Moore (No.1) or O'Moore family genealogy - Irish Pedigrees

Lords of Leix

John O'Hart

Irish Pedigrees: or the Origin and Stem of the Irish Nation

1892 (5th Edition)

Volume 1

Arms: Vert a lion ramp. or, in chief three mullets of the last. *Crest:* A dexter hand lying fessways, couped at the wrist, holding a sword in pale, pierced through three gory heads all ppr. *Motto:* Conlan-a-bu.

LIOSEACH LANNMOR, brother of Irial Glunmhar, who is No. 69 on the "Guinness" pedigree, was the ancestor of *O'Maoilmordha;* anglicised *O'Mulmore, O'Morra, O'Moore, Moore, Moher,* and *Mordie.*

69. Lióseach Lannmor: son of Conall Cearnach.

70. Lugha-Laoghseach: his son.

71. Lugha-Longach: his son.

72. Baccan: his son; a quo *Rath-Baccain.*

73. Eare: his son.

74. Guaire: his son.

75. Eoghan (or Owen): his son.

76. Lugna: his son.

77. Cuirc: his son.

78. Cormac: his son.

79. Carthann: his son.

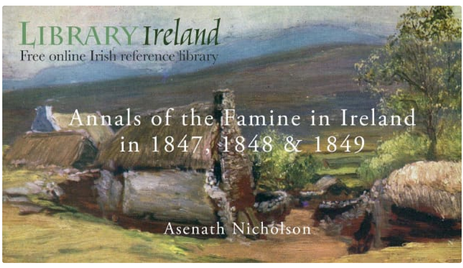
80. Seirbealagh: his son.

81. Bearrach: his son.

82. Nadsier: his son.

83. Aongus: his son.

84. Aongus (2): his son.



85. Beannaigh: his son.

86. Bearnach: his son.

87. Maolaighin: his son.

88. Meisgil: his son.

89. Eochagan: his son.

90. Cathal (or Charles): his son.

91. Cionaodh: his son.

92. Gaothin Mordha: his son; the first King of Lease (or Leix), now the "Queen's County."

93. Cinnedeach: his son.

94. Cearnach: his son.

95. Maolmordha ("mordha:" Irish, *proud*): his son; a quo *O'Maoilmordha.*

96. Cenneth: his son.

97. Cearnach (2): his son.

98. Cenneth (3): his son.

99. Faolan: his son.

100. Amergin: his son; who is considered the ancestor of *Bergin.*

101. Lióseach: his son.

102. Donall: his son.

103. Conor Cucoigriche: his son.

104. Lióseach (2): his son.

105. Donall (or Daniel) O'Moore: his son; King of Leix or Lease; first assumed this surname.

106. Daniel Oge: his son.

107. Lióseach (3): his son; the last "King of Lease," built the Monastery of Lease (called *De-Lege-Dei*), A.D. 1183.

108. Mall (or Neal): his son.

109. Lióseach (4): his son; had a brother named Daniel.

110. David: son of Lióseach.

111. Anthony: his son.

112. Melaghlin: his son; died in 1481.

113. Connall: his son; d. in 1518.

114. Roger Caoch: his son; was slain by his brother Philip; had a brother named Cedagh, who died without issue; and a younger brother named John, who was the ancestor of *Mulchay.*

115. Charles O'Moore,[1] of Ballinea (now Ballyna), Enfield: son of Roger Caoch; d. 1601; had an elder brother named Cedagh, who was Page to Queen Elizabeth, who granted him Ballinea.

116. Col. Roger,[2] son of Charles; d. 1646; had a brother named Anthony.[3]

117. Col. Charles: his son; Governor of Athlone; killed in the Battle of Aughrim, 12th July, 1691; his sister Anne was wife of Patrick Sarsfield of Lucan, and mother of Patrick, earl of Lucan.

118. Lewis: his son; d. 1738.

119. James O'Moore; his son;

whose daughter and sole heir, Letitia, married Richard O'Farrell, of Ballinree, county Longford.

120. Ambrose O'Farrell, of Ballyna: their son.

121. Richard Moore O'Farrell: his son; b. in 1797, d. 1880.

122. Ambrose More O'Ferrall, of Ballyna House, Enfield, co. Kildare; his son; living in 1887.

« Molesly

Book Contents

Moore (No.2) »

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Notes

[1] *Charles O'Moore:* This Charles had a younger brother named Rory Oge, who, A.D. 1587, was slain by the English.

[2] *Roger:* This Colonel Roger O'Moore was the "Rory O'Moore" of popular tradition in Ireland; to whose courage and resources was, in a great measure, due the formidable Irish Insurrection of a.d. 1641. That Insurrection (see Section 12 of Paper: "New Divisions of Ireland, and the New Settlers," in the Appendix) was ostensibly the cause of the Cromwellian settlement of Ireland; and it is remarkable that this Roger O'Moore was a descendant of one of the Chieftains of Leix, who, a century before, had been massacred by English troops at Mullaghmast. Of him Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, in his *Ballad Poetry of Ireland,* writes: "Then a private gentleman, with no resources beyond his intellect and his courage, this Rory, when Ireland was weakened by defeat and confiscation, and guarded with a jealous care constantly increasing in strictness and severity, conceived the vast design of rescuing the country from England, and even accomplished it; for, in three years, England did not retain a city in Ireland but Dublin and Drogheda; and for eight years the land was possessed and the supreme authority exercised by the Confederation created by O'Moore. History contains no stricter instance of the influence of an individual mind." Before the Insurrection broke out, the people, driven to desperation by the cruelties inflicted on them by the Authorities in Ireland, had learned to know Roger O'Moore, and to expect in *him* their deliverer; and it became a popular proverb and the burthen of national songs, that the hope of Ireland's regeneration, at that time, was in "God, the Virgin, and Rory O'Moore."

The following are a few stanzas of an Ulster ballad of that period, preserved in Duffy's "Ballad Poetry of Ireland":

On the green hills of Ulster the white cross waves high,
And the beacon of war throws its flames to the sky;
Now the taunt and the threat let the coward endure,
Our hope is in God and in Rory O'Moore!

Do you ask why the beacon and banner of war
On the mountains of Ulster are seen from afar
'Tis the signal our rights to regain and secure,
Through God and our Lady and Rory O'Moore!

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Oh! lives there a traitor who'd shrink from the strife—
Who to add to the length of a forfeited life,
His country, his kindred, his faith would abjure;
No! we'll strike for our God and for Rory O'Moore.

[3] Anthony O'Moore joined O'Neill, earl of Tyrone; and in a great battle defeated the English army, A.D. 1598. In the year 1600, he and Captain Tyrrell went into Munster and joined with MacCarthy there; where, in a great engagement, the English army is defeated, and their general, the earl of Ormonde, taken prisoner. Soon after (in 1601), the Munster and Leinster confederates submit, except this O'Moore and O'Conor Faley, who are left in the lurch and slain; and their estates and territories of Lease and Offaly (or O'Phaley) seized, confiscated, and disposed to English planters, and called by the names of the King's and Queen's Counties.—*Four Masters.*

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