



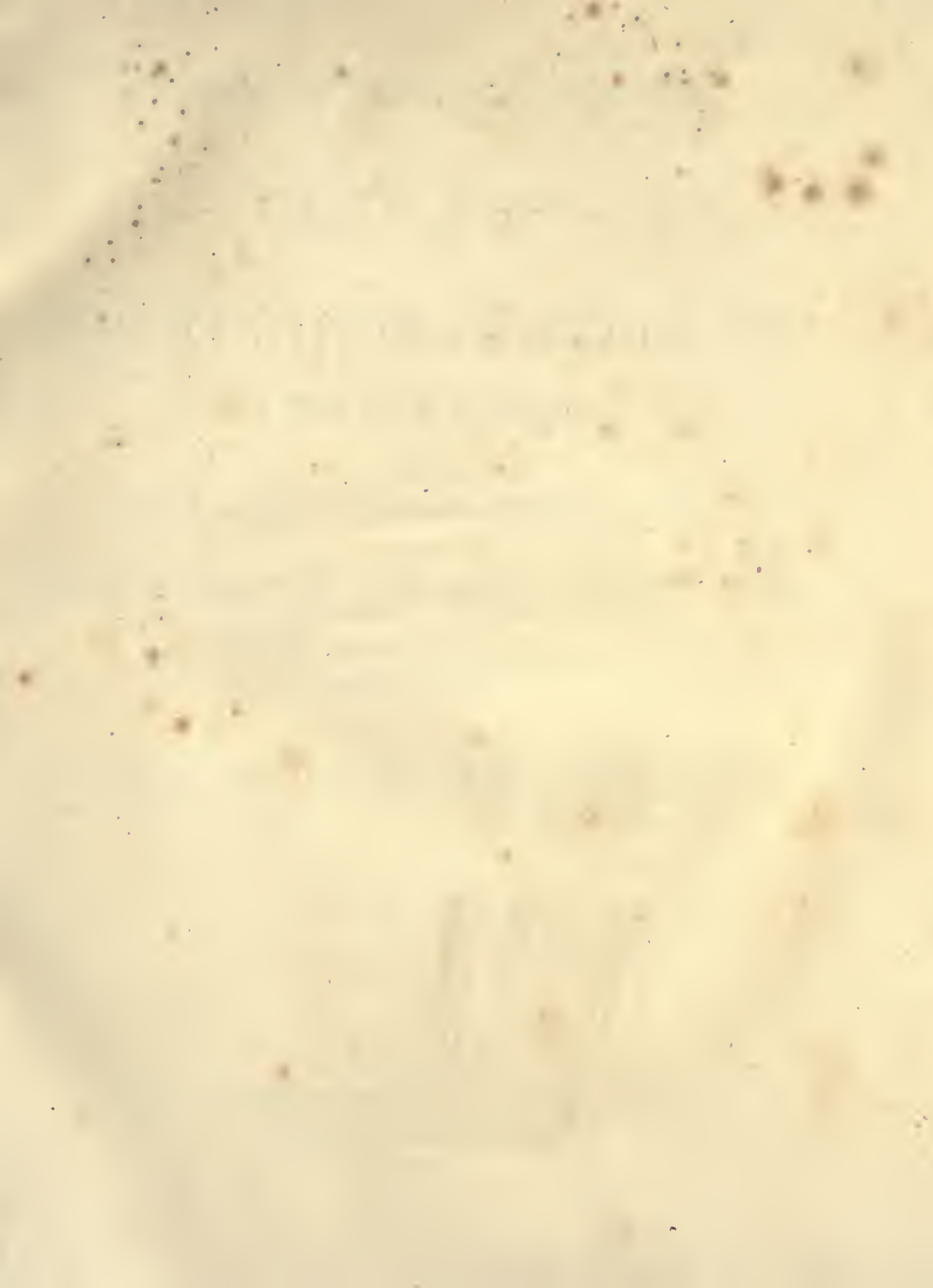
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annala ríoghachta éireann.

ANNALS

OF

THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND,

BY THE FOUR MASTERS,

FROM

THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE YEAR 1616.

EDITED FROM MSS. IN THE LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY AND OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, WITH
A TRANSLATION, AND COPIOUS NOTES,

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"Olim Regibus parebant, nunc per Principes factionibus et studiis trahuntur: nec aliud adversus validissimas gentes pro nobis utilius, quam quod in commune non consulunt. Rarus duabus tribusve civitatibus ad propulsandum commune periculum conventus: ita dum singuli pugnant universi vincuntur."—TACITUS, AGRICOLA, c. 12.

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ANNALS

THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND

IN THE FOUR VOLUMES

AND THE HISTORY OF THE KINGDOM

DUBLIN:

Printed at the University Press,

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1850.

annála ríoghachta eireann

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ANNA LA RÍOĠHACHTA EIREANN.

AOIS CRIOST, 1501.

AOIR CRIOPT, MILE, CÚICC CEB, A HAON.

SEAN mac ROPa mic TOMAIR óicc meġuðir baí na ćanánać copadh hi ccloćap, na pćaprrún, 7 na aipćinnec i nachað lupćair Saof eccnaide eapccna illaoin, 7 i nġaoidilec pfi ticcć aoidað coitćinð va ġać aon nó picceað a leap, 7 a écc in lð lún.

Niall mac aipt mic eocćain uí néill décc.

Rúðpaige mac uí ćoncobair pailġiġ, .i. mac caćaoir mic cuinn mic an ćalbairġ décc.

Ruðpaige mac meġmaćġamna, .i. brian mac Remainn do marðað lá cloinn méġ aenġura.

Cocćað ećip oirġiallaib pfin, .i. Slioć aodā puaið, 7 plioć Remainn. Máġ maćġamna (ROPa) do bpić a ćaopaġecća leip rop an lućt tiġe, 7 plioć Remainn do ćop ap an típ amac i cfin hui neill. Máġ maćġamna ðionnpaiccioð rop plioć Remainn, 7 tćccmail dá poile ðoib acc át an ćoileip.

^s *John, the son of Ross.*—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster adds, that this John was the son of Ross the Bishop, and that he died “*in id. Jun. mane die Dominico.*”

^h *Creaghts*, i. e. his cattle and their caretakers. —See note ^f, under the year 1496, p. 1224, *supra*.

ⁱ *Loughty*, or Louty, a territory which, as

appears from various old maps of Ulster, is now comprised in the barony of Monaghan, in the county of Monaghan, and which was so called because it was allotted for the maintenance of Mac Mahon's loćt tiġe or household.—See Account of the Territory or Dominion of Farney, by Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq., p. 30, note 17.

ANNALS OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1501.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred one.

JOHN, the son of Rossa^s, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, who had been a canon chorister in Clogher, Parson and Erenagh in Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher], a wise man, learned in Latin and Irish, who kept a house of general hospitality for all that stood in need of it, died in the Ides of June.

Niall, the son of Art, son of Owen O'Neill, died.

Rury, the son of O'Conor Faly, i. e. the son of Cahir, son of Con, son of Calvagh, died.

Rury, the son of Mac Mahon, i. e. of Brian, the son of Redmond, was slain by the sons of Magennis.

A war [broke out] among the people of Oriel themselves, i. e. between the descendants of Hugh Roe and the descendants of Redmond. Mac Mahon (Rossa) brought his creaghts^h with him into the Loughtyⁱ, and drove the descendants of Redmond from the country to O'Neill. Mac Mahon pursued the descendants of Redmond, and they came to an engagement with each other at

See also Harris's edition of Ware's Antiquities, p. 70, where the following notice of the term Loughty occurs :

"The Dynast, or Chieftane, being elected, supported himself and his train, partly out of certain Lands set apart for the Maintenance of

his Table, called Loghty" [or Logh-tee], "but particularly out of some tributary Exactions called COSHERINGS, which he imposed on all Lands except those of the Church, and of such to whom he granted special privileges of Exemption."

Τοιρρδεαλβὰς (.i. mac ingine an Iapla) mac cuinn mic enri uí neill do bñe acc congnam lá plioét Remainn. Τοιρρδεαλβὰς umorpo, mac tigeapna a aoíri foðéin bá fñir do gaoidealaib do mapbað lá mág maégaína annrin, 7 Mac mec domnaill galloclac (Eoin mac Colla) do mapbað co rocaib ele.

Mac megiuib tomár mac tomár oicc mic an giolla buib (.i. maguib) do mapbað ap rliab bñe lá cloinn brian mic Remainn meḡ maégaína co nári a muinire ina pappað. Aciad na maite po mapbað ann. Giolla íora mac emainn, Tomár mac duinn mic emainn, 7 corbmac mac Sfain mic emainn megiuib, Ruaiðri buide mac emainn oicc megiuib, 7 Emann, 7 Maḡnur eoḡanað da mac aoda mic brian mégiuib, ðrian, 7 donnchað da mac taide mic dabsib mic giolla buide mic maḡnura, 7 cóiccfi don éinið cedna co rocaib oile do mapbað amaille ppiú.

Caipén phicciḡ do ḡabail le ðreimriub, 7 toét fair anuar ap a bapp lá cloinn Ruaiðri mic toiρρδεαλβαιḡ éappaiḡ uí concobaip, 7 lá cloinn peiðlimið mic toiρρδεαλβαιḡ cappaḡ uí concobaip. An Calbac caoð mac domnaill mic eocain uí concobaip do mapbað ann, 7 Sfan mac Ruaiðri mic toiρρδεαλβαιḡ éappaḡ uí concobaip do éuitim lár an ccallbac a ppiéḡuin ap in laðair rin.

Aibne mac Sfain í caáin do mapbað lá a deapbraðair pñirrin brian pionn.

Mac domnaill cloinne ceallaiḡ (giolla na naem mac piðe corbmaic mic aip) do mapbað la peiðlimið mac donnchað mic tomár mégiuib.

Emann mac Ricairi a búpc do ḡabail lé mac uilliam cloinni Riocairi aḡ toét ó turur San Sem. Fuapclað móri do bñin ap, 7 bpaḡde maite dia muinire imó mac.

^k *Ath-an-choileir*, i. e. the ford of the quarry. This name is now obsolete.

^l *The Earl's daughter*, i. e. the daughter of the Earl of Kildare.

^m *This Turlough*.—This is a remarkable instance of the defect of the style of these Annals. The language should be thus constructed :

Óionnpaiḡ mac maégaína for plioét Rémainn, 7 po tḡaunpḡe o'á poile acc áe an cóiléip. Ro baoi aḡ congnam la plioét Re-

mainn, toiρρδεαλβὰς, mac ingine Iapla éille daia, .i. mac cuinn, mic enri uí neill, an mac tigeapna a aoire foðéin ba fñir do gaoidealaib an tan rin, 7 do mapbað é ip in ḡcae hipin, ḡcā.

ⁿ *Sliabh Beatha*, i. e. Bith's mountain, now Slieve Bāhā, or Slieve Beagh, a long range of mountains extending in a north-eastern direction through the barony of Magherastephana, in the county of Fermanagh, and through the pa-

Ath-an-choileir^k. Turlough (i. e. son of the Earl's daughter^l), the son of Con, son of Henry O'Neill, assisted the descendants of Redmond; [and] this Turlough^m, who was the best son of a lord of the Irish of his time, was there slain by Mac Mahon, as was Mac Donnell Galloglagh (John, the son of Colla), with many others.

The son of Maguire, i. e. Thomas, son of Thomas Oge, son of Gilla-Duv, i. e. the Maguire, was slain on Sliabh Beatha^a, by the sons of Brian, son of Redmond Mac Mahon, with a slaughter of his people along with him. The following are the chieftains who were there slain: Gilla-Isa, son of Edmond; Thomas, the son of Don, son of Edmond; and Cormac, the son of John, son of Edmond Maguire; Rory Boy, the son of Edmond Oge Maguire; Edmond and Manus Eoghanagh, the two sons of Hugh, son of Brian Maguire; Brian and Donough, the two sons of Teige, son of David, son of Gilla-Boy Mac Manus, and five of the same tribe, besides numbers of others.

The castle of Sligo was taken by [means of] ladders; and the sons of Rory, son of Turlough Carragh O'Connor, and the sons of Felim, son of Turlough Carragh O'Connor, made their way into it from the top. Calvagh Caech, the son of Donnell, son of Owen O'Connor, was slain in it; and John, the son of Rory, son of Turlough Carragh O'Connor, fell by [the hand of] Calvagh in the heat of the contest.

Aibhne, the son of John O'Kane, was slain by his own brother, Brian Finn.

Mac Donnell of Clankelly (Gilla-na-naev, the son of Cormac, who was son of Art), was slain by Felim, the son of Donough, son of Thomas Maguire.

Edmond, the son of Rickard Burke, was taken by Mac William of Clanrickard, on his return from the pilgrimage of St. James [in Spain]. A great ransom was exacted for him, and good hostages of his people, besides his son.

ishes of Clones and Tedavnet, and along the western boundary of the barony of Trough, in the county of Monaghan, and through a part of the parish of Clogher, in the county of Tyrone. For some account of the origin of this name the reader is referred to the *Leabhar Gabhala* of the O'Clerys; Haliday's edition of the first part of Keating's *History of Ireland*, pp. 152, 154; and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 1. Colgan

describes the situation of this mountain as follows in his *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 216, note 13: "Est mons Beatha in Ultonia in comitatum de Monechan et de Fermanach confinibus." In the Down Survey the name of this mountain is correctly enough anglicised Slieve Beagh; but in Seward's *Topographical Dictionary* it is incorrectly made Slieve Baugh. The local and aboriginal pronunciation of the name will be

Μαοίεακλαινν mac uilliam meḡ raḡnaill ταιοιρεακ μυντιρε heólainr décc iar ccian aoír.

Ταός mac τοιρρδεαλβαḡ mic féilim fínn do mārbað lá cloinn Ruaiðri meḡ διαρματα.

Ὕριαν mac Ruaiðri meḡ διαρματα do mārbað a cairlén tuillpe amac daon upéor poḡde, ἡ ní po haðmāð cia por mārþ.

Κρεακ la hua cconcobair por cóncobair mac διαρματα hi ccairiul bpa-cáin uf brocain, ἡ an baile do lorccað lair.

Doimnall ua huiccinn oide pccol epeann lé dān décc iar doct ó turur ran pénn.

Donnchað ócc mág carḡaiḡ mac donnchað mic corbmaic mic donnchað mic διαρματα mic corbmaic fínn mic doimnaill móir décc, ticcḡna Ealla eiríde.

Τοιρρδεαλβακ o brian ticcḡna tuaðmunān do lorccað cōnntae luim-nḡh, ἡ cōiri máḡi ran nḡsimrḡh.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1502.

Αοίρ Crioρτ, Míle, cúicc cév, a dó.

Semur mac Rúðruḡe meḡ maḡaimna comarba cluana heoar décc.

Αρτ ua gallcúðair ἡ eóin ó loirpe diar abbað baí in imrḡrain pḡia poile in abðaine eapa ruaið, ἡ a nécc in aén ló cō noíðe.

Μαινιρτιρ na mbraḡar ran ccaðan do ḡnouccað la hua Raḡallaiḡ ón Róim do na bpaḡrið de obrepuanḡia, i nacchað na mbraḡar de comuni uita.

recognised by the Irish scholar from the phrase used in the parish of Clones by the natives in welcoming their visitors, namely, Sé do beaḡa ap Shlað beaḡa.

^o *Caisiul-Bracain-Ui-Brocain*, i. e. the cashel or stone fort of Bracan O'Brocain.—See this place mentioned before at the year 1472. The ruins of this cashel are still to be seen in the townland of Carrickmore, a short distance to the south-east of the town of Boyle, in the parish and barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.

^p *Ealla*.—This is a river which gives name to the territory now barony of duḡaiḡ Ealla, or Duhallow, in the north-west of the county of Cork. The head of this branch of the Mac Carthys took the name or title of Mae Donough.—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, chap. vi.

^q *Cois-Maighe*, i. e. along the River Maigue, now Coshma, a barony along the River Maigh, or Maigue, in the county of Limerick.

The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster con-

Melaghlin, the son of William Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, died at an advanced age.

Teige, the son of Turlough, son of Felim Finn, was slain by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot.

Brián, the son of Rory Mac Dermot, was slain by a dart cast from the castle of Tusk; and it was not confessed who it was that killed him.

O'Connor took a prey from Conor Mac Dermot at Caisiul-Bracain-Ui-Bhrocaín, and burned the town.

Donnell O'Higgin, Chief Préceptor to the schools of Ireland in poetry, died, after his return from the pilgrimage of St. James.

Donough Oge Mac Carthy, the son of Donough, son of Cormac, son of Donough, son of Dermot, son of Cormac Finn, son of Donnell More, died. He was Lord of Ealla^p.

In the Winter of this year Turlough O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, burned the county of Limerick and Cois-Maighé^a.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1502.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred two.

James, son of Rury Mac Mahón, Coarb of Clones, died.

Art O'Gallagher and John O'Loiste, two abbots who contended with each for the abbacy of Assaroe, died on the one day.

The monastery of the friars in Cavan^r was procured from Rome, by O'Reilly, for the friars of the order De Observantiâ, in opposition to the friars [of the order] De Communi Vita.

tains the two entries following, omitted by the Four Masters :

"A. D. 1501. The daughter of Mac Manus died this year, i. e. More, the daughter of Cathal, son of Cathal More Mac Manus, and wife of O'Fialain, i. e. Farrell, an undeniably distinguished woman.

"The Scots sustained a great defeat on Patrick's day this year, and sixty of them were slain by Art, the son of Hugh O'Neill, and his

kinsmen. The most distinguished of those who were killed on this occasion were the son of the Lord of Aig, and the three sons of Colla, son of Alexander Mac Donnell, i. e. Turlough, Donough, and Luda^r."

^r *Cavan*.—According to Ware the monastery of Cavan was founded by Gelasius Rufus O'Reilly, in the year 1300, for Friars Minor, and given to the Friars Minor of the Observance in the year 1502.

Ταῦδε mac-cuinn mic domnaill uí neill, Domnall mac feilim uí neill, Eocchan boét mac neill mic enní uí neill, γ Domnall mac Pílip meguíor décc.

Ταῦδε mac tomaltaiγ an einíγ mac diarmata tanairi maíge luipce do marbað go haíεραc lá cloinn Ruaidri meic diarmada hi ccoilltið cléiriγ.

Μαιðm na toléa finne .i. i nglíonn Eíðmíge do éabairt la cloinn toipr-dealbaiγ óicc mic toipr-dealbaiγ mic neill ruaið, ap ó mbaoiγill deapbpaéair a naéar .i. Níall buíde, dú in po marbað ó baoiγill, Níall cona diar mac .i. Ruðraiγe γ domnall ballac co nopuing ele, γ ba he ó baoiγill po inuill celce for cloinn toipr-dealbaiγ dia po marbað é buéin.

Inðraicéið lá hua paiγilliγ (Séan mac caéail) ap Pílip mac toipr-dealbaiγ méguíor, γ maíγpéide an típe of éinn cloinne hamlaoið do ríubal γ do lorcað leó, γ Emann mac Pílip ríabaiγ mic amlaoið có nopuing oile do marbað. Ro marbað on tpluaγ rin uí Raγallaiγ, Mac uí Raγallaiγ buéin .i. Domnall an maγa γ mac mic maolmaréain concóbar.

Donnchað mac concóbar mic tomair óicc meguíor décc do γaið epo na ngon do paðað fair hi maiðm pleiðe bfa.

Αιτ mac enni mic eoccam uí neill do marbað lá haré mac cuinn mic enni mic eoγain uí néill.

Εογαν mac aoða mic αιτ uí neill do marbað la haoð mac cuinn uí neill.

Caéail mac maoileclainn duib méγraipraðain do marbað le cloinn ui paγallaiγ ap tapraiγ mic bpiain γ a cloinne.

Slóicéað la haoð ócc mac aoða ruaið uí domnaill, γ Μαγuiðor Séan do dol la mac uí domnaill ap ionnpaiceíð i nopapraiγe cóinnopi ap mac Séan

^s *Owen Bocht*, i. e. Owen or Eugene the poor.

^t *Coille Cleirigh*, i. e. the clerk's or clergyman's woods. This name, which was that of a woody district in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon, is now obsolete.

^u *Tulach-finn*, now Tullaghfin, a townland in the parish of Inver, barony of Banagh, and county of Donegal.

^w *Glenn-Eidhníge*, i. e. the vale of the River Eidhneach, now Gleneany, a remarkable valley

in the same parish. Tulach-finn is situated exactly in the middle of this valley. The River Eidhneach, which was the ancient boundary of the territory of Tir-Boghaine, now the barony of Banagh, discharges itself into the harbour of Inver, in the bay of Donegal.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 156, note ^p.

^x *Mac Awley*.—This was the name of the chief of a branch of the Maguires, seated in the barony of Clanawley, in the south-west of the

Teige, the son of Con, son of Donnell O'Neill ; Donnell, the son of Felim O'Neill ; Owen Bocht^s, the son of Niall, son of Henry O'Neill ; and Donnell, the son of Philip Maguire, died.

Teige, son of Tomaltagh the Hospitable Mac Dermot, Tanist of Moylurg, was exultingly slain at Coillte Cleirigh^t, by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot.

The defeat of Tulach-finn^u, in Glen-Eidhnighe^w, was given by the sons of Turlough Oge, the son of Turlough, son of Niall Roe, to O'Boyle, their paternal uncle, i. e. Niall Boy, where O'Boyle himself and his two sons, Rury and Donnell Ballagh, and others, were slain. It was O'Boyle himself that had plotted a snare against the sons of Turlough, by which he himself was killed.

An incursion was made by O'Reilly (John, the son of Cathal) against Philip, the son of Turlough Maguire, and he traversed and burned the level part of the district lying above Clann-Awley, and slew Edmond, the son of Philip Reagh Mac Awley^x, and some others. Of O'Reilly's own army were slain O'Reilly's own son, Donnell-an-mhagha^y, and the son of Mac Mael-Martain^z, i. e. Conor.

Donough, the son of Conor, who was son of Thomas Oge Maguire, died of the virulence of the wounds inflicted on him in the battle of Sliabh Beatha^a.

Art, the son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill, was slain by Art, the son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill.

Owen, the son of Hugh, son of Art O'Neill, was slain by Hugh, the son of Con O'Neill.

Cathal, son of Melaghlin Duv Magauran, was slain by the sons of O'Reilly, at the instigation of the son of Brian [Magauran] and his sons.

Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, mustered a force, and, being joined by Maguire, i. e. John, they made an incursion into Dartry-Coninsi^b, against the

county of Cavan.

^s *Donnell-an-mhagha*, i. e. Donnell, or Daniel, of the plain. This place is now called mæg in Irish, but strangely anglicised Muff. It is situated in the parish of Enniskeen, about four miles from the town of Bailieborough, in the barony of Clankee, and county of Cavan. Here are still to be seen the ruins of a castle erected by Conor, the son of Conor More O'Reilly.

^z *Mac Mael-Martain*.—This name is now always anglicised Martin.

^a *Sliabh Beatha*, now Slieve Beagh.—See note under the year 1501.

^b *Dartry-Coninsi*, now Dartry, a barony in the west of the county of Monaghan. Coninsi, the latter part of this compound name, is the genitive case of *Cu-insi*, a man's name, signifying *dog of the island*.

buide méḡ máṭḡam̃na, 7 baile m̃ic Sfam̃ buide 7 an t̃ip uile do lomloṛcaṭ leó. Cpeaṭa an t̃ipe do t̃h̃c̃m̃ r̃f̃mpo. Oir̃ḡialla ó aḃaim̃ na heóḡanaṭa arṭeaṭ do b̃r̃h̃t̃ p̃opra, 7 Shioṭ p̃eioim̃iḃ uí Raḡallaig, 7 r̃hioṭ donnchaṭ meḡuioir̃. Mac uí doim̃naill 7 Maḡuioir̃ do m̃teaṭ co cpoḃa coṛccar̃iṭ ar eicc̃in op̃ra r̃in uile, 7 map̃baṭ do ḃenaṭm̃ ḃoib̃ ar̃ an t̃óir̃ m̃ p̃eilim̃ mac conc̃obaip̃ m̃ic p̃eilim̃ uí Raig̃aill̃ig co roṭaib̃ oile, 7 coṭt̃ r̃l̃án dia t̃eig̃ib̃.

Donnchaṭ ua b̃riam̃ do écc̃. Mac r̃iḃe b̃riam̃ m̃ic conc̃obaip̃ m̃ic Maṭḡam̃na m̃ic Muir̃c̃h̃t̃aig̃ m̃ic coir̃p̃del̃baig̃ m̃ic t̃aib̃ḡ m̃ic conc̃obaip̃ na r̃iúdaime m̃ic donnchaṭ cair̃p̃p̃iḡ ḡr̃a. Topar̃ r̃oib̃ 7 r̃aib̃b̃r̃f̃ra muman ar m̃f̃ḃón, t̃ig̃ear̃na ó aṭ ḃara ḡo luim̃neach, 7 on m̃baile nua co maiñir̃t̃ip̃ an aonaig̃. T̃ig̃ear̃na f̃thop̃l̃aṭ 7 choille beir̃h̃ne an donnchaṭ h̃i r̃in.

ΑΙΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1503.

ΑΙΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, Μίλε, cuicc céḃ, at̃p̃i.

Ua beóllain comap̃ba ṭolaim̃ c̃ille 1 noṛuim̃ c̃h̃iaḃ ḃécc̃.

Maḡuioir̃ Sfan mac P̃ilip̃ m̃ic tomaĩp̃ m̃oĩp̃ (i. an ḡiollaḃuḃ) én poḡa ḃur̃p̃iaḃaḃ epeann ina aiñp̃ir̃, an taon ḡaioḃeal̃ r̃á mó t̃p̃ócar̃pe 7 ḃaonnaṭ, 7 ar̃ p̃ear̃p̃ do ṭaom̃ain, 7 do c̃op̃ain a t̃ip̃, 7 a ṭalam̃, do b̃p̃ear̃p̃ do c̃léṭ c̃oc̃caṭ 1 nac̃chaṭ aiñp̃ine, 7 coic̃cp̃iḃc̃, r̃á p̃ear̃p̃ r̃maṭṭ, p̃eṭṭ, 7 p̃iaḡar̃. h̃i

^c *His town*.—In the original unnecessary tautology is used, as will appear from the literal translation, which is as follows:

"A hosting by Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe, O'Donnell, and Maguire, John, went with the son of O'Donnell, on an incursion into Dartry-Coninsi, against the son of John Boy Mac Mahon, and the town" [seat] "of John Boy, and all the territory, were completely burned by them," &c. &c.

^d *Fled before them*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is: "r̃p̃p̃eio an t̃ip̃i do t̃eir̃h̃iḃ p̃omp̃a, i. e. the people of the territory fled before them with their cattle."

^e *Owenagh*.—For the situation of the river

and territory so called, see note under the year 1457.

^f *Adare*, áṭ ḃara.—See note ^a, under the year 1464, p. 1034, *supra*.

^g *Baile-nua*, now Newtown, in the parish of Kilkeedy, barony of Pubblebrien, and county of Limerick.—See the Ordnance map, sheet 4.

^h *Mainistir-an-aenaigh*, now Mannisteranagh, situated about five miles to the north-west of the little town of Bruff, in a parish of the same name, barony of Pobblebrien, and county of Limerick. O'Brien, King of Thomond, founded here, about the year 1151, a monastery for Franciscan Friars, the magnificent ruins of which still remain in tolerable preservation.

son of John Boy Mac Mahon; and they totally burned his town^c and the whole territory. The spoils of the country fled before them^d. The people of Oriel from the River Owenagh^e inwards, the descendants of Felim O'Reilly, and the descendants of Donough Maguire, came up, and opposed them; but the son of O'Donnell and Maguire made a brave and triumphant retreat from them all, and slew some of their pursuers, among whom was Felim, the son of Conor, son of Felim O'Reilly, with many others, and returned safe to their homes.

Donough O'Brien died. He was the son of Brian, son of Conor, son of Mahon, son of Murtough, son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Conor-na-Siudaine, son of Donough Cairbreach, &c. This Donough was the fountain of the prosperity and affluence of all Munster; he was Lord of [that district extending] from Adare^f to Limerick, and from Baile-nua^g to Mainistir-an-aenaigh^h, (and) Lord of Aharlaghⁱ and Coill-Beithne^k.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1503.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred three.

O'Beollain, Coarb of St Columbkille at Drumcliff, died.

Maguire, i. e. John, son of Philip, son of Thomas More, i. e. Gilla-Duv, the choice of the chieftains of Ireland in his time, the most merciful and humane of the Irish, the best protector of his country and lands, the most warlike opponent of inimical tribes and neighbours, the best in jurisdiction, authority, and

Before the erection of the monastery the place had been called Aenach-beg, i. e. the small fair-place.

ⁱ *Aharlagh*, a romantic valley in the barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Tipperary, and about three miles due south of the town of Tipperary. It lies between Slievenamuck and the Galty mountains, the former being on the north side, and between it and the town of Tipperary.

^k *Coill-Beithne*, now Kilbehiny, an ancient church, giving name to a parish in the south-east extremity of the barony of Coshlea (comp. pléite), in the county of Limerick.

The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the two following passages under this year which have been omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1502. The daughter of Rory Caech Maguire died in this year, i. e. Meave, who was wife to Teige Mac Gaillghille" [now Lilly], "and who had brought forth children for the young abbot.

"There was much inclement weather this year so that it killed the most of the cattle of Ireland, and prevented the husbandmen from tilling the earth."

ccill γ ι πτωαίε decc ina longporc fñh ι mñip cñtñionn dia doñnaig do ðonn-
pað iar nñpctñt aipñonn, an Seçtmað callainn Appil, iar mbuaíð onçta
γ aítñicche, γ a aðnacal ι mainipñip na mbpaçar ι noñn na ngall iar ttoçga
ðó mñte.

Mac uí doñnaill .i. donnchað na noñpðoc do çabáil lé cloinn çuinn uí neill,
γ albanaiç baðar hi ppappað cloinne cuinn dia bññt leó do ðaicéíð uí doñ-
naill aod puað, γ doñnaill mac uí doñnaill do pccaçað donnchaíð (.i. ocon
aðaíonn ðian haínn an ðaol) γ a écc de.

ðpian mac aodá mēçuiðip decc.

Emann mac eoçain mic aodá mēçuiðip cona m̃ac, Mac corbmaic mic
aodá mēçuiðip, γ mac toipñðealbaiç uí m̃aoileðuín do m̃arþað ι noibñpcc
oiðce lá cloinn ðpian mic aodá mēçuiðip.

M̃ac uí caçáin (Ripññp) do pccaçað lá a ðeapñpaçar pñm doñnaill
clñpéac.

Tebóid mac uaçéip a búpc ticçññna conmaicne cúile tólað cññ ðaon-
naçta γ ðaçoiñiç gall connaçt decc iar pcanðataíð.

Toipñðealbac occ ua conçoðar (.i. ua conçoðar ðonn) decc ι mbaile
toðar bñçðe iar tpeðbloid ðaða.

M̃aíðm aðbal m̃op lá mac uilliam çloinne Riocairp ðop ua cceallaiç, γ
ðop ðpñm do çonmaicm̃b cúile dú in po m̃arþað epñm̃op a ngallóçlac ðibñm̃b
do cloinn noñnaill, γ do çloinn tpuibne a tñmceall a cconpapa, γ in po
m̃arþað uaçér mac Sçain a búpc paóí çññpñña epñðe.

Tebóid mac uaçeip a búpc ticçññna mupccpaiçe cuip do m̃arþað la
donnaçað an çuilinn mac uí ceapñail γ la conçuðar ua noibñðip.

¹ *To O'Donnell*, do ðaicéíð uí doñnaill, i. e. to, or towards O'Donnell. Do ðaicéíð, or do ðoiçíð is used in the best Irish manuscripts for the modern ðionñpñoiçíð, to, or towards, i. e. ad, or *usque ad*.

^m *Dael*, now the River Deel, or Burn Deel, which rises in Lough Deel, in the barony of Raphoe, in the county of Donegal, and, winding its course in a south-east direction, discharges itself into the River Foyle, a short distance to the north of Lifford. According to the tradi-

tion among the natives this river was called Dael, i. e. the chafer, because it bends and winds itself like that insect.

ⁿ *Muscraighe-Chuirc*.—This was the ancient name of the barony of Clanwilliam, in the south-west of the county of Tipperary. The name Clanwilliam is derived from the clan, or race, of William Burke, who were seated therein for many centuries. Keating, who was well acquainted with the situation of this territory, mentions the church of St. Beacan at the foot of

regulation, both in Church and State, died, in his fortress at Enniskillen, on Sunday, the 7th of the Calends of April, after having heard mass, and after the victory of Uinction and Penance, and was buried in the monastery of the friars at Donegal, which he had selected [as his place of interment].

The son of O'Donnell, i. e. Donough-na-nordog, was taken prisoner by the sons of Con O'Neill, and some Scots who were along with them (the sons of Con), and brought to O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe; and Donnell, the son of O'Donnell, maimed Donough (at the river which is called Dael^m), in consequence of which he died.

Brian, the son of Hugh Maguire, died.

Edmond, the son of Owen, son of Hugh Maguire, with the son of Torlogh O'Muldoon, were slain, in a nocturnal affray, by Brian, the son of Hugh Maguire.

The son of O'Kane (Richard) was maimed by his own brother, Donnell Cleireach.

Theobald, the son of Walter Burke, Lord of Conmaicne-Cuile-Toladh [in the county of Mayo], head of the humanity and hospitality of the English of Connaught, died at an advanced age.

Turlough Oge O'Connor (i. e. O'Connor Don) died at Ballytober-Bride [in the county of Roscommon], after a long sickness.

Mac William of Clanrickard gave a very great overthrow to O'Kelly and a party of the people of Conmaicne-Cuile, where the greater part of the gallows-glasses of both the Clann-Donnell and Clann-Sweeny were slain around their constables, and where Walter, the son of John Burke, a distinguished captain, was also slain.

Theobald, the son of Walter Burke, Lord of Muscraighe-Chuircⁿ, was slain by Donough-an-Chuilinn, the son of O'Carroll, and Conor O'Dwyer.

Slieve Grott, one of the Galty mountains, as in Mus-craighe Chuirc. His words are:

“*Ócán naomha do beannuig a gail béa-cán a Mucpaige Chuirc do'n leir éuaib do Shluaib g-Crot*, i. e. the holy Becan, who blessed Kilbecan in Muscraighe Chuirc, on the north side of Slieve g-Crot.”—*Reign of Dermot, the Son of Fergus*.

The church of this saint is now called Kil-

peacon, and is situated in the parish of Killaldriff, in the barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Tipperary, at the foot of that part of the Galty mountains still called Slieve Grott. It should be also remarked that there is a lough, called Lough Muscraighe, on the Galty mountains, on the south boundary of the parish of Templeneiry, in the barony of Clanwilliam.—See the *Leabhar Breac*, fol. 111.

Ιαπλα cille δαπα δὸ δὸλ hι Sαχαῖb, γ α τεαέτ πο βυαῖδ εἶρετ γ α mac baí hι laim nḡ paxan δὸ έαβαιρε lḡr.

Sluaicéaδ lap an iaπla océona lá gallaib γ la γαιοδelaib laḡcḡ go maḡline go capraicc fḡccupa dia πο bḡr caplén beól pεppe, γ dia ndearna conḡtábla hι capraicc fḡccupa δὸ mac an tpanḡálaḡ.

Sluaicéaδ aδbal mór la niall mac cuinn mic aοδa buiδe cona comáontaδ gall γ γαιοδel ι τσίρ eoḡain dia πο mḡtḡ tḡr eoḡain co hιomlán, γ uí eaédaé uile co pucc a lupcc iomlán dia έḡ.

Maíom lá cloinn bḡrain mic neill gallba in πο marbaδ γ in πο γabaδ maíte gall éairḡge fḡccupa.

Raḡnall mór mac ḡiollaεappoḡ mac mic doḡnnaill conḡapal albanac épeann, δὸ écc ι nḡuibḡrian ulaδ.

Aοδ mac conéobaḡ mic uí conéobaḡ puaiδ, γ Ruaiδḡr mac donnchaíδ oubḡuilḡ dá éanaḡr éoccaíδe δὸ marbaδ a meabail lá Shioct ócc pεiδlimiδ pinn uí conéobaḡ.

Pεiδlimiδ mac maolpuanaíδ meḡraḡnaill daḡaδbbaḡ taoíriccḡ pοp a ouchaḡ, γ donnchaδ baḡrileḡ mac maolḡuille décc.

Maḡ capḡaiḡ mór .i. taδcc mac doḡnnaill óicc décc, conḡamāc a aḡarba, ἡpḡḡtéóḡr a namat, apḡaḡtéóḡr a épaḡ an taδḡ ἡrḡ.

Corbmac mac donnchaíδ mic doḡnnaill puabaḡ décc. Pḡr γa paibe tḡgheapḡnaiḡ γ éanaḡrteaéτ ó ccaḡpḡe δὸ nḡmécḡ óḡbḡpaḡar a aḡar .i. diaḡmata an dúnaiδ.

Riδipe an ḡlḡnba décc .i. Emann mac toḡaiḡ, mic Pḡlip mic Sḡain mic an pḡδipe.

Taδcc boḡpneaé, Muḡchaδ, γ Maḡḡamain, clann Maḡḡamḡna í bḡrain Conéobaḡ mac bḡrain mic muḡrcḡḡaiḡ mic bḡrain puaiδ, γ Mac uí loclainn conéobaḡ mac Ruaiδḡr mic Ana, γ Muḡrcḡḡaé, mac Toḡḡpḡealbaiḡ, mic

° *In the custody of the King of England.*—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster adds, that his son had been eight years in captivity in London; and that on his being set at liberty he married him in England to the daughter of an Earl.

p *Magh-line.*—This name, which is anglicised Moylinny, is that of a level territory lying

principally in the barony of Upper Antrim, in the county of Antrim. According to an Inquisition, preserved in the Rolls Office, Dublin (7 Jac. 1), the territory of Moylinny was bounded on the south and south-east by the River Six-mile-water; on the north and north-west for two miles by the stream of Glancurry [now ḡleann a' coipe, Glenwherry], as far as

The Earl of Kildare went to England, and returned home with success, bringing with him his son, who had been in the custody of the King of England°.

A hosting by the same Earl, attended by the English and Irish of Leinster, to Magh-line^p [and] to Carrickfergus; and he demolished the castle of Belfast, and made the son of Sandal^q constable of Carrickfergus.

A very great army was led by Niall, the son of Con, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, with his English and Irish confederates, into Tyrone, and traversed all Tyrone and Iveagh, and brought all his men in safety to his house.

A battle was gained by the sons of Brian, son of Niall Gallda [O'Neill], in which the chiefs of the English of Carrickfergus were slain or taken prisoners.

Randal More, son of Giolla Easpuig, who was son of Mac Donnell, Constable of the Scotsmen of Ireland, died in Duibhthrian-Uladh^r.

Hugh, the son of Conor, son of O'Conor Roe, and Rory, the son of Donough the Black-eyed, two select tanists, were treacherously slain by the young descendants of Felim Finn O'Conor.

Felim, the son of Mulrony Mac Rannall, worthy heir to the chieftainship of his country, and Donough Baisileir Mac Maoiltuile, died.

Mac Carthy More, i. e. Teige, the son of Donnell Oge, defender of his patrimony, humbler of his enemies, and exalter of his friends, died.

Cormac, the son of Donough, son of Donnell Reagh [Mac Carthy], died. [He was] a man who had retained the lordship and tanistry of Hy-Carbery in despite of his father's brother, Dermot-an-Duna.

The Knight of Glynn died, namely, Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Philip, son of John, son of the Knight.

Teige Boirneach^s, Murrough and Mahon, two sons of Mahon O'Brien; Conor, the son of Brian, son of Murtough, son of Brian Roe; the son of O'Loughlin, i. e. Conor, the son of Rory, son of Ana; and Murtough, the son of Turlough,

the mountain of Carnally; its boundary then extended southwards to Connor, and thence, in a southern direction, to Edenduffcarrick [now Shanescastle, near the town of Antrim], where the aforesaid River Six-mile-water discharges itself into Lough Neagh.

^q *Sandal*.—This Anglo-Irish family gave name to Mount Sandal, near Coleraine, in the

county of Antrim. It is now a family of no distinction in Ireland. In England it is usually written Sandell.

^r *Duibhthrian-Uladh*, i. e. the black third of Ulidia, now Dufferin, a barony stretching along the left side of Loch Cuan, or Strangford Lough, in the county of Down.

^s *Boirneach*, i. e. of Burren, a rocky district,

muirchaio mic taidcc do ðol la mac uí flaitébrtaiǵ .i. Eoǵan i marétar con-
naét co roéhaide moir maille ppiú iar ná tappareiǵ don eoǵan céona i
naǵhaio a braitpeé (Ruaidhri ócc 7 doinnall an báio dá mac í flaitébertaiǵ).
Ar ann báopriúe ar a ccionn a bporlongporc aǵ an ccaolráile puadh.
Ro ionnpaigret riol mbriain 7 eoǵan an porlongporc, 7 do ponnat cpeca 7
édaia. Leanaie clann í flaitébrtaiǵ 7 an tír a ttopaigéet iad ǵo po riǵfó
iorǵal ttopra, ǵo ttopépatar clann Matǵamna í briain, 7 eoǵan ó flaitébr-
taiǵ lá muintir flaitébertaiǵ don chur rin.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1504.

Αοιρ Cpiort, Mile, cúicc céo, a cétair.

Ǵiollapatreicc ó conóalaiǵ (.i. mac enri) abb cluana heoair, iar
nǵnoicéaó eppcopoide cloéair dó décc.

Pilip ó Raǵallaiǵ abb cfnannra, 7 a ósribraétair Eoǵan, cananaé baof
irin mbaile céona décc.

Maǵhnaí mac briain mic donnchaio abb mainirre na tpinóide por loch
ce coíppair 7 cipte coiméda eccna 7 eolair connaét décc, hi ccíll duibúin,
7 a aónacal in oilén na tpinóide ar loc cé.

Τοιρρδεαlbaé maǵuióir cananaé copao i cloéar, pñrín doipe maoláin 7
ppióir loca deipec do éuitim do sðaiǵre cloé i mbaile aéta buide im féil
Patraic co po écc de, 7 a aónacal i mainirir an chabhain.

Ruaidhri maǵ matǵamna biocair cluana heoair décc.

now a barony in the north of the county of
Clare.

^t *Cael-shaile-ruadh*, i. e. the narrow, reddish
brine, now the Killary harbour, which forms
the southern boundary of the barony of Mur-
resk, in the county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies*,
Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach, p. 482,
and note ^g, under the year 1235, p. 278, *supra*.
The name is now corruptly pronounced by the
natives of Murrenk and Connamara, as if written
caol-*ráile* puao, of which Killary is a further
anglicised form.

^u Under this year the Dublin copy of the
Annals of Ulster contain the two passages fol-
lowing, omitted by the Four Masters :

“A. D. 1503. The wife of the King of Eng-
land, Isabel, the daughter of King Edward, died
this year. She was the most illustrious for
charity and benevolence from Italy to Ireland ;
and the daughter of the King of the Castles”
[Castile] “was married by the King.

“The Mape” [of Maperath, in Meath] “was
killed this year in his own castle by the sons
of Edmond, the son of Glasny O'Reilly, in con-

son of Murrough, son of Teige; went with Owen, the son of O'Flaherty, into West Connaught, with numerous forces, the same Owen having drawn them thither against his kinsmen (Rory Oge and Donnell of the Boat, two sons of O'Flaherty), who were encamped at Cael-shaile-ruadh¹, awaiting them. The O'Briens and Owen attacked the camp, and carried away preys and spoils. The sons of O'Flaherty and [the people of] the country followed in pursuit of them, so that a battle was fought between them, in which the sons of Mahon O'Brien and Owen O'Flaherty were slain by the O'Flahertys².

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1504.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred four.

Gilla-Patrick O'Conolly^w (i. e. the son of Henry), Abbot of Clones, died, after having obtained the bishopric of Clogher.

Philip O'Reilly, Abbot of Kells, and his brother Owen, who had been a canon in the same town, died.

Manus, the son of Brian Mac Donough, Abbot of the Monastery of the Blessed Trinity on Lough Key, repertory^x and repository of the wisdom and knowledge of Connaught, died at Cill-Duibhdhuin^y, and was buried in the Monastery of the Blessed Trinity on Lough Key.

Turlough Maguire, who had been Canon Chorister at Clogher, Parson of Doire Maelain [Derryvullan], and Prior of Lough Derg, fell down a stone staircase at the town of Athboy, about the festival of St. Patrick, and died of the fall; and he was buried in the monastery of Cavan.

Rory Mac Mahon, Vicar of Clones, died.

sequence of which a war arose between the English and Irish, during which the English sustained great injuries, and Mac Simon^z [Fitz-Simon] "was slain by the Irish.

"The son of Thomas Plunkett, i. e. Alexander, died this year after the Earl of Kildare's return. He was a man of great dignity, and the best English youth of his time."

^w *Gilla-Patrick O'Connolly*.—He died of the pestilence called cluic in pig, i. e. the king's

game, according to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster.—See also Ware's Annals, under the year 1504.

^x *Repertory*.—Compag means an envelope, or any thing in which precious articles are deposited for protection.—See Book of Fenagh, p. 2, col. 2, line 15.

^y *Cill-Duibhdhuin*, i. e. Dubhduin's church, now Killadoon, a townland giving name to a parish in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of

Conor, son of Rory Mac Dermot, Tanist of Sil-Maelruana, the most powerful son of a lord that had been for a long time born in the country, was slain by Mac Dermot, at Bealach-na-n-urbrointeadh^z.

Art, the son of Carbry, the son of Hugh O'Neill, and his brother, were slain by the descendants of Redmond Mac Mahon.

Brian, the son of Maguire (John, the son of Philip), and Magauran (Edmond), died.

Mac Dermot of Moylurg (Conor, the son of Rory Mac Dermot) was slain by Mulrony, the son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot.

Faherty [*recte* Flaherty], son of Failge, son of Brian Mac Cabe, was slain by Brian, son of Alexander Mac Cabe.

O'Keenan, i. e. Gilla-Patrick^a, the son of Teige; Melaghlin, the son of Ahairne O'Hussey; O'Cassidy of Cuil^b (i. e. Pierce, the son of Thomas), Ollav to Maguire in physic, a man truly learned in literature and medical science, who had kept an open house of hospitality; and Andreas Magrath, son of the Coarb of Termon-Daveog [Termonmagrath], a general Betagh, died.

The defeat of Bel-atha-na-ngarbhan^c was given by John Burke, the son of Ulick, son of Ulick, grandson of Rickard, Tanist of Clanrickard, to O'Kelly, in which fell Walter, the son of John, son of Thomas Burke, heir to the lordship of Conmaicne, and many others of the Clann-Donnell and Clann-Dowell^d, were slain.

Three castles belonging to O'Kelly, viz. Garbh-dhoire^e, Muine-an-mheadha^f, and Gallach^g, were demolished by Mac William Burke (i. e. Ulick the Third). O'Kelly, i. e. Melaghlin, went to the Lord Justice to complain of the injury done him, the result of which^h was, defeat of Cnoc-Tuagh.

country, the site of O'Kelly's castle of this name is now occupied by a mansion-house in Monivea demesne.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 120, note ^c.

^g *Gallach*, now Gallagher, otherwise Castle-Blakeney, a small town in the barony of Killian. A few fragments of this castle still remain on a green hill near Castleblakeney.

^h *The result of which*, &c.—Sir John Davis in his *Historical Relations* asserts that this journey

was made by Kildare “not by warrant from the King, or upon his charge (as is expressed in the Book of Howth), but only upon a private quarrel of the Earl of Kildare.” And Ware has written the following remarks on this battle in his *Annals of Ireland* under the year 1504: “Some do not stick to report (how true I know not), that all this business took its first rise from a private grudge between Kildare and Ulick, which at last broke out into that open war.”—See edition

Slóiccheó aóbal do éscclamaóh lap an lurtir gíroitt mac tomair iarpla cille dapa. Do deááttar céttur maíte leíte cuinn ina óócum .i. ó Domnall aóó puadh, 7 a mac co maíteib éenél conaill, 7 dponz do éonnaáttarib .i. ua conóóair puáó, aóó mac peilim fínn, 7 mac diaimada tighína maíte luirc. Tangattar beóó maíte ulaó cenmota ó néill ipin tisonol ééona .i. airt mac aóó uí neill tanairi éenel eoóain, domnall mac mécc aéngura, Mag maégarína, 7 ó hanluain. Tangattar óna ó Raóallaió, o fírgail .i. an tceppop, ó conóóair failge Siol cceallaió, 7 clann uilliam burc, 7 lé cuinn uile dupmóó, ní po anrat na plóig lan mópa hípin co pangattar co cloinn Riocair. Mac uilliam cloinne Riocair óna, Ro éionóil ríóe plóig íomóa aóbal mópa ina naóaió ríóe .i. Toirpóealbac ua brian .i. mac taiócc) tigeapna tuáómunan cona braitírb cona éionol, 7 go Siol aóóa aircéna, Maolpuanaió ua éfíbaill .i. tigeapna ele cona éuaátaibh 7 taoíreaóáib, 7 co maíteib upmunan, 7 apadh. Do ponaó comairle cpoóa anópin la mac uilliam, 7 lá hua mbrian cona roópaíóe .i. gan umla na síóiríóa do éabairt don luét baí ar a ccionn, aóht a fírféera im caih hi cenoc tuagh do íonhpaó. Émírfí caé cpoóa ítoppa óana fírfí a íonhpaíail ip na dísíóíóib co clor co pava o na fíónaáaib caáir na écaíóíleáó, fíómanna na fíóíndéó, Ruátar na

of 1705. The Book of Howth contains an exaggerated account of this battle, which the reader may see in full in the Additional Notes to Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's *Iar-Connaught*, p. 149. In this account it is stated that O'Neill fought in this battle, but we learn from the *Annals of Ulster* that O'Neill was not present on the occasion. The Anglo-Irish writers have boasted much of the success of the English arms in this battle, but the boast is silly and stupid, because it was fought, not between the English and Irish, but, like the battles of Moy-Lena, Moy-Mucruimhe, and Moy-Alvy, between Leath-Chuinn and Leath-Mhogha, and the southerners were, as usual, defeated. The honest Leland, who was disgusted with the petty insolence of the writer of the account of this battle in the *Book of Howth*, has the following remarks upon the subject in his *History of Ireland*,

book iii. c. 5:

"In the remains of the old Irish annalists we do not find any considerable rancour expressed against the English. They even speak of the actions and fortunes of great English lords with affection and sympathy. In the few memorials remaining of this present period, written by an Englishman, we are told that immediately after the victory of Knocktow, Lord Gormanstown turned to the Earl of Kildare, in the utmost insolence of success, 'we have slaughtered our enemies,' said he, 'but to complete the good deed, we must proceed yet farther,—cut the throats of the Irish of our own party.'—*Book of Howth, MS.*"

¹ O'Farrell.—Ware calls him "William Ferall, Bishop of Ardagh, sometime Lord of the Anally, even after his consecration,"

² *The Clann-William Burke*, i. e. the Lower

A great army was mustered by the Lord Justice, Garrett, the son of Thomas, Earl of Kildare. He was joined, first, by the chieftains of Leath-Chuinn, namely, O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, and his son; then by the principal chieftains of Kinel-Connell, and a party of the Connacians, namely, O'Conor Roe, i. e. Hugh, the son of Felim Finn; and Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg. There came also in the same muster [all] the chiefs of Ulster, except O'Neill, namely, Art, the son of Hugh O'Neill, Tanist of Kinel-Owen; Donnell, the son of Magennis; Mac Mahon, and O'Hanlon; also O'Reilly, and O'Farrell^l, i. e. the bishop; O'Conor Faly; the O'Kellys; the Clann-William Burke^k; and the forces of almost all Leath-Chuinn^l. These numerous forces marched, without stopping, till they arrived in Clanrickard. Mac William of Clanrickard mustered a great army to give them battle, namely, Turlough, the son of Teige O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, and his kinsmen, with their forces, the Sil-Aedha^m; and Mulrony O'Carroll, Lord of Ely, with all clans and chieftains, joined by the chieftains of Ormond and Araⁿ. Mac William and O'Brien, with their forces, then came to a brave resolution not to yield submission or hostages to their enemies, but to come to a battle with them exactly at Cnoc-Tuagh^o. A fierce battle was fought between them, such as had not been known of in latter times. Far away from the [combating] troops were heard^p the violent onset of the martial chiefs, the vehement efforts of the champions, the charge of the royal heroes, the noise

Mac Williams, or Burkes of Mayo. It is stated in the Book of Howth that "there was a sore fight after" [the battle of Knocktow] "between Mac William east and Mac William of the west. By reason of that field aforesaid they held not together; but he of the east had the worse."

^l *All Leath-Chuinn*.—It is quite evident from this list of chieftains that the main body of Kildare's army consisted of aboriginal Irishmen.

^m *The Sil-Aedha*, i. e. the race of Aedh, or Hugh. This was one of the tribe-names of the Mac Namaras of Thomond.

ⁿ *The chieftains of Ormond and Ara*, i. e. the Mac-I-Briens of Ara, and the O'Kennedys of Ormond.

^o *Cnoc-tuagh*, i. e. the hill of axes, as trans-

lated by Campion in 1570, now Knockdoe, a remarkable hill in the parish of Clare-Galway, about eight miles north and by east from the town of Galway. According to the tradition at the place this battle was fought between the summit of the hill of Knockdoe and the townland of Turloughmore. Some musket balls and one cannon ball are said to have been found a few years since on the side of the hill. This battle was fought, according to Ware's Annals, on the 19th of August, 1504.

^p *Were heard*.—This vague description of the battle is taken nearly word for word from the Annals of Ulster. It is in that bardic prose style, which sacrifices sense to sound, and strength to alliteration.

ρίοθλαδ, τορᾶνν na τερᾶτ, ἡ βρορρεαρ na μβυιδὴν ἀγα μβαοθλucchad, μυιρῆ ἡ μῆνμᾶρᾶδ na μαρᾶιδε, τυιρῆρῆρῆ na τερῆρῆρῆρ acca τερᾶρρεαρᾶδ, ἡ ιομῆρρεαρᾶδ na νυαρᾶλ ar na ηυιρῆρῆλῆ. Μαῖδεαδ τῆρᾶ an cat πο θεοῖδ ar mac uilliam ar ua mbrᾶrᾶn, ἡ πορ λῆτμοθᾶ, ἡ Ro lād a nár im Mupchaδ mac uí brᾶrᾶn αρᾶδ co pochaide do ῥαρῆclanδarῆ oile. Αῖρῆμ umορῆρῆ ι ρᾶδᾶταρ na naοι ccoirῆγῆτε galloclac na ccipe comḡdairῆgn ἑᾶτα nί τῆρῆna οῖδ nάma acτ maδ aon ἑορucchaδ ῥῆbaδach. Ro μαρῆbairῆ, ἡ πο μυδῆuῆγῆτε ορῆnῆga οῖρῆme do ῥῆcῆrᾶide an ιυρῆτῆρ ῆερ bό ρῆmῆρᾶ po ba ρᾶén. Δᾶ dīcu-māncc ἑῖρῆgn nό αῖρῆgnῆρ in po μαρῆbaδ do mᾶρῆcluaḡ ἡ do ἑρῆoicῆhῆτεᾶrῆλῆ ῖρῆn cat ρῆn ar bᾶ doimῆτεᾶcῆta an μαῖgnῆρ πορῆρ mḡᾶταρ la ηαιḡble ἡ lá hḡlḡomat na nécht mḡonncḡmᾶrῆtach ina βρᾶoῖnῆlῆgῆlῆ ar na βῆrᾶrῆlῆδῆρᾶδ, na cῆrᾶoῖrῆeᾶc ar na ccoimḡmḡrῆrῆeᾶδ, na ρῆcᾶτ ar na ρῆolῆaδ na cῆloῖdῆgn cᾶta ar na mḡlḡoᾶδ na cῆolann ccoῖrῆrῆᾶ cῆpḡrḡuairῆτε ρῆnῆτε ρῆcḡmᾶrῆlῆ, ἡ na ηḡῖollᾶδ nόcc namḡlῆcᾶc co ηᾶthῆῖoῖḡ ar na noῖdeᾶδ. Iar ρῆrᾶoῖnῆeᾶδ an maḡma ρῆn Iar an ιυρῆτῆρ po comᾶrῆleicc ρῆrῆ hua nḡoimḡnairῆlῆ dol po ἑᾶdoῖr ḡo ḡairῆlmḡh. Iḡeᾶδ acḡῆrῆrῆ ua doimḡnairῆlῆ ρῆrῆr, po μαρῆbairῆ, ἡ πο μυδῆuῆγῆτε ar ρῆ pochaide oῖar μḡuῖnῆτῆρ ἡ ᾶta ar airῆl oῖl co ḡῆrῆrᾶite inar neccmᾶr. Iḡeᾶδ ῖρ ῆᾑcῆta ann αῖρῆrῆgn ᾶnoḡῆ ῖρῆn μαῖgnῆρ po a mḡonncḡmᾶrῆᾶ cḡrῆccair, ἡ πορḡonḡpḡrῆ do ḡenairῆ lḡnn uair ῆoῖcῆrᾶit ar ρῆrᾶnῆlᾶc, ἡ ar nanῆrᾶδ inar nḡoḡum la tab-

^a *The noise of the lords*, τορᾶνν na τερᾶτ, literally, “the noise of the lords or chiefs.”

^r *When endangered*, ἀγ a μβαοθλucchad, being brought into danger, being thrown into such confusion as that death was inevitable.

^s *The triumphing*, ιομῆρρεαρᾶδ.—O'Relly explains this word “derout, defeat,” and quotes this very passage as his authority. In the Annals of Ulster it is written “imupcᾶd.”

^t *Chiefs of Leath-Mhogha*, i. e. of the southern half of Ireland. These were few in comparison with the overwhelming number of the northern Irish chieftains who were arrayed against them.

^u *One broken battalion*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the language is somewhat better arranged. It should have been constructed as follows:

“Mac William Burke, O'Brien, and the

southern chieftains, were at length defeated and cut off with such dreadful slaughter, that of the nine battalions which they had in a solid phalanx on the field, only one survived, and even this had suffered.”

Ware says that “the fight was sharply continued for some hours with equal loss on both sides;” but that “at last the victory fell on Kildare's side.”

^w *A countless number*.—The celebrated Edmund Campion, who wrote in 1570, asserts, in his *Historie of Ireland*, that “not one Englishman was killed or hurt in this battle”! and Ware remarks that the same “almost incredible thing was set down in the White Book of the Exchequer in Dublin”!! The fact would appear to be that there was no Englishman fighting in the battle on either side. According to

of the lords^a, the clamour of the troops when endangered^r, the shouts and exultations of the youths, the sound made by the falling of the brave men, and the triumphing^s of the nobles over the plebeians. The battle was at length gained against Mac William, O'Brien, and [the chiefs of] Leath-Mhogha^t; and a great slaughter was made of them; and among the slain was Murrough Mac-I-Brien-Ara, together with many others of the nobles. And of the nine battalions which were in solid battle array, there survived only one broken battalion^u. A countless number^w of the Lord Justice's forces were also slain, though they routed the others before them. It would be impossible to enumerate or specify all the slain, both horse and foot, in that battle, for the plain on which they were was impassable, from the vast and prodigious numbers of mangled bodies^x stretched in gory litters; of broken spears, cloven shields, shattered battle-swords, mangled and disfigured bodies stretched dead, and beardless youths lying hideous^y, after expiring. After having gained this victory, the Lord Justice proposed to O'Donnell that they should go immediately to Galway, and O'Donnell^z replied [as follows]: "A considerable number," said he, "of our forces have been slain and overpowered, and others of them are scattered away from us, wherefore it is advisable to remain in this place to-night, in token of victory, and also to pitch a camp, for our soldiers and attendants will join us on recognizing our standards and banners." This was accordingly done, and on the following day the Lord

the exaggerated and lying account given of this battle in the Book of Howth, nine thousand of Mac William Burke's people were slain; but Ware, whose knowledge was very accurate, thinks that the real number was two thousand.

^x *Mangled bodies*.—This part of the sentence is not in the Annals of Ulster, in which the language is simpler and better, as follows:

"*Ḑur ampeioigeabur an faigēi o na hec-
taib pe himad na cpairech 7 na cloibim 7 na
caērgiaē 7 na colann cporbuailti comapēac 7
na plaedoglaē rinēi pēcmarb 7 na ngillaēde na-
mulcāc neioigēi naēbpegēda, i. e. So that the
field became rough from the heaps of carnage,
from the number of the spears, the swords, the
battle-shields, the bodies cross-wounded, man-*

gled, and of young men stretched in heaps of carnage, and of beardless boys, loathsome, unsightly."

^y *Hideous*, αἰέτοιοιγ. — This word is written ειοιγēi in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. It means, ugly, unsightly, &c., and is glossed by ḡpánna, in O'Clery's Glossary of old Irish words. The αἰ prefixed to this word by the Four Masters is an intensive particle.

^z *O'Donnell*.—This reply is very different from what the Book of Howth makes Lord Gormans-town say to the Earl of Kildare after this battle: "We have, for the most number, killed our enemies; and if we do the like with all the Irishmen that we have with us, it were a good deed." If, however, O'Donnell and the other

airt aithe fop ar meirgíobáib, 7 fop ar mbriatacáib. Do ronaó fairpium rin. Luid an iurair 7 o domnall ar abarach go gailimh, 7 da mac mic uilliam, 7 a ingín a laimh lár an iurair, 7 bátar aithaib ioin mbaile a pfoáir apoile co rubac roimínnnach iarr an coirccear réimráite. Lodaí iaram co hát na ríog, 7 fuairrfe an baile fop a ccomur. Celebratú ua domnall 7 na maite aréina don iurair, 7 tñb cac uaidib dia ttiúib.

Fuabairt peille fop ua neill (.i. domnall) la taócc ua nóccain cona éloinn hi ccairlén uí neill fñn .i. dungsñann, 7 an cairlén do gabáil dóib. Ro diógail dia an gñom rin fopra po céoboir uair po bñad an baile díob, 7 po cpochaó taócc 7 diaí dia éloinn, 7 po pccathaó an tñr mac do éloinn an taiocc céona.

Fingín (.i. maí caréaig riabac) mac diaimada an dúnaib mégaréaig tigeanna ua ccairbre décc, 7 a brátair diaimait mac diaimata an dúnaib do gabáil a ionaib.

Uilliam mac dauid mic Emmañ décc. Tomaí a brátair ina ionaib.

AOIS CRIOST, 1505.

AOIS CRIOST, Mile, cúicc céu, a cúicc.

Donnchaó ua caéain abb maíurte maíge coircceain do cpochaó la diaimait mac Ruaidíri mic maígnura uí caéain, 7 diaimaid fñn do pccathaó tñar an ngníomh rin.

Emmañ dorca (do Shioct an ríoirpe .i. an tSimunai) Ppíoirí fobair décc.

Laíbar ua plannaccain ppíoirí daíminí décc.

Domnall mac airt mic eoíain uí neill do maírbad la brian mac cuinn mic enri mic eoccham uí neill.

Irish chieftains of their party had not assisted the insolent Gormanstown in this silly battle, O'Brien and Mac William of Clanrickard would not have found much difficulty in cutting off the forces of the Pale.

^a *Daughter*.—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster that the Earl of Kildare took with him four of Mac Williams children on this occasion, namely, two sons and two

daughters, diaí mac 7 diaí ingín.

^b *O'Hogan*.—This name is now made O'Hagan. The chief of this family was seated at Tullaghoge.

^c *Mac Carthy Reagh*.—A notice in the margin states that this entry belongs to the year 1505.

^d *Magh-Cosgrain*, i. e. Cosgran's plain, now anglicised Macosquin, a parish in the barony of Coleraine, and county of Londonderry, situated about three miles to the south-west of the

Justice and O'Donnell proceeded to Galway, the Lord Justice carrying with him, as prisoners, the two sons, and also a daughter^a, of Mac William. They remained for some time together in this town, cheerful and elated after the aforesaid victory. They afterwards went to Athenry, and obtained possession of the town; [whereupon] O'Donnell and the other chiefs took their leaves of the Lord Justice, and went home to their respective houses.

A treacherous attack was made upon O'Neill (i. e. Donnell) by Teige O'Hogan^b and his sons, in O'Neill's own castle of Dungannon; and they took the castle. But God took immediate vengeance on them for that act, for the castle was re-taken from them; and Teige and two of his sons were hanged, and his third son was maimed.

Fineen (i. e. Mac Carthy Reagh^c), the son of Dermot-an-Duna, Lord of Hy-Carbery, died; and his brother, Dermot, took his place.

William Mac David, the son of Edmond, died; and Thomas, his brother, took his place.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1505.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred five.

Donough O'Kane, Abbot of the monastery of Magh-Cosgrain^d, was hanged by Dermot, the son of Rory, son of Manus O'Kane; and Dermot himself was maimed for that deed.

Edmond Dorcha (of the descendants of the Knight) Fitz Simon, Prior of Fore^e, died.

Laurence O'Flanagan, Prior of Devenish^f, died.

Donnell, the son of Art, son of Owen O'Neill, was slain by Brian, the son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill.

town of Coleraine.—See Archdall's *Monasticon* at Camus; Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 1009; and Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 67, and iii. p. 146.

^c *Of Fore*, *foðair*.—This place is called by the natives in Irish *baile foðair*, which Ussher and Ware have incorrectly interpreted the town of books.—See note ^e, under the year 1176,

p. 22, *supra*. The great abbey of this place, of which the splendid ruins yet remain in tolerable preservation, was founded in 1218, for Benedictine monks, by Walter de Lacy, Lord of Meath. —See Ware's *Monasticon*.

^f *Devenish*, a celebrated island in Lough Erne, near Enniskillen.—See note ^w, under the year 1259, p. 372, *supra*.

O Domhnall aod puad mac néill gairib mic coirpdealbais an fíona ticchírna típe conaill, iní heogain, cenél moain, 7 ioctair connaét fíu vár gíallattar fírmanaé, oirgíalla, clann aoda buide, an rúta 7 catánais, Ro gíallrat vna góill, 7 gaoibí connaét ó mac uilliam cloinne Riocair anuar dó, 7 gíó eiríde ann do díogail ó domhnall a anuila fair a líte dol ma dúthais dá aindéoin co meimic cona baí aen cétairne fíairne ó rúca anuar 7 o Shlab o naeda don taoib éar naé maibe pó éoréain dua domhnall. An tua domhnall rí tra ercca iomlan einig 7 uairle an tuairceirt, fíu bá mó gínn, 7 gaircead, fíu bá fíu ionnraicéó 7 anad, fíu pob fíu rmaét, Reaét, 7 Riagail baí inepinn ma aimir do gaoidealaib, ar ní déntaí do éiméó i tair conaill ré a linn aét iadaó vopair na gaoite nama, fíu bá fíu do éionu ecclairi, 7 eicci, fíu po éioðlaic almaria aibble i nonóir an éimé na nbul, fíu lar po tupecbad 7 lar po cumdaigib cairlén céur i nbul na ngall pó vais gomaó inneoin fopaiséi dia clannmaicne ma deaðhaió, 7 mainirtir bpaetar de obrepuanca i tair conaill .i. Mainirtir dúin na ngall, fíu lar a ndearnaó iliomat do éreacrluagibais timéill pó epinn, fíu vár dílr augur iartair tuairceirt eorpa do ráó fíu, vpaigail báir iar mbuaíó ó doman 7 o éfman, iar nongad, 7 iar naipéige tocáige ma longpore fíu i ndúin na ngall dia haoine do fonnraó ipin cuicéó ío iuln, ipin oétmaó bliadain Scét-mogat a aoiri, 7 ipin cétairmaó bliadain cétairacat a plata, 7 a adnacal i mainirtir dúin na ngall.

Mag cártais cairbreac .i. fínigin mac diarmata an dúnaí mic domhnall maibais décc, 7 a díbpaethair diarmait do gabáil a ionaí.

Fíólmíó mac neill mic airt mic eocain uí neill do maibad la cloin coirpdealbaisch uí maíleóuin.

