

## THE O'DALAIGH'S ANCESTRAL HOME IN ANCIENT MEATH

"O'Daly (Chiefs of Corca Adamh, a territory in the present Barony of Magheradernon, county Westmeath; descended from and deriving their surname from Dalaigh, Chief of the Sept, claiming descent from Niall, of the Nine Hostages; this Sept were scattered after the invasion of 1172)." (*General Armory of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales*. Edition of 1884, page 746. By Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King of Arms-i.e., Chief Herald of Ireland's Office of Arms.)

Corca Adaimh territory in the Teffia country of ancient Meath constituted the ancestral patrimony of the O'Dalaigh sept from times immemorial. From this ancestral home, as both Burke and O'Donovan record, the O'Dalaigh were eventually scattered by the Norman invasions, which began about 1172. Thus it seems evident that these invasions which overran the Corca Adaimh territory, form in every probability the true explanation of the wide resettlements of the bardic O'Dalaigh throughout Ireland. Their migrations appear to have begun about this period and, aside from the O'Dalaigh of Cork, the earliest of the new bardic branches of the family outside of Leinster seem to have been those established during the 13th century in the Clare, the Roscommon and the Sligo territory. All the O'Dalaighs, however, were not dispersed from their ancestral Teffia during the early periods of the Norman invasions. This is apparent from the historical accounts O'Dugan compiled some time before his death in 1372. These records indicate that the O'Dalaigh were still chiefs of Corca Adaimh during the fourteenth century. O'Dugan's description of the O'Dalaigh of the Teffia territory in his time is:

"The chiefs of high Corca Adaimh,  
O'Dalaigh of lasting renown,  
O'Muiredhaigh of valiant arms,  
Over the fair sided Muintir Tlamain."

(O'Donovan's translation from the Gaelic in his edition of *O'Ditgan's Topographical Poems*.)

Associated with Corca Adaimh a tradition still extant claims: "That Cromwell's adventurers left just one tree standing at the O'Dalaigh's ancestral seat at Corca Adaimh to hang the chief of the O'Dalaigh if he endeavored to renew a residence there."

Other extant records of the O'Dalaigh and their activities in this territory are listed in the Leinster-Meath section of this work.

## ANCIENT AND MODERN RESIDENTIAL TERRITORIES OF THE O'DALAIGH IN IRELAND

BALLYDALY-County Kerry.  
BALLYDALY-Kings County (Offaly).  
BALLYDALY-County Roscommon.  
CASTLE DALY-County Galway.  
CASTLE DALY-County Westmeath.  
CORCA ADAIMH-County Westmeath.  
DALY'S BRIDGE-Cavan.  
DALY'S BRIDGE-County Meath.  
DALYSTOWN-County Galway.  
DALYSTOWN-Longford.  
DALYSTOWN-County Meath.

DALYSTOWN-County Westmeath.  
DRINADALY-County Meath.  
DUNSANDLE-County Galway.  
FINNEVARA-County Clare.  
KILLIMER-County Galway.  
LISSADILL-County Sligo.  
MUINTERVARA-County Cork.  
NOHOVADALY-County Cork.  
TUBBERDALY-Kings County.  
TULLINADALY-County Galway.

## **THE O'DALAIGH OF CONNACHT(CONNAUGHT)**

Ancient Connacht or Connaught comprised mainly the territories of the counties of Cavan, Galway, Leitrim,\* Mayo, Roscommon, Sligo and the northern part of Longford bordering on Cavan\* and Leitrim. At different periods in ancient times a portion of the Clare territory belonged to Connacht but this became part of Munster during the reign of Elizabeth; Cavan in the period of Elizabeth's reign was made part of Ulster.

\* Records of ancient Breifne which included the present territory of Counties Cavan and Leitrim have been listed as a matter of compilation convenience, under:-The O'Dalaigh of Uladh (Ulster).

## **HISTORIC O'DALAIGH RECORDS OF COUNTY ROSCOMMON TERRITORY**

### **THE O'DALAIGH IN ROSCOMMON**

Although little is ordinarily heard of Roscommon's bardic O'Dalaigh it is evident from Ireland's annalistic and genealogical records that a flourishing branch of the poetic O'Dalaigh were in times past prominent in this territory. According to the records mentioned this branch appears to have become first associated with Roscommon territory during the 13th century as bards to the O'Conors of Connacht.

