that Sir Philip Perceval, Knight, deceased, had lent more money to Dermod MacOwen MacCarthy alias MacDonogh upon the territories of Duhallow and Manor of Kanturk than they were worth, and that the said Sir Philip was in actual possession of them on the 23rd October, 1641. That the equity of redemption, which was of no value, was forfeited by the said Dermod's engaging with the rebels, and that Sir Philip Perceval, Baronet, then a minor, grandson and heir of the said Sir Philip the Elder, was legally entitled to the said Lordship and manor."

Little further is known of the MacDonoghs of Duhallow. In Smith's History of Cork it is stated that at the battle of Knocknagashy, on the 26th July, 1652, where Lord Muskerry's forces were defeated by Lord Broghill, "MacDonogh, Lord of Duhallow, was slain, as he charged at the head of a squadron of horse." This may have been Dermod Oge, or perhaps a son of his.

The next thing we hear of a member of the family is in 1690, some 30 years after their possessions had passed into the hands of the Percevals. On the 10th April of that year, as is recorded in Dalton's King James' Army List, James II. issued a commission for apploting £20,000 per mensem on personal estates, and the benefit of trade and traffic "according to the ancient custom of this Kingdom and in time of danger." One of the assessors of this tax for the County of Cork was Charles MacCarthy alias MacDonogh. In the same year this Colonel Charles MacCarthy was appointed Governor of Cork. He was also a Deputy Lieutenant of the county.

We may here quote the following letter written on the
29th October, 1690, by Lord Barrymore to the Duke of Württemberg:—

"I have, within these two days, received a very humble petition from Col. MacDonogh, Chief of the country called Duhallow, between Mallow and the Co. Kerry, and of another Chieftain of a country called O'Callaghan, in order to obtain the protection of their Majesties. It is of very great consequence to draw over people of their quality and interest who will bring with them 1,000 men, and at least seven or eight thousand cows."

All this shows that, though the ownership of their estates had passed into other hands, the Mac Donoghs still retained a hold on the hearts of the people, who continued to look on them as the rightful owners.

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THE LORDS OF COSHMANG.

The sept of Coshmang is the most important of those, in the County of Kerry, sprung from the MacCarthy Mor, and is said to descend from Eoghan,4 the third son of Cormac MacCarthy Mor, Prince of Desmond (b. 1271, d. 1359). The word "Coshmang" means "along the Maing," which river formed the northern boundary of the territory belonging to this Sept, who held the whole frontier line dividing the MacCarthys from the Desmonds, from Castlemaine to the border of the County Cork. The extent of the territory was estimated by Sir Warham St. Leger at eighty-four ploughlands.

The following extract from an article by Professor W. F. Butler, called "The Lordship of MacCarthy," which appeared in the Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries

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4 In some genealogies the name of Cormac's third son is given as Fiacha, and his son Eoghan.
in the beginning of 1907, will give a fair idea of the extent and position of this territory:—

"The district in the north of the barony of Magunihy occupied by this sept falls into two large masses of territory, joined by a narrow strip. Coshmaing proper was south of the Rivers Maing and Brown Flesk, with two narrow strips projecting to the north of the former river. Its centre was the castle of Molahiffe, and there were two other castles—Filies and Clonmealane. The other portion (East Coshmaing) lay around Rathmore. To the south of it lay the O'Donoghues, and to the east the Dalys and Duhallow." This latter portion comprised the seven quarters in Muskry Logher, viz., Gortnegan, Senagho, Gortderg, Rahmore, Kilcoan, Dufcarrig and Lisnegan. Quite isolated from this were the three quarters of Baslekan, Taur and Laugher (or Loher) to the west of Waterville, which also formed a portion of the Coshmang Estate.