^s *Who had obtained hostages*, literally, “to whom they gave hostages;” but the construction of the Irish could not be imitated in English. A critic, who read the work of the Four Masters, about two centuries since, has underlined the words *fírmanaé, oirgíalla, clann aoda buide, an rúta* and *catánais*, in the autograph copy, and has written in the margin in Irish that it is “a bpeug gpaimeamail, i. e. a disgusting lie,” to say that those people had

given hostages to O'Donnell; and, after grumbling a good deal about their exaggerations of the exploits of O'Donnell, he concludes thus: “*Ópeir le baide azá ann do leabap la hua Domhnall. Conallac am éú*, i. e. a partial sentence for O'Donnell is in thy book. Thou art indeed a Tirconnellian!”

^h *Sliabh O n-Aedha*, i. e. the mountain of the race of Aedh, i. e. the mountain of Kinel-Aedha. This was the name of that part of the mountain

O'Donnell, Hugh Roc, the son of Niall Garv, son of Turlough of the Wine, Lord of Tirconnell, Inishowen, Kinel-Moen, and Lower Connaught, died ; a man who had obtained hostages^s from the people of Fermanagh, Oriel, Clannaboy, and the Route, and from the O'Kanes, and also the English and Irish of Connaught, with the exception of Mac William of Clanrickard, who, however, did not go unrevenge^d for his disobedience, for O'Donnell frequently entered his territory, and left not a quarter of land from the River Suck upwards, and from Sliabh O n-Aedha^h westwards, which he did not make tributary to him. This O'Donnell was the full moon of the hospitality and nobility of the North, the most jovial and valiant, the most prudent in war and peace, and of the best jurisdiction, law, and rule, of all the Gaels in Ireland in his time ; for there was no defence made [of the houses] in Tirconnell during his time, except to close the door against the wind only ; the best protector of the Church and the learned ; a man who had given great alms in honour of the Lord of the Elements ; the man by whom a castle was first raised and erected at Donegal, that it might serve as a sustaining bulwark for his descendants ; and a monastery for Friars de Observantiâ in Tirconnell, namely, the monastery of Donegal ; a man who had made many predatory excursions around through Ireland ; and a man who may be justly styled the Augustus of the North-west of Europe. He died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world, and after [Extreme] Unction and good Penance, at his own fortress in Donegal, on Friday, the 5th of the Ides of July, in the seventy-eighth year of his age, and forty-fourth of his reign, and was interred in the monastery of Donegal.

Mac Carthy Cairbreach¹, i. e. Fineen, the son of Dermot an-Duna, son of Donnell Reagh, died ; and his brother, Dermot, took his place.

Felim, the son of Niall, son of Art, son of Owen O'Neill, was slain by the sons of Turlough O'Muldoon.

of Sliabh Echtghe, now Slieve Aughty, situated in the territory of Kinelea, on the confines of the counties of Clare and Galway.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 91, note ^k, and the map to the same work. The stream called Abhainn-da-loilgheach, i. e. the river of the two milch cows, divided Sliabh O'n-Aedha from the southern portion of Sliabh Echtghe.

¹ *Mac Carthy Cairbreach*, i. e. Mac Carthy Reagh, Chief of Carbery, a territory now divided into four baronies, in the south-west of the county of Cork. *It is stated in the margin that this passage has been extracted from the Book of Mac Brody.—See it entered before, under the year 1504, by a mistake of the Four Masters.

Mac doimnaill gallocclach (.i. colla mac colla) conrapal uí neill do marbhad in arthmaéa la giolla earpuicc mac doimnaile ruaid mic doimnaill.

CRéach lá cloinn giolla pattraiucc mic emann meguibir ar éloind óicc an emann ceona, brián, 7 eocán, 7 eocchan do marbhadh lá cloinn giolla pattraiucc a ttoraiḡeacé na creice, 7 fírgur mor mac caba do marbhad o éloinn giolla pattraiucc don éur rin.

Mac meguibir (.i. Sfan mac Pílip) .i. toirpdealbác, 7 dá mac taidḡ méḡ garraid, 7 tadcc occ mac emann mic gailigille, co noct fíraib décc amaille friu do bátao i ccoite for loc eirne.

Mac uí flannaccain, corbmac mac corbmaic décc.

Sluaicéad la mac uí doimnaill (aod ócc mac aoda ruaid) hi ttiir neo-cchain, 7 baile i neill (.i. doimnaill) dún ngfhainn do lorcead líir, 7 baile aoda mic doimnaill uí néill, 7 o abainn móir arteaé dimteaé do gan friébeart fíur. Suide fa cairlén na deircece dó ar a iompúo, an cairlén do gabail dó (.i. ar cloinn neill mic airt), 7 a uárda dpacebáil ann. Dól dó ar rin go cill mic nenáin, 7 tigeapna do ḡairm de fóir éir conaill an dapa lá daugur do éoil dé 7 daoíne.

Cairppe mac brián uí uiccinn oide lé dán décc i maréar miúe, 7 brián ócc mac brián mic doimnaill éaim uí uiccinn décc.

Sfan mac Ríocaird a búrc poḡa gall macaem Éreann do marbhad a meabail hi mainiréir torair pattraiucc lá cloinn uillie a búrc.

Cairlén baile an tobair do gabail la hua concóbari ndonn, 7 la mac diarmada for rlióct ḡráinne ingine uí éallaiḡ. Síó do dénam dóib 7 a nouthaiḡ do éabairt do rlióct ḡrainne.

^k *Mac Gaillgile*.—This name is still common in Fermanagh, but now incorrectly anglicised Mac Alilly, and by some shortened to Lilly.

^l *Abhainn-mor*, i. e. the great river, now called the Blackwater.—See note ^a, under the year 1483, pp. 1125, 1126, *supra*.

^m *Laid siege to*, literally, “sat under Castle-derg.” In Cromwell’s time the English phrase was “sat round, or sat before the town or castle.”

ⁿ *Cill-mic-Nenain*, now Kilmacrenan, in the

county of Donegal.—See note ^b, under the year 1461, p. 1012, *supra*.

^o *Consent of God and man*, i. e. by the consent of the clergy and laity. For some account of the ceremony of inaugurating the O’Donnell at Kilmacrenan, the reader is referred to *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 426–440. The inauguration stone of the O’Donnells, which is said to have been originally on the hill of Doon, near the village Kilmacrenan, and in latter ages in the church of Kilma-

Mac Donnell Galloglagh (i. e. Colla, the son of Colla), O'Neill's constable, was slain at Armagh, by Gillespick, the son of Sorley Roe Mac Donnell.

The sons of Gilla-Patrick, son of Edmond Maguire, took a prey from the young sons of the same Edmond, namely, from Brian and Owen; and Owen, while in pursuit of the prey, was slain by Gilla-Patrick; and Fergus More Mac Cabe was slain on the side of the sons of Gilla-Patrick on that occasion.

Turlough, the son of Maguire (i. e. John, the son of Philip), the two sons of Teige Mac Caffry, and Teige Oge, the son of Edmond Mac Gaillgile^k, together with eighteen men who were along with them, were drowned in a cot on Lough Erne.

The son of O'Flanagan, i. e. Cormac, the son of Cormac, died.

An army was led by the son of O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe) into Tyrone; and O'Neill's (Donnell) town, Dungannon, the town of Hugh, the son of Donnell O'Neill, were burned by him; and he traversed from the Abhainn-mor^l inwards without meeting with any opposition. Upon his return he laid siege to^m Castlederg, took that castle from the sons of Niall, the son of Art, and left his warders in it; and he proceeded from thence to Cill-mic-Nenainⁿ, where he was nominated Lord of Tirconnell, on the 2nd day of August, by consent of God and man^o.

Carbry, the son of Brian O'Higgin, Professor of Poetry, died in Westmeath; and Brian Oge, the son of Brian, son of Donnell Cam O'Higgin, died.

John, the son of Rickard Burke, choice of the English youths of Ireland, was treacherously slain by the sons of Ulick Burke, in the monastery of Tober-Patrick^p.

The castle of Ballintober^q was taken by O'Conor Don and Mac Dermot from the descendants of Grainne^r, daughter of O'Kelly. A peace was [afterwards] made; and their patrimonial inheritance was given to the descendants of Grainne.

crenan, was preserved in the choir of the ruins of that church till about forty years ago, when it was stolen or destroyed.

^p *Tober-Patrick*, i. e. Patrick's well, now the monastery of Ballintober, in the county of Mayo. This noble monastery is now undergoing repair, and its venerable walls and archi-

tectural features will be preserved for posterity.

^q *Ballintober*, i. e. Ballintober castle, in the county of Roscommon.

^r *The descendants of Grainne*, i. e. that sept of the O'Conors descended from Grainne, the daughter of O'Kelly.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1506.

Αοις CΡΙοστ, Μιλε, cuicc céo, α Sé.

Τομαρ buide mac corccraicg, oipcinneac cluana heoair, γ Sfan ó piaié oipcinneac ap trian airiò òporccaiç décc.

Μας μέγυδιρ αεò mac emainn mic tomaiρ óig μέγυδιρ do μαρβαò α τóρραιγεαéτ cpeice do pinnò lá cloinn éuinò mic enri uí néill ap cúl na noiríρ, γ ba he Pílip mac Emainn mac giolla παττραιcc po μαρβh ειριυμh.

Semur mac pílip mic an giolla duib μέγυδιρ pñ connail epáibdeac ειριòe do écc γ α aònacal ι ndún na ngall.

Μαγναρ mac zoρpaòa puaiò μέγυδιρ γ Mac brian teallaiçe scòac (.i. pailim) décc.

Τομαρ mac oiluep ploingced do μαρβαò la plioét Μαéγamna uí paçal-laiç .i. lar an ccalbach mac pñòlimò, γ lá α cloinn. Cccacò gall γ çaiòel òñpge τρίτερin.

Μας uí caéain .i. brian pionn mac Sñain do μαρβαò la doinnall mac neill mic enri mic eoçain uí néill, γ mac don brian pin do μαρβαò la donnchaò ua caéain.

Μας uiòilín .i. ualtap mac corbmaic mic Sñicín do μαρβαò la hua ccaéain .i. toμαρ mac aibne, γ po μαρβαò apason pñr dá mac tuatail uí doinnail, dá mac uí fçra, τpi mic uí baioçellain, γ dá mac uí éuinò, γ pεaéτ pñr òécc do maiéibh α éionóil ipin púta do ponnpaò.

Αοò puaiò mac glaiρne még maéγamna do μαρβαò la hua paçallaiç (Sfan mac caéail) γ la α cloinn.

Doinnall ua epaiòen, cñnaiçe epaiòdech cccupaé décc acc ειρτεaéτ airpionn ι ndun na ngall.

Ραιóín ua maòlconaipe en poça Epeann ma aimpñr lé Sñéur, γ lé pñòeéτ décc.

* *Cuil-na-nOirear*, now the barony of Coole, on the east side of the Upper Lough Erne, in the south-east of the county of Fermanagh.—See note under the year 1486.

† *Descendants of Mahon O'Reilly*.—These were seated in and gave name to the barony of Clann-

mahon, in the south-west of the county of Cavan.

“ *Between the English and the Irish*, i. e. between the Anglo-Irish of the Pale, and the Gaels, or mere Irish.

“ *Aibhne*, now anglicised Evenew.

“ *O'Craidhen*, now anglicised Crean. This

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1506.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred six.

Thomas Boy Mac Cosgraigh, Erenagh of Clones, and John O'Fiaich, Erenagh of the third part of Airech-Broscaigh [Derrybrusk], died.

The son of Maguire, i. e. Hugh, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, was slain in pursuit of a prey which the sons of Con, son of Henry O'Neill, were carrying off from Cuil-na-nOirear^s. It was Philip, the son of Edmond, son of Gilla-Patrick, that slew him.

James, the son of Philip, son of Gilla-Duv Maguire, a prudent and pious man, died, and was interred at Donegal.

Manus, the son of Godfrey Roe Maguire, and Felim, the son of Brian of Teallach-Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], died.

Thomas, the son of Oliver Plunkett, was slain by the descendants of Mahon O'Reilly^t, namely, by Calvagh, the son of Felim, and his sons; in consequence of which, a war broke out between the English and the Irish^u.

The son of O'Kane, i. e. Brian Finn, the son of John, was slain by Donnell, the son of Niall, son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill; and a son of this Brian was slain by Donough O'Kane.

Mac Quillin, i. e. Walter, the son of Cormac, son of Jenkin, was slain by O'Kane, i. e. Thomas, the son of Aibhne^w. There were slain along with him two sons of Tuathal O'Donnell, two sons of O'Hara, three sons of O'Boylan, two sons of O'Quin, and seventeen of the chief men of his tribe, in [the territory of] the Route.

Hugh Roe, the son of Glasny Mac Mahon, was slain by O'Reilly (John, the son of Cathal) and his sons.

Donnell O'Craidhen^x [O'Crean], a pious and conscientious merchant, died, while hearing mass in Donegal.

Paidin O'Mulconry^y, only choice of Ireland in his time for history and poetry, died.

family afterwards acquired considerable property in lands, and are now represented by Andrew Crean Lynch, Esq. of Hollybrook, in the county of Mayo. There is a curious monu-

ment to this family in the monastery of Sligo, of which Mr. Petrie has made a careful drawing.

^y *Paidin O'Mulconry*, i. e. little Patrick O'Mulconry. He was the father of Maurice O'Mul-

Αέ τριυμ δο λορρεαδ δο εene δοαιτ.

Μαξ capταιξ capbreac .i. διαρμαιδ mac διαρμαδα an δύναιδ mic δομ-
naill ριαβαιξ décc.

Ο καταιν τομάρ mac αιβne, γ clann εςfain mic αιβne donnchaδ γ δομnaill
clepeac δο δολ tap banna ροιρ go ετυccpat αιρξfδα, γ δρfδα ιοmδα leó, γ
εαέετ go ιολαέ γ go ναίεfρ ρορ ccúla.

Caiteilin ιηξh ιαpια δfρmuman .i. τομαρ mac Semair bainειξεapna ua
ccairppe bñ depcach δhγειmιξ décc, ap lé do pónaoh an bñnn dub, γ δύν na
mbfno.

Όροίεε ρυιρτ epoiρi ρορ ριονaιnn δο δένam la hua mbpιαn, τοιρρδeal-
bach mac ταιδcc mic τοιρρδealbαιξ, γ la δοmnaill a deapbpaέαιρ, la heppcop
cille da lua γ la heppcop cille ριονnaδpach.

ΑΟΙS CΡΙOCT, 1507.

ΑοiS CΡΙορτ, Mιle, cuicc céδ, aδeachτ.

Seon. Ρaυιé eppcop na mίde bpaέαιρ ppepeδuρleρíde, γ ριαρyρ ua maol-
uδiρ abb clocaιρ décc.

Όρaιnne ιηξh μέγuδiρ (.i. emann) bñ Ρilip mic τοιρρδealbαιξ, bñ
δέρcaδ δhγειmιξ, γ caτapíona ιηξh cónconnaέτ mic μαξnyρa mίεγ μαέγαιnna
décc.

Ο flannaccain τυaίτε paέa Mυιρδeapτaέ mac Mυιρδeapτaίξ décc.

Όρfρ ιιδce lá miall ρuaδ mac δοmnaill mic neill γaιpδ.

conry, who made a beautiful transcript of the Book of Fenagh, in the year 1517, for Teige O'Rody, the Coarb of Fenagh.

* *Herds*, αιρξfδα is the nominative plural of αιρξε, a herd. The word occurs again at the year 1582.

* *Horses*, δρfδα is the nominative plural of δρfδ, a horse.

^b *Beann-dubh*, i. e. the black gable or pinnacle, now Banduff, or Benduff, otherwise Castle Salem, a strong castle situated about a mile to the north-east of Rosscarbery, in the county of

Cork.—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, books ii. c. 4, where he erroneously states that this castle was built by the Donovans. It was the principal seat of Sir Owen Mac Carthy Reagh, whose daughter, Joan, was married to Daniel O'Donovan, of Castle Donovan, about the year 1584.

^c *Dun-na-m-beann*, i. e. fort of the gables, or pinnacles, now Dunmanway, a small town about twelve miles west of Bandon, in the county of Cork. Dr. Smith gives no account of the erection of this castle in his *Natural and Civil His-*

Ath-Trim was burned by lightning.

Mac Carthy Cairbreach, i. e. Dermot, the son of Dermot-an-Duna, son of Donnell Reagh, died.

O'Kane, i. e. Thomas, the son of Aibhne, and the sons of John, son of Aibhne, namely, Donough and Donnell Cleireach, went eastwards across the Bann, and carried off from thence many herds² and horses², and returned in exultation and triumph.

Catherine, daughter of the Earl of Desmond, i. e. Thomas, the son of James, Lady of Hy-Carbury, a charitable and truly hospitable woman, died. It was by her that Beann-dubh^b and Dun-na-m-beann^c were erected.

The bridge of Port-Croisi^d upon the Shannon was erected by O'Brien, i. e. Turlough, the son of Teige, son of Turlough; Donnell, his brother; the Bishop of Killaloe; and the Bishop of Kilfenora.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1507.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seven.

John Pauint^e, Bishop of Meath, a friar preacher, and Pierce O'Maeluire, Abbot of Clogher, died.

Grainne, the daughter of Maguire (i. e. Edmond), and wife of Philip, the son of Turlough [Maguire], a charitable and truly hospitable woman, and Catherine, daughter of Cuconnaught, son of Manus Mac Mahon, died.

O'Flanagan of Tuath-Ratha, i. e. Murtough, the son of Murtough, died.

A nocturnal assault^f. Niall Roe, the son of Donnell, son of Niall Garv.

tory of Cork, where he treats of the origin of the town, book ii. c. 4. This castle afterwards belonged to Mac Carthy of Gleann-a-Chruim, in whose possession it remained till about the year 1690.

^d *Port-Croisi*.—This name is yet preserved in that of the townland of Portcrush, situated on the Shannon, in the north-west end of the parish of Castleconnell, in the county of Lime-
rick, where there was a wooden bridge across the Shannon.—See it again referred to at the

years 1510 and 1597.

^e *John Pauint*.—His real name was John Pain. He succeeded in 1483. He was the person appointed to preach the sermon, and proclaim the title of the mock prince, Lambert Simnel, at his coronation in Christ Church, in the year 1485, for which he received a pardon in 1488.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 151.

^f *A nocturnal assault*.—This entry is evidently left imperfect.

Ehri mac aeða uí neill ríaoí éinneáda duine bá fírr aítne ar gac ealaí-
aí d'écc.

Feilim maḡ uinnennáin opicel tíre conaill bñitín tocáide ríaoí éleiríḡ
co. ceapad̃ ḡ co ccaofngníomáib d'écc .12. iulí.

Siubán inḡh mḡ maḡamna (.1. Aeð ruad̃) d'écc.

Slóicéad lá hua doimnaill (aod̃ ócc mac aod̃a ruad̃) i tír eogain.
Forlongporc dó dénaí dó im cárlén uí néill (dúngfhain) ḡ rocharde do
márbad̃ do luét an baile im Mac gilla ruad̃ .1. brian, ḡ ó néill do dénaí
ríoda fírr ua doimnaill. Ua doimnaill do dól aítne hī cclm an lurtir, ḡ
cenel Moan do éreac̃ad̃ la hua neill na deaðhad̃, ḡ brian mac uí gairm-
leadaíḡ do márbad̃ lair.

Níall mac cuinn mic aeða buíde mic brian ballaíḡ uí neill do gabail lá
muinir cairrḡe fírgura, a bñt ré hathad̃ hī laí, ḡ a légead̃ amach iar
rín, ḡ Sé bñt d'écc do buain ar.

Cocad̃ eíer ó neill ḡ clann cuinn uí neill. Clann airt do bñt do éad̃
cloinne cuinn, ḡ tír cneac̃a do dénaí leó ar cenel fírrad̃aíḡ. Cneac̃a moí
do dénaí la hua neill ar cloinn airt fo déad̃.

Aod̃h mac toirpdealbáíḡ mic ríir mḡuđir do márbad̃ la mac uí ruairc,
tíḡfínán ócc mac eoccham.

Mac meḡuđir (taícc mac concobair mic tomaíir ócc) do márbad̃ lá
cloinn donnchad̃ meḡuđir ḡ lá Remann ócc macc maḡamna.

Cárlén móí cairrḡe fírgura, ḡ mére an baile feirḡm do gabail lá mall
mac cuinn (ro gabad̃ leorom̃ feac̃t ríam̃) ḡ a bñt d'écc do bí ran ccairlén
do buain amac̃ dó.

Teampall achad̃ bñt do lorcad̃, ḡ eimóí maíḡra an tíre do lorcad̃
ann.

Eam̃ mac tomaíir ócc mic tomaíir ócc d'écc do éinnear aon oíde.

Ua dúnaí doimnaíḡ maíḡe da claoíne do márbad̃ do ríad̃ do ríín la a
bratáir fíín gíolla padraicc mac ríir.

^s *Maguinnseain*.—This name is still common in the counties of Meath and Cavan, where it is made Mac Elsinan by some, Gilson by others, and in some instances it has been changed to Nugent. The late Charles Gilson, the founder of the Pub-

lic School of Oldcastle, was of this family.

^h *Were taken*.—One verb is employed to express the taking of the castle and the capturing of the mayor, which would not be considered correct in English composition.

Henry, the son of Hugh O'Neill, a distinguished captain, a man most skilled in every science, died.

Felim Maguinnsenain^g, Official of Tirconnell, a select Brehon, an ecclesiastic eminent for piety and benevolent deeds, died on the 12th of July.

Joan, daughter of Mac Mahon (i. e. Hugh Roe), died.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe) into Tyrone; he pitched his camp around O'Neill's castle of Dungannon, and slew numbers of the people of the town, besides Mac Gilroy, i. e. Brian. O'Neill made peace with O'Donnell, and O'Donnell thence went to the Lord Justice. After O'Donnell's departure O'Neill plundered Kinel-Moen, and slew Brian, the son of O'Gormly.

Niall, the son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, was taken prisoner by the people of Carrickfergus. He remained for some time in their custody, but was at last liberated, sixteen hostages being obtained in his stead.

A war [broke out] between O'Neill and the sons of Con O'Neill; and the sons of Art sided with the sons of Con, and they took three preys from Kinel-Farry. Great depredations were afterwards committed by O'Neill upon the sons of Art.

Hugh, the son of Turlough, son of Philip Maguire, was slain by the son of O'Rourke, Tiernan Oge, the son of Owen.

The son of Maguire (Teige, the son of Conor, son of Thomas Oge) was slain by the sons of Donough Maguire and Redmond Oge Mac Mahon.

The Great Castle of Carrickfergus and the mayor of the town were taken^b by Niall, the son of Con, who had some time before been taken by them; and he rescued his own hostages who were in the castle.

The church of Achadh-beithe [Aghavea] was burned; and the greater part of the riches of the country were burned within it.

Edmond, the son of Thomas Oge, son of Thomas Oge, died of one night's sickness.

O'Dunan of Domhnach-maighe-da-Chlaoine¹ was killed with a stab of a knife by his own brother, Gilla-Patrick, son of Philip.

¹ *Domhnach-maighe-da-chlaoine*, i. e. the great Donagh, an old church giving name to a parish church of the plain of the two slopes, now in the barony of Trough, and county of Mo-

Ḃrian mac meḡ raḡriaḡáin (domnall bḡriaḡ) do marbḡḡ la toirpḡealbḡac mac aeḡḡa mic eocḡain meḡ raḡriaḡáin.

Mac conmidhe (Solam mac Sḡain mic polaim) ollam uí neill Saol i ndán i pḡoglaím, ḡ hi pḡilḡeacḡ, ḡ pḡi tige aoiḡḡ coitḡinn [vecc] .30. October.

Maḡeraiḡ, tomair (.i. mac Pḡilip mic tomair mic maolmuirḡe óig mic maolmuiri moir), ua cuill cḡnḡraolaḡ, O ḡalaiḡ pḡonn ḡorḡaiḡh, O ḡalaiḡ cairpḡeac aengur (.i. mac aengurḡ caolḡ) ḡ ó ḡḡrain (Sḡan .i. mac concoḡair) ḡecc.

Mac an ḡairḡ airḡiall, ḡiollapḡraice mac aoiḡḡ, ḡ Tuatḡal buiḡe mac aḡḡain ḡairḡ mic an ḡairḡ do marbḡḡ ar aon lá coinulaḡ uá conḡalaiḡ ḡ lá a bḡraiḡrḡb.

Cairlén ḡroma ḡá eḡair, ḡ cairlen na ḡḡrice do eḡitḡim.

An ḡarraḡ ruac Sḡamar mac Sḡamar do ḡol dia oiliḡre don pḡáinn co maiḡḡ a muinnḡirḡe arason rir, ḡ iar ndenaḡ a noiliḡre ḡóib do eḡatḡar hi luing do ḡoaḡ ina pḡpḡitḡ ḡ ní pḡi a mbár nó a mbeaḡa órin alle. Domnall mac taiḡcc mic ḡiolla mícil í pḡiaḡ ráit eḡeann, ḡ alban doirḡe lé Sḡḡur a tḡuicḡi laiḡne, ḡ pḡilḡeacḡa do ḡaḡḡ hi pḡarraḡ an ḡarraḡ ar an oiliḡre rin a ḡubḡamap.

Sḡan a búrc, mac uillice, mic uillice, mic Riocairḡ óicc tanairḡe cloinne riocairḡ raor clann ḡall eḡeann raiḡeac lán ḡeineac, ḡ ḡḡirinne, tḡinne cḡuaḡa lé coḡuccaḡ ḡecc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1508.

ḡair Cḡriost, Mile, cuicḡ ced, a hoḡt.

Maiḡi maḡeraiḡ eḡrcop cluana pḡḡḡa raolḡ raḡmar riagḡalta ceillḡi cḡraibḡeac, ḡecc, ḡ ḡauḡ mac tomair a búrc ḡecc ar pḡicḡḡ ná rḡma iar na oirḡneac ina ionac irin ḡḡrcopḡe.

naghan. The ruins of this church are still to be seen near the village of Glasslough.

* *Mac Conmidhe*, now Mac Namce. The lineal descendants of this poet are still living in the village of Draperstown, in the county of Londonderry.

¹ *Barry Roe*, i. e. Barry the Red. This was

an Irish title assumed by the head of a branch of the family of De Barry. The name is still retained in the barony of Barryroe, in the south of the county of Cork, which was the patrimonial inheritance of this branch of the Barrys.—See *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, book ii. chap. 3.

^m *On board a ship*, &c., literally, “they went

Brian, the son of Magauran (Donnell Bearnach), was slain by Turlough, the son of Hugh, son of Owen Magauran.

Mac Conmidhe^k (Solomon, the son of John, son of Solomon), Ollav to O'Neill, an adept in rhyming, [general] literature, and poetry, and who kept a house of general hospitality, died on the 30th of October.

Magrath (Thomas, the son of Philip, son of Thomas, son of Maelmurry Oge, son of Maelmurry More) ; O'Cuill (Kenfaela) ; O'Daly Finn (Godfrey, the son of Donough) ; O'Daly Cairbreach (Aengus, the son of Aengus Caech) ; and O'Geran (i. e. John, the son of Conor), died.

Mac Ward of Oriel, i. e. Gilla-Patrick, the son of Hugh, and Tuathal Boy, the son of Adam Garv Mac Ward, were both slain by Cu-Uladh O'Connolly and his kinsmen.

The castle of Druim-da-Ether [Dromahaire] and the castle of the Derg [Castlederg], fell.

Barry Roe^l, i. e. James, the son of James, went on a pilgrimage to Spain, attended by many of the chiefs of his people ; and after having performed their pilgrimage they embarked on board a ship^m, to return home, but no further account, as to whether they survived or perished, was ever received. Upon the pilgrimage aforesaid, along with Barry, was drowned Donnell, the son of Teige, son of Gilla-Michael O'Fiaich, qualified by his knowledge of Latin and poetry to become chief professor of history for Ireland and Scotland.

John Burke, the son of Ulick, son of Ulick, son of Rickard Oge, Tanist of Clanrickard, the noblest of the English of Ireland, a vessel filled with hospitality and truth, and a link of steel in sustaining [the battle], died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1508.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eight.

Maigi Magrath, Bishop of Clonfert, a prosperous, religious, wise, and pious man, died ; and David, the son of Thomas Burke, who was appointed his successor in the bishopric, died on his way from Romeⁿ.

into a ship to return back, and their death or their living has not been known ever since." This is the Irish mode of saying that they must

have most undoubtedly perished, as is evident from the subsequent part of the passage.

ⁿ *On his way from Rome*, literally, "on the

Tomar ó congaláin Eppcop Oilepinn, 7 Uatep a blác eppcop cluana mic nóir décc.

Uilliam ócc mac aipt mic caémasól vfganaé cloáir décc, veapbriatair riúe deócchan deppcop cloáir.

O maolmuaid (aod ócc) do marbað ina éairlén pñirín lá a briatèrib buðósin.

Domnall ua briain (.i. mac éaidécc mic toirpdealbais) tanairi tuasmu-
man, 7 Deroitte mac aodá mic catail uí raḡallais décc.

Mac mécc maḡaínná, Remainn ócc mac Remainn do marbað i ndoínnac maḡe dá claoíne lá péle Patraicc lá mac méguoir Pílip mac emainn. Bá hamlaí do rónaó an gníom hirim Pílip do dól i nonoir Patraic véirteaé oipfínn don baile, 7 amail bátarí occ an oipfíonn irin ecclair do ruacé Rémann ócc go mbuidín móir ina fócáir imon tñmpall. Ro haðnaic tñinte leo hi cchíre hairuib an tñmpuill. Ar na éluirín rin do mac meguoir do ráid naé léiccead tñmpall Patraicc do lorccad. Ro ḡreir a muinir im éalma do dñan, ticc pílip cona briatèrib amac i nanmaim dé, 7 Patraic. Do rala stoppa cori éparcraíó Rémann dia eoc 7 ro marbað iarain cona éomalta amaille pñir .i. mac briain ruaid mic ḡiollabrigde 7 ḡabtar beór briagde ann co ro móraí ainn dé 7 patraic tñit rin.

Corbmac ó cianáin raí, Shñcáda 7 fñrðána 7 donnachad mac briain mic pílip méguoir décc.

Muiréfrtaé mac aeda mic fñḡail ócc mic fñḡail ruaid megeocáccáin do marbað lá a briatèrib péin.

way of Rome," which may signify either on his way to or from Rome.

^o *O'Conghalain*, now Conallan, or Conlan. This surname is formed from Conghalain, the genitive of Conghalan, which is a diminutive of Conghal. Surnames now often confounded with each other have been formed from ancestors named Conallán, Conḡalán, Comḡiollán, Com-dealbán, and Caom-dealbán, but there is little or nothing known of the descents, pedigrees, or localities of any of them except O'Com-dealbán, now Quinlan, who was the Chief of Iveleary, near Trim, in Meath, and who was the lineal

descendant of Laeghaire, Monarch of Ireland in St. Patrick's time. Harris says, in his edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 254, that this Thomas O'Congalan, who died in 1508, was Bishop of Ardagh, and adds, "Some have called him Bishop of Elphin. But to give you my Sentiments of the matter, it seems evident to me that he never governed the see of Elphin."

^p *Owen, Bishop of Clogher*.—This is the prelate called Eugene Mac Camail in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 187. He succeeded in 1508, and died in 1515.

^q *Domhnach-maighe-da-chlaoine*, now Donagh,

Thomas O'Conghalain°, Bishop of Elphin, and Walter Blake, Bishop of Clonmacnoise, died.

William Oge, the son of Art Mac Cawell, Dean of Clogher, died. He was brother of Owen, Bishop of Clogher^p.

O'Molloy (Hugh Oge) was killed in his own castle by his own kinsmen.

Donnell O'Brien (i. e. the son of Brian), son of Turlough, Tanist of Thomond, and Garrett, the son of Hugh, son of Cathal O'Reilly, died.

The son of Mac Mahon, i. e. Redmond Oge, son of Redmond, was slain at Domhnach-maighe-da-Chlaoine^q, on St. Patrick's Festival, by the son of Maguire, i. e. Philip, the son of Edmond. This act was perpetrated thus: Philip went to the town to hear mass, in honour of St. Patrick, and while they [he and his attendants] were at mass within the church, Redmond Oge came around the church with a large party, and set fire^r to the four corners of the building. When Maguire heard of this, he said that he would not suffer the church of St. Patrick^s to be burned; and, exciting his people to courage, Philip, with his kinsmen, came out in the name of God and of St. Patrick. A conflict ensued, in which Redmond was thrown from his horse, and afterwards slain, together with his foster-brother, the son of Brian Roe Mac Gillabride^t; and prisoners were also taken there. And the names of God and St. Patrick were magnified by this occurrence.

Cormac O'Keenan, a learned historian and poet, and Donough, the son of Brian, son of Philip Maguire, died.

Murtough, the son of Hugh, son of Farrell Oge, son of Farrell Roe Mageoghegan, was slain by his own kinsmen.

in the barony of Trough, in the north of the county of Monaghan. It is to be distinguished from Donaghmoynce, which is called in Irish Domnác maigin.—See note under the year 1507.

^r *Set fire, &c.*, literally, "fires were kindled by them in the four corners of the church, or fires were kindled by them in the church in the four opposite points," i. e. north, south, east, and west.

^s *Church of St. Patrick.*—Every church in Ireland whose name begins with Domhnach was

originally erected by St. Patrick, and they were so called, according to the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, published by Colgan, lib. ii. c. 119, because the saint had marked out their foundations on Sunday: "In istis partibus in regione Kennactæ septem diebus dominicis commoratus septem Domino sacrarum ædium fecit fundamenta quas proinde Dominicas appellavit."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 146. See also Jocelyn, c. 91, and Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 852.

^t *Mac Gillabride.*—This name is now anglicised

Pílip mac brian mic fíólmíó uí Raḡallaiḡ cño fíóna, ḡ fíḡ tḡḡe aoióíḡh, fíḡ lán daiḡne ar ḡach ealaḡain décc iar mbuaió onḡta ḡ aḡpíccḡe.

Tíḡḡíḡḡan ócc mac eoḡain (.i. ó Ruaiḡc) uí ruaiḡc do mārbaḡ lá Sḡan mac tíḡíḡḡáin fínn uí Ruaiḡc.

Níall mac alaḡanḡar mic cabba, ḡ enḡí mac brian mic caba décc.

O doḡḡnaill Aḡó ócc mac aḡḡa ruaió do tócc i nḡḡaríḡ fop loḡ epne, ḡ caírlén inḡí cḡíḡíonn ḡpaḡail do ó Ruaióḡí maḡuióḡí, ḡ o doḡḡnaill do ḡabaíḡ an. caírlén do pílip mac toíḡḡḡealḡaiḡ méḡuióḡí, ḡ bḡaiḡḡe an tíḡe ḡpaḡail ḡua doḡḡnaill. O neill .i. doḡḡnaill, ḡ Maḡuióḡí .i. conḡḡar do tḡaḡt co hínḡ cḡíḡíḡḡ do fāḡíó uí doḡḡnaill ḡ a mārucḡáḡ ḡoib, ḡ fíó do ḡenaíḡ fḡḡ. Pílip mac brian méḡuióḡí do bḡḡḡeáḡ a caírlén fínn ar scḡla uí doḡḡnaill, ḡ clann brian fínn ḡpáccḡáil an tíḡe .i. Ruaióḡí do ḡol hḡ cḡḡḡ uí ruaiḡc, ḡ Pílip hḡ cḡḡḡ arḡ ócc mic cuínn uí néill.

Mac uí caḡáin (ḡoppaió mac tomair) do mārbaḡ la fíloḡt maḡḡḡa uí caḡáin.

Eóin mac doḡḡnaill ḡuḡḡ do mārbaḡ lá mac uíóilín.

Slóicḡeáḡ lá hua nḡḡḡnaill i míoḡar conḡaḡt, ḡ bḡaiḡḡe ioḡḡar conḡaḡt do ḡabaíḡ laíḡ ḡia tíḡ.

Brian mac Pílip mic doḡḡḡaió meḡuióḡí do ḡabáil lá maḡuióḡí hḡ tḡḡḡḡḡḡ pall aḡaió lḡḡaíḡe.

Pílip ócc mac amlaiḡ .i. mac Pílip mārbaíḡ mic brian mic amlaióib mic Pílip mic amlaióib mic ḡuinn ḡarraíḡ meḡuióḡí décc. Cḡḡḡ a aḡḡe fínn ḡ fíḡ tḡḡe aoióíḡ epíḡe.

Copḡmac mac neill mic an ḡíolla ḡuib mic aḡḡa do mārbaḡ la tḡealláḡ eacḡáḡ, ḡ lá cloínn Pílip mic brian meḡuióḡí ar ḡḡeíḡ oíḡḡe.

Emann mac maḡḡḡa uí ḡaḡḡḡḡḡaiḡ do mārbaḡ lá conḡ mac néill

Mac Bride in the county of Monaghan; but in the more northern counties of Ulster it is made Mac Kilbride, or Kilbride simply.

^u *Full of knowledge.*—An English writer would say, who was profoundly skilled in the sciences, but the Editor has attempted to preserve the idiom of the Irish.

^w *And delivered it.*—The language is unnecessarily redundant here in the original, and,

therefore, the Editor has not repeated the redundant nominative O'Donnell, but has substituted *he* for it. The literal translation is as follows:

“O'Donnell, Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe, came in vessels upon Lough Erne, and the castle of Enniskillen was obtained by him from Rory Maguire, and O'Donnell gave the castle to Philip, the son of Turlough Maguire, and

Philip, the son of Brian, son of Felim O'Reilly, a captain, and a man who kept a house of hospitality, and who was full of knowledge^u of each science, died, after gaining the victory of Uinction and Penance.

Tiernan Oge, the son of Owen O'Rourke (i. e. the O'Rourke), was slain by John, the son of Tiernan Finn O'Rourke.

Niall, the son of Alexander Mac Cabe, and Henry, the son of Brian Mac Cabe, died.

O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe) went with boats upon Lough Erne, took the castle of Enniskillen from Rory Maguire, and delivered it^w up to Philip, the son of Turlough Maguire; he also obtained the hostages of the country. O'Neill, i. e. Donnell, and Maguire, i. e. Conor, came to Enniskillen to meet O'Donnell; and they gave him his demands, and made peace with him. Philip, the son of Brian Maguire, demolished his own castle through fear of O'Donnell. The sons of Brian left the country, i. e. Rory went over to O'Rourke, and Philip to Art Oge, son of Con O'Neill.

The son of O'Kane (Godfrey, the son of Thomas) was slain by the descendants of Manus O'Kane.

John Mac Donnell Gorm was slain by Mac Quillin.

An army was led by O'Donnell into Lower Connaught^x, and brought the hostages of Lower Connaught with him to his house.

Brian, the son of Philip, son of Donough Maguire, was taken prisoner by Maguire, in the church of Achadh-lurchaire [Aghalurcher].

Philip Oge Magawley, i. e. son of Philip Reagh, son of Brian, son of Auliffe, son of Philip, son of Auliffe, son of Don Carragh Maguire, died. He was the head of his own tribe^y, and kept a house of hospitality.

Cormac, the son of Niall, son of Gilla-Duv, son of Hugh [Maguire], was slain, in a nocturnal assault, by the people of Teallach-Eachdhach [Tullyhaw] and the sons of Philip, son of Brian Maguire.

Edmond, the son of Manus O'Gormly, was slain by Con, the son of Niall

the hostages of the country were also obtained by O'Donnell," &c.

^x *Lower Connaught*.—The northern part of Connaught, at this period the principality of O'Conor Sligo, was and is still usually "Lower

Connaught."

^y *Head of his own tribe*.—He was head of that sept of the Maguires who took the surname of Magawley, and gave name to the barony of Clanawley, in Fermanagh, which was their territory.

βήρμαιζ mic enpí mic eoḡain, γ conn fín do mārbað la brian mac cuinn mic enpí mic eoḡain ipin mí céðna.

Índraicchið lá cloinn donnchaíð meḡuíoip (τομαρ, πιλip, ρσιðlimið) γ lá cloinn τρῑαιν buíðe meḡmaétḡaíma ap mḡuíoip concóðap. Maḡuíoip úlirḡe ina nacchaíð γ bpipeað dó πορρα. Ρσιðlimið mac donnchaíð do mārbað leip. ḡbrian mac Sḡain buíðe meḡ maétḡaíma do bualað γ do ḡabail laip, γ eóccan mac tómair mic aipτ puaið meḡ maétḡaíma do ḡabail béop.

Cpeaða mópa lá harτ mac cuinn uí néill ap cénél peparoðhaiḡ. Eoḡan mac uí neill, γ clann mec caétmaoíl do bpiḡτ paip. Aengur mac Somairle bacaiḡ do mārbað ó apτ γ apτ fín ðiméaæt ap éiccin γ na epḡca do bpiḡτ laip.

Aibilin inḡḡh uí cátaín (.i. tómair), bñ eoḡain puaið meic uí neill décc.

Doínnall (.i. mac ui bpiain ara) mac τaiðcc mic τoiρpðealbaiḡ mic muipchaíð na παίτιḡe, Saoí cínnpḡða bá caoín lé caiρiðb, bá hainḡuio lé hearccaiρiðb décc iap ccaíτm̃ ā nḡap do céð bliaðain lé huairle, γ lé hoíp-bḡτ.

O hñiρipceoił móp concóðap mac pínḡin mic miccon décc. Pḡp epioða copantaç, cara na nóρð, γ na nñccḡ epioðe, γ a mac pínḡin doíoρðneað na ionað iap ná éabaiρτ amac, ap po baóí hī laim̃ hī ccoipcaiḡ tuilleað ap bliaðain.

Maḡ carḡtaiḡ móp doínnall mac τaiðcc mic doínnaił óicc pḡp réḡainn poaḡallma aḡa paibe aiḡni ip na healaðnaið décc.

Coccað úlirḡe éter τaðḡ mac doínnall .i. mac ðon mácc cáρtaiḡ ipn, γ úlirbpaḡaiρ meḡ cáρtaiḡ .i. corbmac laðpaç mac τaiðcc mic doínnaił óicc ðia τtainicc ðíτ ðaoíne uaiρ do éuiτ oæt píoit décc co tuilleað ḡtoppa.

Mac mic Piaiρaiρ décc .i. Seimur mac emainn mic Semaiρ mic uilliam mic mic Piaiρaiρ buiḡleip. Ríðipe ap laim̃ γ laoc ap ḡaiρceað epioðe.

* *Upon Kinel-Farry*, i. e. the Mae Cawells, seated in the barony of Clogher, in Tyrone.

^a *Aibhilin*.—This name is usually anglicised Eveleen.

^b *Mac-I-Brian-Ara*.—The territory of Ara, or Aradh-Tire, which originally belonged to the O'Donagans, became the inheritance of a branch of the O'Briens (descended from Brian Roe O'Brien, King of Thomond) after the year 1318.

It is generally supposed that it was co-extensive with the half barony of Ara, or Duthaidh-Aradh, in the north-west of the county of Tipperary; but we have sufficient evidence to prove that it was originally more extensive, for the church of Kilmore, situated four miles to the south of Nenagh, and now in the barony of Upper Ormond, is mentioned in the Life of St. Senan as in the territory of Aradh-Tire. The

Bearnagh, son of Henry, son of Owen [O'Neill] ; and Con himself was slain in the same month by Brian, the son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen.

An attack was made on Maguire, i. e. Conor, by the sons of Donough Maguire (Thomas, Philip, and Felim), and by the sons of John Boy Mac Mahon. Maguire opposed them, and routed them, and slew Felim, the son of Donough ; he also struck and took prisoner Brian, the son of John Boy Mac Mahon ; and also made a prisoner of Owen, the son of Thomas, son of Art Roe Mac Mahon.

Great depredations were committed by Art, the son of Con O'Neill, upon the Kinel-Farry^z. Owen, the son of O'Neill, and the sons of Mac Cawell, overtook him ; and Aengus, son of Sorley Bacagh, was slain on the side of Art ; but Art himself made his escape from them, and carried off the prey.

Aibhilin^a, the daughter of O'Kane (Thomas), and wife of Owen Roe, the son of O'Neill, died.

Donnell (i. e. Mac-I-Brian-Ara^b), the son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Murrough-na-Raithnighe^c, a distinguished captain, who was kind to friends, and fierce to enemies, died, having spent nearly one hundred years in nobleness and illustrious deeds.

O'Driscoll More (Conor, the son of Fineen, son of Maccon) died. He was a brave and protecting man, the friend of the [religious] orders and the learned ; and his son Fineen was installed in his place, after being liberated, for he had been imprisoned in Cork for more than a year.

Mac Carthy More (Donnell, the son of Teige, son of Donnell Oge), a comely and affable man, and who had a knowledge of the sciences, died.

A war arose between Teige, the son of Donnell, i. e. the son of that Mac Carthy, and Mac Carthy's brother, i. e. Cormac Ladhrach, son of Teige, son of Donnell Oge, whence came the destruction of [their] people, for upwards of three hundred and sixty^d persons fell [in the conflicts] between them.

The son of Mac Pierce died, i. e. James, the son of Edmond, son of James, son of William, the son of Mac Pierce Butler. He was a knight in [dexterity of] hand, and a hero in valour.

river of Nenagh, which was anciently called Finnsruth and Abhainn-O-gCathbhath, formed for many miles the boundary between Aradh-Thire and Muscraighe-Thire.

^c *Murrough-na-raithnighe*, i. e. Murrough, or Morgan, of the Fernes.

^d *Three hundred and sixty*, literally, "eighteen score."

Μαμριττιρ baile uí Ruairc da ngoiréirí carpuicc pærpucc hī cconnaéταιβ in eppcopóideēt ΑΡθachaib do éionnrghaō lá hua Ruairc Éóghan γ lá a mnaoí Μαιρḡrḡg inḡln concobaip uí brian.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1509.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, Mile, cúicc céo, a naoí.

ḐRian mac ταιōcc mēg uinnpennáin officel cločairi décc.

Donnchaō maḡ puaiōri aiρéinneac macairi na cpoire, pḡr uḡal inipeal ar pḡiric nōé, γ pḡr congḡmala tighi aoiḡō [décc].

Mac uí neill aρτ mac cuinn mic énrí mic eoḡain do ḡabáil a bḡioll lé harτ an cáirlén mac neill mic aρτ mic eoḡain uí néill iar mbḡicḡ ina cáirḡr cḡioρτ aicce, γ iar na éocuiriaō cúicce dia cáirlén pḡn, γ a mac miall mac aipτ γ pḡilim ua maōileaclainn do ḡabail amaille pḡir, γ a τabairτ hil-laimh uí domhnaill, γ buaiḡhrḡōh mór do theacht épḡr an nḡabáil rin.

Slóicéaō lap an iurτir iarla cille ḡara hī τḡir eocchain ar éappainḡ cloinne cuinn uí neill, γ cairlen ḡuine ḡḡainn (i. cairlén í neill) ḡḡaḡail do cloinn cúinḡ pḡa pḡú τainic an iurτḡir ina éimcell. An iurτḡir do, ḡol ar rin-im cáirlén na hoḡmuḡe co po ḡabaō laip. Ro ḡabaō laip ann τoirpḡealbāc mac neill mic aipτ uí neill, γ eocchan puāō mac Síubne. Ro bḡiriaō an cairlén lap an iurτir, γ do cōiḡ iarpḡin dia éicch.

O neill domnall mac enri mic eocchain tḡeapḡa tḡpe heoḡain, pḡr ar mó po mīll γ imor mīlleāō, γ ar mó do póine do cōccaō, γ do éḡeacāib acc

* *O'Rourke's town.*—Ware calls this monastery “Cruleagh or Balli-ruark.” The place was afterwards called Craebhliath, i. e. the grey bush or branch, and the name is now anglicised Creevlea. It is situated near the village of Dromahaire (which is the O'Rourke's town of the annalists), in the parish of Killanummery, barony of Dromahaire, and county of Leitrim. Ware says that this monastery was founded in 1509, by Margaret, wife of Eugenius Ruark. The friars were living in cottages near the abbey in 1718, when a poor friar of this convent

was the first who put a Latin grammar into the hands of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare.—See *Memoirs, &c.*, by Dr. O'Connor, p. 157. Considerable ruins of this abbey still remain, with the tombs of O'Rourke, and of some of the more distinguished of the local families.

† *Carrickpatrick*, carpuic pærpuc, i. e. Patrick's rock. This monastery is said by tradition to have been on or near the site of a primitive church of this name erected by St. Patrick, but the Editor has not been able to get any evidence to support this tradition. For the

The monastery of O'Rourke's town^e, which is called Carrickpatrick^f in Connaught, in the diocese of Ardagh, was commenced by O'Rourke (Owen) and his wife, Margaret, the daughter of Conor O'Brien.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1509.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred nine.

Brian, the son of Teige Maguinnsennain^g, Official of Clogher, died.

Donough Mac Rory^h, Erenagh of Machaire-na-Croiseⁱ, an humble, meek man, for the love of God, and a man who kept a house of hospitality [died].

The son of O'Neill (Art, the son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen) was treacherously taken prisoner by Art of the Castle, son of Niall, son of Art, son of Owen O'Neill, although he was his gossip, and had been invited by him to his own castle; and his son, Niall Mac Art, and Felim O'Melaghlin, were also taken prisoners along with him, and delivered into the hands of O'Donnell. Great troubles arose out of this capture.

An army was led by the Lord Justice, the Earl of Kildare, into Tyrone, at the instance of the sons of Con O'Neill; but the sons of Con had obtained O'Neill's castle of Dungannon before the Lord Justice arrived at it. The Lord Justice proceeded thence to the castle of Omagh, and took it, making prisoners of Turlough, the son of Niall^j, son of Art O'Neill, and Owen Roe Mac Sweeny. The Lord Justice demolished the castle, and then returned home.

O'Neill (Donnell, the son of Henry, son of Owen), Lord of Tyrone, a man who [of all the Irish chieftains] had destroyed most men, and about whom the most had been destroyed, who had carried on the most war, and committed most depredations in contending for^k the lordship, until he finally gained it,

acts of the Irish apostle in this neighbourhood the reader is referred to the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, published by Colgan, lib. ii. c. 103. The great monastery erected by St. Patrick in this neighbourhood was at Druim-lias, about a mile east of the town of Dromahire.

^g *Maguinnsennain*, now anglicised Gelsinan.

^h *Mac Rory*, now often anglicised Rogers.

ⁱ *Machaire-na-Croise*, i. e. the plain of the

cross, now Magheracross, a parish in the barony of Tirkennedy, and county of Fermanagh.

^j *Turlough, the son of Niall*.—Ware says in his Annals of Ireland that the Earl of Kildare on this occasion released Arthur, Con's son, who had been kept prisoner in the castle.

^k *Contending for*, *copnam* means contention as well as defence.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 182, note 9.

κορηαίη τιεέσηταιρ co po ḡab é po ḡeóid, décc an Seiréad lá do mí augurε, ἡ
apε mac aóda mic eoḡain uí neill doirḡnead ina ionad.

Slóicéad lá hua ndomnaill aóð ócc mac aóda ruad ap mac ndiarmata
co po mīll móran hi maig luirecc. Tomar mac Remainn mic Pīlip méḡuioir
do marbad ón tḡluaḡ, ἡ ó domnaill dionnḡúð tap a air don turur rin.

Ó baioḡill (emann buíde mac neill) do marbad irin oíðce daon upcor
ḡae la concóbari ócc ua mbaoiḡill hi luaópor.

Apε ó neill do léccead ap a bḡaḡóshur, ἡ bḡaḡde ele do ḡol ap .i. a mac
pḡn, ἡ a ḡshbḡatair bḡian.

Pīlip mac bḡian mic pīlip meḡuioir, Maolmóḡda mac pailḡe mic dom-
naill bām uí paḡallaiḡ, ἡ eoḡan mac cuinn mic aóda buíde uí neill décc.

Indraicḡid lá bḡian mac cuinn uí neill ap pḡioct inḡine mec murcāid ap
brú loca laoḡaire. Enḡí ócc mac enḡí ócc, eoccan mac neill bḡinaḡ uí néill,
bḡian mac neill bḡinaḡ, ἡ Mac aóda bailb uí neill do marbad lair, ἡ cḡḡre
heic ap tḡi pḡictib do buain ósobh.

Copbmac mac Sḡain mic concóbari ócc meḡuioir, Diarmait mac ploinn
mic an bairḡ, ἡ taḡ ḡ cianain décc.

Mac uilliam cloinne riocairḡ, uillecc mac uillecc mic Riocairḡ ócc, pḡ
cḡnḡair lé cáirḡib, eccḡnḡair le hḡḡcḡairḡib décc.

Mac an pīlḡ ḡiollacḡirε mac amlaib ḡaóí pḡoána décc.

An toctmadh King Henry do pḡoḡad of Sḡaib .22. April.

¹ *In this army*, ón tḡluaḡ, i. e. *ex exercitu*, i. e. Thomas, the son of Redmond Maguire, who accompanied O'Donnell on this expedition, was slain.

^m *Luachros*, now Loughros, which gives name to a bay situated between the baronies of Banagh and Boylagh, in the west of the county of Donegal. The point of land originally called Luachros is that extending westwards from the village of Ardara, between the bays of Loughrosbeg and Loughrosmore.

ⁿ *Loch Laeghaire*, i. e. the lake of Laeghaire Buadhach, one of the heroes of the Red Branch, who flourished in the first century.—See other notices of this lake at the years 1150, 1325,

1431, 1436, and 1500.

^o *Hugh Balbh*, i. e. Hugh the Stammering.

^p *Mac an Philidh*, i. e. son of the poet. This name, which is common in Ulster, is now anglicised Mac Nilly.

^q *The 22nd of April*.—This is the true date of the accession of Henry VIII.—See *Chronology of History*, by Sir Harris Nicolas, second edition, p. 333. He was crowned on the 24th of June following. The style first adopted by Henry VIII. was, “Henricus Dei Gratia Rex Angliæ et Franciæ et Dominus Hiberniæ; but in the thirty-third year of his reign it was resolved in the English Cabinet that an Irish Parliament should confer the title of King of Ireland upon

died on the sixth day of the month of August ; and Art, the son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill, was inaugurated in his place.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe) against Mac Dermot, and he destroyed much in Moylurg. Thomas, the son of Redmond, son of Philip Maguire, was slain in this army^l. And O'Donnell returned from that expedition.

* O'Boyle (Edmond Boy, the son of Niall) was slain at night, with one cast of a javelin, at Luachros^m, by Conor Oge O'Boyle.

Art O'Neill was released from captivity, and other hostages were given in his stead, namely, his own son, and his brother Brian.

Philip, the son of Brian, son of Philip Maguire ; Maelmora (Myles), son of Failge (Faly), who was son of Donnell Bane O'Reilly ; and Owen, the son of Con, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, died.

An attack was made by Brian, the son of Con O'Neill, upon the descendants of the daughter of Mac Murrough, on the margin of Loch Laeghaire^a. Henry Oge, the son of Henry Oge ; Owen, son of Niall Bearnach O'Neill ; and the son of Hugh Balbh^o O'Neill, were slain by him ; and sixty-four horses were taken from them.

Cormac, the son of John, son of Conor Oge Maguire ; Dermot, son of Flann Mac Ward ; and Teige O'Keenan, died.

Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick, the son of Ulick, son of Rickard Oge), a man kind towards friends, and fierce towards enemies, died.

Mac an Fhiledh^p (Gilchreest, son of Auliffe), a learned poet, died.

Henry VIII. was made King of England on the 22nd of April^q.

him and his heirs. The Lord Deputy, St. Ledger, was commissioned to summon a Parliament, which enacted, that "forasmuch as the King and his progenitors ever rightfully enjoyed all authority royal, by the name of Lords of Ireland, but for lack of the title of King had not been duly obeyed, his Highness, and his heirs for ever, shall have the style and honour of King of Ireland, and that it should be deemed high treason to impeach this title."—See Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, *ad ann.* 1542,

Statutes of the Realm, 35 Hen. VIII. c. 3, and Leland's *History of Ireland*, book iii. c. 7. The object of conferring this title upon Henry was to enable him, with the more authority, to carry on the Reformation, and to confiscate the abbey lands in Ireland. Some ordinances of state made shortly afterwards by the Irish Parliament, for the regulation of those districts in Ireland not entirely consonant to the English laws, are admirable, such as that laymen and boys should not be admitted to ecclesiastical preferments.

AOS CRIOST, 1510.

AOS CRIOST, Míle, cúicc céo, adeich.

Muiréfrtach mac murchaí mic toirpdealbhaig eppcop cille Fionnabrac décc.

O Raḡallaiḡ Sían mac catail décc. AS lairpíde tuccað cetur bpaítre de obrepuantiae don cábán a hugdarrar an pápa.

ḡrian ruad mac doínnall mic aoda uí neill décc.

ḡrian mac pilip uí raḡallaiḡ do íarbað la cloinn Remainn mic ḡlairne méḡ maḡaimna a topariḡeet cpeice.

Máḡ caba bpeirne .i. feilim, ḡ mac loclainn .i. uairne décc.

O Rialán ríḡal oide dírpeccaiḡte lé dán, ḡ eocchan mac brian uí uiccinn oide Epeann décc.

Mac an baipḡ típe conaill eocchan ruad décc i mion mic an duipin.

Sloiccead lá ḡríóid iarla cille dapa (.i. an iurip) hi ccúicced muían ḡo maíteḡ ḡall ḡ ḡaoídeal laiḡen laip dia po cumdaig cairlén daíndéom ḡaoídeal muman hi ccarrpaucc cital. Leanair ó doínnall é co nuathað rochaide triar an míde, ḡ ipin muíain riar co coínpainic púip ann rin. Tiaḡait i nEalla aipdeín, ḡabait cairlén einntuirp, ḡ aipceit an típ. Tiaḡaitt iarpin i ndírmumain móip, ḡabait cairlén ná Paipip, ḡ cairlén ele ap bpuí mainḡe

^r *Murtough*.—This is the prelate called Maurice O'Brien in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 624. He succeeded in 1491.

^s *Mac Loughlin*.—He was the head of a once powerful family of the Kinel-Owen, at this period reduced to insignificance, and seated in the territory of Inishowen, in the now county of Donegal.

^t *Inis-mic-an-duirn*, now Inishmacadurn, one of the cluster of islands opposite the Rosses, in the barony of Boyleagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.

^u *Lord Justice*.—Henry VIII., by new letters patent, constituted Garrett, or Gerald, Earl of Kildare, Lord Justice of Ireland, and intimated to him by letters his father's decease and his

own succession to his kingdoms.—See Ware's Annals of Ireland, *ad ann.* 1509, 1510.

^v *Carraig-Cital*, now Carrigkettle, a remarkable rock in the parish of Kiltely, barony of Small-county, and county of Limerick. The castle is shewn on the map engraved from the Down Survey, under the name of Carrickittle. The natives state that the castle stood on the top of the Rock of Carrigkettle, but no part of its ruins now remains.

^w *Ceann-tuirc*, i.e. the head, or, perhaps, hill of the boar, now Kanturk, a small town situated at the confluence of the rivers Allo and Dalua, whose united streams flow into the River Blackwater, about two miles below the town. No part of the older castle of Kanturk now remains,

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1510.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred ten.

Murtough^r, the son of Murrough, son of Turlough [O'Brien], Bishop of Kilfenora, died.

O'Reilly (John, the son of Cathal) died. It was he who, by permission from the Pope, first brought the Friars of the Observance into Cavan.

Brian Roe, the son of Donnell, son of Hugh O'Neill, died.

Brian, the son of Philip O'Reilly, was slain by the sons of Redmond, son of Glasny Mac Mahon, while in pursuit of a prey.

Mac Cabe of Breifny, i. e. Felim, and Mac Loughlin^r, i. e. Anthony, died.

O'Fialan (Farrell), a distinguished Professor of Poetry, and Owen, the son of Brian O'Higgin, Chief Preceptor of [all] Ireland, died.

Mac Ward of Tirconnell (Owen Roe) died at Inis-mac-an-Duinn^r.

An army was led into Munster by Garrett, Earl of Kildare, Lord Justice^u of Ireland, attended by the chiefs of the English and Irish of Leinster; and he erected a castle at Carraig-Cital^v in despite of the Irish. O'Donnell followed with a small number of troops [to assist him] through Meath, and westwards into Munster, until he joined him at that place. Thence they passed into Ealla [Duhallow], and they took the castle of Ceann-tuirc^w, and plundered the country. Then, proceeding into Great Desmond, they took the castle of Pailis^x, and another castle on the bank of the River Mang^y, after which they returned in

but the walls of the more magnificent one commenced by Mac Donough Mac Carthy in the reign of Elizabeth, and which was never finished, still remain in good preservation.—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, book ii. c. 6.

^x *Pailis*.—This castle stood on an eminence in a townland of the same name, a little to the north of the lower lake of Killarney in Kerry, and in view of Laune Bridge; but it was destroyed in the year 1837, by a road jobber who removed its materials for the repair of the adjoining highway.—See Windele's *Historical and*

Descriptive Notices of Cork, &c., second edition, pp. 386, 387.

^y *Castle on the bank of the River Mang*.—This castle gave name to the village of Castlemaine, which is called in Irish *Caisleán na Mange*, and is situated on the River Maine, or Mang, which falls into the harbour of Castlemaine, about two miles below the village. There is a view or map of this castle given in Carew's *Pacata Hibernia*, according to which it was a bridge-castle across the river. It was demolished by General Ludlow during the Parliamentary wars.—See Smith's *History of Kerry*.

7 tsecaite rlan tar a nair hi cconntae luimniḡ. Do nías aitécionól rluaiḡ iarpirin, 7 cruinnḡite gearpaltaḡ na munan im Shemur mac iarpla dšmuman co ngallaiḡ munan apéŋna, 7 Mácc cáptaiḡ riabách, Domhnall mac diarmada mic rínḡin, Corbmac ócc mac corbmaic mac taiḡḡ, 7 goill 7 gaoiḡil Miḡe, 7 laiḡŋn, 7 tiaḡait iaraim go luimneac. Tionóilḡ toirpḡdealbác mac taiḡcc uí brian ticeŋŋna tuaḡmuman go líon a roéraiḡe, Mac conmara síol aḡḡa 7 clann Riocairḡ rlóḡḡ lánmóra ele ina naḡhaiḡ. Ticc an iarpla (.i. an iurpir) cona rluaiḡ tré bealac na parbaḡḡe, 7 tré bealac na ngamna co raimcc dḡoiḡŋt epoinn (.i. dḡoiḡŋt purp epoiri) do rónaḡ la hua mbrian for Sionainn, 7 bḡirḡḡ ríom an dḡoiḡŋt, 7 anair oiḡŋe hi pporlongpore ip in tír. Gabaiḡ ó brian porlongpore ina cōmpoccur co ecluineac cach oiḡḡ guth 7 cōmpaḡ apole in oiḡŋe rin. Iar na mairac po ordaiḡ an iurpir a rluaiḡ 7 pio cúip goill 7 gaoiḡil muman ap túr, Goill miḡe, 7 aḡa cliaḡ ap deiḡŋ a rlóḡḡ. Toirpḡŋŋḡ ó domhnall an bŋecán buiḡne po baí, 7 anair ap deiḡŋ amŋcc gall aḡa cliaḡ 7 miḡe, 7 gabait an aḡḡḡoirp tré moín na mbraḡar go luimneac. Ro ionnpaiḡrioc rluaiḡ ril mbrian an rluaiḡ gall, 7 marbḡar leó barún cirt, 7 bŋnaualac cipcypcoun, 7 rochaiḡe do deaḡḡaoiḡnḡ nac airimḡŋ. Tiaḡait ap an rluaiḡ gall a ccóip maḡma roait, rluaiḡ ril mbrian iar naiḡŋ 7 iar nédalaḡ iomḡa 7 ní baí do ḡallaiḡ na do ḡaoiḡdealaiḡ ap an dá rluaiḡ rin én lam bá mó clú epóḡaḡta 7 ḡairccoiḡ in lá rin ina ó domhnall acc bḡiḡŋ deiḡriḡ rlóḡḡ na ngall lair.

Mac muirp ciappaḡḡe, Emann, mac tomair, mic parpaicín poiḡeac lán dŋcna, 7 doineach décc.

Diarmad mac domhnall mic domhnall mḡḡ captaḡ cluaraḡ décc.

^z *Bealach-na-Fadbaighe and Bealach-na-n-Gamhna.*—These were old names of roads or passes on the south side of the Shannon, between the city of Limerick and the townland of Portcrusha; but they are now obsolete.

^a *Porteroise*, now Porterusha, a townland in the parish of Castleconnell, in the county of Limerick. This place is not to be confounded with O'Brien's Bridge.—See other notices of it at the years 1507 and 1597.

^b *Moin-na-m-brathar*, i. e. the bog of the friars,

now Monabraher, a townland in the parish of Killeely, on the north side of the Shannon, near the city of Limerick.

^c *The short cut to Limerick.*—From this account it would appear that the Earl's party did not wait to fight their enemies. Ware gives a different account of this rencounter in his *Annals of Ireland*, thus:

“Both parties resolved on a Battel, and begun a sore Fight, with great loss on either side; but on the Earl's side fell the greatest loss, his

safety to the county of Limerick. They then mustered additional forces; and the Geraldines of Munster, under the conduct of James, son of the Earl of Desmond, and all the other English of Munster, and also Mac Carthy Reagh (Donnell, son of Dermot, who was son of Fineen), Cormac Oge, the son of Cormac, son of Teige, and the English and Irish of Meath and Leinster, then proceeded to Limerick. Turlough, the son of Teige O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, with all his forces, and Mac Namara, the Sil-Aedha, and the Clanrickard, mustered another numerous army to oppose them. The Earl (i. e. the Lord Justice) marched with his army through Bealach-na-Fadbaighe and Bealach-na-nGamhna², until he arrived at a wooden bridge (i. e. the bridge of Porteroise^a), which O'Brien had constructed over the Shannon; and he broke down the bridge, and encamped for the night in the country. O'Brien encamped so near them that they used to hear one another's voices and conversation during the night. On the morrow the Lord Justice marshalled his army, placing the English and Irish of Munster in the van, and the English of Meath and Dublin in the rear. O'Donnell and his small body of troops joined the English of Meath and Dublin in the rear; and they [all] took the short cut through Moin na m-brathar^b to Limerick^c. O'Brien's army attacked the English, and slew the Baron Kent and Barnwall Kircustown^d, with many other men of distinction not enumerated. The English army escaped by flight, and the army of the O'Briens returned in triumph with great spoils. There was not in either army on that day a man who won more fame for bravery and prowess than O'Donnell^e, in leading off the rear of the English army.

Mac Maurice of Kerry (Edmond, the son of Thomas, son of Patrickin), a vessel of wisdom and hospitality, died.

Dermot, the son of Donnell, son of Donnell Mac Carthy Cluasach, died.

Army being laden with spoils and spent with long marchings. Night ended the Battel. The next day the Deputy by advice of his Officers (the Armies keeping their Ranks), withdrew, and without any other loss returned home."—Edition of 1705.

^d *Kircustown*, now Crickstown, a townland and parish in the barony of Ratoath, and county of Meath.—See the Ordnance map of the county

of Meath, sheet 39.

^e *O'Donnell*, literally, "There was not of the Galls, or Gaels, in the two armies any hand of greater fame for bravery and prowess on that day than O'Donnell in carrying off the rear of the English army with him."

The Four Masters praise O'Donnell whether he defeats or is defeated! But this is pardonable in them as long as they keep within bounds of truth.

O domnaill aod mac aoda ruaid do dól don róim dia oiltpe, 7 an cefin do bai amuicch batтар a pann 7 a caraid i mbrón, i ndogailri, 7 i ndoimín-main ina deaðaid, 7 Maḡnar ó domnaill a mac dfaḡbáil dó ag iomcornam an típe an cefin no biaó ina péccmaip.

AOIS CRIOST, 1511.

Aoir Crioστ, Mile, cuicc céu, a haonécc.

Ait mac cuinn uí neill (baói hillaim acc ua ndomnaill occ imteaét dó don Róim) do léccaó ar a bpaigósnur la Maḡnar mac uí domnaill, gan cfo dua domnaill, 7 a mac .i. mall ócc dó éche ar 7 ngioll lé comall ḡac rioé-chána da ndearnrae.

Tomar mac anoiriu méḡbradaig eppcop 7 aipéinneac an dá bpeirne ppi pé tpiócat bliadaín, aoin cfin po ppaigósnur ḡoill, 7 ḡaoiðil, Saói i neacna 7 hi ccrabaó, loépann polurta no poillricéac tuata 7 eccalpa éré poirceat 7 ppoicépe, aogaire tairipi na hḡailri iar noiponeac Saccar 7 aora ḡaca ḡraio aréna dó iar ccoirpeccaó émpall 7 peilccó nomda, iar tpiodnacal Seod 7 bíó do tpuagaid 7 tpenaid, po faoió a ppirat docum nime an .4. calaínn do marpa (no augur) dia mairt do ponnraó i ndruim da eitiar, iar tpoét do ccoirpeccaó focailpe ipin mbeirne iar an reacémac bliadaín Sḡreac a aoiri, 7 a adnacal hi mainirtir an cabáin dia haóne ap aoi laite Seacéime.