Teige O'Dalaigh, who died in 1274, presumably was the founder of this Roscommon branch, for he appears to have been the first member of it to migrate from Westmeath and settle in Roscommon. Teige's father was Carroll buidhe O'Dalaigh of Teffia Westmeath, son of Teige. This Teige was the son of Aenghus fionnabhrach of Teffia, an accepted common ancestor of all the O'Dalaigh extant.

The historic records of Roscommon's bardic O'Dalaigh are linked primarily with the regal O'Conors of Connacht. These O'Conors were for centuries the rulers of northern Roscommon territory adjacent to and around the present locality of Strokestown. And in all probability genealogical research would disclose that those O'Dalaigh now residing in Strokestown territory, whose ancestors have been traditionally associated with this locality are descendants of Teige O'Dalaigh's sept.

During Teige's time the principal O'Connor governmental seat was at Cloonfree in Roscommon territory, situated to the right of the road which now leads to Tulsk within a mile of the present location of Strokestown. Prior to his death in 1274 Teige was the chief poet to Hugh O'Connor, the son of Felim and King of Connacht. He must, therefore, have lived close to Cloonfree according to the residential custom prevailing during his time among the bards attached to the ruling families in Ireland. Bardic residential lands were customarily provided for such officials as Teige, by their patrons; this was partial compensation for the bardic services rendered at the kingly seats. It was also the most efficient and convenient arrangement. Moreover that the O'Dalaigh of Roscommon did actually reside close to Cloonfree in ancient times is indicated by the old townland called Ballydaly located about two miles southeast of Tulsk, in Killuckin Parish. The meaning of the place name, Ballydaly, is *the townland or homestead of the O'Dalys*. Ballydaly comprised an area of approximately 268 (Irish) acres.

After Teige's time the records of the Roscommon branch of Ireland's bardic O'Dalaigh are unfortunately obscured. The annalists have left no accounts indicating that the Roscommon O'Dalaigh continued to serve as bards to the O'Conors. Yet it appears certain that these O'Dalaigh remained attached to the O'Conors in this service at least during the early part of the fourteenth century. This seems evident from two extant historical poems composed after Teige's time. But unfortunately this evidence does not definitely establish that the O'Dalaigh author of these poems descended from Teige, although this appears probable. On this point further research is necessary and the present writer submits the following details as a possible aid to students who may in the future attempt to bring to light additional knowledge on the bardic O'Dalaigh of Roscommon.

The two extant historical poems just mentioned, which are in all probability, works of the bardic O'Dalaigh of Roscommon, deal with the palace of Cloonfree near Strokestown, the ruins of which may be viewed even today. This erstwhile stronghold was built by Hugh O'Connor (son of Owen) the grand-nephew of Hugh (son of Felim) King of Connacht, who had been Teige O'Dalaigh's patron. Hugh (son of Owen) had succeeded to the Kingship of Connacht, and reigned amid much turbulence for a period of about fourteen years until he was slain in battle in 1309, during strife among the O'Connor factions over the rulership of Connacht. And possibly this turbulent state of affairs explains the early obscurity which surrounds the Roscommon branch among Ireland's bardic O'Dalaigh. The Connacht territory, along with other Irish lands, had become by this time a pawn played by England's rulers in Ireland, who had learned that they could not extend their power unless they succeeded in dividing the Gaels. This division was brought about as the Gaels eventually were split into opposing factions mainly as an outcome of the territorial concessions accepted by the native groups who agreed to espouse the English cause.

At any rate the Cloonfree poems depicting Roscommon affairs in the fourteenth century appear to form a source that sheds additional light on Roscommon's ancient bardic O'Dalaigh.

In their catalogs of Irish manuscript materials, O'Grady and O'Reilly describe and comment on these poems as follows:

[Poem]-"On the building of the fort of cluain Fraoich [Cloonfree] addressed to O'Connor (Hugh mac Owen) and headed . . . 'Aonghus mac Cherbhaill ruaidh cc ie Angus mac Carroll rua O'Daly cecinit': 48 quatrains." [Although O'Grady does not mention it the date 1350 follows the name of the author in the copy of this poem on file in the British Museum. p 20083 British Museum. Eg. 111.]

