

A GENEALOGICAL HISTORY

OF THE

DUNLEVY FAMILY

DON LEVI, DONLEVY, DUNLEAVY,  
DUNLAVEY, DUNLEVEY,  
ETC.

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To  
My  
Grandfather,  
JOHN CRAIG DUNLEVY (JUDGE),  
&  
To  
My  
Mother,

MARY CRAIG (DUNLEVY) KELLEY.

For whose interest and sympathy  
I am indebted,

I  
*Dedicate*  
this  
History  
of

THE DUNLEVY FAMILY.

GWENDOLYN DUNLEVY KELLEY.

## PREFACE.

The labor of collecting materials for "The Dunlevy History" has extended over a number of years. Genealogical journals, historical and Revolutionary records, town histories and histories of Ireland and earliest times down to the amount of perhaps a hundred volumes or so, have been searched through. Much information has been gleaned from the rare books of history and heraldry, to be found in few places outside the Congressional library of Washington, the Astor library of New York, etc. Aside from these a wide correspondence has been carried on, not only in different parts of our own country, but in Ireland and Europe, as well as with O'Hart, the genealogical authority and historian. Having accumulated a mass of material concerning the history of the Dunlevys, it seemed unfair to retain it all in manuscript, inaccessible to the many to whom these researches might be of natural interest, especially as the Dunlevys seem to be unusually scattered. So I determined to publish the data in the present form, and if they find an interest in reading and preserving these records, I shall feel rewarded for the task.

### PLAN OF THE "DUNLEVY HISTORY."

As to the plan of the work little need be said, as the index will speak for that.

The *first* part of book is devoted to the origin of the family and the name, to the early history of the Dunlevys, Kings and Princes of Ulidia from 900 down through medieval times, the Dunlevy coat of arms, and the country where the Dunlevys originated, etc., etc., with full extracts from all histories and rare books where anything has been found about the family.

The *second* part of "the Dunlevy History" is given up to "Different Branches of the Dunlevy Family," with history and tree of each line showing all descendants that the writer has been able to hear of. Each line is traced as far back as was possible to the writer and each branch appears under a separate head, some being very large.

The *third* portion of the book is that in which the complete line of descent is given from Anthony (or Antoine) Dunlevy (I) of Ireland, and his son Anthony (II) Dunlevy, who emigrated to America about 1755; history, Bible records, etc., etc.

I desire to close these few words of explanation by expressing my deep appreciation of all kindness and active aid of the many from whom I have received such valuable information and assistance, who have given both trouble, time and money to further and make possible the completion and publication of "The Dunlevy Family History."

GWENDOLYN DUNLEVY KELLEY.

"Pine Grove," 282 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

### EPISTLE DEDICATORY OF ANNALS OF THE "FOUR MASTERS."

"It is a thing general and plain throughout the whole world, in every place where nobility or honor has prevailed in each successive period, that nothing is more glorious, more respectable or more honorable, than to bring to light the knowledge of the chieftains and nobles that existed in preceding times, in order that each successive generation might possess knowledge and information as to how their ancestors spent their time and life, how long they were successively in the lordship of their countries in dignity or in honor, and what sort of death they met."

— [From "Annals of the Kingdom of Ireland," the work of the "Four Masters," compiled in 1686 by Brother MAURICE DUNLEVY, and three others.]

## "THE KINGS OF ULIDIA"

SINCE THE ADVENT OF ST. PATRICK IN IRELAND, A. D. 432.

(EXTRACTS FROM O'HART'S "IRISH PEDIGREES," PAGES 721, 722. VOL. II.)

1. Muredach Mundeary, son of Forga, was the first Christian King of Ulidia.
2. Carioll Coscrach.
3. Eochy, son of Muredach Mundeary.
4. Eocha, son of Conlaoch. This Eocha was contemporary with Diarmaid the 133rd Monarch of Ireland.
5. Fearna, son of Aongus.
6. Deman, son of Carioll.
7. Aodh Dubh.
8. Daigh, son of Carioll.
9. Baodan, his brother.
10. Fiachna, his son, contemporary with the 140th Monarch.
11. Guarie, son of Congal.
12. Fiachna, son of Deman.
13. Conal Claon, son of Scanlan Mor of Moyrath (Moir). 14. Doncha, son of Fiachna.
15. Maolchabha, son of Fiachna was the 144th monarch.
16. Blathmac, his son, was the 150th monarch.
17. Congal Ceannfada.
18. Fergus, son of Aidan.
19. Begg Boirche, son of Blathmac.
20. Curcuaran, son of Congal.
21. Aodh Roin, contemporary with 159th Monarch.
22. Cathusach, son of Olioll.
23. Fiachna, son of Aodh Roin, Lewid A. D. 743.
24. Eocha, his son.
25. Tomaltach, son of Inrachta.
26. Carioll, son of Fiachna.
27. Maibreasal, son of Alioll.
28. Muredach, son of Eachdan, contemporary with 165th Monarch.
29. Madudhan, his son.
30. Loingseach, son of Tomaltach.
31. Ahbith, son of Aodh.
32. Eachagan.
33. Eremon, son of Aodh.
34. Lethlobhar, son of Loingseach.
35. Fiachna, son of Aubith, contemporary with the 169th Monarch.
36. Addigh, son of Lagny.
37. Cumuscach, murdered by the Danes.
38. Aodh, son of Eachagan, contemporary with the 170th Monarch.
39. Begg, son of Eremon.
40. Muredach, son of Eachagan.
41. Kennedy (or Ceunfada).
42. Dubhgall, son of Aodh.
43. Eocha, son of Conallan.
44. Ardgal, son of Madudhan.
45. Aodh, son of Loingseach.
46. Eocha, son of Ardgal. This Eocha was contemporary with Malachy the 2nd, the 174th Monarch of Ireland.
47. Maolruana, Eocha's brother. This Maolruana was King of Ulidia at the time of the Battle of Clontarf A. D. 1014, and fighting against the Danes, was slain at that memorable battle.
48. Niall, son of Eocha.
49. Mathoon, son of Donal.
50. Donal, son of Mathoon.
51. Niall, son of Dubhtuimne.
52. Doncha Mac Mathoon.
53. Cu Ula O'Flathry.
54. Rory, son of Dunsleive, was the last king of Ulidia, and his 54th king since the advent of St. Patrick to Ireland.

See O'Harts "Irish Pedigrees" vol. 1, pages 417, 426 and 565.

## THE ORIGIN OF THE DUNLEVY FAMILY.

EXTRACTS FROM "IRISH PEDIGREES," BY O'HART.

Fourth Edition, Page 426.

"Æneas Fairmeach, the 81st monarch of Ireland, who is No. 66 of the line of Heremon, had a son named Fiach Feurmara, who was ancestor of the kings of Argyle and Dalrioda in Scotland;

"This Fiach (Latinized, Fiachas Farmara) was also the ancestor of *Mac Dunsleibhe* and *O'Dunsleibhe*; Anglicised *Dunkelary*, *Don Levi*, *Dunlevy*, *Dunlewy*, \*Dunlap, Delop, Dunliel, Livingston and Levenstan. H. F. D.

"From 'Æneas' Hart gives the names of successive kings from the 67th to the 92d who was Muredach Mundeary the first Christian King of *Ulidia*. Then from the 93d to the 109th named Eachidh who was slain fighting the Danes at the battle of Clontary.

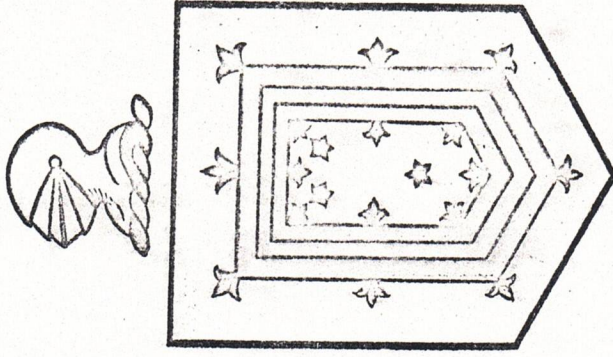
"The 110th King was *Dunsleibhe* (or *Dunsleive*) from whence are 'Mac Dunsleibhe' and 'O'Dunsleibhe. His sons 'Connor' and 'Rory' (see 'Four Masters') were the 53rd and 54th Christian and also the last Kings of *Ulidia*."

\*NAME OF 'DONLEVY.'"

*Dunsleibhe*: This epithet Anglicised *Dunlevy* signifies "the fortress on the mountain" ("dun" in Irish a fortress; in Persian a hill; Coptic a mountain; Turkish a height; German, 'dun' a city; English, a town,) but Anglicised 'Donlevy' it means "the chief of the mountain"; (Duine is the Irish for a man; Hindo-dhunn, a proprietor; in Arabic, Spanish and Irish, a noble; in Hebraic, Chaldee and old Persian is 'don,' a chief magistrate.) The dominant family in "*Ulidia*" when it was invaded by John de Courcy in 1177 was 'Cu-Uladh,' who is styled 'Mac Dunsleibhe O'h Eacha-Uladh,' who was nephew (?) to Rory Dunshiebe (?), the last king of *Ulidia*.

'Cahladh' has been latinized 'Canis Ultonica,' meaning that this chief was 'swift footed as a hound' (canis—dog). The 'Mac Dunsleibhe' portion of the name implies that 'Cu-Uladh' was son or descendant of 'Dunsleibhe' (No. 110, from whom his surname is derived), a name which Giraldus Cambrensis latinized '*Dunlevus*;' and the "O'hEochadha' portion signifies that this Dunsleibhe was son of Eachaidh, No. 109 in foregoing pedigree."

NOTE.—THE NAME IN SCOTLAND, ETC.—"According to Dr. O'Donovan, descendants of this family passed into Scotland after the invasion of Ireland, and there they changed the name to 'Dunlell' and 'Dunlop' and even to 'Livingston'. Their name has been traced back to 1390 when Don Guillemus de Dunlop was Lord Dunlop in Syrahire and estate still in possession of the family."



DONLEVY

*"Donlevy, A. D. 1600.*

*Ar. three cinquefoils greules, within  
a double tressure flory counter  
flory vert."*

(R. O. S. to G. D. K.)

## "THE HISTORY OF IRELAND"

BY THE ABBE MAC GEOHEGAN, TRANSLATED BY PATRICK O'KELLY.

## Page 51. EARLY IRISH HISTORIANS—O'CLEARY.

"Hugh Ward, or Wardens, a native of the County *Donegal* in *Ulster*, was first brought up in Salamanca, where he became one of the order of St. Francis, in 1616; he afterwards completed his studies in Paris from whence he was called and nominated lecturer in theology and afterwards warden at Louvian. As he was very learned and versed in antiquity, he took the resolution to write a universal history of the Saints of his own country; for that object he sent Michael O'Cleary, a monk of his order, to collect materials for it." "Michael O'Cleary," a native of the province of *Ulster*, and monk of the order of St. Francis, was sent, as has been observed, into Ireland by Ward, to make researches necessary for the work he had contemplated. This monk performed his commission with all possible attention, without his patron having derived from it any benefit, being prevented by death. O'Cleary having formed a taste for that kind of employment, troublesome indeed, but very useful to the public, and being joined by other antiquarians of the country, particularly Ferrassius O'Conry, Peregrin O'Cleary and Peregrin O'Dubgenan, collected a quantity of materials to serve for an ecclesiastical and civil history, and reduced them into order. Some ancient monuments he purged, by comparing them with old manuscripts, of the errors which had crept in by the ignorance of copyists. The first of these monuments is an historical abridgement of the Irish Kings, their reigns and succession, their genealogies and death. The second is a tract on the genealogies of their saints, called "Sanctilogium genealogicum." The third treats of the first inhabitants and different conquests of that island; the succession of her kings, their wars, and other remarkable events from the deluge until the arrival of the English in the 12th century. This book is called "Leabhar Gabhaltas." One author composed another work in two volumes quarto called the *Annals of Donegal* and sometimes the *Annals of the Four Masters*. These two are taken from the annals of Clon-Mac-Noisk, of Innisfail, of Senat, and many other ancient authentic monuments of the country, etc.

## ORIGIN OF DUNLEVY NAME.

(FROM O'HART'S "IRISH PEDIGREES.")

Dunshleibe, Anglicised *Dunlevy*, means "the fortress on the mountain." "Dun," Irish, a fortress, but Anglicised *Donlevy*, means "the chief on the mountain," "duine" a man, Arab, Spanish and Irish, "don" a noble.

*Dunlevy* means the "fortress on the mountain."

*Donlevy* means "the chief on the mountain."

### THE DUNLOP (FROM DUNSLEEBHE) ARMS.

"Dunlop" is one of the Anglicised forms, as well as "*Dunlevy*," of the old Irish surname "*O'Dunshleibe*." I give the Dunlop Armorial Bearings from Burke's "General Armory," page 807.

### THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF DUNLOP.

1. *Dunlop*; County Aye.  
*Arms*; Ar: a two-headed eagle gu.
2. *Dunlop*; of Garmkirk, county Aye, 1672.  
*Arms*; Ar, a two-headed eagle displ. gu. in dexter chief a rose of the last, a bordure ar.  
*Crest*; A dexter hand holding a dagger in bend sinister ppr.  
*Mottoes*; Above the crest "Merito"; below the shield "Espiras."
3. *Dunlop*; of Carmyle and Garmkirk, 1779.  
*Arms*; Ar, a two-headed eagle disp. gu; in dexter chief a rose of the last, a bordure az.  
*Crest*; A dexter hand holding a dagger in bend sinister ppr.  
*Mottoes*; Same as "Dunlop" No. 2.
4. *Dunlop*; of Rosebank, county Lanork, 1792.  
*Arms*; A two-headed eagle displ. gu. beaked and membered sa. in chief d, lozenge betw. two stars az, in base the sea waved vert.  
*Crest*; A hand holding a sword ppr.  
*Motto*; "Merito."
5. *Dunlop*; Househill, 1672.  
*Arms*; Ar, a two-headed eagle displ. gu. in dexter chief point a martlet az. for diff.  
*Crest*; A dexter hand holding a sword ppr.  
*Motto*; "Merito."

JOHN O'HART.

See O'Hart's "Irish Pedigrees" on *Dunlevy* ancestry. (8d edition, p. 238, or vol. I, 4th edition p. 436), by Mr. Jno. O'Hart, of Killybeg, Ireland.  
See "Annals of the Kingdom of Ireland," (Donovan) called "*The Works of the Four Masters*," (vols. I, II and VII.) to be found in Congressional Library of Washington, D. C., compiled by Brother Maurice Dunlevy in 1836.

## "IRELAND PAST AND PRESENT"

### AND ITS MAP.

On page 414 of "Ireland Past and Present," a history of Ireland and the "Land Question," "from the earliest period to the present time," by D. P. Conyngham, LL.D., and J. C. Cartin, A. M., (published by James Sheehy, 83 Murray St., New York, in 1888) there appears a most interesting map of ancient Ireland. Upon it in County Down appears the name "*O'Donlevy, P. of Ulidia*," and near by "*De Courcy*," "*De Lacy*," etc. In County Donegal we find these words: "Annals of the Four Masters, written Donegal 1636." At the head of this map is written, "Map of Noble Erin, Island of Kings, Showing the Localities and Titles of the Principal Old Irish Families. The Melisian Chiefs are all distinguished by 'O' or 'Mac.' The Head Chiefs are placed about the middle of each Barony. The abbreviations are P., Prince; L., Lord; V., Viscount; E., Earl." Upon this map also appear these lines:

"The great old Irish houses, the proud old Irish names,

"Like stars upon the midnight today their lustre gleams;

"Gone are the great old houses, the proud old names are low

"That shed a glory o'er the land a thousand years ago;

"But whereso'er a scion of these great old houses be,

"In the country of his fathers or the land beyond the sea,

"In city or in hamlet, by the valley, on the hill,

"The spirits of his brave old sires are watching o'er him still."

## THE FOUR "O'DONLEVYS,"

SHOWN ON MAP OF ANCIENT IRELAND FROM 11TH TO 16TH CENTURIES.

On the "Historical map of Ancient Ireland," from the 11th to the 16th centuries, (compiled by Philip MacDermott and published by P. M. Haverty, 110 Fulton street, New York City,) are shown at four different points of Northern Ireland.

### FOUR SEPARATE "O'DONLEVYS."

I. "THE O'DONLEVYS," PRINCES OF ULIDIA, COUNTY DOWN—In the extreme east of Ireland, in the County of Down, just above Downpatrick, appears the words "*O'Donlevy P.* (prince) of *Ulidia*," and south of this point the familiar names "*DeCourcy*," "*DeLacy*," etc., "*Earls of Ulster*." Further west are Armagh, Newry, Oriel, etc. Here undoubtedly were located the original "*Dunshleibes*" or *Dunlevys*, "*Kings and Princes of Ulidia*." Probably this was the *oldest* of the *Dunlevy* families; and if we can apply the saying of "*westward the star of empire takes its course*," their wanderings northward and westward may have been caused by the *DeCourcy* invasion of *Ulidia* in 1177. This is based on the fact that the earliest references in histories to the name

appear in Ulidia, though of course there may possibly have been Dunlevys elsewhere. The writer has not found any mention of them, however, prior to 1500.

II. "O'DONLEVY," OF COUNTY TYRONE.—Looking westward on this map of Ancient Ireland to about the center of Northern Ireland, in the south of County Tyrone, and close to Lower Lough Erne, is located another "O'Donlevy."

III. "O'DONLEVY," OF NORTHERN COUNTY DONEGAL.—To the extreme north coast of County Donegal, to the east of Lough Swilly, we again find "O'Donlevy," but this time in close connection with "MacSweeney, C. (Count) of Fanat."

IV. "O'DONLEVY," OF SOUTH DONEGAL COUNTY.—To the far west in Southern Donegal County, at the head of Donegal Bay, we again find on this map of Ancient Ireland a fourth "O'Donlevy," with the words "Annals of the Four Masters written in Donegal in 1636." A little to the west of this "O'Donlevy" we find "*MacSweeney, L. (Lord) of Bannagh.*"

From these four Donlevy branches are probably descended nearly every line of Donlevy, Dunlevy, Dunlavy, DonLevy, etc.

(In Leinster, between Dublin and Carlow, there appears on modern maps a little place named "Dunlavin," but whether this is in any way derived from the old name or not I cannot say.)

(John Vincomb, of Holywood, County Down, states that Rev. Father O'Laverty, P. P., the Ecclesiastical Historian of County Down, is certain that "the Dunlevys in County Down" were ousted or dispossessed in the county by the savages of the ards about the time of the Norman invasion. The clan was a very important sect and masterful. The Dunlevy body returned to Donegal. They became "Bards to the chief of the district." There is a village Dunlevy, or Dunlavy in Donegal near the foot of *Mount Errigal.*

A little to the south of Donegal Bay is Sligo Bay, Sligo and its abbey, while "McSwynce's Bay" (MacSweeney) is close to that of Donegal. County Mayo lies west of Sligo, and County Cavan is between the Counties of Sligo, Leitrim and Down.



# THE HYPERBorean or CALEDONian SEA



MAP OF THE NORTHERN PART OF ANCIENT IRELAND

SHOWING LOCATION OF THE FOUR OLD FAMILIES OF THE NAME

EXTRACTS FROM

## "ANNALS OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND"

"FROM THE EARLIEST TIME TO THE  
YEAR OF CHRIST 1636."

\_\_\_\_\_

"BY THE FOUR MASTERS."

\_\_\_\_\_

COMPILED BY BROTHER MAURICE DUNLEVY, O'CLERY AND TWO OTHERS  
IN 1636, IN DONEGAL CONVENT.

\_\_\_\_\_

These "Annals" were written and are printed in the *Ancient Irish*. The original portions are preserved partly in *Trinity College, in Dublin*, and partly in the *British Museum*; (Republished with translations about 1851.—Donovan.)

The title of the "Works of the *Four Masters*" was not given by the compilers themselves, but first by Colgan in his preface to his "Acta Sanctorum."

Herein the History of the early *Dunlevys*, Kings and Princes of Ulidia, is chronicled.

## DUNLEVY.

(FROM "ANNALS OF IRELAND"—DONOVAN. KNOWN AS "THE WORKS OF THE FOUR MASTERS.")

(To be found in the Congressional Library at Washington, D. C.)

### Vol. I, Page 11. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

"The fathers of the Franciscan Order (of Friars), whose names are subscribed hereunto, do certify that Ferall O'Gara was the nobleman who prevailed on Brother Michael O'Clery to bring together the antiquarians and chronologers who compiled the following 'Annals,' such as it was in their power to collect."

("Annals of the Kingdom of Ireland from the earliest time to the year of Christ, 1636," by the Four Masters.) and that Ferall O'Gara, aforesaid, rewarded them liberally for their labour," etc.

"The book of O'Duignans from the year 900 to 1563; the book of Senate MacMagnus, ending with 1532, etc." All these books have we seen in the hands of the antiquarians who have been the compilers of the present work together with other documents too many to be mentioned. The second part of this work commences with the year of our Lord 1208, and began to be transcribed in the present year, 1635, when Father *Christopher Dunlevy* was guardian.

In proof of what we have seen we have hereunto annexed our manual signatures in the convent of Donegal, Aug. the 10th, 1636.—Bernardinus O'Clery.  
BROTHER MAURICE DUNLEVY.

### Page 28, Vol. I. "THE MONASTERY OF DONEGAL."

"The monastery of Donegal, where the 'Annals' were compiled, and from which they have been called 'Annales Donegallenses,' is situated on the bay of Donegal in the barony of Tirhugh, County Donegal (Ireland.) It was founded for Franciscan Friars, of strict observance; in the year of Christ, 1471, by Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garth O'Donnell, chief of Tirconnel, and his wife Finola, daughter of — O'Brein, King of Thomond. The remains are still to be seen in a tolerable state of preservation, not far distant from the town of Donegal. The cloister consists of small arches, supported by couplets of pillars on a basement. In one part two passages, one over the other, 4 feet wide, 10 feet long and 7 feet high, were evidently hiding places for valuables in time of danger. The upper one was covered with stones laid along beams of stone that covered it, the lower one with stone laid across its walls. Ware says this convent was famous for a well-stored library, but it is impossible to discover what became of it."

## Vol. 1.

## "EPISTLE DEDICATORY."

FROM MICHAEL O'CLERY TO FEAREGAL O'GADHERA, ETC.

"I beseech God to bestow every happiness that may redound to the welfare of the body and soul upon Feral O'Gara, etc., etc., one of the two knights of Parliament sent from Sligoach in the age of Christ, 1634."

"It is a thing general and plain throughout the whole world, in every place where nobility or honor has prevailed in each successive period that nothing is more glorious, more respectable or more honorable than to bring to light the knowledge of the antiquity of ancient authors and a knowledge of the chieftains and nobles that existed in preceding times in order that each successive generation might possess knowledge and information as to how their ancestors spent their time and life; how long they were successively in the lordship of their countries in dignity or in honor, and what sort of death they met." "That should the writings of the 'Annals' be neglected at present, they would not again be found to be put on record or commemorated to the end of the world."