Copmac mácc paipadáin dia po ḡoiraó eppcop ipin mbeirne décc pia nottlaicc.

Urmóir ífn oibre émpaill apdamaáa do lopecaó.

O concobair paigé, caéair mac cuinn mic an calbaicé peicín coitcín déicrip, faoi éinnéna ppi ḡallaid, 7 ḡaoiðelaid do marbaó la dpuing dia émfó pín .i. clann taidé uí concobair, 7 clann tḡsain ballaig uí concobair lá taob mainirtreac ppoir.

^r After him, i. e. in his absence.

^s Thirty years.—According to Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 229, this prelate succeeded to the bishopric of Kilmore in 1489, which would leave him but twenty-two years.

ⁿ A faithful shepherd of the Church, aogaire

tairipi na hḡailri. This phrase is translated, "Pastor fidelis Ecclesiae," by Colgan, in his *Trias Thaum.*, p. 305.

ⁱ *Druim-da-ethiar*, now Dromahaire, a village in a barony of the same name, in the county of Leitrim.

O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe), went upon a pilgrimage to Rome. While he was abroad, his adherents and friends were in grief and sadness after him^f; and his son, Manus O'Donnell, was left by him to protect the country, while he [himself] should be absent from it.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1511.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eleven.

Art, the son of Con O'Neill, who was in O'Donnell's custody at his setting out for Rome, was liberated from his captivity, by Manus, the son of O'Donnell, without leave from O'Donnell; and Niall Oge, the son of Art, gave himself up in his stead, as a pledge for the observance of every peace which they had concluded.

Thomas, the son of Andrew Mac Brady, Bishop and Erenagh of the two Breifnys during a period of thirty years^g; the only dignitary whom the English and Irish obeyed; a paragon of wisdom and piety; a luminous lamp, that enlightened the laity and clergy by instruction and preaching; and a faithful shepherd of the Church^h—after having ordained priests and persons in every degree—after having consecrated many churches and cemeteries—after having bestowed rich presents and food on the poor and the mighty, gave up his spirit to heaven on the 4th of the Calends of March (or August), which fell on a Tuesday, at Druim-da-ethiarⁱ—having gone to Breifny to consecrate a church, in the sixty-seventh year of his age—and was buried in the monastery of Cavan, the day of the week being Friday.

Cormac Magauran^k, who was called Bishop in Breifny, died before Christmas.

The greater part of the old works of the church of Armagh were burned.

O'Conor Faly (Cahir, the son of Con, son of Calvagh), general patron of the learned, a distinguished captain among the English and Irish, was slain by a party of his own tribe, namely, by the sons of Teige O'Conor and the sons of John Ballagh O'Conor, beside Mainistir-Feorais^l.

^k *Cormac Magauran*.—This is the Bishop Cormac mentioned in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 229, as having contested the right to the see of Kilmore with Thomas Brady, mentioned in the last entry. Both assisted at a

provincial synod held at Drogheda on the 6th of July, 1495, in an act of which they are styled, "*Thomas et Cormac Dei Gratiâ Kilmorensis Episcopi*."

^l *Mainistir-Feorais*, now Monasteroris, near

O ceallaig Maoilpreaclainn mac taidcc, mic donncharb, mic maoileaclainn, mic uilliam mic donncharb muinnig décc. Fbh coataicéte a érice, a carpat, 7 a élan mairne. Feicéim coitcefn doim 7 deoraíó, fbh lár a ndearnaoh cairlen gallaig an garbdoirpe 7 Muine an mba.

Mac mupéaó, Mupéaó ballac mac donncharb mic airt décc.

Tomár mac glairne mic concóbar uí raigillig, 7 emann mac glairne décc.

Glairne mac concóbar mic Slein uí raigillig do marbaó lá luét tige mézmatgaimna.

Eogan mac briain puat mic caéail uí raigillig décc.

O doárpaiig Slein mac doinnail mic concóbar décc, 7 ó doárpaiig do gairm do concóbar éarpac.

Mac donncharb típe hoilella Slein décc, 7 a dearbhaéair ele fbhgal tanairte típe hoilella do marbaó la mac diarmata.

Airt mac cuinn mic enrí néill do gabáil tuarparail ó aoó mac doinnail mic enrí.

Seaan mac Emainn mic tomáir óig meguoir do écc.

An diolmaíneac (.i. Semar) macaire cuirne décc.

Aoó mac feilm mic maénura do marbaó lá Sémur mac Slein, mic an eppoir meguoir.

Dubéac mac dubéaiig uí duibghnán raóí lé ríncur, fbh ronara, 7 raubhríra moir décc.

Sloicéaó lá hua néill airt mac aoó h tair conaill óar loircc gleann rinne, 7 ó ruilig anall, 7 bhair braighe dua doárpaiig.

Edenderry, in the barony of Coolestown, in the north-east of the King's County. This abbey was founded in the year 1325, for Conventual Franciscans, in the territory of Totmoy, or tuac óá maíge, in Offaly, by Sir John Bermingham, Earl of Louth, who was called Mac Feorais by the Irish, and after whose Irish surname the monastery was called.—See Ware and Archdall, and also Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, *Tuam*, p. 610. The notice of the death of O'Connor Faly is entered as follows in Ware's

Annals of Ireland, edition of 1705:

"In these days Charles, or Cahir O'Connor, Lord of Offaly, was slain by his own Countrymen, near the Abbey of Friars Minors of Monaster-Feoris."

^m *Gallach, Garbh-dhoire, and Muine-an-mheadha*, now Gallagher, Garbally, and Monivea.—See the exact situations of those castles pointed out under the year 1504, pp. 1274, 1275, *supra*.

ⁿ *Household*.—The territory of Mac Mahon's household is called by English writers the

O'Kelly (Melaghlin, the son of Teige, son of Donough, son of Melaghlin, son of William, who was son of Donough Muimhneach), died. He was a supporter of his territory, friends, and sons, and a general patron of the learned and distressed. It was he who erected the castles of Gallach, Garbh-dhoire, and Muine-an-Mheadha^m.

Mac Murrough (Murrough Ballagh, son of Donough, who was son of Art), died.

Thomas, the son of Glasny, son of Conor O'Reilly, and Edmond, son of Glasny, died.

Glasny, the son of Conor, who was son of John O'Reilly, was slain by the householdⁿ of Mac Mahon.

Owen, son of Brian Roe, who was son of Cathal O'Reilly, died.

O'Doherty (John, the son of Donnell, son of Conor) died; and Conor Caragh was called O'Doherty.

Mac Donough of Tirerrill (John) died; and his brother, Farrell, Tanist of Tirerrill, was slain by Mac Dermot.

Art, the son of Con, son of Henry O'Neill, accepted stipend^o from Hugh, the son of Donnell, son of Henry.

John, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, died.

The Dillon (i. e. James), of Machaire-Chuirene [Kilkenny West], died.

Hugh, the son of Felim, son of Manus, was slain by James, the son of John, son of the Bishop Maguire.

Duffy, the son of Duffy O'Duigennan, a learned historian, and a man of great affluence and riches, died.

An army was led by O'Neill (Art, son of Hugh) into Tirconnell; and he burned Gleann-Finne^p and [the country] from the Swilly^q hitherwards, and also forced O'Doherty to give him hostages.

Loughy. It is comprised in the present barony of Monaghan, in the county of Monaghan.

^o *Stipend*.—This was a token of Art's inferiority to Hugh. He who accepted of *tuagar-cul*, among the ancient Irish, was considered the servant or vassal of him who paid it.

^p *Gleann-Finne*, i. e. the vale of the River Finn, a romantic valley in the parish of Kiltree-

voge, lying to the south-west of the town of Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal.

^q *The Swilly*, a river in the county of Donegal, which flows through the romantic valley of Glenswilly, and discharges itself into Lough Swilly, near the town of Letterkenny.—See other references to this river at the years 1258, 1567, 1587, 1595, and 1607.

Cenel fíraðaiḡ (.i. i tír eóccain) do léir éreachaḃ la maḡnar ua ndóinnail.

O neill art mac aoda do éruinnuccaḃ rluaiḡ do dól hi tír conaill iar ndól í doinnail docum na roíma. Ro ḡaḃ maḡnur ó doinnail ḡ na trí míc ruiḃne ḡ arḃ tairiḡ ceneoil cconaill acc corḡaí, ḡ acc iomóioimíte na tíre aḡail ar deaḃ ro féḃrat. Ar a aoí tra ro imtiḡ ó néill cona rluaiḡ ó rluab roir, ḡ roair dia tíḡ ḡan creich ḡan caḃ.

AOIS CRIOST, 1512.

AOIR CRIOST, Míle, cúicc céḃ, a do décc.

Aoḃ ó maolmóceirḡe coḡarḃa droma lḡain do baḃaaḃ.

Riapar mac craidin deccanaḃ cloinne haoda décc.

Niall mac cuinn mic aoda buide mic briain ballaiḡ í neill tiḡearna tír conḡail, fíri eiriḡ coitḡinn, ḡ medaiḡḡe óro, ḡ ecclay fíri aḡímar aiḡearach na tucc ciór nó coíma do cloinn neill no do cloinn ndálaḡ na dḡior ionaid Ríḡ Saxon, fíri bá cianḡoda rén ḡ raoḡal, fíri fíccna eolac ar ḡac nealaḃain etir Shíncur, ḃan, ḡ Shínnm do écc .11. Appil.

Art mac cuinn mic neill ḡairḃ í doinnail decc (33. december) do taom tír hi múr na mbraḃar i ndun na nḡall, ḡ a aḃnacal ḡo honoraḃ í an maírtir.

Tuaḃal ó cleiriḡ (.i. ó cleiricḃ) mac taíḃc caim raoí hi ríncur ḡ hi ndan, fíri tiḡe aoíḃ coitḡinn do érénaib, ḡ do éruaḡaib décc iar nonḡaḃ, ḡ iar naiḡriḡe .12. november.

O doinnail Aoḃ mac aoda ruaid do toíḃeaḃt ón Roim iar fḡorḃaḃ a oiliḡre iar mbíḡ ré réḃḡmaine décc hi londain acc dól roir, ḡ ré réḃḡmuine

¹ *The mountain*, i. e. the range of Barnesmore, lying to the north-east of the town of Donegal.

² *Without prey or battle*, literally, *sine prædá, sine pralio*.—This is the Irish mode of expressing “without acquiring any spoils or coming to battle.”

³ *O Maelmoeirghe*.—This name, which is correctly anglicised O'Mulmoghery in the Ulster

Inquisitions, is now translated to *Early*. Maelmoeirghe, the name of the progenitor of this family, signifies, “chief of the early rising,” and hence Early is considered a sufficiently full translation.

⁴ *Clann-Hugh*, a district comprising the mountainous portion of the barony of Longford, in the county of Longford.

Kinel-Farry, in Tyrone, was totally plundered by Manus O'Donnell.

O'Neill (Art, the son of Hugh) mustered an army, and proceeded into Tirconnell, after O'Donnell had set out for Rome. Manus O'Donnell, the three Mac Sweenys, and the principal chieftains of Tirconnell, proceeded to protect and defend the country as well as they could; and O'Neill passed on with his army from the mountain^r eastwards, and returned to his house without prey or battle^s.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1512.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twelve.

Hugh O'Maelmocheirghe^r, Coarb of Dromlane, was drowned.

Pierce Mac Craidin, Dean of Clann-Hugh^u, died.

Niall, the son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, Lord of Trian-Congail^w, a man of general hospitality, exalter of the [religious] orders and of the churches, a successful and triumphant man, who had not paid tribute to the Clann-Neill or Clann-Daly^x, or to the deputy of the King of England,—a man of very long prosperity and life, and a man well skilled in the sciences, both of history, poetry, and music, died on the 11th of April.

Art, the son of Con, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, died of a fit of sickness, on the 23rd of December, in Mur-na-mbrathar^y, at Donegal, and was honourably interred in the monastery.

Tuathal O'Clery (i. e. the O'Clery), the son of Teige Cam, a man learned in history and poetry, who kept a house of general hospitality for the indigent and the mighty, died, after unction and penance, on the twelfth of November.

O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe) returned from Rome, after having finished his pilgrimage, and having spent sixteen weeks in London on his way to Rome, and sixteen weeks on his return. He received great honour and

^w *Trian-Congail*.—This territory comprised the districts in the counties of Down and Antrim, afterwards called Clannaboy, Upper and Lower.—See other references to this territory at the years 1383, 1427, 1450, 1471, 1473, 1483, 1485, 1489, and 1493.

^x *The Clann-Neill, or Clann-Daly*, i. e. to the

O'Neills, or O'Donnells, who were the two dominant families in Ulster at this period.

^y *Mur-na-mbrathar*, i. e. the house of the friars. This name is still preserved, and is now applied to the rector's house, in the town of Donegal, which occupies the site of the house of the friars.

respect from the King of England, King Henry. He arrived safely in Ireland, but was for some time [lying] ill of a fever, in Meath. On recovering his health, he went home to his house; and the clergy and laity were glad and joyous at his return.

A great war [broke out] between O'Donnell and O'Neill (Art, the son of Hugh). And another war also [broke out] between O'Donnell and Mac William Burke (Edmond, the son of Rickard). O'Donnell hired fifteen hundred axe-men in Tirconnell, Fermanagh, and the province of Connaught, and billeted them on those places. He and Manus afterwards marched with their forces from Derry, until they reached Lower Connaught, and from thence into Gaileanga^z; and they besieged the castle of Bel-an-Chlair^a; and they^b took the town, and left their warders in it; they then returned over Sliabh Gamh^c, into Tireragh, where they remained for some time. When Mac William Burke heard of this [occurrence], he marched with all his forces, and surrounded the castle of Bel-an-Chlair, in which O'Donnell had left his warders; [but] when O'Donnell heard that Mac William was besieging the town, he returned vigorously and expeditiously over Sliabh Gamh. Mac William, being apprized of O'Donnell's approach, left the town, so that O'Donnell was not able to overtake him. Mac William then proceeded into Tireragh, and placed provisions and warders in the castle of Eiscir-Abhann^d, having [previously] taken that castle from its hereditary possessors, to whom O'Donnell had sometime before given it up. When O'Donnell was informed that Mac William had gone into Tireragh, he followed him eagerly and expeditiously back again over Sliabh Gamh; but Mac William being made aware of this, he left his son and heir, Ulick, son of

"He went afterwards, and Manus with their forces along with them, from Derry until they reached Lower Connaught, thence into Gaileanga, and they sat around the castle of Bel-an-chlair, and the town was taken by him. He leaves his warders there. They went back up through Sliabh Gamh, and into Tireragh."

The sudden change from *they* to *he* in this construction is very inelegant, and the Editor has not adopted it in his translation in the text.

^c *Sliabh Gamh*.—See other references to this mountain at the years 1285 and 1490.

^d *Eiscir-Abhann*, now Inishcrone, near the River Moy in Tireragh. On an old map of the coasts of Donegal, Leitrim, and Sligo, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, this castle is shewn under the name of Uskarowen, and placed near the margin of the "Baye of the Moye," opposite the island of Bartragh, and in the parallel of Killala. In the year 1432, this castle was in the possession of Teige Reagh O'Dowda, Lord of Tireragh.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 169 and 305.

mac γ α οἶρε, uillsc mac Emainn, mic Riocairn, γ barba ele amaille rir
 irin ccairlén rin eircepeac abann, γ do luio fñin poiñe amail ar déine con-
 ráinic doctum airn na riaz. Ruccrat arail do marcpluaig í doñnaill paðarc
 ar mac uilliam, γ lñccit ina ðeavhaið iatc go po cuirpñt a maiðm é po
 rñam na muaiðe. Ro lñad tap muaið anonn é, γ do bñad eic γ vaoinc iomða
 de, γ tépna ar lñcin uaðaið. Sóair ó doñnaill cona pluaig, γ ruiðit pá
 cairlén eircepeac abann airn ambaói mac mic uilliam. Ro gabad an cairlén
 leó fó éñno cñtpe lá iar mór paotap, γ do bñt einca γ anacal don barba.
 Epgabtar mac mic uilliam lair go mbaói i ngiallur aige. Ro pópcongaip an
 cairlén do éop ar uaiññðaið iar rin, γ po lñcað go lár, do éoið iapañ dia
 ticc co mbuaið γ corccap. Tanaicc epa mac uilliam ina vaioð iar rin go dún
 na ngall, γ do bñt a ógriap dua doñnaill, léigñ ó doñnaill a mac la mac
 uilliam dia ticc.

Slóicéac lá hua ndñnaill hi tñp eoðain go maiðið ioctair cñnaçt γ
 pñmanac, γ co mbuanðaðaið iomða, do paigñ í neill airc mñc aoið. Mill-
 tear γ loirccteap leó céduv tñp eóccain pñmpa nó ga pangatcap dún ngñainn.
 Baatcap peçtmair irin tñp agá milleað co tapatc ua néill pñð oið, γ co po
 maic dua doñnaill gaç accpa do mbaói tñp a rñnñññaið .i. cñop ceneoil
 moain, inñp heoðain, γ pñmanac uile. Ticc ua doñnaill iarpñn don ógmaið γ
 cumðaiðir cairlén na hoðmaiðe pñi pé aoin tpeçtmairc iar na bñpcað la
 hiapla cille vapa peçt pñm γ págðair ua doñnaill a barba ann.

Slóicéac la gñóitc, iapla cille vapa iupcñp na hepeann tap ac luain hi
 cñnaçtcaib, Cpeacair γ loirpñ clann cñnmaið, gabair Rop comain γ
 páccðair barba ann, Tññ iar rin hi maið luipcc γ gabair cairlén baile na
 huamñ iar milleað mópáin don tñp. Ticc ua doñnaill pluaig mór dia coip
 irin coipñññaið vaðallam an iapla γ do vñnam a vála rir. Ticc tap a air an
 oiðc évna co bññññaið va pópñngpopt pñn, γ po marbað bñccán dia

^e *Be placed upon posts*, i. e. when a breach was made in one of the walls towards its base, to introduce a prop to sustain the superincumbent weight while the men would be undermining the next wall, under which, when undermined, a similar prop should be introduced, and so on till all the base of the walls of the building were removed. The props were

then dragged from under it by means of ropes pulled by men or horses, and the edifice tumbled often without breaking into fragments.

^f *Permitted his son*, literally, "O'Donnell let his son [go] with Mac William to his house."

^g *Before them*.—This is the Irish mode of expressing "as they passed along."

^h *Baile-na-huamha*, now Cavetown, near the

Edmond, son of Rickard, and other guards along with him, in the castle of Esker-Abhann, and he himself marched forward, with all the speed that might be, for Ardnarea. Some of O'Donnell's horsemen, espying Mac William, went in pursuit of him, and drove him to flight, and to swim across the Moy. He was followed across the Moy, and many horses and men were taken from him; but he made his escape from them. O'Donnell returned with his army, and laid siege to the castle of Eiscir-Abhann, wherein the son of Mac William was; and after four days' great labour, they took the castle; and O'Donnell gave protection and guarantee to the warders. He took the son of Mac William prisoner, and detained him as a hostage. He then ordered that the castle should be placed upon posts^c, and it was tumbled to the earth, after which he returned home with victory and triumph. Mac William afterwards followed O'Donnell to Donegal, and gave him his own demands; [and] O'Donnell permitted his son^f to go home with Mac William.

A hosting was made by O'Donnell, accompanied by the chiefs of Lower Connaught and Fermanagh, and many hired soldiers, into Tyrone, against O'Neill (Art, the son of Hugh). They first ravaged and burned Tyrone before them^g, until they reached Dungannon. They were for a week in the country destroying it, until O'Neill made peace with them, and relinquished in favour of O'Donnell every claim that had been [in dispute] between their ancestors, namely, the rents of Kinel-Moen, Inishowen, and all Fermanagh. O'Donnell then came to Omagh, and in the space of one week re-erected the castle of Omagh, which had been some time before broken down by the Earl of Kildare; and O'Donnell left his own warders in it.

An army was led by Garrett, Earl of Kildare, Lord Justice of Ireland, across [the Shannon at] Athlone, into Connaught. He plundered and burned Clann-Conway, took Roscommon, and left warders in it. He afterwards proceeded to Moylurg, and took the castle of Baile-na-huamha^h, after having destroyed a great part of the country.

O'Donnell set out with a numerous army on foot to the Curlieu mountains, to confer with the Earl, and to form a league with him. He returned back the same night to Breic-Shliabhⁱ, to his own camp; but a few of his people were

small village of Croghan, in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.—See other references

to this castle at the years 1487, 1492, and 1527.

ⁱ *Breic-Shliabh*, i. e. the speckled mountain,

muintir acc teac̃t tap a air irin mbealãc mbuid̃e. Ro fuib̃ iaraĩm im c̃airl̃en Slucc̃iḡ, 7 po milleãb lair d̃ũtaḡ r̃leãc̃ta b̃riain í concobair uile, 7 ní pó̃c̃t lair an baile do ḡabáil don c̃ur rin.

Slóic̃ceas lá ḡr̃óid̃ iarla cille d̃apa iur̃tir na hepeann ap trian cong̃ail dia po ḡab c̃airl̃en beoil r̃fir̃te, 7 dia po b̃riur c̃airl̃en mic eoan na nglinne, 7 d̃ap aircc na ḡlinne, 7 móran don tír, 7 tuc mac neill mic cuinn i mbraiḡ-d̃ñur lair.

Iñdraic̃c̃id̃ la dom̃nall mac b̃riain mic dom̃nall mic eñrí í neill ap ḡiolla-pátr̃iaicc mac P̃ilip mic toirp̃dealb̃aiḡ meḡuib̃ir, báttar r̃liõc̃t flaiḡber-taic̃c̃ méḡuib̃ir in f̃farraḡ dom̃nall, dol d̃óib̃ ap baile bon ab̃ann, 7 c̃reãc̃a do ḡlac̃ãb leó, b̃riur̃tear iaraĩm f̃or̃ra, 7 po b̃ñãb a c̃c̃reãc̃a d̃óib̃. Ro mar̃bãb, 7 po báid̃eãb d̃ronḡ d̃á muintir im mac maḡnar̃ra mic b̃riain mic concobair óicc méḡuib̃ir etir baile bono ab̃ann, 7 iñur móir, 7 dom̃nall mac b̃riain r̃fin do ḡabáil h̃i t̃taĩñaiḡ an r̃í̃c̃a h̃i f̃f̃r̃iann na har̃da muintir̃e luiñín 7 naoñbar d̃á muintir do bãdãb h̃i c̃c̃araib̃ muintir̃e bañain an lá c̃é̃na.

P̃ilip mac toirp̃dealb̃aiḡ méḡuib̃ir cona c̃loinn, 7 clann tomaĩr mic maḡ-nara méḡraĩpraḡáin do d̃ol ap ioñdraic̃c̃id̃ h̃i t̃teallãc̃ eãc̃dãc̃, 7 c̃reãc̃ do d̃é̃namh d̃óib̃ ap toirp̃dealb̃ãc̃ mac ãõda méḡraĩpraḡáin (t̃anaĩr̃te an tí̃re), 7 toirp̃dealb̃ãc̃ r̃fir̃in. do mar̃bãb h̃i t̃tor̃aiḡc̃c̃t na c̃reĩc̃e hí̃r̃in, lõttar ar̃r̃ĩde f̃ó c̃rãntóicc méḡraĩpraḡáin po ḡabãb leó an c̃rãnnócc, 7 mac r̃aĩm̃praḡáin r̃fin ḡé do bãoí t̃inn, r̃ácaib̃tear iaraĩm mac r̃aĩm̃praḡáin d̃aĩḡ ní̃r̃

now Brickliff, or Bricklieve, a mountain situated to the west of Lough Arrow, in the baronies of Tirerrill and Corran, in the county of Sligo.—See note ^x, under the year 1350, p. 598, *supra*.

^k *Bealach-buidhe*, i. e. the yellow road, an old road over the Curleui mountains.—See note ^x, under the year 1497, p. 1238, *supra*, and also the year 1499, p. 1252.

^l *Laid siege to the castle of Sligo*, literally, “sat round the castle of Sligo.”

^m *Of Brian O'Conor*.—Charles O'Conor interpolates *luḡñiḡ*, which is correct, for all the O'Conors of Sligo were descended from Brian Luighneach, one of the sons of Turlough More

O'Conor, King of Ireland.

ⁿ *Bun-abhann*, i. e. the river's mouth, now Bunowen, the name of a level district at the mouth of the River Arney, in the barony of Clanawley, on the west side of Lough Erne, in the county of Fermanagh. There is an island in the lake opposite this district called Greagh-Bunowen.

^o *Inis-mor*.—This is the island called Inismor Loch-mBerraidh, under the year 1367, p. 638, *supra*, where the Editor has inadvertently stated that these names are now obsolete. It should have been there stated that the name of the island is now corrupted to Inishore, and

slain on his return through Bealach-Buidhe*. He afterwards laid siege to the castle of Sligo¹, and destroyed all the country of the descendants of Brian O'Conor^m, but did not succeed in taking the town on that occasion:

An army was led by Garrett, Earl of Kildare, Lord Justice of Ireland, into Trian-Chongail [Clannaboy]; and he took the castle of Belfast, demolished the castle of Makeon [Bissett] of the Glynns, plundered the Glynns and a great portion of the country, and led the son of Niall, son of Con [O'Neill], away into captivity.

An attack was made by Donnell, the son of Brian, son of Donnell, son of Henry O'Neill, being joined by the descendants of Flaherty Maguire, against Gilla-Patrick, the son of Philip, son of Turlough Maguire. He made an irruption into the townland of Bun-abhannⁿ, and seized upon spoils; but he was afterwards defeated, and stripped of those spoils. Many of his party, besides the son of Manus, son of Brian, son of Conor Oge Maguire, were slain and drowned between the townland of Bun-abhann and Inis-mor^o. Donnell, the son of Brian himself, was taken prisoner at Tamhnach-an-reata^p, in the land of Arda-Muintire-Luinin^q; and nine of his people were drowned at Caradh Muintir-Banain^r on the same day.

Philip, the son of Turlough Maguire, with his sons and the sons of Thomas, son of Manus Magauran, made an incursion into Teallach-Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], and took a prey from Turlough, the son of Hugh Magauran, Tanist of the territory; and they slew Turlough himself [as he followed] in pursuit of the prey. From thence they proceeded to the Crannog of Magauran, which they took; and they also made a prisoner of Magauran himself, although he

that the name Loch m-Berraidh is still preserved and correctly anglicised Lough Barry. It is a part of the Upper Lough Erne, and contains several islands, which belong partly to the parishes of Derryvullan and Aghalurcher, on the east of the lake, and partly to the parish of Cleenish, in the barony of Clanawley, on the west of the lake. The island now called Inishore-Lough Barry contains an area of nine acres, and belongs to the parish of Aghalurcher.—See the Ordnance map of the county of Fermanagh, sheets 27 and 33.

^p *Tamhnach-an-reata*, now Tawny, in the parish of Derryvullan, in the barony of Tirkenedy and county of Fermanagh.

^q *Arda Muintire Luinin*, now Arda, a townland in the parish of Derryvullan aforesaid. For a curious notice of the family of Muintir Luinin, or O'Luinins, see note ^r, under the year 1441, p. 924, *supra*.

^r *Caradh-Muintir-Banain*, i. e. the weir of the family of O'Banan, now capad Uí Dhánáin, anglice Carryvanan, in the parish of Derryvullan, about fifty chains to the south of Belle Isle

πέδαταρ α έαβαιρτ λεό. Rucc ιαρομ mac uí Raigillig .i. emann ruad mac
aoða mic catail ar na manéacaið rin 7 ar mac maðnair. ðuririr lair orra,
7 Ro marðað donnchað mac Remailn mic Pílip méguiðir, Pílip mac eoðain
mic doinnail ballaið méguiðir, Aoð mac eoðain mic toirpðealbaið méguiðir,
Muiréirταð ruad mac murchað, 7 Sémar mac mic epaið méguiðir co roc-
aiðib ele, 7 Ro beanað beór eic iomða ðioð ipin ló rin.

Mac méguiðir brian mac émainn mic tomair décc.

Mac rampraðain catail mac aeða mic eocðain décc, 7 tiðearna do ðairm
do tomár mac maðnura mégrampraðain.

Mac tiðearnain (.i. uilliam) tealaið duncáða décc.

Failge mac maolmórho uí ragallaið do marðað la cloinn epfain mic
eoðain mic doinnail báin 7 la pemur mac toirpðealbaið mic eocðain i noyrim
léain.

Ταðcc mac doinnail uí brian décc, 7 brian mac doinnail mic ταιðcc
mic toirpðealbaið décc pó éno lé páite iaram.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΤ, 1513.

Αοίρ Cρίορτ, Míle, cúicc céo, α τρι décc.

Muirir ó pícceallaið airðerroc tuama maiðirir διαδάτα πο βα mó
clú cleipéaáta ina aimirir féin décc.

An toirpicel maðcongail décc.

Rorra mac Maðnara még mathgaíma ticðearna orrigail, 7 Ταðcc mac
maileclainn uí éallaið (.i. ticcspna ua maine) décc.

Porlongporc do denam dua doinnail i ττιmcell Sliccig ó þel bpiðve co
cinctirir, ar α aoí ní πο ðab an baile ppur an pé rin, 7 πο marðað duine
uapál do muirir uí doinnail don cup rin .i. Niall mac Epemóin do cloinn
cpuibne pánaττ.

House. See the Ordnance map of Fermanagh, sheet 27.

* *Mac Tiernan*, now Kiernan and Kernan, a name very numerous in the barony of Tullaghdonaghy, or Tullyhunco, in the west of the county of Cavan.

[†] *Six weeks*, lé páite, i. e. half a quarter of a year.

^u *O'Fihelly*.—For a curious account of this singularly gifted prelate, who was called *Flos Mundi* by his cotemporaries, and “who had for many years taught the liberal arts with univer-

was sick, but they afterwards left him behind, because they could not [conveniently] take him with them. The son of O'Reilly, i. e. Edmond Roe, the son of Hugh, son of Cathal, afterwards came up with these men of Fermanagh, and with the son [*recte* grandsons] of Manus, defeated them, and slew Donough, the son of Redmond, son of Philip Maguire; Philip, the son of Owen, son of Donnell Ballagh Maguire; Hugh, the son of Owen, son of Turlough Maguire; Murtough Roe, son of Murrough; and James, the son of Magrath Maguire, besides many others; and many horses were taken from them on that day.

The son of Maguire (Brian, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas) died.

Magauran (Cathal, the son of Hugh, son of Owen) died; and Thomas, the son of Manus Maguire, was styled Lord.

Mac Tiernan^e of Teallach-Dunchadha (William) died.

Failghe, the son of Maelmora O'Reilly, was slain at Drumlane by the sons of John, son of Owen, son of Donnell Bane, and James, the son of Turlough, son of Owen [O'Reilly].

Teige, the son of Donnell O'Brien, died; and Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Teige, son of Turlough, died in six weeks' afterwards.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1513.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirteen.

Maurice O'Fihelly^a, Archbishop of Tuam, a professor of divinity of the highest ecclesiastical renown, died.

The Official Mac Congail^w died.

Ross, the son of Manus Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, and Teige, the son of Melaghlin O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, died.

O'Donnell formed a camp around Sligo, and remained there from the Festival of St. Bridget to Whitsuntide; he did not, however, take the castle in all that time. A gentleman of O'Donnell's people was slain on that occasion, i. e. Niall, the son of Heremon, of the Clann-Sweeny of Fanad.

sal applause at Padua," see Harris's Edition of Ware's Bishops, *Tuam*, pp. 613, 614, and Writers, pp. 90, 91.

^w *Mac Congail*.—This name is still extant in the county of Donegal, where it is usually anglicised Magonigle.

Catal ócc mac doimnaill mic eochairn uí concobair, mac ticéirna ba fíor eimec 7 íngnam, gaoir 7 gliocur baí i moctar connacht do marbhad la a ósbratair fíin .i. Eóccan mac doimnaill hi fíuill la taob baile uí gíollgáin, 7 teacat do bhrétninnar díreac dé, eógan fíin do cpoctad la hua ndoimnaill po éinn epí lá iarran tanpín.

Eógan ua máille do teat luat epí long go cuan na cceall mbécc ipín oíde, 7 maíte an típe an tan pín ap éirge amac i fparpíad uí doimnaill, Aircceit, 7 loircceit an baile, 7 gabair bpaigde iomda ann. Rucc doimínn porpíra gur bo híccín dóib anamain i nimeal an típe do níad éinnite, 7 énn-dála in impoccur a long. Rucc macasín ócc aísobach do cloinn truibne porpíra .i. brian 7 clann brian mic an eapraic uí gallcubair, 7 buidín pcolócc 7 baclac, 7 ionnpaigíte iad do dhígnínníng, 7 marbatar leó Eógan ó máille 7 cuícc píct nó a pe amaille fíur, 7 bñetar dá luíng díob, 7 na bpaigde po gabrat epé míoipbúilbh dé 7 caiteiríona ipa baile po íápaigíroct.

O doimnaill do díol bíccán fíona in Alban ap tócuíreac níg Alban, iap ccor líreac 7 teacatad ap a énn, 7 iap ndol poip dó fuaip onóip, 7 arccadā mópa on Ríg, 7 iap mbíe píate dó ina fparpíad, 7 iap ccaínnclud comhairle don Ríg gan teat in epínn amail po éuall, tícc ó doimnaill dia tíg iap fpaígal guapaéta móip dó por muip.

Mac uilliam búpc Emann, mac Riocair, mic Emann, mic tomáir, fíi dái bo muinip na huip, 7 na hollamain do marbhad hi fíuill cloinn a ósbríatad .i. tepóid píabach, 7 Emann cíocapac dá mac Uáteir mic Riocair.

Slóiccead lá hua neill .i. Apt mac Aoða hi epían congail dia po loircce magline, 7 dia po éreac na glinne. Rucc mac neill mic cuinn [7] mac uíolín ap cúo don epíuag, 7 po marbhad Aoð mac uí néill don éur pín. Tecemair an píuag 7 an tóip fíi apóle ap na marach, 7 po marbhad Mac uíolín .i.

^x *Baile-Ui-Ghiolgain*, i. e. O'Gilgan's town, now Ballygilgan, a townland in the parish of Drumcliff, barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo. See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 8.

^y *Killybegs*, *cealla beacca*, i. e. the small churches. This is the name of a small town giving name to a harbour in the barony of Banagh, and county of Donegal.

^{*} *St. Catherine*.—St. Catherine is the patron saint of Killybegs.

^a *On his arrival there*, literally, “after his going to the east,” Scotland lying east of O'Donnell's country.

^b *Changed*, *caínnclud*.—This word is translated *mutatis* by Colgan in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 295, and it occurs again in these Annals in that sense at the year 1536. It would appear from

Cathal Oge, the son of Donnell, son of Owen O'Connor, son of a lord, best in hospitality, prowess, wisdom, and prudence, of all that were in Lower Connaught, was treacherously slain by his own brother, Owen, son of Donnell, adjacent to Baile-Ui-Ghiolgain^x. The just judgment of God followed, for Owen himself was in three days after this evil deed hanged by O'Donnell.

Owen O'Malley came by night with the crews of three ships into the harbour of Killybegs^y; and the chieftains of the country being all at that time in O'Donnell's army, they plundered and burned the town, and took many prisoners in it. They were overtaken by a storm [on their return], so that they were compelled to remain on the coast of the country; and they lighted fires and torches close to their ships. A youthful stripling of the Mac Sweenys, i. e. Brian, and the sons of Brian, son of the Bishop O'Gallagher, and a party of farmers and shepherds, overtook them, and attacked them courageously, and slew Owen O'Malley, and five or six score along with him, and also captured two of their ships, and rescued from them the prisoners they had taken, through the miracles of God and St. Catherine^z, whose town they had profaned.

O'Donnell went over to Scotland with a small band, at the invitation of the King of Scotland, who had sent letters and messengers for him. On his arrival there^a, he received great honour and gifts from the King. He remained with him a quarter of a year. After having changed^b the King's resolution of coming to Ireland, as he intended, O'Donnell arrived at his house, after having encountered great dangers at sea.

Mac William Burke (Edmond, the son of Rickard, son of Edmond, son of Thomas), a man whose domestics^c were the Orders [Friars] and the Ollavs [Chief Poets], was treacherously slain by the sons of his brother, viz. Theobald Reagh and Edmond Ciocrach^d, two sons of Walter, the son of Rickard.

An army was led by O'Neill (i. e. Art, the son of Hugh) into Trian Chongail, by which he burned Moylinny, and plundered the Glinns. The son of Niall, son of Con, and Mac Quillin, overtook a party of the army, and slew Hugh, the son of O'Neill. On the next day the army and the pursuers met

this passage that King James IV. of Scotland meditated an invasion of Ireland. O'Donnell's advice, and the recollection of the fate of Edward Bruce, would appear to have deterred him.

^c *Whose domestics*, óár bo muintir, i. e. to whom they were as a family.

^d *Edmond Ciocrach*, i. e. Edmond the greedy, or ravenous.

Riordro mac Ruohruide, 7 orong balbanchoid lap an ploḡ, 7 ticc ó néill tar a air iaraim.

Caipen dúnlir do ḡabail la hUa noimnaill ar cloinn ḡeroitt mic uóilín, 7 a ḡabairt do cloinn Ualtair mec uóilín.

Art mac néill mic airt uí neill décc .6. augurt, 7 a adnacal i ndun na ngall.

Eoḡan ruad mac ruibne do marbad la cloinn a dearbpaetar fín, 7 le donnchað mac toirpdealbairḡ uí baoidḡill.

Inpaccchio cille do ḡabairt la tadcc na línna ar corbmac laðpac mac tadcc mic doimnaill óicc, ar ngairm még cáptaigh da ḡach fín óib, 7 an tḡh i paibe Corbmac do lorccad, 7 é fín 7 a conrapail do ðol amach ar an tḡh, 7 conrapal Tadcc do marbad leo, 7 corbmac cona muinir dimtecht ḡo haḡmar aitérach. Ósrmuina do poimn ar dó etir corbmac 7 tadḡ co bar tadcc.

Mac maḡamna décc .i. tadcc, mac toirpdealbairḡ, mic tadcc mic donnchað na ḡlaice.

O maḡamna Concobar pionn mac concobair mic diarmata uí maḡamna décc, fín do éuaibh tar laimibh rínnir 7 ríorr hi cefnour a duntice an concobar hirín.

^e *Then returned home*, literally, "and O'Neill comes back afterwards," which is very rude and imperfect, and the Editor has taken the liberty of substituting *then* for afterwards.

^f *Dunlis*, i. e. the strong fort. A compound of dúl and lior, in which dúl becomes an adjective to lior, and signifies strong or fortified. The name is now anglicised Dunluce, which is that of a celebrated castle on the north coast of the county of Antrim. The word dunlior is used by Keating in the sense of a fortified residence, as will be seen in the following sentence: "ḡeipio Turgesius a laim ḡo dunlior Mhaoilpeachlainn map a paibe pealad a ngeibionn uca, i. e. they conveyed Turgesius a prisoner to the *dunlios* of Maelseachlainn, where they detained him for some time in captivity." This name is latinized Dunliffia by Colgan, and

written dun liore by the writer of a short journal of the Irish civil wars of 1641, which is the present Irish form of the name Dunluce; but that by Dunlios the Four Masters meant Dunluce, in the county of Antrim, no doubt can be entertained. Ware says in his Annals of Ireland under this year, that "Donald [the son of Walter] Mac Guillin took the Fort of Dunluse in Ulster by assault." For some account of this castle the reader is referred to Dubourdieu's Statistical Survey of the county of Antrim, pp. 64, 578, 609, and Hamilton's Letters concerning the North Coast of Antrim, pp. 7, 117.

^g *A treacherous attack*, mopaicció cille, i. e. clæn-mopaicció. The l should not be doubled in cile. In Cormac's Glossary the word cil is explained by clæn, false, treacherous.

^h *Teige-na-Leamhna*, i. e. Teige, Thaddæus, or

each other, and Mac Quillin, i. e. Richard, the son of Rury, and a party of Scots, were slain by the army. And O'Neill then returned home^e.

The castle of Dun-lis^f was taken by O'Donnell from the sons of Garrett Mac Quillin, and given up to the sons of Walter Mac Quillin.

Art, the son of Niall, son of Art O'Neill, died on the sixth of August, and was interred at Donegal.

Owen Roe Mac Sweeny was slain by the sons of his own brother and Donough, the son of Turlough O'Boyle.

A treacherous attack^g was made by Teige na Leamhna^h upon Cormac Ladh-rach, the son of Teige, son of Donnell Oge, each having been styled Mac Carthy: and the house that Cormac was in was burned, but he himself and his constable made their way out of the house, and slew Teige's constableⁱ; and Cormac and his people departed successfully and triumphantly. Desmond was divided into two parts between Cormac and Teige, until the death of Teige.

Mac Mahon^j (Teige, the son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Donough na Glaiice) died.

O'Mahony (Conor Finn, the son of Conor; son of Dermot O'Mahony) died. This Conor made his way to the chieftainship of his native territory in despite of the Sinsear and the Soisear^k.

Timothy of the Leamhain, anglice Laune, a river in the county of Kerry, which rises in the north-west extremity of the lower lake of Killarney, and discharges itself into the bay of Castlemaine. According to the Bardic Histories of Ireland this river first began to spring in the reign of Sirna Scaghlach, or Sirna the Long-lived, who was monarch of Ireland, according to O'Flaherty's Chronology, in the year of the world 3360. Dr. Smith thought that the name of this river was derived from *lan*, full; but the name is not *lan*, but *leamhain*, which might be interpreted the insipid river, or river of the elm trees; but, according to the Irish Shanachies, it was derived from the name of a lady. There is a river of the same name, and more correctly anglicised *Leven*, which flows out of Loch Lomond in

Scotland.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 252, and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. cc. 32 and 81.

ⁱ *Teige's constable*, i. e. the captain of his retained Gallowglasses.

^j *Mac Mahon*.—This was Mac Mahon of Corca-Vaskin, in the south-west of the county of Clare, in Munster, not Mac Mahon of Oriel, in Ulster.

^k *In despite of the Sinsear and Soisear*, i. e. in despite of his senior and junior rivals; *cap lámaib* in this sentence means literally “beyond their hands,” i. e. beyond their exertions; the hands of both senior and junior rivals being raised to prevent him from making his way to the *cfnour*, headship or chieftainship of his native territory of Ivahagh.

Aois CRIOST, 1514.

Aois Criosť, mile, cúicc céo, a cftair décc.

Patraicc ó Duibléchain abb cfnannra, 7 Aođ mac gillcrist í fiaic bioc-
áiri Aíríó bporcca décc.

O Néill Airt, mac Aođa, mic eođain, mic neill óicc décc. Fsr tuiccreac
toťacťac, airtírtach, ealađnach, cpođa, cfnarach, eiríde, ar rob annań
mac tńairte na ticćřna pop ćenel eođain rianń poińe. Airt mac Cuinn
mic Enri doirđneac na ionacđ.

Donnchacđ mac concobair uí brian do mńrbacđ go nairńđřńail míođaolńar
la cloinn toirpdealbair mic murchacđ í brian .i. Murchacđ, 7 donnchacđ. Tođa
řřř nepeann do láim 7 do toťacť, do ćruar, 7 do ćróđacť an tí tořćair
annrń.

Tacđ na lřńna, mac dońnaill, mic tairđcc mćđ carťairđ décc pé hacđart
mar nar raoilíđ, řřř ar mó ro mĩll, 7 imór milleacđ da tainicc dia aicme
le cuimne cáich.

Cfnour řřńa mór lá hacpla cille dapa, uair do imćř tpe coicceacđ ulađ
co cappaic řřřřura, 7 an mńma go Pańř mćđćairťairđ. An hacpla cćđna do
đol im lřńm í banáim, 7 ní dob annań .i. air řan an cairlén do bńireacđ nó do
đabáil, ar ní ro řed ní dó. 7 třř dia ćřđ do ćionól řlóřđ 7 ořđanair bacđ mó.
Acđacđ tainic de řń dóřńđ đalap a ćcca dia đabáil co nćřbaile de. Da
Ríoirpe ar đart đairccíđ, ba míođa, mĩđđalta bńiaťra 7 bńřta an tí třřta
annrń .i. Đeróitc iapla.

¹ *O'Duibheachain*, now anglicised Doolaghan, without the prefix O.

^m *Been Lord of Kinel-Owen*, na ćicćřna pop cinel eođain .i. 'na ćřđeapna or iona ćřđeapna, i. e. in his lord, i. e. a lord. His father, Hugh, who was the tanist, never attained to the chieftainship, and it had seldom occurred that the son of a tanist, who had not succeeded to the sovereignty, had the good fortune to be made O'Neill.

ⁿ *Unbecomingly*, míođaolńar, i. e. in a manner unbecoming kinsmen.

^o *Teige-na-Leamhna*.—See note ^h, under the

year 1513, p. 1325, *supra*.

^p *Pailis*.—See the situation of this pointed out under the year 1510. The word pańř is generally applied to old forts, in the sense of palace of the fairies.

^q *Leim-Ui-Bhanain*, i. e. O'Banan's leap. This castle bears its name to the present day among the few who speak Irish in its vicinity, but it is now generally called by the translated name of the *Leap Castle*. It is situated in the barony of Ballybritt, which is a part of Ely O'Carroll (now in the King's County), and

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1514.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fourteen.

Patrick O'Duibhleachain¹, Abbot of Kells, and Hugh, the son of Gilchreest O'Fiaich, Vicar of Airidhbrosca [Derrybrusk], died.

O'Neill (Art, the son of Hugh, son of Owen Oge) died. He was an intelligent, powerful, nobly-acting, scientific, brave, and majestic man; and seldom, indeed, had the son of a Tanist been Lord of Kinel-Owen^m before him. Art, the son of Con, son of Henry, was inaugurated in his place.

Donough, the son of Conor O'Brien, was vindictively and unbecominglyⁿ slain by the sons of Turlough, son of Murrough O'Brien, namely, by Murrough and Donough. The slain had been the choice of the men of Ireland for his dexterity of hand, puissance, vigour, and bravery.

Teige-na-Leamhna^o, the son of Donnell, son of Teige Mac Carthy, died in his bed, as was not expected, he being a man who had destroyed more, and about whom more had been destroyed, than any one that came of his tribe, within the memory of man.

Great generalship [was exhibited] by the Earl of Kildare; and he overran the province of Ulster as far as Carrickfergus, and Munster as far as the Mac Carthy's [castle of] Pailis^p. The same Earl went to Leim-Ui-Bhanain^q, and, what was seldom the case with him, he neither broke down nor took the castle, for he was not able to do it any injury. And he [therefore] returned to his house, to collect more forces and larger ordnance; but it happened that he was taken with a disease, of which he died. The man who thus died, namely, Garrett, the Earl^r, was a knight in valour,^s and princely and religious in his words and judgments.

nearly midway between Birr, Kinnity, and Roscrea.—See other notices of this castle at the years 1516 and 1557.

^r *Garrett, the Earl.*—The Four Masters should have entered the death of this Earl under 1513. According to Ware's Annals of Ireland, this Earl, after having resolved to prosecute the war with sufficient forces in Ely-O'Carroll, at length, in the month of August, 1513, collecting his

forces, he began his march, but on his journey he fell sick at Athy, where he kept his bed for a few days, and died on the 30th of the Nones of September. Immediately after his death the government of Ireland was, by assent of the Privy Council, conferred on his son, Gerald, by the name of Lord Justice, and the King afterwards, by new letters patent, constituted him Lord Deputy of Ireland.

Slóicceadh lá hiarla cille dapa *ḡeoiṡṡ* ócc mac *ḡeoiṡṡ*, irin mbreipne, 7 *ṡíṡ* móir do dénuim doib innce don éur rin .i. O Raigillig Aod mac catail do marbhad lair, Pílip a dshibreatair, 7 mac do pílip, 7 *ḡeoiṡṡ* mac Emainn mic tomáir uí raigillig. Aétmað enní do marbhad ceṡpe rin décc duairlib 7 dardmairib muintipe raigillig cenmo tá rocharde dia muintip. Ro gabadh ann bśór Mág caba .i. Maine mac maṡḡainna.

Cairlén éula patain do gabáil, 7 do bṡireadh la hua ndomnaill in éraic a plána do bṡireadh do domnaill ua catáin.

Cpeáca móra do dénam la hUa ndomnaill i ngailṡḡaib dap loircc 7 dár aircc an típ ḡo cruachan gailṡḡ, 7 marbatar ó Ruadhain lair 7 rocharde ele.

Coccað dshicce-etiṡ ó ndomnaill (Aod mac Aoda ruadh), 7 ó néll (Art mac cuinn), 7 móran daoineadh dṡorṡadh doib ap ḡac taoib, 7 a mbṡé a bṡad hi pṡorlongṡorṡ i naḡhaid apoile, 7 a tēct do ḡráraib an pṡipair naśim, 7 do cómaipre a ndaḡdaoineadh ríð cairṡmair do dénam doib pe poile, 7 a ndol hi ccñd apoile ap dṡoiṡct Ardarrata, 7 cairṡir cṡirṡ do dénam doib le chéle, 7 cairṡacha nuasa (amaill le daingniuccadh na rṡncharṡaṡ) do tadhairṡ la hua neill dua domnaill ap cēnel moán, ap inir Eoḡain, 7 ap pṡraib manac, 7 ó domnaill do tadhairṡ a mṡic mar airccid dua néll .i. Niall ócc baí affad iar an tan rin illáim airce i ngioll le cairṡeact.

Coblaṡ long pṡada, 7 báu do tarrainḡ la hua ndomnaill pṡo loc Érne, 7 a bṡé pé pṡada na cómnaide i nimir ceṡlenn. Airccir 7 loirccir oiléin éul na noirṡir, 7 do ḡní ríð pe pṡraib manach iar ccṡp a cūmaṡṡ pṡpṡa.

Mac an iarla móir .i. henṡṡ mac *ḡeoiṡṡ* do gabáil iar an iarla ócc .i. *ḡeoiṡṡ* ócc.

Indraicchnó la hAod mac domnaill, í néll, 7 lá conn mac neill ap Shsan mac Cuinn ḡo cluain dābail, 7 baile Shsain do loirccadh leó. Cpeáca an típe

^s *Cruachan-Gaileang*, now Croaghan, a well-known district in the parish of Killasser, barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 487, and map to the same work, on which the position of this district is shewn.

^t *O'Ruadhain*, now anglicised Rowan, without the prefix O.

^u *They became gossips to each other*, i. e. they

agreed that O'Neill should become sponsor, or godfather, to the first child that should be born to O'Donnell, and that O'Donnell should become sponsor to the first child that should be born to O'Neill. This formed a most sacred tie of religious relationship among the ancient Irish.—See Harris's Edition of Ware's Antiquities, p. 72.

^v *The islands of Cuil-na-noirear*.—These are

An army was led by the Earl of Kildare (Garrett Oge, the son of Garrett) into Breifny, and committed great havock in that country on that expedition, i. e. he slew O'Reilly (Hugh, son of Cathal), his brother Philip, a son of Philip, and Garrett, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas O'Reilly; in short, fourteen of the gentlemen and principal chieftains of the O'Reillys, with a great number of their people, were slain. Mac Cabe (Many, the son of Mahon) was, moreover, taken prisoner.

The castle of Coleraine was taken and demolished by O'Donnell, in revenge of Donnell O'Kane's violation of his guarantee.

O'Donnell committed great havock in Gaileanga; he burned and plundered the country as far as Cruachan-Gaileang^s, and slew O'Ruadhain^t, and many others.

A war arose between O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe) and O'Neill (Art, the son of Con); and they hired many persons on both sides, and remained for a long time encamped opposite each other. It happened, by the grace of the Holy Ghost, and the advice of their chieftains, that they made a friendly peace with each other, and came to a meeting with each other on the bridge of Ardstraw; and they became gossips to each other^u. And new charters were given by O'Neill to O'Donnell (together with a confirmation of the old charters) of Kinel-Moen, Inishowen, and Fermanagh. O'Donnell also delivered up, as a free gift, to O'Neill, his [O'Neill's] son (Niall Oge), whom he had for a long time before in his custody as a hostage for the observance of fidelity.

O'Donnell went with a fleet of long ships and boats upon Lough Erne, and took up his abode for a long time in Enniskillen. He plundered and burned the islands of Cuil-na-noirear^v, and made a peace with the people of Fermanagh, after imposing his authority upon them.

The son of the Great Earl [of Kildare] (i. e. Henry, the son of Garrett) was taken by the Young Earl, i. e. Garrett Oge.

An irruption was made by Hugh, the son of Donnell O'Neill, and Con, the son of Niall, into Cluain-Dabhaill^w, against John, the son of Con; and they

beautiful islands in the Upper Lough Erne, opposite the barony of Coole, which was anciently called *cúil na n-oipeap*, i. e. *angulum portuum*, the corner or angle of the harbours. There are other

references to this place at the years 1486, 1506. See this passage repeated under the year 1515.

^w*Cluain-Dabhaill*.—On an old map of Ulster, made in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, or James I.

δο ἔορι πῆμπα δόιβ. Ο neill, γ Mac doinnnaill do bhrít orpa τόρι τρομ, na crícha do bñn díob, γ bhríeas orpa. Cúiccfr do phloét airt í néll do mairí-
bas ann .i. toirpdealbás, mac neill mic Airt, Fáilge mac nell, Ruaidrí mac
aodá mic airt, Doinnall ballach mac Airt an cailéin, γ Aod mac Emainn
mic airt í néll. Do marbas ó Aod ann dá mac meac a gíorrr .i. Airt ócc γ
brian. Ro marbas ann beór félim ócc ó meallam, γ Conn ó concobair, γ no
bñadh deich neich fichte do Chonn don cúp rin.

Diaryr mac an abbaíó móir méguidir, γ Giollapatreacc mac felim mic
maghara décc.

Ο δάλαιγ corpumpuasó ταςγ mac donnchaíó, mic ταιόcc, mic císrbail, oide
lé dán, pñr tige aoidhíoh coitcñinn décc ina tigh pén hī pñinaíγ bñra, γ a
aónacal i mainirrip corpumpuasó.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1515.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cúicc céo, a cúicc décc.

Mñhma mac carmaic eppcop Rata boé décc.

Eogan mac airt mic éoin, mic airt mic caémaoil eppcop cloáair décc.

Giollapatreacc ó hultacain pñrrún acharó bñti décc.

Semur mac tomáir puasó mic an abbaíó méguidir γ mac rémainn mic an
perárrún méguidir do marbas lar an ccomarba maguidir hī ppearonn claoín-
inne.

and now preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, this locality is shewn under the name of CLANDAWELL, and as bounded on the north and north-west by the River Blackwater, and on the south by Armagh and Owenmagh, or Emania. The River Dabhall, which flows through Rich-hill, falls into the Blackwater near Charlemont, and Loch Dabhaill is in the same vicinity.

^x *With a strong body of troops*, τόρι τρομ, literally, "a heavy pursuit," i. e. a strong or large body of pursuers."

^y *On the side of Hugh*, ó aod, literally, "there were killed *from* Hugh," i. e. *from* or *of* Hugh's people.

^z *Finaigh-Bheara*, now Finnyvara, near the

New Quay, in the parish of Abbey, barony of Burren, and county of Clare. At this place is shewn the site of an old stone house, in which O'Daly is said to have kept a poetical or bardic school; and, near it, at the head of an inlet of the sea, is shewn the monument of Donough More O'Daly, a poet and gentleman of much celebrity in his time, of whom many traditional stories are told in the neighbourhood.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 125, and also note ^r, under the year 1244, p. 308, *supra*.

^a *The abbey of Corcomroe*, i. e. the abbey of the territory of Corcomroe, which comprised the entire of the diocese of Kilfenora. In the Caithreim Toirdhealbhaigh, at the year 1267, it

burned John's town, [and] they sent the preys of the country before them. O'Neill and Mac Donnell, with a strong body of troops^x, pursued and overtook them, deprived them of the preys, and routed them [in a conflict, in which] were slain five of the descendants of Art O'Neill, i. e. Turlough, the son of Niall, son of Art; Failghe, the son of Niall; Rory, the son of Hugh, son of Art; Donnell Ballagh, the son of Art-an-Chaislein; and Hugh, the son of Edmond, son of Art O'Neill. There fell also on the side of Hugh^y the two sons of Mac-aghiorr [Mac Kerr], i. e. Art Oge and Brian. There were also slain there Felim Oge O'Meallain and Con O'Connor; and thirty horses were taken from Con on that occasion.

Pierce, the son of the great abbot, Maguire, and Gilla-Patrick, the son of Felim Mac Manus, died.

O'Daly of Corcomroe (Teige, the son of Donough, son of Teige, son of Carroll), a professor of poetry, who kept a house of general hospitality, died at Finaigh-Bheara^z, and was buried in the abbey of Corcomroe^a.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1515.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifteen.

Meanma Mac Carmac^b, Bishop of Raphoe, died.

Owen, the son of Art, son of John, son of Art Mac Cawell^c, Bishop of Clogher, died.

Gilla-Patrick O'Hultachain, Parson of Achadh-beithe [Aghavea], died.

James, the son of Thomas Roe, son of the Abbot Maguire, was slain by Maguire, the Coarb, on the land of Claoininis [Cleenish].

is called the abbey of Burren, and the abbey of the east of Burren. This abbey, which was founded in the year 1194, by Donnell O'Brien, King of Thomond, is situated in the parish of Abbey, in the barony of Burren. Its church, which was built in a beautiful style, is still in good preservation; and its chancel contains a tomb having a figure of Conor na Sindaine O'Brien, who was killed by O'Loughlin Burren in 1267, at Bcl-a-chlogaidh, at the head of

Pouldoody, and interred in this abbey.

^b *Meanma Mac Carmac*.—In Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 274, he is called Mene-la-us (or Menma) Mac Carmacan. He was educated at Oxford, and died in the habit of a Franciscan friar on the 9th of May, 1515, and was buried at Donegal in the convent of the same order.

^c *Mac Cawell*.—He succeeded in 1508.—See Harris' edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 187.

Domnall mac aoda ruaid í domnall do marbad le haod mbuidé ó ndomnall ra tuaid blaðaiḡ, 25. nouember.

An giolla dub mac toirpdealbaiḡ méguiðir décc.

Taðcc mac toirpdealbaiḡ méguiðir décc tré bitin srccair ruair.

Taðcc ó huiccinn, ḡ uater bristnac diar racair do baðað lá taob leara-gabail.

Catal mac fsiḡail mic domnall bán uí raḡallaiḡ décc.

Coblaḡ long ffaða lá hua ndomnall aod ócc mac aoda ruaid for loc eirne, ḡ an loc go Port na cruma dimteact ḡ do firsó lair daimdeóin na típe, marbta, ḡ loircete ile do dénam lá a rlogaib for oilénaib cloinne emainn méguiðir.

Slóiccead lá hua néill (Art) i noirḡiallaib, ḡ tscenail do oruing don trluaḡ fpi muintir meḡ maḡamna, ḡ art balb mac méḡ maḡamna raod éimfsona do marbad lár an rluaḡ, ḡ ua conbalaḡ .i. emann.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1516.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cúicc céo, aḡé décc.

Uilliam mac donnchaod uí fsiḡail eppcop na hangaile décc.

An toircinneac ó muirḡeara .i. mall décc.

Ó doḡartaiḡ (concoḡar carraḡ) décc.

Mac méguiðir briar mac concoḡar mic tomair óicc do marbad lé briar ócc máḡ maḡamna, ḡ lé cloinn donnchaod méguiðir.

Mac domnall cloinne ceallaiḡ .i. colla do marbad.

Coccaod móri déirḡe etir ó ndomnall ḡ ó néill, ḡ forbad móri daoíne do dénam lá ḡac tḡearna aca. Creaḡa mópa do dénam lá Maḡnur ó ndomnall ar enrí mbalb ó néill, ḡ upríór an típe uile ó rliaḡ arteac do loiccaod lair. Creaḡa aodble ele do dénam lá briar ó néill hi ccenel Moéin.

^a *Tuath-bhladhach*, a district in the north of Tircconnell, which according to O'Dugan's topographical poem, anciently belonged to the families of O'Cearnachain and O'Dalachain.

^e *A fall*, eapcap.—This word is used throughout these Annals to denote a fall, the same as

zuizim, and so translated by D. F.

^f *Port-na-cruma*, i. e. the port or harbour of Crum, an island in the Upper Lough Erne, in the barony of Coole, or, as it was anciently called, Cúil na n-oipear, on which Crum Castle now stands.—See this overrunning of Lough Erne,

Donnell, the son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, was slain by Hugh Boy O'Donnell, at Tuath-bhladhach^d, on the 25th of November.

Gilla-Duv, the son of Turlough Maguire, died.

Teige, the son of Turlough Maguire, died, in consequence of a fall^e which he got.

Teige O'Higgin and Walter Walsh, two priests, were drowned alongside of Lisgool.

Cathal, son of Farrell, who was son of Donnell Bane O'Reilly, died.

O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe) went with a fleet of long ships upon Lough Erne; and he passed over and searched all the lake as far as Port-na-Cruma^f, in despite of all the country. His troops upon this occasion perpetrated many slaughters and burnings upon the islands of the sons of Edmond Maguire.

An army was led by O'Neill (Art) into Oriel; and a part of this army met Mac Mahon's people, and slew Art Balbh^g, the son of Mac Mahon, a distinguished captain, and O'Conolly, i. e. Edmond.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1516.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixteen.

William, the son of Donough O'Farrell, Bishop of Annaly [Ardagh], died.

The Erenagh O'Morissy (i. e. Niall) died.

O'Doherty (Conor Carragh) died.

The son of Maguire (Brian, the son of Conor, son of Thomas Oge) was slain by Brian Oge Mac Mahon and the sons of Donough Maguire.

Mac Donnell of Clankelly (i. e. Colla) was slain.

A great war arose between O'Donnell and O'Neill; and each lord hired a great number of men. Great depredations were committed by Manus O'Donnell upon Henry Balbh O'Neill, and the greater part of the country from the mountain inwards was burned by him. Other great depredations were committed

by O'Donnell, already entered, evidently from a different authority, under the year 1514, where the islands of the sons of Edmond Maguire are called Oiléin cúile na noipeap, the

island of Coole-na-norior. Crum island is one of these, and still belongs to the barony of Coole-na-norior.

^g *Art Balbh*, i. e. Art the stammering.

Ο δομναίλλ ιαραν̄ δο δολ̄ ηι ττιρ̄ εόccαιν, γ̄ cenel φ̄ρηαδ̄αῖς̄ δο λορccαδ̄ λαῖρ, γ̄ αν̄ τ̄ίρ̄ υιλε̄ γυρ̄ αν̄ αḃαινν̄ δαν̄ ηαινν̄ ὕνα, γ̄ τῖς̄ πλάν̄ διᾱ τῖς̄ ιαραν̄.

Caírlén plicciḡ do ḡabáil lá hua ndomnaill aod̄ ócc̄ mac̄ aodā puaiḃ̄ iar̄ mb̄síḃ̄ athaiḃ̄ fadā inā pécc̄maῖr. Ar̄ amlaiḃ̄ ar̄p̄iḃḡt̄ laiῖr̄ a ḡabáil, Rídiῖpe p̄pancaḃ̄ dō éoḡt̄ diā oiliḡpē cō purḡaḡt̄t̄óir̄ p̄at̄raicē for̄ loḡ̄ ḡepce, Ro ḡab̄ dō raiḡiḃ̄ í domnaill̄ acc̄ dol̄ γ̄ acc̄ teaḡt̄ ccō p̄puaiῖr̄ onóir̄, γ̄ aῖr̄m̄iḃ̄uḃ̄n̄ t̄ioḃ̄-laiḡḡe, γ̄ taḃ̄arḡaiῖr̄, γ̄ dō p̄ñḡraḡ̄ aonḡaiḃ̄ γ̄ c̄āraḡraḃ̄ p̄é̄ aῖoile, γ̄ Rō t̄inḡeall̄ an̄ Rídiῖpē rin̄ lonḡ ar̄ a mb̄iaḃ̄ ḡonnaḃ̄a m̄ópā dō éor̄ dō f̄aiḡiḃ̄ uí domnaill̄ iar̄ nā élor̄ d̄ó ḡō p̄aiḃē an̄ caírlén̄ rin̄ Sl̄icciḡ̄ acc̄á̄ iom̄c̄or̄naḡ̄m̄ p̄p̄ir̄. Rō com̄aill̄ éicc̄in̄ an̄ Rídiῖpē an̄ ní̄ rin̄ uaiῖr̄ dō p̄iaḡt̄ an̄ lonḡ cō cuan̄ nā cceall̄ mb̄sc̄. Rō p̄eólaḃ̄ p̄iar̄ í ḡaḡ̄ nd̄ípeaḃ̄ dō raiḡiḃ̄ p̄licciḡ̄, γ̄ ó̄ domnaill̄ conā p̄oḡraῖdē for̄ t̄íῖr̄ éō com̄pancc̄aḡaiῖr̄ dō muῖr̄, γ̄ dō t̄íῖr̄ imon̄ mbaile. Rō h̄p̄iῖpeaḃ̄ an̄ bailē leó̄ p̄iā p̄iḡ̄ p̄uaῖr̄p̄ioḡ̄ hé, γ̄ dō b̄ḡῖḡ̄ ó̄ domnaill̄ maῖḡḡḡ̄m̄ nanacail̄ don̄ b̄áῖḃ̄a. Dō éaod̄ uā domnaill̄ ar̄ rin̄ ηῑ t̄t̄íῖr̄ noilella, γ̄ ḡab̄aiῖr̄ caírlén̄ é̄nlē maosle, caírlén̄ loḡ̄ā d̄ḡḡcc̄áin̄, γ̄ d̄ún̄ nā m̄ónā an̄ lá̄ rin̄. P̄āḡ-haiῖr̄ baῖḃ̄ā ηῑ cc̄uḡ̄ d̄iḃ̄, γ̄ tucc̄ ḡiallā γ̄ h̄raiḡ̄ḡē ón̄ cc̄uḡ̄ ele. Rō maῖḡḡ̄aḃ̄ d̄nā Mac̄ don̄nchaḃ̄ bailē an̄ m̄óḡa, γ̄ mac̄ mic̄ don̄nchaḃ̄ acc̄ teaḡt̄ ηῑ cc̄ḡn̄ō p̄l̄óic̄c̄ uí domnaill̄ lē don̄nchaḃ̄ mac̄ t̄oiῖr̄p̄ḃ̄ealḃ̄aiḡ̄ í̄ baḡiḡ̄ill̄. T̄icc̄ uā domnaill̄ p̄lán̄ diā t̄iḡc̄ iar̄ mb̄uaḃ̄ ccoῖrcc̄aiῖr̄ iar̄p̄iῖn̄.

Caírlén mic̄ p̄uḡḃ̄nē p̄ánaḡḡ̄ .i. Ráit̄ maoláin̄ dō éuῖḡḡ̄m̄.

Ο δομναίλλ̄ δο̄ δολ̄ p̄ō d̄í̄ for̄ p̄luaiḡ̄eaḃ̄ ηῑ t̄t̄íῖr̄ neoc̄c̄áin̄, γ̄ ḡan̄ taḡḡ̄p̄ n̄ó̄ t̄ḡḡ̄m̄áil̄ p̄iῖr̄ inn̄te, ná̄ d̄ioḡ̄b̄áil̄ oῖῖḡ̄eaῖc̄ dō d̄énaḡ̄m̄ aῖῖr̄ ná̄ laiῖr̄ aḡt̄ an̄ t̄íῖr̄ d̄im̄ḡḡḡ̄t̄ γ̄ ā h̄up̄m̄óῖr̄ dō m̄illeaḃ̄.

Coccaḃ̄ eḡῖr̄ ḡeapaḡḡaḡaḃ̄iḃ̄ γ̄ Semur̄ mac̄ muῖῖῖr̄ .i. oῖḡ̄pē nā h̄iaῖp̄laḡḡ̄a, dō p̄uḡḃ̄ē im̄ loḡ̄ ḡḡaiῖr̄. Rob̄̄ iad̄̄ aῖῖr̄iḡ̄ ā̄ p̄luaiḡ̄̄ Maḡ̄̄ caῖῖῖaiḡ̄̄ caῖῖῖῖpeaḃ̄̄

^b *Kinel-Farry*, now included in the barony of Clogher in Tyrone.