The Sept seems to have split up into at least three branches, namely, those of Coshmaing (or Burdmaing), Cloonmealane, and Molahiff. Their pedigrees in the Royal Irish Academy, which seem to come down to the end of the 16th or beginning of the 17th century, are as follows:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coshmang</th>
<th>Molahiffe</th>
<th>Cloonmealane</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eoghan</td>
<td>Eoghan</td>
<td>Eoghan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cormac</td>
<td>Donal</td>
<td>Cormac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eoghan</td>
<td>Cormac</td>
<td>Donal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarmad</td>
<td>Dearmad</td>
<td>Cormac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cormac Reagh</td>
<td>Owen</td>
<td>Eoghan Ruadh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eoghan</td>
<td>Diarmod</td>
<td>Donal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cormac Reagh</td>
<td>Tadg</td>
<td>Donogh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following is a somewhat fuller pedigree copied from the Carew Manuscripts in the Lambeth Palace Library:—
CORMAC MacCarthy Mor (b. 1271, d. 1359)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cormac of West Coshmang</th>
<th>Donal of East Coshmang</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Owen of Foyry*</td>
<td>Donal of Cloonmeallane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cormac of Lisnegan</td>
<td>Cormac of Molahiffe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fineen of Foyry*</td>
<td>Cormac of Toalo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cormac of Lisnegan*</td>
<td>Dearmod</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owen</td>
<td>Owen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owen</td>
<td>Dermod</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cormac</td>
<td>Teig</td>
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<tr>
<td>Owen</td>
<td>Owen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cormac</td>
<td>Donogh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cormac</td>
<td>Living, Reagh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teig</td>
<td>Cormac</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It will be seen that the two pedigrees substantially agree, except as regards the concluding generations of the Lisnegan branch. Two generations of the Cloonmeallane Branch, and one of the Molahiff, appearing in the R.I.A. pedigrees, and not in the Lambeth, have been added to the latter.

The Calendar of Patent Rolls of Elizabeth, a.d. 1588, mentions Teige MacDermod macCormac as apparently the last Lord of Coshmang. He sided with the Earl of Desmond against his overlord, MacCarthy Mor, and the English, and he was slain in a skirmish near Aghadoe. His death, whilst in rebellion, was held to vest all the Sept lands in the Crown. They were then granted to the Browns, but soon afterwards taken from them and given to MacCarthy More, who claimed them as being the Paramount Lord. Not long afterwards, as has been already mentioned,

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* The modern “Headfort,” which is an English translation.
* The Four Masters record, under the year 1581, that “amongst the free born people slain by Captain Zouch at Aghadoe was Teige, grandson of Dermod, son of Cormac of Magh Laithimh” (Molahiffe). They also record the death, in 1589, of “Cormac, son of Teige, son of Dermod, son of Cormac of Moylaithimh.”
the Earl of Clancar mortgaged these and other territories to Sir Valentine Brown.

The Calendar of Patent Rolls above quoted says that Naffoyry, Rosindievan, and Cluonmoellane in said country had been in the possession of Owen Mac Fynin.

Sir William Betham has continued the pedigree of the Molahiffe branch down to recent times. According to him, Owen, the son of Dermod, had a son Donogh or Denis, who had a son Charles. This Charles, who followed King James II. into France, had two sons:

(1) Charles, a priest. He was chaplain to James II. in his exile, and, when his nephew hereinbelow mentioned sought in marriage a Norman heiress, he (Charles) procured the old Pretender's testimony in a signed certificate as to the good services and descent of his family.

(2) Michael, of whom presently.

The 2nd son, Michael, married a French lady, and had a son, Michael, who married Marie le Grand d'Emmerville of Agurny in Normandy, and had:

(1) Jean Batiste, a captain in the Irish Brigade, who died unmarried in 1788.

(2) Charles Thaddeus, Colonel in the Life Guards of Louis XIV., who also died unmarried.

(1) Charlotte Madeleine, married in 1764 Jean Gabriel Guèroult, "Commissaire du Roi," and had:

(1) Charles Guèroult, of whom presently.

(2) Claude Geneviève Adelaide, who married Charles Francois Fontaine, Comte de Mervé.