TO FEAREGAL O'GADHERA.

"You are of the race of Heber Mac-Mileadha, from whom descended thirty of the Kings of Ireland and sixty-one saints. As proof of your coming from this noble blood, here is your pedigree :

O'FEARGHAL O'GADHERA OR (FERALL O'GARA.)

(Was the) son of Tadhg,

son of Oilíoll,

son of Diarmad,

son of Eoghan,

son of Tomaltagh Og,

son of Tomaltagh-More,

son of Raighne,

son of Conghalach,

son of Diarmad,

son of *Donnsleibhe*, (Irish for *Dunlevy*.)

son of Ronidhara,

son of *Donnsleibhe*, (*Dunlevy*.)

son of Anshotbar,

son of Ruara, etc., etc.,

(and 45 more generations back of O'Clery, up to Heber Mac-Mileadha.)

"Begun Jan. 1632, and finished at Donegal, Aug. 10th, 1636, in 11th year of reign of King Charles I."

QUAINT EXTRACT ABOUT EARLIEST SETTLERS OF IRELAND,

FROM "WORKS OF THE FOUR MASTERS"—VOL. I.

"Forty days before the Deluge, Ceasair, the grand-daughter of Noah, came to Ireland with fifty girls and three men. The men were Bith, Ladhra and Fintain. From the deluge until Partholon came to Ireland was 278 years. These were the chieftains who were with him : Staingne, Laighlinne, Rudhradhne, Deaignat, Neobhe, Ciocbhha and Cerbuad, and their wives."

REFERENCES TO DUNLEVYS (DUNSLIBHEE) (see below.)

- "1. Donnsleibhe, King of Ulidia in 1084, (A. D.)
2. Donnsleibhe, lord of Ni Faelain, 1022, 1024, (A. D.)
3. Donnsleibhe, son of Diarmaid, died 990." (See below.)

## EXTRACTS FROM O'DONOVANS TRANSLATION OF THE "FOUR MASTERS."

Vol. II. Year.

Page.

727, 990. Donnsleibhe, son of Diarmaid, died.

805, 1022. Donnsleibhe and Ui Faelain plundered Cill-dara.

1024. Donnsleibhe, lord of Ui Faelain took a house forcibly at Dubhloch, from Augaire, son of Dunlaing, king of Leinster and three chiefs were slain by Donnsleibhe.

1024. Donnsleibhe, son of Maclmordha, lord of Ui Faelein made a predatory into Ui Faighe and was overtaken and slain.

1029. Donnsleibhe, son of Ui Brogarbhain, lord of Ui Faelain, was slain.

1050. Donnsleibhe's son Conghalach, grandson of Brogarbhain, who was slain at Clontarf in 1014, who was son of Conclobhar, king of Connaught the progenitor of O'Conor Faly.

1063. Donnsleibhe, Eochaidh Ua hEochadha, King of Ulidia, died.

1065. Donnchadh Ua Mathglamhna, king of Ulidia, was killed by the Ulidians themselves.

1071. Cu Uladh Ua Flaithre, king of Ulidia, was deposed and expelled into Leinster by Ua Maclruanaidh, who was slain in battle soon after by Ua hEochadha (Donnsleibhe.)

1072. Cu Uladh was burned in a house with several others.

1080. Donnsleibhe, Ua hEochadha went into Munster with the chiefs of Ulidia to serve for wages.

921, 1084. Donnsleibhe, king of Ulidia, led an army to Droicheadata and gave wages to Donnchadh, son of the Cariaoh Ua Ruairc. In his absence an excursion was made into Ulidia by Domhnall Ua Lochlainn, who carried off prisoners and great spoil of cattle.

Vol. II. Age of Christ.

1100. Donnchadh Ua hEochadha, was king of Ulidia.

1118. Donnchadh Ua hEochadha, was blinded.

1122. Donnsleibhe Ua Hogain, chief of Civel-Fearghusa and law-giver of Tealach-Og, died.

1127. Donnsleibhe's son, Niall, was killed. (Donnsleibhe king of Ulidia).

1128. MacDuinnleibhe's son, Cemneidigh was killed.

1131. Donnsleibhe, lord of UimEith was slain.

1131. Ragnhull Ua hEochadha was made king of Ulidia.

- Page. Year.
1147. Mac Duinnseibhe, Cúnladh, was king of Ulidia. (Cúnladh Mac D.)  
 1148. Mac Duinnseibhe, Cúnladh, was expelled from Ulidia. Donnchadh succeeds.  
 1149. Mac Duinnseibhe, Aedh's sons Donnchadh and Murchadh, gave battle to Cúnladh who had returned and Murchadh was killed.  
 1149. Mac Duinnseibhe, the king, gave his own son as hostage.  
 1157. Mac Duinnseibhe, the king, (Cúnladh) died at Dun-la-leathglas and was buried at Dun.  
 1158. Mac Duinnseibhe, Aedh (the king) was killed by the Auch Conaill.  
 1164. Mac Duinnseibhe, David, son of Donnseibhe Ua hEochadha was killed by the Uí Eathaeil-Uladh by treachery.  
 1165. Mac Duinnseibhe, the king was banished and restored.  
 1172. Donsley O'Haughy (O'h Eochadha) king of Ulidia killed the chief of Clan Ae Labhra and was slain out of revenge."

### THE ORIGINAL NAME.

AS GIVEN IN "WORKS OF THE FOUR MASTERS" (NOTE) ON PAGE 30 VOL. III

"Donnell, son of Cahasagh; In the Dublin copy of 'Annals of Ulster,' in the Annals of Kilonan, he is called Donnell, son of the son of Cahasagh. In the Dublin copy of 'Annals of Innisfallen,' the chieftain who contended with DeCourcy at Down, on this occasion is called *Rory MacDonslevy*; and it is certain that the family name was *MacDonslevy*, at this time, though it was originally '*O'h Eochadha*' (O'Haughy.) The name is latinised '*Dunleus*' by Giraldus Cabrensis, but Dr. Hammer (who knew little of early Irish names,) supposing that by '*Dunleus*' (which he read incorrectly '*Dunleus*,') Giraldus meant '*O'Donnell*;' he speaks throughout of the chief who contended with DeCourcy at Down as '*O'Donnell*.' Giraldus, who was a contemporary with Sir John DeCourcy, speaks in high terms of the valor of the King of Down, who contended with him (DeCourcy) on this occasion."

(DUNLEVY'S BATTLES WITH SIR JOHN DE COURCY.)

"It appears that the Pope's Legate, Cardinal Vivianus, happened to be at Downpatrick on DeCourcy's arrival and that he endeavored to prevail upon DeCourcy to withdraw his forces from Down, on condition *Dunleus* should pay tribute to the King of England. DeCourcy refusing to comply, *Dunleus*, encouraged by the suggestion of the Legate, collected his forces and attacked the English, we are told, with astonishing bravery, but if we believe Giraldus' statement, he mustered

10,000 warriors, who, fighting manfully (viriliter) with spears and battle-axes, were defeated by 300 English soldiers commanded by 22 knights, we must conclude that his people were either very feeble or very unskillful warriors. Giraldus describes the conquest of Down by DeCourcy in the 16th chapter of his second book of his '*Hibernia Expugnata*,' where he writes as follows (Latin); and again in his short recapitulation of the battles of DeCourcy, toward the end of the same chapter, he says: (Year 1177, A. D., page 31, vol. III.) 'It is stated in the Dublin copy of the '*Annals of Innisfallen*,' that John DeCourcy on this occasion erected a strong fort of stones and clay at Downs and drew a ditch or wall from sea to sea, but that he was defeated and taken prisoner and a greater part of his men slain by Rory MacDonslevy; that he was afterwards set at liberty; and that the English, taking fresh courage, being led by DeCourcy and a valiant knight, called Roger Poer, again attacked the Irish and made a great slaughter of them and took from them the croziers of St. Finghin and St. Ronan, and that then all the English of Dublin went to the assistance of DeCourcy.' These 'annals' then add: 'Melaghlin O'Neill (ante MacLoaghlin) at the head of Kniel-Owen and Rory MacDonslevy at the head of the *Ulidiens*, accompanied by the Arch-Bishop of Armagh; Gilla-au-Chorindedh O'Cawan, the Bishop of *Ulidia*, and the clergy of the north of Ireland repaired with their noble relics to Downpatrick to take it from John DeCourcy. A fierce battle was fought between them in which the Kniel-Owen and Ulidiens were defeated with a loss of 500 men, among whom were (names). 'The Arch-Bishop of Armagh, the Bishop of Down, and all the clergy were taken prisoners, and the English got possession of the croziers of St. Congall and St. Dachiaroy, the 'Canoin' Phatrauc (Book of Armagh) besides a bell called 'Ceolan-a-Lighearna. They afterwards, however, set the bishops at liberty and restored the 'Canoin Phatrauc and the bell, but they killed all the inferior clergy and kept the other noble relics (which are still in the hands of the English).'"

PAGE 39 AND 41—VOL. III.

"Year 1178, A. D. — John DeCourcy, with his foreigners, repaired to Machaire Conaille and committed depredations there. They encamped for a night in Glenru, where Murrough O'Carroll, (the) Lord of Oriel, and *Cookey MacDonslevy* (the) *King of Ulidia*, made hostile attack upon them and drowned and otherwise killed 450 of them. One hundred of the Irish, together with O'Hanvy, Lord of Hy-Muth-Macha, fell in the heat of the battle. John DeCourcy soon afterwards proceeded to plunder Dalaradia and HyTuitre, and Cumee O'Flynn, Lord of Hy-Tuitre and Firlu, gave battle to him and his foreigners and defeated them with great slaughter through the miracles of Patrick, Columkilla and Brendan; and John (DeCourcy) himself escaped with difficulty, being severely wounded and fled to Dublin."

(There follow many notes on the exploits of John DeCourcy including mention of his building his castle of Skreen Columbkille.)

(YEAR 1178, A. D., (PAGE 39, VOL. III.)

"In the battle fought at Newry, O'Hauvy, chief of Omeath and one hundred of the Irish were killed, and Murrrough O'Carroll, King of Oriel, and Rory MacDunsleavy O'Haughy (old name) were victors. The name 'Rory' is, however, incorrect, for on the death of Donnell, the grandson of Cahasagh, *Cu-Ulath*, the son of Eochaidh, became the chief of the Dal-Fiatachs. [The pedigree of this 'Cu-Ulath' (i. e., dog of Ulidia) is given by Duaid MacFirbis in his genealogical work, page 510.] He was succeeded by Rory MacDunsleavy, who is introduced in the interpolated 'Annals of Innisfallen' as the chieftain who opposed Sir John DeCourcy at Down in the first battle in 1177," (A. D.)

IN "INDEX NOMINUM" OF THE "FOUR MASTERS," VOL. VII.

1. Donlevy; Donnell Ultagh, son of the doctor medical ollav to O'Donnell, slain 1567.
2. Donlevy; Father Maurice Ultagh, son of Donough, 1602.
3. Donlevy; Murtough Ultagh, physician to O'Donnell, 1497.

## THE LOCATION OF THE "KINGDOM OF ULIDIA."

(FROM NOTES IN VOL. III, PAGE 40—"WORKS OF THE FOUR MASTERS.")

"The general opinion was that the territory of the Oirghiall or Oriel, comprised the present counties of Lough Armagh and Monaghan, and that 'Uladh' or 'Ulidia,' the circumscribed territory of the ancient 'Clanna Rury' (Ulidians) was, when formed into shireground, styled the 'County of Down,' from Down, its principal town. This having been established, the editor, during his examination of the ancient topography of Ulster, was led to look for Glenree" (etc.) "It is stated in a MSS. in (boundaries) Trinity College, Dublin (H. 3, 18, p. 783), that the boundary between Oriel and 'Ulidia, or the Clann Colla and 'Clanna Rory,' or ancient Ultonians, was made in the west side of Glenree from Mewry upwards, and that (the) Clanna Rory ('Ulidians') never extended their territory beyond it. This boundary, which consists of a fosse and rampart of great extent, still remains in some places in tolerable preservation, and is called by the strange name of Danes' Cast in English, and 'Valley of the Black Pig' in Irish. For a minute description of this (Authority) ancient boundary, the reader is referred to Stuarts' 'Historical Memoirs of the City of Armagh,' Appendix No. III, p. 585-586."

NOTE ON COURCY OF 1240.—(The Monastery of Tincoleague, in Carbery, Munster, diocese of Ross, was founded by Franciscan Friars. "In this monastery Baron Courcy was also interred.")

<sup>1</sup>Ulidia "lay east of Ulster.

EXTRACT FROM O'HART'S "IRISH PEDIGREES."

## OUTLINE OF LATER HISTORY OF THE EARLY IRISH KINGDOM OF "ULIDIA"—From 1177.

1177 A. D. SIR JOHN D'COURCY'S INCURSION INTO ULIDIA.

"John De Courcy with his force over-ran a great part of *Ulidia* and Orgiall; and for a period of twenty years carried on incessant warfare with the native chiefs. As already mentioned, he fixed his headquarters at Downpatrick. After De Courcy had been driven out of Ireland by his great rivals the De Lacys, lord of Meath, the latter (De Lacys) obtained possession of *Ulidia* and were created Earls of Ulster, etc.

The De Rorges next became possessors of *Ulidia* and Earls of Ulster, which title and possession afterwards passed to the Mortimers, earl of March in England.

(CHIEF SETTLERS OF ULIDIA UNDER DE COURCY.)

The chief settlers in *Ulidia* under De Courcy and his successors were those of Audley, Bisset, Copeland, Fitzsimon, Chamberlain, Bagnall, Martell, Jordan, Maneville, Riddle, Russell, Smith, Stowten, Logan, Savage, Welsh and White; In the reign of Queen Mary, the Fitzgeralds, earls of Kildore, obtained ———, a wellknown barony in the County Down, anciently called . . . ., on the Insular Plain ———."

Year 990 A. D. { Diarmaid, the father of Donnsléibhe (Dunlevy).  
 Donnsléibhe, son of Diarmaid, died 990 A. D.  
 Year 1023 A. D. Donnsléibhe and the Ni-Faelain are referred to as  
 plundering Cill-dara.  
 Year 1084 A. D. Donnsléibhe, King of Ulidia, led an army to Droich-  
 eatala and gave wages to Dunchadh, son of Cailéach  
 Na Ruaire. An incursion was made into Ulidia by  
 Domhnall Ua Lochlainn during Donnsléibhe's  
 absence.

Dunsléibhe (or Dunsliève) 110th king, in line of Heremon (hence  
 "MacDunsléibhe" and "O'Dunsléibhe") was the father of

1177 A. D. Rory Dunsleibhe, the 54th king Connor Dunsleibhe, the  
 of Ulidia (and last), who in 1177 A. D. 53rd (Christian) King of  
 contended with Sir John De Courcy when Ulidia. In 1178 Cooley  
 he invaded Ulidia. The accounts of his MacDunsléibhe is referred  
 battles are given in "Four Masters," (One to as King of Ulidia, who  
 account speaks of De Courcy's opponent defeated Sir John De  
 as a nephew of Rory.) De Courcy battled Courcy.  
 with the chieftains of Ulidia for twenty  
 years and was finally driven out by the De  
 Lacy's (Earls of Ulster.)

*Mentioned in "Annals" in*

Year 1497 A. D. Murtough Ultagh Dunlevy, O'Donnell's physician.

Year 1567 A. D. Donnell Ultagh Dunlevy, son of the doctor (Mur-  
 tough?) medical ollav to O'Donnell. Slain 1567.

Year 1602 A. D. Father Maurice Ultagh Donlevy, son of Donough.

Year 1635 A. D. "Father Christopher Dunlevy, Guardian of Donegal  
 Convent in 1635."

Year 1636 A. D. Brother Maurice Dunlevy, of Donegal Convent, the  
 compiler of the "Annals of the Kingdom of Ireland"  
 and one of "Four Masters."

See O'Hart's "Irish Pedigrees" and "Annals of Ireland," by the Four Masters, Vols. I, II and III.

## EXTRACTS FROM

# O'HART'S "IRISH PEDIGREES"

ON

## THE ORIGIN OF THE DUNLEVY FAMILY, KINGS OF "ULIDIA," AND OF THE NAME

FROM 990 A. D.

## DUNLEVY

(DONLEVY, DUNSLEVY, DUNLEVUS, FROM DUNNSLEIBHE, THE IRISH.)

## THE DUNLEVYS IN IRELAND.

FROM RECORDS OF THE EARLY IRISH—FROM O'HART'S "ANNALS OF  
 IRELAND," ETC.

"Æneas Fairmeach, the 81st monarch of Ireland, who is No. 66 in  
 the line of Heremon, had a son named Fiach Feremara, who was the  
 ancestor of the Kings of Argyle and Dalrioda in Scotland. This Fiach  
 was also the ancestor of MacDunshleibhe or O'Dunsléibhe; anglicised  
*Dunlevy, Dunlevy, Donlevy, Don-Levi*, etc., etc. (See O'Hart's 'Irish  
 Pedigrees.') From 'Æneas,' Hart gives the names of successive kings  
 from the 67th to the 92nd, who was the first Christian king of *Ulidia*.  
 Then from the 93rd to the 109th, named Eachiah, who was slain fighting  
 the Danes at the battle of Clontary. The 110th king was *Dunsléibhe* (or  
*Dunslieve*,—Dunlevy,) from whence are 'MacDunsléibhe' and 'O'Dun-  
 sléibhe.' His sons, Connor and Rory were the 53rd and 54th Christian,  
 and also the last kings of *Ulidia*." (See O'Hart's "Irish Pedigrees.")

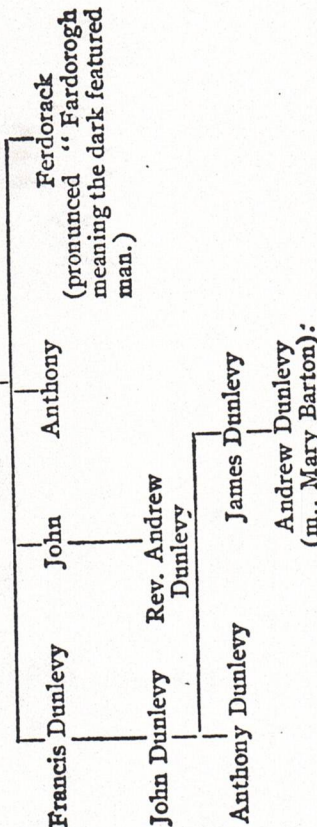
EXTRACTS FROM CHRONICLES AND PAMPHLETS IN THE COLLECTION OF PRINCE L. L. BONAPARTE.

Kindly furnished by Mrs. Gray, nee Florence Dunlevy (since Nov. 13, 1901)

THE DUNLEVYS

AS OUTLINED BY MR. JOHN O'HART (THE IRISH GENEALOGIST AND AUTHORITY).\*

Anthony Dunlevy, living in Sligo, Ireland, in 1652.



Rev. Andrew Dunlevy, D. D. and LL. D., a Catholic Priest, born in Sligo in 1694, was prefect of the Irish College in Paris, and spelled his name in the Gallicised form Don Levi.

\*NOTE—As sent by him to Miss Kelley.



ANCIENT HISTORICAL DATA

EMIGRATION WESTWARD, THROUGH SPAIN TO IRELAND AND "ULIDIA."

CORRELATIVE NOTES—DON LEVI AND O'NEILL

(Library, Phrase, Word and Sound Clues.)

B. C. 1366 "Eolus (1368 B. C., Spain) sent for his son, Don, and unto Don he said: 'If thou shalt be chosen to sit in the place of thy father, be thou, and instruct the Yaal and beware of the devices of the children of Feine, they are covetous and deceitful; nourish the spirit of truth. Guard the writings. Nourish the minds of youth. Let the glory of Eolus be to leave his spirit among the children of the earth after the grossness, of which his bulk is composed, shall become part of other substance, or nought, if so be.

"My son, hear the tale of times of old. Hear of our race renowned of the earth, what time our fathers marked not is as a cloud that has passed away: no note taken, no memorial preserved.

"I will mark the rings of my days, thou will mark the rings of thy days, so shall signs and seasons be perpetual. [1368 B. C.]

"And when he (Dorca) had ruled four rings he placed Ylass his brother over the land of Tir-bhal (see note 2) calling it Iber. "(Ibid same date.)

B. C. 1335 "And they choose Og (Note 3) the youngest of all the sons of Iat-foth to rule the land (Ibid). And Don was chosen in the place of his father and he had ships made." B. C. 1335, 1268.

"And Don was minded to assemble the warriors, but Eocaid one of the race stayed his foot . . . , so vehement was the desire of Don for ships. (Ibid)

B. C. 1335 "Behold on board ship the clan Breo-ceran goal of the Sciot of Iber, namades, (4) Og-eag-eis." B. C. 1335.

B. C. 1240 "Eocid brother of Cean-ard escaped to Cean-Iber, passed to Bearnna, calling the land (5) Eocaidtan." B. C. 1240.

B. C. 1225 "Now messengers did come from Bierd (6) Chief of the Yoyal in Buas-ce (b) and from Marced Chief of Eocaidtan etc. (c) B. C. 1225. "Bille prince of Breocan (7) (Breoc-cean (a) Bille Prince of Breogain, (b) King of Spain." (Ibid)

"Eocaid the son of Bille. Eocaid moved toward the foe . . . . If Eocaid will gather together the warriors, all of the race of Iber will help . . . . Eocaid is renowned; hath he not made a nation to endure amongst men forever? The Goal of Beons-ce and Algerrba (8) called on the name of Eocaid to aid them." (Ibid) "Eocaid (Golarra) the renowned hero and his two sons, Don, Euan and Erac as they fell . . . their spirit will animate men of other times." "The battle of Samur(?) (9) Ibid.

"And Eocaid said Cath my brother." "Eocaid-Yolam and his race are known by the name of Erimionn (10).

1080, 1025 B. C. "There was not a warrior like unto Eocaid of all the fathers." "Eocaid is the delight of the chiefs and the heads of our people and the Olam and the priests and the bards and the minstrels and of all the goal of Scot of Ib-er within Buas-ce and the brethren of the race on the far side of the mountains of Bearna Noarn. Eocaid the Magnanimous. "Eocaid, Eocaid." 1030-1025 B. C.

1020 B. C. "Great fear hath come over me lest the writings be stolen away from me. Let therefore Ard fear, a son of Eulus, (12), guard more precious to the race than all the riches within the bowels of the earth. B. C. 1030.

"Did Eocaid fall but not perish. His spirit will endure, his name will live in the memory of the children of the land forever." Date B. C. 1008. "Whereupon Ingod stood up and spoke aloud, saying: Children of Ib-er Goal of Scot hear of Itte the son of Bille (13) the brother of Golam.

(Emigration of the Goal after the fall of Eocaid from Iber to Eri 1008, 1006 B. C.)

"And for the times to come let this place be called *Nelann* said Erac." B. C. 991. "Aod (15), a chief of the land, raised his voice and said: Let this land be called for the times to come, *The land of Ullad* a memorial etc.