ⁱ *Una*, now Oona, a stream which flows through the parish of Clonfeacle, in the barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone, and pays its tribute to the Blackwater, near Battleford Bridge.—See the Ordnance Map of Tyrone, sheet 61.

^k *Lough Gery*, now Lough Derg, in the barony of Tirhugh, in the county of Donegal.—See note ^s, under the year 1497, p. 1238, *supra*.

^l *The castle of Lough-Dargan*, now Castledargan, in the parish of Kilross, near Colooney, in the county of Sligo.—See note ^s, under the year 1422.

^m *Dun-na-mona*, i. e. the fort of the bog. This castle, which is situated in the parish of Kilross, in the barony of Tirerrill, is now called Doonamurray, but in the deed of partition of the Sligo estate, 1687, it is called Downamory, *alias* Downamony.

ⁿ *Rath-Maelain*, now Rathmullan, a small

by Brian O'Neill in Kinel-Moen. O'Donnell afterwards went to Tyrone, and burned Kinel-Farry^b, and the whole country, as far as the river called Una¹, and afterwards returned safe to his house.

The castle of Sligo was taken by O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe), after it had been a long time out of his possession. It was thus he succeeded in taking it: A French knight came upon his pilgrimage to St. Patrick's Purgatory on Lough Gerg^k; and on his arrival, and at his departure, he visited O'Donnell, from whom he received great honours, gifts, and presents; and they formed a great intimacy and friendship with each other; and the knight, upon learning that the castle of Sligo was defended against O'Donnell, promised to send him a ship with great guns; and the knight, too, performed that promise, for the ship arrived in the harbour of Killybegs. She was steered directly westwards to Sligo; and O'Donnell and his army marched by land, so that they met from sea and land at the town. They battered the town very much before they obtained possession of it, and O'Donnell gave protection to the warders. From thence O'Donnell proceeded into Tir-Oililla, and on the same day took the castle of Cuil-Maoile [Colooney], the castle of Lough Deargan¹, and the castle of Dun-na-mona^m; in some of these he left warders, and he brought away hostages and prisoners from the others. Mac Donough of Ballymote and his son were slain, as they were coming towards the army of O'Donnell, by Donough, the son of Turlough O'Boyle. O'Donnell then returned home with victory and triumph.

The castle of Mac Sweeny Fanad, i. e. Rath-Maelainⁿ, fell.

O'Donnell made two incursions into Tyrone, without battle or opposition, or without sustaining or inflicting any remarkable injury^o, except traversing the country.

A war broke out among the Fitzgeralds; and James, the son of Maurice, the heir to the earldom, laid siege to Loch Gair^p. The chiefs of his army were

town consisting of a single street on the west margin of Lough Swilly, in the barony of Kilmaecrenan, and county of Donegal. The castle of Rathmullan was soon after rebuilt by Mac Sweeny Fanad, and in the year 1618, this castle, and a small Carmelite abbey attached to it, were converted into a dwelling-house by the family

of Knox, which has preserved the walls in tolerable preservation to the present day.

^o *Remarkable injury*, οιοῖσθαί τι πῶς αὐτῷ, i. e. without receiving or inflicting any celebrated harm.

^p *Loch Gair*, now Lough Gur, a lake in the parish of Knockany, barony of Small County,

.i. domnall mac fínghin, Corbmac óg mac corbmaic mic taidé, Corbmac mac donnchaid óicc méig caréaig tigearna Ealla, an Rídipte fionn, Rídipte an glnna, 7 an Rídipte ciarraiḡeac, Mac muirir, 7 ó concóbaire, 7 tuir iom-pulaing an tḡluaig maḡ caréaig mór .i. corbmac laḡrac. Ticc Sḡan mac an iarla deccaóine a imne lé dál ccair ar ro baí cōdaé, 7 clḡnnaḡ tḡorpa, uair bá h́ mór ingḡn donnchaid mic bḡiair duiḡ bḡn an tSḡain rin. Eirḡir ua bḡiair fḡr báid 7 cōnnalḡur, 7 tḡionolir tḡaḡmḡuimḡḡ, 7 ticc rḡarur mac Semuir buitilér, 7 arailé da rann ina ḡócom, 7 tḡaḡaid do rḡaigḡ an tḡlḡig ḡḡailtaig. Ob cōnnairc mac an iarla maite mórḡluaig ḡḡ mḡriaire dḡ ionḡraigḡ arí comairle do rḡḡraḡ ḡan tḡaccmḡil ré poile, 7 fáccbḡil an baile ḡan baḡḡlucḡad ḡo ro rḡarḡaḡ ré poile amḡaid rin.

Maḡ caréaig mór .i. corbmac luḡrac mac taidé tigearna dḡmḡmḡan an tḡ ar fḡr rḡair tigearnaḡ, 7 ar mó rḡair do cōccad nó ḡo rḡaibe na tigearna ḡan fḡrḡaḡra, an tḡ ba fḡir do cḡn deḡraid 7 deiblén ba fḡr ḡḡc 7 rḡaḡail do tḡḡḡnaḡdaib lḡite mōccḡ décc.

Cairlén baile í cḡrbaill .i. lḡm í bḡnḡin do ḡabḡil le hḡarla cille dḡra ḡḡrḡid mac ḡḡrḡid iar fḡmḡḡḡ a ḡabḡala dia aḡair, 7 ar dḡmaic ma ro baí irin aḡḡir rin cairlén do baḡ cḡuaide cōrḡaḡ 7 cōḡḡmḡil inaḡ ḡo ro bḡrḡad im cḡn a baḡdaḡ hé.

Maḡm mór do tḡdaḡrḡ demann mac comair buitilér ar rḡarur buitilér, 7 ar mac mic rḡarair, 7 dḡonḡ ḡḡr dḡ muirir 7 dḡ mbuaḡdaḡib do buair dḡbh.

Mac comḡide bḡiair ócc mac bḡiair rḡaid décc.

and county of Limerick, about two miles and a half to the north of the town of Bruff. Here are the ruins of a great castle and other military works erected by the Earls of Desmond.

² *Dal-Cais*, i. e. the O'Briens of Thomond and their correlatives.

³ *Of the race of Brian*, *Sil mbriaire*, i. e. of the O'Briens, who descend from Brian Borumha, who was Monarch of Ireland from 1002 till 1014.

⁴ *The resolution he came to*, ar í comairle do rḡraḡ, literally, *consilium quod ceperunt*. Here the construction of the sentence is faulty, because the son of the Earl is the leading nomi-

native. It should be constructed as follows: Ob cōnnairc mac an iarla maite mórḡluaig ḡḡ mḡriaire dḡ ionḡraigḡ, ar í comairle do rḡḡne ḡan tḡaccmḡil fḡru, aḡc an baile dḡaccbḡil ḡan baḡḡlucḡad; aḡur ro rḡarḡaḡ ré poile amḡaid rin. The meaning is, that when James, the son of Maurice, who was besieging the fortress of Lough Gur, had perceived the army of the O'Briens marching upon him to raise the siege, he retreated with his besieging forces so expeditiously that the O'Briens did not think it prudent to pursue him.

⁵ *Parted from each other*, ro rḡarḡaḡ ré poile,

[the following]: Mac Carthy Cairbreach (Donnell, the son of Fineen); Cormac Oge, the son of Cormac, son of Teige; Cormac, the son of Donough Oge Mac Carthy, Lord of Ealla [Duhallow]; the White Knight; the Knight of Glyn; the Knight of Kerry; Mac Maurice; O'Connor; and the sustaining tower of the army, Mac Carthy More (Cormac Ladhrach). John, the son of the Earl, went to complain of his distress to thé Dal-Cais^a, for there existed friendship and affinity between them, for More, the daughter of Donough, son of Brian Duv [O'Brien], was the wife of this John. O'Brien, with friendship and respect, rose out and assembled the Thomonians, and was joined by Pierce, the son of James Butler, and others of his confederates; and they advanced to meet the Geraldine army. When the son of the Earl perceived the nobles of the great army of the race of Brian^r approaching, the resolution he came to^s was, not to come to an engagement with them, but to leave the town unharmed; and thus they parted from each other^t.

Mac Carthy More (Cormac Ladhrach, the son of Teige), Lord of Desmond, one who had best acquired [earned] his lordship, and who had encountered most hostility until he became Lord without dispute, the best protector of the destitute and the needy^u, and of best law and regulations, of all the lords of Leath-Mhodha, died.

The castle of O'Carroll's town, i. e. Leim-Ui-Bhanain^w, was taken by the Earl of Kildare (Garrett, the son of Garrett), his father having failed to take it. There was scarcely any castle at that period better fortified and defended than this, until it was demolished upon its warders.

A great defeat was given by Edmond, the son of Thomas Butler, to Pierce Butler and the son of Mac Pierce, and he deprived them of a great number of their people and bonaghtmen [hired soldiers].

Mac Namee (Brian Oge, the son of Brian Roe) died.

i. e. they parted *with* each other; and this idiom is still used in English, though evidently faulty.

^u *The needy*, *oeibléen*.—This word is used in old Irish manuscripts in the sense of orphan, or any helpless person. In the *Feilire Beg*, a manuscript in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, it is glossed by "*debilis .i. anbann*."

^w *Leim-Ui-Bhanain*, now the castle of the

Leap, in Ely-O'Carroll, near Roscrea.—See note ^a, under the year 1514. This fine old castle now forms a part of the residence of H. Darby, Esq. It occupies a high bank immediately under the hill of Knock, and commands a splendid view of the lofty acclivities of the mountain of Sliabh Bladhma, the ancient bulwark of the O'Carrolls. Ware, in his *Annals*

Τοιρρδεαλβὰς mac brian uaine í gallcubair comarba na cairpice décc.

Mac brian éaoíς mic ταιῶcc mic eoḡain uí concobair do mārbaḡ hī ppioll la mac ταιῶḡ na tuaíḡe mic peilim mic eoccain, ḡ do rlioct an éspribairḡ.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1517.

Αοιρ Crioρτ, mile, cúicc cév, a Secht décc.

O concobair failḡe brian mac ταιῶcc mic an calbairc décc, ḡ an calbὰς mac ταιῶcc doirbnsōh na ionaḡ.

Donnchaḡ mac τοιρρδεαλβαιḡ uí baioḡill pñr acumacta roba pñr do òuine uaral, ar mó do pinne do cōccatḡ, ḡ do ḡuairbñrtaib dά τάimcc dά éimḡ pñn, do òol luct báib co topaiḡ, ḡ ḡaoct dia bpuasac ipin bpairpḡe riari, ḡ ní fo pite aon fōcal dia rcélaib ó rin.

Sñan mac cuinn mic enpí mic eoccain í neill, mac τιḡearna bá mó τοice, ḡ tpom cōnach i nultairb ina pé décc.

Pilip mac τοιρρδεαλβαιḡ méguibir paof éinn pfōna décc.

Pilip mac Sñain buide még mātḡamna pñr fá maict caictñ ḡ cornair décc.

ARτ mac aḡḡa mic doinnairll uí néill do mārbaḡ lé miall mac cuinn, mic aipτ uí nell.

O tuaḡail .i. Arτ do mārbaḡ lá a bpaictrib.

An ḡiolla duḡ mac donnchaḡ mic tomáir méguibir décc.

Tomar mac uillicc, mic uillicc a bupe do éabairτ cpeice a hupinuman, topaiḡect tpom do bñict aip hī poρτ omna, Muinctñ ḡ marcpluaḡ tomair do cōp do ḡpuim na cpeac lar an τtopaiḡect, na cpeacá do buain dñb, ḡ tomár do mārbaḡ, pñr a aoiri pa pñr oirbñrτ τaimc do ḡallaib epeann ina aiprip, ar ip leip do hairpceacḡ ḡ do páraiḡsōh maimḡ peachτ piamh.

Cairlén an loca do ḡabáil ar cloinn corbmaic laḡpairḡ, ḡ a ccor pñn ar

of Ireland, *ad ann.* 1516, incorrectly calls this the castle of Lemevan, which is an attempt at writing Lem-i-vanan, léim í Bánán.

^x *Brian Uaine*, i. e. Brian, Bernard, or Barnaby the Green.

^y *Teige-na-tuaighe*, Teige, or Thaddæus, of the hatchet, or battle-axe.

^z *Dangerous exploits*, do ḡuairbñrtaib, i. e. of exploits, acts, or deeds, the accomplishing of which was attended with danger.

^a *Who had come*, do τάimcc, i. e. who had been born of his race and name.

^b *Torach*, now Tory Island, off the north-west coast of the county of Donegal.—See note ^x,

Turlough, son of Brian Uaine^x O'Gallagher, Coarb of Carraic, died.

The son of Brian Caech, son of Teige, son of Owen O'Connor, was treacherously slain by the son of Teige-na-tuaighe^y, son of Felim, son of Owen, and the descendants of the Cearrbhach [the gambler].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1517.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventeen.

O'Connor Faly (Brian, the son of Teige, son of Calvagh), died; and Calvagh, the son of Teige, was inaugurated in his place.

Donough, the son of Turlough O'Boyle, a man who, for his means, was the best gentleman, and who had carried on the most war, and performed most dangerous exploits^z, of all who had come^a of his own tribe, set out with the crew of a boat for Torach^b; but a wind drove them westwards through the sea, and no tidings of them^c was ever since heard.

John, the son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill, a son of a lord, the most affluent and wealthy of his time in Ulster, died.

Philip, the son of Turlough Maguire, a distinguished captain, died.

Philip, the son of John Boy Mac Mahon, a man of good spending and protection, died.

Art, the son of Hugh, son of Donnell O'Neill, was slain by Niall, the son of Con, son of Art O'Neill.

O'Toole, i. e. Art, was slain by his own kinsmen.

Gilla-Duv, the son of Donough, son of Thomas Maguire, died.

Thomas, the son of Ulicke, son of Ulick Burke, carried off a prey from Ormond, but was overtaken by a strong body of pursuers. The people and cavalry of Thomas were driven from the prey, and the prey was taken by the pursuers; and Thomas himself was slain, the most noble-deeded Englishman of his time, for it was by him that the Hy-Many had, some time before, been plundered and desolated.

The castle of the Lake [Killarney] was taken from the sons of Cormac

under the year 1202, p. 132, *supra*.

^c *No tidings of them*, literally, "one word of tidings of them has not reached [their friends]

from that time." This is a very peculiar Irish idiom, which occurs very frequently in old romantic tales.

οἰβιρτ hi lñt mñic muirir. Cpeacá mópa lá mac muirir dáρ lépaipec maḡ ó ccoincínd ó enocaiḡ aniaρ.

Slóicéacḡ lap an lurtir ap tarraincc cloinne ingine an iapla hi ttip eoccáim, ḡ cairlén í neill (.i. Aḡt mac cuinn) .i. dun ḡḡainn do bḡipeacḡ lair don cup rin.

CReacá mópa lá hua ccsḡbail (Maolpuanaíḡ) i noelbna. Cairlén cinn-coraḡ do ḡabail lair, ḡ a apccain. Coccacḡ móρ tḡiḡiḡe etip ó ccsḡbail ḡ dealbna, O maolacclainn, ḡ iatḡoiḡ do tarruing an iapla dia po bḡiḡḡo cairlén an poḡairi delbna (.i. ḡarḡa an cairlén).

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΤ, 1518.

Αοιρ Cḡiḡt, mile, cúicc ced, a hoct décc.

Maiurir na mbḡatap i naḡmaḡa do ḡnouccacḡ do cum na mbḡatap de obḡepuanti.

Acḡ mac Ropa mic tomair óicc méḡuiḡi cananaḡ coracḡ hi cclocap, pḡirun in acacḡ upcḡir, ḡ pḡirún hi cclaoínuiḡi pḡr loc érne, pḡi pial pḡr-bḡaiḡiḡ, ḡ paot cleiriḡ décc.

Mac ruibne pánatḡ .i. Ruaiḡi mac maolmuir, ail coḡaiḡḡe ḡacá com-lainn acc corpaḡ a tiḡearina, pḡi toiḡbḡita pḡḡo, ḡ maóine da ḡac aon nó mcccḡ a lḡr do écc.

O heoḡopa cioḡpuaiḡ mac acḡirne paot pḡi dána, ḡ pḡi tiḡe aoḡdeacḡ coitcḡnd do écc.

Peilim mac bḡian mic conḡobair óicc méḡuiḡi décc iap tḡilleacḡ do ó acḡair pan pḡm tap ḡi a tḡupair bliḡdaiḡ na ḡḡar, ḡ a adlacacḡ i maiurir tḡi munnscáim.

Clann í neill (.i. conn ḡ aot) .i. clann domnaill mic enḡi mic eoḡain, ḡ an comḡpba máḡuiḡi do ḡol ap cḡiḡc ap bḡian mac cuinn mic enḡi, ḡ bḡian do

^d *Magh O'gCoinchinn*, now Magunihy, a barony in the county of Kerry.—See note ^b, under the year 1495, p. 1220, *supra*.

^e *Ceann-cora*, i. e. the head of the weir, now Kincora, a townland in the parish of Wheery, *alias* Killegally, in the barony of Garrycastle,

and King's County.—See the Ordnance map of that county, sheets 14 and 15.

^f *Gardha-an-Chaislein*, now Garrycastle, which gives name to a barony in the west of the King's County.—See Bealach-an-fhothair.

^g *In defence of his lord*, acc corpaḡ a tiḡ-

Ladhrach [Mac Carthy], and they themselves were banished to Mac Maurice. Great depredations were committed by Mac Maurice [in revenge]; laying waste Magh O-gCoinchinn^d from the hills westwards.

An army was led by the Lord Justice, at the instance of the sons of the Earl's daughter, into Tyrone, and he demolished Dungannon, the castle of O'Neill (Art, the son of Con), on that occasion.

O'Carroll (Mulrony) committed great depredations in Delvin, and took and plundered the castle of Ceann-cora^e, in consequence of which a great war broke out between O'Carroll and the people of Delvin. O'Melaghlin and they prevailed on the Earl to come to their assistance; and on this occasion Caislen-an-fhothair in Delvin, i. e. Gardha-an-chaisleinf, was demolished.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1518.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighteen.

The monastery of the friars at Armagh was obtained for the friars of the Observance.

Hugh, the son of Rossa, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, canon chorister at Clogher, Parson of Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher], and Parson of Claoín-inis [Cleenish] in Lough Erne, a hospitable and cheerful man, and learned ecclesiastic, died.

Mac Sweeney Fanad (Rory, the son of Maelmurry), a rock of support in each battle in defence of his lord^e and his country, and a bestower of jewels and riches on all who stood in want of them, died.

O'Hosey (Ciothruaidh, the son of Athairne), a learned poet, who kept a house of general hospitality, died.

Felim, the son of Brian, son of Conor Oge Maguire, died, after his return from the city of St. James [in Spain], and after performing his pilgrimage, in the year of grace^h, and was buried in the monastery of Monaghan.

The sons of O'Neill, i. e. Con and Hugh, i. e. the sons of Donnell, son of Henry, son of Owen, and Maguire, the coarb, set out to plunder Brian, the son

capna, i. e. of O'Donnell, who was his lord and master. The three Mac Sweenys were hereditary leaders of gallowglasses to the O'Donnells.

^h The year of grace, i. e. of the Jubilee.

bhrít forra aḡ domnac an eic, ⁊ maomuccaḡ forra goḡo ḡabaḡ aḡḡ mac domnaill. Ro ḡonaḡ mac caḡmaoil donnchaḡ mac emainn, ⁊ ro marbaḡ rochaide do cenel fearadhais, aḡbaḡ mac caḡmaoil iaraḡḡ dia ḡonaib.

Aḡḡ balb mac cuinn (.i. ó neill) í néill, do ḡabáil lá hénrí mbalb ua neill, ⁊ cúicc heoḡa décc do b́in dḡuarcclaḡ app.

Inḡraicḡḡ la Pílip mac émainn méḡuioir hí tír ćinnḡoḡa ar henrí mbalb ó neill, ⁊ oilén clapaig do ḡabáil lair, ⁊ bḡraigḡe batḡar acc enrí do bhrít lair uaḡa .i. aḡḡ balb mac cuinn í neill, ⁊ mac aḡḡa mic cappaioḡ baioí ó Pílip f́in oca, Ro marbaḡ dḡa caḡal mac duinn mic emainn méḡuioir ó Pílip don cúp rin.

An taḡḡ balb mac cuinn rin (.i. ó neill) a dubḡamaḡ décc i ndeireaḡ roḡmair.

Mac mic maḡnara Remann mac caḡail óicc mic maḡnara f́rí deapcaḡ daonnaḡḡaḡ do écc.

Mac murcaḡa, Art buide mac domnaill riabaig mic ḡeḡailḡ caománaig décc.

Murchaḡ ó maosleaḡlainn (.i. ó Maosleaḡlainn) raioí eḡeann ar cḡoḡaḡḡ ⁊ ar ćinnar f́ḡḡa do marbaḡ hi maig elle lá a deapbḡaḡair f́in art, ar ro marbḡroḡ a deapbḡaḡair .i. feilim riap an tan rin conaḡ ina oioḡailḡiḡe Ro marbaḡroḡ lá harḡ, ⁊ toirḡdealbḡaḡ do ḡabail a ionaḡ.

AOIS CRIOST, 1519.

Aoir Crioḡḡ, mile, cúicc céḡ, a naoi décc.

Semur mac Pílip mic Semaḡ mic Ruḡraige méḡmaḡḡaḡna eḡḡcop doire décc.

Emann (.i. dub) ó duibioir abb eappa ruaiḡ décc an céḡ lá do Nouember,

¹ *Domhnach-an-eich*, now Donaghanie, a town-land in the parish of Clogherny, in the barony of Omagh, and county of Tyrone.—See Ordnance map, sheet 43.

^k *Clapach*, now Clappy island, in Lough Erne, belonging to the parish of Derrybrusk.

^l *Carried off with him*.—This seems to contra-

dict the former assertion that Henry Balbh obtained fifteen horses as a ransom for Hugh. The two entries were copied from two different authorities, and the Four Masters, as usual, did not take the trouble to reconcile them. It looks very strange if Philip Maguire rescued these prisoners by force, that Henry Balbh O'Neill should have

of Con, son of Henry. Brian met them at Domhnach-an-eichⁱ, and defeated them; Hugh, the son of Donnell, was taken prisoner; Mac Cawell (Donough, the son of Edmond) was wounded, and many of the Kinel Farry were slain. Mac Cawell died of his wounds afterwards.

Hugh Balbh, the son of Con O'Neill [i. e. the O'Neill], was taken prisoner by Henry Balbh O'Neill, and exacted fifteen horses for his ransom.

An incursion was made by Philip, the son of Edmond Maguire, into Tir Ceann-foda [Tirkennedy], against Henry Balbh O'Neill, and he took the island of Clapach^k, and carried off with him^l [two] prisoners who were with Henry, i. e. Hugh Balbh, the son of Con O'Neill, and Hugh Mac Caffry, whom he had of Philip's [own people]. Cathal, the son of Don, son of Edmond Maguire, was slain on the side of Philip on this occasion.

This Hugh Balbh, whom we have mentioned, the son of Con (i. e. the O'Neill), died at the end of Autumn.

The son of Mac Manus (Redmond, the son of Cathal Oge Mac Manus), a charitable and humane man, died.

Mac Murrough (Art Boy, the son of Donnell Reagh, son of Gerald Kavanagh), died.

Murrough O'Melaghlin (i. e. the O'Melaghlin), the paragon of Ireland for valour and leadership, was slain in Magh-Elle^m, by his own brother, Art; for he had some time before slain his other brother, Felim, and it was in revenge of him that Art slew him; and Turlough took his place.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1519.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred nineteen.

James, the son of Philip, son of James, who was son of Rory Mac Mahon, died.

Edmond Duv O'Dwyer, Abbot of Assaroeⁿ, died on the first day of No-

obtained a ransom for Hugh Balbh O'Neill; but the fact is, that the account of this transaction is left unfinished by the Four Masters.

^m *Magh-Elle*, now Moyelly, or Moyally castle, in a townland of the same name, in the parish

of Kilmanaghan, barony of Kilcoursey, and King's County.—See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 1, and note ^m, under the year 1475, p. 1094, *supra*.

ⁿ *Assaroe*.—See note ⁱ, under the year 1184,

γ αὐνακαλ ἰ νδύν na ngall ἰ naibit .S. Ppoincep iar tpecccean aibiti manaiḡ fuirpe.

Comarba cluana conmaicne cñh einḡ γ αοιδῶσαιpe ceall conmaicm décc.

O neill arit ócc mac cuinn pasí cñhpsōna fear daonnactaḡ dḡgaiēnḡ do écc, γ α deapbpaḡaiar conn [bacac] mac cuinn doirpneasḡ na ionasḡ.

O concobair puasḡ, eoḡan mac péilim ḡinn décc.

Mac uilliam cloinne Riocairp .i. Riocairp ócc do écc.

Péilim mac magnupa mic brian mic domnaill uí concobair tigeapna ioḡtaiar connaḡt décc ḡḡi depeacḡ daonnactaḡ eipide.

Taḡcc puasḡ mac maileaclainn uí ceallaiḡ tigeapna an calasḡ décc.

Donnchasḡ casmanaḡ fear patmar po conaiḡ do lán maiḡib laiḡñ décc.

Maoslin mac toḡna uí maolcōnaipe ollam ḡil mupeasḡhaiḡ fear lán do pat γ déicp ḡḡi do ḡoḡatḡar ḡeapalḡaiḡ, γ ḡoill tar ollamnaib epeann, ḡḡi do ḡeibeadḡ reoib, γ maosine ó ḡac ason for α ccuinḡḡ do écc hi mainuḡḡip dḡḡcc hi tḡḡba.

Pḡḡcḡḡḡḡne ó cuipnín ḡḡi ḡraḡa eoḡain uí Ruaipe cñh eiccp ḡan ḡine dia mbaos, γ domnaill ó cuipnin décc.

Taḡcc mac brian mic tomalḡaiḡ ἰ bḡḡ tanaiḡḡe ua mbḡiúin décc.

Indraicḡib lá cloinn ἰ néill (lá cloinn domnaill mic enḡi) ap mac ἰ neill .i. brian mac cuinḡ, CReaca mópa do ḡabail doib ap ḡliab éioḡ, Roḡas dḡḡail do brian γ é do cionól α mbaḡ laiḡ do ḡasoinḡ for α ccionn, γ α lñmain α tḡḡaiḡḡecht γ bḡḡeasḡ do ap cloinn ἰ néill iar nimḡeachḡ α muinḡḡḡe uaḡaib laiḡ na cḡechanḡ, Da mac ἰ neill (asḡ γ eocḡan) do ḡabail ann,

p. 64, and note ⁿ, under the year 1194, p. 99, *supra*.

^o *Donegal*, dún na ngall, i. e. the fort of the strangers. The first mention made of this place in the Annals of the Four Masters occurs at the year 1159. The monastery was not built till 1474.—See the first entry under that year. There seems to have been an earthen fort erected there by the Danes at an early period. See note ^o, on Ath-na-nGall, under the year 1419, p. 838, *supra*, and the article on Donegal, in the Irish P. Journal, written by Mr. Petrie.

^p *Cluain-Connmaicne*, now the village of

Cloone, in the barony of Mohill, in the county of Leitrim.—See note ^m, under the year 1253, p. 349, *supra*.

^q *Bacagh*.—This is in the handwriting of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare.

^r *Caladh*, a territory in Hy-Many, in latter times included in the present barony of Kilconnell, in the county of Galway; but in an ancient tract on the tribes and customs of Hy-Many, preserved in the Book of Lecan, and printed in 1843, for the Irish Archæological Society, the territory of Caladh is described as extending from Moin-inraideach to Cluain-tuais-

vember, and was buried at Donegal^o, in the Franciscan habit, which habit he chose rather than that of a monk.

The Coarb of Cluain-Connhaicne^p, head of the hospitality and generous entertainment of the churches of Conmaicne, died.

O'Neill (Art Oge, the son of Con), a distinguished captain and a humane and intelligent man, died; and his brother, Con [Bacagh^q], the son of Con, was inaugurated in his place.

O'Connor Roe (Owen, the son of Felim Finn), died.

Mac William of Clanrickard (Rickard Oge), died.

Felim, the son of Manus, son of Brian, son of Donnell O'Connor, Lord of Lower Connaught, died. He was a charitable and humane man.

Teige Roe, son of Melaghlin O'Kelly, Lord of Caladh^r, died.

Donough Kavanagh, a prosperous and wealthy man, and one of the chief nobles of Leinster, died.

Maoilin, son of Torna O'Mulconry, Ollav of Sil-Murray, a man full of prosperity^s and learning, who had been selected by the Geraldines and English to be their Ollav, in preference to all the chief poets of Ireland, and who had obtained jewels and riches of all from whom he had asked them, died in Mainistir-derg^t in Teffia.

Ferceirtne O'Cuirnin, a confidential servant of Owen O'Rourke, and head of the literary men of his tribe, and Donnell Glas O'Cuirnin, died.

Teige, the son of Brian, son of Tomaltagh O'Beirne, Tanist of Hy-Briuin, died.

An incursion was made by the sons of Donnell, son of Henry O'Neill, against the son of O'Neill (Brian, the son of Con), [and] they took great preys on the Lower^u Mountain. Brian, however, received intelligence [of their proceedings], assembled all his men to attack them, went in pursuit of them, and defeated the sons of O'Neill [themselves], their people having gone on before them with the preys. The two sons of O'Neill, Hugh and Owen, were taken

cirt-na-Sinna.—See note^v, under the year 1475, p. 1097, *supra*.

^s *Prosperity*.—The Irish word *pac* now denotes prosperity, but in ancient manuscripts it denotes "the grace of God," and is translated

in the *Leabhar Breac* by the Latin word *gratia*.

^t *Mainistir-derg*, i. e. the red abbey, now Abbeyley, in the county of Longford.—See note^v, under the year 1476, p. 1098, *supra*.

^u *Lower*, *éiop*.—In this part of Ireland *éiop*

ἡ mac eocáin beór do marbáð ἡ mac caémasól cúulað mac emainn, Tomar mac emainn, ἡ emanð mac giollapattraicc mic caémasól do marbáð.

Da mac Ruaidrí mic brian meguir (i. Rora, ἡ ταῖcc) do gabáil lair an ccomarba maguir. Ruaidrí fíh, ἡ an éuid ele dá cloinn do cor ar a nduthaig dó, ἡ a ccaoraiḡeét do buain díð, ἡ an comarba do cor na caoraiḡeéta ró buandáðail dó fíh co ro furáil ua domnaill ar an ccomarba a caoraiḡeaeét do tabairt do ruaidrí doirí.

Coccað mór i ndealbna eir phioét fírgail mégcocláin ἡ phioét domnaill dia ro marbáð Semur magcocláin Rríóir gailinne, ἡ ríogðamna dealbna fíra dúpíor do péilér ar cairlén cluana damna.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1520.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mīle, cúicc céð, fíce.

Niclar mac riariar uí flannaccáin pírún daímínnr do toccbail ar a ionað co heccoraé lé nírt tuatað, ἡ a écc i mboetaib.

Mag aongura domnaill mac aoda mic airt décc, ἡ péilim an einig a dearbpaetair doirðneað na ionað, a écc rin ðna, ἡ Mag aongura do gairm démann buide mágaéngura.

Muirir mac tomar mic tomar, iarla dírmuían décc.

Mac uilliam cloinne riocairð i. uillícc mac uillícc décc.

Mac uilliam búpc i. maolir mac tepoit do marbáð lá cloinn trfoinín mór míc mic Seóinín.

Mac méguir (i. Pílip mac emainn) do ðol ar ionnroigíð ar mac Pílip

means towards the north, and éuar southwards.

^w *Creaghts*.—These were the shepherds who took care of the cattle in time of peace, and drove the preys in time of war and incursions.

^x *Gailinne*, now Gillen, an old church in ruins giving name to a parish in the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County.

^y *Dealbhna Eathra*.—This territory is otherwise called Dealbhna Meg Cochlain, or Delvin

Mac Coghlan, and is now included in the barony of Garrycastle, in the west of the King's County. This territory, though small, is very celebrated in Irish history for its churches and castles. The following places are referred to as in it, viz., the churches of Clonmacnoise, Gallen, Kilcolgan, Reynagh, Tisaran, and Lemanaghan, and the castles of Kincora, Garrycastle, Faddan, Clonawny, Esker, and Coole. In the will of Sir John Coghlan, dated July 10th, 1595, he be-

prisoners there, and the son of Owen was killed. Mac Cawell (Cu-Uladh, son of Edmond), Thomas, the son of Edmond, and Edmond, the son of Gilla-Patrick Mac Cawell, were [also] slain.

The two sons of Rory, son of Brian Maguire, i. e. Rossa and Teige, were taken prisoners by Maguire, the Coarb. Rory himself and the rest of his sons were driven out of their territory, and deprived of their creaghts^w; and the Coarb kept the creaghts in his own service, until O'Donnell ordered him to return his creaghts to Rory.

A great war [broke out] in Dealbhna between the descendants of Farrell Mac Coghlan and the descendants of Donnell, in the course of which James Mac Coghlan, Prior of Gailinne^x, and the Roydamna of Dealbhna Eathra^y, was killed by a shot fired from the castle of Cluain-damhna^z.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1520.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty.

Nicholas, the son of Pierce O'Flanagan, Parson of Devenish, was unjustly removed from his place by the influence of the laity, and died at Bohoe^a.

Magennis (Donnell, the son of Hugh, son of Art) died; and Felim the Hospitable, his brother, was inaugurated in his place; and he also died, and Edmond Boy Magennis was styled the Magennis.

Maurice, the son of Thomas, son of Thomas, Earl of Desmond, died.

Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick, the son of Ulick) died.

Mac William Burke (Meyler, the son of Theobald) was slain by the son of Seoinin More, son of Mac Seoinin^b.

The son of Maguire (Philip, son of Edmond) made an incursion into

queaths gifts to the churches of Clonmacnoise, Gallen, Fuire [now Wheery], Raonagh [now Reynagh], Tisaran, and Lea-Manchayn, all in the territory of Delvin Mac Coghlan.

^z *Cluain-damhna*, now Clonawny, or Clononey, a townland containing the ruins of a castle now in good repair, situated on the left bank of the River Brosna, near the demesne of Moystown,

in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.

^a *Bohoe*, ı mbočııb̃.—This is the name of a parish in the baronies of Magheraboy and Clanawley, in the county of Fermanagh.—See note ^a, p. 1147.

^b *Mac Seoinin*, now anglicised Jennings. This family, which is a branch of the Burkes, is still highly respectable in the province of Connaught.

uí raḡallaiḡ i nÍochtar tíre, creadaḡ do ḡlacadḡ dóib, 7 tóir tḡom do bḡitḡ orra im rḡioct bḡiaim uí raiḡillḡ 7 im cloinn meic caḡail í raḡillḡ (i. fḡḡal, 7 maolmoḡda), 7 im cloinn ndomnaill na coiminnḡ, bḡirḡ dóib ar mac méḡuioir, 7 ar mac Pílip meic toirḡdealbaiḡ méḡuioir, 7 Mac meḡuioir (Pílip) cona mac tomar do marbaḡ ann, 7 dá mac pílip meic toirḡdealbaiḡ (ḡiolla-patḡaice, 7 emann) 7 toirḡdealbaḡ mac flaitḡbearḡaiḡ meic tomaiḡ óicc méḡuioir do marbaḡ anḡ beḡr ḡo roḡaioib ele amaille pḡu.

Ruaioir mac aḡda méḡuioir do ḡabáil a bḡioll lé donn mbuioe mac meḡuioir i. Mac concobair meic tomaiḡ óicc, 7 a toirḡberḡ do ḡiolla-patḡaice óicc meic ḡiolla-patḡaice meic emann méḡuioir, 7 a marbaḡ lairḡioe.

Cairḡpe, mac concobair, meic cairḡpe, nuic coḡbmaic í bḡin conḡal 7 cḡinn-litḡ maicne muirḡbaiḡ do écc.

Toirḡdealbaḡ mac feilim meḡcoḡláiḡ tiḡearna dealbna fḡra raoí i nḡcna 7 in eolar, fḡr raḡa 7 ro raiḡbḡirḡa, fḡr lar a ndḡrnaḡ cairḡlén an fḡdaím, 7 cairḡlén cḡnncoḡraḡ do écc iar ndḡḡbḡḡḡaiḡ.

Pláḡ mór ran maḡaire rḡearnaḡ dia ro éccraḡḡar roḡaioe do ḡaḡ ḡaioib.

O cairḡioe feilim mac tairḡcc ollam lḡa rḡeaḡa Pílip, 7 Ruḡḡaḡe mac donnḡaiḡ meic aḡda méḡuioir décc.

Muirḡ mac tomaḡ, meic an iarla roḡa ḡall nḡḡraḡtoḡ do marbaḡ la conn mac maofleaḡlaimn í móḡda co roḡaioe ele amaille pḡir.

^c *Iochtar-tire*, i. e. the lower part of the country. According to the tradition in the neighbourhood of Belturbet and Drumlane this was the name in ancient times, and still is among the old people who speak the Irish language, for that part of the county of Cavan comprising the baronies of Upper and Lower Loughtee, in the East Breifny, or the county of Cavan.

^d *Con-inis*, i. e. dog island, now Coninish, in the barony of Dartry, in the west of the county of Monaghan. This barony is often called Dartraighe Coininse from this island.

^e *Race of Muireadhach*, i. e. of Muireadhach Muilleathan, King of Connaught, who was the ancestor of the O'Beirnes, but they were by no

means the leading family among his descendants. The principal families of this race at this period were the O'Conors Don, and Roe of the Plain of Connaught; the O'Conors of Sligo; the Mac Dermots of Moylurg, Airteach, and Tir-Tuathail; and the Mac Donoughs of Corran and Tirerrill, to all of whom the O'Beirnes were inferior.

^f *The castle of Feadan*, i. e. the castle of the stream or rivulet, now Faddan. This castle was situated in the townland of Newtown, parish of Lusmagh, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County, but it is now level with the ground.— See the years 1540 and 1548.

^g *The castle of Ceann-Coradh*, i. e. the head of

Iochtar-tire^c against the son of Philip O'Reilly. They [Philip's men] seized on preys, but were overtaken by a very strong body of pursuers, with the descendants of Brian O'Reilly and the grandson of Cathal O'Reilly, namely, Farrell and Maelmora, together with the Clann-Donnell of Con-inis^d. They defeated Maguire and the son of Philip, son of Turlough Maguire [in a conflict in which] the son of Maguire (Philip), and his son, Thomas, as also the two sons of Philip, son of Turlough (Gilla-Patrick and Edmond) and Turlough, son of Flaherty, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, together with many others, were slain.

Rory, the son of Hugh Maguire, was treacherously taken prisoner by Donn Boy Maguire, i. e. the son of Conor, son of Thomas Oge, and delivered up to Gilla-Patrick Oge, the son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Edmond Maguire, by whom he was put to death.

Carbry, the son of Conor, son of Carbry, son of Cormac O'Beirne, the consul and chief leader of the race of Muireadhach^e, died.

Turlough, the son of Felim Mac Coghlan, Lord of Delvin-Eathra, a sage in wisdom and learning, a man of prosperity and great affluence, and by whom the castle of Feadan^f and the castle of Ceann-Coradh^g were erected, died, after [having spent] a good life.

A great plague raged in Machaire-Stefanach^h, of which many good men died.

O'Cassidy (Felim, the son of Teige), ollav to the descendants of Philip [Maguire], in physic, and Rory, the son of Donough, was son of Hugh Maguire, died.

Maurice, the son of Thomas, son of the Earl, the choice of the English [family of the] Geraldines, was slain by Con, the son of Melaghlin O'More, as were also many others along with him.

the weir, now Kincora, a townland in the parish of Killegally, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County. The Down Survey shews a castle and a mill here; but there are no ruins of a castle in this townland at present, and it is not improbable that the castle, which was originally called Ceann copao, is that in the adjoining townland of Coole, on the River Brosna.—See

the Ordnance map of the King's County, sheets 14 and 15, and note under the year 1548, *infra*.

^h *Machaire-Stefanach*, now Magherastephana, a barony in the east of the county of Fermanagh. This territory derived its name from its having been the inheritance of Steafan, or Stephen, the son of Odhar, the progenitor of the Maguires of Fermanagh.

ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΣΤ, 1521.

Αοιρ Χριοστ, mile, cúicc céo, píce, a haon.

Ρηιόιρ δαιμήιρι δέcc .i. Remann mac pšpuih innhri maiḡepam̃, p̃ear cléipciḡe coinnipéil depeac̃, δαonnaάταc̃ ειριḡe.

Μαḡ μαḡam̃na δέcc .i. Remann mac ḡlaiḡne, mic Remainn, mic Ruḡ-paiḡe, ḡ Mácc μαḡam̃na do ḡaiḡm̃ va mac .i. ḡlaiḡne ócc.

Ο κατάιν .i. Tomar mac aibne δέcc, ḡ po ḡabaḡ-é p̃iar an tan pa, ḡ do bñac̃ an τιḡeapnar̃ ap̃ eicc̃in de lá donnachac̃ ua catáin.

Donnachac̃ mac Ruaiḡp̃i mic b̃riain m̃éḡuiḡiḡi do marbaḡ la macaib̃ meḡ-ram̃paḡáin .i. doim̃nall ócc mac doim̃nall b̃ñnaiḡ, Uaiḡtne mac maḡnuḡa m̃éḡ-ram̃paḡáin, ḡ ní baí dia c̃im̃o p̃šp̃ a aoíḡi bá p̃šp̃i iná an donnachac̃ iḡin.

ḤRanne inḡñ̃ tomáir̃ í eoḡain maḡaiḡ an c̃om̃arba m̃éḡuiḡiḡi, b̃ñ bá moḡ p̃onar ḡ p̃aiḡb̃p̃šp̃, deap̃laccac̃ ḡ deaḡeimeac̃ δέcc.

Ruḡpaiḡe mac éiccneac̃áin í doim̃nall do marbaḡ la ḡallaib̃ aḡ dún deal-ḡan, ḡ é hi p̃p̃ar̃paḡ í neill .i. cúinn mic cuinn.

Τοιρρḡealb̃ac̃ mac donnachac̃ mic puib̃ne do écc.

Τἰḡeap̃nuḡ dealb̃na do p̃oim̃ (lá hua maoleac̃láinn τοιρρḡealb̃ac̃, ḡ lá hua c̃ceap̃baill Maolpuanaic̃) eḡip̃ an p̃ioḡḡoḡcã m̃ac m̃éḡcocláin, p̃ínḡin puac̃ ḡ coḡbmac.

Síle inḡñ̃ Néill ḡhaiḡb̃ uí doim̃nall δέcc an 14 Auguḡḡ.

¹ *Inis-Maighe-Samh*, i. e. island of the plain of sorrel, now Inish-mac-saint, an island in Lough Erne, containing the ruins of a church giving name to a parish in the north-west of the county of Fermanagh. The patron saint of this church is St. Ninny Saebhdheare, or Saebhruisc, i. e. *torvi oculi*, who was a disciple of St. Finian of Clonard, and cotemporary with St. Columbkille. He was a bishop, and his festival was celebrated there on the 18th of January.—See *Feilire Aenguis*, and the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at 18th January, and Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, at the same day. His name is entered in the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys thus:

“Ninnio eap̃pog̃ ó Iñiḡ moḡe p̃am̃ p̃op̃ Ḥoc̃

Ḥip̃ne, ḡ pob̃ ειριḡe Ninniõ p̃aoḡp̃uḡḡ, i. e. Ninny, bishop of Inis moighe samh, on Lough Erne, and he was Ninny Saobhruisc.”

Colgan has given a life of Nennidhius from various authorities, but he seems to confound him with Nennidh Lamhghlan, who was unquestionably a different person.—See Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. ii. pp. 51, 55. Colgan states that the bell of this saint was preserved in his time in the church of Inis Muighe Samh, in Lough Erne. His words are:

“Hoc Monasterium olim percelebre temporis iniuriâ in parochialem cessit ecclesiam peramplo gaudentem districtu in quâ festum Sanctissimi Nennij celebratur die 18, vel vt alij scribunt 16

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1521.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-one.

The Prior of Devenish died, Redmond, son of the Parson of Inis-Maighe-Samhⁱ, a clerical*, kind, charitable, and humane man.

Mac Mahon died, i. e. Redmond, the son of Glasny, son of Redmond, son of Rury; and his son, Glasny Oge, was styled the Mac Mahon.

O'Kane, i. e. Thomas, the son of Aibhne, died. He had before this time [of his death] been taken prisoner, and forcibly deprived of his lordship by Donough O'Kane.

Donough, the son of Rory, son of Brian Maguire, was slain by the sons of Magauran, namely, Donnell Oge, son of Donnell Bearnagh, and Owny, the son of Manus Magauran. And there was not of his tribe in his time a better man than this Donough.

Grainne, daughter of Thomas O'Eoghain, and mother of Maguire, the Coarb, a woman of great prosperity and wealth, of bounty and true hospitality, died.

Rury, the son of Egneghan O'Donnell, was slain at Dun-Dealgan [Dundalk], by the English, while he was in company with O'Neill, i. e. Con, the son of Con.

Turlough, the son of Donough Mac Sweeny, died.

The Lordship of Delvin was divided (by O'Melaghlin, Torlogh, and O'Carroll, Mulrony) between Ferdoragh, the son of the [last] Mac Coghlan (Fineen Roe), and [his relative] Cormac.

Celia, the daughter of Niall Garv O'Donnell, died on the 14th of August.

Ianuarij et ibidem in magna semper veneratione habitum est usque ad nostros dies Cymbalum quod Clœc Nennidh .i. Cymbalum seu campana Nennij appellatur, auro et argento cœlatum: per quod in veritatis asserendæ sacramentum illius tractu indigenæ alijque vicini iurare solent."—*Acta SS.*, p. 114.

This bell is still preserved in the Museum at Castle Caldwell, in the county of Fermanagh.

It is of bronze, of a quadrangular form, and wrought, not cast, and measures five inches in height, four inches in breadth at the bottom, and three inches at the top. The hill of Knockninny, which gives name to a barony in the south of the county of Fermanagh, is said by tradition to have derived its name from this saint.

* *Clerical*, cléríciúe, i. e. clergyman-like.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1522.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, μίλε, cuícc céo, píce, aóó.

Remann ruad máguidiur, Ppíóir lfra gabail décc.

Coccað anbáil ap nñrge etir ua ndomnaill, 7 ó neill, Mac uilliam cloinne piocairb, goill 7 gaoiðil connact, Síol mbriain, Síol ccfñneitcið 7 píol ccfñbaill do denam comáonta 7 comicñgal lé hua neill 1 naðaið í domnaill docum an cccað rín, Aciat na maiði do cñgail pé poile ag teét ap an pluaið aniar, Mac uilliam clainne piocairb, uillec mac uillie an píona, 7 dponð do maiði píil mbriain, Donnchað, 7 taðcc, clann toiprðealbaið mic taiðcc í briain, 7 an teppcop ócc ó briain, ó cñbaill Maolpuánað mac Síain, 7 píol ccein-neitcið, 7 ni hiaττ añáin acτ na daóine for a paibe a éioρcáin do connact-aib, 7 do bí umál dó go rín, ó concóbair ruad, ó concóbair donn, Mac uilliam búpc, Mac diarmata maiðe luipce, 7 gað a mbaoí ctoppa rín hi cconnactaib. báτar píðe uile 1 neplaiñe do teét ap ua ndomnaill 7 im péil muipce poðmaiur po dálpac ppí hua néill hi etir aóða.

O neill tpa po tionoilpíðe cenel neoccáin céτur, clann aengura, oipgialla, Raigillig, pírmanac, 7 peét aðbal albanac pa mac mic domnaill, alapepann. Tangatari ann beór plogbuiðne iomða do gallaib na miðe, 7 do gallocc-laeðaib cuiccið laiðean do cloinn ndomnaill, 7 do cloinn etpicið ap báid ingine iarla cille dapa poba maτaiur dua neill.

O domnaill ona po tionoilpíðe a poçpaiðe mbicc ndeipð uilip buðem hi ccenél conaill .i. ó baiðill, ó doçaptauð, na etpí mic puiðne, 7 muinētur galléubair imo mīac Maðnur co mbatτar for an bñpñ mbaoðail in po ba doíð leó ó neill dia mionnpioiccið .i. Poρτ no etpí namat, o po clop la hua neill an ní

¹ *Combined forces*, literally, these are the chiefs who united with each other in coming on this expedition from the west.

^m *The young Bishop O'Brien*.—He was Tur-lough, Bishop of Killaloe, who succeeded to that see in 1482, and died in 1525, so that he could not have been very young at this period. Ware says that he was a prelate of great account among his people for his liberality and hospitality, but that he was much more addicted to

martial affairs than became his episcopal function.

ⁿ *In readiness*, 1 neplaiñe.—See the year 1587, where eplumað is used in the sense of “preparing or getting ready.”

^o *The Clann-Donnell and Clann-Sheehy*, i. e. of the Mac Donnells and Mac Sheehys, who were Albanachs, or families of Scotch origin, and now employed in Leinster and various other parts of Ireland as hireling soldiers.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1522.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-two.

Redmond Roe Maguire, Prior of Lisgool, died.

A great war arose between O'Donnell and O'Neill. Mac William of Clanrickard, the English and Irish of Connaught, the O'Briens, the O'Kennedys, and the O'Carrolls, joined and leagued with O'Neill against O'Donnell in that war. The following are the chiefs who came from the west with their combined forces¹ on this expedition: Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick, the son of Ulick of the Wine); and a party of the chiefs of the O'Briens [namely], Donough and Teige, the sons of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien; and the young Bishop O'Brien^m; O'Carroll (Mulrony, the son of John), and the O'Kennedys; and not they alone, but such of the Connacians as had been until that time under his tribute, and had been obedient to him [O'Donnell], namely, O'Conor Roe, O'Conor Don, Mac William Burke, Mac Dermot of Moylurg, and all that were amongst them in Connaught. All these forces were in readinessⁿ to march against O'Donnell, and it was on Lady-day in Harvest they appointed to join O'Neill in Tirlough.

O'Neill, in the meantime, assembled, in the first place, the forces of Kinel-Owen, [then] the Clan-Aengusa [Magennises], the Oriel, the Reillys, the people of Fermanagh, and a vast number of Scots, under the command of Alexander, the son of Mac Donnell. Great numbers of the English forces of Meath, and the gallowglasses of the province of Leinster, of the Clann-Donnell and Clann-Sheehy^o, also came thither, from their attachment^p to the daughter of the Earl of Kildare, who was O'Neill's mother.

O'Donnell [on the other hand] assembled his own small, but truly faithful, forces in Kinel-Connell, namely, O'Boyle, O'Doherty, the three Mac Sweenys^q, and the O'Gallaghers, with his son, Manus, at Port-na-dtri-namhad^r, a perilous

^p *Attachment*, báib.—This word is still in common use in the sense of "esteem, affection, or attachment," arising from relationship, alliance, or identity of country. It is distinguished from gráib, raicib, and cion, which express love or affection of a more intense kind.

^q *The three Mac Sweenys*, i. e. Mac Sweeny Fanad, Mac Sweeny na d-Tuath, and Mac Sweeny Banagh.

^r *Port-na-dtri-namhad*, i. e. the port of the three enemies. This name is now forgotten in the country, but the position of Portnatrynod

ῖν ἀρί κοναῖρ δο λυῖδ τῖα cenel neoccain γαν αἰνυccáð go μιαct co τῖμamn dabeócc ἀρῖθε go haé ῖῖηαῖγ, baí mac mic ῖυῖθε τῖε bogaine, bῖian an coblaῖγ (Ro παγαῖβ υα ῖomnaill acc iomcoiméð cairléin beoil aṽa ῖῖηαῖγ) αῖγ copnam an baile ῖῖῖ hua néill amail ar ῖῖc ῖop caomnaccaῖr ara aóῖ τῖα ῖo γαḃað a baile ῖá ῖeóῖð lá hua néill, γ ῖo μαῖḃað mac mic ῖυῖθε laῖr co ῖopuῖng móῖr dia muῖntῖr, Ro μαῖḃað ann dῖa dῖar dῖollaῖῖῖaῖβ í domnaill .i. dῖarῖmaῖt mac τaῖðcc caim í cléῖrῖῖγ παoῖ ῖῖῖcáða γ ῖῖῖðána, ῖῖῖ τῖῖe aoiðῖῖ coῖtciῖnῖ do ῖῖpenaῖβ γ do ῖῖῖaῖγaῖβ, γ mac mic an baῖrῖð (.i. aoið mac aḃða), γ apaill ele cenmoṽaḃ (.i. an 11 lún). Ro γaḃað γ ῖo loῖῖcccað bun opobaoῖῖr γ béῖ leice lá hua neill don cup ῖῖn. Αῖγ ῖóað do opῖeῖm dia ῖῖῖaῖγaῖβ ó bun opoaaoiῖῖr, Ro μαῖḃað Ruðῖaῖγe mac γopῖaḃa γallḃa í domnaill, γ mac mic ceallaῖγ na bῖeῖῖῖne lá τaoiḃ ῖῖaῖῖῖe ῖῖῖῖr an ῖῖῖaoiṽ leo.

ΙΑῖR ná cluῖῖῖῖῖn dῖa domnaill na γῖmoῖῖa ῖῖn do ḃenam lá hua neill ῖo ῖopcóngaiῖr ῖop μαḃῖῖῖr υa ῖdomnaill co ῖopuῖng dia ῖῖῖaῖγ ḃol do cῖeaḃ-loῖccað τῖῖe heoḃain, γ do ḃeachaḃ ῖῖῖn τaῖ bῖῖῖῖῖr γup an líon τaῖῖῖῖῖῖr ῖa ῖappað ῖ ῖῖeaḃaῖγ í neill dῖῖḃeaḃaῖl τῖῖe haḃða. Oála Μαḃῖῖῖῖa ῖo cῖeaḃloῖῖcccað laῖr ῖa ῖḃaoiṽ ῖa cóῖῖῖpóῖῖaῖβ do cenél eoccain Ro μαῖḃaῖt γ ῖo muḃḃaῖγῖt ḃaoῖῖe iomḃa laῖr ḃeóῖr, γ ῖoaῖr go ccoῖccar.

Ο Ro ῖῖῖῖῖ ῖ neill (Μαḃῖῖῖῖ do ḃol ḃῖ τῖῖ eoccain) ῖoaῖr ῖa ῖῖῖῖῖῖ τaῖ ῖῖῖῖ, γ ῖo ῖῖῖῖ an τῖῖ ῖῖῖῖe go cῖῖῖ μαḃaῖr, γ do ḃeῖῖ cῖeaḃ a cῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ maḃaῖr laῖr, γ λυῖδ co ccoῖccar dia ῖῖῖ.

is shewn on Mercator's Map of Ireland, as on the Tyrone side of the River Finn, opposite Lifford.—See other references to this place at the years 1524, 1526, and 1583. The voluminous Life of St. Columbkille, now preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, was compiled in the castle of Port-na-dtri-namhad, in the year 1532, under the direction of Manus O'Donnell.—See the Stowe Catalogue, p. 397.

⁸ *Perilous pass*, beapn baogail, i. e. a gap of danger.

⁹ *Tir-Boghaine*, i. e. the land or territory of Enna Boghaine, the second son of Conall Gulban, the progenitor of all the Kinel-Connell. This territory is described in the Book of Fenagh, fol. 47, a, a, as extending from the River

Eidneach, now the River Eany, to the stream of Dobhar, which flows from the rugged mountains. It is the present barony of Banagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.

¹⁰ *Bundrowes*.—Ḃun opobaoῖῖe, i. e. the mouth of the River Drobhaois, or Drowes, as it is now written in English.—See note ⁸, under the year 1420, p. 843, *supra*.

¹¹ *Beal-lice*, béal lic, translated *os rupis* by Philip O'Sullivan Beare in his *History of the Catholics*, fol. 136. The name is now anglicised Belleek, and is that of a village on the River Erne, in the barony of Lurg, and county of Fermanagh, and about two miles to the east of Ballyshannon. The name signifies ford-mouth of the flag-stone, and the place was so called

pass^s, through which he supposed O'Neill would make his onslaught upon them. When O'Neill heard of this [position of the enemy], the route he took was through Kinel-Owen; [and he marched] unperceived until he arrived at Termon-Daveog, and from thence to Ballyshannon. The son of Mac Sweeny of Tir-Boghaine^t (Brian of the Fleet), whom O'Donnell had left to guard the castle of Ballyshannon, defended the town against O'Neill as well as he was able; it was, however, at length taken by O'Neill, and the son of Mac Sweeny, with a great number of his people, was slain by him. There were also slain there two of O'Donnell's ollaves, namely, Dermot, the son of Teige Cam O'Clery, a learned historian and poet, a man who kept an open house of general hospitality for the mighty and the indigent, and the son of Mac Ward (Hugh, the son of Hugh), with several others besides these. This was on the 11th day of June. Bundrowes^u and Beal-lice^v were also taken, and burned by O'Neill on this occasion. On his return from Bundrowes, a party of his forces slew Rory, son of Godfrey, who was son of Hugh Gallda O'Donnell, and the son of Mac Kelly of Breifny, near Sgairbh-innsi-an-fhraoich^w.

When O'Donnell heard that O'Neill had done these deeds, he ordered his son, Manus O'Donnell, to proceed into Tyrone with a detachment of his army, and to plunder and burn that country; and he himself, with the number of forces he had kept with him, directed his course over Bearnas^x, in pursuit of O'Neill, and to defend Tirlugh. As to Manus, he plundered and burned all the neighbouring parts of Kinel-Owen; he also slew and destroyed many persons, and [then] returned in triumph.

When O'Neill discovered that Manus had gone into Tyrone, he returned across the [River] Finn, and spoiled the country before him as far as Ceann-Maghair^y, from whence he carried off a prey; and he then proceeded in triumph to his own country.

from the flat-surfaced rock in the ford, which, when the water decreases in summer, appears as level as a marble floor.

^w *Sgairbh-innsi-an-fhraoich*, i. e. the scárriff, or shallow ford of the island of the heath. This name is unknown to the Editor. Inis-fraoich is the name of an island in Lough Gill, in the county of Sligo.

^x *Bearnas*, i. e. the gap of Barnismore, in the barony of Tirlugh, and county of Donegal. The road from Donegal to Stranorlar passes through this gap.

^y *Ceann-Maghair*, now Kinnaweer, a district in the north of the parish and barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.—See note under the year 1392, p. 725, *supra*.

Ro gabad iapain longporc lá hua néill ag cnoc buidb ag loc monann (fuir a paitear a ccoitinne cnoc an boğa) gur an pocraide rémpaite cén motá an rlog an ar amail pemebertmar.

Imtura í domnaill po íai tar bfnur iap poctain mağnur go nédalaib iomda dia íaigib ó na tarraid uá neill ag at rfnaiğh 7 o ná pucc fair iap nbenam cpeice cinne mağair, po lsréğlamad lair an conpanağair do pocraide ger bó huatad fpu hialar doroim an tan rin go pangatar go haon mağin co dpuimlign. Ro rğrúdrat a ccomairle duir cib do dendoair im na deacraib dicuimğib baí for cinb dóib uair po rfdatar ná biað a natmaoín lá hua néll cona rluag 7 lair an rluag cconnaçtaç po dail cuca dia tair dia poiread leó poctain a cceann apoile conad í comairle arriçt leó inoraicchið í neill ar aré bá neara dóib uair poba lanne leo a muðuechað do mağin oldar a mbioçpognam do neoc irin mbit. Ar fair dñirð leó (o po bátar for líon rloig ina nacchaid) amur longpuir do çabairt irin adhað for uá neill. Raimic padad 7 rñmñior na comairle rin go hua neill go po lá forairfda fpu forçoinéð çac conaire mar dóig leó cenél cconail do poctain dia raicid, 7 baí rñn cona rlog hi cçatir iap na cçulaib ina longporc.

Iar mindeall, 7 iap norpuççad, iap nğpçact 7 iap nğérpaoiðð a bñcc rlóicç dua domnaill, Ro forconğair forpna a neaçra dfağbail, ar ní baí mñmaric aca a laçair iombuaite diomğabail munbað rñmpa bá raén. Ro arçcnatrar trá an tuçt rin co po dailrioc hi cçfnð loçta in forçoinettra çan airpuççad dóib, ar a aoí trá po çabrat a luçt rñtme ağá erpuaccra dia muinir co

^z *Cnoc-Buidhbh*, anciently pronounced Knoek-Boov, and now Knockavoe. It received its name from Budhbh, or Boov dearg, a chieftain of the Tuatha de Danann Colony, from whom several celebrated fairy hills in Ireland were called.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 410. This hill is now called cnoc a boğa, anglice Knoekavoe, and is a very lofty one situated over the town of Strabane, on the boundary of the parish of Leckpatrick.—See the year 1600.

^a *Loch Monann*.—This was the name of a lough near the foot of Knockavoe. In a memorandum in the Book of Ballymote, fol. 180, col. a,

which memorandum was evidently written immediately after this period, this battle is called Maom Loça Monann, i. e. the Breach of Lough Monann.

^b *Druim-Lighean*, now Drumleene, a townland in the parish of Clonleigh, barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal, a short distance to the north of the town of Lifford.—See this place mentioned in Keating's *History of Ireland*, Halliday's edition, p. 266, and again in these Annals, at the years 1524 and 1583.

^c *To become slaves*, literally, “for it was more pleasing to them their being slaughtered” [i. e. that they should be slaughtered] “by field than

O'Neill afterwards pitched his camp at Cnoc Buidhbh^a, at Loch Monann^a, commonly called Cnoc an Bhogha, with all the forces before mentioned, except the western army, as we have said before.

As to O'Donnell, after [his son Manus had reached him with many spoils, as he had not caught O'Neill at Ballyshannon, and as he had not overtaken him after the plundering of Ceann-Maghair, he returned across Bearnas, and mustered all the forces he had, though they were few against many at that time, and they all came to one place to Druim-Lighean^b. They held council to consider what they should do in the strait difficulties they had to meet, for they knew that they would not be at all able to maintain a contest with O'Neill and his army, and with the Connacian army, which was then marching towards their country, should they succeed in joining each other [before the engagement]; so that the resolution they adopted was to attack O'Neill, as he was the nearest to them, choosing rather to be slain on the field than to become slaves^c to any one in the world. They agreed (as the army opposed to them were so very numerous) to attack O'Neill's by night. A notice and forewarning of this resolution reached O'Neill, so that he placed sentinels to guard every pass by which he thought the Kinel-Connell might come to attack him, while he himself, with [the main body of] his army, remained on the watch^d at the rere in his camp.

O'Donnell, having arrayed and marshalled, excited and earnestly exhorted his small army, commanded them to abandon their horses, for they had no desire^e to escape from the field^f of battle unless they should be the victors^g. They [his forces] then advanced until they came up to the sentinels [of O'Neill] without being perceived by them. However, the sentinels began to

their constant servitude to any person in the world."

^d *On the watch*, h1 ccaṡar. The word caṡar is explained fāipe no fūipeaṡar, i. e. "watching, or awaiting," by Michael O'Clery in his Glossary of ancient Irish words.

^e *Desire*, mfnmaic.—This word is not in the published Dictionaries, but is explained fmuat-neab, i. e. thought, in the Book of Lecan, fol. 165, b.

^f *To escape from the field*, a laṡar iom-buailte diomṡabáil. The word iomṡabáil

means to avoid or shun. It is thus explained by Michael O'Clery: iomṡabáil .i. fcaṡna. Ro iomṡaib .i. do fcaṡam.—See also *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 202, line 3. The meaning is, that if they should not defeat the enemy they did not wish to have horses at hand to fly. This desperation secured them the victory.

^g *Unless they should be the victors*, munṡao pfmpa ba paén, literally, "unless the derout should be before them," i. e. unless they should make the enemy retreat before them. This idiom is of very constant occurrence in these Annals.

mbátar a mbioðbaða dia poizib. Do cótari trá cenél cconail ar a mindeall lá a ðíne ⁊ lá a ðioðaire po éingrft ar a uamán leó na forcoiméðaiže do poétain pínpa do íaižib í néill žur bó a naoínfečt pangatтар an longpopte. Ro láirft žáire mópa ór áirð acc poétain hi ccfnn apoile dóib. Nir bó meirb po ppeaccpað an conžair rin lá hanpaðab í néill ar po žaðpat co calma copantac acc imioðn a pflača ⁊ a bforlongžpuipt. Baóí an pluaž cččtarða acc commbualab ⁊ acc commpařbað apoile. Ro batari tpeóin accá tpaotčab, ⁊ laoic aža lřopað do cččtar an da lřite. Batar pir aža ppoðbað, macčab ⁊ miðiac for meapžarpað ipin maižin rin. AS puail má po přr lá cččtarina aca cið ppiř a přřpað a comlann ar nir bó porpail dóib aižte apoile lá doirče na hoioče ⁊ ar a ðlíute po báttar hi tpeccimape apoile. Ro paóineað tpa po ðeóib ar ua néill cona řlóg ⁊ po řaccbað an forlongpopte aža ua noðinnail. Bá haðbal tpa an tár tuccað ar ua neill ipin lačair rin, ar po háipmib lá lueht na cceall in po haðnaicte opong a ðib, ⁊ lár na coibnřpaib báttar hi ccomřočpaib dóib tuilleað ar naoí ccéd do čuicim do počpaide í neill ipin maiðm rin, žo po lřit ainn, ⁊ aipðercup an maðma rin po epinn uile. Batar iab bá hoipðřpa tořčair ipin maiðm rin, doðinnall ócc mac doðinnail žo nořuing dírim do žallóčclačaib cloinne doðinnail, Toipřðealřac mac říciž co počaiðe móip dia řuinitip, Čóin biréd co nupimóř na nalbanac táinnic laiř, að mac eoččain mic uilliam mécc matžamna co nořeim dia řuinitip, Ruaiðří mažuiðip ⁊ apail dia řuinitip amaille ppiř. Tořepatтар ann beóř ile do laižneacáib ⁊ ořepaib Miðe ar ní táinnic cřnn řlóiž na počaiðe ó bčcc co móř ipin čionól rin í néill nář bó heccaóintec iab diař pačcaibřft dia řuinitip ipin maižin rin cona do na hářaib baóine ar mó tuccað etip conallčoir ⁊ eóžančaib an maiðm rin cnuic buiðb. Tapřaðar trá cenél cconail eic, aipm, ⁊ eðeað, lon bíð, ⁊ biočáille, ⁊ peóib řomáireaca řainřila

^b *The sentinels*, na forcoiméðaiže.—This term is translated “advanced guards” in a copy of these Annals made for the Chevalier O’Gorman, and now preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy.

ⁱ *Death*, “macčab .n. mapbað.”—*O’Clery*.

^k *Evil destiny*, miðiac. *Điac*, “fate, destiny, end.”—*O’Reilly*. Miðiac is used in the best Irish manuscripts in the sense of *ill fate, evil*

destiny, or bad end.

^l *They could not discern one another’s faces*, literally, “for not visible to them were the faces of each other for the darkness of the night, and for the closeness in which they were in the intermixture of each other.”

^m *The camp was left to O’Donnell*.—An English writer would say, “O’Donnell was left master of the camp.”

give notice to their people that their enemies were approaching. The Kinel-Connell now, fearing that the sentinels^b would reach O'Neill before them, rushed onwards with such violence and vehemence that they went out of array; and they [and the sentinels] reached the camp together. On thus coming into collision with one another they raised great shouts aloud, and their clamour was not feebly responded to by O'Neill's common soldiers, for they proceeded bravely and protectively to defend their chief and their camp. Both armies were [engaged] at striking and killing each other, and mighty men were subdued, and heroes hacked, on either side; men were hewn down, and deathⁱ and evil destiny^k seized vigorous youths in that place. Scarcely did any one of them on either side know with whom he should engage in combat, for they could not discern one another's facesⁱ on account of the darkness of the night, and their close intermixing with each other. At last, however, O'Neill and his army were defeated, and the camp was left to O'Donnell^m. Greatⁿ indeed was the slaughter made upon O'Neill [*recte*, O'Neill's forces] on that spot, for it was calculated by the people of the churches in which many of them were interred, and by those of the neighbours who were near them [and recognized the bodies], that upwards of nine hundred of O'Neill's army fell in that engagement, so that the name and renown of that victory spread all over Ireland. The most distinguished men who fell in that engagement were [the following]: Donnell Ogé Mac Donnell, with a countless number of gallowglasses of the Clann-Donnell [Mac Donnell]; Turlough Mac Sheehy, with a great number of his people; John Bissett, with the greater part of the Scots who had come with him; Hugh, the son of Owen, son of William Mac Mahon, with a party of his troops; and Rory Maguire, and some of his people along with him. There fell there also many of the Lagenians and of the men of Meath, for there came not a leader of a band or troop, small or great, in that muster of O'Neill, who did not complain of the number of his people that were left [dead] on that field; so that this battle of Cnoc Buidhbh was one of the most bloody engagements^o that had ever occurred between the Kinel-Connell and the Kinel-Owen. The Kinel-Connell seized upon horses, arms,

ⁿ Great, "aóbal .i. móp."—O'Clery. It means simply great, or immense.