The son, Charles Guèroult, was adopted by his uncle, Charles Thaddeus MacCarthy. He took the name of "MacCarthy," and was afterwards known as Sir Charles MacCarthy, who became Governor in Chief of Senegal, and was killed by the Ashantees in 1824. Sir Charles married and had a son, Charles, who was adopted by his childless

*These three places seem to be in the parish of Kilnanore. The remains of Cluonmeallann Castle stand near the river Maine. Naffoyry, no doubt, is the modern Fieries.*
aunt, the Comtesse de Mervé, and took the name of Comte MacCarthy de Mervé.

The Count Charles MacCarthy de Mervé married in succession two sisters, daughters of a Mr. Daniel MacCarthy and Margaret O'Connor. He died in 1889, leaving surviving him one daughter, Madle. Matilde MacCarthy de Mervé.

According to another pedigree, furnished by Madlle. Matilde MacCarthy de Mervé, Sir Charles MacCarthy was descended from Donal MacCarthy Reagh of Manshie in the County of Cork, son of Eugene MacCarthy Reagh, son of Dermot MacCarthy, who died in 1626. The pedigree starts with this Donall, who is stated to have had a son, Charles MacCarthy of Manshie, in the Parish of Dunmanway, Barony of Carbery, Co. Cork, who married Cecilia O'Cronin, by whom he was the father of (1) Charles, a priest, Curate of Montreuil in Normandy, living in May, 1710, and of (2) Michael, who married Madle. d'Emmerville. The pedigree concludes somewhat similarly to the one above set forth.

It is curious that there is attached to this pedigree, furnished by Madlle. MacCarthy de Mervé, "in proof of it," the following certificate, said to have been given by King James II. to one of Sir Charles' ancestors:—

"Le Sieur Denis MacCarthy qui nous a fidèlement servi dans les troupes Irlandais, tant en France qu'en Espagne et Irlande, nous ayant tres humblement remontré qu'il lui en serait avantageux d'avoir nostre certificat de sa famille, le qu'ayant jugé à propos de lui accorder. Nous certifions que nous savons, par le temoignage de plusieurs personnes de qualité de nos fidèles sujets du Royaume d'Irlande, que le dit Denis MacCarthy, gentilhomme, est le fils d'Eugène MacCarthy, gentilhomme, fils de Dermod MacCarthy, Esquire de Cosmagny, dans le Comté de Kerry, une des branches de l'ancienne famille de MacCartie Mor.


(Signe) JACQUES R."

It is obvious that, if this certificate proves anything, it proves that the recipient was a member of the Coshmang
family. But, from whatever branch Sir Charles MacCarthy may have sprung, it is clear that his great grandfather emigrated to France in the time of James II., and there is no dispute about the correctness of the pedigree from that time downwards.

It has already been stated that Charles Gérout was adopted by his uncle, Colonel Charles Thaddeus MacCarthy, and it was with the latter's expressed wish that he took the name of MacCarthy. This appears from a document, executed in London, by the said Colonel Charles Thaddeus, on the 28th May, 1800. His nephew was one of the few Irish-French officers who rose to eminence in the British service.

The following is an abridged history of Sir Charles' services, compiled from a document furnished by his granddaughter, Madlle. MacCarthy de Mervé:—

Charles MacCarthy, entered Berwick's Regt. 1778
Volunteered into the Corps de Damas (Dutch) 1793
Was Lieutenant in the Duc de Castries' Regiment in the Emigré Army ... 1794
Ensign in Count Conway's Regt. (English-Irish Brigade), and Capt. Lieutenant in same Regt. ... ... ... 1794
Liet. Governor of Sierra Leone and Governor-in-Chief of Senegal July 13th, 1812
Brigadier-General West Coast of Africa ... 1821
Killed in action with the Ashantees, 21st Jan., 1824

Brigadier-General Count Bartholomew O'Mahony, formerly Colonel in command of Berwick's Regiment, in the service of France, in a certificate bearing date the 1st May, 1800, offers a flattering tribute to Charles MacCarthy's services in that regiment. After stating that he had served in it, without intermission, and with the highest distinction, until its dissolution in 1792, he adds as follows:—"Having borne testimony to the virtues and merits of this excellent officer, I join my entreaties to those of Mr. Charles Thaddeus MacCarthy, his uncle, Lieut.-Colonel of Cavalry, to beseech His Majesty to grant them the favour they solicit. If the greatest zeal and the most
perfect fidelity in the service be grounds on which to obtain it, I think no one better deserves this favour." 