"Ways are making through the land, the Goal increasing, cattle abound, the Olam are heard. *Knowledge is in respect. Five conuagations are added through Ullad* (16); day followeth day, so of the next. *Ullad* is as an infant reposing on the breast of the mother after sucking the pap." B. C. 893, 854.

B. C. 888, 871 "Now Eocaid, chief in Deos calling himself Erimionn." "And thou vauntest thyself, calling thyself Erimionn which belongeth not unto thee." Erimionn. B. C. 988, 971.

"Eocaid, Olam Fodla-Ardri, King, son of Fiacca, son of Leodua" son of "*Don* chief of Gaelen, the son of Roitheasac (Roderick)" 730 B. C. Roitheasac. *Don* King of Gaelen died and Roitheasac his son was chosen." B. C. 703-663. His son. And Ruodouide

(Rodink) Prince of Ullad, rose and said, "etc. Ullad. Don, King of Gaelen said: "Why may not one of the race of Iber? Why not one of the race of the Erimionn be seated on the throne?" B. C. 643-626. "Now the sons of Ib-er did carry high the head, stepping haughtily calling Erac Erimionn

(\*The title was a source of jealousy) saying "Are not the children of Iber first born (17) of the hero?" 988 B. C. Children of Eocaid and the princes of the race of Er and the chiefs of Ullad." 703 B. C. The chief. "Eocaid, the son of Eocaid Olan-Foula reigned." 643 B. C. "All the princes and nobles of Gaelen and seven nobles of Murnian held up their right hands for *Don*." 643-626 B. C. "Torca, son of Don, king of Goelde." B. C. 578, 558. "Don chief of Uis. 466, 471 B. C.

77 B. C. "Eocaid reigned 430, 408 B. C." "Let the companions of the king be called *Clamior Ruaidrud*." (19) 77 B. C. (Roderic, Roy, Roe, etc.

324 B. C. "Ros the King said: Note Croinbart it is safer to put confidence in a thousand women than in one man. Man is treacherous and full of deceit. Use a woman tenderly and she will return thy kindness a thousand fold." 324, 323 B. C.

"Clanna Roeg (Ruad Uruaide) prominent 373 B. C. (20)

#### NOTES BY FLORENCE DUNLEVY GREY

- (1) Don, Eolus, possibly submerged in later surname.
- (2) Tubal Cani. Spain has always been rich in precious metals.
- (3) Og is the Irish for *young*. Recall the statement that "Between the branch of the Og-eag-lis and the tribe of Sidon the most perfect friendship obtained." "This tribe of the Og-eag-eis henceforth to be called Eilenes (Hellenes) having in consequence of the communication with the *Lydomians* now conformed to stricter rules of society than their brethren of Thrace.
- (4) See above. (5) Aquitaine? (6) Ward? 'o' is 'u' (a) Basque. (6) see 5. (7) Compare O'Neill mutations on pages 5, (8) now Algeria? (9) Samur in France?
- (10) Erimionn (written now Heremon) was always a cause of jealousy. The direct line of Erimionn claiming the leadership by right through the throne was both elective and hereditary.
- (11) Spain. (12) I believe in this characteristic as scientifically established as any fact we possess. The style alone of O'Connor, translator of this Phoenician-Scythian MSS. commends it to our respect. (13) King of Spain. See mutations. This explains to one who knows the Spanish the honors paid to the last O'Neill in Valladolid in 1602. (14) The italics are mine, the punctuations O'Connor's. (15) No one could occupy the throne who had any mental or physical defect. (*Veabumu Sap*)
- (16) Compare page 12. (17) Erm. When elective the first born of the "son of the son of Erimionn" stood best in the hearts of the people. [18] King; poet, sage and hero. [19 and 20] I cannot reconcile this discrepancy but possibly include it for later elucidations by some of 'us.'
- Was the "trek" from Assyria to Spain, and from Spain to Ireland? "Not to lay at your feet but to place in your hands." I only offer these as phrase and sound clues. When the mere sound of Babylon resembling its kindred word so long a term of scorn in Ireland; *babylune* opened so many doors of books to me I am confident that any of our name [and its correlations] if they have kept at least in their hearts "the writings" and traditions, will be able, with some preliminary readings of comparative language, to follow the clue contained herein. Do not forget the peculiar language, to follow the clue contained herein. That according to Herodotus the honored leafage of the Scythians was the TRIFOLI: that Eocaid, whose name ever appears in these pre-Christian annals was "always the descendant of *Don*, the eldest son of Eulus the law-giver." I should say pay not too much nor too little attention to sound dictionaries and yet remember the Keltic: [a] Welsh *Clyw*, [hearing]; Cleist, [an ear]; the [6] Erse Clec [hearing, fame]; and Clus-an [ear]; the Sanspit *Eudh* [he knows]; *Buddh* [sage], the Keltic *Fodh* [knowledge]; and Fodlach, [wise]; and while this must share the accident of all writing, human imperfection, yet to others besides who are curious in name-lore we shall have at least aided their study in the analogy of permutations.

FLORENCE INTAGLIA DONLEVY GREY.



## THE DONLEVYS OF ULIDIA, IRELAND, AND THE DUN- LEVYS OF MEDIEVAL TIMES

BY MRS. FLORENCE DONLEVY GREY

(Written November 12th, 1901.)

"Clanadore was a division of Ulidia (subsequently Ulster). King A. D. 332 of Eucharain and Uladh the Don Levi—(Bardic) A. D. 332 King of Cuailhue, Boirche, Dunlevy (poetic phrase Boirdu being a chain of mountains when Leinster was in Ulidia, his territory.) King of many battled Uladh, Don Levy king. King of Culairgue, king of Ulta, the mighty people for the king of Ulidia, the prince of Dalreida would simply say "Don Levi" as simplicity is alleging "the name is enough." "The name is a title."

Kil Ulta was a signature of a DonLevy.

Ultan (Don Levy) historian. Religious.

Don Sleibhe, Don Levy of the fortress.

Rory Clan Ruadraihe, Red-branch Knight. (Don Levi) and this careless one in a contemporary publication:

"Roderick Donlen, King of Ireland, Anno Mundi 3845, sons of Redbrandee, ancient inhabitants."

"Don Levy prince of Dalreida. A. D. 1166."

(Printed note of 1871. Longruans & Green.)

I. S. "Frieseus, Folanos at Ultanus" sons of Gil Ultanus Rex Hiberniae." (Burgundian Library, Brussels.) In the MSS. collection of this same library there are beautifully executed MSS. signed by Bernidinus Clerly and Maurice Donley (Mauritius Ultanus) a *fac simile* of one of the pages can be seen in the library of Prince Lucien Bonapart whose collection contains much material in actual and correlative notes. Also the Irish archives at Lille. "Don Levy (son of Roey O'Gara) Lord of Sleibh Lughna. 1207 A. D."

1207 A. D. "Conslevy (O'Haughley) Chief of all Iveagh. A. D. 1208.

1208 "Donslevy O'Gara Lord of O'Gara. A. D. 1227."

1227 "Dunleve. O'Gadhrha. A. D. 1226.

1226 Dunlevy MacCarroll" a noble master of music and melody, the best of his time. A. D. 1358."

1258 Our earliest chronicles of a prince is Ruadhuricste (Don Levy); Ruadruac; Na Ruadrice and Ruadriac, *id est*, Roderick son of Don Levy the King, and Roderick son of the son of the King. I mean of course when I refer to our traditions known to me.

Don-Isle } Don Levi

Don-John } 16th century

"Creverae, Redbranch Knight Don Levy," and "Don Levy Red Branch Knight."

"Clana Don is a pre-Christian name of their territory in the North of Ireland, from Don son of Eocaid.

Don Sleibhe O'Honmaine—a holy monk, a master carpenter of this abbey.

Donsleibhe Ua Iu Meum, a noble priest.

Dunleve O'Inmaum, a learned priest and skilled artificer, and three or four entries of the same man who died in the XIIIth century.

14th Century Donslevy MacCarol, 14th century.

Rocy MacDon Slevy, Prince Roderick are two other variations of other men writing one name. From Roderick and its forms, comes (condensed) "the Son of the King", into O'Rourke, a beautiful old name (which my father especially liked, made dearer to him by his friend Major O'Rourke, professor of swordmanship at West Point). *It is from Roderick Don Levi that Charles the First descended.* A curious inconsistency on the part of English annalists will be known to the world when knowledge of the Irish language will be necessary to record their own antiquity.

Another curious variety of the name Prince (Don Levi): Mac Don Leve, Mac Donleve, MacDoimneve, Mac Duinleve Mak Donlevi, Mac Dunleve and Mac Donlevie *in one record.* (The writer evidently wanted to give every method a fair chance.) Roderick O'Conoe, Roderick Donlevi Cochohar called also "Roey the King" and Rourie.

Don Chadle merges Ua Eochadaha into Eon Levi frequently.

A. D. 1171

Sueighalli occurs often "Sum, daughter of Don Levi, Queen of Aurigham (Oriel) died A. D. 1171.

A. D. 1181

Donlevy O'Gadhrha (O'Gara) King of Sleibhe-Lughna

A. D. 1181. Of the Eugenins (Don Levi and O'Neill) these are mutations, O'Haidh, Haid, the head of the mighty house, the Haughty Head; Ua Eochaiden, the O'Heogan, Eogan, Eugene, Eugenins, (Latin). The Eogan is signed for Donlevy, also for the same runs the title "of the Eogan." I have heard the Irish Eogan pronounced as the Germans do Eugene viz Oychgen. Indeed it is used as variously as many do the word "affable" which has no value at all (it is so seldom needed) unless used correctly. Another is Eochaiah Eofian Don Levi son of Nial.

Tye Eogan we know is now *Tyrone*, and for this there has stood alone, at times royally, "Owen," "Eogan" as Prince or Earl.

"Eugenius Ultoniensis filius Diongsins et erat Doctor quoad eruditum, etc. Don Levy 1586.

1586 A. D.

"Rodericus filius Donati Hugonis.

1551

Ruf O'Donnelli," etc. A. D. 1551.

1567

Martough Ultagh son of John Donlevy. A. D. 1597.

A. D. 1636

"Donough a brother of The Donlevy," (Don Leve) Mac Braidaigh ua Conclenbar,

Mac Brady O'Conor Donlevy. A. D. 1636.

Also this group of names:

"Roderick O'Donnell Earl of Tye-Connell, brother of Red Hugh O'Donnell prince of Trone. O'Donnell again "of Niall's race." All the Kings of Ulladh were of this race since the introduction of Christianity. Book of Rights p. 135. (The double consonant is modern, and so as it stands is that phrase.)"

## LEGENDS CONTRIBUTED BY FLORENCE DONLEVY GREY, NOV. 10, 1901

"As to the legends, my father (see descendants from Maurice Donlevy, Part II) was too ardent a Republican to allow me to believe or to even have told me any of the name-stories unless they had the respectability of centuries of written record, and therefore of a certain literary and historical value. He was a high-minded Pagan who "left clinging to the ladies of the house," as he expressed it, and but for their clinging to the name we could not have persuaded him even at rare times to talk at all of knightly traditions. History has been so carelessly and so wickedly written that it is the despair of criticism, and the popular and prejudiced stories for and against Irish antiquities have had two bad effects upon the unlearned, leading them to believe too little or too much. The value of *Legend* is this: If beautiful (in grace or force) it probably contains a certain amount of truth. It is nearly always a clue. It may not be a fact but seven times out of ten it leads to a fact, supported by documentary evidence, somewhere. In coming under the influence of St. Francis of Assisi (that perfect rose of humanity) it must be remembered that manuscripts were prepared by the Donlevy in a different spirit than one of vain-glory, hence a pseudonym was chosen. The expression "Clery" (a scholar), stranger, (a pilgrim on earth), "a poor friar," "a poor man," "a poor lady" are all reflections of the dear Poverello of Umbria.

Marguerite of Savoy (queen of Italy) in her private correspondence speaks of herself as "a poor woman of Italy."

If the devotees of Shakespeare had no other *raison d'être* than the claim that if Bacon wrote the plays he would have openly, proudly acknowledged it; aside from the private political reason that he dared not do so, for the stage was considered at that time a dangerous critic of the State—and in France today it is regarded as precursor of events—their case is weak indeed. The most beautiful writing in the world is a secret between the author and God.

## THE NAME

It is one of the oldest in the world and always meant Royal. It had its own laws which the head of the house carried out. One was that in case of dishonor the 'o' was forfeited. The 'o' was occult in its significance to them. In later times men of the name who knew the tradition imperfectly, omitted the 'o' 'u' in defiance—probably some religious quarrel. Donlevy is the Catholic form indefinitely 'y' or 'i' (on the continent the diphthong in a name is Catholic; the omission of a vowel Protestant, as in Switzerland Braendel is Catholic. Brandle is Protestant.

*Ancient Evi:* The story is that they went from quarrels and injustice in Spain to a refuge of rest from whence they could form a people devoted to the diffusion of knowledge, and that they were the *leaders in Ireland of a pre-Christian culture*. Chronicles translated and yet untranslated show this, which, to doubt as genuine, is not to know the essential in literature.

## THE RED HAND OF ULSTER

This is Euphenistic: it should be the classic phrase "The Bloody Hand." The story is told in two ways: 1st. That it was a race between the chiefs in rivalry of the two provinces who were both exhilarated by the first vision of the beauty of the fair isle in the embrace of sea. Owing to some stoppage of the swiftest boat, the Prince cut off his hand and flung it far upon the land to obtain for himself the honor for all time of having first touched the soil of the island they had sought. His name has been variously told as Roderick, Paul and John. It could not have been "*Ulster*" in this story as it was before the naming of the land which was called *Ulida*, to change it from *Ulida* (last resting place or burial) to the pleasant one of Ulidia. The final aspirate in old spelling *Ulidh* prehaps really gave it three syllables *Ull-od-h* (eh) which was changed into four, a Spanish form.

2dly. That centuries after this two princes were racing on sea for a contest of division of the land, and Prince Roderick, seeing the rival gain, cut off his hand and flung it to the shore. When they landed his companions held up the bleeding hand as witness of the valor of the man. It belongs to O'Neill so far as O'Neill belongs to us—of the race. Even the later legend of the family was of Roderick Donlevy. The bardic term is "the bloody hand of the race" which is correct literature according to Shakespeare and the poets of his time. The bloody hand antedates by centuries 'O' Neill as a sir name.

## THE BANQUET

This makes a long story; briefly this: The Banquet was arranged to celebrate the reconciliation between the King and another Monarch who had dishonored a woman of the name. The reception was brilliant with lights and gold dishes and music and welcome—a ceremony of pardon and friendship. When they were all at table the nobles of the name fell on their guests and killed every man in revenge for the stain.

One is glad to pass to something more creditable. As they were the *early diffusers of knowledge* (such as were not fighting) so were they enthusiasts and patrons of arts and crafts and by teaching and example incited the gifted ones to paths of the gentle arts by training that most wonderful of all tools—the hand. They were the purchasers and collectors of *illuminations*. Somewhere a critic sneeringly asks if "King Roderick" could spout *Latin poetry*? to which I reply (it we mean the same man) *yes*. He was also a royal *chessplayer* whose board was gemmed and damascened with gold, and his chess-men of ivory were exquisitely carved, and that, besides, he taught one hundred of his soldiers to play chess. (With all the talk about the Bible, I wonder people do not read it more closely for a hint of the treasures of ivory and gold in Asia and Spain in ancient times.

## THE WHITE HORSEMAN

It is *related* that John de Courcy was impelled to Ireland by his belief that he was the white knight of prophecy. John de Courcy never believed anything of the kind for one entire minute in his whole

life. "The White Horseman with his Silver Shield" always has clung to Eochaidha until lost in the dim distance, just as the 'potters' wheel' is pre-historic. The *Troubadours* had sung in DeCourcy's ears after the fashion of the time in Normandy, (John de Courcy was a Frenchman) and he knew the prophecy had been fulfilled in the land *before* he came there. The true story is this: *Pope Innocent III* sent *Cardinal Vivian* to the *Don Levi*, reigning, who had been in correspondence with Rome, with a general order to obtain at all costs some of the *illuminations* in the possession of the family. *Cardinal Vivian* did not "happen to be at Downpatrick" and "attempt a reconciliation between the *Don Levi* and the *John de Courcy*." He was at the house of the head of the *Donlevy* as his guest, having come there directly from Rome, being the *Pope's* legate. *John de Courcy*, invading "by permission of the king," for adventure and sport, drawn there by rumors of the immense treasures of the 'Irish savages." *John de Courcy's* errand was plunder. When he arrived, a stranger, "astonished at the evidences of civilization, he allowed himself to be led by a courteous guide to the presence of the *Don Levi* who was entertaining *Cardinal Vivian*, the two discussing the art of illumination as they sat at meat." People who collect illuminations do not go about breaking one another's heads. War, however, ensued between the two, and the *Donlevy* with a retinue of 10,000 men led the Irish against the invader. But the two men later on settled their differences by *John de Courcy* marrying into the family. Men of the name hated him and he was called "the plunderer of churches," but he had the grace to be impressed by the beauty of *exquisite manuscripts*. Apropos of savages, in the old Irish the word *savage* is equivalent to 'Englishman,' it probably refers to the unmixed Anglo-Saxon. The baleful touch of the Anglo-Saxon on Irish MSS. is seen in some of the remains. When the English have fallen heirs to *Irish art* its beauty flees. The term Anglo-Hibernian art is absurd; there is no Anglo-Hibernian art. It is either Irish art or that of pupils of an Irish master. There were no Anglo-Saxon illuminations. There are some by English taught by the Irish masters, but away from this influence the work is spiritless and inferior. The Anglo-Saxon hand married in Ireland, who Irished their names or took Irish names and who were friends and allies of the chief families in Ireland, who rightly love the land, who belong to it and it to them, as to the nomads led by *Eocaid son of Don, son of Eulus*," the *White Horseman*."

#### THE BANSHEE

I should not be able to give you this so near to myself but for the fact that when Prince Paul Don Levi of Poland wrote many years ago to enlist my father's force in the matter of the ceded lands (*those lands ceded* by Prince Paul Don Levi and the Countess O'Donnel in trust to the *English Crown* about 150 years ago) a guest at our house asked my father if he had any faith in banshee stories. My father, (see part II) told us that when he was a lad of twelve coming home in the late twilight from an errand of mercy for his grandmother, 'the lady beautiful' of the place, he saw, rising beyond him, on a level with his

horse's head, a wreathing mist slowly gather and concrete into the banshee of which he had heard; a lady in a habit of pale blue, her golden hair flung about her, her head thrown back disclosing blood flowing from a wound in her throat, seated half-falling from a white horse. My father said—"Now I know perfectly well that I never saw anything of the kind, that I imagined the spectre from the pictures projected on my brain by stories of the servants and the peasantry. But one thing I never could explain: besides my own fright there was the terror of my horse! The poor beast trembled in agony. I was forced to turn after the vision faded and go to my grandfather's house by another road."

The story goes that one of our name was a friend and patron of St. Francis of Assisi, (The word 'patron' belongs to the style of the time and must be forgiven because of its environment. Nobody could 'patronize' St. Francis of Assisi.) The story, told variously in France, is that *Don Levi* gave the saint money to build a convent for the 'friars.' But St. Francis did not take the money. 'This is one of our French legends, and means perhaps that 'one of the name' built a Franciscan house as an *ex voto* of love and friendship. All through our annals the name is attached to Franciscan abbeys and architecture.

NOTE—(By the way, in reply to stories regarding the quarrel of the Italian cities for the body of St. Francis of Assisi the writers may not be aware that this is an old human way of the world: to fight for the possession of the body of the saint or noble dead. The Italian cities may not have been moved by desire of the gain of trade: this priest (above) lay unburied for days while rival monasteries were contending for the honor of his sepulchre.)

But I have already exceeded my space without giving even a small part of my own souvenirs in manuscript. I offer all these with perfect modesty: they are not articles of faith; one is not bound to accept them. But they are of value to us and contain certain *clues* useful to other students of name-lore.

#### OTHER NAMES CONNECTED WITH DONLEVY, ETC.

Among names, connected with our own whose annals may afford clues to nature-study are:

Adair, Armstrong, Brady, Mac Brady, O'Brady, (county Cavan) and DeBrady of Normandy

Clery in France, Carrol of Ariel, de Courcy, de la Fienne, de Lacy, MacCarty, de Castro and O'Neill (Spain), De Levi, De Lewis, Don Leri (France), Mac Mahon, de Mac Mahon, O'Gara, O'Couve, Faley, The O'Conoe Don, O'Donnell, O'Rielly (Cavan), O'Rielly, (Normandy, Seine Inférieure), Haye, Montmorency, (France), Hay, Montgomery, Raleigh, Ward.

Brady—Cavan; Ireland, Normandy.

O'Clery—Cavan; Clare, Donegal and Galway.

O'Donlevy—Donegal, Down and Tyrone, Mayo and Sligo.

O'Neills—Antrim, Armagh, Donegal, Down and Tyrone.

*O'Neill*—The O'Neills came prominently into print in the 14th century but the name winds in and out in rhythmical recurrence from the beginning in our annals. It is spelled variously; Nial, Niall, Neil, Nula, Nuala, U'Nial; double consonants in the name are modern. There is also the pretty spenserisque 'O'Neyle.' Here we find an example of submerged identities in: "Nuala the Queen, daughter of the *Don Levy* married the O'Neill of Tyre-Owen.

A. D. 1226

"'Nula, Queen of Ulidia, daughter of Roderick O'Conoe, wife of MacDonslevy King of Uladh.'" (This when Ulidia retired to a part of Ireland—a lesser territory.) I quote it as a vanity which makes one man appear to be two, as Elsenbere; Roderick (Donlevy) Ua Conchubar (O'Conoe), O'Gadrha, Ua Nial, Conchubar, Eogan, all stand at times with the name in brackets [*Don Levy*] as if to be understood.

14th Century

In the XIV century 'Mac' was used by the other writers; as Maurice Mac Donlevy, son of Paul Ultach (Donlevy). A. D. 1395.

A. D. 1865

152 A. D. A curious one is the Mac Donlevy son of Dermot Ultagh, A. D. 1582, the writer intending it to be understood that Ultagh could mean *only Don Levy*.

15th Century

In the XVth century and XVIIth century the English chronicles call the name '*Dunlevus*.' It is Latinized in records thus: "Videtur antequam *Dunlevus*, It verbis," etc., whence the Anglicised form '*Dunlevy*.'"

16th Century

#### ANCIENT RECORDS

Rome, Genoa, Florence, Salamanca, Valladolid, Lisbon and Galway, (Ireland), Paris, Tours, Rouen, Dieppe, Lille, Brussels.

Accounts also of: Transactions in *metals*, sales of *books*, accounts of *lace*, etc., previous to 16th century. *Chess* annals previous to 16th century.