This poem translated from the Gaelic begins:

"Is it thou again, O Tara's fort?"-or-"Art thou again revived, Oh Fort of Tara?"

"There is no record"-O'Grady remarks, "of any such [i.e. Angus mac Carroll ruaidh or rual but we have Carroll bui [buidhel +1245, who left a son Teige +1274 poet in chief to O'Connor (Hugh mac Felim... ) The name 'Angus' common in this sept does not occur at any suitable date or as that of a Carroll's son."

(O'Grady's catalog of Irish MSS. in the British Museum-p. 353.)

The other extant Cloonfree poem is described as follows by O'Grady:

"Another poem extolling O'Connor's 'palace' of Cloonfree headed Aonghus mac Chearbhaill bhuidhe. cc i.e. Angus mac Carroll buie (O'Daly) cecinit": 34 quatrains [136 lines] O'Grady's Catalog, p. 353.)

The first line as translated is:

"Cloonfree has the admeasurement (dimensions) of Cruachan's rampart." [The date 1420 follows the author's name in the copy on file at the British Museum- p 20083-British Museum-Eg. 111.]

"Treatment"-O'Grady comments-"analogous to that of the former piece [on Cloonfree] ; here however more details of the structure, which plainly was not a castle but a very strong blockhouse: on a large scale well defended with stockades and earthworks. The poets boast that, save the bolt of heaven, no fire could lay hold on O'Connor's fortress (quatrain 9) was not, as we have seen borne out by the event. The sole surviving trace of the fort is a green bank enclosing a space fifty yards square."

Additional descriptions of these Cloonfree poems are recorded by O'Reilly in his work *Irish Writers*, published in 1820. O'Reilly says in connection with the Cloonfree poem which begins: "Art Thou Again Revived, Oh Fort of Tara."

"Angus roe [ruaidh] O'Daly, a noted poet, died this year [1350]. He was author of the following poems; and most likely others that have escaped our observation."

"A poem of one hundred and ninety-two verses on the erection of the castle of Carn Fraoich, by Aodh, son of Eogan [Owen] O'Connor, A. D. 1309. It begins: 'Art thou again revived, O Fort of Tarah?'"

Another poem accredited by O'Reilly to this Angus roe, is also important as it has a practical bearing on the Roscommon O'Dalaigh and the true authorship, of the Cloonfree poems. O'Reilly's description of this poem is:

"A poem of one hundred and ninety-two verses, addressed to Rory, son of Aodh O'Molloy, chief of the territory of Fearcall, a district of the ancient kingdom of Meath, and now comprehended in the baronies of Fercall, Ballyboy and Bally-cowan, in the King's county. It begins: 'Confirm Thy Peace with Me, Oh Rory.'

"It appears from this poem," states O'Reilly-"that the author was of the Tribe of O'Daly of Meath, and that he had incurred the displeasure of O'Molloy, by some words that fell from him in a state of intoxication. He beseeches the prince to pardon his offense . . ."

On the Cloonfree poem which begins: "Cloonfree has the admeasurement (dimensions) of Cruachan's rampart," O'Reilly gives the author as Angus, son of Carroll buidhe and states that he died in 1420.

Thus O'Grady's and O'Reilly's descriptions of the Cloonfree poems indicate that these compositions represent productions of three different O'Dalaigh poets: Angus ruaidh O'Dalaigh; Angus, son of Carroll ruaidh O'Dalaigh; and Angus son of Carroll buidhe O'Dalaigh whose death O'Reilly records as 1420 evidently as a result of the identical date which appears on a copy of one of the Cloonfree poems. But considering the similarity of the Cloonfree poems it does not seem probable that they actually are the compositions of three different poets.

It, therefore, seems worth one's effort to seek the true authorship of these poems by analyzing the available evidence associated with them.

First to be considered will be the claim of the alleged author, Angus (son of Carroll buidhe) who died, according to O'Reilly's record, in 1420. This poet, if he actually died in 1420, would have been about 145 years old at the time of his death, provided he was approximately 35 years old when he wrote the poems during the reign of Hugh O'Conor, a reign which ended in 1309. The estimate of 35 years is reasonable, since a Gaelic bard scarcely finished his training before that age.