In 1812 Sir William Betham drew up a document, signed by the Lord Lieutenant, granting British permission to Charles MacCarthy, then a British Lieutenant-Colonel, to use the name and arms of his mother's race.

The Last Colonel of the Irish Brigade gives an interesting account, compiled by Sir Ross O'Connell, from the Annual Register for 1824, of the circumstances which led to Sir Charles MacCarthy's untimely end. From this it appears that in the previous year he was sent out by His Majesty's Ministers to assume the command, when the administration of Cape Coast Castle was taken away from the African Company. Sir Charles immediately proclaimed defiance to the power of Ashantee, and promised protection to the Fantees, who now rose in revolt against their conquerors. Sir Charles, lulled into security, set out to visit Sierra Leone. Hostilities began by the seizure and murder of a sergent. The King sent word to Sir Charles that his skull should soon adorn the great drum of Ashantee.

About Christmas, 1823, he heard that the whole Ashantee force was in movement towards Cape Coast Castle. Preparations were at once made for concentrating the Regulars, the Cape Coast Militia, and the unorganised portion of the inhabitants of the town, together with some few of the adjoining Fantee Chiefs at Djuquah, about 18 miles from Cape Coast, to which place Sir Charles proceeded in person.

Two thousand men were collected, but the formation of the country necessitated their being broken into small bands.

On the 8th January, 1824, accounts were received of the entrance of the enemy into Western Wassaw, and of the precipitate retreat of the allied forces before them. Sir Charles at once set out with about 318 white men, with allies and irregulars, making 758 between regulars, militia

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9 The monarch whose favour is sought for in this certificate was the throneless Louis XVIII., then a wanderer and an exile, like the throneless James II., who had vouched for an ancestor of Charles MacCarthy in a certificate already quoted.
and blacks. On the 21st January, 10,000 Ashantees attacked Sir Charles, who was in advance of his corps, with 100 of Appias people, and 40 natives of Cape Coast. They sustained a fight against desperate odds for two hours. The enemy and the troops were mingled in one scene of confusion. Sir Charles was shot full in the breast by a musket ball. Three officers named Buckle, Wetherell, and Williams, carried him under a tree to await certain death. The Ashantees rushed at them with their knives. In the struggle Williams was saved by the orders of a chief, after he had received a deep gash in the neck. When he could look round he saw his three companions lying headless corpses at his feet! Thus perished Sir Charles MacCarthy.

From the history of his services above given, it appears that he put in a good deal of service on the West Coast of Africa. The chief occupation of the British troops on that coast was putting down the Slave trade. Sir Charles captured several “slavers.” He received many addresses from England and the Colonies in which he served about his great services in the cause of humanity. One of them bore the autograph signatures of Zachary Macaulay and William Wilberforce. Sir Charles’ wife died early in life, and he sent his son Charles to friends in France, to be reared far from the pestilential climates, which did not, however, seem to affect his own health. His sister, who had married the Comte de Mervé, being a childless widow, adopted young Charles, who thereupon took the name of Count MacCarthy de Mervé.

The latter, after his father’s death, recovered some of the prize money to which Sir Charles had become entitled by his capture of slavers, but a great portion of it still remained unpaid. Comte MacCarthy de Mervé died in 1889, leaving surviving him one daughter, Madlle. Matilde MacCarthy de Mervé, the grand-daughter and sole representative of Sir Charles MacCarthy.
Though all the Coshmang territory was supposed to have been forfeited after the conclusion of the Desmond rebellion, it will appear from a document, which will be hereafter referred to, that a few ploughlands still remained in possession of members of the family, i.e., certain lands called Carhoo-na-Sliggagh, otherwise known as Shronedarragh and Lisnegan. To make this matter clearer, we invite attention to the following portion of Sir George Carew's pedigree already given. It differs slightly, though not materially, from that in the Royal Irish Academy.