These may upset popular historical dates and heroes, but unless one is brave and patient he or she were better to let name-lore alone. One meets with surprises and if deeper knowledge displaces long held favorite theories and beliefs it gives back more and better than it takes away. If the name is a good one the study yields healthy pleasure. In old days people thought more of the name than today, and behaved accordingly. There are black sheep in the fold, but that is common lot, and after all people are more funny than they are bad! I hope I have been clear about the coincidences of Eochaidna and Eochaiden, etc. I do not say that Eochaidha was essentially Donlevy, for I do not know; but that it was *made so to mean* in *very ancient* times and was permitted until merged into 'O'Haughey' (the haughty one.) I have voluminous notes all of these sounds: Eocaid, Eochaidha, Eochaiden, Eoac-icean, Eogain, Eogan and Donlevy Favel (to write). Wherever I read in any part of the world, everywhere Don Levy and Eochaidhe, Eocaiden, Eocain Eogan "the leader mounted on a white horse" journey to meet the same man or associate to write as the same author. Did he lead the people to Ultima Thule, a far off place, away from wars to

rest and "knowledge held in respect." (My experience at near range is that they resemble Goethe in preparing injustice to Norse.)"

FLORENCE INTAGLIA DONLEVY. (MRS. ARTHUR GREY.)

1. Mrs. Grey (nee Florence Intaglia Donlevy) to whom we are so deeply indebted for her most valuable contribution of the foregoing pages, furthermore writes that it is a theory that Don Levy may be a compound of the Hebrew and Seythian (a race of scholars and thinkers passing from Assyria to Spain and Ireland) and that the Levites, sons of Aaron, who have the birthright of being absolved from oaths in court service, were able to prove descent beyond the Goal-of-Sciol Ibs whom they led until the day of St. Francis of Assisi; when under his charm they merged into monastic silence and let the lands slip through their hands. Biblical scholars know that the "Levis" were leaders and Catholic tradition gives them as kindred of the Blessed Lady, viz the painting "Jesu Chez Levi."

2. Mrs. Grey writes concerning a later period, that she has always known that *Maurice Ultach Donlevy* carried "*the last of O'Neill*" to Spain and buried him in the *Cathedral of Valladolid*, and adds that Don Juan Lee of Leon told her that he had *more than once* read the chronicle there.

3. Mrs. Grey also tells how some years ago Prince Paul Don Levy of Poland wished her father to join forces with him regarding the property between Down and Antrim known to belong to them, etc.

4. She speaks in another letter of the foot being the mark of race—the making of many years—the *arch* being the birthmark. (She describes her father "with black hair, the eyes blue—the *kind* blue [lower tribes have a cold, suspicious blue] the skin being fair, the blood quickly mantling in indignation or enthusiasm.)

5. Mrs. Grey also gives some accounts of the *De Levitis* of modern France.

#### ADDITIONAL NOTES

MR. JACOB DUNLEVY, GENT., 1720

From England come the following records:

"*Mr. Jacob Dunlevy, an Irish gentleman*, was at Newmarket October 1720.

"*Jacob Dunlevie, Gent., Comptroller*, of Virginia, circa 1760.

"*James Dunlevie, Gent., to Barbadoes.*" (No date.)

"*Mrs. Jacob Dunlevy.*" (Gwendolyn Dunlevy Kelley.)

Vol. II. Year A. D.  
Page

- 198, 1178. "Murchadh Ua Cerbaill, King of Airghialla, and MacD., King of Ulidia, made an onset on the army of John de Courcy, and defeat was inflicted on the foreigners and stark slaughter was put upon them."  
199, 1181. "A hosting by Donnall, son of Aedh Ua Lochlainn, into Ulster, and gained a battle over the Ulidians and Ruridhri MacDuinnseibhe."  
233, 1200. "A foray by Ruaidhri MacDunnsleibhe with some of the foreigners of Meath, so that they pillaged the monastery of Paul and Peter in Armagh until they left not therein but one cow."  
235, 1201. "Ruaidhri MacDuinnseibhe, King of Ulidia and candle of champions of all Ireland, was killed by the foreigners."  
291, 1216. "Donnsleibhe Ua Mail-mena was killed by the Dal-Araidhe."  
319, 1255. "Donnsleibhe Ua Flaithn, abbot of the monastery of Paul and Peter in Ard-Masha, died."  
329, 1260. "Donnsleibhe Mag-Cana was killed in battle with the foreigners of North of Ireland. (He was a noble of the Gaidhil.)"  
333, 1263. "Donnsleibhe MacCathinail, Chief of Cenel-Feradhaigh, was killed."  
505, 1357. "Donnsleibhe MacCerberaill, noble master of melody, the person that was best in his own art in Ireland, died."

Here endeth Vol. II, with all the references to the name that could be found. I doubt if the name appears as frequently as in Vol. II. Vol. I. had no mention of the name.

In a "History of Ireland," by Mary Frances Cusack, of Kenmare, county Kerry, Ireland, published in 1873, there is a note to the effect that numbers of books on genealogy, tracing families back to the earliest times, are in existence, but she does not say where. This history is for schools and contains nothing special.

The above extracts are verbatim and sometimes appear to be fictitious. No reference to the four masters is made.

F. H. C.

## EXTRACTS FROM

# TOM MOORE'S "HISTORY OF IRELAND"

### THE CONQUEST OF ULIDIA.

Page. Vol. I.

557. "In the year 1155 A. D. Eochad, King of Ulidia, in revenge for wrongs suffered from the neighboring tribes, overran and laid waste the royal territory of Dalraida, whereupon the monarch Murtoth O'Lochlin, King of Erin, marched with a great army into Ulidia and destroyed everything except the churches, and having declared Eochad dispossessed of his kingdom, carried off the chief nobles of Ulidia to Armagh. Some time afterwards Eochad was pardoned and restored to his kingdom and the nobles were permitted to return home, but later on the monarch caused Eochad to be seized and his eyes to be put out. Three nobles were also put to death." (No names mentioned.)

After this king was disposed of, *Roderic MacDunlevy* was put on the throne of Ulidia, for "in the year 1177 Sir John de Courcy set out from Dublin for Down-Patrick, metropolis of Ulidia (or Down), and the residence of the king of that territory, *Roderic MacDunlevy*, to conquer it. He gave no hint of his coming, and the alarm caused by this inroad of foreigners into a country where they had been known but by rumor, and where, trusting to their distance from the then seat of conflict, were unprepared with means of defense, was at first so great that scarcely any resistance was made, and they became helpless victims to the rage and rapacity of the soldiery.

- "It happened that the pope's legate, Cardinal Vivian, was then at Downpatrick, and struck with horror at the aggression, he endeavored to make peace between the two factions, proposing that De Courcy should withdraw his army from Ulidia on condition that the country pay tribute to King Henry (II.). This De Courcy sternly refused, and Vivian provoked by such gross injustice, advised and besought the Ulidian prince (Dunlevy) to stand up manfully in defense. The panic subsided, a large force was collected, about ten thousand men, and the king marched at the head to drive the enemy out. De Courcy, however, advanced to meet them, and a hard fought battle ensued which resulted in the total defeat and rout of the Irish" (Ulidian army.)

(See also Giraldus' Cambrensis for description of this battle.)

"In June following De Courcy again defeated an army of the Ultonians."

(De Courcy rode a white horse, clad in a white uniform and carried a white shield with bees emblazoned on it. After the defeat of the king of U., he made himself lord of Ulidia.)

No further mention of the name *MacDunlevy* in the two volumes.

they were in Ireland since the English invasion. On page 2 of Vol. 1, of O'Hart's 'Irish Pedigrees,' as above mentioned, I give the pedigree of the family from Fiach Fermara down to No. 112 on the pedigree, namely, Cu-Uladh, living in 1177. From another Cu-Uladh descended the O'Cowley family, from whom descended the great Duke of Wellington (see page 123, Vol. II. of my 'Irish Pedigrees.') I am aware that the Sweeneys or MacSweeneys married into the family of *Dunlevy*; but I cannot connect that *Dunlevy* with any of the *Dunlevys* of Sligo on my list.

"In 'Americans of Royal Descent,' by my friend, Mr. Browning, I am aware that Mr. Robert Ormsby Sweeney's pedigree is traced to one of the monarchs of Ireland, same as I give it in Vol. I. of my 'Irish Pedigrees.'

"All of the *Dunlevys* of the present day are descended from the same stock, of the Princes of Ulidia. By conquest and the Reformation many families in Ireland curiously anglicized their surnames, so as *not* to appear as of Irish extraction. This accounts in the 'Dunlevy' family for the strange anglicized forms which the surname assumed after the transition from the Irish (*Dunnsleibhe*) to the English language. Poor Ireland! *Vae miseris Hibernis!* I have known only one family of that name of *Dunlevy*, in a spinning factory in Kildare, and the father of that family came there from *Ulster*. They were Catholics. In Vol. I of O'Hart's 'Irish Pedigrees' you have collected, and in a concise form, the origin and pedigree of the 'Dunlevy' family. As on the pedigree of the family the last name mentioned there, namely, Cu-Uladh Mac *Dunnsleibhe* is so mentioned, I would say that this Irish form of the surname is more correct than O'Dunnsleibhe, but some persons may prefer the latter to the former mode of spelling the name."

## DONEGAL.

FROM "ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANICA," VOL. VII, PAGES 361, 362, 363.  
See account of the history of Donegal. In regard to the ruins, etc., remaining in Donegal, it is stated—

"Numerous ruins of ancient castles along the coast prove that much attention was formerly paid to the defense of the country from invasion. The principal are, Kibarron Castle, an ancient stronghold of the O'Clerys (near Ballyshannon); *Donegal Castle*, built by the O'Donnells, anciently their chief residence, and now a fine ruin standing close to the water's edge, etc., etc.; also McSweeney Castle.

"Traces of religious houses, some existing only in traditional or documentary records are also numerous. Ashroe Abbey, on a small stream near Ballyshannon, was of great extent. The ruins of that of *Donegal*, founded in 1474, also afford proofs of its ancient grandeur. It was there that the celebrated collection of ancient Irish annals were written, known by the name of the '*Annals of the Four Masters*,' and sometimes called the Annals of Donegal, compiled in the year 1632, by Michael O'Clery and his coadjutors."

Of the latter, Brother Maurice *Dunlevy* was one when Father Christopher Dunlevy was guardian of Donegal Convent (see extracts from annals, etc.)

## EXTRACT FROM

### "IRISH LANDED GENTRY" BY O'HART.

PAGE 61, SECOND EDITION.

#### "THE DON LEVI FAMILY, PRINCES OF ULIDIA."

"This is the Gallic form of the Irish *Mac Dunnsleibhe* family, Princes of Ulidia, in Ulster. The Hereditary Prince\* of that territory, for his devotion to King James II., had in 1691 to quit Ireland and retire to France, where he died at the Archbishopric of Treves, leaving an only son and heir, Andrew-Maurice, who was born in Ireland and died at Coblenz on the 19th of June, 1751. From him the descent was as follows (see Don Levi family in Europe):\* This Hereditary Prince of Ulidia, on the fall of King James II., quitted Ireland for France, taking with him his only son and heir, Andrew-Maurice, then a boy; but left behind him his wife, who remained in full possession of all his property. His widow (who died in 1708) married in Ireland, Count O'Donnel, by whom she left no children. It appears that 'till his death (in 1751) her son, Andrew-Maurice Don Levi, above mentioned, after he had attained his majority, received the rents of the landed property (situated in the counties of Down and Antrim, in Ireland), which had belonged to his father."

## THE DUNLEVY FAMILY.

### A LETTER FROM MR. O'HART, AUTHOR OF "IRISH PEDIGREES."

"The '*Dunlevy* family in Ireland were, up to the English Invasion of Ireland, *Princes of Ulidia* (see page 423 of Vol I of the 5th edition of O'Hart's 'Irish Pedigrees'), and were descended from Fiach Fermara, son of the 81st monarch of Ireland. This Fiach Fermara was the ancestor of the Kings of Argyle and Dalriada in Scotland; and was also the ancestor of not only the '*Dunlevy*' family, but also of Dunlief, Dunlop, Dunleavy, Don Levi, Donlevy, Levingstone, Livingstone, Levenston, Heoghy, Howe, Haugh, Haughey, etc.

The armorial bearings of the Princes of Ulidia I have not met with; but no doubt the arms of '*Dunlevy*,' sent by my friend Mr. Sweeney to Miss Kelley, are correct. Mr. Sweeney did not get them from me. I agree with you that as the '*Dunlop*' family arms are of later origin, it would not be proper for a member of the '*Dunlevy*' family to use or adopt the '*Dunlop*' arms.

By spoliation by the invaders, the *Dunlevy* family were deprived of their patrimony and were thus scattered and reduced in rank. In your free country the family, I am glad to find, has been more fortunate than

\*See line of descent from Andrew-Maurice Don Levi in "Don Levi Family in Europe," Part II. Dunlevy Hist.

## THE CONVENTS OF THE 17th CENTURY.

Veritable histories of the period (of 1631) state that the monasteries were filled with princes and nobles and ladies of rank. Each cathedral had its schools and convents, and what civilization existed could be traced to the church. *At that period celibacy was not enjoined on monks.*

This throws some light on the customs prevailing in "*Donegal convent*," where we find the records of several bearers of the name of "*Dunlevy*."

## EXTRACTS FROM "ANNALS OF ULSTER"

PUBLISHED BY ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY IN DUBLIN, 1893.

Without any previous mention of the name it goes on to say, among other prominent events, in the year

Vol. II. Year. A. D.  
Page.

- 38, 1080 "Donnsleibhe Ua Eochada went into Munster with the nobles of Ulidia along with him for the sake of stipend. (A foot note says: "The annals of Innisfallen state that in 1078 A. D. Donnsleibhe was dethroned and went to O'Brien, his place being taken by Meranach Ua Eochadha.")
- 37, 1084 "A hosting (march or invasion probably) by Donnsleibhe, King of Ulidia to Drochatha, so that he gave stipend to the son of Cailech Ua Ruaire. A foray was made by Donnall Ua Lochlaine after him into Ulidia, so that they took away great cattle spoil while King Donnsleibhe was absent on the expedition."
- 49, 1091. "Donnsleibhe, King of Ulidia, was killed by the son of MacLochlaine, King of Ailech, in the 'Pass of the field of the Yew' in battle (and was succeeded by Donnchadh Ua Eochadha (?)."
- 79, 1107. "Conchobur, son of Donnsleibhe, royal heir of Ulidia, was killed by the men of Feru-Magh.
- 81, 1107. "Eochaidh, King of Ulidia and son of Donnsleibhe, was captured by Ua Mathgamna and Ua Maelruanaigh and beheaded."
- 89, 1107. "A hosting by Donnall Ua Lochlaine, together with the Cenel Eogain and Couall and the Airgialla, so that they expelled Donnchadh from the kingship of Ulidia and divided Ulidia between the Mathgamna and the sons of *Donnsleibhe*."
- 109, 1123. "Donnsleibhe MacCathalain, the *prosperity* and *happiness* of all Ulidia, died."
- 115, 1127. "A battle between the Ulidians themselves was fought, wherein fell two Kings of Ulidia in combat, namely, Niall MacDuinnsleibhe, with slaughter of the Ulidians around him and *Eochaidh Ua Mathgamna*."

Vol. II. Year. A. D.  
Page

- 149, 1160. "A hosting by M— Ua Lochlainn, both Connall and Eogan and the Airgialla, into Ulidia, so that they harried all the country except the chief churches of Ulidia and killed a countless number, and then expelled MacDuinnsleibhe from Ulidia, and Ua Lochlainn gave the kingship to Donnsleibhe, and all the Ulidians gave their pledges to Ua Lochlainn through the might of his regal power." In same year "Eochaidh (Mac Duinnsleibhe Ua Eochadha) again attempts to obtain the kingship of Ulidia, but the Ulidians expelled him through fear of Ua Lochlainn, and he was fettered by arch King of Airgialla by order of Ua Lochlainn.\*
- "After the pledges were given to Ua Lochlainn, Donnchadh Ua Cerbaill, arch King of Argialla and Eochaidh MacDuinnsleibhe came into the presence of Ua Lochlainn to ask for the kingship for MacDuinnsleibhe, so that Ua Lochlainn gave the entire kingship to MacDuinnsleibhe in return for the pledges of all Ulidia, so that MacDuinnsleibhe gave the son of every chief of Ulidia and his own daughter in pledge to "*O Lochlainn*."
- 151, 1166. "Cucuach MacGilla-espuic was killed by Donnsleibhe, grandson of Eochaidh, who died in the year 1061."
- 153, 1166. "Eochadh MacDuinnsleibhe was blinded by Muircertach Ua Lochlainn as punishment for the violation of the protection of the successors of Patrick and of the staff of Jesus and of Donnchadh Ua Cerbaill, namely, the arch King of Airgialla, and he was succeeded by his brother, Maghnus. He fell without battle, without contest, after his dishonoring the successor of Patrick and the staff of Jesus."
- SOMEWHAT SKEPTICAL OF OLD TRADITIONS.
- 165, 1166. "A great unbecoming deed was done by the monks and by Maghnus MacDuinnsleibhe along with the chief of Ulidia and the Ulidians beside, except the Bishops. They expelled the legate and congregation of canon regular out of the monastery, but it went not without vengeance from the Lord, for the king was wounded and later in the same year, killed by his brother in "*Dun*."
- 169, 1171. "Ane, daughter of the MacDuinnsleibhe, Queen of Airgialla, died."
- 189, 1177. "A hosting by John de Courcy and the Knights into Dal-Araidhe, on which they killed Donnall, grandson of Cathusach (MacDuinnsleibhe Ua Eoch.), King of Dal-Araidhe."

\* MacDuinnsleibhe (MacDunlevy), the Duinnsleibhe from whom the family name took its origin, was slain in 1091 A. D."

Page. Vol. I.

431. "About 941 A. D. a dynast of the house of Niell, named Couary, gained a victory in concert with the Danes over the Ulidians, " a people of the present county of Downs."

The names Niell, O'Niell, Hy-Niell run through the history connected with Ulster and Ulidia. There is no well continued description of Ulidia through the pages. It crops out now and then, and in the *second volume page 413*, Moore writes that:

Page. Vol. II.

418. "About the year 1566 A. D. England decided to take advantage of the quiet prevailing throughout Ulster, and to plant in that province English inhabitants and to extend to the bulk of the natives English probity and law. This awakened fresh interest among the people and diverted them from those factions feuds in which so much of the country's strength had been wasted.

"On hearing of the death of the Ulster chief, O'Niell, messengers were sent from England to the different English garrisons to give notice of the event."

"Tirlagh Lynogh was chosen successor to O'Niell."

But later on the lands or name of O'Niell came into power again.

418. O'Connor Sligo is mentioned as one of the Irish chieftains.

428. "Ulster was declared forfeited to the English crown about "1572 A. D."

## EXTRACTS FROM "THE HISTORY OF IRELAND"

BY THE ABBE MAC GEOHEGAN, TRANSLATED BY PATRICK O'KELLY.

Published by D. & J. Sadlier, 164 William St., New York, 1853

1177.

(Page 287-8.) "John Courcy, a warlike but cruel man, seeing the rapid success of his countrymen in Ireland, and the extensive estates they had become possessed of by force, resolved to try his own fortune. With this view he turned his thoughts on *Ulster*, which had not been, as yet, entered by the English. He accordingly set out from Dublin with 400 men, in the month of January A. D. 1177, for the county of *Down*, then called *Ullagh*, and arrived in the capital, called *Down* also, without meeting an enemy to oppose him (*Stan. ibid. lib 4 War. de annal Hib. cap 9*). The sight of these adventurers caused great consternation in a place not provided with means of defending itself against an enemy, who were thought too remote to be feared. The general having given his orders, the barbarians commenced to break in the doors in all directions, to force open the chests and presses, and to carry off the property of the citizens, to satisfy, says Stanihurst, their extreme indigence and poverty. Nothing was heard on all sides but tears, groans and lamentations, while the streams were dyed with the blood of the innocent inhabitants. Such

was the manner in which the English carried on their warfare in Ireland—this was the mode in which they preached the Gospel and the example they gave to a people whose morals they intended to reform. The remonstrances of Cardinal Vivian, who was at that time in *Down*, produced no good: in vain he entreated their leader to put an end to his cruel proceedings and make peace with a people who were ready to submit to the King of England and pay him tribute. Nothing could soften the barbarous heart of De Courcy, who only sought happiness in the misfortune of others.

"Roderick, son of DUNLEVE, Prince of the country, finding the necessity of having recourse to arms, collected ten (?) thousand men in one week; to deliver the city of *Down* from the tyranny of the English. When Courcy heard of the preparations they were making against him, he left the city and gave battle to Roderick in the open plain where, after a severe action, he put the Irish army to flight. There is an obvious contradiction in the account which Stanihurst gives of this affair; according to him, Courcy had nearly four hundred men who overcame ten thousand; the disproportion as to numbers is at the extraordinary rate of 30 to 1; still he allows that the bravery and skill in arms were equal on both sides. 'The men of Ulster,' he says, 'are naturally warlike and unaccustomed to arms; they advance boldly and fearlessly against the Britons, engage with them in fight, and prove themselves equal in valor to their enemies.' (*Stan de Reb. in Hib. Gest. page 182.*) How is it then possible that 400 men could have conquered 10,000, who were their equals in courage and experience? In order to support the opinion which our author entertains of the bravery of the Ulster men, we should diminish their numbers greatly, or suppose them to have been taken from the plough, and to have faced the English without arms or discipline. In truth their having been levied, according to Ware, in a *wreck* favors this conjecture, and takes away considerably from the glory of this boasted achievement by the English. A company of grenadiers would easily put 200 peasants, armed with sticks or pitchforks, to flight. It is true that the author resorts to Divine interference in order to affix an appearance of probability to his account; saying that God gave victory to Courcy. God, of course, was peculiarly interested for the success of the English! as if robbery, rapine and the fury of a band of adventurers are virtues that can claim the protection of heaven. A young Englishman named Roger Poer, who signalized himself in the engagement, is much praised for his courage. Malachi, bishop of *Down*, was made prisoner, but restored to his liberty at the solicitation of Cardinal Vivian, and reinstated in his dignities. Courcy gained some further advantages over the people of Ulster in the month of June following; many, however, were killed and wounded on both sides; among the later were Almerick de St. Lawrence and his son Nicolas. (The barons of Howth are descended from Almerick. The land of Howth and its dependencies were confirmed to his son by a charter of John, Earl of Montague and Lord of Ireland, given to S. Edmond in presence of John de Courcy, Godfrey de Constantine, Gilbert Angulo and his brother-Jordan.) Courcy also made some incursions the same year into *Tyrone* and *Dalvieda*, burning and destroying all before him



and carried off considerable booty. He was extremely superstitious and thought himself to have been designated in the prophesies of Ambrosius Merlin, as the conqueror of Ulster; when the mind is enthusiastically smitten everything that flatters hope being readily believed. He likewise held the prophecy of St. Columb in high veneration, in which it is said the destruction of that province had been foretold, and John Courcy persuaded himself that the prophecy applied to him. This which was written in the Irish language, he kept with great respect about him, and concealed it while he slept under the head of his bed."