Such an unusual age, of anything like 145 years, for an Irish poet would in all probability have been considered a matter entitled to historical record among Ireland's annalists. Yet no mention of such an unusual circumstance is recorded. Thus it would appear that the 1420 date is in every probability an erroneous one for the death of Angus, son of Carroll buidhe, the reputed author of the Cloonfree poem in question.

Then if a 1420 date is apparently wrong for the death of the Angus in question, when did this poet die? A probable answer to this question appears to exist among the details of the following poem which O'Reilly also associated with Angus of the 1420 date. A poem beginning:-"Know this Country, O Sons of Niall," consisting of one hundred and sixty lines addressed to Art O'Maolsheachlainn, exciting him to take up arms against the English, and rescue his country from their tyranny.

O'Grady also records this poem as previously noted. In his catalog description of it he states like O'Reilly that it is addressed to Art Mor, son of Cormac O'Melaghlin. O'Grady then says:"We may assume that Art More was a brother and successor who was slain in 1344 and whose son Art Oge, quievit 30th April, 1385."

From this comment of O'Grady's it therefore appears evident that O'Reilly's Angus (son of Carroll buidhe) of the 1420 date was alive in the year 1344 during the time of Art More to whom he addressed the poem. But after this date nothing is known of this Angus. And if one accepts an age of 35 for him at the time he composed the Cloonfree poem Angus would have been about 70 years of age in 1344. Whether he died at this age is not certain but considering the average span of life during his day he would have been at the age of 70 probably within the shadow of death's door. It therefore seems more reasonable to assume that he died somewhere near the year 1344 at about 70 years of age rather than to believe that he passed away in 1420 at the incredible age of 145. Consequently the 1420 date evidently should be disregarded in connection with the death of Angus, son of Carroll buidhe O'Dalaigh.

Next among the alleged authors of the Cloonfree poems Angus ruaidh (or roe) may be considered. Besides the Cloonfree poem credited to this bard the only other known work associated with him is the poem cited previously, addressed to Aodh O'Molloy chief of Fearcal territory in Meath. This poem indicates three important facts. First that Angus had recently been a resident of Fearcal territory in Meath. Secondly that he had been attached as a poet to the House of O'Molloy and had evidently been dismissed only shortly before by his patron as a result of his conduct during a state of intoxication. And that he composed this poem trusting that it would result in his regaining O'Molloy's patronage. All this available evidence links Angus ruaidh definitely with Meath and not Roscommon territory and indicates that he was anxious to continue his former residence among the O'Molloys in Meath. Except that he has been alleged to be the author of one of the Cloonfree poems there is no solid reason to assume that this poet had any association whatever with Roscommon and the O'Conors. Regarding this claim it would appear that it forms only a supposition primarily based on a scribal error on the part of some early copyist of the Cloonfree poems. For an erring copyist appears to have been instrumental in establishing the idea that one of the Cloonfree poems was written by an Angus, son of Carroll ruaidh; and as a result of this basic belief, the name

of Angus ruaidh seems to have become linked with the Cloonfree poems. What this copyist did, in all probability, was to misread "ruaidh" for the "buidhe" presumably in his text. Angus, son of Carroll ruaidh was therefore recorded as the poem's author instead of Angus, son of Carroll buidhe. The result of such an error would, to an historical writer, necessitate accounting for an Angus, son of Carroll ruaidh O'Dalaigh who flourished about the year 1350. Since no known bard of this name existed for this period Angus Ruaidh, who died in 1350, was probably surmised to have been the author referred to in the Cloonfree poem.

If such reasoning be correct the following poets associated with the Cloonfree poems should be rejected as possible authors of these works: 1. An Angus, son of Carroll buidhe, linked to a 1420 date, who if he had died at such a time would have been about 145 years old at death; 2. Angus, son of Carroll ruaidh, who would actually represent a non-existent personage during the period of the composition of the Cloonfree poems; 3. Angus ruaidh of Meath evidently erroneously connected with the Cloonfree poems owing to the misreading of "buidhe" as "ruaidh."

Who, then, did actually compose the two Cloonfree poems? In all probability none other than an Angus (son of Carroll buidhe) O'Dalaigh who died about 1350. This Angus, son of Carroll buidhe is undoubtedly the same person as the Angus, son of Carroll buidhe to whom O'Reilly refers except that O'Reilly apparently erred in accepting 1420 as the date of his death. This poet is not heard of after 1344. He was about 70 years old then so one may reasonably assume that he died somewhere around 1350.