[or among] the greatest slaughters of men made between the Connellians and Owenians was this

^o Bloody engagements, literally, "so that of defeat of Cnoc-Buidhbh."

ετιρ επρεραιβ ἡ βλινδσολαιβ να ρλοῖ ρορρ πο ρραοιναδ λεό ἡ γέ πο βατταρ
 μυιντιρ ἰ δομναλλ ζαν εοδα acc πολ ιριν εατιορζαιλ βατταρ εις ιομδα λεό
 ὃν ριαλλαδ πο απλιζρτε ιριν ἀρμαδ ἰριν. Οο εδοαρ απαλλ δο ρλόζαιβ υἱ δομ-
 ναλλ λά α νέδαλαιβ δια τιτεσίβ ζαν κομαρπλσκαδ δό, Αρα αοι τρία πο ρμαδτ
 ρομ ρορρα τοιδετ ινα δοκομ ρό εέδοιρ, ἡ πο αρενα αμαιλ αρ δέινε κορραι-
 ιεε (ιαρ να ττοζαιριμ εο ιιαον βαλε) ταρ βρηναρ μόρ ριαρ ταρ ειρνε, ταρ
 ορροβαοίρ, ταρ δυιβ, τρέ ιοέταρ εαιρρρι ζο πο ζαβ ρορλονζπορτε α εετρηάμαιν
 να μαδαδ δον ταοιβ τυαιδ δο βλινδ ζυλβαν, υαρ ταγγατταρ αν ρλυαδδ κο-
 ναέταδ δο ράιθρην ζο ιμβαταρ ἰ ιοιμρυνδε ιμ ριπκεαδ bail ἰ ιμβάτταρ βάρ-
 υαδα ἰ δομναλλ αρ νί βαἱ αιρρρσμη ρορρα ζαν τεαδτ εο τῖρ εοναλλ αέτ εο
 ηγαδδαοίρ αν βαλε. Αν ταν ατ ευαλαταρ αν δά μαε υιλλιαμ, αν δά υα κο-
 εοβαρ μαε διαρματα, ελανδ ἰ βριαιν, ὁ ερβαλλ ἡ ριόλ εεσιννειττιζ κονα
 ρλόεαιβ υα δομναλλ δο ζαβάλ ρορλονζπορτε ἰ ιοιμρκευρ δόιβ, ἡ αν μαιθμ
 ριν δο ρραοίναδ λαιρ αρ υα νέλλ αρ ἰ κομαρπλε πο εινρρτε τεαδέτα δο εορ
 υατά δαρλαδ ρίοδα αρ υα νδομναλλ, ἡ δο ραιρκερτε δο ρειδ ατβεραδ Μαῖνυρ
 ὁ δομναλλ ἡ ὁ ερβαλλ ετιρ υα νδομναλλ ἡ μαε υιλλιαμ ιμ ζαδ εαινζιν ἡ ιμ
 ζαδ νί βαἱ στορρα. Οαταρ ιαδ πο ραιδδ ρριρ να τορρεαιβ ριν, Ταδεε μαε
 τοιρρδεαλβαιζ ἰ βριαιν, εο νδαζδδαοιμβ ελε αμαλλε ρριρ. ΙΝ αιρτε τρα
 βαταρ να τεαδέτα acc αιρρρρ α ναιεῖρκε δυα δομναλλ αρ κομαρπλε δο ρόν-
 ρατ μαίτε να ρλόζ ριν κονα ρλόζαιβ ελυδ ζαν ριορ ὃν ιοιμρυνδε ιι ραδαταρ,
 ἡ πο εινρρτε ρορ αν εκομαρπλε ιι ριν ζέρ βό ιιονζναδ ἡ ζέρ βό δεαεαιρ ιονη-
 ραμαιλ αν ερλόιεδ βαοί ανηρην αρ λιονηαιρε α λέρτιονόιλ αρ υαιρλε α ναιρεαδ,
 ἡ αρ αιθβλε α νεεεραιτ ρριρ αν τί βαοί ρορ α εειοιτε δο ρόδ ρόν ραμαιλ ριν
 εο πο αιτέβ ἡ εο πο διοζλαδ κάε δίοδ α αιιιιιιιιι ρορ αριοιλε. Νί πο ηαναδ ἡ νί
 πο ηαιρρρεαδ λαρ να ρλόεαιβ ριν ρρι α τεεέταιβη νά ρρι ιιοιμλυαδ ναιεῖρκε
 ρίοδα νο εαοίνοκορραιε εο ρυαδέταταρ κοιρρρβιαδ ζυρ βό ηαν ρεαρρατ τιζεαρ-
 ναδα ἡ ταοιρζιζ να ρλοῖ ριν ιέ ροιλε.

^p *Eiscras*.—It appears from Cormac's Glossary, in voce *Επρκόρ* *ρίνα*, that *ερερα* was a brazen vessel for measuring wine.

^q *Goblets*.—*Θλειδ* is explained "a drinking cup, a goblet," by O'Brien, in his Irish Dictionary, which is correct.

^r *Warriors*.—"Ριαλλαδ .i. ριανλαοδ, νο ροι-
 ρεανν λαοδ νο ζαιρζεαδαδ."—O'Clery.

^s *Ceathramha-na-madadh*, i.e. the quarter of the dogs, now Carrownamaddoo, a townland in the parish of Ahamlish, near the mountain of Binn Golban, now Binbulbin, barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 480, 483, and the map to the same work, on which the exact position of this townland is shewn.—

armour; a store of provisions, strong liquors, and several beautiful and rich articles, both eiscras^p and goblets^q, of the forces whom they had defeated; and though O'Donnell's people were without horses on going into the engagement, they had many horses from the warriors^r whom they had cut off in that slaughter. Some of O'Donnell's forces went to their houses with their [share of the] spoils, without his permission, but he sent them a peremptory order to return to him at once; and after they had collected to one place at his summons, he marched, with all the speed that might be, westwards, through [the gap of] Bearnas Mor, over the [Rivers] Erne, Drowes, and Duff, and over the lower part of Carbury, and pitched his camp at Ceathramha-na-madadh^s, on the north side of Binn-Golban, because the Connacian army, of which we have [already] spoken, had advanced to Sligo, and were laying siege to that town, in which O'Donnell had placed warders; and nothing delayed their march to Tirconnell but the taking of the town. When the two Mac Williams, the two O'Conors, Mac Dermot, the O'Briens, O'Carroll, and the O'Kennedys, with their forces, heard of O'Donnell's having encamped in their vicinity, and of that victory which he had gained over O'Neill, they resolved to dispatch messengers to sue for peace from him; and they offered to him to leave all the covenants and matters in dispute between O'Donnell and Mac William to the arbitration^t of Manus O'Donnell and O'Carroll. Teige, the son of Turlough O'Brien, with other chiefs, were sent with these proposals. While the messengers were delivering their embassy to O'Donnell, the chiefs of the army, together with all their forces, came to the resolution of raising the siege and retreating privately; and they acted on this resolution, though it was strange and wonderful that such an army as was there—so numerous, so complete, with leaders so noble, and with enmity so intense against the persons opposed to them—should have retreated in this manner, [and should not have waited] until each party had expended its fury, and wreaked its vengeance on the other. These troops did not halt or wait for [the return of] their messengers, or the report of their embassy as to peace and tranquillity, until they reached the Curliou mountains, where the lords and chieftains of the army separated from one another.

See also note ^o, under the year 1309, p. 493, *supra*.

as follows: "And they offered to him as [i. e. such terms as] Manus O'Donnell and O'Carroll should say [pronounce] between O'Donnell and

O domhnall imorpo ní fíctur ríde na ríóicé do dól uaða fón ionnup rin, ar dia pfráð nó biað ina lupc amail ar déine conicrað. Ro cúir tra mañnur ó domhnall ioblacáð laf na teaétaib .i. la taðcc mac toirpdealbaid í brian comó acc corprliab pucc for a muintir. Ar puail má po bá mó do clú nó do corccari dua domhnall ar fud epeann an maíom rin énuic buib in po pappbað ár uaóine, 7 édála aibíle, iná an bánmaíom rin cen go po fuilg-eadh nó go po forpdeariccad for neac ftoppa.

Domhnall (.i. domhnall cleireac) mac Sfain uí catáin Saor macaom a éinib ffin, 7 peap einig coitcinn do marbað laf an rúta.

Domhnall mac domhnall uí Ruairc raof ar uairle 7 ar oirbíte do marbað lá cloinn peiblímoí uí puairc.

Maiñitir feilim ó corcpáin raof deaprecaigíte i nolicéib cánonta décc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1523.

AOIS CRIOST, Míle, cúicé céo, fiche, atpí.

Sfan ó maonaid baí na Pfrín i ngéirill, 7 na éananac coraó hi cill dapa, an taon cleireac bá mó ainm 7 oirpdearcar do baof i nuacatar laiñean do écc.

O catáin donnchað mac Sfain ceano dáin 7 deórað bá ffrin ina aimpír dia éinib ffin do écc.

O mópda cédac mac laoiñricé décc.

Máipe ingín i maille bfin mic fuibne pánat an aoinbfin conrapail bá ffrin ina haimpír décc.

O maille corbmac mac eocáin féicfin coitcinn ar fhgnam 7 ar einac décc.

Mac tiññnain ffrígal mac giolla íopa óicc, mic giolla íopa, mic brian

Mac William, respecting every covenant and respecting every thing that was between them."

"*Bloodless defeat*, bán-maíom, literally, *white defeat*. The word bán, when thus compounded, has a kind of negative meaning, as in bán map-rao (used in the very ancient manuscript at Cambray, an extract from which has been given by Mr. Purten Cooper, so well read by Pertz),

which means *white* martyrdom, i. e. bloodless martyrdom.

"*Donnell Cleireach*, i. e. Donnell the Clergyman, so called probably from his having been educated for the Church. His castle was situated near the old abbey-church of Dungiven, in the barony of Keenaght, and county of Londonderry, where some of his descendants are still extant.

O'Donnell, however, did not know that these hosts had fled from him after this manner, for had he known it he would have pursued them with all possible speed. Manus O'Donnell sent an escort with the messengers, i. e. with Teige O'Brien [and his associates], and it was at the Curliu mountains he overtook his people. Scarcely did the defeat of Cnoc-Buidhbh, in which many men had been slaughtered and vast spoils obtained, procure greater renown or victory for O'Donnell throughout Ireland than this bloodless defeat^u, although no one among them had lost a drop of blood or received a single wound.

Donnell [i. e. Donnell Cleireach^v], the son of John O'Kane, the paragon of the youth of his tribe, and a man of general hospitality, was slain by the [people of] the Route^w.

Donnell, the son of Donnell O'Rourke, distinguished for his nobleness and great deeds, was slain by the sons of Felim O'Rourke.

Master Felim O'Corcran, a learned doctor of the canon law, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1523.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-three.

John O'Maenaigh^x, who was parson of Geshill, and a canon chorister at Kildare, a clergyman of the greatest name and renown in the upper part of Leinster, died.

O'Kane (Donough, the son of John), the best patron of his own tribe, in his time, of the learned and the distressed, died.

O'More (Kedagh, the son of Laoighseach), died.

Mary, the daughter of O'Malley, and wife of Mac Sweeny Fanad, the best wife of a constable in her time, died.

O'Malley (Cormac, the son of Owen), a general supporter for his prowess and hospitality, died.

Mac Tiernan (Farrell, the son of Gilla-Isa Oge, son of Gilla-Isa, son of

It stood on the brink of a remarkable precipice over the River Roe, but its foundations are now scarcely discernible.

^u *The Route*, a territory in the north of the county of Antrim, inhabited at this period by

the Mac Quillins, an Irish family of Welsh origin. The Mac Donnells had not as yet invaded this territory.

^x *O'Maenaigh*, now anglicised Mooney, in Meath and in the King's County.

tigearna teallaiḡ dúncaḁa fear d'éiricé baonnaéacá d'écc, 7 a dearbbrathair do ḡabail a ionaid.

ḂRian mac taidé an éomaid, mic toirpdealbaiḡ mic brian catá an aonaḡ d'raḡail báir obainn hi ccluan raimpoda ró féil Pattraicc.

Mac uí brian tuasomhán .i. taidé mac toirpdealbaiḡ, mic taidé, mic toirpdealbaiḡ mic brian catá an aonaḡ do mairbāḁ d'urcōr do feileir i naé an éamair por ríuir lá buitilepacáib (.i. lar an iurtir riarur ruas buitiléir) ríri a aora péir mó eaccla a speccair an taidḡ rin.

Mac ḡille sain loclainn do mairbāḁ.

Mac conmidhe Maoileaclainn d'écc.

Aod buide mac cuinn mic neill mic airt í neill do mairbāḁ lá Ruaidōr carpac mac corbmaic mic aoda.

Eogan mac feilm mic donnchaíḁ mic tiḡfínáin óicc í ruairc do baéadh ar loc ḡlinde éda.

Rora mac Ruaidōr, mic brian mic feilm méḡuidōr d'raḡail báir i mbraiḡ-deanur acc an ccomarba maḡuidōr .i. cúconnacht.

Aod mac airt í éuaéail ríri a aoiri bá mó clú einḡ 7 uairle dá fine do mairbāḁ lá bpanacáib.

Coccaḁ eirí ó neill .i. conn, 7 ó domnaill aod [oub] mac Aoda ruaid. O domnaill do bhé hi rforlongrore pé hñ an earraiḡ i nḡlonn finne, 7 Maḡnur ó domnaill do dol i nalbain, 7 a toidéct plán iar crioénuccā a éuarta. O domnaill 7 Maḡnar do dol hi tír eoccam, 7 an tír uile ó dealach éuille na ccuirpētín ḡo dún ḡḡnainn do milleaḁ 7 do loḡccadh leó. Baile mic domnaill .i. enoc an cluice do loḡccaḁ lá hua ndomhnaill 7 lubḡort raim-

¹ *Teige-an-Chomhaid*, i. e. Teige, Thaddæus, or Timothy of Coad, a townland containing the ruins of an old church, near Corofin, in the county of Clare.

² *Ath-an-Chamais*, i. e. the ford of the winding water, now Camus bridge, situated two miles to the north of Cashel, in the county of Tipperary.

³ *Mac Gille Eain*, now Mac Lean.

⁴ *Mac Conmidhe*, now Mac Namee.

⁵ *Glenn-éda*, i. e. the glen or valley of jealousy, now Glenade, in the county of Leitrim,

not far from the boundary of the county of Donegal. According to the tradition in the country this was the scene of the first jealousy that took place in Ireland, namely, between Partholan and his wife Delgnaid, a couple who flourished at a very remote period of Irish history, for some account of whom the reader is referred to Keating's *History of Ireland*, Haliday's edition, p. 166.

⁶ *Con*.—Charles O'Conor interpolates *bacac*, which is correct.

⁷ *Gleann-Finne*, now Glenfinn, or the vale of

Brian), Lord of Teallach-Dunchadha [Tullyhunco], a charitable and humane man, died; and his brother assumed his place.

Brian, son of Teige-an-Chomhaid^a, son of Torlogh, who was son of Brian Chatha-an-Aonaigh, died suddenly, about the festival of St. Patrick, at Cluain Ramhfhoda [Clonroad].

The son of O'Brien of Thomond (Teige, son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Brian Catha-an-aenaigh), was killed by a shot of a ball at Ath-an-Chamais^z, upon the River Suir, by the Butlers, i. e. Pierce Roe Butler, Lord Justice of Ireland. This Teige was, of all men of his age, the most dreaded by his enemies.

Mac Gille Eain^a (Loughlin) was slain.

Mac Conmidhe^b, i. e. Melaghlin, died.

Hugh Boy, the son of Con, son of Niall, son of Art O'Neill, was slain by Rory Carragh, the son of Cormac, son of Hugh.

Owen, the son of Felim, son of Donough, son of Tiernan Oge O'Rourke, was drowned in the Lough of Glenn-éda^c.

Ross, the son of Rory, son of Brian, son of Felim Maguire, died in captivity with the Coarb Maguire (Cuconnaught).

Hugh, the son of Art O'Toole, the most celebrated of his tribe in his time for hospitality and nobleness, was slain by the Byrnes.

A war [broke out] between O'Neill, i. e. Con^d and O'Donnell (Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe). O'Donnell remained encamped during the Spring in Glenn-Finne^e, and Manus O'Donnell went to Scotland; and he returned in safety after his visit. O'Donnell and Manus [then] went to Tyrone, and ravaged and burned the whole country from Bealach Coille na g-Cuirritin^f to Dungannon. The town of Mac Donnell, i. e. Cnoc-an-Chluiche^g, was burned

the River Finn, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal. The River Finn has its source in Lough Finn, situated in the parish of Inishkeel, barony of Boyleagh, and county of Donegal, and it flows through the town of Stranorlar, and joins the River Mourne (muḡōopna) near the town of Lifford.

^f *Bealach-Coille-na gCuirritin*, now the road of Killygordin, in the parish of Donaghmore,

barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal. This place was then a part of Tyrone.

^g *Cnoc-an-chluiche*, i. e. the hill of the game, or play. This place, which was the seat of Mac Donnell, the head of O'Neill's gallowglasses, is so called at the present day, and is anglicised Knockinclohy. It is a townland in the parish of Pomeroy, in the barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone.

σῆναι βαί ann do ḡsḡrað 7 do ḡearceað lair an rluaz, 7 a mbéit adhaíð longpuipe hi tṡulaiz ócc. An típ do mülleað, 7 do mór arceain ap ḡac taob oíð, báttarí dṡa adhaíð foplongpuipe la taobh cairn tṡiaḡail, Ro marbāð, 7 Ro buailfō buarí íomdā, 7 aipecte aídble, 7 tanḡatṡar plān iar mionnrað an típe leó don cūp rín.

Do ḡeachaíð tṡrá ua domnaill do ríðirí hi tṡíp neoḡain. Ro hoipeceað 7 po millfō an típ lair co ndearna ua neill ríð ríur a nṡhírfō na bliadṡa ra, 7 ní dearna éct oirṡhíre ftoppa amlaíð rín.

Indraicéíð lá hua ndomnaill aob ócc mac aodā ruaið iar ndénam ríodā lá hua néill iar tṡeacclamað a roḡraíde hi tṡíp 7 hi ccoicepíe lair, dol dō co bṡéipne uí Ruairc. Cṡeacha, 7 éṡála an típe do chup la ríoru bṡeipne i ndiamraíð 7 i ndoibelaíð an típe dia momcoiméd 7 dia mṡdíoíñ fop ua ndomnaill. Bátarí clann uí ruairc ḡur an líon rluaz tarruṡṡarí ina bṡar-rað aḡ mṡḡḡail an típe, ap a aoi tṡrá do iméiz ua domnaill an típ don tṡurur rín. Ro loipeceað lair a foipeceṡmā, 7 a harbanna, co náí fáccaíð ní bá ionairíne innte ḡan loipecað.

Sluaicéceað aóbāí mór la ḡearóíð iarla éille ṡara, 7 la ḡallaíð mṡe, 7 lá hua néill conn mac cuinn, mic enṡí, mic eoḡain ap ua cconcoḡarí fṡailḡe, 7 ap éonall ua mórōdā 7 ap ḡaoiḡealaíð laizḡn apéṡna. Na ḡaoiḡil rín ṡanaíamí uile ap ráð í néill, 7 ap a bṡíéṡmṡar ftoppa, 7 an tṡarla, 7 ó néill ap ndénam ríodā ftoppa do tabairṡ ḡiall, 7 bṡaḡatṡ na ḡḡaoiḡeal rín i in uplaíñ an iarla a ḡíoll lé ḡac accra dā raíbe aicce opṡa, 7 a rccarað pé ríole po ríð amlaíð rín.

Fṡraðac buíde ó maṡaccáin tánairí ríí namcaḡdā do marbāð lá rluaz uí ceapbailí .i. Maolpuanaíð.

^h *Herb garden*, luḡḡopṡ.—This word, which is often incorrectly written luḡbopṡ, is explained luíð-ḡopṡ .i. ḡopṡ luíbe, an herb-garden, in Cormac's Glossary. Its diminutive, luḡḡopṡ-tán, is the name of some townlands, anglicised Luffertane, Lorton, and even Lowertown.

ⁱ *Carn t-Siaghail*, i. e. the carn of Sedulius, or Sheil, now Carneel, a small village in the barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone.—See note ⁿ, under the year 1239, p. 297, *supra*.

^j *Neighbourhood*.—Coicepíoc, which is now incorrectly used to denote a stranger or foreigner, is always employed by the Four Masters in the sense of “neighbourhood or confine.” It is derived from com, which is equivalent to the Latin *con*, *com*, and epíoc, i. e. *finis*. It is very strange that Keating used it in the opposite sense, namely, in that of strange or foreign country.

^k *Breifny-O'Rourke*.—This territory com-

by O'Donnell, and a beautiful herb garden^a there was cut down and destroyed by his forces. They remained for some time encamped at Tullyhoge, and ravaged and plundered the country on every side; and again they encamped for a time at one side of Carn t-Siaghail¹ [Carnteel], where they killed and destroyed numbers of cattle, and committed other great depredations, and they returned safe after having [thus] plundered the country on that expedition.

O'Donnell went again to Tyrone and continued to plunder and devastate the country until the end of the year, when O'Neill made peace with him, and so no other remarkable exploit was performed between them.

O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe), after having made peace with O'Neill, assembled the forces within his own territory, and those of his neighbourhood¹, and made an irruption into Breifny-O'Rourke^k. Spoils and goods of the country were conveyed by the men of Breifny into the wilds and fastnesses of the country, to guard and protect them against O'Donnell. The sons of O'Rourke, with all the forces which they had with them, were defending the country against O'Donnell. O'Donnell, however, overran the country on this occasion, burned its edifices and corn, and left nothing worth notice in it without burning.

A very great army was led by Garrett, Earl of Kildare, the English of Meath, and O'Neill (Con, the son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen), against O'Conor Faly, Connell O'More, and the Irish of Leinster in general. All these Irish abided by the decision and arbitration of O'Neill between them and the Earl, and O'Neill, after having made peace between them, delivered the pledges and hostages of the Irish into the keeping of the Earl, in security for [the performance of] every demand¹ he made of them; and so they separated from each other in peace.

Fearadhach^m Boy O'Madden, Tanist of Sil-Anmchadha, was slain by the army of O'Carroll, i. e. Mulrony.

prised the whole of the present county of Leitrim, and originally the baronies of Tullyhaw and Tullyhunco, in the west of the county of Cavan, but in latter ages these baronies were a part of Breifny-O'Reilly.

¹ *Demand*, ἀπαρ.—This word is translated challenge by Duaid Mac Firbis, in his version

of Irish Annals for Sir James Ware already often quoted.

^m *Fearadhach*.—This name, which was very common among the O'Maddens and O'Naghtans till very recently, is now obsolete as the proper name of a man; but it is preserved in the counties of Tyrone and Fermanagh, in the sur-

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1524.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, míle, cúicc céo, píche, aceatáir.

Διαρ mac í ðomnaill, miall garb, 7 eoccan clann aoda óicc mic aoda ruaid do cfnal commbáda coccaib pé poile, 7 a mbíit lé hachaid acc buaid-nead an tíre go po cuiread futaib féin dol i nacchaid a cele. Ro gabad baile néill garb .i. crannócc loca bfehaig lá heogan, iar mbíit don baile for a ioc 7 for a ioncaib féin. Fáccbair miall an tír, 7 tucc ionnpaiccíó fada iméian doiriúir ar an mbaile co mbaos a cceilec a coimpoctur dó. Ro fíoir eogan an ní rin, 7 po ionnpaig go hairm i mbaos miall, Ro gabrat ag iomm-bualad athead fada pe poile go po marbad eogan ar an latar rin. Ro triom-loitead miall co neibailt dia gonaib iarrin. Ro ba móir an teét piar an tan rin an diar torcair ann rin.

Διαρματετ mac an giolla duió uí brian, fíir a éigearnair féin ar fíir nó piarad luét cuingda nít fair, fíir po ba buaine eimeac, 7 engnam, fíir po raoflead danmian le hinne 7 lé hoipeacur a dúitce do écc iar nongad 7 iar naiéirge.

Slóiccead lá hua ndomnaill hi tír neocain diai loircead 7 diai haircead an tír lair, 7 teacé plán iaram.

Slóiccead lar an iurair .i. gíróit mac gíróit iarla cille dapa dfoiriúin a bratar í neill .i. conn mac cuinn hi mldón fogmair do ionnpad do toét for ua ndomnaill daié a áinicne fair, 7 ní po hairiread leó co piactatcar Porc na ttri namat, ar ba hinmill, 7 bá daingín leó bíit ioin maigin rin ar uaman í ðomnaill, ar po báttar domain díoga talman 7 lftan clara lán-daingne ina nuirtimceall ann do ponad lá Maígnur ua ndomnaill fect piar.

name Farry, which is an anglicising of O'Fea-radhaigh.

^a *Loch Beatha*, now Lough-Veagh, near Gortan, in the county of Donegal.—See note ^c, under the year 1258, p. 364, *supra*.

^o *From a great distance*.—This could not be literally translated. The nearest that the English would bear is the following: "Niall leaves the country and gave [made] a long, far incursion again on the town, so that he was in am-

bush in its vicinity."

^p *Before this time*, piar an tan rin, i. e. had they fallen before they had disturbed the country by their contentions, their deaths would have been the cause of great lamentations in Tirconnell. But at this time the people thought it a blessing that they had fallen by each others' hands, as the civil war in the kingdom of Tirconnell was then at an end, and their father was enabled to wage war with more effect on O'Neill

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1524.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-four.

The two sons of O'Donnell, namely, Niall Garv and Owen, the sons of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe, formed a confederacy to wage war; and they continued for some time disturbing the country, until at length they were induced to oppose each other. The town of Niall Garv, i. e. the Crannog of Loch Beatha^a, in which he had been left [only] by Owen as protector and caretaker, was seized [to his own use]; Niall left the territory, and again marched from a great distance^o to attack the town [mansion]; and he lay in ambush in its vicinity. Owen, having received intelligence of this, repaired to the place where Niall was; and they fought there for a long time, until Owen was slain on the spot; and Niall was so deeply wounded, that he died of his wounds [soon] afterwards. The [loss of] two who fell there would have been the cause of great grief before this time^p.

Dermot, son of Gilla-Duv O'Brien, a man who assisted those that requested any thing of him better than any other man, owning a like extent of territory; a man of the most untiring hospitality and prowess, who was rather expected to live and enjoy the wealth and dignity of his patrimony, died, after Uction and Penance.

An army was led by O'Donnell into Tyrone; and he burned and ravaged the country, after which he returned safe.

An army was led by the Lord Justice (Garrett, the son of Garrett, Earl of Kildare), precisely in the middle of Autumn, to relieve his kinsman, O'Neill, i. e. Con, the son of Con, and to wreak his vengeance upon O'Donnell; and he never halted until he arrived at Port-na-dtri-namhad^q, for they [i. e. he and his forces] considered themselves secure and protected in that place against O'Donnell, of whom they were afraid, for there lay all around them deep ditches and strong^r and broad trenches, which had been formed some time before by Manus

and his neighbours. Charles O'Connor writes in Irish in the margin: "The brothers of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe, fell by each other, and in good soothe they richly deserved this misfortune."

^a *Port-na-dtri-namhad*.—This was the name of a place on the east side of the River Foyle, near Strabane.—See note under the year 1522.

^r *Strong*.—The adjective *lánbainne* is here made to agree with *clara*, which is incorrect;

Do ponað tionol tìom plóig lá hua ndóinnail do còrnam a críce pìir an iurcìr, 7 pìir hua neill. Báttar iad tangattar hì rocraide í doinnail cenmoza a rocraide bunaid buðéim, peaet aóbal albanac duairlib cloinne doinnail na halban pá mac doinnail pìin Alaropann mac éoin catanaiç, 7 pá aengur mac éoin catanaiç, pa mac doinnail gallócclac co rocaid do deagðaoínib ele a halban amaille pìiu. Ní po hanað leó ríde co pangattar co dpuimligín, 7 po baí gfallaó immbualaid ftoppa ap na mparac. Ro baí Maçnur ó doinnail ag iarraid an iurcìr 7 ó néill dionnpaiceid in aóhaid pìn 7 ní po páom ó doinnail pìn lá dainçne an ionaid ina paóattar, 7 ap uaiman an oðdanáir bátar lá muinçir an iurcìr. Do cóid tra maçnur çan comarléccad dua doinnail hì mífec na ngallócclac dia cóir do caicín 7 do mífecbuaidreao tpluaiç an iurcìr 7 í neill 7 po çabpat for a ndiúbraccaó do paitib paitit conár líncepfe tatam nó tionnabpaó dóib go po mapbaó an calbac mac uí bpiain leo co rochaide ele amaille pìr, 7 pob éet móp epide ina duthaiç pìn. Arí comaple po çinn an iurcìr, 7 ó neill ap abarac comne ríoda do còr go hua ndóinnail, do ponað ón, ap po naidm an iurcìr pìd etipí ó ndóinnail 7 ua neill, 7 é pìn hì plánaib ftoppa. Do pónaó beór çairpíç çríort map an ccéda etipí an iurcìr, 7 ó doinnail co po pçarratt pó rídh, 7 pó çaoimcompac tpe míoðbaib d é don dul pìn. Acc tionnpuó don iurcìr, 7 dua neill puapattar aóð, mac néill, mic cuinn, mic aóda buide, mic bpiain ballaiç pluacé mópí acc milleaó típe heocáin, 7 an çan do çuala aóð na plóig pìn do bñt çuicce, Ro çup upmópi a plóig péin poime lá çpeacaid 7 lá hévalaid an típe. Ro aipir pèin co çian ina ndóhaid in uathad plóig co puccpat tiucc an tplóig ele paip. Ro ionnpaigpíot é iap ná paçbaib i nftarbaogal co po mapbaó (6. october), 7 co po muðaiçheao leó he ap in laçair pìn. Bá tpoç tra 7 bá doilig an tpaopi clann pòicimélaç doirheao amlaid

for although the clapa, or trenches, helped to render the fortification *daingean*, strong, still they could not with propriety be said to be *daingean* themselves. But the Editor cannot help this, for he must allow the Four Masters their own mode of expression, though it be often inelegant, and even sometimes incorrect.

^s *Druimlighean*, now Drumleen, on the west side of the River Foyle, and not far from Port-

na-dtri-namhad, where the enemy was encamped.

^t *A promise of battle.*—This is the literal translation, but the meaning is that there was every appearance that they would come to an engagement on the following day.

^u *Was desirous*, literally, “Manus O'Donnell was asking to attack the Justiciary and O'Neill that night.”

^v *To conclude a peace*, literally, to send a mes-

O'Donnell. O'Donnell mustered a numerous army to defend his country against the Lord Justice and O'Neill. The following are those who joined the army of O'Donnell on this occasion, exclusive of his own native forces : a great body of Scots, consisting of the gentlemen of the Clann-Donnell of Scotland, under [the conduct of] Mac Donnell himself, i. e. Alexander, the son of John Cahanagh, and under Mac Donnell Galloglagh, with many others of the chieftains of Scotland who accompanied them. These never halted until they arrived at Druimlighean^s, and there was a promise of battle^t between them on the morrow. Manus O'Donnell was desirous^u of attacking the Lord Justice and O'Neill on that night, but to this O'Donnell would not consent, on account of the strength of the position of the enemy, and from a dread of the ordnance which the Lord Justice's people had with them. Manus, however, without consulting O'Donnell, set out on foot with a party of gallowglasses, to harass and confuse the army of the Lord Justice and O'Neill, and commenced discharging showers of arrows at them, so that they neither allowed them to sleep nor rest ; and they slew Calvagh, the son of O'Brien, who was a great loss in his own territory, and many others along with him. The resolution which the Lord Justice and O'Neill adopted on the following day was, to send messengers to O'Donnell, requesting him to come to a conference, and conclude a peace^v. This was accordingly done, and the Lord Justice confirmed a peace between O'Neill and O'Donnell, he himself being as surety between them. A gossipred was also formed between the Lord Justice and O'Donnell, so that on this occasion they parted from each other in friendship and amity, through the miraculous interposition of God. The Lord Justice and O'Neill, on their return, found Hugh, the son of Niall, son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh, ravaging Tyrone with a numerous army ; and Hugh, when he heard that these hosts were approaching him, sent the greater number of his forces onwards with the preys and spoils of the country, and he himself remained at a great distance behind them, with only a small body of troops, so that the main body of the other army overtook him. They attacked him, and, being caught in a perilous condition, he was overpowered and killed on the spot, on the 6th of October. It was a rueful and grievous thing that this noble and highborn chieftain should

sage of peace. This indeed was done, for the Lord Justice ratified a peace between O'Donnell and O'Neill, and he himself as surety between them.

ῥιν αρ νί βαοί α ῥαίναιλ δο ἐνέλ εοῖται πε ειαν θαμπῖρ αρ υαιρλε, αρ ῥῖγνα αρ εινεαὶ αρ ἐρῶαὲτ, αρ ἐοῖναρτ, αρ ἐορναῖν κοναὶ ὀροραῖντ α βάρ πο ῥαῖδεαὶ :

Α εῖταιρ ρίετ ρίρ ροιν,
 mile cúicc céo do bliadnaib,
 ó ḡsin dé co haod doirdi
 da mbe ason dá ῥiarpoigib.

Μαε υιοῖλιν κορβμαε, ἡ μαε ῥῥαιν δυῖν μιε δομναῖλλ δο λοτ ἡ δο ḡabail α ḡaile an maibéa ῥιν lá muinῖρ í neill.

Ḗormlaið inḡin uí doimnaill (Αὐὸ ῥυαὶ) βῖν αὐδα μιε neill μιε cuinn í néill, βῖν πο βα μο ὀῥπλαccað ἡ δεῖḡmeaé ἡ πο βα μο cumaoín αρ οῥθαῖβ ἡ eccalῥaῖβ, αρ ειccῥῖβ ἡ αρ ollaῖnaῖβ (δεῖḡḡῖρ ὅν αρ βαοί ὀῖḡῥῖρ α ὀιοῖḡ-mala lé) décc iar mḡῖḡé buaða ó doiman, ἡ ὀῖman.

Coccað móρ εῖρ caṡanéaῖβ ὀάρ μαῖβαὶ cumaiḡe mac ḡḡiaῖn ῥinn uí caṡ-áin, ἡ ῥῖḡoῥṡa mac Ruaiðῖρ an ῥúta, ἡ πο μαῖβαὶ ῥορ an coccad ῥιν αὐὸ caῖῥaé mac uí ὀoṡaῖῥaiḡ lé ḡoῥῥaῖð mac ḡoῥῥaḡa uí caṡain, ἡ ὀῥoῖḡ ὀá muinῖρ amaῖlle ῥῖρ iar nḡol ὀóῖβ δο ἐoḡḡnam lá ḡḡan mac toḡáῖρ í caṡáin. Cumaiḡe ballaé mac doimnaill í caṡáin ῥaóῖ ὀuine uapaῖl αρ α cuḡaṡaῖβ δο maῖbað lá cuῖð don ῥutta.

Μαε donnchaῖð εῖρ ḡoilella décc .i. Ruaiðῖρ mac toḡaṡaῖḡ μιε ḡḡiaῖn, ἡ imῥeapain δο βῖṡ εῖρ cloinn nḡonchaῖð ῥa τῖḡeapnuῖr na típe, ἡ mac donnchaῖð δο ḡaῖῖm δο κορβμαε mac caṡécc μιε ḡḡiaῖn.

Μαε ῥuiðne εῖρ ḡoḡaine maῖll móρ mac eoṡṡain conῥapaῖl bá ῥῖῥῖr lám ἡ laochḡaéτ, ἡ bá cῥuaḡe cῥoḡe ἡ coḡaῖrle, bá ῥῖῥῖr aῖῖῖῖoḡ, ἡ ionḡῖaḡḡib, ἡ bá ῥῖῥῖr eneé ἡ ḡḡḡaῖn, bá mó muῖῖῖῖ ἡ mῖḡḡaῖῥaḡ, ἡ αρ lia laῖr πο ḡḡῖῥeað

^w *Tir-Boghaine*, i. e. the country of Enna Boghaine, who was the second son of Conall Gulban, the ancestor of all the Kinel-Connell. This territory is described in the Book of Fenagh, fol. 47, a, a, as extending from the River Eidge-neach, now the River Eany, which falls into the harbour of Inver, in the bay of Donegal, to the stream of Dobhar flowing from the rugged mountains.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 156. The Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, translated

and published by Colgan (lib. ii. c. 40), places the lofty mountain of Sliabh-Liag, now Slieveleague, in this territory.—See *Trias Thaum.*, p. 135. The name of this territory is still preserved in that of the barony of Baghaineach, now *anglice* Banagh, in the west of the county of Donegal. According to O'Dugan's Topographical Poem, this territory belonged to the O'Boyles; but for about two centuries before the confiscation of Ulster it was the country of

thus be cut off,—for his peer for nobleness, intelligence, hospitality, valour, prowess, and protection, had not been [found] for a long time [before] among the Kinel-Owen. The following [quatrain] was composed in commemoration of [the year of] his death :

Four and twenty years, 'tis true,
A thousand and five hundred,
From birth of Christ till death of Hugh,
Should any one inquire.

Mac Quillin (Cormac) and the son of John Duv Mac Donnell were wounded and taken prisoners after this killing [of Hugh], by O'Neill's people.

Gormley, the daughter of O'Donnell (Hugh Roe), and wife of Hugh, the son of Niall, son of Con O'Neill, a most bounteous and hospitable woman, who had bestowed many gifts upon the orders and churches, and upon the literary men and ollaves (which, indeed, was what might have been expected from her, for she had a husband worthy of her), died, having gained the victory over the Devil and the world.

A great war [broke out] among the O'Kanes, in which Cumaighe, the son of Brian Finn O'Kane, was slain, and Ferdoragh, the son of Rory, of the Route. In this war was also slain Hugh Carragh, the son of O'Doherty, by Godfrey, the son of Godfrey O'Kane, together with a party of his people, they having gone to assist John, the son of Thomas O'Kane.

Cumhaighe Ballagh, the son of Donnell O'Kane, a distinguished gentleman, considering his means, was slain by some [of the people] of the Route.

Mac Donough of Tirerrill died, namely, Rory, the son of Tomaltagh, son of Brian; whereupon a contention arose among the Mac Donoughs, concerning the lordship of the country; and Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Brian, was [at last] styled the Mac Donough.

Mac Sweeny of Tir-Boghaine* (Niall More, the son of Owen), a constable of hardest hand and heroism, of boldest heart and counsel, best at withholding and attacking^x, best in hospitality and prowess, who had the most numerous troops, and most vigorous soldiers, and who had forced the greatest number of

Mac Sweeny Banagh, a hereditary leader of
gallowlasses to the O'Donnells.

dicious in deciding when it was best to retreat,
or keep from action, and when to join battle
with the enemy.

* *Withholding and attacking*, i. e. the most ju-

do bhríodáib baidéil dia éadom éenel fíin décc iar nongad 7 iar naitéige ina cairlén fíin hi raéain .14. december.

O concobair ciarraiḡe (concobair mac concobair) do dól ar cpeic i nouteaiḡ ealla 7 corbmac ócc mac corbmaic mic taidcc do bhrít fair, 7 raoinead lair for ua cconcobair, 7 ó concobair fén do lot 7 do ḡabail, Concobair mac diarmada mic an ḡiolla duit í brian, 7 diarmad mac corbmaic uí máille do mairbad ioin mbriead fín lá corbmac mac taidcc.

Maḡ caréaiḡ riabac (doimall mac fínḡin, mic diarmada) do dól ar riubal cpeice i nglionn flírice, 7 muinuir na tíre ar mbhrít fair aḡ fágadail an ḡlínna, é fín do ḡabail 7 dponḡ dia muinuir do mairbad.

Maḡḡraḡnail (caéal ócc mac caéal) do mairbad a fíoll ar faíte a haile fín lé cloinn í maolmíadaiḡ.

Mor ingean í brian (.i. toirpdealbac mac taidcc) bean donnchaid mic maḡḡamna í brian, bñ tíḡe aoidé coiténne décc.

Aiblín ingín Ríoir an ḡleanna, bñ í concobair ciarraiḡe dñḡbñ dērcac daonnaéac décc.

Toirpdealbac mac feilm buide uí concobair do mairbad lá toirpdealbac ruad mic taidcc buide mic caéal ruad.

Ruadri mac brian mic pilip meḡuidir raóí éinnéḡna décc.

Mac uí raigillíḡ .i. caéal mac eocáin mic caéal do ḡadail lá cloinn trfain mic caéal uí raigillíḡ, 7 millead na bbréirne uile do téacé trit fín etir ó Raigillíḡ 7 clann trfain í Raigillíḡ, 7 ó néill (conn mac cuinn) do dól pluag fó dí ioin mbreirne do millead cōda cloinn trfain don breirne, 7 clann trfain do millead cōda uí raigillíḡ, 7 an ppioir ócc, mac caéal, mic fearḡail, mic sfain do mairbad dōrcōr do pilér fá cairlén toléa moain, Roba raóí éinnéḡna eiride.

¹ *Perilous passes*, literally, “and by whom most of gaps of danger were broken.”

² *Rathain*, now Rahin castle, not far from the village of Duncaneely, in the parish of Killaghty, barony of Banagh, and county of Donegal.

³ *Duthaigh-Ealla*, i. e. the district of the River Ealla, now Duhallow, a barony in the north-west of the county of Cork.—See note ², under the year 1501, p. 1262, *supra*.

⁴ *Gleann-Fleisce*, i. e. the vale of the Flesk, a river rising in the south-east of the barony of Magunihy, in the county of Kerry, and falling into the Lower Lake of Kilkenny, near the town.

⁵ *The Green*, faíte, i. e. the green, lawn, *platea*, or field of exercise, opposite his house, or castle.

⁶ *At the castle*, literally, under the castle. The

perilous passes^y of any man of his own fair tribe, died, after Unction and Penance, in his own castle of Rathain^z, on the 14th of December.

O'Conor Kerry (Conor, the son of Conor) set out upon a predatory incursion into Duthaidh-Ealla^a, but was overtaken by Cormac Oge, the son of Cormac, son of Teige [Mac Carthy], who defeated O'Conor, wounded him, and took him prisoner. In this defeat Conor, the son of Dermot, son of Gilla-Duv O'Brien, and Dermot, the son of Cormac O'Malley, were slain by Cormac, son of Teige (Mac Carthy).

Mac Carthy Reagh (Donnell, the son of Fineen, son of Dermot) made a predatory incursion into Gleann-Fleisce^b; but, being overtaken by the people of the country as he was leaving the glen, he himself was taken prisoner, and some of his people were slain.

Mac Rannall (Cathal Oge, the son of Cathal) was treacherously slain on the green^c of his own town, by the sons of O'Mulvey.

More, the daughter of O'Brien (i. e. Turlough, the son of Teige), and wife of Donough, the son of Mahon O'Brien, a woman who kept a house of open hospitality, died.

Eveleen, daughter of the Knight of Glynn, and wife of O'Conor Kerry, a good, charitable, and humane woman, died.

Turlough, the son of Felim Boy O'Conor, was slain by Turlough Roe, the son of Teige Boy, son of Cathal Roe.

Rory, the son of Brian, son of Philip Maguire, a distinguished captain, died.

The son of O'Reilly (Cathal, the son of Owen, son of Cathal) was taken prisoner by the sons of John, son of Cathal O'Reilly, the consequence of which was, the desolation of all Breifny, between O'Reilly and the sons of John O'Reilly. O'Neill (Con, the son of Con) twice marched with an army into Breifny, to destroy that part of it which belonged to the sons of John; and the sons of John destroyed O'Reilly's part; and the young Prior, son of Cathal, son of Farrell, son of John, a distinguished captain, was killed by the shot of a ball at the castle^d of Tulach Moain^e.

ball must have been fired through a window or aperture in the castle while he was standing beneath.

^e *Tulach Moain*, i. e. Moan's hill, now called

in Irish *tulach maoin*, and *anglice* Tullavin. It is the name of a small village on the road leading from Cootehill to Cavan, and about three miles from the former.

Mac méguirib concobair mac Sfan mic Pílip do marbað la rliocht airte í néill.

Ropp mac Ruairib mic tomair óicc meguirib do bathað hī porre claoirinnhī iar ttabairt creice dō ó mac méguirib .i. giolla pattraicc mac concobair.

Brian mac giollapattraicc mic aoda óicc még matgaimna. Ardagal mac aoda óicc, 7 eochaid mac aoda óicc do teaét go baile mégmatgaimna (.i. glairne mac Remainn, mic glairne mégmatgaimna) dernaíom 7 do daingmuccað a rioða nīr, 7 iar ndéanā a cuir 7 a ceshail, 7 a rioða dóib nīr fá mionnaib 7 fá plánaib ionða, Ro páccairibrot an baile gan eaccla gan muamān. Ro cuireað brian na moicheirge maḡ matgaimna 7 luét tige mégmatgaimna ina lñmain, 7 po marbað brian 7 ardagal leó tré tangnaét 7 meabail, 7 bá hīat rīn diar a ccomāora bá fñr baí ina ccompoáib.

Sfan buide mac aindriara megrairt fñr ruim roconāg go momat raíðbrīra epen, 7 a écc.

O bpeirlín eoccan ócc, mac eoccain, ollam mégguirib lé bñtñmān dēcc.

Mac mēbñrtaiḡ (.i. cuonnaét) ollam mégguirib lé dān dēcc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1525.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, mīle, cuicc céo, pīce, acúicc.

Ḥnīom upḡpanna aduaetmar do dénam an bliadainrī .i. eppcop lñtḡlinne ar na marbað hī meabail lá mac an abbað mic muríada, 7 hé ina áaoimteaét amaille lé ḡrað 7 lé caréanaét, 7 an dponḡ ar a pucc iarla cille oara do

¹ *Brian-na-moicheirghe*, i. e. Brian or Bernard of the early rising.

² *Mac Mahon's household*.—They gave name to the Loughy [luét tige], a territory now included in the barony and county of Monaghan.

³ *Treachery*.—“Tangnaét .i. meabail no feall.”—*O'Clery*.

⁴ *Mac Ribhbheartaigh*, now anglicised Mac Crifferty.

⁵ *Abominable deed*.—This murder is entered under the year 1525, in Ware's *Annals of Ire-*

land; but in Dowling's *Annals* the murder is entered under the year 1522, and the punishment of it under 1524, or 1525, but evidently by a mistake of the transcriber. Dowling gives the following account of the transaction:

“A. D. 1522. Mauritius episcopus Leighlen cognominatus Deoran in Lexia jam vocata, Queenes County in Leinster, frater minorum, professor in Theologia, controversia et conversatione eloquentissimus predicator, castus a natiuitate, episcopatum regebat annum cum dimi-

The son of Maguire (Conor, the son of John, son of Philip) was slain by the descendants of Art O'Neill.

Ross, son of Rory, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, was drowned in the port of Claoininis [Cleenish], after having carried off a prey from the son of Maguire, i. e. Gilla-Patrick, the son of Conor.

Brian, the son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Hugh Oge Mac Mahon ; Ardgall, son of Hugh Oge ; and Eochy, son of Hugh Oge, came to the town of Mac Mahon (i. e. of Glasny, the son of Redmond, son of Glasny Mac Mahon), to confirm and ratify their peace with him ; and there, having made peace, and concluded their covenants and compacts with him by many oaths and sureties, they left the town without fear or apprehension ; but Brian-na-Moicheirghe^f Mac Mahon, and Mac Mahon's household^s, were sent in pursuit of them, and Brian and Ardgall, two of the best men, of their years, in their neighbourhood, were slain by them through treacheryⁿ and deceit.

John Boy, the son of Andrew Magrath, a man of note, a prosperous man, and very wealthy, died.

O'Breslen (Owen Oge, the son of Owen), Ollav to Maguire in judicature, died.

Mac Rithbheartaighⁱ (i. e. Cuconnaught), Ollav to Maguire in poetry, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1525.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-five.

A foul and abominable deed^l was committed in this year, namely, the Bishop of Leighlin was treacherously murdered by Mac an-Abbaidh Mac Murrough [and others], who was in his company, with [the appearance of] love and charity. As many of the perpetrators of this crime as were apprehended by the

dis et duobus mensibus ; interfectus fuit per Maurum Cavenagh archidiaconum dioceseos inter Kilneyn et Cloaghruish, eo quod dicti archidiaconi et aliorum redarguit perversitatem et corrigere proposuit. Iste Episcopus in jocundo ejus adventu quibusdam persuadentibus duplicari subsidium cleri respondit : Meluis radere

oves quam destruere.

"A. D. 1524. Geraldus Comes Kildariæ juratus deputatus, qui Maurum Guer, id est 'sharp' interfectorem episcopi Deoran predicti cruci affigere curavit, at the head of Glan Reynald by Leighlin, et ibidem intralia ejus fecit comburi, anno 1525."

luēt dénnia an míghnóma rin po fórcónḡair a mbpít ḡur an maighin in po marbḡat an tēppcop, 7 hi bḡḡoas beó ar túr, a nabaiḡe 7 a nionatáir do bḡin arda, 7 a loḡceas ina bḡiaḡnairi.

Toirpḡealbas mac maḡḡamha, mic toirpḡealbasḡ, mic bḡiaḡn caḡa in aonaḡ í bḡiaḡn eppcop cille da lua do écc.

An dḡanaḡ mac bḡiaḡn ruaiḡ mic conmiḡe fēar tiḡe aoiḡsḡ coitcḡinn décc.

Comḡruinnuccasḡ fḡri néreann ḡo haonbaile i naḡ cliaḡ lap an iurḡir iarla cille dapa (ḡḡróid ócc mac ḡḡróit) dú hi ttangattar iarlasa 7 bapúin, Rídiḡeasda, 7 poḡasóine, 7 upmór ḡaoiḡeal 7 ḡall epeann apcḡna. Do éuaḡ tḡa ó neill conn mac cuinn, 7 ó doḡnaill, aod mac aodḡ ruaiḡ do éḡḡal a ccop 7 daḡdaiḡḡuccasḡ a ríodḡ hi bḡiaḡnairi an iurḡir, iar ttaccra 7 iar naighnḡ ḡaḡa caingne po baí storpḡa. riam ḡo rin dóib fḡin 7 dá ccairuib ḡall 7 ḡaoiḡeal ní po cuimḡsḡ a ríoduccasḡ lár an iurḡir na lár na maḡtib ar éḡna ḡo ttangattar po eirḡsḡ dia tḡiḡib ḡo po fár an coccasḡ céḡna storpḡa doḡidḡre. Do deachaiḡ tḡa ua doḡnaill po dí hi tḡir eoḡain an bliasain ri ḡo po loirceasḡ, 7 ḡo po léiridḡasḡ ḡaḡ aipḡ in po ḡasḡ don tḡir uile lair, 7 ní fḡuair tḡasḡar no teoccmáil riḡ acc dol nó acc teasḡt aoinḡeḡt uib rin. Do ponasḡ ríḡ iaraim storpḡa a tḡúr an fḡḡmair do fḡonḡasḡ co po tḡḡeallḡat aipḡrḡin ar ḡaḡ tḡasḡib fḡeib atḡeasḡ an iurḡir 7 Maḡḡur ó doḡnaill.

O caḡain .i. Sḡan mac tomaiḡ do marbasḡ lá dḡrḡm dia éimḡ fḡin .i. mac Ruaiḡri an rúta uí caḡáin, 7 mac ḡopḡasda uí caḡain, 7ḡ.

Catariona mḡḡn í duibḡḡnámáin décc, 9. iun, 7 a haḡnacal co honoraḡ hi maimḡḡir uíin na ḡgall.

Roiḡ inḡḡn meḡuiḡri (Sḡan) décc.

Siubán inḡḡn mécc maḡḡamha (bḡiaḡn) décc.

^k *Burned before them.*—This is badly told. It should be, “and the entrails of one of the murderers were taken out and burned before the faces of others who were living, but flayed, and of others who were as yet untouched, but allowed to view the horrible tortures which they themselves were presently to receive.”

^l *A general meeting.*—The Four Masters should have given this entry under the next year, as

indeed they have from a different authority, but evidently without recognising that they were recording the same event which they had entered under 1525. This, and many other entries of a similar nature, prove that their work is a hurried compilation.

^m *Con.*—Charles O’Conor interpolates *bacac*, i. e. the lame, which is correct. He was the chief of Tyrone, who was afterwards created Earl of Tyrone.

Earl of Kildare, were by his orders brought to the spot on which they had murdered the bishop, and condemned to be first flayed alive, and then to have their bowels and entrails taken out and burned before them^k.

Turlough, the son of Mahon, son of Turlough, son of Brian Catha an aenaigh O'Brien, Bishop of Killaloe, died.

The Dean, the son of Brian Roe Mac Conmidhe [Mac Namee], who kept a house of general hospitality, died.

A general meeting^l of the [principal] men of Ireland was held in Dublin, by the Lord Justice, the Earl of Kildare (Garrett Oge, son of Garrett). Thither repaired the earls and barons, knights and other distinguished men, and the greater number of the Irish and the English of all Ireland. Thither repaired O'Neill (Con^m, the son of Con) and O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe), with intent to form a league and reconfirm their peace in presence of the Lord Justice. [But] after they themselves, and their English and Irish friends, had debated and argued upon every covenant that had ever been entered into between them till that time, it was still found impossible for the Lord Justice and all the other chieftains to reconcile them to each other; so that they returned to their homes at strife, and the war between them was renewed. O'Donnell went twice into Tyrone this year, and burned and devastated every part of the country through which he passed, and received neither battle nor opposition, either in going or returning, on either of these expeditions. In the beginning of the following harvest, however, a peace was concluded between them; and they mutually agreed to abide, on each side, by the arbitration of the Lord Justice and Manus O'Donnell.

O'Kane, i. e. John, the son of Thomas, was slain by a party of his own tribe, namely, Rory O'Kane of the Routeⁿ, the son of Godfrey O'Kane, and others.

Catherine, the daughter of O'Duigennan, died on the 9th of June, and was honourably buried in the monastery of Donegal.

Rose, the daughter of Maguire (John), died.

Joan, daughter of Mac Mahon (Brian), died.

ⁿ *Rory O'Kane of the Route*.—A branch of the O'Kanes had, about a century previous to this, established themselves at Dunseverick, in this territory, in despite of the Mac Quillins, but

they were dispossessed in this century by Sorley Boy Mac Donnell of the Isles, to whom Queen Elizabeth made a grant of all his conquests in this territory.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1526.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, cúicc céo, píce, a sé.

Γλαίρνε mac aóda méḡ aongura abb ímanač an iuḡair ppríoir dúin ḡ Sab-
aill do mairḡaó lá cloinn doḡnaill méḡ aongura .i. lá doḡnaill ócc cona
bpaíteḡib.

Ο Ραιγίλλιḡ décc .i. eóḡan. Coccáó móρ do fáρ etip a činḡb imón tiḡear-
nar iar na eccpoḡm co po ḡaircaó ua praigíllḡ ḡrḡḡal mac Sḡain a comairle
an iurḡip ḡ móρáin do mairḡib ḡall ḡ ḡaoḡdel ḡé po ḡaḡḡar ḡaoíne ba pḡne
ina poḡm acc cup čuicce.

Mac uí Ruairc .i. ḡaócc mac eoccaḡn do mairḡaó i meabail lá muḡḡipra
ḡearḡḡaḡar pḡn.

Ο neill .i. cono, ḡ Μαḡnar ó doḡnaill do ḡol do laḡair an iurḡip do
ḡénaḡm píoḡa conallač, ḡ eóḡanač, ḡ ar ḡcionól móρáin do mairḡib ḡall ḡ ḡaoḡdel
ḡá pḡiḡḡoḡa ḡia pḡoḡuccáó, ní po féḡpaḡ nairḡm pḡoḡa nó cairḡḡra ḡḡorpa co
ḡḡaḡḡaḡḡar ar ccúlaibh pḡ eipḡḡoḡ don čup pḡn.

Sluaicčcaó lá hua ndoḡnaill (iar ḡḡoḡečḡ Μαḡnupa ó áḡ čliaḡ) ḡ lá
Μαḡnur pḡḡḡḡḡ cona pḡčpairoḡ ḡiblíḡib hḡ ḡḡḡr an earpḡaiḡ do ḡonḡḡaó hḡ
ḡḡḡḡ eóḡain. Cḡeača iomḡa ḡ airccḡḡe aḡḡble do ḡénaḡm leó ipḡn ḡḡḡ, ḡ in iomḡ
do ḡénaḡm ḡoḡḡ pḡḡḡ na cḡeačaiḡ pḡn hḡ ccoill na lon hḡ pḡol mḡaoiḡíll, ḡ ḡan-
ḡaḡḡar pḡán ḡia ḡḡiḡḡḡ iapḡm co neoálaib iomḡaib.

Čapačenta móρ ar nḡḡḡe i nḡočḡar connačḡ, ar po čḡḡḡaḡḡar a nupḡmóρ
mḡle pé pḡile i naḡḡaó í doḡnaill. bá hḡaḡ do pḡíne an comḡčḡḡal pḡn ḡḡian
mac pḡilim uí čoncḡḡair, Mac caḡail óicc uí čoncḡḡair (.i. ḡaócc) pá pḡiochḡ

^o *Of Newry*, an iuḡair, i. e. of the yew.—
See the first part of these Annals at the year
1162. A monastery was erected at luḡar činn
ḡpačḡa, i. e. the yew at the head of the strand,
now the town of Newry, in the county of Down,
by Muirchertach, or Mauricius Mac Loughlin,
King of all Ireland, about the year 1160.—See
the charter of foundation, printed in its original
form by Dr. O'Connor in his *Rerum Hibernicarum*
Scriptores, 2 *prolegomena ad Annales*, p. 158,
and a translation, with notes, in the Dublin P.

Journal, p. 102. No part of the ruins of this
monastery is now extant.

^p *Elder than he*.—This is the literal transla-
tion, but the meaning intended to be conveyed
is, that some of his rivals were his elders, or of
a senior branch of the family, according to the
law of tanistry.

^a *Manus O'Donnell*.—This is the true date
and account of what has been above entered
under the year 1525, where it is stated that
O'Donnell himself attended at Dublin, Ware

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1526.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-six.

Glasny, the son of Hugh Magennis, Abbot of the Monks of Newry°, and Prior of Down and Saul, was slain by the sons of Donnell Magennis, namely, by Donnell Oge and his kinsmen.

O'Reilly, i. e. Owen, died. After his death a great war arose among the chiefs of his tribe concerning the lordship, [and continued] until Farrell, the son of John, was styled O'Reilly, by advice of the Lord Justice and many others of the English and Irish chieftains, though some of his rivals were elder than he^p.

The son of O'Rourke, i. e. Teige, the son of Owen, was treacherously slain by his own brother's people.

O'Neill (Con) and Manus O'Donnell^a went before the Lord Justice to make peace between the Kinel-Connell and Kinel-Owen; and many of the chiefs of the English and Irish assembled to reconcile them, [but] they were not able to establish peace or amity between them, so that they returned home in enmity on that occasion.

O'Donnell (after the return of Manus from Dublin), and Manus himself, with the forces of both, marched, in the beginning of Spring, into Tyrone; they committed many depredations and great devastations in the territory. They feasted upon those preys during Shrovetide^r at Coill-na-lon^s, in Sil-Baoighill, and then returned home in safety, loaded with great booty.

A great dissension arose in Lower Connaught. The greater number of them^t [i. e. of the inhabitants] combined against O'Donnell. The following were those who formed this confederacy: Brian, the son of Felim O'Conor, and Teige, the son of Cathal Oge O'Conor, together with the descendants of Cormac

gives the account of the meeting between O'Neill and the deputy of O'Donnell, under the year 1526 only, which is the correct date, and says that the person who attended at Dublin was Manus, the eldest son of Hugh O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell.

^r *During Shrovetide*, *mit do óénaí*, literally,

“they made or passed Shrovetide on those preys.” This strange idiom is still in common use.

^s *Coill-na-lon*, i. e. the wood of the blackbirds, now Kilnalun, in Tyrone, on the borders of Donegal.

^t *Of them*.—The style is here awkward, but

caplannac mic donnchara .i. eoccan, ⁊ Múiréiríac cona cclann. ⁊ cona luét línána. do pónrac an luét sin creac a moctar capppi ap fluact peilim mic eoccan uí concóbair, ⁊ paccrac na creacia leó hi mang luipce ap pobuap ríóntaí sin ap dol i ríacchara uí donncharaill.

Do éuala ó donncharaill na creacia sin do denaia, do ríonó tional fluang lair hi cclann aponle .i. cur do maróib corallac, ⁊ Maguáir, cónnacc co neirge anac ríamannac amalle ppur, do éuar do cédar hi corppa. Ro bparó complén na dpanirge gan púrpaic lair .i. ba le pleacta brian uí concóbair, do éaró irpaia ppar an fluag sin hi mang luipce po milleaó ⁊ po luipceann lair an tír, ⁊ do éctar fluact brian uí concóbair pop a ionagabail don cup sin, ⁊ tamac ppaia ua éig. Do éualattar an tíol cónnacc sin ó donncharaill do dol tar a ar hi tír éomill tangattar sin ⁊ an clann donncharaí pempáite co líon a tional a tinnceall fluact. Ro gabrac ag gíppaó gort ⁊ apdara, ⁊ po battar acc cup do cum an baile do gabail nó gur map-ban done maré uí muirir .i. Ruairí ballac mac í apt. Romáiríe on mbanle an lá sin, ⁊ cpanagat do ppaia mban mbanle, ⁊ iap cclann sin na pccel sin ua donncharaill tamac co nínlfec nínlféail gan púrpaic gan pmlige upáiríom tfluact, ⁊ uí po bannó ppur ap pccann uó, ap do cónnacc ríol cónnacc sin ⁊ clann donncharaí go bál an upaice. Ro lín ó donncharaill cona fluang iatt amail ap déne corpanccattar, ⁊ po ppaiaíu po cédar pop ríol cónnacc sin, ⁊ pop clann donncharaí, ⁊ po mapban mac mic donncharaí .i. Maóleaclann mac eogann mic donncharaí co rocharde ele amalle ppur. Ro cupeaí brian mac peilim mic maguáir uí concóbair ua eac, ⁊ bá hé ulár ⁊ uangie na cilleaí tapla a tinnceall beól an upaice pacc ap uaróib é, ⁊ ambepat aponle nár do hóglán ón maóirín alle co bpaia báp iap ttpoll. Ro páccaró an fluac cónnacc sin éuala mópa eac, aipia, ⁊

the Editor would not consider himself justified in improving it, even in the translation.

* *The rising out*, i.e. the number of forces usually sent to battle out of the territory. Fynes Moryson frequently uses this expression in his account of the rebellion of Hugh, Earl of Tyrone.

* *Greinacack*, now Grange, a small village in the barony of Carbury, eight miles to the north

of the town of Sligo.

* *Ed-an-drúichá*, now Ballydrúhid, or Ballydrúhid, about three miles to the south-west of the town of Sligo.—See note ¹, under the year 1495, p. 1214, *supra*.

* *The O'Connor and Mac Donough*.—The style is here very clumsy, but the Editor does not deem it proper to change the structure of the language.

Mac Donough, namely, Owen and Murtough, with their sons and followers. These people committed a depredation in the lower part of Carbury, upon the descendants of Felim, the son of Owen O'Connor; and they carried off the preys with them into Moylurg, for the inhabitants of that territory were at peace with them, for having opposed O'Donnell.

When O'Donnell had heard of these depredations having been committed, he mustered his forces together, namely, some of the chiefs of Tirconnell and Maguire (Cueconnaught), with the rising-out^u of Fermanagh. He first proceeded to Carbury, where he, without delay, demolished the castle of Grainseach^v, the town [i. e. mansion-seat] of the descendants of Brian O'Connor. He afterwards marched at the head of this army into Moylurg, and ravaged and burned the country; the descendants of Brian O'Connor having shunned him on this occasion, he returned home. When the O'Conors heard that O'Donnell had returned into Tirconnell, they and the Mac Donoughs, already mentioned, came with all their forces around Sligo, and proceeded to cut down the crops and corn fields; and they were preparing to take the town, until Rory Ballagh, the son of O'Hart, a good man of their people, was slain; and they departed from the town on that day; but they again collected around it. O'Donnell, on receiving intelligence of their proceedings, went, without delay or neglect, vigorously and expeditiously, to the relief of Sligo; but the others did not await his coming, for the O'Conors and Mac Donoughs went to Bal-androichit^w. O'Donnell pursued them with all possible speed, and he at once routed the [said] O'Conors and Mac Donoughs^x. The son of Mac Donough (Melaghlin, the son of Owen) and many others besides him, were slain; Brian, the son of Felim, son of Manus O'Connor, was thrown from his horse, and it was by the closeness and fastness of the wood that surrounded Bel-an-droichit that he was enabled to escape^y from them,—and some say that he was never perfectly well from [the period of] that defeat until he died some time afterwards. The Connacian army left great spoils, [consisting of] horses, arms, and armour,

^y *To escape.*—The literal translation is, “and it was the closeness and the fastness of the wood that happened to be around Bel-an-droichit that brought him from them.” Here the nouns *blóip* and *baingne* are made the active agents

of his escape, which could hardly be allowed by sound criticism, and the Editor has taken the liberty to make a slight idiomatic alteration in the translation, not warranted by the original.

éiread ag cenel cconall don cup rin, uair ó do pad aod ruad mac neill gairb
maíom an éiridh óroigimh for connactaib hī ttorraatar ile uib nī tarora
cenel cconall for connactaib én maíom po ba corcepaide dóib do cup, 7 ór
baíoble a néuala inár an maíom rin beól an droicē.

Ó néill do éadēt do ttorraatar cairlén do ttorraatar Maígar ó dom-
naill hī pora na ttor naíma, 7 Maígar do éiridh nā ttor an ttorraatar, 7
enri mac ríam í neill do gabáil lair, 7 ó néill fín dīmtead a ccor maíma.

Ó catáin .i. gorrpad mac gorrpad do maípad ag bealac an camáin lá
mac í néill .i. maíll ócc, 7 maíll fín do gabáil po éiridh ttorraatar lá hua neill,
7 a bñē ī mbraighna for ní pé pōda.

Mac í catáin (gorrpad) aóbar ttorraatar a ttor pēirín do dōl ar ríubal
cēirē ī nglionn conadān a ní ianuarín do rōnnaad, 7 a éccorā for haófu-
aire na ríne gñmīra conac forē aon pocal dia rēlān no go pēirē a cōrr
a nōirē an cōrra for cōrr, 7 enri mac neill mic bñam ttorraatar baile na
braíat do maípad don cup rin, 7 rōcāidē ele beór dēcc do pēadē, 7 do
maípad amaille forā.

Maíom do ttorraatar lá mac mic ríarair ar cōinn emāinn mic ttorair
bñirē dū'ín po maípad concōbar ócc mac concōbar cāoir uí dōmnaill baí
na cōrraatar gāllōclac, 7 agā mbāí lām maíre co mīne ríar aō tan rin, 7 an
lá rin dāirē ar ní lñcc méo a mīnman 7 pēadā a lāmē dō anacal do
gabáil iar na ttorraatar dō, 7 ttorraatar rōcāidē mōr do dāíadōimē, do
maíraatar, 7 do gāllōclacāib rin maíom rin ina pārrad.

Ó dōcāraatar eadmaírac ttorraatar mōr heocāin dēcc, 7 mōrāin mōr

* *And.*—In the original it is uair, *for*, which is incorrect, even according to the genius and idiom of the Irish language.

^a *Ceideach-droighneach*, i. e. hill of the black-thorn, or sloe bushes, now Keadydrinagh, a townland in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo.