(Page 289.) "Courcy had not abandoned his enterprise in Ulster; he marched toward Uriel at the head of his army, A. D. 1178, where he was vigorously attacked in his camp at Glimry, by Murtach O'Carivil, prince of that country, in conjunction with *Roderick* (Dumlevy) *Prince of Ullagh* (Ulidia). The action was brisk and Courcy and his army were completely routed."

(Page 290.) "John Courcy, who had been already created Earl of Ulster by the King, though he owned but a very inconsiderable part of it, made an alliance with Godfrey, King of the Isle of Man, by marrying his daughter Africa, A. D. 1180, in order to secure the interest of that prince (War. de Annal. Hib. Cap. 12). The island being but a short distance from the coasts of Ulster, it was easy to draw resources from it."

(Page 293.) "Courcy being master of the Episcopal city of *Down*, A. D. 1183, changed the constitution of the Cathedral church, by substituting Benedictine monks for the secular canons to whom it belonged 'till that time; those monks came, by his directions, from St. Werburgh's abbey at Chester, and he appointed Etleshale, a monk of their fraternity, as prior over them. He also changed the invocation title of the church of the Holy Trinity to that of St. Patrick, which, according to the general opinion of the times, says an English author, was the cause of the misfortunes that afterward befell this nobleman."

(Page 295.) "When the king of England saw the ill success of his son John in the management of his Irish affairs, he deemed it prudent to consign them to military veterans who had been trained in the art of war and were acquainted with the country, and he therefore gave the viceroyalty of Ireland to John de Courcy the following winter."

(Page 297.) "Courcy suppressed the abbey of Carrick, founded near the bridge of St. Finn, by Magnal MacEnlof, one of the kings of Ulster, and appropriated its revenues to a new house which he founded at Inis, dedicated to the blessed Virgin, and to which he brought over Cistercian monks from the abbey of Furnes, in England. It was the policy of the English to make the monks interested in the success of their arms. One of these monks, called Jocelin, wrote the life of St. Patrick at the request of Tomultach O'Connor, archbishop of *Armagh*, Malachi, bishop of Down, and de Courcy. Martan O'Broley, a celebrated professor in the University of *Armagh*, died about this time; he is highly eulogized for his learning in the annals of Ulster."

(Page 297.) John Courcy, accustomed like most of his countrymen in Ireland, to live by pillage, laid waste the neighborhood of Ullagh (county of Down) not sparing *Armagh*, A. D. 1188, (War. de Annal. Hib. Cap. 21). His accomplices there won the Audleys, etc., etc., and

Poers, who had followed his fortune and on whom he had bestowed estates and lordships which did not belong to him. It is easy to be generous at the expense of others. While De Courcy was carrying on his military expeditions in Ulster, Roger Poer, a brave man of noble family, was killed with the garrison in the castle of Dausidrony in the district of Ossory, which the Irish took by assault."

## "THE IRISH COMPENDIUM OR RUDIMENTS OF HONOUR"

CONTAINING THE DESCENT, MARRIAGE, ISSUE, TITLES, POSTS AND SEATS OF ALL THE NOBILITY OF IRELAND, WITH THEIR ARMS, CRESTS, SUPPORTERS, MOTTOS, AND PARLIAMENT ROBES.

Fifth edition, London, 1756.

Printed for J. Knapton.

Contains a list of the old Earls, Viscounts, Bishops and Barons. Mentions *Sir John de Courcy*, as being the son of Wm. Lord Courcy of Stoke-Courcy, who died in 1171. Sir John was Baron of Stoke-Courcy and served King Henry II. in all his wars, and in Ireland at his own charge fought five battles, conquering the Province of Ulster and a good part of Connaught.\* Jocelyn the monk of Furness gave him the title of "Prince of Ulidia." In 1181 King Henry created him Earl of Ulster and Lord of Connaught, and gave a patent to enjoy all the land he could conquer by his own sword. In 1175 to 1179 he was joint Governor with Wm. Fitz Andelin, and from 1185 to 1190 sole Governor. of Ireland.

*Arms*—Quarterly, 1st pearl, 3 eaglets displayed, each crowned with a Ducal coronet, topaz (?) for courage. 2nd—Topaz, 3 closets, Ruby for meschines. 3d—Ruby, 3 oak leaves, pearl for cogan (?). 4th—pearl, an eaglet displayed with two heads, Amethyst for Courcy, being the arms brought out of Normandy.

*Crest*—In a ducal coronet, Topaz, an eagle displayed with two heads, pearl.

*Motto*—"Vincit Omnia Veritas."

No Duclieys mentioned.  
Died in France in 1210.

Or perhaps the province received its name from Ollamh Fodhla, which the poet intimates in these verses :

"From Ollamh Fodhla, *Ulster* had its name,  
A wise and valiant prince, who first assembled  
The royal parliament at Tara."

There were two royal seats in the province of Ulster, Emhain Mhacha and Oiléach Neidh."

(Page 62.) "And Rughráidhe with his 1000 followers, enjoyed the province of Ulster."

(Page 167.) "The descendants of Heremon inhabited in Conacht and Leinster; and the family of Eimhir, or Heber, the son of Milesius, commonly called Clana Rughráidhe, remained for many generations in the province of Ulster and are the original and most ancient inhabitants of Ulster of all the posterity of the Milesians. They were a tribe who kept their royal seat at Emhain for a space of 900 years, and for their valour, their generosity and military exploits they were the glory of the Irish nation, as the most authentic records, particularly the Psalter of Cashel and the royal Psalter of Tara inform us."

(Page 182.) "Others attended upon the Heremon into Conacht and Leinster and part of them went into *Ulster* with Heber, son of Ir." Heremon, King of Ireland, died in *Anni Mundi*, 2753.

(Page 274) A. M. 3648. "The O'Neils were in friendship and alliance with Scotland; the province of Munster with England; the province of *Ulster* with *Spain*, etc. Of the Irish provinces observed, a strict alliance with neighboring nations, O'Neill's corresponded with Scots, the men of Munster with the English. *The inhabitants of Ulster loved the Spaniards, etc.*"\*

Page 275. "Death of Connor, King of Ulster."

\*NOTE—The above references may account partially for the legends of Spain, often connected with the Dunlevy name in Ireland.

## EXTRACTS FROM

# "THE GENERAL HISTORY OF IRELAND."

BY THE LEARNED JEOFFRY KEATING, D. D., DUBLIN, 1809, A. D.  
(IN TWO VOLUMES.)

(Vol. II, page 383.) "For this purpose the principal of the Irish nobility applied themselves to O'Connor Maonmínghe, king of Conacht, and offered to raise him to the sovereignty of the island, if he would but assist to expell these foreigners and restore liberty to his country. The first who made these proposals to the king of Conacht was Daniel O'Bryen, king of Limerick, who was followed in the same generous design by *Roger, son of Dunsteribe, king of Ulster*, etc., etc. But before any resolutions were formed, O'Connor, king of Conacht, was unfortunately killed by an accident at Dun Leoga, in Jobh Maine, where he kept his court."

(Page 437, vol. II). "Genealogy of Maurice O'Connor, Falie, Esq., Donogh and Maurice O'Connor, Esqrs., the sons of Coll, son of —, etc., etc. (18 generations) son of Mortough, son of Congalach, son of DUNSLÉIBHE, son of Brogarbleau, son of Connor, son of Congalach, son of Finn, son of Maolmordha, son of Connor, son of Flapagan, son of Cionfhavith, son of Mugruim, son of Floinda Chougal, son of Diomusach, son of Congalach, son of Foranan, son of Maolmhaigh, son of Cathal, son of Bruidhe, son of Eogan, son of Ualthi, son of Rossa Failge, son of Cathavir More, monarch of Ireland, son of Feidhlince, Fiorenglas, son of Cormac Gealtagaioith, son of Niadhchorb, son of Conchorb, son of Modhchorb, son of Connor Abradhruadh, son of Finnileadh, son of Rosa Roe, son of Unadhia Neacht, son of Leadhua Siotlibhach, son of Luighdheach Loithfuin, son of Breasal Breal, son of Fiachadh Foghlas, son of Nuadhath Follamhuin, son of Alloit, son of Art, son of Modha Art, son of Criomhthán Cosgrach, son of Feiahline Fortruim, son of Feargus Fortamhuil, son of Breasal Breogamhuin, son of Labhra Loingseach, son of Oilíella Aine, son of Laogaire Lorch, son of Ugaíne More, monarch of Ireland and ancestor to all the royal race of Heremon."

Page 15, Vol. 1. "THE DIVISIONS OF ULSTER"—NAME

"The province of Ulster, from Drobhavis to Inbher Calpa, contains 36 territories, 900 towns or villages, and 12,900 plough-lands are in the whole province. It is called *Uladh* (Ulidia) that is Ulster, from the word Ollsaith, which implies land abounding with plenty of fish of all kinds and other necessaries of life; for the word Oil, signifies great, and Saith signifies wealth, as the poet long ago observed in the following verses :

"Wednesday the traitor Judas, for his guide,  
Made choice of Satan and the fiends below;  
When, blinded by desire of wealth, that day,  
He basely sold his Master."

following entry: A. D. 1024, *Donnslebi*, Lord of Ui Faelain, took a house forcibly from Ugari, King of Leinster, and from Maelmorda, son of Lorcana, Lord of Ui Kenseislaigh, and from his son; and the three were slain therein." (Four Masters.)

(Page 615. Note.) "MacDonnslebi Nah Eochodha, King of Ulidia," is mentioned as coming with other chiefs, "a great meeting was convened by Ruaidri UaConcobar, and the chiefs of Latti Cuim, both lay and ecclesiastic, and the chiefs of the foreigners (Danes) at Ath Buidhe Tlactga, (now Attiboy, in Meath)."

(Page 649.) 1172-4. "The Gaels likewise found out that the newcomers had no intention of either correcting the religious discipline or of improving the moral habits of the Irish nation. For these reasons did they strive to rid themselves of their stranger tyrants. Consequently a number of the Gaelic nobles came to the residence of Concobar of Macu-Magh for the purpose of appointing him their sovereign. First of all there came thither Donnall O'Brian, King of Luimnech; and *Ruaidri MacDonnslebi*, King of *Ulidia*, etc."

(Page 652.) A. D. 1178. "John de Courey, with his foreigners, repaired to Machari Conalli (in Louth) and committed depredations there. They encamped for the night in Glenn Righthe, where Murcadh Kervatill (now O'Carroll) Lord of Oirghialla, and *Cu-Uladh MacDonnslebi* (now MacDonlevy) King of *Ulidia*, made hostile attack upon them, in which they drowned and otherwise killed 450 of them.

(Page 655.) "A. D. 1189. Alas for the party that plotted this conspiracy (see above) against the life of the heir presumptive of the throne of Ireland! To him the greater part of Leth Mogha had submitted as king. Donnall O'Brian, King of Munster, had gone to his home at Dun Leodha (Doon-lo) where he entertained for a week, and to him O'Concobar gave sixty cows out of every caunter in Connaught, and ten articles of price ornamented with gold: but O'Brian did not accept any of these, save one goblet, which his own grandfather, Diarmaid O'Brian, had once owned. *Ruaidri MacDonnslebi*, King of *Ulidia*, had come into his house."

(Page 656.) "A. D. 1196. *Ruaidri MacDonnslebi*, with the English and the sons of the Chief of Connaught, marched against the Kniel Eogain and the Airthhertha (the men of Orior). The latter marched against them to the plain of Ard Macha and gave them battle. *MacDonnslebi* was defeated with great slaughter."

(Page 670.) (Pedigree of Magennis of Ui Fathach Uladh here.) "Gilla-Colum, son of Dubuinsi."

(Pedigree of O'Gara) "(12) Congalach son of (13) *Donnslebi*, son of (14) Ruaidri, son of (15) *Donnslebi*, son of (16) Conobar," etc.

(Page 682.) "18—Aedh Athlamh. (This Aedh Athlamh had a son named *Donnslebi*, from whom sprang the sept of MacSubui Fanait, in English MacSweeney of Fanait, and from it sprang MacSubui na d-Buadh.—i. e.: MacSweeney of the Battle Axes, and MacSweeney Banagh."\*

\*Note.—In various other parts of history the MacSweeneys and Sweeneys will be found connected with the Dunlevys of later times.

## EXTRACTS FROM

# "THE HISTORY OF IRELAND."

## FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE ENGLISH INVASION.

BY THE REVEREND GEOFFREY KEATING, M. D.

TRANSLATED FROM THE ORIGINAL GAELIC AND COPIOUSLY ANNOTATED

BY JOHN O'MAHONY.

New York. Published by P. M. Haworth, 110 Fulton St., 1857.

Page 24 (Dr. Keating's Preface.) The "Annals of the Four Masters," were compiled chiefly by the celebrated O'Clerys of Donegal, and are one of the most important works ever written on Irish history; they comprise the Annals of Ireland from the earliest ages to the 17th century.

Page 28. "The Culdees are mentioned in the 'Annals of the Four Masters' and of Ulster, at A. D. 920, in which it is recorded that Godfrey, king of the Danes of Dublin, plundered Armagh, but he spared the churches and Colidei. It appears from Lanigan, etc., that the Culdees were not, strictly speaking, monks; neither were they members of the parochial clergy, but were a description of secular priests called prebendaries. According to Usher and others there were Culdees in all the chief churches of Ulster and some of them continued at Armagh down to the middle of the 17th century. The principal institution of the Culdees was at Armagh." (Page 26) "The Annals of Ulster" were compiled in the 15th century by Cathal or Charles Maguire, a native of Fermanagh, an eminent and learned ecclesiastic, who was dean of Clogher, a canon of Armagh, etc., and whose death is recorded at the year 1498, in the "Annals of the Four Masters." Page —. "The Books of Ulster and of Ouirgiall, copies of which are contained in the Books of Leacan and Ballymote, give an account of the ancient history of Ulster, its kings, princes, chiefs and clans, and contain much important information."

(Page 587.) "Some time after Sitric, son of Amlaebh, and the inhabitants of Ath-Cliath, received a great defeat from Ugari, son of Dunlaing, son of Cathal, who was king of Leinster for three years; a dreadful slaughter was made of the Lochlannaigh therein. But not long afterwards *Donnslebi*, son of Maelmorda, burned the house of Ugari, at Dubh-lock of Lis Culi, and Ugari himself perished in the flames (A. D. 1024.)"

(Page 587. Note.) A. D. 1024. "The death of Ugari did not take place for two years after that of Maelsechlainn, as is seen by the

(Page 472.) However, no regular heraldic escutcheon for a Milesian family has yet been discovered anterior to the reign of Elizabeth. It is probable that the Irish families first received the complex coat of arms they now bear from England, retaining on the shield in many instances the simple devices which their ancestors bore on their standards."

(Page 753.) "The Kingdom of Uladh or Ulster.—The name in Irish is Uladh, pronounced Ulla, and latinized Ultonia. The people were called Ultaigh, in Latin Ultonii and Ultoniensis, anglicised Ultonians. This ancient kingdom comprised the counties of Louth, Managh, Armagh, Down, Antrim, Tyrone, Derry, Donegal and Fermanagh, and the old territories of Orgiall, Dalaradia, Ulidia, Dalriada, Tir Eogain, Tirconnell and Fermanagh; the county of Cavan, which was part of Brefney, belonged to Connaught but was afterwards added to Ulster, and the county of Louth, which was part of Ancient Ulster, was added to Leinster." "Tir Eogain comprised the present counties of Tyrone and Derry and a large portion of Donegal."

(Page 727) DALARADIA AND ULIDIA.

"The name Uladh was applied to the whole of the province of Ulster, but in after times was confined to a large territory comprising the present county of Down and part of Antrim, and was latinized *Ulidia*. This territory also obtained the name of Dal Araidhe. The word Dal signifies a part or portion, and also descendants or a tribe, and hence Dal Araidhe signifies the descendants or tribe of Araidhe as being descended from Fiacaigh Araidhe, King of Ulster in the third century, of the race of Ir, or Clan Rory, called Ruderians, whose posterity possessed this territory whose name was latinized Dalaradia. It comprised the present county of Down, with a great part of Antrim, extending from Newry, Carlingford Bay and the Mourne Mountains, to Shive Mis mountain, in the Barony of Antrim, the districts along the shores of Lough Neagh and Belfast Lough, Carrickfergus, and the peninsula of Island Magee, to Larne and thence in a line westward to the river Bann. The remaining portion of the county Antrim obtained the name of Dal Riada. It has been erroneously stated by some writers that the boundary between Dalaraidhe and Dalriada was the river Buais, or Bush, in the barony of Dunluce, county of Antrim. The chiefs and clans of Dalaradia and *Ulidia* and the territories which they possessed in the twelfth century, as collected from O'Dugan's topography, are as follows: the Craobh Ruadh, or the portion of the Redbranch Knights of Ulster, a large territory, which comprised the central parts of the present county of Down, with some adjoining parts of Armagh, is given by O'Dugan as the head territory of Uladh.

The principal chiefs of the *Craobh Ruadh* were:

1. *Dunnseibi*, called by the Annalists "*MacDunnseibi*," as King of Uladh, whose name has been anglicised "*O'Dunlevy*" or "*MacDunlevy*."
2. O'Heochadha, anglicised to O'Heoghy or Hoey, a branch of the *MacDunlevy*, etc.

(Page 728.) "Dal Ariadh was named from Carbri Riada, son of Conare, Monarch of Ireland in the third century. Some Irish chiefs from Ulster, descendants of Carbri Riada, founded a colony in Alba, afterwards called Scotland, and after having conquered the Picts of that country, became the founders of a kingdom also called Dal Riada. From the chiefs of the Dalriadians were descended the ancient Scottish kings and also the House of Stuart."

EXTRACTS FROM

"ANNALS OF LOCH CE,

"A CHRONICLE OF IRISH AFFAIRS FROM 1014 A. D. TO 1590 A. D."

EDITED BY WM. M. HENNESSY, M. I. R. A.

Published 1871, by Longmans, London.

Vol. I. Year, A. D.  
Page.

- 25, 1024. "The kalends of January on the fourth feria the sixteenth of the moon, the age of the Lord twenty-four years and a thousand. *Donnseibhe*, son of Machmordha, king of Ui Faelain, captured a house from Ugaire, and Maelmordha *Donnseibhe* was himself slain soon after by the Ui-Muireadhaigh.
- 31, 1029. "*Donnseibhe* Ua Brogarbhain, king of Ui Fallghi 'a suis occisus est.'"
- 71, 1081. "Ua Mathghamhna, king of Uladh was slain by *Donnseibhe* Ua hEochadha in Dun-la-lathgias."
- 73, 1084. "A hostage by *Donnseibhe*, king of Uladh, as far as Droichetatha and he gave pay to the son of the Caillech Ua Ruairc (Donnchadh). In his absence from Uladh Donnchadh Mac Lachlainn went there and carried off great spoils of cattle."
- 77 1088. "A hostage by Donnball Mac Lochlainn, i. e., king of Uladh into Connacht."
- 79 1091. "Donnseibhe Ua hEochadha was slain by the son of Mac Lochlainn the king of *Oilech* (note error above) at Belghuirt-an-iobhair, in battle (the mouth of the field of the Yew)."
- 87 1100. "Donnchadh Ua hEochadha, king of Uladh, and a number of chieftains along with him were taken prisoners by Donnball Mac Lochlainn, king of Oelech, on the fifth of the kalends of June."
- 89, 1101. "Donnchadh Ua hEochadha, of Uladh was released from bondage by Donnball Mac Lochlainn, king of Oelech, in exchange for his son and his foster brother."
- 97 1107. "Conchobhar, grand son of *Donnseibhe*, royal heir of Uladh, was slain by the men of Fermhagh."
- 97, 1108. "A hosting by Ua Mathghamhna and Ua Maelmanaidh, and a house was taken over (or from) Goll Garbraigh, i. e., the king of Uladh, i. e., Eochadh son of *Donnseibhe* Ua hEochadha, and he was beheaded."

"Conchobhar's father was Donnseibhe Ua hEochadha, i. e., Dunlevy O'Hoey, king of Uladh, who died in 1094."

Vol. I.  
Page. Year, A. D.

- 101, 1111. "A convention between Domhnall Mac Lochlainn and Donchadh Ua hEochadha when they made a full peace and the Ulidians gave hostage to Domhnall for the payment of his own demands."
- 108, 1118. "A hostage by Domhnall Mac Lochlainn to Glenn Righe and they expelled Donnchadh Ua hEochadha from the sovereignty of Uladh and divided Uladh between Ua Mathghambna and the sons of *Donnsléibhe*. Donchadh Ua hEochodha was blinded by Ua Mathghambna and the Ulidians."
- 105, 1114. "Aedh son of Donnchadh Ua hEochadha royal heir of Uladh '*mortuus est*.'"
- 111, 1118. "Domhnall son of Ruadhri Ua Conchobhair, '*mortuus est*.'"
- 131, 1181. "A battle was fought in which Raghnaill Ua hEochadha king of Uladh and *Donnsléibhe* Ua hInnreachtaihy, king of Ui Meith, were slain."
- 121, 1137. "A battle between the Ulidians when two kings of Uladh, viz: Niall son of *Donnsléibhe* and Eochaidh Ua Mathghambna were slain in the mutual wounding of the battle."
- 141, 1138 to 1170. "Records lost."
- 141, 1170. "A great, ungenerous deed was committed by the monk, son of the comarb of Finnen of Maghbill and by Maghnus, son of *Donnsléibhe* king of Uladh, with the chieftains of Uladh, and the Ulidians themselves, viz: a community of regular canons were expelled from the monastery they had erected and were plundered in everything. Alas! alas, and woe to them who committed it, but it did not escape the vengeance of the lord, for the chieftains who committed it were slain by a few enemies and the king was wounded. Soon after he himself was slain by his brother in Dun."
- 147, 1171. "A great preying expedition by Maghnus, son of *Duinnsléibhe* with all the Ulidians into Cuil-an-tuaisceirt, where they plundered Cul-rathain and other churches. They were overtaken by a small party of the Cenel-Eoghain and Mahnus was wounded, and moreover this same Maghnus was slain by his own brother."
- 159, 1178. "MacDuinnsléibhe, king of Uladh, gave battle to De Courcy and defeated him."
- 163, 1181. "*Duinnsléibhe* O'Gadhra *mortuus est*."
- 189, 1194. "MacDuinnsléibhe slew Sitric O'Gairmlegh-aigh. The son of Maghnus MacDuinnsléibhe, was slain by O'h-Auluain."
- 193, 1195. "A hosting by Ruairdri MacDuinnsléibhe, with the foreigners to the Cenel Eoghain. Great slaughter."

Vol. I.  
Page. Year, A. D.