The author of the Cloonfree poems would in all probability have been a native or Roscommon and attached as a poet to the O'Conors who owned Cloonfree. The name Carroll buidhe among the ancient O'Dalaigh of Ireland, is exclusively linked to the Roscommon sept of Teige O'Dalaigh, the O'Conors chief poet +1274. This in itself indicates that Angus (son of Carroll buidhe) of the Cloonfree poems was probably a native of the O'Conor territory around Strokestown, Roscommon and of Teige's line. It would be natural for Teige's Roscommon descendants to continue a bardic affiliation with the O'Conors. Moreover they would be apt to do so as it was a traditional custom followed among Ireland's bardic branches. After Teige's death one would therefore expect to find his descendants enjoying the bardic patronage of the O'Conors. Furthermore an Angus (son of Carroll buidhe) of Teige's sept would have been intimately familiar with the O'Conor stronghold at Cloonfree and equipped to sing its glories in verse as the Cloonfree fortification would have represented a part of his everyday life. Yet there is one objection to any positive claim that Angus (son of Carroll buidhe) of the Cloonfree poems was a descendant of the Teige O'Dalaigh (+1274) line. This arises as O'Grady pointed out, from the fact that an Angus does not occur as a son of a Carroll buidhe at any suitable date' in the extant pedigree of Teige's sept.

This pedigree as given by O'Donovan in the introduction to his work, *Tribes of Ireland*, lists the following lineage for Teige's line:

11. "Aenghus Fionnabhrach O'Dalaigh (the common ancestor of all extant O'Dalys.) "
12. "Teige O'Dalaigh."
13. "Carroll buidhe O'Dalaigh, died 1245."
14. "Teige O'Dalaigh, chief poet to Hugh O'Conor, King of Connacht-died-1274)."
15. "Cuchonnacht O'Dalaigh."
16. "Aenghus O'Dalaigh" [probably died about 1350].

For this pedigree the annalistic records substantiate the following generations:

11. Aenghus Fionnabhrach.
12. Teige.
13. Carroll Buidhe (died 1245).
14. Teige-(died 1274).

But when one attempts to deal with No. 15-Cuchonnacht and No. 16-Aenghus the Annals provide no record of such O'Dalaighs. Where then did O'Donovan unearth the evidence specified for these generations? Could it be that O'Donovan is in error on No. 15 and that the generations should read?

15. Carroll Buidhe.
16. Aengus.

If this be the case harmony would exist between the Cloonfree evidence and pedigree of the bardic O'Dalaigh of Roscommon.

## OTHER HISTORIC RECORDS OF THE O'DALAIGH IN ROSCOMMON

*Year 1244.*

DONOGH MOR O'DALY, one of Ireland's most noted poets died this year. Buried in the Abbey of Boyle in Roscommon. Tradition claims that he was an ancestor of the O'Dalys of Finnyvara, north of Burrin in County Clare. At Finnyvara a monument now stands in his honor near the site of the O'Dalaigh bardic school. Donogh Mor's poems indicate that he was born in ancient Meath.

*Year 1274.*

TEIGE O'DALY (son of Carroll Buidhe) chief poet to Hugh O'Conor (son of Felim) king of Connacht, died. Copies of his poems do not appear to be extant.

*Year 1344.*

Aenghus, son of Carroll Buidhe O'Dalaigh, and probably a descendant of Teige O'Dalaigh (+1274) was living at this time. He undoubtedly was the author of the two extant poems dealing with Hugh O'Conor's palace at Cloonfree, located near Strokestown, County Roscommon, and a poem addressed to Art Mor O'Melaghlin.

*Year 1383-4741 (3992)-(County Roscommon)-Fiants of Elizabeth.*

Pardon to COCONNAGHT O'DALLY, of Killdollocke, gent.

*Year 1598-1599.*

DUFF DALIE [DALY] was a leader among the forces in Roscommon who were in rebellion against the rule of Queen Elizabeth. These Roscommon forces comprised five hundred foot soldiers and thirty horse led by DUFF DALY, MacHugh, MacDermott, O'Brien, O'Conor Dun, O'Flanagan, O'Hanly and O'Kelly (Dymmok's *Treatise of Ireland*. Also *State of Ireland 1598*-Edited by Reverend Edmund Hogan, S.J.)