^b *Port-na-dtri-namhad.*—The erection of this castle was completed by Manus O'Donnell, who compiled there, in the year 1532, his celebrated Life of St. Columbkille, the original of which is now preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, as appears from the following memo-

randum written by the scribe at the end:—
“A cairlen pūir na ttor naíma imorru do
beadad in beadad po an tan ba plān dā bñā-
dān dēc ar pēir ar cūic cōd ar mīle don
ttorraatar.”—See this manuscript described,
Stowe Catalogue, p. 397. This castle stood on
the east side of the river, close to the present
town of Strabane.—See note under the year
1522.

^c *Bealach-an-chamain*, i. e. the pass of the winding, now Ballaghcommon, in the barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.

^d *Gleann-Concadhan*, anglicised Glenconkeine,

to the Kinel-Connell on that occasion ; and^a from the time that Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv, had gained the battle of Ceideach-droighneach^a over the Connacians, where many of them were slain, the Kinel-Connell had not given a defeat to the Connacians which redounded more to their triumph, or by which they obtained more spoils, than this defeat of Bel-an-droichit.

O'Neill set out to prevent the erection of a castle which Manus O'Donnell had begun at Port-na-dtri-namhad^b ; but Manus met the van of his army, and took Henry, the son of John O'Neill, prisoner ; whereupon O'Neill himself took to flight.

O'Kane (Godfrey, son of Godfrey) was slain at Bealach-an-Chamain^c, by the son of O'Neill (Niall Oge) ; and Niall himself was soon afterwards taken prisoner by O'Neill, and he was detained a long time in captivity.

The son of O'Kane, i. e. Godfrey, heir to the lordship of his own country, set out upon a predatory incursion into Gleann-Concadhan^d, in the month of January ; and he perished in consequence of the intense cold of the winter^e ; nor was there a word heard about him until the end of the following Lent, when his body was discovered. Henry, son of Niall, who was son of Niall, Lord of Baile-na-braghat^f, was slain on this occasion ; and many others perished of cold and were slain along with them.

A defeat was given by the son of Mac Pierce to the sons of Edmond, son of Thomas Butler, in which was slain Conor Oge, son of Conor Caech O'Donnell, who was a constable of gallowglasses, and who had often before that time, but especially on that day, made a display of the prowess and activity of his arm ; for the greatness of his mind and the dexterity of his hand would not suffer him to accept quarter, after it had been offered him. And a great number of chieftains of cavalry and of gallowglasses were slain in that defeat along with him.

O'Doherty (Eachmarcach), Lord of Inishowen, died ; and a great contention

a name now applied to a valley in the barony of Ballynascreen, in the south-west of the county of Londonderry ; but it was anciently the name of a territory comprising the parishes of Ballynascreen, Kilcronaghan, and Desertmartin. According to the tradition in the country this was the territory of the O'Henerys, a respectable

sept of the Kinel-Owen, who were tributary to O'Neill, not to O'Kane, whose territory joined them on the north side.

^e *Intense cold of the winter*, literally, " he died of the intense cold of the wintry weather."

^f *Baile-na-braghat*, now Braid, a townland in the barony of Omagh, and county of Tyrone.

αἱ νήριγε εἶπῃ ἃ ἐνεαὸ πέιν πα τιγεαρναρ ὅο πο ὅοιρεαὸ τιγεαρνα δο γεαρνατ
 mac domnaill mic fílim í ðócarraig.

Sluaiccheaδ lá hua ndomnaill hι ττίρ amalgaδ ap ταρραινγ plecta
 Riocairδ a búrc, batτar maíte ceneóil cconall ap an pluaicceaδ rin, γ
 Máguíðir cúconnact co néirge amac éřmanac amaille ppi, ní po hanadh
 γ ní po hairpířb lar na huairlíb rin co pangatτar co plicceaδ cetúr. Ro
 τairpπgřb γ po třglamaδ arřanna iomδa baóí acc plioct bpiain hí cóncoδair
 hι ccúil iorpa ὅο plicceaδ lar an pluař rin uí ðomnaill γ an ní ná po τar-
 pπngřřt de po millřřt co léir hé. Třřv ó domnaill cona řluař hι ττίρ nam-
 algaδ, γ po řabaδ cairlén caorēannáin γ ēpor maóilona lair, γ puair
 bpaigřve, γ éδala iomδa pna cairlénaib řin. Ro leaccaδ, γ po láimbpiřřb
 lair iatτ conar bó hionaitτpeaδa innrið ap a haíte. Oo pónaδ lair iar rin
 řřt, cadaç, γ comāontac eṭip řlioct Riocairδ a búrc γ baipédraig comδar
 córaig řria poile. Ag řoaδ dua domnaill po řab řorlongpopt im cúl maóile
 bai in éccpauðř γ in anuimla piř an tan rin. Ro milleaδ γ po loipcecaδ ina
 mbaoí darpbar ag řlioct corbmaic mic donnchaδ lair conaδ iar ná milleaδ
 γ iar na mí imiřt do poňrat a bpeť řřn do řřt piř ua ndomnaill, γ tuccpat
 bpaigřve dó řpi comall řac nřřt po řeallpat řpi. Oo pónrat řlioct bpiain
 í cóncoδair an céδna uair tuccpat a piar γ a břřť řřn do řřt dua domnaill
 iar mbpiřřb cairlén na řpiánpřge, γ iar milleaδ a mbairp, γ a nařba uile, γ
 do paδpat a ccaopaiřeacť don tíř iarañ, do éaδv ó domnaill cona řlócć
 plán iar mbuaδ, γ ccořccar don cūř rin, γ řb břřc pna řamhain do pónaδ an
 pluaicceaδ rin lá hua ndomnaill.

ðpeapal ua maðagáin (i. e. τιγεαρνα říl nanmcaδa), řřř caóin cpiδa,
 cřnpa ceapτbřřtaç décc.

^s *Until*.—It will be seen that the construction would not make perfect sense without supplying the words enclosed in brackets. "But at length" would be considered better in English.

^b *The rising out*, i. e. the military force of Fermanagh.

ⁱ *Cuil-irra*.—This is now applied to a district supposed to be coextensive with the parish of Killaspugbrone, in the barony of Carbury, and

county of Sligo; but it appears from the deed of partition of the Sligo estate, dated 21st of July, 1687, that the district of "Cullurra comprised the parishes of St. John, Kilmacowen, and Killaspickbrone."

^k *Caerthan*, i. e. a place abounding in the mountain ash. The place is so called in Irish at the present day, but it is generally called Castlehill in English. It is situated on the west side of Lough Conn, in the barony of Tirawley,

arose among his tribe concerning the lordship, [and continued] until^s Gerald, the son of Donnell, son of Felim O'Doherty, was at last styled Lord.

An army was led by O'Donnell into Tirawley, at the instance of the descendants of Richard Burke. In this army were the chiefs of Tirconnell and Maguire, with the rising-out^b of Fermanagh; and these chieftains marched, without delaying or halting, on to Sligo. This army of O'Donnell collected in Cuil-irra¹ a great quantity of corn, belonging to the descendants of Brian O'Conor, and drew it into Sligo; and such corn as they did not carry off they totally destroyed. O'Donnell then marched his army into Tirawley, where he took the castles of Caerthanan^k and Cros-Maoiliona¹, in which he found hostages and many spoils; and he then threw down and totally demolished these castles, so that they were no longer habitable^m. He afterwards established peace, amity, and concord, between the descendants of Rickard Burke and the Barretts, so that they were [for a long time afterwards] friendly towards one another. On his way home O'Donnell pitched his camp at Cul-Maoile [Collooney], the inhabitants of which were in [a state of] hostility and insubordination to him at that time; and he destroyed and burned all the corn belonging to the descendants of Cormac Mac Donough; and it was not until after they had been plundered and ruined that they made peace with O'Donnell, upon his own conditions, and gave him hostages for the fulfilment to him of every thing they promised. The descendants of Brian O'Conor acted in like manner, for they gave O'Donnell his demands, and made peace with him on his own terms, after he had demolished the castle of Grainseach [Grange], and destroyed all their crops and corn. They afterwards took their creaghts into the country. O'Donnell, with his army, returned safe, after victory and triumph, on that expedition. This hosting was made by O'Donnell a short time before Allhallowtide.

Breasal O'Madden, Lord of Sil-Anmchadha, a kind, brave, mild, and justly-judging man, died.

and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 233, 482.

¹ *Cros-Maoiliona*.—This should be *Cros-Uimhaoilfhiona*, i.e. O'Mulleeny's cross, now *Cros-molina*, a village in the barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo, situated one mile north-west

of Lough Conn, and six miles west from Ballina.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 12, 13, 487.

^m *So that they were no longer habitable*.—This might also be rendered “so that they were not fit to be dwelt in afterwards.”

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1527.

Αοις CΡΙορτ, mile, cúicc céo, piche apearct.

Labpar abb lfra gabail décc.

Μαγυιὸρ concobap décc, ἡ Μαγυιὸρ do ḡairm ina ionað don cômharba .i. do cômconnaçt, mac conconnaçt, mic brian, lá hua ndomnaill.

Τοιρρδεαλβαç mac eicneacáin í domnaill, ἡ feilim mac ḡorpaða mic Sflain luircc í domnaill do écc.

Mac donnchað tpe hoilella .i. corbmac mac ταῖδε mic brian décc, ἡ impearain do bñt etip cloinn ndonnchað fan τιḡearnar nó ḡur ḡorpeað mac donnchað deocáin mac donnchað mic murchað.

Ḥrian mac feilim mic Μαḡnypa uí concobair, ἡ domnaill mac feilim mic τοιρρδεαλβαιḡ capraiḡ uí concobair décc.

Flaitbñraç mac Ruaiðri mic brian μέγυιὸρ do mārbað. la teallaç eacðað .i. lá huaitne mac Μαḡnypa μέḡrampaðain.

Αἰmlaib ócc dub maḡamalgaid taoíreaç cálpaiḡe do tuitim lá cloinn cōlmáin, ἡ po ðioḡailpion é fein pua na mārbað uair do mārbaðh pacha maḡeoçagáin laip ap an laçair pin.

Ο cléirpḡ .i. an ḡolla puaðac mac ταῖδε caim paoi lé healaðain hi pñcyp, i noán, ἡ hi lñḡionn pñ pum, paibip, poçonáḡ, ἡ cumainḡ móip éirpde, ἡ a écc in aibítτ San pponprip an. 8. la do Mharta.

Αñ doctyp ua duinḡpleibe donnchað mac eocáin, doctúp hi lñḡear ἡ paoi meaðlaðnaið ele, pñ conaiḡ mōip, ἡ Saiðbñfra, ἡ τιḡe naoiðñ coitcinn décc .30. September.

Mac maḡnypa μέγυιὸρ .i. tomár ócc mac caçail óicc, mic caçail óicc biaçac an tpfnaiḡ, oppicél loça héipne, pñ hpcna eólaç in ealaðnaið, pñ po bá lán do clú ἡ τοιρρdeapcap in ḡac ionað baí ina cōmpocyp, ἡ a écc.

Ruaiðri mac murchað mic puibne do mārbað lá a bpaiprib.

ⁿ *John Luirg*, i. e. John of Lurg, so called because he was fostered in the barony of Lurg, in the north of the county of Fermanagh, by the O'Muldoons.

^o *Teallach-Eachdhach*, i. e. the family or tribe of Eachaidh. This was the tribe-name of the

Magaurans of the barony of Tullyhaw, in the north-west of the county of Cavan, adjoining Fermanagh.

^p *Clann-Colman*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Melaghlin, whose territory at this period was circumscribed to the limits of the pre-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1527.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-seven.

Laurence, Abbot of Lisgool, died.

Maguire (Conor) died; and the Coarb, namely, Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught, who was son of Brian, was styled Maguire in his place by O'Donnell.

Turlough, the son of Egneghan O'Donnell, and Felim, the son of Godfrey, son of John Luirg^a O'Donnell, died.

Mac Donough of Tirerrill (Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Brian), died; and a contention arose between the Clann-Donough concerning the lordship, [and continued] until Owen, the son of Donough, son of Murrough, was styled Mac Donough.

Brian, the son of Felim, son of Manus O'Conor, and Donnell, the son of Felim, son of Turlough Carragh O'Conor, died.

Flaherty, the son of Rory, son of Brian Maguire, was slain by Teallach-Eachdhach^o, i. e. by Owny, the son of Manus Magauran.

Auliffe Oge Duv Magawley, Chief of Calry, fell by the Clann-Colman^p; but before his fall, he himself avenged himself, for he slew Fiacha Mageoghegan on the field of contest.

O'Clery (Gilla-Reagh, the son of Teige Cam), a scientific adept in history, poetry, and literature, and a man of consideration, wealth, prosperity, and great power, died in the habit of St. Francis, on the 8th day of March.

The physician O'Donlevy (Donough, son of Owen), a Doctor of Medicine, and learned in other sciences, a man of great affluence and wealth, who kept a house of general hospitality, died on the 30th of September.

Mac Manus Maguire (Thomas Oge, the son of Cathal Oge, son of Cathal Oge), Biatach of Seanadh^q, and Official of Lough Erne, a wise man, skilled in the sciences, a man of great fame and renown throughout his neighbourhood, died.

Rory, the son of Murrough Mac Sweeny, was slain by his own kinsmen.

sent barony of Clanlonan, in the county of Westmeath. The Magawleys were in the parish of Ballyloughloe, in the same territory, and tributary to the O'Melaghlines.

^a *Biatach of Seanadh*, i. e. farmer of Belle Isle, in the Upper Lough Erne. This was the son of the compiler of the Annals of Ulster, whose death is recorded above under the year 1498.

Uilliam mac aindriara mégepaic fear ríadéara 7 rochónaigh décc.

Caitilín inghín éuinn mic domhnaill í neill bhí cpailedeac degeimig po baí ag díféirib .i. ag ua Raḡallaiḡ ar túr, 7 acc ua Ruairc iarrrin décc iar nongad 7 iar naicéige.

Sloiccead lá hua ndomhnaill aod mac aoda ruaid do dol hi cconnaictaib, Aitiait tanḡattar ina rochraite, o baioḡill, o doḡartaig, na tri mlic ruibne, Maḡuib, cuconnacht co neirge amac fírmannac, 7 maite ioctair cconnaict cona nliḡe amac 7 ní po hariréad leó co riactattar maḡ luirc. Ro millead an tír co lín leó etir arbar 7 foircenín. Arís lotar iarain co cairlén mór mic ḡoirdealbair dia ḡabáil. Bá daingín díotoghlaig eiridé ar po bádar an uile aodme ḡabála fíri naímuib feib ir deach baio in eirinn an tan rin irin mbaile írin etir buid 7 orḡanár 7 ḡac aodme aréna, ara aoi tria po ḡabrat na maite rin acc iomruide imon mbaile, 7 Ro rpeatnaigrist a plóḡa ina uiréiméall conár líncrist neac anonn nó anall dia raicéid ḡo po ḡabad an cairlén leó fo deóid.

Ro ḡabad leó don cup rin cairlén an mfnodua, cairlén an éalaiḡ, baile na huama, 7 an cairlén riabac, 7 po birit na cairlén rin uile leó iar na ḡabáil. Ro marbad beór aod buide mac an duálatair uí ḡallcubair ar an pluicéad rin (ó ua ndomhnaill) muict an bealaig buide.

Cairlén lítibir do érioénuccad lá Maḡnur ua ndomhnaill etir obair cloice, érimn, 7 cláraig, 7 ua neill a ccoccad fair. Ar ann po tionnrcenad an obair rin lá maḡnur an cédaoin iar fféil brenainn irin traímaḡ 7 po érioénuccad a ccuid don traímaḡ cedna.

^r *Rising-out*, i. e. the forces. This phrase is used even by the English writers of the reign of Elizabeth.—See Moryson's History of Ireland, book ii. c. i, edition of 1735, pp. 235, 237. It was used by Hugh Mac Curtin so late as 1717; see his *Brief Discourse in Vindication of the Antiquity of Ireland*, p. 173.

^s *Castlemore-Costello*, cairlén mór mic ḡoirdealbair, i. e. the great castle of Mac Costello, now Castlemore, in the barony of Costello, and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 482, and the map to the same work, on which the position of this

castle is shewn.

^t *Meannoda*, now Bannady, near the little town of Ballagherreen, close to the boundary of the counties of Mayo and Roscommon.

^u *Cala*, now Callow, a small tract of level land on the south side of Lough Gara, in the parish of Kilnamannagh, barony of Frenchpark (lately a part of the barony of Boyle), and county of Roscommon. The foundations of this castle, which was locally called baḡbóún a éalaiḡ, i. e. the Bawn of Callow, are still pointed out on the margin of the lake.

^w *Baile-na-huamha*, i. e. town of the cave,

William, the son of Andrew Magrath, a man of wealth and prosperity, died.

Catherine, the daughter of Con, son of Donnell O'Neill, a pious and truly hospitable woman, who had been married to good men, namely, first to O'Reilly, and afterwards to O'Rourke, died, after unction and penance.

An army was mustered by O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe), to march into Connaught. The following were those who joined his forces :—O'Boyle, O'Doherty, the three Mac Sweenys, Maguire (Cuconnaught), with the rising-out^r of Fermanagh, and also the chiefs of Lower Connaught, with their rising-out ; and they marched on, without halting, until they reached Moylurg. They destroyed the whole country, both corn and buildings. They afterwards proceeded to Castlemore-Costello^s, for the purpose of taking it. This was an impregnable fortress, for it contained provisions, and every kind of engines, the best to be found at that time in Ireland for resisting enemies, such as cannon, and all sorts of weapons. These chieftains, nevertheless, proceeded to besiege the castle ; and they placed their army in order all around it, so that they did not permit any person to pass from it or towards it, until they at last took it.

On this expedition they [also] took the castle of Meannoda^t, and the castles of Cala^u, Baile-na-huamha^w, and Castlereagh^x, all which they demolished, after they had taken them. One of O'Donnell's men, Hugh Boy, the son of Dubhaltach O'Gallagher, was slain close to Bealach-buidhe^y [Ballaghboy].

The castle of Leithblhir^z was completed by Manus O'Donnell, with its works of stone, wood, and boards, while O'Neill was at war with him. Manus commenced this work on the Wednesday before the festival of St. Brendan^a, in summer, and finished it in the course of the same summer.

now Cavetown, four miles to the south of the town of Boyle, in the barony of Boyle.—See this place before referred to under the years 1487, 1492, and 1512.

^x *Castlereagh*.—See the years 1489, 1499.

^y *Bealach-buidhe*.—See this pass before referred to at the years 1497, 1499, and 1512.

^z *Leithblhir*, now Lifford, on the River Foyle, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal. This castle was otherwise called Port-na-dtri-

namhad, i. e. the port of the three enemies, and is shewn on Mercator's map of Ireland at Lifford, but on the east side of the river Finn, where it unites with the Mourne, or the Foyle, as it is now called.—See the notice of the commencement of the erection of this castle by Manus O'Donnell, under the year 1526.

^a *Festival of St. Brendan*, i. e. of St. Brendan of Clonfert, whose festival fell on the 16th of May.

AOIS CRIOST, 1528. —

Áoir Criosť, míle, cúicc ceo, píce, a hocht.

O Ruairc eóccan tígearna na bpeirne upra cotaiǵte einigh, eangnaíra, 7 uairle pleacta aoda rínn décc in aibíte .S. Fionrpeir iar nongao, 7 iar naitéirǵe.

O brian .i. toirpdealbác mac taidce an taon mac gaoiðil bá foide lé huairle, 7 lé heineac do lñt moǵa, oíðre diongmála brian boíomne ar cóng-máil coccaíð pé gallaib décc iar nonccaíð, 7 iar naitéirǵe 7 a mac dóirpneac ina ionaíð .i. concóbar mac toirpdealbairǵ.

Fionnguala ingean í brian (.i. Concóbar na rróna mic toirpdealbairǵ mic brian cata an aonairǵ) bñ uí dóinnail Aoí ruac, an aoíñ bñ ar mó do córaim clú 7 oirdearcur dá mbaoí na coíaimrip a lñt fria curp 7 fria hanmain iar ccairéñ a haoir 7 a hinne lé déirce, 7 lé daonnaét 7 iar mbñt da bliadain ar píct in aibíte San Fionrpeir décc an céo lá don corccar (.i. an. 5. Februarí), 7 a haðnacal i mainircur dúin na ngall do rónaíð ina haimrip buóéin.

Conn mac néill mic airt í néill rasoí éinnfóna eríde do inarbaíð (.i. an. 15. apríl) la mac airt óig i neill (.i. ó neill), 7 lá cuio do rlióct aoda meg-uíðir, 7 dá mac í neill (.i. airt occ) .i. enri, 7 corbmac baí i laim ag ua neill (.i. conn mac cuinn) a rpaíð riar an tan rin do éadairt (dua néill) do cloinn cuinn mic néill, 7 clano cuinn do érocaíð na deiri rin a ndioǵail a natari.

Mac diarmada maíge luipce (Corbmac mac ruaidrí) peiceam coitcént ar eineaí 7 ar péile, mri cruada connaét ar eóccaíð 7 comfuaícaíð, fñ cor-anta a ériúe ar eactaircenélaib décc iar nongao 7 iar naitéiríccé 7 a dearbpaíair diarmait do gabail a ionait.

Macc cartaíǵ riabac dóinnall décc.

Carlén cúile maíle do gabáil ar mac ndonnchaíð lá a dearbpaíair fñ lá muircearac mac donnchaíð mic murchaíð, 7 mac donnchaíð péin 7

^b Owen.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare adds his pedigree, *inter lineas*: “mac tígearnain mic taidǵ mic tígearnain móir, i. e. the son of Tiernan, son of Teige, son of Tiernan More.”

^c *The 5th of February*.—This is a palpable error, and should evidently be the 5th of April.

^d *In captivity*, literally, “who were on hand, i. e. in captivity (i. e. Con, the son of Con) with

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1528.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-eight.

O'Rourke (Owen^b), Lord of Breifny, sustaining pillar of the hospitality, prowess, and nobility, of the race of Hugh Finn, died in the habit of St. Francis, after unction and penance.

O'Brien (Turlough, the son of Teige), who, of all the Irish in Leath Mhogha, had spent the longest time in [acts of] nobility and hospitality, the worthy heir of Brian Boru in maintaining war against the English, died, after unction and penance ; and his son, Conor Mac Turlough, was appointed to his place.

Finola, the daughter of O'Brien (Conor-na-Srona, son of Turlough, son of Brian Catha-an-aenaigh), and wife of O'Donnell (Hugh Roe), a woman who, as regarded both body and soul, had gained more fame and renown than any of her contemporaries, having spent her life and her wealth in acts of charity and humanity, and after having been twenty-two years in the habit of St. Francis, died on the first day of Lent (which fell on the 5th of February^c), and was buried in the monastery of Donegal, which had been founded in her own time.

Con, the son of Niall, son of Art O'Neill, a distinguished captain, was slain on the 15th of April, by the son of Art Oge O'Neill (i. e. the O'Neill), and a party of the descendants of Hugh Maguire ; and the two sons of O'Neill (Art Oge), namely, Henry and Cormac, who had been detained in captivity^d by [the other] O'Neill (i. e. Con, the son of Con), for a long time before, were given up by him to the sons of Con, son of Niall ; and the sons of Con hanged them both, in revenge of their father.

Mac Dermot of Moylurg (Cormac, the son of Rory), a general supporter of hospitality and generosity, the hardest man^e in Connaught in war and in battle, the defender of his territory against exterior tribes, died, after unction and penance ; and his brother, Dermot, took his place.

Mac Carthy Reagh (Donnell) died.

The castle of Cuil-Maoile [Colooney] was taken from Mac Donough by his own brother, Murtough, the son of Donough, son of Murrough ; and Mac

O'Neill for a long time."

literally, the piece of steel of Connaught, which

^e *The hardest man*, mīp cnuasā connaēt, is rather a rude metaphor.

a mac murchað do gáibáil go haitégearr iar rin lá hua nóúda, 7 lair an muiréartha cédona, 7 mac ele do mac donnchað .i. donnchað do mairbað leó an tan rin.

Slóicéað lá hua nóimnaill (co nóruiḡ móir dalbanáib amaille fhuir im alartriann mac eóin cáatánaig) hi maig luirce, 7 an bealað buide do gearrað leó. Driagde, 7 cíor do fagbail ó mac diarmada, 7 toidect rlan dia tír.

O maolmíadaig tairpeac teallaiḡ cearbhalláin .i. cáat mac doimnaill mic uaitne buide décc.

ḡaot móir ap nírge an aoine ría noolairce go ro lá ríod ár móir pó Eirinn go ro traircar cíod araill do cúmbaigéib cloch 7 crann, Ro bhuir beor mur mainirre dúin na ngall, Ro fuaðaiḡ Ro báid, 7 ro bhuir aréraiḡe iomda.

AOIS CRIOST, 1529.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, cúicc céd, ríce, anaoí.

Mac ruibne fánat doimnaill ócc mac doimnaill, mic toirprealbaig ruaidh tigearna fánat fhu haon bliadain décc do fagail báir iar ccop aibitte uirb muirpe uime.

Emann mac doimnaill mic ruibne, 7 emann ruad a mac do éuitim in aon ló lá toirprealbac mac Ruaidrí, mic maolmuirpe mic ruibne.

Drian ballac mac néill mic cuinn í neill do mairbað lá corbmac mac uidelín (iar mbíct don corbmac rin hi ffarrað brian rlin 7 for a múintepur) iar braccbáil cairrge feargura dóib.

Cáat mac eocáin mic aoda meḡuidir décc.

Drian ruad mac ríain méḡuidir do mairbað daon urcór do raiḡid acc fbarḡairpe etir múintir na cúile, 7 múintir an macáirpe.

¹ *Bealach Buidhe*, now Ballaghboy, to the north of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.—See note ², under the year 1497, p. 1232, *supra*.

² *Teollack-Chearbhallain*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Mulveys, who were seated near the River Shannon in Maigh-nis, in the upper part of Muintir-Eolais, in the south of the present county of Leitrim. From the Indentures

of Composition, made in 1585, it appears that the family of O'Mulvey, and the Sleight Eyre Magranill, had fifty and one-half quarters of land in Moyntirolish Oghteragh, otherwise called Moynyshe.—See O'Flaherty's *Iar-Connaught*, edited by Mr. Hardiman for the Irish Archaeological Society, Appendix, p. 349.

³ *The Mur*, i. e. mór na m-bracár.—This

Donough himself and his son, Murrough, were soon afterwards taken prisoners by O'Dowda and the same Murtough; and another of Mac Donough's sons, i. e. Donough, was slain by them at that time.

An army was led by O'Donnell, accompanied by a great body of Scots, under the conduct of Alexander, the son of John Cahanagh, into Moylurg, and Bealach buidhe^f was cut through by them. He obtained hostages and rents from Mac Dermot, and then returned home safe to his country.

O'Mulvey, Chieftain of Teallach-Chearbhallain^g (Cathal, the son of Donnell, son of Owny Boy), died.

A great wind arose on the Friday before Christmas, which prostrated a great number of trees throughout Ireland, threw down many stone and wooden buildings, destroyed the Mur^h of the monastery of Donegal, and swept away, sank, and wrecked many vessels.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1529.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-nine.

Mac Sweeny Fanad (Donnell Oge, the son of Donnell, son of Turlough Roe), Lord of Fanad for eleven years, died, after having taken the habit of the orderⁱ of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary.

Edmond, the son of Donnell Mac Sweeny, and Edmond Roe, his son, fell on the same day by [the hand of] Turlough, the son of Rory, son of Maelmurry Mac Sweeny.

Brian Ballagh, the son of Niall, son of Con O'Neill, was slain by Cormac Mac Quillin, the said Cormac having set out from Carrickfergus in company and friendship with Brian.

Cathal, the son of Owen, son of Hugh Maguire, died.

Brian Roe, the son of John Maguire, was slain by one cast of a dart, while interposing [to quell a riot] between the people of Coole and Machaire^k.

was the name of a distinct house at Donegal, and its site is now occupied by the rector's house, which retains its name.

ⁱ *The habit of the order, &c.*, i. e. in his own abbey of Rathmullen, in the barony of Kilma-

crenan.—See note under the year 1516.

^k *Between the people of Coole and Machaire*, i. e. between the inhabitants of the barony of Coole-na-noirear and those of Magherastephana, in the county of Fermanagh.

Mac mſic dubgail na halban do mairbāð lá haðð mbuðe ua ndomnaill
uason buille do cloidm̄ i nnoſur cúle mic an tpeón.

Cairlén cúle mic an tpein do gabáil lá maſnur ua ndomnaill, 7 iar
pceprúðā a comairle arðð do cinnð lair an cairlén do bſirðð.

An cornamāc mac pſigail mic donncharð buib mic aeðaccáin paóí pá
hoirdearca hi pſineacur, 7 hi pſilðeaçt, 7 hi mbſiçſm̄nur tuaitte baí hi
tſirðð gaoidéal décc, 7 a aðnacal i noilſinn.

Mac aeðaccain (.i. urmuman) .i. domnaill mac aeða mic domnaill cſn
eicçſi lſite moſa ar pſineacur 7 pſilðeaçt décc.

Eoſan mac peilim mic maſnura, 7 a bean ſpaine inſſn conçobair méç-
uðor décc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1530.

Αοίρ εριορτ, mile, cúicc céð, τριοçατ.

Eppcop oilſinn .i. an tppçðp ſpéccac décc.

Caibidil na mbraçar i nuún na ngall, 7 bá he: ua domnaill (.i. aod ócc)
do pað uóib gaç ní pangatçar a leap, 7 pób auidleç leó don çur rin an cſn
bátçar hi pſarpað apoile.

Cautilin inſſn mic puibne bſn í uoçapçaiç, 7 Róir inſſn í caçáin bſn peilim
í uoçapçaiç décc.

Conçobair ócc o baoidçill tanairi baoidçallac do mairbāð lá cloind uí
buigill (.i. mall mac toirpðealbaiç) ar an leacac an. 6. Ianuairi.

Péilim mac conçobair uí buigill do mairbāð lá cloinn uí baoidçill.

Maolmuirpe mac puibne conſapal típe baçame [décc].

Domnaill mac bſiain mic domnaill í neill do ðol ar çſic ran macairpe

¹ *Cuil-mic-an-treoin*, now Castleforward, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal, and about seven miles from Londonderry.—See note ⁷, under the year 1440, pp. 920, 921, *supra*.

^m *Fenechas*, i. e. the Brehon law.—See note ^m, under the year 1317, p. 516, *supra*.

ⁿ *Lay Brehonship*.—The celebrated Jesuit, Edmund Campion, who wrote his *Historie of Ireland* in 1570, has the following notice of the

professors of law and physic in Ireland :

“ They speake Latine like a vulgar language, learned in their common schooles of Leachcraft and Law, whereat they begin children, and hold on sixteene or twentie yeares, conning by roate the Aphorismes of Hypocrates and the Civill Institutions” [i. e. the Pandects of Justinian], “ and a few other parings of these two faculties. I have seene them where they kept Schoole, ten

The son of Mac Dowell [Mac Dugald] of Scotland was slain by Hugh Boy O'Donnell with one stroke of a sword, on the threshold of [the castle of] Cuil-mic-an-treoin¹.

The castle of Cuil-mic-an-treoin was taken by Manus O'Donnell; and having called a council to decide on what was best to be done, he determined on demolishing the castle.

Cosnamhach, the son of Farrell, son of Donough Duv Mac Egan, the most distinguished adept in the Fenechas^m, poetry, and lay Brehonshipⁿ, in all the Irish territories, died, and was interred at Elphin.

Mac Egan of Ormond (Donnell, the son of Hugh, son of Donnell), head of the learned of Leath-Mhogha in Feneachus and poetry, died.

Owen, the son of Felim Mac Manus, and his wife, Grainne, daughter of Conor Maguire, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1530.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty.

The Bishop of Elphin, i. e. the Greek Bishop^o, died.

A chapter of the friars was held at Donegal; and it was O'Donnell (Hugh Oge) that supplied them with every thing they stood in need of, or desired, while they remained together on that occasion.

Catherine, the daughter of Mac Sweeny, and wife of O'Doherty, and Rose, the daughter of O'Kane, and wife of Felim O'Doherty, died.

Conor Oge O'Boyle, Tanist of Boylagh, was slain by the sons of O'Boyle (Niall, the son of Turlough), on the Leacach^p, on the 6th of January.

Felim, the son of Conor O'Boyle, was slain by the sons of O'Boyle.

Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, Constable of Tir-Baghaine^q, [died].

Donnell, the son of Brien, son of Donnell O'Neill, went upon a predatory

in some on chamber groveling upon couches of straw, their bookes at their noses, themselves lying flatte prostrate, and so to chaunte out their lessons by peece meale, being the most part lustie fellows of twenty-five yeares and upwards."—*Dublin edition of 1809*, pp. 25, 26.

^o *The Greek Bishop*.—No account of this bi-

shop is given by Ware or Harris, nor in any of the older Irish annals known to the Editor.

^p *Leacach*, now Lackagh, a townland near Loughros Bay, in the barony of Boylagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.

^q *Tir-Baghaine*, now the barony of Banagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.

reapánac, ⁊ cñic do glacað lá a muinir. An tír do cruinnucáð ⁊ a línáin go ríab bfa go pucpat fair, ⁊ domnall do éionntúð fíur an toraíð, ⁊ raóinb fopra go po láð a náir lair, dú inar gabað dá mac eoðain ruaid í néill in po marbað triúr do cloinn Ruaidrí na lúigan diair mac maðnai meðmaðgáinna, ⁊ mac enri mic brian, ⁊ tomar na cairpce mac, émainn méguíðir.

Siolla patrpaice mac corbmáic mic airt cúile méguíðir décc, ⁊ pob eiríde fíur a iníne bá fíur cñ naoidb ina áimrír hī fíurab manac.

Slóiccead lá hua ndomnall hī ccúiccead connact, Ásead po gab céttur tria cóilltib concóðair, eptib ríde triar an tanairteaet hī maiz luirec do corað droma rúirec tar rionáinn. Ro loircead, ⁊ po láinnillead muinir eolair lair, Ro marbað dromg dia muinir im cáirlén laet droma im Mhaðnur mac an fírdoríca mic ruibne ⁊ im Mhac mic coilín toirpdealbáð dub. Do cóið iaraíh arfir tar rionáinn riar do macáire connact, do dromíct aea moða tar ruca, Ro cpoitb, ⁊ po cpeacloircead clann connmaiz lair, Ro loirec beór glinnre ⁊ cill cruain bailte mñic dáuid, ⁊ fuair éda la aibble rna tírib rin. Ro loircead beór lair iaraíh baile an tobair, ⁊ fuair a cior ó ua cconcóðair ruad .i. Se Pínginne ran cceðramáin dá dúthair, ⁊ ticc tar a air tpeir an mbealac mbuidé gan díe do dénaíh dó iar millb muize luirec. Tanáic iarttain don bñirne ⁊ po loircead lá rluaz uí domnall an cñ

^r *Slíabh-Beatha*, now Slieve Beagh, a range of mountains in Ulster, extending through the barony of Magherastephana, in the county of Fermanagh.—See note ⁿ, under the year 1501, p. 1260, *supra*.

^s *Coillte-Chonchubhair*.—See note ^d, under the year 1471, p. 1071, *supra*.

^t *Caradh-Droma-ruisc*.—This name is usually anglicised Carrickdrumroosk, which was the old name of the present town of Carrick-on-Shannon, as appears from the Down Survey, and several ancient maps of Ireland.—See also Dean Swift's translation of Πλέαράκα na Ruapacá.

^u *Mac Colin*, now Cullen, a family still respectable in the county of Leitrim.

^w *Ath-Mogha*.—This place is called Bel-atha-

Mogha at the year 1595. It is now called Beal-atha-Mogha, anglice Ballimoe, or Ballymoe, which is a small village on the River Suck, on the borders of the counties of Roscommon and Galway.—See note under the year 1595.

^x *Glinisce*, now Glinske, a townland containing the ruins of a beautiful castle, in the parish of Ballynakill, barony of Ballymoe, and county of Galway.

^y *Cill-Cruain*, now Kilcrone, an old church giving name to a townland and parish in the barony of Ballymoe, and county of Galway. The castle of Kilcrone stood near the high road, a short distance to the west of the old church of Kilcrone. It is said to have been the residence of a celebrated heroine called Nuala-na-meadoige

excursion into Machaire-Stefanach [Magherastephana], and his people seized on a prey. [The people of] the country assembled, and pursued them to Sliabh-Beatha', where they overtook them; but Donnell turned round on the pursuers, and defeated them with great slaughter, in which the two sons of Owen Roe O'Neill were taken prisoners, and three sons of Rory na Leargan; two sons of Manus Mac Mahon, the son of Henry, son of Brian, and Thomas of the Rock, the son of Edmond Maguire, were slain.

Gilla-Patrick, the son of Cormac, son of Art Cuile [of Coole] Maguire, died. He kept, for his means, the best house of hospitality of all those that were in Fermanagh in his time.

An army was led by O'Donnell into the province of Connaught; he first passed through Coillte-Chonchubhair*, and from thence proceeded through the Tanist's portion of Moylurg, by the Caradh-Droma-ruisc†, across the Shannon, and burned and totally desolated the territory of Muintir-Eolais; some of his people were slain around the castle of Leitrim, among whom were Manus, the son of Ferdoragh Mac Sweeny, and the son of Mac Colin" (Turlough Duv). He afterwards proceeded westwards across the Shannon, into Machaire Chonnacht, to the bridge of Ath-Mogha". He destroyed and devastated by fire the territory of Clann-Conway; he also burned Glinsee* and Cill-Cruain', the towns [castles] of Mac David; and he obtained great spoil in these countries. He afterwards burned Ballintober also, and obtained his tribute from O'Conor Roe, namely, six pence on every quarter of land in his territory. After having destroyed Moylurg, he returned home by Bealach-buidhe [Ballaghboy], without sustaining any injury. He afterwards went to Breifny, where his army burned

Ny-Finaghty, the mother of David Burke, the ancestor of Mac David Burke of Glinske. The effigy of William (said to be the founder of this family), beautifully carved in limestone, and represented as clad in mail, with a conical helmet and slender sword, is to be seen in the old church of Ballynakill, near Glinske. Under the effigy is the following inscription:

"HERE STANDS THE EFFIGIES OF WILLIAM BURKE, THE FIRST OF WHOM DIED 1*16, AND ERECTED BY HARRY BURKE, 1722."

The founder of this family, however, was Sir David, the son of Rickard Finn, by Nuala, the daughter of O'Finaghty, through whose treachery he obtained the territory of Clann-Conway, which was O'Finaghty's country. The William represented by this effigy was probably William, the son of David, son of Edmond, son of Hubert, who was son of Sir David (from whom this branch of the Burkes took the Irish surname of Mac David), who was son of Rickard Finn, son of Rickard More, son of William Fitz Adelm.

criannghaile ar deach baí in eirinn .i. tís nís conpnamá ar loc aillinne. Ro milleaó, 7 po dioláitriccheaó an bheirne uile ó phiaó riap leó don turur rin.

CReaó móp do déanam lá haoó nibuide ua ndomnaill i ngailnhaib.

Slóicéaó lá hua ndomnaill (hi mí September do fionnraó) ar mac uil-
liam búpc dia po milleaó blaó móp don típ. Ro hárnaidmeaó ríe fcorra
iartatam, 7 ticc ó domnaill plán dia éicé.

IAla cille dapa ghróio mac ghróio (baí pé éian hi láim acc rí Saخان)
do teaó in Eirinn, 7 lurtip Saخانac do éicé laip, 7 a mbís ar aon acc
milleaó mópam pa gaoidealaib. Ro gabaó leó dha ó Raigillig iap teaó
ma cclm ar a moó pín.

Ruópaige mac eocáin mic aóda bailb mic pfain uí doóartaiğ, écht móp
ma típ pín do écc.

Ingh uí baóigill .i. Róip ingh coirpdealbaiğ mic néill puaió bñ dépcach
deigimig, 7 Síle ingh uí fallamain bñ cairppe mic an ppoia bñ daonnaó-
taó deigdealbóa do écc.

Aoó ó plannaccain mac pfpúin innri maige ram paoí i nscna, 7 i neal-
aóain, pfp puaipe, Séğann, 7 pfp po ba maié tís naioibó vécc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1531.

AOÍP CRIOPT, Míle, cuicc céo, tpioá, ahaon.

Tuatał mac í neill .i. mac aip mic cuinn do gabaíl lá hua néll .i. lé conn
mac cuinn.

^a *Mac Consnava*, now ridiculously anglicised Forde by the whole clan in the county of Leirtrim. Towards the close of the seventeenth century it was anglicised Mac Kinaw, and sometimes Mac Anawe.

^a *An English Justiciary*.—He was Sir William Skeffington, a Leicestershire man. They arrived in Dublin in the month of June, and a solemn procession of the mayor and citizens came to meet them on the Green of St. Mary's Abbey, who received Kildare with great acclamations.—See Ware's *Annals of Ireland* at this year.

^b *O'Reilly*.—He was Farrell, the eldest son of John O'Reilly, by his second wife, Catherine O'Neill, or Ny-Neill.

^c *Upon honour*, ar a moó pín, at their own request and assurance of faith and honour. In the pedigree of the Count O'Reilly, compiled by the late Chevalier O'Gorman, this passage is incorrectly translated as follows, and the same version is given in the copy of these Annals made by Maurice Gorman, now in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy:

"A. D. 1530. Gerald, Earl of Kildare, who

the best wooden house in all Ireland, i. e. the house of Mac Consnava^z on Lough Allen. The whole of Breifny, from the mountain westwards, was destroyed and desolated by them on that expedition.

A great depredation was committed by Hugh Boy O'Donnell in Gaileanga [Gallen, in the county of Mayo].

An army was led by O'Donnell, in the month of September, against Mac William Burke; and he destroyed a large portion of his country. A peace was afterwards ratified between them, and O'Donnell returned safe to his house.

The Earl of Kildare, Garrett Oge, the son of Garrett, who had been for a long time in the hands [i. e. custody] of the King of England, returned to Ireland, in company with an English Justiciary^a; and they both continued to do much injury to the Irish. They made a prisoner of O'Reilly^b, who had gone upon honour^c to visit them.

Rury, the son of Owen, son of Hugh Balbh, son of John O'Doherty, dièd; a great loss^d in his own country.

The daughter of O'Boyle, i. e. Rose, daughter of Turlough, son of Niall Roe, a charitable and truly hospitable woman, and Sile [Celia], daughter of O'Fallon, and wife of Carbry, son of the Prior, a humane and beautiful^e woman, died.

Hugh O'Flanagan, son of the Parson of Inis-maighe-Samh^f, a paragon of wisdom and science, and a merry and comely man, who kept a good house of hospitality, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1531.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-one.

Tuathal, the son of O'Neill, i. e. the son of Art, son of Con, was taken prisoner by O'Neill, i. e. by Con, the son of Con.

had been kept in confinement in England for some time, returned to Ireland with Sir William Skeffington, the English Lord Justice, both of whom did great damage to the Irish. They even made O'Reilly prisoner, though they came to his house for hospitality, without being invited."

But *na ccfnn* in this passage clearly means "to them," not "to him," and *up a nioct ffin* does not mean "without being invited," but

"on their own word of honour."

^a *A great loss*, *éct móp*, generally means an occurrence, or catastrophe, which excites great grief or compassion.

^c *Beautiful*, *deighealböa*, i. e. well-countenanced, or comely-faced.

^f *Inis-maighe-samh*, now Inishmaesaint, a parish in O'Flanagan's country of Tooraah, in the north-west of the county of Fermanagh.

Mac Carthy Reagh (Donnell, the son of Fineen, son of Dermot), Lord of Hy-Carbery, a man of good jurisdiction and rule, and of great hospitality and prowess, a man who had given a general invitation of hospitality to all those in Ireland who sought gifts, died.

Donough, the son of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, Tanist of Thomond, a man of hospitality^s and nobleness, died.

The son of O'Doherty, i. e. Niall, the son of Owen Carragh, died.

Con, the son of John Boy Mac Mahon, was slain by Mac Mahon and the sons of Brian Mac Mahon.

Owen, the son of Gilla-Patrick Oge Maguire, was killed by his brother, Edmond.

Conor, the son of Cathal, son of Don Maguire, was slain by [the people of] Iochtar-tire^b.

O'Flanagan of Tuath-Ratha (Manus, the son of Gilbert, son of Cormac), distinguished for his nobleness, and the keeper of a house of hospitality, died on the 25th of February; and Gilla-Isa, the son of Turlough, was styled O'Flanagan.

Murtough, the son of Conor Mac Coghlan, Prior of Gailinnⁱ, and Vicar of Liath-Manchain^k, was treacherously slain by Turlough Oge O'Melaghlin and Rury.

Dermot, the son of John, son of Hugh, the most noble and humane of the descendants of Hugh, son of Mulrony [Mac Donough], died.

Cormac, the son of Cathal Oge, son of Cathal Mac Manus, illustrious for his house of hospitality, died.

Tuathal, the son of O'Donnellan of Machaire-Maenmaighe^l, and Gilla-Patrick, the son of Adam Mac Ward, died.

An irruption was made by the son of Maguire (Cormac) into Kinel-Farry. He there took a prey from the son of Brian O'Neill, and the son of Brian himself was slain in pursuit of the prey; and the son of Maguire carried off the prey.

nually on the 24th of January. It is stated in the *Liber Viridis Midensis* that the old church of Lemanaghan was situated in the middle of a bog, impassable in the time of the writer, i. e. A. D. 1615; but it is no longer so. The shrine of St. Manchan is still preserved in the Roman

Catholic chapel of this parish.

^l *Machaire-Maenmaighe*, i. e. the plain of Moinmoy, which was the ancient name of the level district around Loughrea, in the county of Galway.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 70, note ^z.

Slóicéaḁ lar an iurṫir Saḁanaḁ, lé hiaḁla aille ḁara, 7 lé maiṫib ḁaoiḁel Eḁeann hi ṫír neocḁain ap ṫarḁaḁḁ 1ḁ ḁomḁaill 7 neill óicc 1ḁ neill, 7 sleaḁṫa aḁḁa 1ḁ neill, 7 ṫír eocḁain ḁo loḁcaḁ leó ó óún ḁál co haḁaḁnḁ mórṫ. Caḁlén nua ḁuṫṫ an ḁaillṫcáin ḁo ḁṫṫḁ, 7 ḁuṫḁaḁḁ ḁṫaḁn na moicṫṫḁḁ ḁo' ḁṫḁch loḁcaḁ lar an ḁluaḁé íṫṫ, 7 muḁeaḁáin ḁḁacḁáil ḁolaḁ ḁoṫ a cḁionḁ. Ó ḁomḁaill 7 niaill ḁo ḁol hi cḁḁḁn an ṫḁluaḁecḁ ḁallḁa ḁṫ co cḁnnaḁḁ, 7 caḁlén cḁnnaḁḁ ḁo ḁṫḁḁ leó. Ó nell ṫmoṫṫa baí ḁṫe ḁluaḁ ḁṫṫṫe ḁé a nuḁṫ co náṫ laḁṫaṫ ḁol ṫaṫṫṫ ḁṫ hi ṫṫṫ neocḁain co ḁo ṫḁáṫṫoṫ na ḁlóiḁ ḁṫ ḁia ṫṫḁḁḁ ḁṫ ap ḁṫ ḁan ḁṫ ḁan oṫḁ aḁ ua neill ḁṫ.

Ruaḁṫṫ ḁallḁa mac 1ḁ neill ḁo ḁabáil lá hua néill .i. lá cḁnḁ mac cḁḁnḁ.

Aḁḁ ócc mac ṫomaṫ ḁṫ ṫomaṫ ḁṫ an ḁṫolla ḁuḁḁ méḁṫṫṫṫ ḁécc iaṫ mḁṫṫḁ buaḁa ó ḁomḁan 7 o ḁḁḁan.

Seḁuṫ ó ḁlannaḁcḁain mac ḁṫṫṫṫḁ ṫḁṫṫ, ḁṫ ḁo ba mórṫ aḁḁḁ 7 oṫḁeaṫcuṫṫ ina ṫṫ ḁḁḁ décc.

ḁaile uí ḁonḁḁaile ḁionḁṫaḁḁ lá niaill ócc mac aṫṫ ḁṫ cḁḁḁ 1ḁ néll an baile ḁo ḁṫḁḁ laṫ, 7 mac 1ḁ néill (ḁaḁṫa uí ḁonḁḁaile) ḁo ḁabáil 7 a ḁṫḁḁ laṫ co neaḁaḁḁ, 7 co neḁalaḁḁ an baile aṫaḁn ḁṫ.

Caḁlén ḁeóil leice ḁo ḁabáil le haḁḁ mḁuḁe ua ḁomḁaill, 7 buaḁṫeaḁ ṫṫe cḁnaill ḁo ṫeaḁṫ ḁe ḁṫ.

Maḁṫṫṫ ḁo ḁol ḁluaḁ hi ṫṫṫ cḁnaill ap ṫarḁaḁḁ uí ḁomḁaill ap ḁo báṫṫaṫ clann uí ḁomḁaill 1 ḁṫṫṫeaṫ ḁṫa ḁoile ap oḁan neḁ uaḁaḁḁ ḁo

^m *Dungal*.—This was anglicised Dunnagoale, and was the name of a townland adjoining Annaghilla, in the parish of Errigal Kceroge, and barony of Clogher, and about midway between Augher and Ballygawly.—See *Ulster Inquisitions*, Tyrone, No. 19.

ⁿ *Abhainn-mhor*, i. e. the River Blackwater.—See note ^a, under the year 1483, p. 1125, *supra*.

^o *Port-an-Fhaileagain*, now Portnelligan, the seat of T. J. Tenison, Esq., in the barony of Tiranny, and county of Armagh.

^p *Brian-na-Moicheirghe*, i. e. Brian or Bernard of the Early Rising.

^q *Kinard*.—Now Caledon, in the barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone.

^r *Innis*, i. e. of Inishmacsaint, a parish in the territory of Tooraah in Fermanagh.

^s *Baile-Uí-Donnghaile*, i. e. the town or residence of O'Donnelly, a family which derives its name and origin from Donnghaile O'Neill, seventeenth in descent from Niall the Great, ancestor of the royal house of O'Neill. This place is shewn on an old map of Ulster, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, as "Fort and Lough O'Donnellie," to the west of Dungannon. Ballydonnelly (which is now called Castlecaulfield, after that distinguished soldier, Sir Toby Caulfield, ancestor of the Earls of Charlemont, to whom it was granted by King James I.) contained twenty-four ballyboes, as appears from an

An army was led by the English Lord Justice, the Earl of Kildare, and the chiefs of the Irish [*recte* English] of Ireland, into Tyrone, at the instance of O'Donnell and Niall Oge O'Neill, and of the descendants of Hugh O'Neill; and they burned Tyrone from Dungal^m to Abhainn-mhor^a, demolished the new castle of Port-an-Fhaileagain^o, and plundered and burned the country of Brian-na-Moicheirghe^p. Monaghan was left empty to them. O'Donnell and Niall set out to join that English army at Kinard^q, and demolished the castle of Kinard; but, O'Neill being near them with a very numerous army, they dared not advance further into Tyrone; so that these hosts returned to their several homes, O'Neill not having come to terms of peace or armistice with them.

Rory Gallda (the Anglicised), son of O'Neill, was taken prisoner by O'Neill (Con, the son of Con).

Hugh Oge, the son of Thomas, son of Thomas, son of Gilla-Duv Maguire, died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world.

James O'Flanagan, the son of the Parson of Innis^r, a man of great name and renown in his own country, died.

Baile-Ui-Donnghaile^s was assaulted by Niall Oge, son of Art, son of Con O'Neill. He demolished the castle; and he made a prisoner of the son of O'Neill, who was foster-son of O'Donnelly^t, and carried him off, together with the horses and the other spoils of the town.

The castle of Belleek was taken by Hugh Boy O'Donnell, from which followed the disturbance of Tirconnell.

Maguire proceeded with an army into Tirconnell, at the instance of O'Donnell, for O'Donnell's sons were at strife with each other, from fear that the one

inquisition taken at Dungannon on the 23rd of August, 1610. The following is translated from an Irish MS. Journal of the rebellion of 1641, in the possession of Lord O'Neill.

"A. D. 1641, October. Lord Cauldfield's Castle in Baile-I-Donnghaile was taken by Patrick Modardha (the gloomy) O'Donnelly." It appears from the depositions taken before the government commissioners after the rebellion, and now preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, that this Patrick Modardha O'Donnelly was one of the four Captains placed

over the northern forces by Sir Phelim O'Neill in 1641, and was one of Sir Phelim's chief counsellors, and mainly instrumental in inducing him to assume the title of Earl of Tyrone. Pynnar, in his Survey of Ulster, in 1618-19, calls this place Ballydonnell, but this is a palpable error.—See Appendix, p. 2429, for the pedigree of O'Donnelly.

^t *Foster-son of O'Donnelly*.—This was the celebrated John Donnghaileach, or the Donnellian O'Neill, otherwise called John or Shane-andiomaïs, i. e. John of the Pride, or ambition.

roctain rí a na ríle i cennur iar nécc a natar ar ro lft ainm 7 eirdearcar
 Maḡnura uí doḡnnaill ró Éirinn uile, ní namá hi ccenel cconnaill aét ir na
 tírib a neactair, 7 ro baí acc forpán for a briaírib rairnriud. Bá himlecla
 lá hua ndoḡnnaill gailfine do dénaí dób for aroile 7 a dól rlin i neineirte
 arr a lor conaó aipe ro éogairm ua doḡnnaill Maḡuib dia raiḡib dur an
 ccaomratteir Maḡnur do éuibduḡaó rri tairiri 7 braitairri rri a cómpuilib.
 Do cóib iarain maḡuib 7 aó buidé ua doḡnnaill co na roéride go rangat-
 tar co rinn go ro érférat ina mbaoí ró mámur Mhaḡnura ó or co hor. Bá
 hann baó Maḡnur an tan rin for raitéce cairléin na rinne go líon a éionóil,
 do éuattar tra clann maḡnura co ndruing dia muinir tar rccairib beccoice
 ar ioncharib an baile i nairir 7 i ndócum an trlóig baí dia raiḡib. Sraóinte ar
 forra lá maḡuib 7 lá haó mbuidé go ro cuirte go haimdeónac ró dób an
 cairlin. Do bíte aon do muinir gallcubair do marcrluaḡ maḡnura for-
 gaim do ḡae for éoirrdeallbaó mac donnchaó mic briain mic pilip meḡuib,
 7 do eirná beóḡonta ar, 7 bíte iarain dia éig co nérbait rí a ccionn téora
 noíde iar mbuaib naitrige. Do taot các uaib dia longroir iarain.

AOIS CRIOST, 1532.

Áoir Crioirt, míle, cuicc céo, tríoat, a dó.

Tomar mac riariar ruaid (.i. iarla urmuían) do marbaó i norraigib lé
 diarmaite mac giolla patraice, aóbar tigeirna orraige an diarmaid rin,
 7 nírb bó cian iar rin go ro toirbireaó diarmaid lá a dearbraitair féin (lá
 mac giolla patraice) don iarla, 7 ro cñglaó diarmaite iarain lar an iarla
 a noíḡail a mic, 7 ḡac uile ele da ndearnaó lé diarmaite rriir ḡó rin.

^u *The one might attain, &c.*—"The senior fear-
 ing that the junior should be elected to the
 chieftainship, in preference to himself, and the
 junior being so conscious of his own power,
 popularity, and fame, that he was determined
 to win the chieftainship, whatever troubles he
 might cause in the territory."

^x *Scairbh-Begoige*, i. e. the shallow ford of
 Begog, a ford on the River Finn, near the little
 town of Castlefinn, in the barony of Raphoe, and

county of Donegal.

^y *Opposite*, ar ioncharib .i. ar aḡaib, ro ór
 comair. The phrase *eimeac i n-ioncharib* is
 used throughout these Annals in the sense of
 "face to face."

^z *Forced to retreat*: literally, "they were
 forcibly driven under the shelter of the cas-
 tle."

^a *Belonging to*: literally, "one of the O'Gal-
 laghers of Manus' cavalry."

might attain to the chieftainship in preference to the other^a, after their father's death; for the name and renown of Manus O'Donnell had spread not only through all Tirconnell, but through external territories; and he was oppressing his own kindred. O'Donnell was afraid that they would commit fratricide upon each other, and that his own power would, in consequence, be weakened, wherefore he had invited Maguire to come to him, to see, whether they could reconcile Manus with his relatives through friendship and brotherly love. Maguire and Hugh Boy O'Donnell afterwards marched with their troops until they arrived at the [River] Fin; and they plundered all [the territory] that was under the jurisdiction of Manus, from border to border. Manus at this time was on the Green of Castlefinn, with all his forces assembled; and the sons of Manus, with a party of their people, set out across Scairbh-Begoige^x, opposite^y the town [castle], to await and meet the army that was advancing towards them. They were routed by Maguire and Hugh Boy, and forced to retreat^z into the castle for protection. One of the O'Gallaghers, belonging to^a Manus's cavalry, made a thrust of a spear at Turlough, the son of Donough, son of Brian, son of Philip Maguire, who escaped^b, severely wounded, and was then carried to his house, where he died at the end of three nights, after the victory of penance. They all then returned to their several fortresses.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1532.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-two.

Thomas, the son of Pierce Roe, Earl of Ormond, was slain in Ossory by Dermot Mac Gillapattrick^c, who was heir to the lordship of Ossory. Not long after this, Dermot was delivered up by his own brother (the Mac Gillapattrick) to the Earl, by whom he was fettered, in revenge of his son and of every other misdeed which Dermot had committed against him up to that time.

^b *Escaped*, οο ἐπὶ βεόγοντα.—He escaped severely wounded. This is a strange mode of expression. The meaning intended to be conveyed is, that Turlough, though mortally wounded, escaped from falling into the hands of his enemies, which was some satisfaction to his friends, for though he died in three nights af-

terwards, they had the consolation to see him die a good penitent, and, what was an almost equally great satisfaction in those days, to have him interred in his own family tomb under the tutelage of his own patron saint.

^c *Mac Gillapattrick*, now always anglicised Fitzpatrick.

Ο εἰρβαῖλλ (Μαολϋαναῖδ) ἀν ταον ῤῥῖ βᾶ ῤῥῖ ῥαρτ, ῥαιρρεαδ, ἀῖ ῥ οἰρθεαρκαρ δια ἐνέλ ῤῥῖ, ἀν τί δᾶρ βό βυῖδεαδ δᾶρ, ῥ δεόραῖδ eccalpa ῥ εἰccῤῥῖ, ῥ ἀρ μο δο ἐιονοῖλ, ῥ δο ἐιοδλαῖc ταμῖc δια βυναῖδ ῤῥέῖρ, Cuingῖδ congῖmala cáic, Sduῖrῖ εῤῥῥε coḃpaῖδ α ἐνῖδ βυᾶcαῖλ εῤῥῖ ταῖρτεῖλ na τερεαδ, mál meadḃpac mórḃdálac muman, lḡ lógῖmar, ḡm éarrῖmḡgaῖl, inneóῖn ῤḡpaῖr, ῥ uaῖtne óῖr na neileac décc (.i. la ῤele maḡa ῤuircel) ina longḡpoḡt ῤῖn, ῥ α ῖnac ῤῥῖḡanaῖnm dóῖrḡneac ina ionac. Maḡḡm an lá ῤῖn ῤéῖn ῤé nécc maolῤanaῖδ lá α ἐλοῖno ἀρ iaῖla uῖmuman, ῥ ἀρ cloῖnn εῤῥῖaῖn í εῤῥḃaῖll. Ro bḡnac dacoῖne ῥ εἰc ionḡda, ῥ oḡḃanaῖr dᾶ ngoῖῤῥῖ ῤaḃcúῖn dῖḃ, conḡd de do lḡn bél aḡa na ῤῤaḃcúῖn don áḡ in ῤḡ ῤῤaoῖneac an maḡḡm íῤῖn ῥ bá hé ῤῖn coḡccaῖr dῖóḡḡnac Maolῤanaῖδ. Ro ḡaῖpeac ó εῤῥḃaῖll (amail α dubḡamaῖr) dḡῖoḡḡanaῖnm ἀρ belac α ῤῖnnῖoḡḡ clann εῤῥῖaῖn uí εῤῥḃaῖll. Tangatḡar uile ionḡda εῤῤeῖmḡt ῤῖn ῖῤῖn εῖῤῖ ἀρ ῤḡ ḡaḃḡat clann εῤῥῖaῖn ceḡῤ caῖrlén bioḡra, ῥ ῤḡ mḡllῖoḡt an εῖῤῖ ἀρ. Ro εῖῤῥe mac an ῤῥῖῤῖῖῖ uí éaḡḃaῖll lá mac í ceaḡḃaῖll .i. lá taḃcc caoc ἀρ ῤaῖḡḡe bioḡra. AS α haῖḡḡe ῤῖn ῤḡ taḡḡaῖng ó εῤῥḃaῖll (ῤῥῖḡanaῖnm) α éḡamain .i. iaῖla cille dapa uῖῤῥῖr na hÉḡeann ἀρ

^d *Generosity*, ῥαρτ.—This word is explained eῖneac by O'Clery, and *fele* in Cormac's Glossary.

^e *A triumphant traverser of tribes*, buacail εῤῥῖn ταῖρτεῖλ na τερεαδ, literally, a boy of stout traversing of tribes. The style is here childishly ridiculous. The meaning is that he was a boy or youth who made stout incursions among tribes. But as buacail really means "a cow-boy," it is entirely beneath the dignity of the bombastic bardic style, which the Four Masters here affect to imitate, to apply it to O'Carroll.

^f *Munster champion*.—The territory of Ely O'Carroll originally belonged to Munster, and still belongs to the diocese of Killaloe, though it is now a part of the King's County, in Leinster. O'Carroll was originally chief of all the tract of country now divided into the baronies of Clonlisk and Ballybritt, in the King's County, and of the adjoining barony of Ikerrin, in the county of Tipperary, but for many centuries his country was considered as co-extensive with the two ba-

ronies in the King's County above-mentioned. O'Carroll's strongest castle was Leim-Ui-Bhainin, now the Castle of the Leap.—See the years 1514, 1516. Sir Charles O'Carroll, in a letter to the Lord Deputy, written in 1595, preserved in the Library at Lambeth Palace, complains that the Right Honourable the Earl of Ormond had subtracted several territories from Thomond which he added to his "Countie Pallentine of Typerrarie, though there be no coullor for it, particularly Muskryhyry, which he improperly and usurpedly called the Heither [Neither?] Ormond, though it was ever heretofore reputed, known, and taken as of Thomond, until of late subtracted by the greatnesse, countenance, and export power of the said Erle."

^g *Carbuncle gem*.—This is a far better metaphor than "buacail εῤῥῖn-ταῖρτεῖλ na τερεαδ." "Principatum habent carbunculi in gemmis."—*Pliny*, xxvii. 7. "It is believed that a carbuncle doth shine in the dark, like a burning coal, from whence it hath its name."—*Wilkins*.

O'Carroll (Mulrony), the most distinguished man of his own tribe for generosity^d, valour, prosperity, and renown; a man to whom the poets, the exiled, the clergy, and the learned, were indebted; who had gathered and bestowed more [wealth] than any other person of his stock; a protecting hero to all; the guiding, firm helm of his tribe; a triumphant traverser of tribes^e; a jocund and majestic Munster champion^f; a precious stone; a carbuncle gem^g; the anvil of the solidity, and the golden pillar of the Elyans^h, died in his own fortress, on the festival of St. Matthew the Evangelist; and his son, Ferganainm, was inaugurated in his place. On that very day, and before the death of Mulrony, his sons defeated the Earl of Ormond and the sons of John O'Carroll, who were deprived of many men and horses, and of cannon called falconsⁱ, in consequence of which the ford at which the defeat was given was called Bel-atha-nabhfabhcúin^k; and this was Mulrony's last victory. His son, Ferganainm (as we have already stated), was styled the O'Carroll, in preference to his seniors, the sons of John O'Carroll. Many evils resulted to the country in consequence of this, for the sons of John first took the castle of Birr, and plundered the country out of it^l. The son of the parson O'Carroll was slain on the Green^m of Birr by Teige Caech, the son of O'Carroll. After this O'Carroll drew his cliamhainⁿ [father-in-law], the Earl of Kildare, Lord Justice of Ireland, against

^h *Elyans*, i. e. of the men of Ely. O'Meagher Chief of Ikerrin, was another chieftain of the Elyans; but O'Fogarty, who got possession of south Ely at an early period, was not of the race, but descended from Eochaidh Baldearg, King of Thomond. The men of Ely descended from Eile, the seventh in descent from Kian, the son of Oilíoll Olum, King of Munster in the third century.

ⁱ *Falcons*, faibcúin.—“A falcon is a sort of cannon, whose diameter at the bore is five inches, weight seven hundred and fifty pounds, length seven foot, load two pounds and a quarter, shot two inches and a half diameter and two pounds and a half weight.”—*Harris*.

^k *Bel-atha-na-bhfabhcúin*, i. e. mouth of the ford of the falcons. This name has not been perpetuated, at least the Editor could not find

any name like it in the King's County, or any where in its neighbourhood.

^l *Out of it*, i. e. making sudden sallies from the castle they plundered the country.

^m *Green*, paitéce, a field of exercise, is translated *platea* in Cormac's Glossary. It is now generally used to denote a fair-green. The term enters largely into the names of places in Ireland.

ⁿ *Cliamhain*.—This word means *relative by marriage*. Ferganainm was married to the Earl's daughter, as we are informed by Ware in his *Annals of Ireland*, under the year 1532, where he writes: “And to strengthen himself the better by the Friendship of the Irish, he [the Earl of Kildare] gave one of his daughters to wife to O'Conor of Offaly, and the other to Ferganainm O'Carroll.”—See Ware's Works, edition of 1705, p. 86.

cloinn trfain gup gabad leó cairlen cille iurion, cāirlén na heccailri, 7 cairlén baile an dúnaid. Ro fuidiurid iapam 1 etimceall bioppae, 7 baí deabaid itoppa 7 bárdia an cairlein go po bñ peilér ina éadò don iapla ar an ccairlén amac. Ro dícleit inniun go po gabad an cairlén. Luid an tiapla tap a air, 7 baí an pelér inn, 7 bá iurion eaprac ar ccinn taimicc ar an taob ariall de. Bá dforaitmte baii maolpuanad uí cñibail do páidí,

Míle bliadain iur cúicc céo,
 píce 7 dá bliadain décc,
 ó gñn cpiort do plánaig rinn,
 go fogmar báir uí cñibail.

Eoccan mac tigearnán mic eoccan uí Ruairc paóí dúine uapail do marbad lá hua maolmuadai, 7 lá a bpaipib 1 maimiur droma dá etiari.

Toirpdealbac mac meg plannchaid do marbad lá a diar deapbriatar pñ 1 noorup baile mégplannchaid, 7 brian ó puairc do millead mórán 1 noaptpai, 7 epir an marbad rin.

Máire ingñ mic ruibne pánat bean uí baigill décc co hoband iap na hearccar dia heoc 1 noorup a baile péin, 21 appil.

Mac uiolín ualtar mac gñóit do marbad 1 nfeclaii dúine bó, 7 concobar mac uí catán, pñi toicteac epomconai, 7 do lopccad and 7 Mac conulaó .i. Semur mac airt mic conulaó do gabail lá cloinn domnaill élépig í catán.

^o *Cill-Iurin*, now Killurin, a townland in the west of the parish of Geshill, in the King's County. No ruins of the walls of this castle now remain, but the entrenchments which surrounded it are still to be seen. This castle is shewn on the old map of Leix and Ophaly made in the reign of Philip and Mary.

^p *Eaglais*, i. e. *ecclesia*, now Eglis, which gives name to a parish and barony in the King's County.

^q *Baile-an-duna*, i. e. the town of the fort, now Ballindown, in the barony of Eglis, or Fircall, in the King's County. The walls of this castle are now level with the ground, but its site is still traceable in the south-west extremity of the townland of Ballindown, a short

distance to the south-west of the road leading from Birr to Cloghan.

^r *Sat round, &c.*—Ro fuidiurid iapam 1 etimceall bioppae, *insederunt postea in circuitu Birræ*, i. e. *præcinxerunt oppidum copiis*. This is the Irish phrase to express “they laid siege to, sat about, beleaguered, or invested the castle.”