Owen (or Eoghan)  Cormac
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<tr>
<td>Owen of Foyry</td>
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<tr>
<td>Donal of Clonmoellane</td>
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<tr>
<td>FININ OF FOYRY</td>
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<tr>
<td>CORMAC OF LISNEGAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FININ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OWEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CORMAC (LIVING 1598)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CORMAC REAGH</td>
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In the reign of George I., a Bill of Discovery was filed, by a person named Griffin, against Owen MacCarthy, who then possessed the lands, but it fell through, by reason of Griffin's sudden death. In order to shield the property from further attacks of this kind, and for other reasons also, the then owner placed it "under the sanction" of the Browne family, by getting from them a lease of it for 21 years, renewable for that period on the expiration of each

10 These townlands are in the parish of Aghadoe and Barony of Magonihy. "Lisnegan" is the modern Headfort.

11 Owen MacCarthy was a son of Charles MacCarthy (called "Cormac Reagh), said to have forfeited his estate after the Revolution of 1688, and doubtless a descendant of the Cormac Reagh with whose name the above pedigree ends.

12 In the Blennerhasset pedigree, at page 85 of Miss Hickson's "Old Kerry Records," 1st series, it is stated that Lord Kenmare's ancestor, Sir Nicholas Browne did, "by a small deed of enfeoffment in Latin," grant the estate to Capt. MacCarthy's ancestor, Cormac Reagh, "at 2 shillings per annum, and suit and service." It will be observed that the name "Cormac Reagh" occurs in the Coshmang pedigree above given.
term, and also a sum of money for family necessities, the interest for which was to be the rent specified in the lease. Owen or Eugene MacCarthy had three sons, the survivor of whom, Florence, succeeded to the property. Florence was succeeded by his son Charles. The latter died in 1821, leaving no issue surviving. Before his death he had made a will, whereby, passing over his sisters' sons, he left the property to Charles MacCartie of Churchill, who, beyond the fact of his having married the testator's first cousin, Mary O'Donoghue, was in no way related to him. The testator's nephew, Randal O'Herlihy, instituted a law suit to set aside the will, on the grounds of his insanity, &c., but, before it could come to trial, the dependant, Charles of Churchill, died in 1826, and the suit abated. It is from a paper filed by the plaintiff in those proceedings that we have gleaned the above particulars. The branch of the Cosmhang sept to which Charles MacCarthy, the above-mentioned testator, belonged became extinct, in the male line at all events, on his death in 1821.

The following is a pedigree of this family as far as can be ascertained:

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Charles MacCarthy
Alice O'Connor=Owen McCarthy=Margaret Lacy
  (1st wife)
  Daniel=Winifred McElligott
  Justin
  Johanna Barry=Florence=Johanna
  (1st wife) no issue
  O'Donoghue (2nd wife)

Charles md 1781
Margaret d of
Denis MacCar-thy of Spring- mount. They had one child
  who died
  Ellen md Markham MacCarthy
  Mary md O'Herlihy
  Anne md Griffin
  Margaret
    - Timothy
    - Daniel
    - Justin
    died s. p.
    Johanna md Laurence MacCarthy

(1) Florence
(2) Markham
(3) Ellen
(4) Alice

(1) Florence
(2) Markham
(3) Ellen
(4) Alice

Randal
William
Griffin
Griffin

Daniel

John George
MacCarthy
MacCarthy
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From the death of Charles MacCarthy in 1821 the property was enjoyed by his devisee, Charles McCartie, formerly of Churchill, and his descendants, known as the McCarties of Headfort.

The following are amongst the intermarriages between the Coshmang MacCarthys and other families:

1. John de Rupe (or Roche), Lord Fermoy, circa 1386, married a dau. of MacCarthy, Lord of Coshmang, Tanist of MacCarthy Mor.
2. Donal, son of Philip O'Sullivan (circa 1300), married Joan MacCarthy of Coshmang.
3. Doual-ny-Countea, 4th son of Teige, Lord of Muscroy, married, sometime in the 3rd quarter of the 16th century, Ellen, dau. of Teig MacDermod of Coshmang, and relict of Donal MacCormac Carthy of Donnaguil.