*Year 1603.*

Patent I. (James I.)-VI-Part 3.

Pardon to..... HUGH McDONOGH DALY O'KELLIE of Bealagh in Roscommon in the province of Connaught. 12-May, 1st year of this reign.

*Year 1648.*

FATHER STEPHEN DALLY was among the Franciscans of Athione banished at this time by Sir James Dillon who became a governor of this Roscommon-Westmeath territory. (*History of Affairs in Ireland 1642-1652*. Vol. 1. Page 233-by John T. Gilbert.)

*Year 1652.*

THE SURRENDER OF ROSCOMMON CASTLE BY  
CAPTAIN EDMOND DALY IN THE YEAR 1652

Articles of Agreement betweene Lieutenant-Collonel Francis Gore and Major John Disbrow, on the behalfe of the Right Honorable Comissary Gennerall Reynolds, on the one parte, and Captain Edmund Daly, on the other parte, concluded Aprill the 3rd, 1652.

1. That the Castle of Roscomon, now under the comand of Captaine Edmond Daly, shall bee surrendred unto Comissary-Generall Reynolds, or to any other whom bee shall appoynt, by five of the clock in the afternone.

2. That all stores of amunition and provision shall bee delivered unto Comissary-Gennerall Reynolds, or unto any other whom bee shall appoynt, without embezillment.

3. That Captain Daly, Captain . . Meed and their officers shall have their horses, pistons, and swords, the souldiers their swords, skeenes, and two servants belonging to the said Captaine, their horses and armes.

4. They are to have liberty, for the space of twenty eight dayes, to carry such goods as are properly their owne unto such places as they shall think convenient, and enjoy their crops now in ground: Provided they come under protection and pay their proportions of contributions, their Chaplaine and Chirurgion haue liberty to goe with them.

5. That such goods as doe belong unto Collonel Richard Burke, except store of amunition and provisions, shall bee disposed of by the said Captain, and conveighed to such places as they shall think fitt; and such corne as belong unto the foresaid Collonel shall bee preserved for his use to make sale thereof to the Parliaments party: Provided bee come under protection within twenty eight dayes after the date hereof.

6. That the said Captain Daly have liberty to make use of the barne within the bawne, to lay in his goods for the time above mentioned, and his wife, Ellis Nirine alias Daly, is to bee freed from any debts untill there bee a settlement.

7. That Ensigne John McCooge, now in restraint with O'Connor Roe, shall have his enlargement, provided the Comissary-Gennerall consent thereto, and shall enjoy his crop now in ground: Provided, hee come under protection, and pay his proportion of contribution. For the due performance of the above mentioned Articles, I have heerto sett my hand, the day and yeare above written.

Edmond Daly.

(Gilbert's *History of Affairs in Ireland*, Vol. VI, pp. 304-305.)

*Year 1935.*

MRS. E. DE BURGH DALY  
NOTED RED CROSS WAR WORKER

The death took place at her residence, Priory Lodge, Blackrock, Co. Dublin, of Mrs. Emily Lucy de Burgh Daly, wife of Major C. C. de Burgh Daly. Born at Clooneyquin, Co. Roscommon, Mrs. de Burgh Daly went to China at an early age. With her husband, she was very prominent in Red Cross work during the Chinese-Japanese War of 1894-95, and the Russo-Japanese War of some years later. She was in Manchuria for over twenty years. Deceased was sister of Mr. Percy French, the well-known writer of songs.

(Reprinted from the *Connaught Tribune*, Ireland. 11123135.)