- 195, 1196. "Ruairdri *MacDuinnsléibhe* conducted a great army from Connaught to attack the Cel-Eoghainand and the Airthera who assembled to meet him, and the army of *MacDuinnsléibhe* was all slain there. *MacDuinnsléibhe* escaped with a few horses."
- 207, 1199. "A hosting by Ruairdri O'Donlevy with the foreigners of Midhi and plundered the Monastery of Paul and Peter at Armagh. Ruairdri (*Rory O'Donlevy*) was slain by the English."
- 215, 1201. "Ruairdri *MacDuinnsléibhe*, king of Uladh, i. e. the lamp of valour and prowess of all Gaedhu was slain by the foreigner or John De Courcy after they had met him alone undefended, through the miracles of Paul and Peter and of Patrick whom he profaned."
- 235, 1204. "Two sons of *Donnsléibhe* were slain by the Ui-Echach in treachery."
- 239, 1208. "*Donnsléibhe*, son of Ruairdri O'Gadhra, king of Sliabh-Lugha and a great force defeated Cathal, son of Diarmaid."
- 291, 1226. "Aedh, son of *Donnsléibhe* O'Sochlachain Airchmurch, of Cunga, a professor of singing and harp making and who was distinguished in every art, both in poetry and engraving and writing and in every science that a man could exercise, died."
- 295, 1227. "*Donnsléibhe* O'Gadhra, king of Sliabh-Lugha, was slain by the Gillarnadh his own brother's son."
- 357, 1241. "Tadhg, son of Ruairdri O'Gadhra, died in hoc anno."
- 424, 1256. "Ruairdri O'Gadhra, king of Sliabh-Lughe, was slain by his own gossip, i. e., godchild."
- 425 1257. "A great slaughter was inflicted on the foreigners of Uladh by *MacDuinnsléibhe*."
- Vol. II.  
Page. Year, A. D.
- 259, 1527. "The Doctor, son of Eoghán O'*Duinnsléibhe*, an adept in medicine and in most of the sciences and a man of great wealth and one who kept a house of hospitality, died the third day before the festival of Francis, (St. Francis)."
1586. "Eoghán Ultach, the Ultonian, (real name *Dunlevy*) the best leech in all Erin died."

JOHN MITCHEL'S "LIFE AND TIMES OF A. O'NEILL, PRINCE OF ULSTER"

He quotes from John O'Donovan's edition of the *Four Masters*, which he says is first in importance of all the translations, but no mention is made of the former princes or their descendants.

"ANCIENT IRELAND"

BY MARTIN A. O'BRENNAN; PUBLISHED DUBLIN 1855.

A small volume with a brief account of the early Irish Saints. Nothing of importance relating to family history.

"HISTORY OF IRELAND FROM THE TIME OF HENRY II."

BY THOMAS LELAND; PUBLISHED DUBLIN 1773. THREE VOLS. QUARTO.

This is a very interesting work but is made up of quotations from the earlier authors and compilers, whose names are inserted in the margins opposite the various accounts of the doings of the princes of Ireland.

On page 118, Vol. I, (A. D. 1177) is given an account of the entry of DeCourcy into Down, the seat of *Diunleve*, Prince of Uladh, which is almost identical with the account given by Thomas Moore, therefore I do not repeat it.

On page 214, Vol. I, (A. D. 1218) Leland says: "The gradual progress of English power for fifty years after the invasion weakened that of the old Irish chieftains. Only a few of the most distinguished characters the Annalists could now extol as the terror of the Gauls and who never paid tribute to the foreigners. They were reduced generally to an humble style."

He also repeats all that other chroniclers have said about the complete subjugation of Ulster by DeCourcy, DeLacy and their successors. A thorough search through the remaining volumes failed to reveal any record of the descendants of the prince of 1177.

EXTRACT FROM "THE ANGLO-NORMAN INVASION OF IRELAND"

BY GERALD H. SUPPLE.

(Page 174.) "The dispossessed nations, inspired by the defeat of the Normans in the South, now resumed weapons under O'Ruaro and O'Melachlin; and backed by the forces of the neighboring princes of Uriel and Uladh (Ulidia), they broke out upon their spoilers and burned and ravaged the whole colony, destroying many of the new built forts and castles; not without hard fighting and great slaughter of their own men, nevertheless.

The family name of the *Prince of Uladh* (Ulidia) alluded to in the foregoing paragraph, and so often throughout the book was *MacDonisbery*.

EXTRACTS FROM

"ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY OF IRELAND."

BY REV. M. J. BRENNAN.

Published by J. Duff, Dublin, 1864.

Page 381. "The Convent of Donegal was founded for Strict Observance in the year 1474, under Franciscan orders, by Odo Roe, Prince of Tyrconnell. This Convent had the best selected library of any in the Kingdom, but in the 35th of Henry VIII. it became a prey to the rapacity of the times. The 'Annals of the Four Masters' had been completed in this Convent."

Page 516. "Michael O'Clery was the principal compiler of the 'Annals,' and besides this famous work he wrote three treatises.

"The first tract contained a succinct account of the Kings of Ireland, the years of their reign, their genealogical descent, the year of the world or of the Christian era, the year in which each of them died and the manner in which they ended their days.

"The second tract comprehended a genealogy of the Saints of Ireland, arranged under thirty-seven classes and bringing each Saint through a long line of ancestors, down to the root of the family from which he was descended.

"The third tract included the history of the first settlers of Ireland, of its revolutions and subjugations since the period of the deluge, of the succession of its kings, their treaties, wars, etc., and other public events of the island from the year 278 after the flood, to 1171 A. D. These three treatises are still in manuscript and have not been published." (1864.)

"The Four Masters made a great gap of 164 years between the two volumes written by them. The second volume, beginning with the year 1335 A. D., the first ending with the year 1171, therefore it is next to impossible to find out what occurred in the interim. This seems singular, as one manuscript they consulted covered the period of 432 years, from 900 A. D. to 1332 A. D., written by O'Duigenans of Kilonan."

"O'Clery's assistants were Ferressus O'Conry, Maurice O'Conry, Peregrine O'Dubgennan, (O'Duignan), from County Roscommon. Peregrin O'Clery and Conor O'Clery, of County Donegal. "The guardians of the Convent of Donegal, Bernard O'Clery and Maurice Ultach, attested to the correctness of the compilation."

Page 313. "The Convent of Armagh was founded under Franciscan orders by Patrick Scanlon, Archbishop of Armagh, in 1263 A. D. and in 1518 it was reformed by the Observants. In the sixteenth century it became involved in the general consolidation."

Page 307. "The Convent of Sligo, under Dominican orders, was founded in 1252 by Maurice Fitz-gerald. During the general confiscation in the sixteenth century it was granted to Sir William Taaffe."

him or not. At the time Tyrone left Ireland all the nobility of the northern part of Ireland went with him, and I think you will find that some of your family were in that company. A late historian describes them as the most illustrious company for ancient lineage and heroic deeds that any bark had carried in ancient or modern times. Your work interests me very much; it is to be regretted that American families of notable Irish lineage give so little thought to it, though their kinsmen on the continent of Europe have preserved their family tree with the greatest care.

*Dun* is pronounced in Irish as Duhue—meaning fort or citadel. Wishing you the highest success,  
Respectfully,  
JOHN MCALISTER.

## IRISH HISTORIES.

"Ancient Irish Histories," the works of Spencer, Campion, Hamner and Marlborough, Dublin, 1809, deal with historical matters from the earliest times down to 1571 or later, were written about 1571 and deal largely with English conquests and English personalities. Quite a complete account of Sir John De Courcy's exploits, beginning on page 297, Vol. II, in Marlborough's portion. No mention of names of the Dunleavy ancestry so far as can be found.

Raymond the Great and the O'Niells are mentioned frequently. On page 96, 97 and in Vol. I, by Campion, mention is made of the founding of the Abbeys in Ireland, but none of the names wanted are there. Perhaps after the defeat by De Courcy they turned their attention to Cloisters, and took to writing those exquisite manuscripts and illuminating them as no one since has done so beautifully. Owen Jones' history of Illumination may contain some reference to it.

"Cambrensis Refuted" is mostly a collection of tracts. "Giraldus Cambrensis" would surely give a good deal of data as he lived at the time of De Courcy's invasion and wrote of personal history as well as national. His last name was Barrie.

A valuable collection of MSS. relating to early Irish History exists in Trinity College in Dublin, and also in the Bodleian Library. Many valuable MSS. of the same character and especially of the 'History of Ulster' were destroyed at Armagh, during invasions from 890 to 913 A. D., and again in 1016 A. D. and 1178 A. D., making it all but impossible to learn of important local incidents, of families and historical events."

The Dublin Club of which "Mr. and Mrs. Dunleavy were members, in 1809," might be informed as to the family.

## DUNLEVY CASTLE—(MOUNTAINS, LAKE, ETC.)

HIGHLANDS OF IRELAND—"DONEGAL"—(MIDLAND ROUTE)

EXTRACT FROM "BLACKS' GUIDE TO IRELAND," PAGE 421.

"After crossing the watershed of the 'Owenberg,' we descend by the banks of the 'Owence,' and round the base of the 'Errigal,' charmed with the view that meets us of Loughs "*Dunleavy*" and 'Naching' stretched out below. Shortly we reach '*Dunleavy*' Church (18 miles from Kilmachrenan) at the head of the lake."

Map shows "*Dunleavy*" Mountain.

"*Dunleavy*" Lake.

## THE DUNLEVYS IN THE FIFTEENTH AND SIXTEENTH CENTURIES.

LETTER FROM MR. JOHN M'ALISTER (A NATIVE OF IRELAND LIVING IN AMERICA.)

"It is forty years since I saw the *Castle of Dunleavy*.\* The ruin is on a hill. There is but little of it standing now, though it was of considerable proportions at the time it was inhabited. I don't know whose possession it is in at present, neither do I know in what barony or townland it is located, but I have enclosed your letter to my brother, who is in Ireland, Roman Department. His headquarters are in Belfast, County Down, but his duties take him all over Ulster, so he will likely be able to give some information, and I have requested him to send the addresses of the Ulster Historical and Archaeological Societies. They will be able to give you considerable information about the castle, its location, antiquity, etc. The name '*Dunleavy*' has frequent and honorable mention in the different historical works on Ireland, but if memory serves me right the name was taken from their residence or title. I think there was a *Baron Dunleavy* created at the same time the Earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnell received their titles, which was in the latter years of the 15th century, or the first or second of the 16th. There was married to Hugh O'Neill, the great Earl of Tyrone, one of the *Dunleavy* ladies in the last years of the 16th century. By that union there were four children born, of which the late Marshal Neil, of France, was a lenial descendant. Tyrone had resisted and defied Queen Elizabeth and her armies, during the last fifteen years of her reign. In the first years of James I., of England, Tyrone made a settlement, but after his army was disbanded he was charged with conspiracy and he left the country and went to France. He is buried at Rome. His Countess survived him several years. I don't know whether she is buried with

\*NOTE—Writer has been able to find no other trace of a *Dunleavy Castle*.

**MAP OF VIRGINIA AND HISTORICAL IRELAND**  
**SHOWING LOCATION OF THE "DUNLEVY"**  
**THE FOUR OLD FAMILIES**

The location of the Dunlevy family in Ireland is shown on the map of Virginia and Historical Ireland. The map shows the location of the Dunlevy family in Ireland and the four old families in Virginia. The Dunlevy family is located in the county of Wick, Ireland. The four old families are located in the counties of Loudoun, Spotsylvania, Stafford, and Culpeper, Virginia.

**PART II.**

**DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF FAMILY**

**OF**

**DUNLEVY AND DONLEVY**  
**IN IRELAND, EUROPE AND AMERICA**

The Dunlevy family is one of the oldest and most distinguished families in Ireland. It is descended from the ancient Irish nobility and has a long and illustrious history. The family has produced many notable figures in Irish history, including statesmen, soldiers, and scholars. The Dunlevy family has also spread to other parts of the world, particularly to the United States, where they have established a prominent position in American society. The family name is spelled both as Dunlevy and Donlevy, and the two forms are considered to be variations of the same name. The family's roots in Ireland are well-documented, and their presence in America is a testament to the enduring legacy of the Dunlevy family.



## KILLYBEGS, DONEGAL COUNTY,

From where Andrew Dunlevy and his descendants came, is also close to Donegal Bay, "Killybegs Bay" being part of Donegal Bay, which would indicate that Andrew and his descendants came of that stock.

Donegal is at the head of Donegal Bay and there is a bay close by called "McSwyne's Bay," McSwyne being the old McSweeney name.

## SLIGO, SLIGO COUNTY.

Sligo and its Abbey, where James Dunlevy of Bally-Gawley is buried, is a little to the south-west of Donegal, the bays of Sligo and Donegal running together. Here at Sligo in 1694, the Rev. Andrew Donlevy (who later was Prefect of the Irish College in Paris, France) was born. No doubt the Donlevys of Donegal and Sligo were closely allied, since in 1636 we find Father Christopher Donlevy guardian of the Convent of Donegal and Brother Maurice Donlevy, one of the "Four Masters," compiling the famous "Annals of the Kingdom of Ireland," in 1636 in the Donegal Convent.

The Donlevys of County Caven (of later date) claim connection with the "Ohio Dunlevys" (see Part III.), who in turn were connected by marriage far back with the McSweeneys, and so it would appear of the same family as the Dunlevy-Sweeney line of James Dunlevy of Bally-Gawley, who was buried in Sligo Abbey.

Letter Kenny, County Donegal, from where Myles McSweeney, a brother of Mary, the wife of James Dunlevy (of Bally-Gawley and Sligo Abbey) came, is situated in the far north of County Donegal and close to the spot where the "O'Donlevys" and "McSweeneys, Counts of Fanat," of north Donegal, and the "O'Dunlevys" and "McSweeneys, Lords of Bannagh," of south Donegal (by Donegal Bay near Sligo) were connected.

## COUNTY MAYO.

County Mayo, from where some later Dunlevys came, is located southwest of County Sligo.

## THE BOYNE.

In the early records of the ancestors of Anthony Dunlevy, who emigrated to Winchester, Virginia, in 1736 and married Hannah White, there is a legend that his father Anthony or Antonio Dunlevy, came over from France (and Spain) and witnessed the battle of the Boyne in — (see Part III.) This he may have done, although the Boyne is much farther south than we have found any other Dunlevy, but the connection of his family with the McSweeneys (of Donegal) and all history of the name makes the legends of Spanish origin highly improbable. The idea no doubt sprang from the "Don," being a Spanish title, but no history confirms it.

## MAP OF ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL IRELAND SHOWING LOCATION OF THE "O'DONLEVYS"

### THE FOUR OLD FAMILIES.

#### I. "O'DONLEVYS, PRINCES OF ULIDIA" (COUNTY DOWN, IRELAND.)

On the "Historical Map of Ancient Ireland" from the eleventh to the sixteenth centuries, (compiled by Philip MacDermott, M. D., and published by P. M. Haverly, 110 Fulton Street, New York City), there are "O'Donlevys" located in *four different parts* of the north of Ireland. (1) In the extreme east of Ireland, in the county of Down, just above Downpatrick, appear the words: "*O'Donlevy, P.* (princes) of *Ulidia*," and south of this point the familiar names, "De Courcy, De Lacy, etc., Earls of Ulster." Farther west is Armagh. This is undoubtedly the original home of the "Dunshleibhes" or "Dunlevys," Princes of Ulidia, the *oldest* of the families of Dunlevy.

#### II. "O'DONLEVY" IN COUNTY TYRONE.

Looking westward on this map of "Ancient Ireland," to about the center of northern Ireland, in the south of County Tyrone, and close to Lower Lough Erne, is located another "*O'Donlevy*." From this stock perhaps came Andrew Dunlevy, husband of Mary Barton, whose children were born in County Tyrone.

#### III. "O'DONLEVY" OF NORTHERN DONEGAL COUNTY.

To the extreme north of County Donegal, on the east of Lough Sevilly, we again find "*O'Donlevy*," in close connection with "MacSweeney, C. (count) of Fanat." It was undoubtedly to this branch that "James Dunlevy, of Craigmore and Bally-Mastocker, Claggin, Fannett, County Donegal," belonged, who was "connected with the *MacSweeneys of Fanat*."

#### IV. "DONLEVY," BY DONEGAL BAY, SOUTH DONEGAL.

To the far west in southern Donegal county, at the head of Donegal Bay, we again find on the map of Ancient Ireland a fourth "*O'Donlevy*" with the words close by, "*Annals of the Four Masters written at Donegal in 1636*," and to the west of this "*O'Donlevy*" we find "MacSweeney, L. (lord) of Bannagh." As in the history of James Dunlevy, of Bally-Gawley, who was born about 1740 and was buried at Sligo Abbey, we find him married to Mary MacSweeney, daughter of Tirlloch MacSweeney and Lady Louisa Campbell of the House of Arguyle, it seems probable that he came from this branch. Bally-Gawley, however, is situated to the west of those "O'Donlevys," whom the map sets down as close to Lower Loch Erne, so possibly there was a connection between these two O'Donlevys. The Donlevys of County Caven may also have belonged to one of these two—being not far from either, Caven being near Upper Loch Erne. Sligo and Sligo Abbey are a little to the south of Donegal and the "O'Donlevys," and MacSweeneys of Donegal Bay region, Killybegs.

CHAPTER I, PART II

HISTORY AND DESCENDANTS

OF

THE DON LEVI FAMILY

OF EUROPE

DESCENDED FROM THE PRINCES OF ULIDIA, IRELAND.

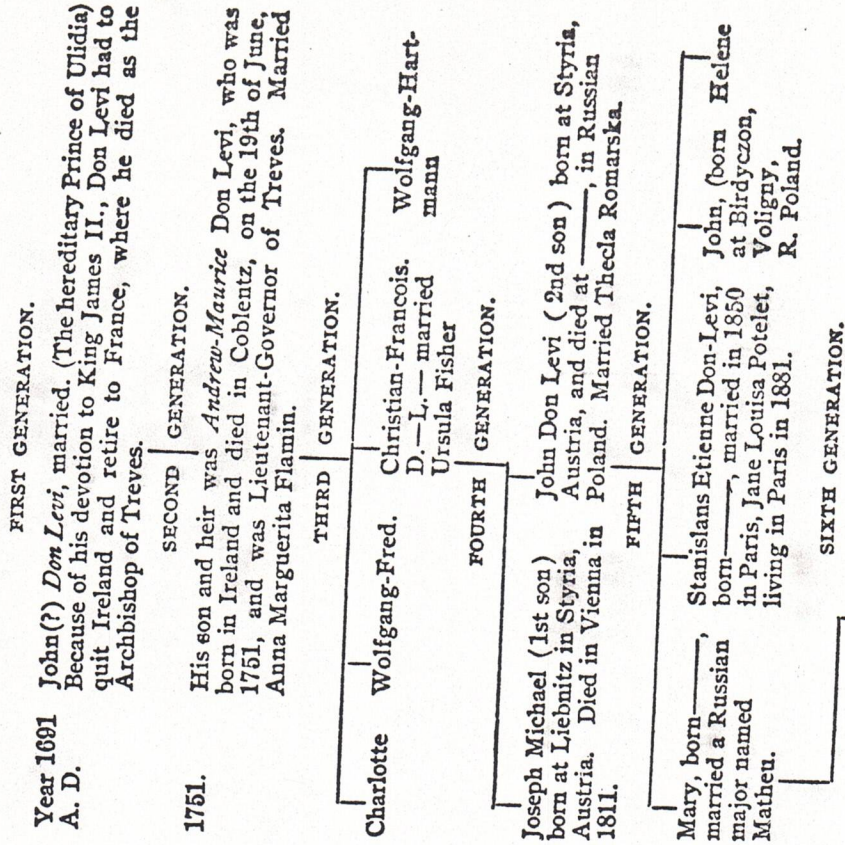
(See "Historical Map of Ancient Ireland," from eleventh to sixteenth centuries; compiled by Philip MacDermott and published by P. M. Haverly, 110 Fulton Street, New York,) showing the "O'Donlevys, Princes of Ulidia," in County Down, Ireland.

O'DONLEVYS, PRINCES OF ULIDIA.

On an old "Historical Map of Ancient Ireland," from the eleventh to sixteenth centuries, (compiled by Philip MacDermott, M. D., and published by P. M. Haverly, 110 Fulton Street, New York), there appears in the county of Down, just above "Downpatrick," the words: "O'Donlevy, P. (prince) of Ulidia." Below and near by are the names of "DeCourcy," "DeLacy" and "DeBurge," "Earls of Ulster," etc., and to the west is "Armagh."

THE DON LEVI BRANCH IN IRELAND AND EUROPE

(See Hart's "Irish Pedigrees.")



O'Hart says: "We are unable at present to bring down the descent to the hereditary Prince of Ulidia, who for his devotion to King James II., had in 1691 to quit Ireland and retire to France, where he died as the *Archbishop of Treves*, leaving an only son and heir, Andrew-

Maurice, who was born in Ireland and died in Coblenz on the 19th of June, 1751. From him was the descent as in the Don Levi pedigree.

THE DON LEVI BRANCH IN EUROPE.

*Don Levi*: (See *Donlevy*, princes of Ulidia.) This is the Gallic form of the Irish "*Mac Dunsleibhe*" family, *princes of Ulidia*, in Ulster.

"(1) This hereditary prince on the fall of King James left Ireland for France, taking with him his son Andrew-Maurice, then a boy, but leaving his wife, who remained in full possession of all his property. As his widow she married, in Ireland, Count O'Donnell, by whom she left no heirs. She died in 1708. It seems that her son Andrew Maurice Don Levi after reaching his majority received the rents of lands in Down and Antrim, which had belonged to his father."

(According to Dr. O'Donovan.) "The widow of Andrew-Maurice Don Levi married Count O'Donnell. This Lady O'Donnell executed a deed by which she extended to the crown the administration of her property and lands; stipulating that when the legitimate heir of her first husband (the hereditary prince of Ulidia), should present himself, possession of the property should be given him."

"(In 1751) her son Andrew-Maurice Don Levi, above mentioned, after he had attained his majority, received the rents of the landed property situated in the counties of Down and Antrim in Ireland, which had belonged to his father, so willed by the said Lady O'Donnell to the legitimate heir of the 'Donlevy' family." From him the descent was as follows:

See page 61 second edition of O'Hart's Irish Landed Gentry.)

"I. *Andrew-Maurice Don Levi*, born in Ireland, Lieutenant-governor of Treves; died at Coblenz on 19th of June, 1751, leaving four children. He married Anna Marguerita Flamin."

I. Christian-Francois, of whom more presently.

II. Wolfgang-Frederic, born at Coblenz, on 15th of July, 1738, and died at Coblenz in 1768.

III. Wolfgang-Hartmann, born at Coblenz 1740; died at Coblenz 1823, leaving two children, a son and a daughter. (1st,) Ferdinand, born at Coblenz and died in the French army. (2nd,) The daughter, born at Coblenz and married in Paris.

IV. Charlotte Don Levi, born at Coblenz, 14th of August, 1786; daughter of Andrew-Maurice Don Levi; and of Anna Marguerita Flamin.

