

teen variant spellings of the name are recorded by the Registrar-General, including Oolahan and Whoolehan. In Offaly the O'Holohans shared the leadership of the Clan Colgan with the O'Hennessys. It was one of these, Dermot O'Holohan, who constructed the curragh bridge across the Shannon above Portumna which enabled O'Sullivan Beare to cross into Connacht on his epic march from Kinsale in 1602. The southward movement both from Offaly and Clare brought them to Co. Cork where many families of Houlihan adopted the name Holland as the English form of their surname. This was also done to some extent in their original Thomond homeland: John Holland (1841-1914), the noted American inventor, was a native of Co. Clare.

The name Holland may also be an abbreviation of Mulholland (once Ó Maolchalann, devotee of St. Callan) a sept located in the northern part of Co. Limerick: the Ulster Mulhollands, however, never abbreviated their name to Holland.

Finally it may be mentioned that Holland is found in Ulster as the anglicized form of O hAoláin, which in Leinster is Hyland and in Munster Heelan.

In mediaeval times the most notable man of the name was Donal O'Hoolahan, Archbishop of Cashel from 1171 to 1182.

A curious anglicization of Ó hUallacháin is mentioned in the article on Nolán (q.v.).

Mr. P. J. Kennedy told me that he knew families called Holland in the vicinity of Loughrea and Craughwell who were formerly Holian. Whether this is an anglicized form of Ó hAoláin (usually Hyland) or a distinct Gaelic surname, Ó hOileáin, I do not know. Not far away, in the Aghrim and Ballinasloe area, there are, he says, Hollands who are traditionally descendants of disbanded Williamite soldiers settled in the Trench estate. Tradition ascribes a similar origin to the Cookes and Howards of that district. Both these names in that part of the country, however, have a more distinguished origin as we have noted elsewhere.

*Arms illustrated on Plate XVI.*

(O)HORAN, Haren The true sept of O'Horan (Ó hOdhraín in Irish) originated in Co. Galway whence they spread into Co. Mayo and are now fairly numerous in those Connacht counties. Another Gaelic surname, Ó hArracháin, which is a corruption of Ó Hannradhain (*anglice* Hanrahan) is commonly anglicized Horan, though in Thomond (Co. Clare), where this minor Dalcassian sept originated, it is usually pronounced, and sometimes written, more phonetically Harhan. Other anglicized forms recorded in Co. Clare are Haren and Haran. Even when written Horan it is pronounced with an internal aspirate which is more accurately represented by the form Haughran, found in the birth registers of Co. Offaly as a synonym of Horan and often changed to Horan. Yet another variant in this case peculiar to Co. Cork, is O'Hourahan or O'Horahan, a rare name but one

familiar formerly to readers of *The Nation* on account of its regular contributor M. J. O'Horahan. This family, quite distinct from the Thomond one, belonged to Co. Cork and were erenachs of Ross. The Horans now found in not inconsiderable numbers in Co. Cork are of this stock. The distinguished Admiral Horan of the British Navy is the son of a Co. Limerick man, presumably of Thomond lineage. The name has not been prominent in Irish cultural or political history.

*Arms illustrated on Plate XVI.*

(O)HOSEY, Hussey It is very usual for Gaelic names to be given common English surnames of somewhat similar sound as their anglicized equivalent; Hussey is one of the few examples of a Norman name being so adopted. It is not very common in Ireland to-day: the counties with which it is mostly associated are Kerry and Roscommon. The Kerry Husseys are a branch of the Norman family of Houssaye in France, first called de Hosé and de Hosey here and later Hussey. The first of these to settle in Ireland came with Strongbow and acquired through Hugh de Lacy extensive lands near Dublin, including Galtrim in Co. Meath whence comes the Palatine title of Baron of Galtrim: Sir Hugh Hussey, Kt., was summoned to the Irish Parliament of 1294, as such and his heirs for many generations were so styled, but it was not recognized as a peerage by the English crown. In 1878 large estates were owned by Husseys in Co. Meath and Co. Kerry, but the only line of this family which has survived in any considerable numbers is that which migrated to Dingle about 1550. The Husseys of Connacht are presumably of the sept O hEodhusa, hereditary bards to the MacGuires of Fermanagh. The last of these was Eochaidh O'Hussey (1569-1612). Another distinguished Gaelic writer was Bonaventura O'Hussey, O.F.M. (d. 1614), born at Clogher and died at Louvain where he was an original member of the Franciscan College. The name Ó hEodhusa presents an example of the absurdity of the anglicized equivalents sometimes adopted during the period of Gaelic submergence: even the Norman name Hussey was not English enough for some families who became Oswell, and their descendants are still in Ulster under that guise.

In the eighteenth century Philip Hussey (1713-1783), who was born in Cork and died in Dublin, was a foremost portrait painter, and Most Rev. Thomas Hussey (1741-1803) was bishop of Waterford and Lismore.

The town of Dingle (Daingean Uí Chúis) is said to be named from a family of Hussey. Rev. J. O'Connell (*Archivium Hibernicum* xxi, pp. 5 and 20) shows that the name occurs in the Annates of Kerry as Hosse and Hussye in 1473-5, and this appears to be the first recorded mention of it in Kerry. He says that de la Cousa was gaelicized as Ó Cúis, sometimes becoming O'Cushe in English speech which was modified Hosse and Hussey. According to An Seabhac, Husae is the normal Gaelic