**RECORDS OF O'DALAIGHS RESIDING ON  
COUNTY ROSCOMMON LANDS  
IN THE YEAR 1853**  
(Griffiths Land Survey of Ireland.)

UNION OF ATHLONE

<b>Townand</b>			
<b>Land or House Occupant</b>	<b>Acreage</b>	<b>Landlord</b>	<b>Parish</b>
<i>Carrownure</i>			
Daly, Thos	- - -	Rich. Bond	St. John's
<i>Cloonbeggaun</i>			
Daly, Jas .....	43	Wm. Kyle	Moore
Daly, Ptk.....	51/4	Wm. Kyle	Moore
<i>Cloanoghill</i>			
Tenant .....	-----	Wm. Daly	Taghmaconnell
<i>Cloonoghill</i>			
Daly, William .....	363	Lawford Burns	Taghmaconnell
<i>Corramore</i>			
Daly, Michael	10	Wm. Carter	Kiltoom
Daly, Michael	21/2	Wm. Carter	Kiltoom
<i>Curraghnagower</i>			
Daly, jas	15	Earl Clancarty	Creazh
<i>Killooy</i>			
Daly, Ptk	30	Wm. Lloyd	Killinvoy
<i>Loughill</i>			
Daly, Peter	111/4	Earl Clancarty	Creagh

UNION OF BOYLE

<i>Altagowlan</i>			
Daly, John.....	20	Edw. Tenison	Kilronan
<i>Cartron</i>			
Daly, Bridget	73/2	Wm. Phibbs	Ardcarn
Daly, Michael	231/4	Wm. Phibbs	Ardcarn



<i>Churchacres</i>			
Daly, Ptk.....	-	Edw. Purcell	Kilronan
<i>Crooderry</i>			
Daly, Honoria	y4..	Rev. C. Molloy	Ardcarn
<i>Derrynavoggy</i>			
Daly, jas.....	-	Edw. Tenison	Kilronan
<i>Errironagh</i>			
Daly, Michael.....	11/4	Viscount Lorton	Ardcarn
<i>Greaghmagh</i>			
Daly, jas.....	24	Wm. McDermottroe	Kilronan
<i>Keadew West</i>			
Daly, John.....	20	Edw. Tenison	Kilronan
<i>Lislea</i>			
Daly, Michael.....	15	Edw. Tenison	Kilronan
<i>Lurgan</i>			
Daly, Michael.....	13	Arthur O'Connor	Kilcolagh
<i>Upy. Rover</i>			
Daly, jas.....	20	Wm. Lawder	Kilronan
<i>Treanagry</i>			
Daly, Bridget.....	6	Guy Lloyd	Estersnow

UNION OF ROSCOMMON

<i>Ardkeel</i>			
Daly, Denis .....	3	Louisa Pelly	Roscommon
<i>Atiknockan</i>			
Daly, William.....	-	John Davis	Tisrara
<i>Carrickbeg</i>			
Daly, William	3/4	Rob. Brooks	Tisrara
<i>Carrowreagh</i>			
Daly, Henry	143/4	Wm. Longfield	Athleague
<i>Cloonloughnan</i>			
Daly, Nicholas	16,/2	Percy Morgan	Tisrara
<i>Corradrehid</i>			
Daly, James	443/2	Hen. Mahon	Kilbride
<i>Fairymount</i>			
Daly, Augusta	98	Anne Lyster	Kilgefin

*Kilglass*  
Daly, Jas                    853    Eliza Dowd                    Kilmeane

*Lismaha*  
Daly, James.....            10    John Talbott                    Tisrara

*Lissacarrow*  
Daly, Francis                    6    Rob. Blakeney                    Fuerty  
Daly, Michael

UNION OF STROKESTOWN

*Ballyfeeny*  
Daly, Ptk                    153/2    Dan Ferrall                    Kilglass

*Bunnageddy*  
Daly, Terence ..... -    MI. Boland                    Lissanuffy

*Cargowan*  
Daly, Ptk.....73/4    John Blakeney                    Kilglass

*Cloonfree*  
Daly, John .....33/4    Thos. Mahon                    Cloonfinlough

*Cloonyeffe*  
Daly, John .....28    Wm. Murphy                    Shankill

*Doon*  
Daly, Andrew & Thos. ....20    Geo. Riddick                    Killukin  
Daly, jas .....61    Geo. Riddick                    Killukin

*Doon*  
Daly, Andrew .....71/4    Geo. Riddick                    Killukin  
Daly, Thomas ..... 7    Geo. Riddick                    Killukin

*Knockhall*  
Daly, John .....111/2    John Flanagan                    Kilglass  
Daly, John .....3 Y2    John Flanagan                    Kilglass

*Lisroyne*  
Daly, Jas-Ptk.                    McManus                    Bumlin

*Madnaveagh*  
Daly, Thos                    333/2    Geo Knox                    Killukin