I. *Christian-Francois*, son of Andrew-Maurice Don Levi; born at Coblenz 17th of July, 1734, married Ursula Fisher, and had two sons:

(1st.) Joseph-Michael, born at Liebnertiz in Styria, Austria, on 27th of July, 1768; died 31st of May, 1811, at Vienna Leopoldstadt. (2nd.) John, second son of Christian-Francois Don Levi, born at Liebnertiz in Styria, 24th of September, 1770; married Thecla Kormorska; died at Berdyczon, Voligny, in Russian Poland, leaving four children:

I. Etrinne Stanislaus, of whom more presently.

II. John, born at Berdyczon on 19th August, 1814.

III. Helene, born at Kolodno, (Voligny) district of the town Dubno.

IV. Mary, born at Berdyczon in 1809, was twice married, the second marriage was to a major in the Russian army, named Mathen, by whom she has children; living in Poland in 1881.

I. Etrinne Stanislaus, son and heir of John Don Levi and Thecla Komerska; born at Berdyczon, 26th of December, 1811, (old style) or 7th of January, 1812, (new style); married at Paris in 1850. Jane Louisa Potelet, a native of Dijon, in Burgundy; no children. Living in Paris in 1883.

(EXTRACT FROM O'HART'S "IRISH PEDIGREES.")

ANDREW DONLEVY OF SLIGO.

"Andrew Don Levi, or Donlevy, LL. D., was born in 1694, in county Sligo. In 1710 he repaired to Paris and studied there in the Irish college, of which he rose to be Prefect. In 1742 he published at Paris "The Catechism of the Christian Doctrine," a work still in extensive circulation. He died in 1761."



**REV. ANDREW DUNLEVY (Born 1694 in Sligo), OF SLIGO, IRELAND, 1694 (Later of Paris).**

(See O'Hart's "Irish Pedigrees" and Chart.)

The Rev. Andrew Donlevy, D. D. and LL.D., a Catholic priest, born in *Sligo* in 1694, was, according to O'Hart, a son of John Dunlevy and a grandson of the Anthony Dunlevy who was living in Sligo, Ireland, in 1662.

The Rev. Andrew Donlevy was Prefect of the Irish College in Paris and spelled his name in the Gallicised form Don Levi.

EXTRACTS FROM "HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF NATIVE IRISH AND DESCENDANTS," BY CHRIS ANDERSON. [EDINBURGH, 1830.]

(Page 96.) "In 1742 a catechism of 574 pages on 'Church Doctrine by Way of Questions and Answers,' was published in Paris by the *Rev. Andrew Dunlevy*, Prefect of the Irish Community in Paris for over thirty years."

(Page 123.) "Harris, author or editor of 'Ware's Irish Antiquities,' says, 'I take occasion to mention him, Rev. Andrew Dunlevy, out of gratitude for many great favors received, particularly by his sending me from time to time several useful articles, collected out of the King's and other libraries in Paris.'"

EXTRACT FROM O'HART'S "IRISH PEDIGREES."

"Andrew Don Levi, or Donlevy, LL. D., was born in 1694 in County Sligo. In 1710 he repaired to Paris and studied there in the Irish College, of which he arose to be prefect. In 1742 he published at Paris "The Catechism of the Christian Doctrine, a work still in extensive circulation. He died in 1761."

## CHAPTER II, PART II.

IN SIX DIVISIONS.

### DIFFERENT FAMILIES OF

## DUNLEVY AND DONLEVY

DESCENDED FROM ANCESTORS OF THE

COUNTIES *SLIGO* AND *DON-*

*EGAL*, IRELAND.

1, CHAPTER II, PART II.

HISTORY AND DESCENDANTS

OF

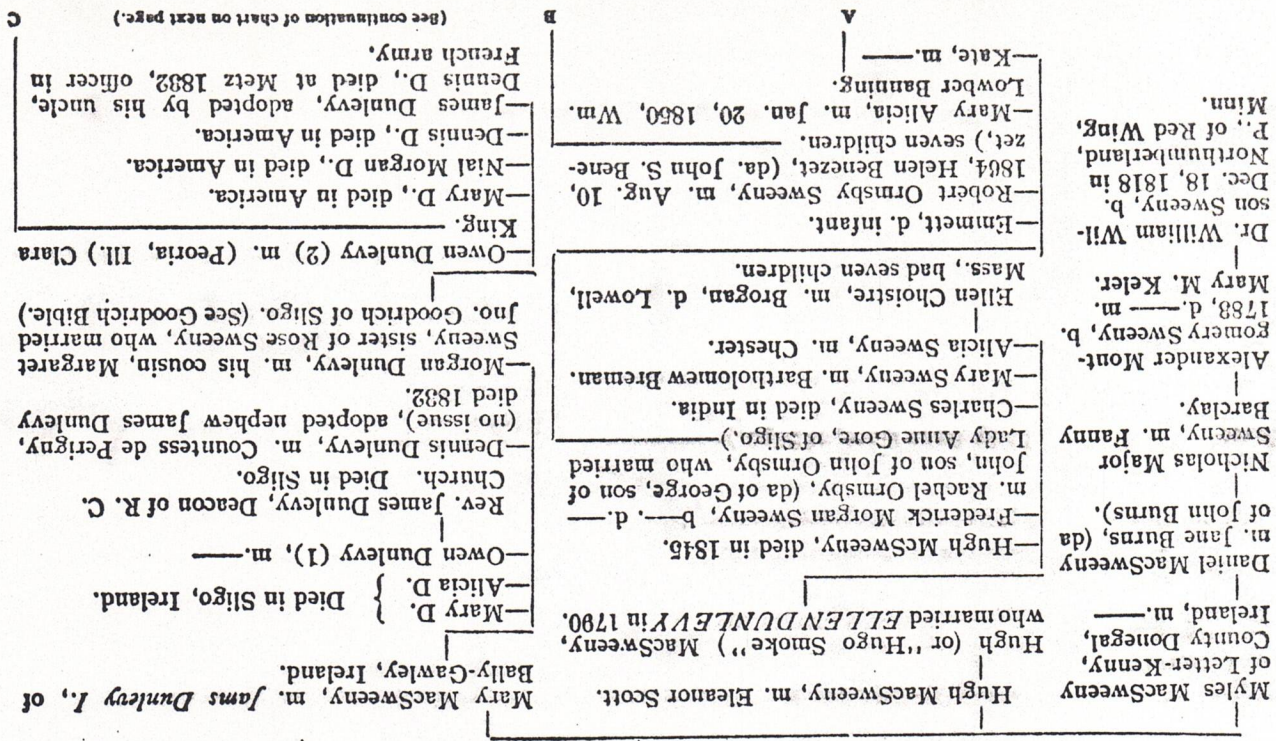
JAMES DUNLEVY,

OF BALLY-GAWLEY (NEAR SLIGO), IRELAND.  
(BORN ABOUT 1740; BURIED IN  
SLIGO ABBEY.)

AND OF THE MACSWEENEY LINE.

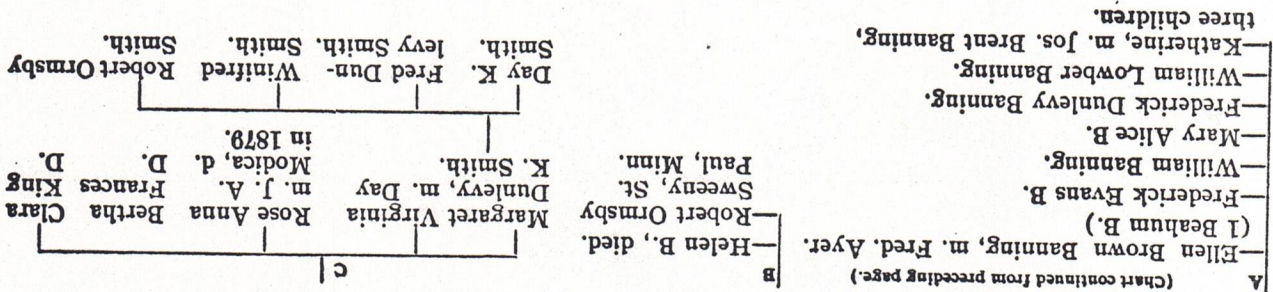
(See "Historical Map of Ancient Ireland," from eleventh to sixteenth centuries, compiled by Philip MacDermott M. D. and published by P. M. Haverly, 110 Fulton Street, New York.)

Tirloch MacSweeney, ninthcent in descent from *Dunsleibe* (or Dunlevy), the father of the first MacSweeney; (Maolmhuire MacSuibhan Eoibhe); married Lady Louisa Campbell (daughter of the House of Argyll).



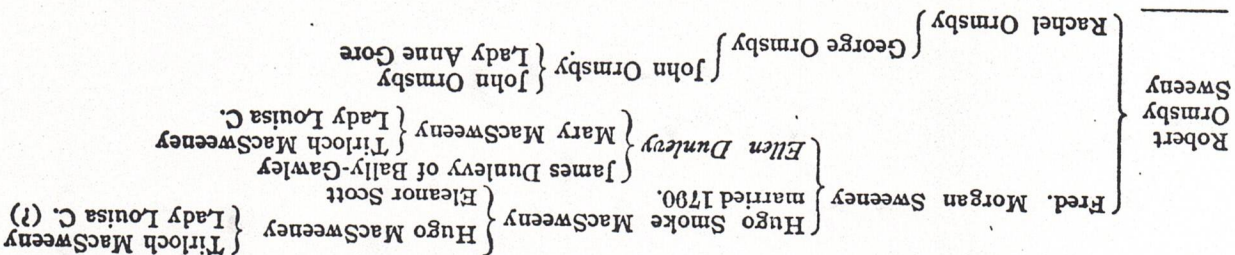
(See continuation of chart on next page.)

DUNLEVY HISTORY.



EXTRACTS FROM "AMERICANS OF ROYAL DESCENT"

BY



NOTE—On the "Historical Map of Ancient Ireland" from the eleventh to sixteenth century. (compiled by Philip MacDermott and published by P. M. Haverly, 110 Fulton Street, New York City) there appears in the county of Donegal, close to Donegal Bay at its very head, the name "O'Dunlevy," and near by, "MacSweeney, L. (lord of Bannagh)" to the right of "O'Dunlevy" appear the words, "Annals of the Four Masters written at Donegal, 1636." To the south is "Sligo," and probably Sligo Abbey, where James Dunlevy is buried. Bally-Gawley, however, appears to be located in County Tyrone, between Omagh and Armagh, and to be a little to the east of the "O'Dunlevy" shown in the map of Ancient Ireland, as close to Lower Lough Erne, in County Tyrone.

EXTRACTS FROM "AMERICANS OF ROYAL DESCENT."

DUNLEVY'S ROYAL DESCENT.

"Donal of Armaugh, the one hundred and seventy-third Monarch of Ireland, who died A. D. 978, the son of Murkertagh, the grandson of Niall Glum-dubh (?) the one hundred and seventieth Monarch of Ireland, who was killed in battle with the Danes, A. D. 919; had two, Moriartach na Míche, who was the first that assumed the surname and title of the Great O'Neill, prince of Tyrone.

3. Flathartach an Frostain, prince of Tyrone, his son had:
4. Aodh Alhíamh, prince of Tyrone, who had:
5. Aodh Anrochan, younger son, who had:  
Aodh Alairm, who had:

DUNSLÉIBHE, who had Maolmuire MacSnibhaneóibhe, anglicised MacSweeney, who was the first that assumed this surname he had Morach Mor, who had Maolmuire, who had Morach Mor, whose second son, Maolmuire, who had Donach, who had Neal na Freighe, who had Daniel, who had Donach, who had Hugh Buidhe, who had Maolmuire, who had Owen Mor, who had Hugh Owen Oge, who had Neal Bearnach, who had Morough, who had Sir Maolmuire, who had Donach Mor, who had Maolmuire, who had 28. Tirloch MacSweeney, who had Mary, Hugh and Myles.

I. Hugh MacSweeney married Eleanor Scott and dying, aged 103, was buried in Sligo Abbey. He had Hugh MacSweeney, called 'Hugo Smoke,' who married in 1790, his cousin Ellen, daughter of JAMES DUNLEVY, of Bally-Gawley and his wife Mary, daughter of the above Tirloch MacSweeney, and had Frederick Moyon Sweeney (notice the spelling), second son born in Sligo, Ireland, in 1795; removed to Philadelphia, Pa., where he died in 1845. He married, Dec. 18, 1827, Rachel, (born in Philadelphia, died in 1841,) daughter of George Ormsby of Sligo, (Ireland), son of John, who was a son of John by his wife Lady Anne Gore, all of Sligo, and had:

I. Robert Ormsby Sweeney, of St. Paul, Minn., born in Philadelphia 1831, married August 10th, 1864. Helen, daughter of John S. Benezet, of Philadelphia, and had Robert Ormsby Sweeney, of St. Paul, born 1869 and married 1889 to Mary Bell, daughter of Major James B. Quinn, United States Army.

II. Mary Alicia Sweeney, who married, January 20th, 1880, William Lower Banning, of Wilmington, Delaware, and had seven children, of whom were:

- I. Ellen Brown Banning, married January 15th, 1884, at St. Paul, Frederick Ayer, of Lowell, Mass., and had Beaurum Banning (Ayer).
- II. Frederick; (2nd,) Evans, d. s. p.; (3rd,) William, d. s. p.; (4th) Mary Alice; (5th,) Frederick Dunlevy; (6th,) William Lower; (7th,) Katherine Stewart Banning, who married at St. Paul, May 2nd, 1888, Joseph Brent Banning of Los Angeles, California, and had: (1st) Joseph B.; (2nd,) Katie S.; (3rd,) Catherine Jane Sweeney, married October 1,

1857 to Jacob Henry Stewart, M. D., Peekskill, N. Y., and had; (1st) Ursula Cochran Stewart, married at St. Paul, September 9th, 1879 to Dr. Charles Wheaton, and had; (1st.) Charles A.; (2nd.) Katherine; (3rd.) Marion. II. Dr. Jacob Henry Stewart, of St. Paul, married October 22, 1890.

2. Maolmordah (Myles) MacSweeney, of Letter-Kenny, County Donegal, had Daniel MacSweeney (or McSwine) who married Jane, daughter of John Burns and had Nicholas Major Sweeney, who married Fanny Barclay, and had Alexander Montgomery Sweeney, born 1783, and married Mary M. Kehr and had Dr. William Wilson Sweeney, of Red Wing, Minn., born Dec. 18, 1818, in Northumberland, Pennn."

## EXTRACTS FROM "HISTORY OF IRELAND"

BY REV. GEOFFREY KEATING; TRANSLATED BY JOHN O'MAHONY.

Published by Haverly, New York, in 1857.

### MAC SWEENEYS.

(Page 682). (35 in pedigree of O'Neill). "Of the offspring of Muredach is the stock of this branch, i. e., the Mac Lochlins, O'Neills, Mac Sweenies, O'Donnellies and other correlatives."

(Page 702). "The Mac Sweenies were military commanders under the Mac Carthys, princes of Desmond, who, in the thirteenth century, brought a body of them from Tirconnell and Donegal. The Mac Sweenies had the parish of Kilmurry, in the barony of Muskerry, County of Cork, and their chief castle at Clodagh, near Macroom, and had also Castlemore in the parish of Movidy."

(Page 725) 16. "Mac Suibui or the Mac Sweenys, a branch of the O'Neills, which settled in Donegal and formed three great families, namely: *MacSweeney of Fanaid*, whose extensive territory lay west of Lough Swilley and whose castle was at Rathmullin; Mac Sweeney Boghamach, are of Tir Boghani; now the barony of Banagh, who had his castle at Rathain and in which territory was situated Reschrain Muintiri Birn, now Rathlin O'Beime Islands; and Mac Sweeney Ua d-Tuath, signifying Mac Sweeney of the Battle-axes, a title said to be derived from their being standard bearers and marshals to the O'Donnells and chiefs of Galloglasses. A branch of these Mac Sweenys, who were distinguished military leaders, settled in Munster, in the County Cork, in the Thirteenth century, and became commanders under the Mac Carthys, princes of Desmond."

## EXTRACTS FROM "THE HISTORY OF IRELAND"

BY THE ABBE MAC GEOHEGAN, TRANSLATED BY PATRICK O'KELLY.

Published by D. & J. Sadler, 164 William St., New York, 1853

1586 A. D.

(Page 491) "The two MacSweenys, Gelasius and Bernard Fitzgerald of the house of Desmond, and Donald Macraha all noblemen of Munster, were inhumanly put to death."

(Page 494). "He then sent word to the captain to sail toward the coasts of Tyrconnel and to stop in some of its parts, as if to sell his cargo, but to endeavor to decoy young O'Donnel on board and bring him to Dublin. This plan succeeded according to the deputy's wishes. The vessel cast anchor in Lough Swilley on the borders of Tyrconnel. The report was soon spread and everyone, either to purchase goods or through curiosity, repaired on board. Among the number was Hugh, son of Magnus O'Donnel, prince of Tyrconnel, aged 14 years, accompanied by *Eugene MacSweeney*, lord of Tueth, *MacSweeney*, of Fanid and Sir Eugene O'Gallachuir. The captain of the vessel, delighted with their visit, received them with attention; but what was their surprise on finding they were weighing anchor. The nobles who belonged to O'Donnels suite obtained their liberty by giving hostages; and the captain content with his spoil, sailed for Dublin where he gave up the young prince of Tyrconnel and the hostages to the Deputy, who had them confined in the castle."

MAC SWEENEY.—1605 A. D.

(Page 521), "Clifford, being aware of the danger in which O'Connor was of falling into the power of the enemy, reviewed all his troops" etc. "The principal chiefs of the auxiliary Irish were O'Connor Don, prince of Maghery Connoght, Melmor *Mac Sweeney*, prince of Tueth, who through some displeasure had abandoned O'Donnel and gone over to the English, etc." "O'Donnel purposed to oppose the enemy; he put a strong garrison of 400 infantry under the command of *MacSweeney Fanid* and Mac-William Burke into Sligo and left two hundred cavalry to hold on the blockade of Killinnyng."

(James, first.) (Page 565.) "He liberally bestowed on indigent favorites the lands which had belonged during many centuries to the O'Neills, O'Donnels, Maguires, MacMahon, O'Riellys, O'Doharty's, O'Cohans, O'Hanlons, Bradys, Mac-Caffus, *Mac Sweenys*, etc., and several other ancient nobles of Ulster."

This history refers, on page 568, to "Hugh O'Neill, earl of Tyrane, *Rory O'Donnel*, earl of Tirconnel, and other noble men" crossing over to France.

On page 521. "O'Connor Sligo, who supported the queen's cause against his country, scoured the country of *Sligo*, with a body of cavalry to force the inhabitants to abandon O'Donnel," etc. (See above reference, page 521.)

LETTER FROM MR. ROBERT ORMSBY SWEENEY, GRANDSON OF ELLEN DUNLEVY.

"I gave the old Donlevy Bible to my cousin, Owen Dunlevy (father of Maggie Day K. Smith and Clara). Owen Dunlevy was first cousin to my father, Frederick Morgan Sweeney. Owen Dunlevy's mother was Margaret McSweeney, my grandfather, Hugo Smoke McSweeney's sister. Owen Dunlevy's grandfather was my great grandfather, James Donlevy of Bally-gawley, Ireland. James Donlevy died, aged 103 years and is buried in Sligo Abby, but I cannot tell where his wife was interred. I have been unable to find my copy of the record of the Dunlevy Bible, although I have looked over all my papers. I do however know that James Donlevy did not have so many children as I thought, it was his brother-in-law named Goodrick, who had the big family."

### DENNIS DUNLEVY

SON OF JAMES DONLEVY OF BALLY-GAWLEY, IRELAND, AND MARY MACSWEENEY, DAUGHTER OF HUGH MACSWEENEY AND LADY LOUISA CAMPBELL, OF THE HOUSE OF ARGUYLE.—(FROM A LETTER FROM MR. ROBERT ORMSBY SWEENEY).

"From my grand-uncle, Dennis Donlevy's, letters of which I have a great many I gathered the following: Dennis Donlevy was a son of James Donlevy of Bally-gawley, Ireland, and Mary McSweeney, whether the oldest I am not sure, but think he was, from the interest and care he took in his brothers' and sisters' affairs. His letters indicate him to be most wise, affectionate and generous, always doing and planning something for the welfare of his brothers and sisters and their children. To his 'aged mother' as long as she lived he was ever sending the most touching messages and substantial gifts of money very regularly. I am sorry to say none of his letters to his mother have I ever seen, but some of those written to his aunt Mary Brennan, in regard to his sister, Ellen Dunlevy (my grandmother), and my great-grandmother, Mary McSweeney, his mother show what a dutiful and affectionate son and brother he was ever. No indication of his birthplace or age is to be found in the letters in my possession. I do not know where he was educated, as no reference is made to that at all. He was a fine classical scholar and his letters (to my god-father, Hugh McSweeney my father's elder brother and my father, Frederick Morgan Sweeney), classical studies, direct and criticize in the most scholarly manner, quoting from the many classical authors that we but seldom hear spoken of outside the college now-a-days. I learn from his letters that he was a man of wealth and culture, living in Washington or vicinity about a century ago, perhaps 1790. He went to the West Indies, Jamaica. He was married—whether before or after he went is not told, but I think before. His wife was the widow of the Count de Menon and had a son the Count de Menon, afterwards

### THE DUNLEVY FAMILY.

EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER TO G. D. K., (JAN, 15, 1899) FROM ROBERT ORMSBY SWEENEY, OF DULUTH, MINN.

"The Dunlevy or Donlevy family is an ancient and honorable one, numbering among them many eminent as scholars and ecclesiastics in the Roman Catholic church and not a few military men in the continental states. The name is Irish and in that tongue is 'DunSliebhe' but pronounced Donlevy, bh in Celtic has the power of v. It means the 'Mountain Fort.' The great compilation of Irish records and histories known as 'The annals of Ireland' 'by the four masters' was largely done by the Dunlevys, namely: Father Christopher Dunlevy and the two cousins both named Maurice Dunlevy and brothers of the same Franciscan order. They finished the great work of the compilation, August 10, 1636. (To be found in 'Congressional Library' at Washington, D. C.) 'The work is rare and valuable, and in it is a treasury of Irish genealogical lore of many families. There is also another book I would refer you to, a modern work, that is: 'O'Harris' Irish Pedigrees' on page 228 of the third addition you will find an interesting tracing of the family and some of its branches down to descendants living in Paris in 1881. The cruel laws exacted by the English scattered the Irish throughout Europe, because they forbade Irishmen to educate their sons in Ireland. Most of my ancestors were educated in Europe, mostly in France."

My mothers' grandfather James Donlevy, of Bally-Gawley not far from Sligo, lived to be 103 years old, was a gentleman of means and education. He is buried in Sligo Abbey, in Sligo. He had, I think twenty-two or twenty-three children. His wife was sister to my fathers' grandfather. My grandfather married his cousin Elinor, daughter of James Dunlevy. Five or six of James Donlevy's children settled in Virginia; some at Petersburg, I think, some in Washington, Georgetown and vicinity, and some in Philadelphia. One of them was one of the founders of Georgetown College and was for a number of years a professor there. I think he died about 1836. An old family Bible came into my possession some few years ago, and I copied the record, but gave the Bible to a cousin of my father's, Owen Donlevy, living in Peoria, Ill. He died a few years ago in Peoria and left two daughters, now living in Denver; Mrs. Maggie Dunlevy Smith (widow of Day Kellogg Smith, an eminent railroad man) and Miss Clara Dunlevy, a teacher there; another daughter died previously, (etc.) (Mrs. Smith has three sons and a lovely daughter, Winifred, now teaching in Chicago, I think. The sons are in business in Denver. They are named Frederick Dunlevy S. and Robert Ormsby S., after myself.)