^s *His other side.*—Ware enters the account of this inroad into Ely O'Carroll under the year 1533, which is the correct date, as follows:

“The Parliament being prorogued, the Earl of Kildare made an inroad with his Army into Ely O'Carroll, by the advice of his Son in Law, Fergananim (that is without a name) O'Carroll (who assumed the right of that Country to himself), where, whilst he was destroying and ha-

the sons of John; and they took the castle of Cill-Iurin^o, the castle of Eaglais^p, and the castle of Baile-an-duna^q. They afterwards sat round Birr^r; and a fight was continued between them and the warders of the castle, until a ball, fired from the castle, entered the side of the Earl, but this [circumstance] was kept secret until the castle was taken. The Earl returned home, and the ball remained in him until the following spring, when it came out at his other side^s.

It was in commemoration of the year of the death of Mulrony O'Carroll that the following [quatrain] was composed:

One thousand and five hundred years,
Twenty years and twelve beside,
From the birth of Christ who saved us
To the autumn when O'Carroll died.

Owen, the son of Tiernan, son of Owen O'Rourke, a distinguished gentleman, was slain by O'Mulvey and his kinsmen, in the monastery of Druim-da-Ethiar [Dromahaire].

Turlough, the son of Mac Clancy, was killed by his own two brothers, on the threshold of Mac Clancy's mansion; and Brian O'Rourke destroyed much in Dartry, on account [i. e. in revenge] of this killing.

Mary, the daughter of Mac Sweeny Fanad, and wife of O'Boyle, died suddenly, after having been thrown from her horse, at the door of her own mansion, on the 21st of April.

Mac Quillin (Walter, the son of Garrett) was killed in the church of Dunbo^t; and Conor, the son of O'Kane, a rich and affluent man, was burned in it, and Mac Con-Uladh^u (viz. James, the son of Art Mac Con-Uladh) was taken prisoner by the son of Donnell Cleireach O'Kane.

passing those parts, when he came near the castle of Bir, which was prepossessed by the son of the deceased O'Carroll." [This is incorrect.—Ed.] "He was wounded in the thigh with a Bullet, which hastened his return: nor did he ever after fully recover his former health. A story goes of the Earl, being thus hurt, and groaning with the pain of his Wound, that a common souldier standing nigh him should say, My Lord, why do you sigh so, I myself was

thrice shot with Bullets, yet I am now whole; and that the Earl should sharply reply in these words: I would you had received the fourth in my stead."—Edition of 1705, p. 87. Cox asserts that the Earl was shot in the head on this occasion, but he had no authority for this assertion.

^t *Dun-bo*, i. e. the fort of the cow, now Dunboe, a townland giving name to a parish in the barony of Coleraine, and county of Londonderry.

^u *Mac Con Uladh*, now Mac Cullagh, an Irish

Comarba ríodháca .i. brian décc.

Corbmac ua hultacáin aipéinneac achaid bíte décc.

Mac rairiadháin .i. mac Maḡuura mic tomáir taoíreac teallaiḡ eacódac décc.

Sfan mac rílip mic toirpdealbaiḡ, mic rílip meḡuoir do marbað lá domnall mac méḡuoir .i. mac concónnac̃ mic brian mic rílip daon raṡaḡ do rcín.

O maolconaire tórna décc, ḡ ó maolconaire do ḡairm ina ionaḡ do cón-
cobar mac domnall ruaid, ḡ a éccrīde ḡo haitḡḡir iar rín.

O domnall, ḡ Maḡuoir ar ndol hi ccfhn an iurṡir Shaxanaḡ .i. uilliam rceimonton, ḡ pann ḡ catṡac do cfnḡal dóib ré poile, an iurṡir do éaṡt leḡ hi tṡír eoḡain, ḡ dún nḡḡnainn do bṡireaḡ, ḡ an tṡír do milleaḡ.

Iarla cille dapa .i. ḡeroiṡt mac ḡeróṡt do éaṡt i neṡinn ina iurṡír on ríḡ.

O domnall do ḡol hi maiḡ luirec cona rloghaib, ḡ mac domnall lair .i. alarḡpann mac eóin catanaḡ, Ro cpeachaḡ, ḡ po loṡcaḡ Maḡ luirec lá hua ndomnall do raṡt mac diaṡmata a riar dḡ fo deóib ḡur bó ríodac rṡir.

Clann uí néill .i. clann aipṡ óicc, domnall, ḡ tuatai baí a bṡaṡt a mbṡaiḡḡḡar acc ua neill do cṡochaḡ lair.

Cairlen aipḡ na ríaiḡ do ḡabáil lá cloinn í ḡubda ar mac rṡain a bṡc ḡ coccac ḡṡrḡe fṡorpa, ḡ rṡioṡt ríocaiṡt a bṡc. Cpeaca ḡ marbṡa ionḡa do dénaṡ dóib foṡi apoile.

Cpeaca aḡḡle ḡ aipṡṡe aimaṡmaṡṡaḡ do dénaṡ lá miall ócc ó neill ar Ruibilin mac domnall, ḡ a mbṡiṡ lair hi rṡṡraib manaḡ.

Corbmac mac meḡuoir do ḡabáil i rṡiull lá cloinn í neill .i. lé rṡṡuoríca mac cuinn mic cuinn, ḡ la rṡilim doiblénaiḡ mac aipṡ óicc iunc cuinn í neill, ḡ ḡṡong dá maṡcṡluaḡ do marbaḡ amaille rṡir im uilliam mac diaṡmata,

family, of whose history very little has been collected by the Four Masters.

^w *As Lord Justice.*—He arrived in Dublin in August, 1532, where he was received with great acclamations, and received the sword of state from Skeffington, who, however, harboured revenge in his breast, and soon after lodged such accusations against him as finally wrought his

destruction. The Four Masters should have entered the account of his inroad into Ely O'Carroll, above given, under the year 1533, as Ware has done.

^x *Ard-na-riagh*, now Ardnarea, a suburb to Ballina, in the county of Mayo.

^y *On both sides*, literally, “on each other.”

^z *Felim Doibhlenach*, i. e. Felim the Devlinian,

The Coarb of Fenagh, i. e. Brian, died.

Cormac O'Hultachain, Erenach of Achadh-Beithe [Aghavea], died.

Magauran, son of Manus, son of Thomas, Chief of Teallach-Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], died.

John, the son of Philip, son of Turlough, son of Philip Maguire, was killed with one stab of a knife [dagger] by Donnell, the son of Maguire, i. e. by the son of Cuconnaught, son of Brian, son of Philip.

O'Mulconry (Torna, the son of Torna) died; and Conor, the son of Donnell Roe, was styled O'Mulconry in his place. He, too, died shortly afterward.

O'Donnell and Maguire went to the English Lord Justice, William Skeffington, and after they had formed a league of mutual friendship and amity with each other, the Lord Justice went with them into Tyrone. The castle of Dungannon was broken down and the country was ravaged.

The Earl of Kildare (Garrett, the son of Garrett) came to Ireland from the King as Lord Justice^w.

O'Donnell proceeded to Moylurg with his forces, being accompanied by Mac Donnell, namely, Alexander, the son of John Cahanagh. O'Donnell plundered and burned Moylurg, until at last Mac Dermot gave him his own demand that he might be at peace with him.

The sons of O'Neill, i. e. the sons of Art Oge, namely, Donnell and Tuathal, who had been for a long time detained in captivity by [the other] O'Neill, were hanged by him.

The castle of Ard-na-riagh^x [Ardnarea] was taken by the sons of O'Dowda from the sons of John Burke, in consequence of which a war arose between them and the descendants of Richard Burke, and many depredations and slaughters were committed on both sides^y.

Great depredations and desperate ravages were committed by Niall Oge O'Neill upon Ruibilin Mac Donnell, and he carried the spoils into Fermanagh.

Cormac, the son of Maguire, was treacherously taken prisoner by the sons of O'Neill, namely, by Ferdoragh, the son of Con, son of Con, and Felim Doibhlenach^z, the son of Art Oge, son of Con O'Neill. A party of his cavalry were slain, and, among the rest, William, the son of Dermot, son of Cormac

so called because he was fostered by O'Doibhlen, the west side of Lough Neagh, on the borders
anglice O'Devlin, Chief of Muintir-Devlin, on of the counties of Londonderry and Tyrone.

mic corbmaic, mic garraib ἡ ἰμόν ηγιolla ballac mac enni buide mic garraib
 go rocaidib ele, ἡ go gabad cib araill ann deor. Cib iatc clann í neill dha
 nír bó hiomlán lottar fori ccúlaib ar do buailead ἡ do loitead urmór a
 muintriú im feilim mac í néill.

ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΤ, 1533.

Αοιρ Χριοτ, míle, cúicc céo τριοά ατρί.

Mac diarmatta maige luipcc diarmaib mac Ruaidrí mic diarmatta do
 mairbad a ppiull lá cloinn eocain mic taidcc mic diarmatta, ἡ eocáan mac
 taidcc do gabáil tigearnair na deaðhaib.

O maolmuaid doinnall caoc mac an éornaímaig tigearna fear cceall do
 mairbad a ppiull lá a deapbraṭair féin (.i. cucoirice), ἡ lá mac a deapbra-
 ṭair .i. apt ar paitce lanne heala, ἡ ó maolmuaid do gairm dá deapbraṭair
 .i. cátaoir.

Feilim bacac mac neill mic cuinn í neill décc.

Dá mac feilim mic Ruaidrí bacaiḡ í neill do mairbad la Maḡnur ua
 ndoinnall.

Emann mac cuinn, mic neill, mic apt do mairbad lá cloinn mezuib.

Cairlén rlicciḡ do gabail lá taidcc ócc mac taidcc, mic aoda uí concóbaire
 ar ionnraicció oide iar mbraṭ an baile, ἡ iar na cúir amac do barbaib an
 cairlén rfin.

Cairlén aird na riacḡ do gabáil mar an ccéona ran oide lá cloinn tomair
 a búre ar éloinn í dúbda.

Creaḡ mór do dénaím lá hua ndoinnall ar ua nḡra mbuide etir dá
 abainn tré na aimirir do dénaím dua nḡra.

Niall mac murchaib mic ruibne do mairbad ar drioicst rlicciḡ. bá heirde
 ócc macaom bá rfir, ἡ bá dḡrcaigṭe dia éinib buoéin.

Muircearṭac mac feilim, mic toirpdealbaiḡ carraiḡ uí concóbaire do

^a *Fircall*, feara ceall.—See note ^c, under the year 1216, p. 189, *supra*.

^b *Lann-Ealla*,—i. e. the church of Ealla, which was the name of an ancient forest,—now Lynally, situated about a mile to the south-west of the

town of Tullamore, in the King's County. There was a church erected here in the sixth century by St. Colman Elo. — See Ussher's *Primordia*, pp. 910, 961. The present ruins of the church of Lynally are not ancient, but the wall which

Mac Caffry, and Gilla-Ballagh, the son of Henry Boy Mac Caffry, and many others. Several were also taken prisoners; but, though the sons of O'Neill were victorious, they did not return scathless, for the greater part of their people were severely beaten and wounded, and among the rest Felim, the son of O'Neill.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1533.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-three.

Mac Dermot of Moylurg (Dermot, the son of Rory Mac Dermot) was treacherously slain by the sons of Owen, son of Teige Mac Dermot; and Owen, the son of Teige, assumed the lordship after him.

O'Molloy (Donnell Caech, the son of Cosnamhach), Lord of Fircall^a, was treacherously slain on the Green of Lann-Ealla^b by his own brother, Cucogry, and Art, his brother's son; and his brother, Cahir, was styled O'Molloy.

Felim Bacagh, the son of Niall, son of Con O'Neill, died.

The two sons of Felim, the son of Rory Bacagh O'Neill, were slain by Manus O'Donnell.

Edmond, the son of Con, son of Niall, son of Art [O'Neill], was slain by the sons of Maguire.

The castle of Sligo was taken by Teige Oge, the son of Teige Oge, son of Hugh O'Connor, by means of a nocturnal assault, the warders of the castle having betrayed it and surrendered it to them.

The castle of Ard-na-riagh [Ardnarea] was likewise taken at night by the sons of Thomas Burke, from the sons of O'Dowda.

A great depredation was committed by O'Donnell upon O'Hara Boy, between the two rivers^c, because the latter had been disobedient to him.

Niall, son of Murrough Mac Sweeny, was slain on the bridge of Sligo. He was the best and most renowned youth of his own tribe.

Murtough, son of Felim, who was son of Turlough Carragh O'Connor, was

encloses the churchyard is of considerable antiquity. There is a moat to the south of the church which would appear to have belonged to a castle, as it contains in its interior a vault built of stone with lime and sand cement.

^c *Between the two rivers, i. e. between the Owenmore, which flows through Collooney, and the river of Coolaney, which unites with it near Annaghmore, in the barony of Leyny and county of Sligo.*

ἐπιόαδ lá hua ndoínnail ar paitéce éairléin eanaigh iar pféimdeas da cloinn, 7 dá bpaiteib an baile do éabairt ar.

Iarla éille dapa do éaét arís go hele do éabairt pīrganainm í ceapbail go ruide an ríon, 7 a bñt a bpoibairi imon ceairlén, 7 conrapal maié dia muintir do mairbas, 7 a iompuó iar nḡabáil an baile. O éirbail do ḡairm duaitne éarpac mac Slain in acéasó pīrganainm, 7 sraonta coccaio déircece i néle tríteir.

Corbmac mac cocláin tigeapna cloinne conébair decc.

Cataoír mac cocláin·airéinneas éluana mic nóir décc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΤ, 1534.

Αοίρ Cρίοτ, mile, cuic ced, τριοά, a ceάται.

O conébair puas tádec buide mac catail puasó décc, 7 ó conébair do ḡairm dá mac .i. τοιρρδεαλβας puasó.

Mac diarmada maige luirec (eoccan) décc ran ceappairec iar mbñt bliadain a tigeapnar, 7 Macé luirec do beit eapantaas coḡtas pe a linn, Mac diarmatta do ḡairm dabb na búille .i. aod mac corbmaic mic diarmatta. Clann taidec mic diarmatta do ḡabail na cairrecc fair, 7 ní bó lucca a éac sraonta an típe pē a linn.

Eoccan mac aoda mic néill mic cuinn, an taoín fear ba fearr do rliocht aoda buide do mairbas lá halbancoib dúpōr do paitēte for loc cuan.

Τοιρρδεαλβας dub ó diomaraicé do mairbas a ppuill lá a bpaiteir pēin, la Muirceartaé ócc ó ndiomaaraicé iar mbñt dó ar plánaó dé 7 naoín éimn, 7 Muirceartaé ócc buodéin do mairbas a tpaide iar rin lá hua mórho epe mōrbuilib dé, 7 éimn.

O gallcubair .i. Emann mac eóin mic tuatail décc co hobann.

Corbmac mac pīrgail mic an baird, pasí lé dán aon bá pīrri basí ina
• aimir dia éinb a lñt ppi deirce 7 ppi daonnaét décc nongas, 7 iar naitpice.

^a *Eanach*, i. e. a boggy land, now Annagh, a townland in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo. See Deed of Partition of the Sligo estate, already often referred to.

^e *Suidhe-an-roin*, i. e. the sitting place of the seal or hairy person, now Shinrone, a small town in the King's County, about five miles to the north of Roscrea.

hanged by O'Donnell on the Green of the castle of Eanach^d, his sons and relatives having previously refused to give up the castle for his ransom.

The Earl of Kildare went a second time into Ely, to assist Ferganainm O'Carroll, to Suidhe-an-roin^e; and he laid siege to the castle, on which occasion he lost a good constable of his people; and, having taken the castle, he returned home. Owny Carragh, son of John, was styled O'Carroll in opposition to Ferganainm, in consequence of which internal dissensions arose in Ely.

Cormac Mac Coghlan, Lord of Clann-Conor, died.

Cahir Mac Coghlan, Erenagh of Clonmacnoise, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1534.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-four.

O'Connor Roe (Teige Boy, the son of Cathal Roe) died; and his son, i. e. Turlough Roe, was styled O'Connor.

Mac Dermot of Moylurg (Owen) died in the Rock [of Lough Key], after having been a year in the lordship, during which time Moylurg was in a state of disturbance and commotion. The Abbot of Boyle was then styled Mac Dermot, namely, Hugh, the son of Cormac Mac Dermot. The sons of Teige Mac Dermot [however] took the Rock from him, and the country was not less disturbed during his time.

Owen, son of Hugh, son of Niall, son of Con, the best man of the descendants of Hugh Boy [O'Neill], was slain with a cast of a dart by a party of Scots, on Loch Cuan^f.

Turlough Duv O'Dempsey was treacherously killed by his own kinsman, Murtough Oge O'Dempsey, although he was under the protection of God and St. Evin^g. Murtough Oge was slain himself soon afterwards by O'More, through the miracles of God and St. Evin.

O'Gallagher, i. e. Edmond, the son of John, son of Tuathal, died suddenly.

Cormac, the son of Farrell Mac Ward, a learned poet, the best of his tribe in his time for alms-deeds and humanity, died, after unction and penance.

^f *Loch Cuan*, now Lough Cone, or Strangford Lough, in the county of Down.

^g *St. Evin*.—He was the patron saint of the O'Dempseys, and the original founder of the

Μαολμυρε mac eoάδα αῶβαρ ollaínan laigean lé dán, fífr fíccna iolla-
nac bá maíe tsí naioíð do mairbað go tfeccmaípeac lá dñibpáepib a mázar
lá cloinn í tuatail.

Μαζνυρ buíðe ó duibgínnáin do taétað dá mnaoí fífr pan oíðce.

Εccnaç, γ iomçopaoíð móρ do ðol ó maíeib gall γ ón comairle ap an iur-
τιρ (iaíla cille dapa gñioítt ócc mac gñioítt, mic tomair forlamáio ññíρ
γ cumácta Eípeann) gup an ríð an toctímað enpí go Saíuib, γ an tiaíla do
ðol do íaiðíð an ríð do gábaíl a lñépceíl fñíρ, γ níp bo tapða dó ap po
gábað é, γ po cuípeað ipín top, γ baolí ann fñí hñ mbliaðna, γ po báρ acc
uñíρ ðñíð fñíρ. Ro fáccuib an tiaíla gñioítt cloíðm an ríð aza mac
tomar aza ðol dó go íaíuib. Aebípaç apóile gup bó he uílliam pccemionton
baolí ma iurτιρ in ionað gñapóítt.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1535.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mίle, cuícc ceð, epioça, a cúícc.

ΙΑíla cille dapa (i. iurτιρ na hEípeann) gñioítt ócc mac gñioítt mic
tomair ðeaprcaiðteac gall γ gaoíðeal Eípeann ma aímipí, uap ní namá po
lñ a ann γ a epíðeapcyρ po epínn uile acé po clop hñ epiochaib eipipíanaib
eaçtaip éneóíl a allað, γ a apð nóρ, do écc ma bpaíðññup hñ lonnnain. Ro
gáb iaíam mac an iaíla i. tomair aza díogail a açar ap gallaib, γ ap gac
naén tucc poçann ðia çop a hñpínn, γ po acéuip cloíðm an ríð uaða, γ do
gñí uile íomða fñí gallaib, γ po gñí apíðepoc aça cliaç aoiðeac laip, ap

church of Mainistir Eimuin, now Monastereven, notwithstanding Dr. Lanigan's attempt to prove the contrary.—See note ^r, under the year 1394, p. 731, *supra*.

^h *His son Thomas*.—Ware says, in his Annals of Ireland, that before his departure from Ireland he received a command from the King to choose a successor, on whose fidelity he might rely, and that the Earl in an unlucky hour laid this solemn charge on the weak shoulders of his eldest son, who was then scarcely twenty-one years of age, in the presence of the King's council, at Drogheda, where he took shipping.

ⁱ *Skeffington*.—As soon as the King had heard that young Thomas had resigned the sword and broken out into open rebellion, he again appointed William Skeffington, Lord Deputy of Ireland.—See Ware's Annals.

^k *Who had been instrumental*, literally, “*derunt causam*, who gave cause.” Ware gives a much better account of these transactions in his Annals of Ireland, under the year 1534, where he says that the enemies of the family of the Geraldines went to work deceitfully; that no sooner was the Earl cast into prison than he was beheaded, and that the same fate threatened

Mulmurry Mac Keogh, intended Ollav of Leinster in poetry, a learned man, skilled in various arts, who kept a good house of hospitality, was accidentally killed by his mother's brothers, the sons of O'Toole.

Manus Boy O'Duigennan was strangled in the night by his own wife.

Great complaints and accusations were transmitted from the chiefs of the English [of Ireland] and from the Council, to the King, Henry VIII., of England, against the Lord Justice (i. e. the Earl of Kildare, Garrett Oge, the son of Garrett, son of Thomas, commander of the strength and power of Ireland) ; and the Earl went over to the King, to vindicate his conduct before him, but it was of no avail, for he was taken and confined in the tower, where he remained for one year, and they were exerting [the rigours of] the law against him. The Earl Garrett, on his departure for England, left the sword of the King with his son, Thomas^h. Others [however] say that it was William Skeffingtonⁱ who succeeded Garrett in the office of Lord Justice.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1535.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-five.

The Earl of Kildare, Lord Justice of Ireland (Garrett Oge), the son of Garrett, son of Thomas, the most illustrious of the English and Irish of Ireland in his time, for not only had his name and renown spread through all Ireland, but his fame and exalted character were heard of in distant countries of foreign nations, died in captivity in London. After which his son, Thomas, proceeded to avenge his father upon the English and all who had been instrumental^k in removing him from Ireland. He resigned the King's sword, and did many injuries to the English. The Archbishop^l of Dublin came by his death through

Thomas, his two brothers, and uncles. That the rash youth, suffering himself to be deceived with these lies, on the 11th day of June, being guarded with one hundred and forty well-armed horse, he hastened towards Mary's Abbey, near Dublin, where he resigned up the sword and robes of state, the Lord Chancellor Cromer persuading him in vain to the contrary, and that he then broke out into open rebellion and pro-

cured the murder of Archbishop Alan ; that in the mean time his father, having notice of these proceedings in prison, was struck through as with a deadly arrow, gave himself wholly up to sadness, and died in the month of September, 1534.

^l *The Archbishop.*—John Alan, Archbishop of Dublin, was murdered at Artane on the 28th of July, 1534, by John Teling and Nicholas

baoiríde i naccaib a átar 7 po marbað beor daoíne ele amaille ppiu. Do gabad lair baile áta cliaé on ngísta nua ainach, 7 do radað geill 7 bpaigðe dó ar a óman ón ccuirt ele don baile. Ro léirapccfð, 7 po lámílleað fine gall ó Shliað puad go oipicé áta sup bó fód epicé an mde uile la mac an iarla don cup rin. Iar ná ppor rin don píð do cuip fóipíðin go gallaib .i. uilliam pccmonton ina iurcip, 7 linapð gpaí go ccoblaé mór amaille ppiu 7 po gabratt píde acc milleað a mbaoí fó mamur mic an iarla. Gabtar leó iarttain baile tomair .i. Mað nuadac 7 po ionnapbratt tomair ar an típ. Cipitit beór cuicceap deapbratari a átar i naghaib tomair do congnaím lá gallaib (Semur mhpccfð, oiliép, slan, uater, 7 Rirpðr) ar bá dóig leó gomað la haon aca an iarlaé dia ccloíu inní tomair. An tan na caomnacatar na paxain pémpáite tomair do spgabail iar mbuain a bailefð 7 a mainep de, 7 iar ná átcup i nué gaoibél óhpipit epeann, 7 go ponnraðac ríol mbpian, 7 ó concobair pailge, 7 iatpéin uile ina ccleit cobraib comnairt ina naccaib ag coccað ppiú bá hé ní do pccpúrat ina naipie bpécc ríð do tapicépin dó, 7 cealcc do dénaím cuicce go po paoipéit lopð linapð hi ccfn mic an iarla, 7 po éingcail píde papúin dó a hué an píð go po bpécc lair go paxaib é. Gabtar mac an iarla po cédoip, 7 cuipéhi hi ttopi an píð é i mbpaigðpñur 7 éimídeacé. Tanac lopð linapð i nepinn tap a air doipíðip, 7 po écc an iurcip baof i nepinn .i. uilliam pccmonton, 7 geibipíum ionað an iurcip cuicce

Wafer, two of Kildare's servants.—See Ware's Annals of Ireland at the year 1534, Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 234, and Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 347. For this murder the sentence of excommunication, in its most vengeful and tremendous form, was issued against Lord Thomas and his uncles, John and Oliver, and it is said that a copy of this awful curse was transmitted to the Lieutenant of the Tower of London, and shewn to Kildare, the sight of which struck him through the heart.

^m *Slieve Roe*.—Sliað puad, i. e. the reddish mountain. This name is still applied to the Three-rock mountain, near Dublin, by those who speak Irish in Meath, and by the Connaughtmen, though the name is forgotten in the

county of Dublin.

ⁿ *Tremble*, literally, so that all Meath was [made] a trembling sod by the son of the Earl on that occasion.—See a similar phrase relating to the invasion of Bruce in 1315, quoted from a fragment of the Book of Hy-Many in *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 137: “Du paibí Cipiu 'na li-aéntumb épicé da'n coimeipgí rin.” This is paraphrased by Mageoghegan in his Translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise as follows:

“All the inhabitants of the kingdom, both English and Irish, were stricken with so great terrour that it made the Lands and Inhabitants of Ireland to shake with fear.”

^o *Magh-Nuadhat*, i. e. the plain of Nuadhat,

him, for he had been opposed to his father: many others were slain along with him. He took Dublin from Newgate outwards, and pledges and hostages were given him by the rest of the town through fear of him. The son of the Earl on this occasion totally plundered and devastated Fingall from Slieve Roe^m to Drogheda, and made all Meath [as it were] trembleⁿ beneath his feet. When the King had received intelligence of this he sent relief to the English, namely, William Skeffington, as Lord Justice, and Leonard Gray, with a great fleet, and these proceeded to plunder all (the territory) that was under the jurisdiction of the Earl's son. They afterwards took Magh Nuadhat^o, Thomas's town, and expelled himself from his territory. His father's five brothers also rose up against Thomas, to assist the English, namely, James Meirgeach, Oliver, John, Walter, and Richard, for they thought that if Thomas were conquered one of themselves might obtain the earldom. When the aforesaid Englishmen were not able to make a prisoner of Thomas (after having taken his manors and towns from him, and driven him for an asylum to the Irish of the south of Ireland, especially to the O'Briens and O'Conor Faly, who all were a firm and powerful bulwark against them, and at war with them) they resolved in council to proffer him a pretended peace, and take him by treachery^p; whereupon they sent Lord Leonard to the Earl's son, who promised pardon on behalf of the King, so that he coaxed him with him to England, where he was immediately seized and placed in the King's tower, in bondage and captivity. Lord Leonard returned to Ireland; and the Lord Justice of Ireland, William Skeffington, having died, he assumed his place, and he took to him the sons of

a man's name, now Maynooth, in the county of Kildare.—See Dublin P. Journal, vol. i. p. 299, where the Editor published a translation of this passage in the year 1833. The castle of Maynooth was besieged by Skeffington on the 15th of March, 1535, and the fortress, which was accounted, for the abundance of its furniture, one of the richest houses under the crown of England, is said by Stanihurst to have been betrayed by Christopher Pareis; but in Sir William Skeffington's own account of the siege in the State Papers, there is not the slightest allusion to any such betrayal; and as the Irish

annalists make no mention of it, we may easily believe it to be one of the many pure fabrications with which Stanihurst has embellished his narrative.

^p *By treachery.*—Ware does not seem to believe that Gray promised him a pardon; but it is quite obvious from the letter of the Council of Ireland to King Henry VIII. (State Papers, ciii.), that the hopes of pardon were held out to Lord Thomas more strongly than they were willing to express to the angry monarch. In their prayer they state that, in consequence of “the words of comfort spoken to Lord Thomas,

ἡ tucc dia ῥαιccíð clann iarla móir cille dapa .i. clann ḡríoirt mic tomair, Semur mñrḡc, Oileuér, Sfan uátér, ἡ Rirdeapó ἡ batṭar ina caomíteact, ἡ ina muinṭearar do ḡper. Ro ḡabaoḡ lair iatṭ pó deóid iar mbeir dóib for a ioncaib, ἡ do cúir do ῥaigíð nḡ Saxon iad. Ro cuirṭe ríðe pó cédoir hi ttorí an ríḡ airm i mbaosí oðre na hiarlaṭta .i. toimar ḡo mbatṭar ann ina rñreap.

Eiccneacán mac doimnaill í doimnaill do mārbað lá cloinn uí baioḡill.

INḡn í neill Siuban inḡn cúinn mic enrí mic eocáin bñ Maḡnura uí doimnaill décc (.i. an. 21. Augurṭ) a lár mñóñ a haoír ἡ a hinne, bñ a haora bá dñrccaiḡte crábaoḡ, ἡ lineac baí in aon airmir ría ar nír bó plán oi acṭ .xlii. an tan po ῥaoíð a rpirac, ἡ a haðnacal ḡo honoraḡ hi mainṭir .S. Promeir hi noún na nḡall.

Mac ruibne tpe bóḡaine Maolmuire móir mac neill mic ruibne do mārbað hi rpioll lá a deapbṭaṭair rñn .i. miall aḡ dopyr cairlñn mic ruibne .i. Raṭain a bpeil pṭair ἡ póil.

Rñdoraḡ maḡ coclám tiḡearna dealbna sṭra décc, ἡ pelm mac máosliṭ meḡ coclám do ḡabail a ionaioḡ.

Rñḡin mac conla méḡ coclain do mārbað lá rñḡanainm mac rñdoraḡ.

Muirṭearṭac mac donnchaoḡ, mic murchaoḡ, ἡ a ðiar mac Sfan ḡlar ἡ pearḡal do mārbað hi mairḡ imleac lá hua nḡra mbuioḡ iar na mbriath ḡo meablaḡ do neoḡ da muinṭir rñn.

Maiðm móir do ṭabairṭ lá mac amlaoib dú inar mārbað tiḡearna claoḡlari, ἡ Mac ḡiobúin, ἡ córucáoḡ móir do cloinn tpiṭiḡ, po mārbað ann póir a rpiroṭḡuin maolmuire mac briain mic ruibne conrapal mic amlaoib a ttorac na hionḡona.

to allure him to yealde himself up," the royal clemency might be extended towards him, "more especially as regarded his life."

¹ *Rathain*, now Rahin Castle, near Inver Bay, in the barony of Banagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.—See note under the year 1524.

² *Delvin Eathra*, dealbna eaṭra.—This territory, which is otherwise called Delvin Mac Coghlan, was coextensive with the present ba-

rony of Garrycastle, in the King's County.

³ *Magh-Imleach*, now Moyemlagh, a townland in the parish of Kilcolman, barony of Leyny, and county of Sligo.

⁴ *Mac Auliffe*.—He was seated in the barony of Duhallow, in the north-west of the county of Cork, and was in latter ages tributary to Mac Donough Mac Carthy, head chief of all Duhallow, as were the O'Keefes and O'Callaghans.—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*,

Garrett, the son of Thomas, the Great Earl of Kildare, namely, James Meirgeach, Oliver, John, Walter, and Richard, and they were for some time in his company and friendship. They were [however] finally seized on, they being under his protection, and sent to the King of England; and they were immediately clapped into the King's tower, in which was also the heir to the earldom, i. e. Thomas; and there were they all six!

Egneghan, the son of Donnell O'Donnell, was slain by the sons of O'Boyle.

The daughter of O'Neill and wife of Manus O'Donnell, namely, Judith, daughter of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen, died on the 21st of August, in the middle of her age and affluence. She was the most renowned woman for her years of her time for piety and hospitality, for she was only forty-two years of age when she resigned her spirit, and was honourably buried in the monastery of St. Francis at Donegal.

Mac Sweeny of Tir-Boghaine (Mulmurry More, the son of Niall Mac Sweeny) was treacherously slain by his own brother, Niall, at the door of Mac Sweeny's castle of Rathain^a, on the festival of SS. Peter and Paul.

Ferdoragh Mac Coghlan, Lord of Delvin Eathra', died, and Felim, the son of Meyler Mac Coghlan, took his place.

Fineen, the son of Conla Mac Coghlan, was slain by Ferganainm, son of Ferdoragh.

Murtough Mac Donough, the son of Murrough, and his two sons, John Glas and Farrell, were slain at Magh-Imleach' by O'Hara Boy, having been first deceitfully betrayed by one of their own people.

Mac Auliffe' gained a great battle, in which were slain the Lord of Claenglais^u and Mac Gibbon^w, with a large battalion of the Clann-Sheehy^x. Maelmurry, son of Brian Mac Sweeny, was slain in the commencement and fury of the conflict.

vol. i. p. 42, edition of 1750.

^u *Claenglais*, now anglicised Clonlish, a wild district in the barony of Upper Connello, in the south-west of the county of Limerick, adjoining the counties of Cork and Kerry. O'Coileain, now Collins, was originally the chief of this district; but, at the period of which we are now treating, it belonged to a branch of the Fitzge-

ralds.—See note ^e, under the year 1266, p. 400, *supra*.

^w *Mac Gibbon*, now Fitzgibbon. He was chief of the territory of Clangibbon, in the county of Cork.

^x *Clann-Sheehy*, i. e. the Mac Sheehys, who were of Scotch origin, and hereditary gallow-glasses in Ireland.

Μαοίλεάλαinn mac cairpre í binn do mairbad lá cloinn catáil mic meic diarmata.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1536.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cuicc céo, τριοά, α δε.

Μαηιρτιρ υρομα δά ετιαρ do λορρεαδ go τρεcμαιρεαδ ran οιδέ ιαρ ccooiaδ do cάc α ccoitέinne, 7 epeion ó domnaill bpaάair minur do λορρεαδ innre, 7 μοpán μαίτφα αρέcna do mίlleaδ innre.

Τεαδmanna 7 γαlpa ile ipη mbiaδain pι .i. pláig coitέcnn, γαlap breac, flux, 7 pιαbpap δια po éccpat poάaδe.

Copbmac ócc mac copbmairc mic ταιδcc μέγcapτείγ, aon poğa γαιοθεαl lñte moğa δέcc ιαρ mbpñt buaδa ó δoman, 7 o δñman 7 α aδnacal hι cail creδe.

Mac uilliam cloinne pιocairδ, Sñan mac Riocairδ mic emainn δέcc 7 coccad móp dñpge hι cloinn Riocairδ ran τιγεapnar δια po γairmñc va mac uilliam ipη cíp, Mac uilliam do Rirdeapδ bacac mac uillicc, 7 mac uilliam duillicc mac Riocairδ óicc, 7 uillicc na ccño do bñt ag congnañ lá Rirdeapδ mbacac.

O Rağailliğ pñgal mac pñain mic catáil τιγεapna ua mbpñuin 7 cōnmaicne pñr, pñal, pοpauδ, pipinneac, deaplaicteaδ dñgeimğ δέcc ιαρ ccomain 7 pacarpairc.

Mağ planncnaδ ταιοίρεαδ darptraige .i. pñpaδac mac uilliam δέcc, 7 bá pñr dέpcaδ, daonnaάταδ eipñe.

Tomap ó huiccinn oide pñr nepeann, 7 alban lé dān δέcc.

Peilim mac peilim í puairc δέcc i nğñmel ag bpian mac eoccaim mic τιγεapnain í puairc.

Catál mac Sfoínín, mic Sñain uí maolmoicépge pñr bioτcaicmñc buan conáig do écc.

⁷ *Galar-breac*, i. e. the small pox.

⁸ *Kilcrea*.—See note ⁷, under the year 1475, p. 1038, and note ⁶, under the year 1495, p. 1213, *supra*.

^a *Richard Bacagh*, i. e. Richard the lame.

^b *Ulick-na-gCeann*, i. e. Ulick of the heads,

so called from the many heads of enemies which he had cut off.—See note ⁷, under the year 1432, p. 889, and note ⁷, under the year 1457, p. 998, *supra*.

^c *Hy-Briuin and Conmaicne*, i. e. he was lord of the Hy-Briuin in the two Breifnys, and of

Melaghlin, the son of Carbry O'Beirne, was slain by the sons of Cathal, son of Mac Dermot.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1536.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-six.

The monastery of Druim-da-ethiar [Dromahaire] was accidentally burned in the night, while all were asleep, and Eremon O'Donnell, a Friar Minor, was burned within it, and a great quantity of property was also destroyed in it.

Many diseases and maladies raged in this year, namely, a general plague, galar-breac', the flux, and fever, of which many died.

Cormac Oge, the son of Cormac, son of Teige Mac Carthy, the choice of the Irish of Leath-Mhogha, died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world, and was interred at Kilcrea².

Mac William of Clanrickard (John, son of Rickard, son of Edmond) died; and a great war broke out in Clanrickard, concerning the lordship; two Mac Williams were nominated in the country, namely, Richard Bacagh^a, the son of Ulick, was called Mac William, and Ulick, son of Richard Oge, was called Mac William also. On this occasion Ulick-na-gCeann^b sided with Richard Bacagh.

O'Reilly (Farrell, the son of John, son of Cathal), Lord of Hy-Briuin and Conmaicne^c, a generous, potent, upright, and truly hospitable man, died, after receiving the communion and sacrifice.

Mac Clancy, Chief of Dartry (Feradhach, the son of William), died. He was a charitable and humane man.

Thomas O'Higgin, Chief Preceptor of the men of Ireland and Scotland in poetry, died.

Felim, the son of Felim O'Rourke, died in captivity with Brian^d, the son of Owen, son of Tiernan O'Rourke.

Cathal, the son of Johnin, son of John O'Mulmoghery a constantly-spending and lastingly-affluent man, died.

the Mac Rannalls or Conmaicne-Rein, in the south of the county of Leitrim.

^a *In captivity with.*—This does not mean that

he and Brian were imprisoned together, but that Felim was the prisoner of Brian when he died.

Maiṛe iocṛair connaṛt .i. taḁcc ócc mac taiḁcc, mic aḁḁa taḁcc mac caṛail ócc uí cónḁobair clann ndonṛchaíḁ, 7 clann í dúḁḁa do ḁol ar plioṛt Ríocairḁ a búrc ar tarrmaíḁ an eppaíḁ baíréḁ, 7 cpeaḁa an tíre do tḁíḁmín ríṛpa ḁo tḁíṛmann tígḁíṛnaíḁ oíṛḁ 7 an tḁíṛpḁḁ dá taḁairṛ ar an tḁíṛmann do íaíḁíḁ an tḁíṛoíḁ, 7 ḁan na cpeaḁa ḁaíreacc í nonóíṛ an naóíṛ.

O cónḁobair do ḁaíṛm do taḁcc ócc mac taiḁcc mic aḁḁa mic toíṛṛḁealḁaíḁ cḁarraíḁ uí cónḁobair 7 bá heṛíḁe céḁ ḁuine ḁar ḁoíreacḁ o cónḁobair í moṛṛair connaṛt do plioṛt bṛíam luíḁnḁíḁh oíṛ bá mac ḁomṛnaíḁ mic muíṛcḁarṛaíḁ aínṛ an tí nó bíoḁ hí cḁíṛnar nó, a cḁuṛmaḁṛta an tḁíṛeacṛta rín cḁ rín, 7 bá ar ḁaíḁ onóṛa 7 do ḁḁaíṛṛeḁḁḁḁ ḁona tígḁíṛnaíḁ tainic ríṛme do ríḁíne ríṛm an cḁomḁlúḁ anṛa rín. An tṛa cónḁobair nua rín, 7 mac caṛail ócc uí cónḁobair do ḁol ar ionṛraíḁíḁ hí cḁloíṛn ḁoíṛḁealḁaíḁ, 7 ní ruceṛar ar cḁíḁíḁ 7 ó ná rṛaíṛṛíṛ eḁala ríḁ ḁabṛar rḁrloṛḁḁḁḁḁ a tṛíṛcḁeall cille colṛaíḁ .i. baile mic rṛḁḁaíḁe mic ḁoíṛḁealḁaíḁ, 7 tainic rḁín hillaíḁ ḁo hua cónḁobair ar a baile ḁo léccan rḁarí ḁó, 7 do bḁíṛ lúṛeac oíṛḁeapṛ ḁo baí aice .i. lúṛeac mic rḁḁaíṛ ḁua cónḁobair 7 tícc ua cónḁobair cḁ rḁíccḁac ḁur an mbṛaḁaíṛṛ rín laíṛ a ḁíḁoll lé a lánṛuapḁcclaḁ.

Ro éíṛíḁ an tḁan rín cḁccacḁ 7 ḁíṛaṛta eṛíṛ ua ndomṛnaíḁ 7 maíṛe iocṛair cónnaṛt uile cenṛoṛta bṛíam mac eocḁaíḁ uí rṛaíṛc namá, ar ní baóíṛḁe aḁcḁḁḁḁḁ la cḁṛṛar na ḁíḁ rḁaíḁonam rín. Ro tíṛonoíleac ḁeṛíḁe rḁóíccḁacḁ lá hua ndomṛnaíḁ cḁna cḁloíṛn acṛṛmaḁ Maḁḁur namá uaíṛ ní tḁaíṛcḁíḁe hí rḁḁṛaíḁe a acṛar ḁon cṛp rḁa ar ḁaíḁín, í néíḁ. Tainic íṛ in rḁḁṛaíḁe rín í ḁomṛnaíḁ, Maḁuíoíṛ cḁíḁonnaṛt Mac uí neíḁ, maíḁ ócc mac aṛṛ, Maíḁ í rḁaíḁíḁíḁ .i. aḁḁ mac maíḁmḁḁḁa cḁ nḁíṛḁe amaḁ uí rḁaíḁíḁíḁ. Tangḁṛṛar

^c *The Clann-Donough*, i. e. the Mac Donoughs.

^f *Bishop Barrett*.—He was Richard Barrett, Bishop of Killala.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 652.

^g *Errew*, a monastery on the margin of Lough Conn, in the barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo.—See note ^a, under the year 1413, p. 813, *supra*, and note ^d, under the year 1172.

^h *Mac Donnell Mic Murtough*.—This appellation or title was derived from Donnell Mac Murtough, Lord of Sligo and Carbury, who died in 1395.—See other notices of chiefs of this

sept of the O'Conors at the years 1413, 1420, 1431, 1462, 1471, 1488, 1494, 1495.

ⁱ *Outshine*.—Do ḁḁaíṛṛeḁḁḁḁ ḁo, always means, to excel or outshine, and the preposition do in this phrase means *over*, *above*, or *beyond*. It has the same meaning in the ancient phrase rḁo cḁm ḁo, i. e. excelled, exceeded, or outshone.—See the Editor's *Irish Grammar*, part II. chap. vii. p. 302.

^k *Kilcolman*.—The name of a church in the barony of Costello, and county of Mayo.—See note ^a, under the year 1270, p. 412, and note ^z,

The chiefs of Lower [i. e. north] Connaught, namely, Teige Oge, the son of Teige, who was son of Hugh; Teige, the son of Cathal Oge O'Connor; the Clann-Donough^e, and the sons of O'Dowda, went [on an excursion] against the descendants of Richard Burke, at the instance of the Bishop Barrett^f. The spoils of the country fled [i. e. were carried] before them to the Termon of St. Tiernan of Errew^g, but the bishop took them out of the Termon to the army, and the spoils were not restored in honour of the saint.

Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Hugh, son of Turlough Carragh O'Connor, was styled O'Connor. He was the first man of the descendants of Brian Luighneach, in Lower Connaught, who was styled O'Connor, for he who until then had the leadership, or chief command, of that tribe was styled Mac Donnell Mic Murtough^h; and it was for sake of honour, and in order to outshineⁱ the lords who had preceded him that he made that change in the name. This new O'Connor and the son of Cathal Oge O'Connor made an incursion against the Clann-Costello; but they seized on no prey, and as they did not obtain any spoils, they encamped around Kilcolman^k, the town [i. e. mansion] of the son of Rury Mac Costello, who came to O'Connor, and delivered himself into his hands, on condition that O'Connor would spare his town, and presented to O'Connor a grand coat of mail which he had, namely, the coat of mail of Mac Feorais^l. O'Connor then returned to Sligo with this hostage [and purposing to keep him] in pledge for a full ransom for him.

At this time war and contentions arose between O'Donnell and all the chieftains of Lower Connaught, with the single exception of Brian, the son of Owen O'Rourke, who did not, on this occasion, join either side. An army was, therefore, mustered by O'Donnell and his sons (excepting Manus alone, who did not^m come into his father's army on this expedition, because he was biassed by O'Neill). Into this army of O'Donnell came Maguire (Cuconnaught); the son of O'Neill (Niall Oge, the son of Art); and the son of O'Reilly (Hugh, the

under the year 1285, p. 441, *supra*.

^l *The coat of mail of Mac Feorais*.—Here the language is abrupt and the narrative imperfect. It should be: "And he presented to O'Connor a splendid suit of armour which he had won from Mac Feorais in a recent battle," or some-

thing to that effect.

^m *Who did not*, literally, "for he was not aiding any of them at that time;" but the *áin*, *for*, is incorrectly applied in this sentence, and the Editor has taken the liberty to leave it out in the translation.

riol ruibne, 7 basigeallais i rin tisonól rin í domnaill feib bá grépac leó. Loda na plóis rin ó at rínaig deodlaos co po gabrat poraó 7 longporit etir duib 7 dprobaoir. Iar tócaiteín a bppoinne 7 a tomaltair dóib po cuirfe luét fíthe 7 fuirleirair do cóimeo na conaire baos íorpa 7 maí cclitne ar bá hoiman leó riol cconóobair cona tisonól do tabairt amair longpuir porpa dóig po batpar rióe ina ccaoir bóóba ar ná léir tisonól ar a ccionn hi ríicceac, 7 iad acc tomaiéín tocair do tabairt dua domnaill cen co po ríor-eaó leó poctain apoile. Bá he cetur luib i rin pporaire diomcóiméet don tirlóg ua basigill, mall mac toirpdealbais ar bá dóig lair go bfuigbó a bioóbaó a ccionn cómair cuice domir a bairinne poraib. Do cóio óna muinir aóba buíde mic í domnaill dporcóiméó hi cconair naile gan rátuccáó dua mbasigill naó dia muinir, do ríccair etir na dib buiduib go po gabrat ac commbua-laó apoile, 7 ní tarat dponz dib aítne por arail. Bá haindóina aimaíó do ríó an imaircc rin lá hua mbasigill i naghaid a bioóbaó (anbairair) go po mudhaigeaó gan coicill lair dponz móir don tirlóg an tan baí ag a pporrach an tuét rin do rónrat buaile bóóba ina uiréiméaill go bfuair aoióó fá deóó lá a ríor cairuib i in dapa calaim augur ar aí laite reét-imuine. Bá doilíg móir do bóctuib 7 daóalecneacáib do éliaruib 7 cfiéiruib an tí tocair annir .i. an tí mall mac toirpdealbais. Séir bó raot lá hua ndomnaill an móir eét rin, ní po toirpícc a eaétra, 7 luib ríime go raimce go rinneir. Do éaéó dponz do marcluaí catail óicc .i. do muinir air go bragaite cuillige, Tiaíait dín do marcluaí í domnaill ina naghaid go comraimce cáó dib ríia poile i mbealach duín iarainn. Marbáir marac maí do muinir air i rin taéar rin, 7 dólait pe poile don cup rin. Airíó ua domnaill ina pporlongporit ríin in aóhaó rin, 7 luib ríime i rin maíoin ar

ⁿ *Duff and Drowes*.—These are two rivers in the south of the county of Donegal close to the borders of the county of Sligo.—See note under the year 1522.

^o *Magh gCeidne*.—See note ^m, under the year 1301, p. 474, *supra*.

^p *Finfir*, now Finned, a townland in the parish of Drumcliff, situated between the Drumcliff strand and that inlet of the sea near Carney village.

^q *Braghait-Chuillighe*, now Bradhullian, in the barony of Carbury, to the south-west of the mountain of Binbulbin. On an old map of the coasts of the counties of Sligo and Donegal, this place is shewn with a castle, and called Bradhillie.

^r *Bealach-Duin-iarainn*, now anglicised Doo-nierin, is the name of a fort and townland about four miles to the north-west of the town of Sligo. The old road from Sligo to Drumcliff

son of Maelmora), with O'Reilly's rising out. Into this muster of O'Donnell came also, as usual, the Mac Sweenys and the O'Boyles. These forces marched from Ballyshannon in the afternoon, and pitched their camp that night between the rivers Duff and Drowes^a; and there having taken dinner and refreshments they sent guards and sentinels to watch the pass between them and Magh gCeidne^o, for they were afraid that the O'Conors, with all their forces, might surprise them [that night] in their camp, inasmuch as they were then all assembled in a flaming body at Sligo, threatening to give battle to O'Donnell as soon as they should meet him. The first person who went out to watch for the army was O'Boyle (Niall, the son of Turlough), who supposed that his enemies would soon come up to him, and that he would be able to wreak his vengeance upon them. But the people of Hugh Boy, the son of O'Donnell, went at the same time, without giving notice to O'Boyle, or his people, to guard another pass. Both parties met, and, neither of them 'recognising the other, they proceeded to strike at each other. Fiercely and resolutely did O'Boyle fight in this skirmish against his enemies (as he thought), and he unsparingly cut off great numbers of [the opposite] host; but as he was slaughtering them in this manner, they formed a huge circle around him, so that he at last met his death from his own true and faithful friends, on the second of the Calends of August, * * * day of the week. The death of the person being the here slain, i. e. Niall, the son of Turlough, was a cause of great grief to the poor and indigent, and to the literati and the kerns. Although O'Donnell was much grieved at this lamentable occurrence, it did not, nevertheless, prevent his [projected] expedition, but he marched onward as far as Finfir^p. A party of Cathal Oge's [O'Conor's] cavalry, composed of the O'Hartes, set out for Braghait-Chuillighe^a, and a troop of O'Donnell's cavalry marched likewise against them; and they met at Bealach-Duin-iarainn^r, where a skirmish ensued, in which a distinguished horseman of the O'Hartes was slain, whereupon both parties withdrew for that time. O'Donnell remained within his own camp that night, and

ran close to this fort, from which it received its ancient name of Bealach Duin-iarainn, or Doo-nierin road. Sometimes people going to the village of Grange still travel by this old road as far as the strand to the south-west of Drumcliff,

and if the tide be out they can cross the fearsad (trajectus), and proceed directly to Grange.— See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 479, and map to the same work, on which the position of this road is shewn.

na mparac go pfpiraitt pfnna an liaccáin do dol tairipir hi ccuil irrae. Baosí ó concóbaip hi plieccac ag orduccac a muinipie do dol i nairisí í domnaill gur an pfpiraitt ccéttna acc toirimfrec a dola tairipib, an ccfin bá lán an muiip bátтар na plóig ag miðeamain 7 acc mópóécain aroile. Bá pí comairple po cinn ua concóbaip uair nat baosí comlíon plóig lá hua ndomnaill gan tacar ppir ipin maigin rin ap po gab grianh 7 aduat firruim cona plóg pia hua ndomnaill, ap minneall 7 ap norduccac a muinipie ap ruioiuccac a ngonnac 7 a naidmfoaig arcfna ap upna feirpve go ppaibac go nfmfpúipite hé hi maigin naile. Téio ó domnaill tap an pfpiraitt gan nac ppiotorgain iarna paccbáil gan cornam gan cotuccac ap a éionn. Ro cuipriot iaramh orong do mairib ioctair éonnaét paigin iompuacceta for muinipir í domnaill. Ro ppeaprtlac 7 po ppeagrac iatt lap an pluag naile go po mapbac ecé mór do cloinn ndonnchac don cup rin .i. Maeleaclainn mac taidcc mic puaidpí dupcor peléip. Ro mapbac dha mapcac ele do muinipir í domnaill lá puarma do gae .i. Semur ballac mac néill mic Sfain. Ro deiligríot iarpin pia poile. Do cóio iaramh ó domnaill i ndútaiç pleaceta brian í concóbaip, 7 baí tfora hoioche ag milleac, 7 acc lorccac an típie, 7 ó concóbaip ina comfocpaib i mbél an orioicé hi pporlongporp. Apí conair do deachac iarttain tap trairç piar hi tçir piacpac muaid. Ro móipmilleac arbhanna 7 bailte iomha lap an pluag óip baosí an típ ap a cumap pfin acémac cuio dá caiplenaib. Ruccpat na plóig ap buap iomha a timcéll plebe gam. Tiaçaitt tap muaid piar ap tappairç pleceta Ricaip a búpc hi lfmam éoda do éadpaigneacé cloinne í dúbda. Tappur leó don cup rin ingfn uatéip a búpc bfn eoccam

^s *Fearsat-reanna-an-Liagain*.—This was the ancient name of a ford on the river of Sligo (or Gitly, as it is now called), near its mouth. This river is still fordable near its mouth at low water.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 490, and the map to the same work.

^t *Cuil-irrae*, a well known district in the barony of Carbury, lying between the rivers of Ballysadare and Sligo, and containing the conspicuous hill of Knocknarea.—See note ^b, under the year 1422, p. 856, *supra*.

^u *Seeing that*.—The literal translation of this

is as follows: “The resolution which O’Conor adopted was, because he was not equal in forces to O’Donnell, not to fight with him at that place (for dismay and horror seized him with his army at [the sight of] O’Donnell, on account of the order and arrangement of his people, the position of their guns and other military engines on the margin of the Fearsat), [but to wait] till he should find him unprepared in another place.” There is a free but correct translation of this passage given in the O’Gorman copy of these Annals, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, evidently made by Charles O’Conor

on the morrow marched on to Fearsat-Reanna-an-Liagain^s, to cross over into Cuil-irrae^t. O'Connor was at Sligo, preparing his people to march against O'Donnell to the same Fearsat, to prevent his crossing it. While the tide was full both armies were reconnoitering and observing each other. O'Connor seeing that^u he had not equal forces with O'Donnell's, and being, together with his army, seized with terror and awe at the sight of the arrangement and array of his [O'Donnell's] troops, and the position of his cannon, and other military engines, on the borders of the Fearsat, resolved not to come to an engagement with him at that place, but to wait until he should find him less prepared somewhere else. O'Donnell crossed the Fearsat without [meeting] any opposition, it being left without defence^w, without guard against him. Some of the chieftains of Lower Connaught sent a party to skirmish with O'Donnell's army; [but] they were responded to and opposed by the other host, and one who was a great loss to the Mac Donoughs, namely, Malachy, the son of Teige, son of Rory, was killed on that occasion with the shot of a ball. Another horseman of O'Donnell's people, namely, James Ballagh, the son of Niall, son of John [O'Donnell], was slain by a thrust of a spear. They withdrew from each other then; and O'Donnell proceeded into the country of the descendants of Brian O'Connor, and remained^x for three nights destroying and burning the country; and O'Connor was all this time encamped near him, at Bel-an-droichit^y. After this O'Donnell marched westwards across the Strand^z, into Tireragh of the Moy; and his army did extensively destroy the corn and many towns, for the country was in their power, except a few of its castles. The forces seized on many cows around Sliabh Gamh^a; they marched westwards across the [River] Moy, at the instance of the descendants of Rickard Burke, in pursuit of a party of the creaghts of the sons of O'Dowda. On this occasion the daughter of Walter Burke, the wife of Owen O'Dowda, was taken by them, with her pro-

of Belanagare, who always made the translation elegant, whether the original was so or not.

^w *Without defence*.—An English writer would say, "it being left undefended against him."

^x *Remained*, literally, "were."

^y *Bel-an-droichit*, now Ballydrihid.—See note^t, under the year 1495, p. 1214, *supra*.

^z *The strand*, i. e. the great strand of Traigh

Eothuile, near Ballysadare.—See it before referred to at the years 1249, 1282, 1367, and see its exact position pointed out in note ⁱ, under the year 1282, p. 437, *supra*.

^a *Sliabh Gamh*, now sometimes corruptly called the Ox mountain.—See other references to this mountain at the years 1285, 1490, and 1512.

ι θυβδα cona cpeic. Ro basi daiðble cpeac γ έβαλα πλόιγ ί δομναίλλ go ταδαρηταοί dá μαρε ar an mbonn ina poptongpopt an tan rin. Ticc mac diarmatta, γ clann taiðcc mic diarmatta, γ clann mic daiuibh do congnaím lá hioctar connaét ι nacchaid uí doimnaill. Tpiallaio ó doimnaill poað tar a air iar ndénaím a ttopcca hi tcií píaépac ðon dul rin. Ro ba cinnte γ pob uplaím lar na maieib rin ioctair éonnaét, γ lá gac poépaiðe tangatтар ina tcionol go tciubradair taðar dua doimnaill acc teaét tar a air, γ ní tuccpat eiccin acé paigni omruagéta ag fñirait pñda an liaccáin (ar aipe adbeapap rinn liagaim pir an maigin rin uair liagan laoc mleað dromoiuib do ceap ann lá luð lamþada ag toét dó paignið caða muige cuieað cona uaða ainmniðtear) bá popt an omruaccað rin ag dol tar an pññirait do plóð í doimnaill po marþað marpac do muintir caðail óig í concóðair .i. aod bal-lac mac bpiain mic aodá, γ po tpmloiteað mac mic diarmatta .i. aod mac eocáin mic taiðcc. Do ðeachaid ua doimnaill ua cig gan cíop gan cobac gan umla gan upraim dpaðail ó maieib ioctair connaét ðon dul rin amail po ba nñiðnat laip.

Mac donnchaid do gairm do donnchaid mac taiðcc mic Ruaidóri mic concóðair mic taiðcc mic tomaltaið mic muirðífra mic donnchaid, γ gan mac donnchaid pén dēcc .i. eoðan mac donnchaid mic mupchaid, ar a aoí basi pñðe ι neppa aoiri iar na ðallað. Ro eipig coccað etip cloinn eoðain γ mac donnchaid imon cigearnap acé ní po milleað ní puaitneað ttoppa.

Slóicceað lá hua cconcóðair pliccið, γ la bpiain mac uí puairc, γ lá mac caðail óicc uí concóðair ar tarrpaign mic diarmada, γ cloinne taiðcc mic

^b *Bonn*.—This word is still used in Ireland to denote a groat, or four-penny piece.—See Ware's Annals at the year 1563, where it is stated that the Bungall [*bonn geal*], as called by the Irish, passed for six pence. In the O'Gorman copy of these Annals this word, *bonn*, is incorrectly translated "a milch cow." Thus:

"Such was the immensity of the prey and booty taken by him on this expedition that two beeves would be given for one *milch cow* within the camp."

The translator, in fact, mistook *bonn*, a groat, for *boin*, the dative or ablative singular of *bó*,

a cow.

^c *Intentions*.—*Toppca* is the plural of *topc*, which is explained "*voluntas hominis*" in Cormac's Glossary:

"Nac ní iapaím ip laimb, no ip adlaic lá duine ippeð ip bepar. *topc* ðaím .i. ip toil ðaím, i. e. whatever is pleasing to one, or whatever is his wish, is called *topc*; *topc* ðaím, i. e. it is my will."

^d *Fearsat-Reanna-an-Liagan* would mean the pass, or trajectus of the point, or promontory, of the pillar stone, and it is to be suspected that the derivation in the text is a mere invention of the

perty. So immense were the preys and spoils obtained by O'Donnell's army on that expedition, that two beeves used to be given for a *bonn*^b in his camp at that time. Mac Dermot, the sons of Teige Mac Dermot, and the sons of Mac David, came to aid [the people of] Lower Connaught against O'Donnell. O'Donnell, after having accomplished his intentions^c in Tireragh on that expedition, prepared to return home. The chiefs of Lower Connaught, and all those who joined their muster, were resolved and prepared to come to an engagement with O'Donnell, on his return; they did not, however, [give him battle], but merely came to a slight skirmish with him at Fearsat-Reanna-an-Liagan^d. (This place is called Rinn-Liagain from Liagan, a heroic warrior of the Fomorians, who was slain there by Lugh the Longhanded^e, as he was on his way to the battle of Magh-Tuireadh^f, and from him it is named). It was in this skirmish, while O'Donnell's army was crossing the Fearsat, that a horseman of the people of Cathal Oge O'Connor, namely, Hugh Ballagh, the son of Brian, son of Hugh [O'Connor], was slain; and the son of Mac Dermot, namely, Hugh, the son of Owen, son of Teige Mac Dermot, was also severely wounded. O'Donnell returned home, without obtaining rent or tribute, submission or homage, from the chiefs of Lower Connaught, on that occasion, which was unusual with him.

Donough, the son of Teige, son of Rory, son of Conor, son of Tomaltagh, son of Maurice, son of Donough^g, was styled Mac Donough, before the death of Mac Donough himself, namely, Owen, son of Donough, son of Murrough, who, however, was in the decline of his life, and had lost his sight. A war broke out between the sons of Owen and [the new] Mac Donough, concerning the lordship; but nothing remarkable was destroyed [in the contests] between them.

An army was led by O'Connor Sligo; Brian, the son of O'Rourke; and by the son of Cathal Oge O'Connor, at the instance of Mac Dermot and the sons of

writer of the account of the second battle of Magh-Tuireadh. The Four Masters should not have incorporated this notice of the derivation of the name of this place with the text.

^e *Lugh the Longhanded*, or *Lughaidh Lamh-chadha*. He was king of the Tuatha de Danannas, A. M. 2764, according to O'Flaherty's Chronology.

^f *Magh-Tuireadh*, i. e. the Northern Magh-Tuireadh, now Moytuirry, or Motirry, in the parish of Kilmactranny, barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.—See note ^c, under the year 1398, pp. 762, 763, *supra*.

^g *Son of Donough*.—This is the Donough from whom this family has taken their surname of Magh Donough.

diarmatta ar coirpdealbác ruad mac taidg buide mic catail ruad í concobair. Na cluainte do millead leó etir cill 7 tuait. Dol dóib ar rin ir na tuaduibh, 7 muinntir áinlixi do tabairt giall 7 braidte dóib tar cinn a tírre a ndol arriode go maineacáib, 7 gac aon bá capa dua concobair ruad uib do millead 7 do mórparccain leó aét an méid do ainic mac uí ruairc ar ní do millead nsié do éuaib aét do riobuccad etir mac diarmada cona braidrib, 7 ó concobair ruad cona combáid coccaid ba gac leé. Gabtar lár na rlocáib írin cairlén an turraicc 7 bpiuic leó he. Ticc donnchaí mac émainn uí éallaixi cuca i ngéillpíne ar oíman a tírre do millead leó. Tiaxi aite an rluag rin tar anair iar coor a cuarta amail bá lainn leó, 7 tuccrat na braidde rin go rlicceac .i. mac uí éallaixi, 7 mac uí ainlixi, tuccrat leó beor comla breac an cairleim rin po gabad leó dia cor fpiu dorar cairlén rliccixi.

Slóiccead lár an iurair Saxanaí irin mumain riap dia po gab cairraic o cainnell 7 dia po bpiu uoiéte Mhurchaid í briain 7 aobsratt apóile go mbaoí cuib do donnchaí mac í briain do tarraing an iurair don cup rin.

O Ruairc do gairm do briain mac eoígan mic tigínnáin uí ruairc 7 cairlén an éairte do lfead lair.

Domnall mac donnchaí uí éallaixi cinnpsóna tocáide, 7 tanairte ua maine ó éaraid go gínn, 7 eicneacán mac maoileaclainn mic donnchaí a dearbraidar do marbad araoi hi fpiull lá Maoileaclainn mac uilliam mic maoileaclainn uí éallaixi ag fíuib áta luain tria fopcongra cloinne úrbraidar domnall buidéin .i. clann taidce mic donnchaí í éllaixi.

Clann mic uilliam cloinne piocairpó Sían dub, 7 Rémann ruad diar mac

^b *The Cluainte*, now *anglice* Cloonties, a well-known district situated to the west of Strokes-town, in the county of Roscommon. It consists of twenty-four townlands, whose names begin with *Cluain*.

^c *Turraic*, now Turrock, a townland in the parish of Taghboy, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 111, and the map to the same work; and also the Ordnance map of the county of Roscommon, sheet 44.

^k *Carrac O'Cainnell*, now Carrigonnell, a

castle in ruins on a lofty hill, in a townland of the same name, in the barony of Pubblebrien, about four miles from the city of Limerick.

^l *Brian*.—Charles O'Connor interpolates *bal-lac*, i. e. speckled, which is correct.

^m *Caislen-an-chairthe*, now Castlecar. — See note ^k, under the year 1487.

ⁿ *From Caraidh to Grian*.—All authorities agree that the territory of Hy-Many extended from Caradh to Grian. It is highly probable that the former is Carranadoo, in the barony of Ballintober, and county of Roscommon, and the

Teige Mac Dermot, against Turlough Roe, the son of Teige Boy, son of Cathal Roe O'Connor. They desolated the Cluainteⁿ, as well ecclesiastical as lay possessions. From thence they marched into the Tuathas, where the O'Hanlys gave them pledges and hostages in behalf of their country; and from thence they passed into Hy-Many, where they spoiled and completely plundered every one who was the friend of O'Connor Roe, save only those whom the son of O'Rourke protected, for it was not to destroy that O'Rourke had gone thither, but to establish a peace between Mac Dermot and his kindred on the one side, and O'Connor Roe and all his allies on the other. These troops took the castle of Turraic^l, and demolished it. Donough, the son of Edmond O'Kelly, came and surrendered himself as a hostage, lest they should destroy his country. These troops [then] returned, having accomplished their expedition as was pleasing to them; and they took with them to Sligo those hostages, namely, the son of O'Kelly and the son of O'Hanly; and they also carried with them the variegated door of the castle which they had taken, in order to place it as a door to the castle of Sligo.

The English Justiciary marched with an army into Munster, where he took Carrac-O-Cainnell^k, and broke down the bridge of Murrough O'Brien. Some assert that the son of Donough O'Brien was a party to inducing the Chief Justice to go on this expedition.

Brian^l, son of Owen, who was son of Tiernan O'Rourke, was styled the O'Rourke; and he pulled down Caislen-an-chairthe^m [now Castlecar].

Donnell, the son of Donough O'Kelly, a distinguished captain, and Tanist of Hy-Many from Caraidh to Grianⁿ, and Egneghan, the son of Melaglin, son of Donough, his nephew, were both treacherously slain by Melaglin, the son of William, son of Melaglin O'Kelly, in the Feadha^o of Athlone, at the instigation of the sons of Donnell's own brother, namely, the sons of Teige, son of Donough O'Kelly.

The sons of Mac William of Clanrickard, John Duv and Redmond Roe, the

latter is certainly the River Grian, which rises on the confines of the county of Clare. But though Hy-Many was once of this extent, it was of much narrower limits at the period of which we are now treating.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-*

Many, p. 134.

^o *The Feadha*, i. e. the woods of Athlone, a woody district containing thirty quarters of land, in the barony of Athlone.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 175.

Ριόαϊρδ μίε υίλλίεε δο μάρβαδ lé cloinn mic uilliam oile .i. clann Ριόαϊρδ
 όίεε ιαρ μβρσίε πορρα α πορραίγεαέτ γ ιαρ τεέεclamaδ όρεαδ αν έίρε δόίε.

Μαε γοίρδεαλβαίγ Sfan mac an gíolla dúb, fíí dísílaicéaδ, dísígeimíγ
 dísígeínnaií fíóna fíí dénaií uaiíle δο μάρβαδ επέ έανγναέτ lá dpuing dia
 cíníδ fín.

Ο concobairí failge, brian mac caéaoíí dionnaríbaδ ar a dúéhaiγ, γ α
 éairléin uile δο bpiííδ ιαρ μάρβαδ ποέaiδe dia múinειí agá ngabail lap an
 iurεií Sathanac .i. lóííδ línaií, γ εpiα fópμαε, γ εpiα imdeall deapbriáéaií
 uí concobairí fín .i. caéal ruac δο pónac ínniíí.

Donnchaδ ua císíbaill daitríocchaδ pííγganaiínn, γ uaiéne éapraiγh α
 dísíbriáéaií fín, γ εiγsíííaií δο bín dís apáon.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1537.

Αοίí Cpióíε, míe, cúíεε céδ, εpióεαε, α Seaéε.

Coccaδ εεiíí aδδ mbuíδe ó noínnaiíll γ Maγnuií ó doínnaiíll. Clann uí
 baioííll δο bít ag congnaíí lá haδδ, γ aδδ fííííííí δο bít í ccaííílen dúíí na
 ngall. Ro eíííγ commbuaiδííreacδ móí h ccenel cconaiíll επe fííííííí cloinne
 í doínnaiíll pííía píííle dia po μάρβαδ dponγ δο pííííéε an eppuíεe uí gálléubaií
 lá cloinn uí baioííll .i. mac toííííííííííííí aδδ mic bpiaií, γ diaí mac eocéaií
 ballaií mic bpiaií γ apaiíll ele cenmoéaε.