"I have no doubt that your Dunlevy kinfolks were from the same stock in Ireland, from the fact of settling in the same part of Virginia."

"As to the artistic genius latent in the Sweeney branch you can make a pretty correct estimate from the elaborate sketch of the old Donlevy Coat-of-Arms, which I enclose." ROBERT ORMSBY SWEENEY.



charge d'affairs at Washington from 1833 to 1835 or thereabouts. Madame la Comtesse de Menon was also countesse in her own right and title, de Perigny. The insurrection of the island compelled them to fly for their lives and Dennis Dunlevy, the countess and the young count reached Washington in 1803, with only \$40 of money—utterly ruined. He opened a school, which was the initiative of what has since become the Georgetown College.

#### ACCOUNT OF DUNLEVYS

BY MRS. SMITH, OF KANSAS CITY, MO.

James Donlevy of Bally-Gawley was married about the year 1760 to Mary Sweeney. He died at the age of 103 and was buried in Sligo Abbey. His six children were: (1st,) Mary, s. p. (2nd,) Alicia, s. p. (3rd,) Ellen, m. in 1790 to Hugh McSweeney. (4th) Morgan, m. to Margaret Sweeney (five children). (5th,) Denis, m. to Countess de Perigny, (no issue). (6th,) Owen, m. to....., one child, James, afterwards Dean in Roman Catholic church, Sligo.

The five children of Morgan were: (1st,) James, died, s. p. officer d. artillerye at Auxonne, France. (2nd,) Denis, d. i. p., U. S. (3rd,) Owen, m. to Clara King, 1847, (four daughters). (4th,) Nial Morgan, d., i. p., U. S. (5th,) Mary, died in infancy.

The children of Owen were: (1st,) Margaret Virginia m. to Day K. Smith, 1870, (five children). (2nd,) Clara King, s. p. (3rd,) Bertha Fanny, died in infancy. (4th,) Rose Anna, m. to Joseph Modica, 1875, d. 1877.

The five children of Margaret were: (1st,) Day Kellogg, m. to Nan Hurst, 1895, (one child). (2nd,) Winfred Donlevy, s. p. (3rd,) Fred King, s. p. (4th,) Robert Sweeney. (5th,) Clara, died in infancy. Daughter of Day Kellogg: Katherine Virginia, born February 27th, 1897.

My grandparents Morgan and Margaret Donlevy left Ireland soon after their marriage which was opposed both by their family and their church. All of their children were born in this country. After the death of her husband and her baby, my grandmother gave her four little sons over to the care of her husband's uncle, Denis, who was their guardian, and she went to Virginia to live with her sister, Rose Goodrick. My great uncle, Denis (and his wife, the Countess de Perigny), who was an exile to this country, at the time, established a boys school in Maryland, where my father and his brothers lived and were taught, till the time of the Restoration, when their guardians returned to France.

My uncle James received a commission in the French army and my father had made all arrangements to join him in Strasburg, when news came of his death from cholera. We have heard that he was considered the most accomplished young man in his regiment.

My uncle Denis was a priest and died in Ohio at about forty years of age. Nial died in Philadelphia when quite a young man.

#### EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM MRS. DAY KILLOGG SMITH.

"I send you a copy of the Goodrick bible record (see record). This John Goodrick married Rose Sweeney who was a niece by marriage of *James Dunlevy*, and a sister of (my grandmother) Margaret Sweeney, who married her cousin, Morgan, the youngest son of *James Dunlevy*." "O'Hart says that this *James Dunlevy* was 'of Bally-Gawley,' and according to the same authority must have been born about the year 1740."

MARGARET DUNLEVY SMITH.

Twenty-second and Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

"John Goodrick, head of the family, was a native of *Sligo* County, Ireland, from which he emigrated to Virginia in 1795, and settled in Dumphries. In 1809 he moved to Falmouth and in the following year to Bunker Hill, and in 1811 to Fredericksburg where he resided for the remainder of his life. During the forty years which he lived in Virginia he was constantly active and it is believed faithfully employed in the instruction of the youth of his adopted country."

"In 1794-6-2—John Goodrick, wife and child, sailed from Londonderry, Ireland, for America. In 1795-7-27—arrived in Philadelphia. In 1795-9-8-arrived in Dumphries and boarded at house of John Williams. 1795-10-4—Commenced housekeeping in Dumphries in Trent's house on Trent's Hill. 1799-4-3—John Goodrick was initiated into first degree of Masonry in Dumphries Lodge No. 50. In 1799-5-15—was advanced to twenty-second degree, said lodge. In 1799-6-3—was advanced to third degree said lodge. 1799-6-19—received Mark degree. 1799-8-3—Received Past Masters degree. 1799-8-3—Received Royal Arch degree in Dumphries Chapter."

MARGARET DUNLEVY.

"In 1846-4-18—Mrs. Margaret *Donlevy* (née Sweeney) sister of Rose Goodrick, died in Fredericksburg, Va., aged about 68 years. She was born in Ireland and came to this county in 1795, resided chiefly in state of Pennsylvania—until 1837—then moved to Fredericksburg where she resided until her death."

#### MARRIAGES.

1791-3-2—John Goodrick to *Rose Sweeney*.  
1827-10-17—James Goodrick, son of John and Rose Goodrick, to Mrs. Emily Ford, in Middlesex County, Va. They had no issue.

#### DEATHS. (CHILDREN OF JOHN AND ROSE GOODRICK.)

1795-10-8—John Goodrick; 1901-8-26—Maria Goodrick; 1806-3-29—William Goodrick; 1806-3-29—Robert Goodrick; 1806-4-11—Thomas Goodrick; 1810-6—Alice Goodrick, (Ireland); 1815-11-11—Eleanor Fitzgerald Goodrick; 1827-8-2—Doyle S. Goodrick, Augusta, Ga.; 1831-9-13—James Goodrick, near Urbana, Va.; 1837-9-27—Ann Goodrick, Fredericksburg, Va.; 1848-10-10—George Goodrick; 1840-8-17—*John Goodrick, Sr.*, age seventy-six years. Deaths of John Connor and *Rose Goodrick* not on record.

## BIRTHS (CHILDREN OF JOHN AND ROSE GOODRICK).

1792-1-3—Alice Goodrick; 1794-1-11—John Goodrick; 1796-10-8—John Connor Goodrick; 1798-1-5—George Goodrick; 1800-3-8—Maria Goodrick; 1801-12-26—Doyle S. Goodrick; 1803-10-17—James Goodrick; 1806-3-29—William Goodrick; 1806-3-29—Robert Goodrick; 1806-3-29—Thomas Goodrick; 1807-4-3—Ann Goodrick; 1811-3-30—Eleanor F. Goodrick.

## THE SWEENEY FAMILY.

(EXTRACT FROM O'HART'S "IRISH LANDED GENTRY.")

(Page 178, Ed. 2) "The Sweeney family of Redwing, Minn., U. S. A. Myles (or Maolmordha) a younger brother of Hugh who (see page 298, of third edition, of 'Irish Pedigrees') is number 130 on the MacSweeney (Ua Tuaiithe, or Ua Doe) genealogy was the ancestor of this branch of the family."

"Myles MacSweeney, of Letterkenny County, Donegal, son of Tirloch, lived to a very old age."

"Daniel McSwine, his son, married Jane, daughter of John Burns."

"Nicholas Major Sweeney, his son, married Fanny Bell Barclay."

"Alexander Montgomery Sweeney, his son, born 1783, married M. Kehr. Had an elder brother George, who left no male issue."

"Doctor William Wilson Sweeney, of Red Wing, Minnesota, U. S. A., son of Alexander, born 18 December, 1818, in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, and living in 1881."



## 2 CHAPTER II, PART II

## HISTORY AND DESCENDANTS

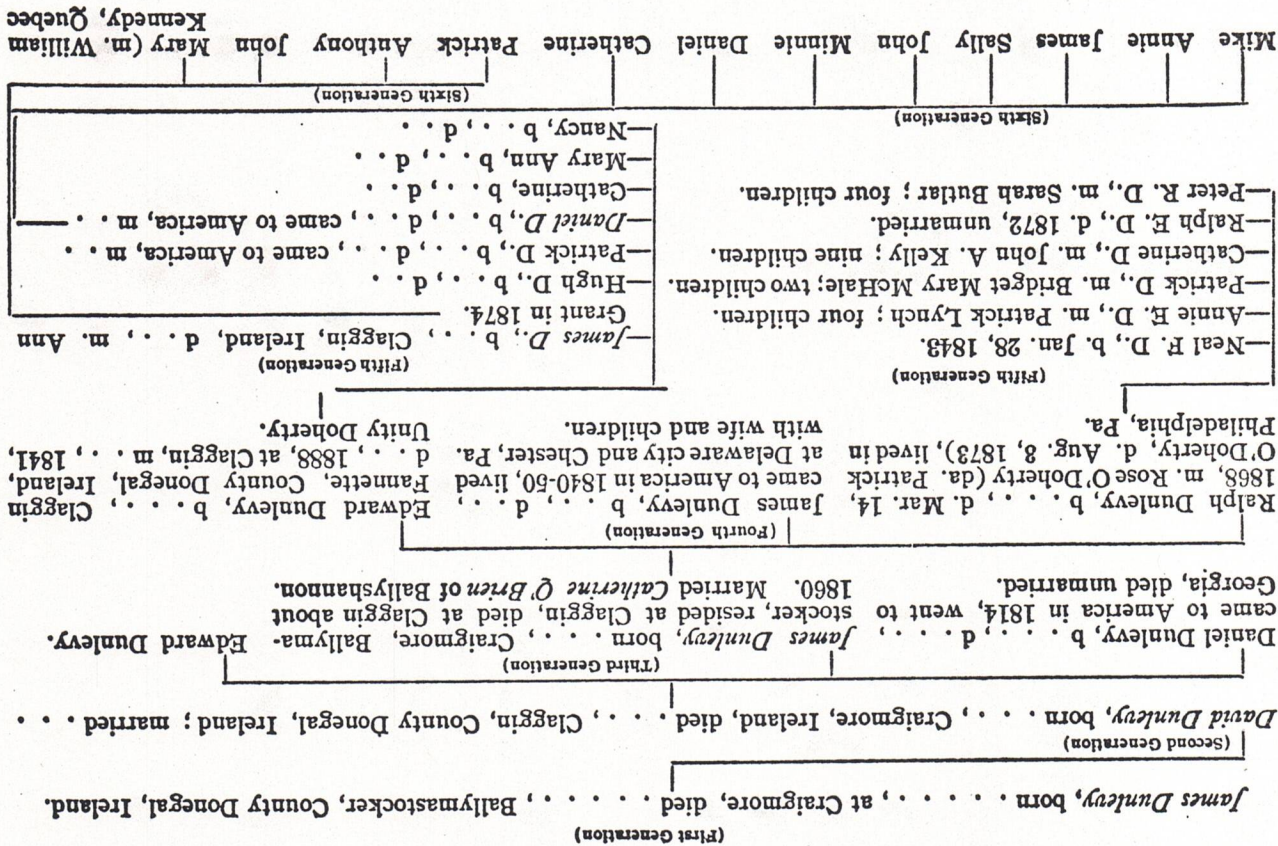
OF

## JAMES DUNLEVY

OF CRAIGMORE AND "BALLYMASTOCKER,"  
CLAGGIN FANNETT. CO. DONEGAL,  
IRELAND.

(CONNECTED WITH THE MACSWEENYS.)

(See "Historical Map of Ancient Ireland" from the eleventh to sixteenth centuries, compiled by Philip McDermott, M. D., published by Haverly, 110 Fulton Street, New York.)



GENEALOGICAL STATEMENT BY  
**JAMES DUNLEVY**  
 OF CLAGGIN FANNETT, COUNTY DONEGAL,  
 IRELAND, 1900.

JAMES DUNLEVY.

"My great-great-grandfather was James Dunlevy. His birthplace was Craigmore, and the place of his death was "Ballymastocker." Where he came from to there I cannot say.

DAVID DUNLEVY.

(Son of James Dunlevy) was my great-grandfather. His birth place was Craigmore and he died at Claggin, Island.

JAMES DUNLEVY AND DANIEL

James (Son of David Dunlevy) was my grandfather. He was born on . . . . . at Craigmore, Ballymastocker. He resided at Claggin and died there about forty years ago (1860?) He had two brothers Edward Dunlevy and Daniel Dunlevy. Daniel Dunlevy, who was red haired, went to America in 1814, from there to the state of Georgia, town of Mitchell. He was evidently rich, from our last accounts, in stores and cotton plantations. He was a single man, in last account from him, but was carried off by a cholera that raged there. No further account of him was given.

EDWARD DUNLEVY,

(Son of James Dunlevy and Catherine O'Brien) was my father. He was born and resided in Claggin Fannett, County Donegal, Ireland, and there died in 1888. He had two brothers, James Dunlevy and Ralph Dunlevy who went to America, both. Edward Dunlevy in 1841 married Unity Doherty.

CHILDREN OF EDWARD DUNLEVY AND UNITY DOHERTY.

The children of Edward Dunlevy and Unity Doherty were: James Dunlevy, Hugh Dunlevy (dead), Patrick Dunlevy and Daniel Dunlevy in America. Their sisters were: Catherine, Mary Ann and Nancy Dunlevy.

JAMES DUNLEVY,

(Son of Edward Dunlevy and Unity Doherty) was born . . . . . in Claggin Parish, Clondavodok, and resides at Claggin Parish, of Fannett, County Donegal, Ireland. In . . . . . 1874, he married Ann Grant.

## CHILDREN OF JAMES DUNLEVY AND ANN GRANT.

Are: James Dunlevy, Mike Dunlevy, John Dunlevy and Daniel Dunlevy and Annie, Sally, Minnie and Catherine Dunlevy.

### JAMES DUNLEVY, OF CLAGGIN, IRELAND—HIS ANCESTORS AND DESCENDANTS.

(FROM A LETTER FROM NEAL F. DUNLEVY, CLEVELAND, OHIO.)

"Regarding family history I desire to say that as far as I am capable of judging now, my forefathers lived near *Claggin*, Ireland, for generations. Father (Ralph Dunlevy) thought that at some time, far in the past, his people came from what is now the County *Down*, and that it was, most likely, after that part of *Ulster* was over-run by the English.

"Our family of Dunlevy were related to the *McSweeney*s of Fanid, as far back as the oldest could trace, and by the way, some of those old people could go back very far.

"My great-grandfather, *Edward Dunlevy*'s father, was *James Dunlevy*, and lived on the family possession not far from *Claggin*. Either his mother or wife was a *McSweeney*. (See ancient map of Ireland.)

"Our grandfather, *James Dunlevy*, married Catherine O'Brien of Ballyshannon. I remember my mother speaking of her often.

"I, Neal F. Dunlevy, was born January 28th, 1843, and have never married."

NEAL F. DUNLEVY,  
18 Dover Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

### DUNLEVY DATA

FROM MR. PATRICK DUNLEVY, 2430 SPRUCE ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

(June 17th) "I enclose the answer of Cousin James Dunlevy, though the addresses of his relations in Ireland are omitted. I cannot account for this in any way except that he does not know their correct addresses as he has complained to me that his brothers do not write to him. *David Dunlevy* (and not *Edward*) was the name of our great-grandfather. What I heard about my granduncle Daniel Dunlevy (son of David), was that he came to New York and learned a trade and then went south and became prosperous. There was a book published in 1884 by James Sheehy, 33 Murray street, New York, "Ireland's Past and Present" is the title, and the author was the late Prof. David Power Connyngham, LL. D."

"There is a map in this book showing the localities where the principal old Irish Milesian families resided. The locality given on this map to

NOTE—On a Topographical and Historical Map of Ancient Ireland (from the eleventh to the sixteenth century) published by F. M. Hearty, 110, Fulton Street, New York, in the county of Donegal, far to the north, and to the west of Lough Swilley, appear the name of "O'Dunlevy," and close by that of "MacSweeney, C. of Fanid."

the Dunlevys of *Donegal* is the old place called '*Ballymastocker*' where Cousin James Dunlevy traces our ancestors as far back as could go. There are also Dunlevys in County *Down* and County *Tyrone*, Ireland.

"I think there is still residing in Germantown, Philadelphia, some of the family of the late Captain Richard M. Dunlevy, who for many years was master of the packet ship '*Tonawanda*,' of Cape's line which ran between this port and Liverpool. He had a son, Captain Rowland Dunlevy, who was lost with the ship '*Saranac*,' in the year 1864."

### HISTORY AND DESCENDANTS OF DAVID DUNLEVY, OF IRELAND.

(DATA FROM MR. PATRICK DUNLEVY, PHILADELPHIA, PA.)

"My knowledge of genealogical matters relating to our family on my father's side of the house does not warrant my going beyond my great-grandfather with any degree of accuracy. There are no family records in our Bible that I am aware of. The custom with us is to keep the marriages, births, deaths, etc., in the church records. Had I a Bible at my hand now with such data I might give you a more complete sketch of the family; as it is, for the present at least, I can give but a general statement. If the other members of the family supply you or me with the information you wish, I will cheerfully forward same to you. I wrote to my oldest brother, Neal F. Dunlevy, whose address is 18 Dover Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio. He is much better qualified for the task than I. (See his letter.)"

DAVID DUNLEVY

"The name of my great-grandfather was Edward Dunlevy."

DANIEL DUNLEVY (UNMARRIED), OF GEORGIA.

"Daniel was the name of the granduncle who emigrated to this country about seventy or eighty years ago. I have been informed that it was in *Georgia* and not in Florida that he settled, but as yet I have not ascertained the name of the particular place where he resided.

"Daniel Dunlevy never married. He was red haired. He went to America in 1814, to Georgia, town of Mitchell, America. He was evidently rich, from our last accounts, in stores and cotton plantations. He was a single man, in last account from him but was carried off by a cholera that raged there. No further account of him was given."

(From statement of James Dunlevy, of Donegal, Ireland.)

### JAMES DUNLEVY OF CLAGGIN PARISH, OF GLENDORO- DOCK FANNET, DONEGAL COUNTY, IRELAND.

"James Dunlevy, son of David Dunlevy, and was my grandfather. He married in..... He had three sons: (1st,) Edward Dunlevy, (2nd,) Ralph Dunlevy, and (3rd,) James Dunlevy.

"First. Edward Dunlevy, son of James Dunlevy, remained all his life on the old place in Clagin, and his oldest son, *James Dunlevy*, and family have the farm now and reside on it.

"Third. James Dunlevy (II), son of James Dunlevy (I), came to this country in the year 1840 or 1850, locating first at Delaware City, afterwards at Chester, Pa., where his wife and all his children died."

#### RALPH DUNLEVY, SON OF JAMES DUNLEVY, AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

"My father was Ralph Dunlevy of Duntiney and my mother was Rose O'Doherty, (married.....) daughter of Patrick O'Doherty, of Wens Parish, of Clomeny Irishowen, Donegal County, Ireland. Duntiney is about one mile from Clagin and one and a half miles from Port Solon near the mouth of Lough Sweelly.

"Ralph Dunlevy died March 14th, 1868, and his wife, Rose O'Doherty, died August 3rd, 1873.

"Our family consisted of six children: four boys and two girls: (1st,) Neal F. Dunlevy; (2nd,) Annie E. Dunlevy; (3rd,) Patrick Dunlevy; (4th,) Catherine Dunlevy; (5th,) Ralph A. Dunlevy, and (6th,) Peter R. Dunlevy. We came to this country in the autumn of 1851, landing in this city, Philadelphia."

### DESCENDANTS OF RALPH DUNLEVY AND ROSE O'DOHERTY.

#### ANNIE E. DUNLEVY

"My oldest sister married Patrick Lynch of Roundout, N. Y., in 1866. They had four children: three girls and one boy. The entire family with the exception of the youngest, Rose, are dead.

"Annie Dunlevy Lynch died about twenty years ago (1880?) and her husband, Patrick Lynch, died about twelve years ago (1888?)."

#### "CATHERINE DUNLEVY,

daughter of Ralph Dunlevy and Rose O'Doherty, married John A. Kelly of Philadelphia about twenty-five years ago (1875?) They have nine children: five girls and four boys. At present all are living, none married. John A. Kelly died November 13th, 1898. The address is 127 south 24th street, Philadelphia. The name of the children are:

#### "RALPH A. DUNLEVY

son of Ralph Dunlevy and Rose O'Doherty, died in his eighteenth year, twenty-eight years ago (1872—?). He was born about 1854."

#### "PETER R. DUNLEVY

son of Ralph Dunlevy and Rose O'Doherty, was born in..... He married Sarah Butler twenty-two years ago on....., 1878. They have four children: three girls and one boy. (Address 21st street, below Carpenter street, Philadelphia)."

#### "PATRICK DUNLEVY

I, son of Ralph Dunlevy and Rose O'Doherty, was born March 5th, 1848 and married on October 15th, 1871. My wife's name was Bridget Mary McHale. She was born in Phenixville, Chester Co., Pa., of Irish parents. There were born to us two daughters. My wife died January 24, 1876."

#### "(1) MARY ROMANDA DUNLEVY

was born September 11th, 1872 and resides with me. She is not married."

#### "(2) ROSE DUNLEVY

died when a year old, was born May 29th, 1875."

"I have written to Cousin James with a request that he obtain all the information on the subject that he is able to procure in his locality. The name of my great-grandfather was

#### EDWARD DUNLEVY

and that of the grand-uncle whom I mentioned before was *Daniel Dunlevy*. I have been informed that it was in *Georgia* and not in Florida that he settled. He never married and instead of its being a hundred years ago since he came to this country, it was most likely to be seventy or eighty years at most. As yet I have not ascertained the name of the particular place where he resided.

"I do not think that the 'James Dunlevy, solicitor of Donegal, Ireland' is any relation to our family; nor do I think that any of the other Dunlevy families of Donegal are related to our family. Some fifteen years ago there was a Miss *Mary Dunlevy* in Quebec, Lower Canada, who corresponded with me regarding her brother Patrick who came to the States prior to or during the Civil War. I did not preserve her letter and have forgotten her address, but if you have any means of reaching her I think she would be much interested. In trying to locate Miss Dunlevy's brother I learned that there were quite a number of Dunlevys in the Anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania, probably from the west of Ireland. I regret now that I missed many opportunities to gain information on this subject. My father, Ralph Dunlevy, was I believe, well-informed on it, but prior to his death I never gave the matter any thought. In September, 1896, I went to Ireland to attend the Irish Race Convention held in Dublin and after the convention I visited my birthplace in *Fannet*, where I met many of the old friends and neighbors