Ο doínnaiíll aδδ mac aδδa píííaií mic neíll gáíííí mic toííííííííííííí an
 pííííía εiγsíííía επe cconaiíll ínnií heocéaií, cenel moaií fííííííííííííí, γ íóéεaií
 éonnaéε, fííí gup α εεanγaεεaií coméa, γ éííííííííííííí ó éiíííí oile éuíεe ποίí
 mbaoí α pííííéε γ α éuííííéεa amaií atá maγ lúííεe, Macaiííe cconnaéε clann
 éonnmaíγ, goííííííííííííí, gailíngaiíγ, επ amaiígaíí, γ conmaíííe éuíle don εaoíí

^p *Lord Leonard*.—This should be Lord Leonard Gray.—See the year 1535, where he is called *Úííapó gííai*.

^q *Extended his jurisdiction, &c.*, literally, “a man to whom came gifts and tributes from other territories on which his jurisdiction and power was.”

^r *Moylurg*, i.e. Mac Dermot's country, coextensive with the old barony of Boyle, in the

county of Roscommon.

^s *Machaire-Chonnacht*, i. e. the plain of Connaught, comprising the countries of O'Conor Roe and O'Conor Don, in the county of Roscommon.

^t *Clann-Conway*.—This was at the period of which we are treating Mac David Burke's country, in the barony of Ballymoe, in the north-east of the county of Galway.

two sons of Rickard, son of Ulick, were slain by the sons of the other Mac William, namely, the sons of Rickard Oge, they being overtaken in a pursuit, after they had gathered the preys of the country.

Mac Costello (John, son of Gilla-Duv), a bountiful and truly hospitable man, a captain distinguished for noble feats, was treacherously slain by a party of his own tribe.

O'Connor Faly (Brian, the son of Cahir) was banished from his country, and all his castles were demolished; and numbers of his people were slain, during the taking of them, by the English Lord Justice, i. e. Lord Leonard^p. And this was done through the envy and machinations of Cathal Roe, O'Connor's own brother.

Donough O'Carroll deposed Ferganainm, and Owny Carragh, his own brother, and deprived both of the lordship.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1537.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-seven.

A war [broke out] between Hugh Boy O'Donnell and Manus O'Donnell. The sons of O'Boyle sided with Hugh, who was in the castle of Donegal. In consequence of this dissension between the sons of O'Donnell, a great commotion arose in Tirconnell, during which a party of the descendants of the Bishop O'Gallagher were slain by the sons of O'Boyle, namely, the son of Turlough Oge, son of Brian, and the two sons of Owen Ballagh, the son of Brian, and others besides these.

O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, son of Turlough of the Wine, Lord of Tirconnell, Inishowen, Kinel-Moen, Fermanagh, and Lower Connaught), [died; he was] a man to whom rents and tributes were paid by other territories over which he had extended his jurisdiction and power^a, such as Moylurg^r, Machaire-Chonnacht^s, Clann-Conway^t, Costello^u, Galleanga^w, Ti-

^u *Costello*, a barony in the south-east of the county of Mayo, taking its name from the family of Mac Costello, who were at this period the proprietors of it.

^w *Galleanga*.—This was the tribe name of the

O'Haras and O'Garas, in the county of Sligo; but it was applied, at the period of which we are now treating, to Mac Jordan's country, or the present barony of Gallen, in the east of the county of Mayo.

rawly^x, and Conmaicne-Cuile^y, to the west ; and to the east, Oireacht-Ui-Chathain^z, the Route^a, and Clannaboy^b ; for of these there was not one territory that had not given him presents, besides his tribute of protection^c. It was this man also that compelled the four lords who ruled Tyrone during his time to give him new charters of Inishowen, Kinel-Moen, and Fermanagh, as a further confirmation of the old charters which his ancestors had held [as a proof of their title] for these countries ; so that he quietly and peaceably had lordship over them, and commanded their rising-out^d. This was not to be wondered at, for never was victory seen with his enemies, never did he retreat one foot from any army, small or great ; he was the represser of evil deeds and evil customs, the destroyer and banisher of rebels and thieves, an enforcer of the laws and ordinances after the justest manner ; a man in whose reign the seasons were favourable^e, so that sea and land were productive ; a man who established every one in his country in his proper hereditary possessions, that no one of them might bear enmity towards another ; a man who did not suffer the power of the English to come into his country, for he formed a league of peace and friendship with the King of England, when he saw that the Irish would not yield superiority to any one among themselves, but that friends and blood relations contended against one another ; a man who duly protected their termon lands^f for the friars, churches, poets, and ollavs. The aforesaid O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe) died on the 5th of July, being Wednesday, in the monastery of Donegal, having first taken upon him the habit of St. Francis, and having wept for his crimes and iniquities, and done penance for his sins and transgressions. He was buried in the same monastery with great honour and solemnity, as was meet ; and Manus O'Donnell was inaugurated in his place by the successors of St. Columbkille^g, with the permission and by the advice of the nobles of Tirconnell, both lay and ecclesiastical.

Library of Trinity College, Dublin, F. 4. 13, and *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 455.

^d *Commanded their rising out*, i. e. that he peaceably enjoyed dominion over them, and had authority to call their forces to the field whenever he required them.

^e *Favourable*.—It was a belief among the an-

cient Irish that when the reigning prince was just, the seasons were favourable, and the earth and sea productive.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 100, note °.

^f *Termon lands*, *níntce meacáir*.—See this word explained in a manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 2. 16, p. 120.

^g *The successors of St. Columbkille*, i. e. the

Μαγυϊδιρ cúcōnnaēt, mac concōnnaēt mic brian mic pilip τιγςρνα ψρ-
manač, ψρ δέρκαδ θαonnačtač bá mó clú láime, γ uairle γ einiγ θα τταιmicc
do ρliočt na ccollač lé ré cian θαμipir, γ do cuip ó cluain eoair co caol-
uipcec pó a pmačt, ψρ coipcečt bičšnač, γ aopa uile, ψρ accá mbaói ponar
γ ρaičbriop ρe a linn do mapbač (.8. october) ap cpeačan (.i. oilen na
mbiačar) ρop loč eipne a ppiull lá ρliočt tomair meγuiōir, γ lá ρliočt
tomair meγuiōir, γ lá ρliočt toipρbēalbaicch (.i. plaičbearptač mac pilip
mic toipρbēalbaiγ) meγuiōir. Α aōnacal i nōaimiōir ap túr, Ro tóccbač a
ccōnn ačhač iap rin lap na bpaiprib minupa, γ tuccpat leó hé co maipipir
ōuin na ngall, γ po hačnaicšó é ap a hačle lap na bpaiprib aīail po ba dú.

Slóicčeač lá hua neill (conn) hi ττpian congail co po mull, γ co po cpeač
morán don tíρ apa aoi po gačbač mac í neill aγ bēl ψpippte ap dšipšó tρluaiγ
γ ticc ó neill dia čiγ iapaīn.

Niall ócc mac neill mic cuinn í neill τιγearna τpin congail dēcc go hobann
an tan rin. O neill do ρoač do pidiōir hi ττpian congail, γ a mac baí hi
laimh dpaγbáil dó, γ eapaonta γ impeapain do bšit i ττpian congail pán
τιγςρnur.

Niall mac aōa mic neill mic cuinn mic aōa buide aōbar τιγςρna τpin
congail ψρ léρ cormaīl lšmāin luipcc a pinnpior āp uairle ap eineač, ap
ōiol dām γ dēopač do mapbač lá halbančōib.

Mac uí Raγilliγ (brian mac ψpγail éčt aōbal ina dúthaiγ ψpiprin) do
mapbač lá muipir an lupir Sapaiaiγ ap tteačt doib ap cpeic i cclōinn
mačgaīna.

Mac mšic puiōne (Maolmuire) do mapbač lá clōinn mupchač mic Suiōne.

Slóicčeač lá hua nōomnaill Maγnur i niočtar cōnnačt hi mí pēptebep
dia po milleač apbaρ iomōa laip, diaρ loipcc, γ diaρ imēicč iočtar cōnnačt
uile .i. Cairppe, tíρ pīačpāc, an dā luicēne, an corann γ tíρ oilella, Ro gačbač

Bishop of Derry and the coarbs of Kilmacrenan, and other churches; but O'Freel, the Coarb of Kilmacrenan, was the ecclesiastic whose presence was indispensable at the inauguration of O'Donnell.

^b *Cael-Uiſge*, now Cael-na-h-Eirne, near Castlecaldwell, in the county of Fermanagh.— See note ⁷, under the year 1210, p. 166, *supra*.

¹ *Creachan*, now Craghan, an island in Lough Erne, belonging to the parish of Derryvullan, barony of Tirkennedy, and county of Fermanagh.

^k *In a becoming manner*, literally, “as was meet.”

¹ *Clann-Mahon*, now Clannmahon, a barony in the south-west of the county of Cavan.

Maguire (Cuconnaught, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Brian, son of Philip), Lord of Fermanagh, a charitable and humane man, the most renowned for dexterity of hand, nobleness, and hospitality, that came of the race of the Collas for a long period of time; who had brought under his jurisdiction [that tract of country] from Clones to Cael-Uisce^b; the suppressor of thieves and evil-doers; a man who possessed happiness and affluence in his time, was, on the 8th of October, treacherously slain on Creachanⁱ, an island in Lough Erne, belonging to the Friars, by the descendants of Thomas Maguire, and the descendants of Turlough, i. e. by Flaherty, the son of Philip, son of Turlough Maguire. He was first buried in Devenish, but was sometime afterward disinterred by the Friars Minor, who carried him to the monastery of Donegal, and there interred him in a becoming manner^k.

An army was led by O'Neill (Con) into Trian-Chongail [Clannaboy], and spoiled and plundered a great part of the country; the son of O'Neill, however, was taken prisoner in the rear of the army, at Belfast. O'Neill then returned to his house.

Niall Oge, the son of Niall, son of Con O'Neill, Lord of Trian-Chongail [Clannaboy], died suddenly at that time; [and] O'Neill returned again into Trian-Chongail, and obtained his son, who was in captivity; and dissensions and contentions afterwards arose in Trian-Chongail concerning the lordship.

Niall, the son of Hugh, son of Niall, son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, heir to the lordship of Trian-Chongail, a man who was likely to follow in the wake of his ancestors in nobleness and hospitality, and in the patronage of the learned and the destitute, was slain by the Scots.

The son of O'Reilly (Brian, the son of Farrell), a great loss in his own country, was slain by the people of the English Lord Justice, who came to commit ravages in Clann-Mahon^l.

The son of Mac Sweeny (Mulmurry) was slain by the sons of Murrough Mac Sweeny.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Manus) into Lower Connaught, in the month of September; and he destroyed much corn, and traversed and burned^m all Lower Connaught, namely, Carbury, Tireragh, the two Leynysⁿ, Corran,

^m *Traversed and burned.*—In the original it correct.

is "burned and traversed" which is not very ⁿ *The two Leynys*, i. e. the territories of the

lá hua ndóinnail l' don éur rin baile í f'ghra riabai g' 7 do riad éineac 7 maiéin nanacail dua n'ghra f'ghra mbáit' do f'ghra a éumap, 7 do b'f'ghra lair i ngiallunp é dia éig.

O g'ghra eoccan mac diarmata, mic eoccan tigeapna éúle ó f'ghra décc.

Taócc mac aóda mic aóda mic conghnaíma taoíreac muintire cionaoit' décc.

Mac i Rairigilg' (Cataoíri modapeta mac S'lain mic catail) do marbad' a ttopaigéct la S'arancóib.

Mac uí doéapraig' .i. nall caoé mac g'ghraic mic doinnail mic feilim do marbad' ar g'ghra oíóce lá Ruóruighe mac feilim í doéapraig' i mbail na ccanánac h' t'ghraimann doipe.

O plannaccain éuaite riata giolla íora, 7 a mac do marbad' lá a éinb' f'ghra 7 uile iomda do énam' i f'ghraib' manac' eir l'orccad' 7 éreac'ad' iar mbáir méguoir.

C'ghra 7 l'orccet' do énam' lair an ccalbac' ó ndóinnail h' cclonn am-laoib, 7 éreac' ele do énam' lair ar ó ccatáin.

O conéobair fáilge do g'ghra n'ghra a éuicéce doiridoir do n'ghra an l'urp' Sh'arancáig, 7 a éraic'réac' f'ghra .i. clann uí conéobair 7 rocaíde dá ndóinib' do marbad' lair.

Mac uí máileac'lainn, Semur mac murchada do marbad' la mac í conéobair fáilge f'ghra a éomara bá mó clú, 7 caic'ghra dia éim' f'ghra n'ghra.

Toirp'dealb'ac' cléreac' .i. ó máileac'lainn do marbad' h' ccalraighe lá clonn feilim .i. cébac' 7 conall, 7 apc' ó máileac'lainn do g'ghra ionaid' í máileac'lainn.

Tomap mac iarla cille dapa mac ar f'ghra taimoc' ina aimoir do g'ghraib'

two O'Haras, both included in the present barony of Leyny, in the county of Sligo.

^o *Muintir-Kenny*.—See a territory on the west side of Lough Allen, in the county of Leitrim; note ^k, under the year 1252, p. 345; note ^m, under 1294, p. 461; and note ^r, under the year 1303, p. 478, *supra*.

^p *On a pursuit*, i. e. in the pursuit of a prey.

^q *Baile-na-gCananach*, i. e. the town of the

Canons, now corrupted to Ballymagown, but in the Ulster Inquisitions it is called Ballygan, which is a corruption of Ballygannon. The tithing of Derry comprised the greater portion of that part of the present parish of Templemore situated on the west side of the River Foyle.—See the Ordnance Memoir of that parish.

^r *Clanawley*, a barony in the county of Fer-

and Tirrerill. On this occasion the town [castle] of O'Hara Reagh was taken by O'Donnell; and having got O'Hara himself in his power, he extended to him mercy and protection, and carried him away as a hostage to his own house.

O'Gara (Owen, the son of Dermot, son of Owen), Lord of Coolavin, died.

Teige, the son of Hugh, son of Mac Consnamha, Chief of Muintir-Kenny°, died.

The son of O'Reilly (Cahir Modardha, the son of John, son of Cathal) was slain by the English on a pursuit^p.

The son of O'Doherty (Niall Caech, the son of Gerald, son of Donnell, son of Felim) was slain in a nocturnal assault by Rury, son of Felim O'Doherty, at Baile-na-gCananach^q, in the Termon of Derry.

O'Flanagan of Tuath-Ratha (Gilla-Isa) and his son were slain by his own tribe; and many other misdeeds were done in Fermanagh, both by burning and plundering, after the death of Maguire.

Depredations and burnings were committed by Calvagh O'Donnell in Clanawley^r; and another depredation was committed by him on O'Kane.

O'Conor Faly obtained the dominion of his own territory again, contrary to the will of the English Lord Justice and his own relatives, the sons of O'Conor; and many of their people were slain by him.

The son of O'Melaghlin (James, son of Murrough) was slain by the son of O'Conor Faly. He was the most illustrious and triumphant of his tribe in his time.

Turlough Cleireach, i. e. the O'Melaghlin, was slain in Calry, by the sons of Felim, namely, Kedagh and Connell; and Art O'Melaghlin took the place of O'Melaghlin.

Thomas^s, the son of the Earl of Kildare, the best man of the English of Ire-

managh, on the west side of Lough Erne.

^s *Thomas*.—He was usually called Silken Thomas. Cox gives many particulars of the rebellion of this rash young lord, but as his details are not at all borne out by the public records, or Irish annals, the Editor shall pass them by in silence, believing them to be mere traditional stories, arranged, enlarged, and embellished by Holinshed, Stanihurst, and the

compiler of the Book of Howth. It appears from a curious letter, written by Lord Thomas to Rothe, that he was not allowed during his confinement the commonest necessities of life, but was indebted to the charity of his fellow-prisoners for the tattered garments which covered him. In this letter he writes as follows:

“I never had eny mony sins I cam into pryson, but a nobull, nor I have had nether hosyn,

Ερεανν, 7 cuiccsr dshbratap a atap amail peimebertmap (.i. Semur mshpcsc, Oiliuer, Sfan, uatér, 7 Rirdeap) do cori cum báir hi raxaib .3. nonap pe-bruapui, 7 ghraltaiḡ laigsh uile daécup 7 dionnaibad. Iaplaét cille dapa do éoccbáil do cum an nix 7 gac duine ap a puccaó do clepeac no do éuata dá muinntir do cup cum báir 7 bioḡoióda. Ba haóbal na hééta 7 na hsrbaóa ap fuo Epeann iatpén an tan rin.

Eiḡriticeaét, 7 Sscrán nua hi raxaib tria diumap, 7 ionnoccbáil tria accobap, 7 antoil, 7 tré iomatt ealaóan néccraimail co ndeacattap pir raxan i naccaó an Phapa 7 na póma aét atá ní éina po aópaattap do bapam-laiḡ exaimlaiḡ, 7 do rshreacé maóir ap aétir an cimó iudaigé, 7 po gairpíot áirdeón scclairi dé ina flaitéir fshin don nix. Do pónaó lap an nix 7 lap an ccomairle bliḡte 7 rpatuiri nuaiḡe iap na tcoil fshin. Ro rcpíoraó leó na huipḡ diai bó cfoaiḡtéé realb paogalta do bshé occa .i. manaiḡ, cananaiḡ cailleaóa duba, 7 bpaéir cpoiri, 7 na cshé huipḡ bochta .i. an torpḡ minúr pperidiur, capmuliti, 7 auguriniam. Ro tócciaó a tciécshinur 7 a mbéa po uile gur an nix. Ro bpipeaó leó ona na mainirpeca. Re Reacrat a ccinn 7 a celucca cona baóí aon mainirpí 7 apaimn na naom co muir moét gan bpipeaó, gan buanpebaó aét maó bscan namá i nérimn ná tuccrat goill

dublet, nor shoys, nor shyrt but on" [one]; "nor eny other garment, but a syngyll fryse gowne, for a velve furrýd wythe bowge, and so I have gone wolward, and barefote, and barelegyd, diuise times (whan ytt hath not ben vory warme); and so I shuld have done styll, and now, but that pore prysoners, of ther gentylnes, hath sumtyme geven me old hosyn, and shoys, and old shyrtes."—*Lord Thomas Fitzgerald to Rothe*, State Papers, clviii.

^c *Tortured and put to death.*—In the original two verbs nearly synonymous are used, which could not be literally translated into anything like respectable English. It would look rather ridiculous to say that a man was killed, put to death, and exterminated.

^u *Sprang up.*—There is no verb in the original.

^w *Many strange sciences*, tpe iomatt ealaóan

neccraimail, i. e. through a multiplicity of various, or strange sciences. The adjective éccraimail .i. ecc-coraímail, sometimes means *dissimilar*, *diverse*, *different*, or *strange*, and sometimes, but rarely, *various*. Ealaóa, or ealaóan, means any art or science.

^x *Adopted*, Ro aópaattap do.—This phrase, which would literally mean "they paid worship to," is of constant occurrence in ancient Irish writings in the sense of "they embraced, loved, followed, or respected; aḡ aópaó do mnaoi and aḡ aópaó d'fshinne, occur very frequently.

^y *In his own kingdom*, i. e. they appointed King Henry VIII. supreme head of the Church of God as far as his temporal jurisdiction extended. The word flaitéir sometimes means a kingdom, and sometimes the reign of a king, and the reader may take his choice of either sense here.

land in his time, and his father's five brothers, whom we have already mentioned, namely, James Meirgeach, Oliver, John, Walter, and Richard, were put to death in England on the 3rd of the Nones of February; and all the Geraldines of Leinster were exiled and banished. The earldom of Kildare was vested in the King; and every one of the family who was apprehended, whether lay or ecclesiastical, was tortured and put to death^t. These were great losses, and the cause of lamentation throughout Ireland.

A heresy and a new error [sprang up^u] in England, through pride, vain-glory, avarice, and lust, and through many strange sciences^w, so that the men of England went into opposition to the Pope and to Rome. They at the same time adopted^x various opinions, and [among others] the old law of Moses, in imitation of the Jewish people; and they styled the King the Chief Head of the Church of God in his own kingdom^y. New laws and statutes were enacted by the King and Council [Parliament] according to their own will. They destroyed the orders to whom worldly possessions were allowed, namely, the Monks; Canons, Nuns, Brethren of the Cross^z, and the four poor orders, i. e. the orders of the Minors, Preachers, Carmelites, and Augustinians; and the lordships and livings of all these were taken up for^a the King. They broke down the monasteries, and sold their roofs and bells, so that from Aran of the Saints^b to the Iccian Sea^c there was not one monastery that was not^d broken and shattered, with the exception of a few in Ireland, of which the English took no

^t *Brethren of the Cross*, i. e. the Crossed or Crouched Friars.—See Archdall's *Monasticon*, p. xx.

^a *Taken up for*, i. e. were confiscated and vested in the king.

^b *Aran of the Saints*, i. e. the island of Aranmore, in the bay of Galway, celebrated as the residence of St. Endeus, and afterwards of a multitude of anchorites and holy men.—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 11, and *Hiar-Connaught*, p. 79.

^c *The Iccian Sea*.—This is the name by which the ancient Irish writers always call the British Sea, which divides England from France.—See *Primordia*, p. 823, where Ussher refers to the

Lives of St. Albeus and St. Declanus in proof of this fact: "Est autem mare Icht illud quod Galliam et Britanniam interfuit."—See also Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 2, c. 30; O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 85; and Gough's *Camden*, vol. i. p. 221.

^d *That was not*, literally, "without being broken and shattered." An English writer would say: "So that from the great island of Aran (off the west coast of Ireland) to the English channel, there was not one monastery left undemolished, with the exception of a few in the more remote parts of Ireland, which were protected by the power of the native chieftains."

dia nuíoh naé dia naípe. Ro loirceíte beor, 7 po bñirceíte iomáige oirdeapca
 rcpine 7 cairi naem Éreann 7 Shaxan. Ro loircepiot map an ccéona iar ri
 dealb Muípe oirdeapc baof in aé truium do gñioð fñita 7 moirbala do plán-
 aigfó doill, buíoh, 7 bacaiğ, 7 aor gáca cñoma arcfna, 7 an bacall íora baof

^e *Took no notice or heed*, ná tucceat goill dia
 nuíoh naé dia naípe, literally, "which the
 English did not give to their heed or observa-
 tion." The Four Masters frequently use syno-
 nimous words of this kind merely for the sake
 of sound. Uíoh means *heed*, and aípe, *notice*,
 or *observation*. The number of monasteries,
 nunneries, priories, &c., destroyed on this occa-
 sion has not been determined. It appears from
 various Inquisitions that many of them were
 concealed for a long time after this period, and
 the friars continued to live in the neighbourhood
 of several of them to a recent, and some still re-
 main, as at Multifarnham, Ballyhaunis, &c.

^f *Celebrated image*, dealb muípe oirdeapc.—
 Here the adjective oirdeapc agrees with dealb,
 and not with muípe, for if it agreed with the lat-
 ter it would be written dealb muípe oirdeapce.
 This is the celebrated image of the Blessed
 Virgin Mary which Archbishop Browne calls
 the "Idoll of Trym," 10th August, 1538.—See
 it already referred to at the year 1397, p. 750,
 and note ⁿ, under the year 1444, p. 936, *su-
 pra*.

^g *The staff of Jesus*.—This was the crozier of
 St. Patrick, who is said to have received it from
 a hermit in an island of the Etruscan Sea, to
 whom it had been delivered, as was believed, by
 the Redeemer himself (whence the name Bachall
 Isa), with an order to give it to St. Patrick
 when he should arrive there. Jocelyn and the
 Tripartite Life of St. Patrick (lib. i. c. 36, 37),
 give some prodigious stories relative to it, and
 compare it with the rod of Moses. It is men-
 tioned in the Annals of the Four Masters at the
 years 784, 1027, and 1030, but Dr. O'Connor, not
 understanding the meaning of the word rapuğað,

has mistranslated these passages. This word he
 renders, at 784, *sacrilega direptio*; at 1027, *sa-
 crilege raptum*; and at 1030, *ablatum sacrilege*;
 from which it is quite clear that he took the
 word rapuğað to mean "a sacrilegious and
 forcible carrying off," and he gives his readers
 to understand that the Bachall Isa was forcibly
 carried away from Armagh on those occasions:
 but that such is not the meaning of rapuğað
 in those passages can be proved to a demon-
 stration from various examples of the use of the
 term, and from the definition of it given by the
 glossographers of the Brehon laws. And the
 Editor, seeing that Dr. O'Connor has done much
 injury to the cause of the truth of Irish history,
 by giving to certain Irish words meanings which
 were never attached to them before his time,
 deems it his duty to correct him; and to avoid
 all dogmatical assertions respecting the meaning
 of rapuğað, he shall here lay before the reader
 such evidences as will enable him to judge for
 himself. In the Annals of the Four Masters, at
 the year 907, the word rapuğað is thus used:

"A. D. 907. Sapuğað apðamacha la cñna-
 chan mac duilgen .i. cimbó do bñeiz ap in
 cill 7 a baðað hı loch cuir fñi hapðamacha
 amap. Cñnachan do baðað la niall mac
 Aoba, nıg in tuarceipte ıf in loç ceona hı ccion
 rapuğæe paðpac."—

"A. D. 907. The *sarughadh* of Armagh by
 Cearnachan, son of Duilgen; i. e. he took a per-
 son prisoner out of the church and drowned
 him in Loch Cuir to the west of Armagh. Cear-
 nachan was drowned by Niall, son of Aedh,
 king of the north, in the same lake, in revenge
 of the *sarughadh* of Patrick."—See note ^v, under
 the year 1223, p. 207, *supra*.

notice or heed^e. They afterwards burned the images, shrines, and relics, of the saints of Ireland and England; they likewise burned the celebrated image^f of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary at Trim, which used to perform wonders and miracles, which used to heal the blind, the deaf, and the crippled, and persons affected with all kinds of diseases; and [they also burned] the staff of Jesus^g, which was

Now if *sarughadh* meant “a forcible and sacrilegious carrying off,” as Dr. O’Conor thinks, it would follow that the church of Armagh and St. Patrick would have been forcibly carried off on this occasion! But it is evident that the crime of *sarughadh* was committed against the church and St. Patrick, by violating the privilege of protection which the sanctuary of Armagh possessed; and that Cearnachan (as it is expressly stated in the passage) was punished, not for taking and drowning the prisoner, who had probably deserved his fate, but for violating the privilege of the church of St. Patrick.

In a tract on the settlement of the people called Ciarraighe, in Connaught, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin (H. 3. 17, p. 875), an example of the use of this word occurs which shews that the idea of *carrying off* is not attached to it. It is stated that Aedh, King of Connaught, granted to this people a tract of country, and that the virgin St. Caelainn, the patroness of the Ciarraighe, was guarantee for the observance of the conditions; that afterwards the king, wishing to annul the grant, ordered that Cairbre, the chief of the Ciarraighe, should be poisoned at a public feast, but that St. Caelainn, having received notice of his intention, came to the feast and asked the king, “*cró oia rúm ráraighir a Aeó? Sáraighfeir a cupa fóo nigi mb.* Why hast thou violated me, O Aedh? I will violate thee as regards thy kingdom for it.” Here it is evident that Aedh had not committed the crime of *rápuḡaó* against the pious virgin by “carrying her off forcibly and sacrilegiously,” but by violating her guarantee. According to a tract of the Brehon laws, preserved in the Library of

Trinity College, Dublin (H. 3. 18, p. 159), there were different kinds of *rápuḡaó*, for which different fines were paid, according to the dignity of the person whose guarantee was violated, or the character of the relic or sanctuary which was profaned. In another manuscript in the same library (H. 4. 22, p. 76), *ḡian-rápuḡaó* is thus defined: “*Ἰρεσθ αἱ ḡian-rápuḡaó aḡn, no piciu a beir for comaircei ḡ nocar anair uaba dligi do taircein*, i. e. a *dian-sarughadh* (i. e. violent *sarughadh*), is when it is known that he is under protection, and the benefit of the law is not extended to him.” But to return to the crozier. St. Bernard describes it, in his Life of St. Malachy, as covered over with gold, and adorned with most precious gems, and says that Nigellus, the usurper of the see of Armagh, had taken it away, together with the book of the Gospels, which had belonged to St. Patrick, adding, that both were held in such veneration that any one who had them in his possession was considered by the foolish people as the real bishop. Giraldus Cambrensis says that it was removed from Armagh to Dublin, shortly after the English Invasion. For more particulars respecting the history of this relic see Colgan’s *Trias Thaum.*, p. 263; Lanigan’s *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. i. p. 178, &c.; and *Obits and Martyrology of Christ Church, Dublin*, Introduction, p. i. to xx.—See also Ware’s *Annals*, where the notice of the destruction of this crozier, and of the image of the Blessed Virgin at Trim, is entered under the year 1538.

The celebrated Jesuit, Edmund Campion, who wrote his *Historie of Ireland* in 1571, has the following notice of the Bachall Isa:

in at eliað acc dénam míorbál beor ó aimpín Patraicc gur an pé rin, 7 baof
illáim epiopt dia mbaof etín daoímð. Do rónað leó tra airdeppcoip, 7 Suib
eppcoir aca fín, 7 ger mói ingríim ná nmpirfð Rómanað i nacchaid na
hscailrí ar ruail má tamic a cómmór po on róim anoir puam conác hettir
a tuarupcðáil dðairínir nó dinnirín muna nairínfðð an tí do connairc í.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1538.

ΑοίS Cπιορτ, míle, cuicc ced, τριόα, ahoct.

Αοó buíðe ua doínnail mac aóða mic aóða ruaid aððar τιγεαρνα típe
conail, fñi po ba maít aítne 7 eolur in gach ealaðain, bá fñir deaplaçað 7
vñgeimeac, bá fñir fñgnamh i ngurc gñiað, 7 i mbñirñ baogail, 7 ar mó po
paoíleað do poçtain τιgñnair a típe fñin do pñir fñoirtine 7 airpðñ do écc
hi ceill ó ττοίmpair iar ccomain, 7 Shacramen .22. do mapti.

Niall mac cuinn mic airt í ueill paoí tocçaiðe ar oipbeart 7 ar uairle
do mapbað ar gñir oíðe lé mac néill í néill hi ccaiplén na hógñmaige iar
mbpaç an baile do ðpñm da paibe iprigñ ipin ccaiplén 7 niall ó neill do
bñirfð an çairlén iar rin, 7 a bñe a ndiað an mapbða rin por a mac fén.

Mac még plannchaid caçaoir mac fñpavðhaiç mic uilliam aððar τaoírig
darptraige décc indún ccaippre.

Fñganainm mac pñpðpçá mec coçlám tanairi deaðna fñpa do mapbað
lá cloinn an pñpçia még coçlám.

Slóicçeað lá hua ndoínnail Maçñur i moçtar connacç dia po gabað lair
caiplén pñccig go haiçfñac baí pó çongaið maít barbað 7 opðanair iar

"They have been used in solemn controversies, to protest and swear by Saint Patrick's Staffe, called *Bachal esu*, which oath, because upon breach thereof heavy plagues ensued, they feared more to breake then if they had sworne by the holy Evangelist."—*Edition of 1809*, pp. 23, 24.

It may be here added, that the breach of the oath here referred to by the good Campion, was technically called *Sápuçað na baíðe Ipa*, by the ancient Irish writers.

^b *For themselves*, i. e. without any authority from the Pope.

ⁱ *Scarcely*, ip ruail, .i. ip τeapc. O'Clery glosses it by beag, little.

^k *From Rome*, literally, "from Rome from the east;" i. e. scarcely had so great a persecution of the Church of Christ issued from Rome when she was the focus of Pagan power and superstition, than that now set on foot in Christian England. The adverb anoir here means "from the east," but not from Pagan Rome

in Dublin, performing miracles, from the time of St. Patrick down to that time, and had been in the hands of Christ while he was among men. They also appointed archbishops and sub-bishops for themselves^b; and, though great was the persecution of the Roman emperors against the Church, scarcely^l had there ever come so great a persecution from Rome^k as this; so that it is impossible to narrate or tell its description, unless it should be narrated by one who saw it.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1538.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-eight.

Hugh Boy O'Donnell, son of Hugh^l [Duv], son of Hugh Roe, heir to the lordship of Tirconnell, a man who was well skilled and learned in every science, who was most distinguished for munificence and hospitality, for prowess in the field of battle and the gap of danger, and who was expected, from his steadiness and [other] characteristics, to attain^m to the lordship of his own country [Tirconnell], died at Cill O'dTomhrairⁿ, on the 22nd of March, after having received the Communion and Extreme Unction.

Niall, the son of Con, son of Art O'Neill, a man illustrious for his valiant deeds and nobleness, was slain in a nocturnal assault by the son of Niall O'Neill, in the castle of Omagh; the castle having been first betrayed by a party who were within the castle. Niall O'Neill afterwards destroyed the castle, and persecuted his own son for this killing.

The son of Mac Clancy (Cahir, the son of Feradhach, son of William), heir to the chieftainship of Dartry, died in Dun-Carbry^o.

Ferganainm, the son of Ferdoragh Mac Coghlan, Tanist of Delvin Eathra, was slain by the sons of the Prior Mac Coghlan.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Manus) into Lower Connaught, and triumphantly took the castle of Sligo, which was well defended by warders and

into Ireland, but over the Christian congregations of the west.

^l *Hugh*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare interpolates ouib, black, which is correct.

^m *To attain*, do poëcam, to reach to.

ⁿ *Cill O'dTomhrair*, i. e. church of the family of

the O'Tomhairs, *anglice* Toners, now Killymard, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.

^o *Dun-Carbry*, now Doongarbry, a townland containing the ruins of a castle in the parish of Rossinver, barony of Rosslogher, and county of Leitrim.

mbíe do aethaí ina péccaimir agha éorname co comharce ppi a aetair co na caomnacar a gabail gó rin, 7 ar ngabail an baile, 7 iar pfacbál a barua ann do éad iapam hi maiḡ luirecc, 7 po milleaó an tír co léir lair. Ag toid-eaét tar a air do po taóail gup an ccairlén dian haimm Maḡ uí gáora, 7 po gabaó lair é. Ro marbaó mac í domnaill, 11 december, (miall garb mac maghura) go turbaóac dupóir do péiléri ar an ccairlén an tan batтар ag iontepaicéid an baile. Do rabaó maiésh nanacail lá hua ndomnaill don tí do poine anghioin írin go po cúir plán é dia ioncharb. Do taob ó domnaill cona plóg plán (cenmotá an móir écht rin) iar milleaó maiḡe luirecc 7 macaíre connacét, aét an méo po ba piraac dó.

AOIS CRIOST, 1539.

AOIR CRIOPT, mile, cúicc céo, triocá, anaoí.

O bpiam tuadmuman, Concóbar mac toirpdealbais mic taidce décc iar mbíe aethaí i tciḡsrnur, 7 an tír do bíe co toicteac tromconáig pé a linn. Murchaó mac í bpiam .i. mac toirpdealbais mic taidce dóiridh na ionaó aínail do éuill a airillíó pñirín.

Slóicéaó lá hua ndomnaill, Maḡnur i moctar connacét etir noðaire 7 peil bñgde dia po bñ a lám péir do éór 7 do braiguib ófob, 7 tamic plán dia éig.

O Néill .i. conn do éoét go dún na ngall im éairecc do raigídh uí domnaill, 7 po naíompiot ríe, carabpaó, 7 covaó aínail ar deac 7 ar daingne po féopar ppi poile.

Mac méguidir corbmac, mac conconnaét, mic conconnaét, mic bpiam, mic Pílip tanairi pñrmanac dñḡpñr co nuairle 7 co nñineac do marbaó hi meabail lá muirir a dearbraitpeac ina ppiadnair [piadnair] báóém.

^p *After it had been.*—An English writer would express it thus: “The O'Donnells had been for a considerable time deprived of this castle, for it had made an effectual resistance to the present O'Donnell's father, and neither of them succeeded in taking it until that time.”

^q *Mogh-Ui-Ghadhra*, i. e. O'Gara's plain, now

Moygara, or Moyogara, where the extensive ruins of a castle are still to be seen, near the margin of Lough Gara, at its northern extremity, in the barony of Coolavin, and county of Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 494, and map to the same work.

^r *Under his protection*, i. e. when the castle

cannon, after it had had been^p for some time out of his possession, having been powerfully defended against his father, and it could not be taken until then. And after having taken this castle, and left his warders in it, he proceeded to Moylurg, and ravaged all that country. Upon his return he visited the castle called Magh-Ui-Ghadhra^q, and took it. The son of O'Donnell (Niall Garv, the son of Manus) was unfortunately slain on the 11th of December by the shot of a ball [fired] from the castle, when they were approaching the town. The person, however, who had done this act was pardoned by O'Donnell, who sent him away under his protection^r. O'Donnell then returned with his army safe (except the great misfortune already alluded to), after having ravaged all Moylurg and Machaire-Chonnacht, excepting such parts as were obedient to him.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1539.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-nine.

O'Brien of Thomond (Conor, the son of Turlough, son of Teige) died, after having been for some time in the lordship; and the country was prosperous and flourishing in his time. Murrough^s, the son of O'Brien, i. e. the son of Turlough, son of Teige, was inaugurated in his place, as his qualifications deserved.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Manus) into Lower Connaught, between Christmas and the festival of St. Bridget; and he exacted from them [the inhabitants] his full tribute and hostages, and returned safe to his house.

O'Neill, i. e. Con, came to Donegal about Easter, to visit O'Donnell; and they made peace, friendship, and alliance with each other, as well and as firmly as they possibly could.

The son of Maguire (Cornac, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught, son of Brien, son of Philip), Tanist of Fermanagh, a good man of nobleness and hospitality, was treacherously slain by the people of his brother, in his [brother's] own presence.

was taken the person who had fired the ball at Niall Garv would have been killed on the spot by O'Donnell's people, had not O'Donnell interposed, and extended to him not only pardon but

protection. He was then O'Donnell's protegee, and whoever happened to kill or maim him should pay eric to O'Donnell.

^s *Murrough.*—He was the brother of Conor,

Slóicéac lá hua néill conn, 7 lá hua ndomniail, Maḡnur daon comairle 7 daon aonta gur an mīde 7 an pob aīmpiaac dōib dona tsīuib rin do milleac 7 do lopccac pīmpa go tsīmpaig. . Pó pīc edala aībble iomda don turur rin ar ní po tīonoiptot gaoīdīl do pīaigīd gall ir na haīmpaiaib dīdīdīcīb aoi pīoiḡīd ar mó lēr milleac do maītfī na mīde mār an cpeacīpīoiḡeac īīin, dōīḡ pob iomda edala dīr 7 aīpccītt, uīa, 7 iapainn, ionnmur, 7 iolīmaoine, 7 ḡacā maītfīra aīcīfna tuccrat a baile aīa pīpīdīd, 7 ar a nuacongāūil iap na loīmapccain leō don turur rin. Aḡ tīonntūd dona pīlōḡaib rin ina pīpīttīng, Ro ḡab bīḡ, 7 boīppac, uail, 7 dīomur iad ar aībble a nēdala ona pīuaīptot pīttībītt pīuī. An tan po cloīp iap an iurttīp Saḡanach Lōpō līnapō na pccela rin, do pīōnac lēr tīonōl a pīaībe do Saḡanacīb ī nepīnn uīe laīr, 7 pōcīpīaībe baīlctīd mōr na mīde etīp cīll 7 tīaītt, 7 a mbaoī do cōb-laīḡīb ar na cuanḡaīb ina cōīpōcīpīaīb, 7 co haīpīdī cōbīlac aībbal baōī pōp cuan caīpīlīnne. Iap ttōct na ttōīcīftal rin uīe ḡo haonbaīle gur an iurttīp po līn an pīuaḡ ḡaoīdealaīc ḡo hoīpḡīallāīb, hī pīpīnnīaīḡ aīpīm atā bēl aīa hoā, ní pīaīct iap an pīuaḡ ḡḡaoīdealaīc dōl īn īnneall nō a nōpīuccāc aīmaīl po ba dīr dōīb, 7 ní mó po uīpīaīptot comāīple a naīpīeac do ḡabāīl do cōīpnaī nō do cōttuccāc caīlaīttīpīeac aīct po īmētīḡīptot ḡo hīpīaīttē anōpīdāīḡtē ḡo po pāḡaībīptot mōr dīa nēdalaīb pīn 7 dēdalaīb gall īpīn maīḡīnīpīn aḡa mbīoībbaīdāīb iap pīpīaōīnīd pōīpīa. Ro maībīd dīpōḡ dīa nōaōḡḡapī pīuaḡ 7 ní po maībīd a bīcc dīa nuapīlīb cēnmōta Maolmūīpīe mīpīḡfē mac eōīn pīaīd mīc pīuībne tōpīcāīpī o cēnel conaīll ar an lātaīp rin. Maḡ aongūpa mūīpīcēapītaīc do ḡabāīl lā dīpīn dōīpḡīallāīb, iap nā pāḡbāīl ī nuatāc iap

which, if the annalist had thought of mentioning, would have saved them the trouble of repeating the pedigree.

^t *Nuachongbhail*.—It appears from the Life of St. Fechin, published by Colgan, that this was the ancient name of the place where the town of Navan, in Meath, now stands :

“Nuadhehongbhail est oppidum Mediæ ad ripam Boīnnī fluvīi a Poutano” [Drogheda] “decem millibus passuum distans ab Authrumia quinque.”—*Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 135, 141.

In the account of this invasion of the Pale, given in the Annals of Kilronan, this town is

called an Uam, which is its present Irish name, as pronounced by the natives of Meath. Ware, who seems to have known the ancient and modern names of this place, calls it Navan, in his Annals of Ireland, at this year.

^u *In the adjacent harbours*.—The word cuan certainly means a harbour, and is synonymous with the Latin *sinus*.

^w *Carlinne*.—This is still the Irish name of Carlingford harbour, in the north-east of the county of Louth.

^x *Bel-atha-hoa*.—The site of this battle was at a ford near the old bridge of Belahoe, which

An army was led by O'Neill (Con) and O'Donnell (Manus), with one will and accord, into Meath; and such part of these territories as were disobedient to them they spoiled and burned before them, as far as Tara, and the possessions of all those who refused to submit to them. They obtained immense and innumerable spoils on this expedition, for the Irish had not in latter times assembled to oppose the English army, that destroyed more of the property of Meath than this plundering army; for many were the spoils of gold and silver, copper, iron, and every sort of goods and valuables besides, which they took from the towns of Ardee and Nuachongbhail^t, which they entirely plundered on that expedition. Upon their return, these troops were elated with courage and high spirits, [and filled with] pride and haughtiness, on account of the vastness of their spoils, and because they had not met any opposition. When the English Lord Justice, Lord Leonard, heard the news of this, he made a complete muster of all the English in Ireland, the forces of the great towns of Meath, both ecclesiastical and lay, and all the fleets in the adjacent harbours^u, and especially the large fleet in the bay of Carlinne^w. After all these forces had collected to one place to the Lord Justice, he set out in pursuit of the Irish army into Oriel, and [came up with them] at a place called Bel-atha-hoa^x, in Farney. The Irish army were not able to go into order or array, as was meet for them; nor did they take the advice of their chiefs, to stand and maintain their battle-ground, but they fled in a scattered and disorderly manner, leaving a great deal of their own property, and of the spoils taken from the English at that place, to their enemies, after being routed. Some of their common people were slain, but none of their gentlemen, except Mulmurry Mergeach, son of John Roe Mac Sweeny, whom the Tirconnellians lost on that field. After this defeat^y of Bel-atha-hoa, Magennis (Murtough), who had wandered away from

was the principal pass into the famous territory of Farney in Oriel. It is about four miles and a quarter south of Carrickmacross, on the boundary of the counties of Meath and Monaghan, close to the lake of the same name.—See *Some Account of the Territory or Dominion of Farney*, p. 37.

^y After this defeat.—The literal translation is as follows: “Magennis (Murtough) was taken

by a party of the Oriels, after he was found with a few, after having separated from his people in this defeat of Bel-atha-hoa, and he was for some time privately in their custody, so that they afterwards killed him treacherously at the instigation of a party of his own tribe, for they gave rewards from them (to the people with whom he was) for putting him to death.”

In the fabricated account of this battle given

noibail ré a nuinntir irin maiðm rin beóil aca hoá, 7 a bñt lé hachaib illáim go hinclñte aca go po marbpat 1 meabail é iar rin tré aplac dpuinge dia éinñ pñn, uair tucpat riðe cometa uata (don lucht aga mbaoi) ar a ñop cum báir.

Niall ócc o baioigill do marbað lá concobar mac uí baioigill.

O maoleaclainn apt, pñ agmair ionnpaiçteaç, 7 a mac caçaoir o maoleaclainn ðeccanaç cluana do marbað 1 ppopnoçt la cloinn feilim uí maoleaclainn, 7 feilim do gábail tiçñnair.

Mag coeláin feilim mac maolir do marbað 1 mbñnoçop lá cloinn í Ma-dagáin .i. Maoleaclainn god, etceetpi, a noiað aippinn dia doinnaiç an dapa nonar iulu.

Tiçearnar dealbna do poinn lá hua maoleaclainn feilim etip apt mac corbmaic méç coeláin, doinnall mac pñpnoçá, 7 Maoleaclainn mac emainn.

AOIS CRIOST, 1540.

Aoir epiopt, mile, cuicc ced, cñpaçat.

Ruaðpi ua maoleóin eppcop apðachaib, 7 pñ ionaib eppcop cluana [Mhic Nóir] pñ paçmair po ñonaiç eipñe do écc.

Mairpñir cluana pañpaða do çabairt dona bñaiçpið de obrepuançia ar ppopnçpa uí bñian Mhupchað nñc toipñðealbaiç, 7 maiçe tuaðmuñan do éç 7 ðaontaib uaçtapán ða opð .S. Pñpñeip.

ðaxanaib do bñt (in gaç áit ar puð epeann inar çuipñt a ccuñaçta) ag ingreim 7 ag ionnapbað na nopð, 7 go hairiðe Mairpñir muineaçáin do mñlleað ðóib, 7 çairiðian na mairpñre go nopuing do na bñaiçpið do ðiçñðað leó.

Oiar mac uí baioigill mall puað, 7 concobar do bñt 1 nimpñrain 7 1 nñr-

by Holinshed in his Chronicles, on which Cox relies as true history, it is stated that Magennis was killed by the Baron of Slane.—See *Some Account of the Territory or Dominion of Farney*, by Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq., p. 37; Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1539. Mr. Moore does not seem to believe that there is any truth in the account of this rencounter at Belahoe.

He even rejects the account of it given in the Annals of Kilronan, which the Editor translated for his use, and which was transmitted to him by Mr. Petrie several years since. Ware, whose judgment is almost invariably correct, mentions the defeat at Belahoe, and adds that O'Neill made this descent upon the Pale in August, 1539, in retaliation for an expedition made into Ulster

his people, and was attended only by a few troops, was taken prisoner by a party of the people of Oriel; and they privately detained him for some time as a prisoner, and afterwards treacherously slew him, at the instance of a party of his own tribe, who had bribed them to put him to death.

Niall Oge O'Boyle was slain by Conor, the son of O'Boyle.

O'Melaghlin (Art), a successful and warlike man, and his son, Cahir O'Melaghlin, Deacon of Cluain^z, were slain at Fornocht^a, by the sons of Felim O'Melaghlin; and Felim assumed the lordship.

Mac Coghlan (Felim, the son of Meyler) was slain at Beannchor^b, by the sons of O'Madden (Melaghlin God, &c.), after he had heard mass on Sunday, the second of the Nones of July.

The lordship of Delvin was parcelled out by O'Melaghlin (Felim) among Art, the son of Cormac Mac Coghlan; Donnell, the son of Ferdoragh; and Melaghlin, the son of Edmond.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1540.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty.

Rory O'Malone, Bishop of Ardagh, and representative of the Bishop of Clonmacnoise, a prosperous and affluent man, died.

The monastery of Cluain-Ramhfhoda [Clonroad] was given to the friars of the Observance, by order of O'Brien (Murrough, the son of Turlough) and the chiefs of Thomond, and by the consent and permission of the superiors of the Order of St. Francis.

The English, throughout every part of Ireland where they extended their power, were persecuting and banishing the Orders, and particularly they destroyed the monastery of Monaghan, and beheaded the guardian, and some of the friars.

The two sons of O'Boyle, Niall Roe and Conor, were in contention and at

by the Lord Gray in the preceding May.

^z *Cluain*, i. e. of Cluain-mic-Nois, now Clonmacnoise, in the King's County.

^a *Fornocht*.—This is probably the place now called Farnagh, situated near the town of Moat,

in the barony of Clonlunan, and county of Westmeath.

^b *Beannchor*, now Banagher, a town on the east side of the Shannon, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.

‘aonta ré poile, 7 mall do dól ar ionghaiceid ar concóbar co luácpa (ar ba hann bai aipiríom 7 comhnaide concóbar), 7 a bñt a cceilec in aithaí rín i tēmpall Sínáin, 7 concóbar do tēact ar na bapaí for an dromain lá taob an tēmpaill. Niall co na muinir deirge dó ar an tēmpall. Oo conhairc concóbar dia íaigíð iad luið for a nomgabail ó ná baí rocaide ina pappao cénmotá uathað namá nár bó hinpōma. Arís do deachaid a aenar tar traig luácpair pīor. Lñaid mall é peib ar dñne conpānaic, 7 pucc uide ma na muinir pīirrin acc toghaim concóbar co tēppaid é co mba comhainicc dóib pe poile co beoda barbarða gan foraitēntē cairōfra nó comhialara. Do pad concóbar bñm do mall ina cñdmullað go po tēppaia go lár é ar an laðair rín. Luið concóbari oré cpectnaigē ar. Tangatpar a muinir do íaigíð néill, 7 atbert pīú concóbar do lñmain, 7 ná baí pñ i nguair écca don cūp rín. Oo pōnað fairpíom rín, 7 puccpat muinir néill ar concóbar lá taob loða baí ina ccomhoccup, 7 ní po lamrat iombualað pīir go po tēppaia pīot é lar na cloðaib baí i nairí in loða conað iar ná tēppaia po imirpē arn fair, 7 ag roað dóib po gēibētt mall marb gan anmainn. Ní baí dia cñisō pñ lé hachaid dia a ccomāora po bað mó déctaid ināo an dia rín torcair ré aipile.

Clann uilliam mac an earpuice uí galléubair .i. uilliam ócc 7 aodh gnuamda do marbāð lá cloinn uí baigill .i. lá domnall 7 lá toirpdealbāc a noigail marbēta a natap.

Slóicēað lá hua ndomnaill, Maḡnur hī ccóicēað cōnnaēt, 7 ní po aipir go painicc Maḡ luipcc, arpīde hī ccloinn cōnnmaig. Maḡ luipcc 7 clann cōnnmaig do léipmilleað 7 do lopecað lair, do pōine iarañ cñcā an cōirpī-lēide, 7 tainicc plān iar rín iar mbuað, 7 corccap.

Slóicēað ele la hua ndomnaill báttar iad tangadap ina roépaide, mall mac aipē óicc tánairē típe heocāin, 7 mac mic domnaill na halban Colla mac alapōrainn co nalbancoib iomda amaille pīir, 7 ó domnaill 7 an plóg

^c *Luachras*, now Loughros, near Ardara, in the west of the county of Donegal.—See note ^m, under the year 1509, p. 1302, *supra*. The site of O’Boyle’s residence at Loughros Bay is yet pointed out by the natives of the barony of Boylagh. It was called Crannog bhuidhe, i. e. the yellow crannog, or wooden house. The ruins

of three old churches are still to be seen in the neighbourhood of Loughros bay, namely, Kilturis, Kilkenny, and Kilcashel, but the memory of St. Senchan is not now celebrated at any of them.

^d *Ferociously*.—Co barbarða might mean “barbarously,” but this is scarcely the meaning

strife with each other. Niall made an incursion against Conor into Luachras^c (for Conor had his seat and residence there), and remained that night in ambush in the church of St. Seanchan. Conor next morning went upon the hill adjacent to the church, and Niall and his people sallied forth from the church against him. When Conor saw them approaching him, he ran away to avoid them, as he had with him only a few [and these] persons unfit to bear arms, and he proceeded alone down across the strand of Luachras. Niall pursued him as quickly as he was able, and he outran his own people in his eagerness to catch Conor; he overtook him, and they engaged each other vigorously and ferociously^d, forgetful of friendship and relationship. Conor gave Niall a blow on the top of the head, and prostrated him on the ground, and then fled away, severely wounded. His people came up to Niall, who told them to pursue Conor, and that he himself was not in danger of death on that occasion. They did so at his request, and overtook Conor on the borders of a neighbouring lake; and they did not dare to come to blows with him, until they had first knocked him down with the stones which were on the strand of the lake; and when he was prostrated, they struck at him with weapons. And on their return they found Niall dead^e. There had not been of their tribe, for some time, two of the same ages who were more generally lamented than these two who were slain by each other.

The sons of William, son of the Bishop O'Gallagher, namely, William Oge and Hugh Gruama, were slain by the sons of O'Boyle, namely, by Donnell and Turlough, in revenge of their father.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Manus) into Connaught, and never halted until he arrived in Moylurg, from whence he passed into Clann-Conway; and he totally devastated and burned Moylurg^f and Clann-Conway. He afterwards plundered the Curliu Mountains, and then returned home safe, after victory and triumph.

Another hosting was made by O'Donnell, and he was joined by Niall^g, the son of Art Oge, Tanist of Tyrone, and by Mac Donnell of Scotland (Colla, the son of Alexander), with many Scots along with him. O'Donnell and this army

intended by the Four Masters.

^c *Dead*, literally, "they found Niall dead without a soul," which is a strange redundancy of language.

^f *Moylurg*.—This is a striking example of the redundancy of the style of the Four Masters.

^g *Niall*.—Charles O'Connor interpolates Conallach, i. e. the Conallian, which is correct.

ryn do òol céatur hi ppsriab manac, 7 móran do mullsó dóib irin tír ar tur go bpuarriort iaraim cuir 7 plána lé na riap. Do luithriort iaraim tre bréirne ui puairc arriòe co coirprialab 7 porlongporre do óenam dóib irin coirprialab, 7 an bealac buide do gsrpaò leó, 7 gac conair dooanng ele baof por a ccionn do peidiuccaò dóib. Tangatcar clann maolpuanaiò uile éuca iar rin, 7 tucpat bpaighe dua domnaill lé na bpsit psin ó rin amac, 7 tainic plán iaraim dia éicch.

Clann í domnaill (.i. Aoð ócc mac aoða puaiò) Domnaò cairbreac, 7 Ssan luirec do òol i naíaiò í domnaill (Maígnur a npsbratair peirin), 7 a nvol por epannóicc loca bschaiğ, 7 iad do bpsit acc mullsó an tíre eirre. O domnaill dá ngabáil ina ndír, 7 do gabáil éicneacáin uí domnaill i mbaile na congála. Ssan luirec do epochaò lair, Eicneacáan 7 donnchaò do cor i ngáimh, 7 epannóicc loca bscchaiğ do bpsit 7 do dianrgaoislaò dó.

O doáartaiğ .i. gsralt mac domnaill mic peirim peap co nuairle 7 co nlineach décc iar ccianaóir iar mbpsit buaò ó doman, 7 ó ósman.

O baioigill do gairm do domnaill mac néill í baioigill.

Ssan mac cuinn í domnaill do marbaò la cloinn Murchaò mic puibne na ttauat.

Cairlén liaòopoma do óenam lá hua puairc brian mac eocáin, 7 coccac móri do bpsit pair ar gac taob .i. hi maig luirec, i muinipir eolair, 7 i mbpsirne uí paigillig, 7 a mac psin 7 oriong psriab bpsirne do bpsit a ccocacá pír map an ccéona, 7 do rónaò an cairlén lairpion lé haipirp aicgipr, 7 do mull móran hi maig luirec pana luét coccacá.

Gairm einig do éabairt lá Ruaiòri mac taiòcc mic diairmaa, 7 lá a mnaoi mgn mlic uilliam cloinne piocair. Scolá Epeam, 7 luét cuingfda nst do teaat éuca gur an ccapriacc, 7 a piapuccaò uile lar an lánamain rin.

Taòcc mac brian mic maígnur a mneic diairmaa puaiò do baatá por an mbanna, 7 é por pluaac hi pparpaò uí puairc.

^h *The Clann-Mulrony*, i. e. the Mac Dermots and Mac Donoughs.

ⁱ *The Crannog of Loch-Beathaigh*, i. e. the wooden house of Lough Beithe, now Loughveagh, a beautiful lake in the parish of Gartan, barony

of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal. The island on which this wooden house stood was well known some years since for a potteen distillery, belonging to a Teige O'Boyle, who gave the Editor some curious information connected

proceeded into Fermanagh, and they at first destroyed much in the country, until they obtained pledges and guarantees of submission. After that they marched through Breifny O'Rourke, and from thence to the Curliou mountains, where they pitched their camp, and destroyed Bealach-Buidhe, and cleared every other difficult passage. Upon this the Clann-Mulrony^a came to them, and gave hostages to O'Donnell for the observance of his own conditions for the time to come. O'Donnell then returned safe to his house.

The sons of O'Donnell (i. e. of Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe), namely, Donough Cairbreach and John of Lurg, rose up in opposition to O'Donnell (Manus, their own brother), and went into the Crannog of Loch-Beiathaigh¹, from which they proceeded to spoil the country. O'Donnell took them both prisoners, and took also Egneghan O'Donnell in the town of Conwall^k. He hanged John of Lurg, and put Egneghan and Donough in fetters; and he broke down and demolished the Crannog of Loch-Beathaigh.

O'Doherty, i. e. Gerald, the son of Donnell, son of Felim, a noble and hospitable man, died at an advanced age, after having vanquished the Devil and the world.

Donnell, the son of Niall O'Boyle, was styled O'Boyle.

John, son of Con O'Donnell, was slain by the sons of Morogh Mac Sweeny-na-dtuath¹.

The castle of Leitrim was erected by O'Rourke (Brian, the son of Owen), while a great war was waged against him on every side, namely, in Moylurg, Muintir-Eolais, and Breifny-O'Reilly; and his own son and a party of the men of Breifny were also at war with him. He finished the castle in a short time, and destroyed a great portion of Moylurg on his opponents.

A general invitation of hospitality was given by Rory, the son of Teige Mac Dermot, and his wife, the daughter of Mac William of Clanrickard. The schools of Ireland, and those who sought for presents, flocked to them to the Rock [of Lough Key], and they were all attended to by that couple.

Teige, the son of Brian, son of Manus Mac Dermot Roe, was drowned in the [River] Bann, while on an excursion along with O'Rourke.

with the ancient localities of this part of the county of Donegal in the year 1835.

^k *Conwall*.—This was a village near Letter-

kenny, in the county of Donegal.—See note ^f, under the year 1258, p. 366, *supra*.

¹ *Mac Sweeny-na-dTuadh*, i. e. Mac Sweeny

Semur ócc mac an Þríora méz cocláin do díclnadh lá céadac ua maosí-leacláinn hi ppiull ina cairlén fín .i. cairlén an fíóáin, 7 díc mór do dénam don tír tríd riðe. Feilim ó maosíleacláinn do tabairt Sathanac 7 an trídri-neir leir go delbna, 7 ar a aoí ní ro gabrat an fíóán, 7 ro impaíðriot dia ttiðib iar millib móráin dóib.

Domnall mac an fíððoríca méz cocláin ceand a gablám fín décc nia marbáð Semair óicc mic an þríora.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1541.

Αόιρ Cριορτ, milé, cúic céu, cēpaça, ahaon.

Domnán dñmair, Sioc, 7 rñcēta a tēúr na bliðna po co ná po léicc ar ná tpeaðað iar ccoir do dénam i neirinn.

O cñðbaill fñganaínn mac maolmuanaíð do marbáð (hi ppiull 7 é dail dímaðairc) la taðcc mac donnchaíð mic Sñain uí cñðbaill cona bñatērib, 7 lá mac uí maolmuanaíð Sñan mac domnabail cñcic hi ccairlén cluana lircc, 7 gē po baoi ó cñðbaill ina fññóir cñanaorða do poine fñgnaí 7 congnaí mór do cóið i nainn 7 i noirðearcyr dó ar luēt a marbēta. Ro marbáð ðna dá fñð décc dia muinir amaille fñir.

O maolmuanaíð .i. çatáoir, fñi po ba mór clú, 7 oirðearcyr ina aimirir fñn décc.

Tēaz ráraínn etir ttiðib 7 tñmplaib do lorccað 7 ðorccain irin corçur do fñonñiað lá cloinn uí Maðagáin, Muñohað, bñearal, 7 caçal. Feilim

of the districts, which had belonged to the O'Boyles before the Mac Sweenys came thither from Scotland.

^m *Feadan*, now Faddan, in the parish of Lusk-magh, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County. —See it already referred to at the year 1520, and again at 1548 and 1557.

ⁿ *The treasurer*, i. e. Sir William Brabazon. — See Table of Chief Governors of Ireland in Harris's edition of Ware's Antiquities, p. 109.

^o *Severe weather*, domnán ðeapmair. — The word domnán is the opposite of rñmñn, fair

weather, and means, bad, inclement, or severe weather. *Deapmair* is explained in Cormac's Glossary by aóbal mór, i. e. very great.

^p *He being blind*, literally, “and he blind, sightless,” which is a strange redundancy of language.

^q *Cluain-lisg*, now Clonlisk, giving name to a barony in the south of the King's County. In a manuscript missal, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, Class B. Tab. 3. No. 1, there is a memorandum of the death of Ferganainm O'Carroll, as follows :

James Oge, son of the Prior Mac Coghlan, was treacherously beheaded by Kedagh O'Melaghlin, in his own [James Oge's] castle, i.e. the castle of Feadan^m, in consequence of which great injury was done to the country. Felim O'Melaghlin brought the English and the Treasurerⁿ with him to Delvin, but did not, however, take the Feadan; and they returned to their [respective] homes, after having destroyed much.

Donnell, the son of Ferdoragh Mac Coghlan, head of his own branch [of that family], died before the killing of James Oge, son of the Prior.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1541.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-one.

There was much severe weather^o, frost, and snow, the beginning of this year, which prevented tillage and ploughing from being properly done in Ireland.

O'Carroll (Ferganainm, the son of Mulrony) was treacherously slain (he being blind^p) by Teige, the son of Donough, son of John O'Carroll, and his kinsmen, and by the son of O'Molloy (John, the son of Donnell Caeach), in the castle of Cluain-lisg^a; but though O'Carroll was an old man, he, nevertheless, displayed great prowess and strength [in defending himself] against his slayers, which gained him a name and renown. Twelve of his people were killed along with him.

O'Molloy^r (Cahir), a man of great character and renown in his time, died.

Teagh-Sarain^s, both houses and churches, was burned and plundered in Lent by the sons of O'Madden, namely, Murrough, Breasal, and Cathal. After

"Hic obiit Vir sine nomine" [Feap gan ainm] "qui fuit dominus et princeps Elie occisus in Castro suo proprio in Cluoinlis morte incognita, et nisi predicetur improvisa, et qui fuit magne sapientie et mirabilis fortitudinis; cujus anime propitiatur Deus. Amen, in anno Domini millesimo ccccexli^o."

^r O'Molloy.—The death of this chieftain is thus noticed in a memorandum in the same manuscript :

"Obiit Karolus O'Mylmoy sue nationis capi-

taneus in Octava Epiphanie et sepultus in Kylcormac, A. D. 1542."

^s Teagh-Sarain, i. e. St. Saran's church, now Tisaran, an old church giving name to a parish in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County. It is situated in the centre of the demesne of Moystown [maḡ ɪr̥ean], on the west side of the River Brosna, and near it is a holy well dedicated to St. Saran. A curious account of this saint is given in the Registry of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Duald Mac Firis for Sir James

ua maíleaclainn do dól co cluain fírtá iar rin, 7 cínipall mór cluana fírtá 7 an mainirtir do bhríth 7 dorccain lair.

Tuathal balb mac Sfain mic Ruaidrí uí gallcúbairí raof duine baof ar éiní maíle oipecta éirí conaill décc (i februairí), fírt ba maíle gal 7 gairceadh gen go marbhadh no co muidhaíth dáoine ar ní deachaidh ríde hi ttríoit nó i ttaáar nác biaid bhráige lair. Bá fíth fadóara dóroíth rin ar po baof araille ainiyir ina afoíth ag coitricét fírt rínmóir 7 fírt pprocté bhrátar rairíthaidh do bhráitíth dún na ngall, 7 acéualá agá pproctéadh náir bó maíle do roctain roctáice dáoine do marbhadh na dorctá a ppolá, conadh aine rin po éinn eiccin ina mímmain gan guin duine, 7 po cómaill do ghréir innirín an ccéin roba beó.

Maíom mór do éabairt do Mhac uíthlín .i. Ruópaige mac ualtair ar cloinn aóda uí néill dú in po marbhadh aongur mac donnchaíth mic maolmuire meic ruibne, 7 dponz do gallócclacáir tpe conaill apson rir. Ro marbhadh ann dha córucchadh gallocclac do éloinn ndóinnail gallócclac 7 roctáide ele cenmoctat. Mac uíthlín do dól rluag doríthir ar cloinn aóda uí néill, 7 clann aóda .i. conn, 7 doinnall do marbhadh lair.

O doinnail Maígnur do dól hi ccínn an lurtir Shaxanai 7 don cabán 7 an lurtir dá gabáil éuice lé honóir 7 lé peuepeur mór. Síe, cadac, 7 carapradh do éhgal dóib ré poile don cup rin.

An épannócc airéirac baof ar loc glinne dalláin do gabáil lá cloinn

Ware, now preserved in the British Museum, Clarend. No. LI.

¹ *Though he never used to kill.*—In this phrase gen go is negative.

² *In his youth,* ina afoíth.—The word afoíe is glossed by óige, youth, in O'Clery's Glossary, and by Teige O'Rody in his gloss on the Ode to Brian na Murtha O'Rourke. This passage shews that Tuathal had not been well instructed in the Ten Commandments in his childhood. The celebrated Jesuit, Edmund Campion, has, in his *Historie of Ireland*, cap. vi., the following reference to the religious ignorance of the Irish fighting gentlemen, which is not very different from this account of Tuathal O'Gallagher given

by the Four Masters:

"I found a fragment of an Epistle, wherein a vertuous Monke declareth that to him (travailing in Vlster) came a grave Gentleman about Easter, desirous to be confessed and howseled" [i. e. to receive the communion], "who in all his lifetime had never yet received the blessed sacrament. When he had said his minde, the Priest demaunded him, whether he were faultlesse in the sinne of Homicide? He answered, that hee never wist the matter to bee haynous before; but, being instructed thereof, hee confessed the murther of five, the rest he left wounded" [*recte*, and the wounding of others], "so as he knew not whether they lived or no.

this [and in revenge of it] Felim O'Melaghlín went to Clonfert, and demolished and plundered the Great Church and the monastery of Clonfert.

Tuathal Balbh [Balbus], the son of John, son of Rory O'Gallagher, a worthy man, and one of the most powerful of the sub-chieftains of Tirconnell, died on the 1st of February. He was a man of valour and prowess, though he never used to kill^c or destroy persons, for there was no battle or skirmish into which he went from which he would not bring away prisoners. The reason of his acting thus was this: one time in his youth^d that he was listening to a sermon and exhortation of one of the friars of Donegal, he heard it inculcated that, in order to attain [everlasting] reward^e, it was not meet to kill persons, or to shed their blood; wherefore he made a resolution never to wound a man, and this [vow] he always kept while he lived.

A great defeat was given by Mac Quillin (Rury, the son of Walter) to the sons of Hugh O'Neill, in which was slain Aengus, the son of Donough, son of Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, together with a party of the gallowglasses of Tirconnell. In it were also slain a battalion of the gallowglasses of the Clann-Donnell, Galloglagh, and many others besides. Mac Quillin went a second time with a force against the sons of Hugh O'Neill, and slew Con and Donnell, the sons of Hugh.

O'Donnell (Manus) went to Cavan to meet the English Lord Justice; and the Lord Justice received him with great honour and respect; and they formed a league of peace, alliance, and friendship with each other.

The eastern crannog^x on the Lough of Glenn-Dallain^y was taken by the

Then was he taught that both the one and the other were execrable, and verie meekelie humbled himself to repentence."

Here the good Jesuit, whether he was telling the truth or not (and who can doubt his veracity?), has written as rudely as the Four Masters, as appears by the words in brackets.

^w *Reward, poepeace.*—The word poepeace is used in ancient Irish writings to denote "reward in the next world," and sometimes "eternal happiness."—See the *Leabhar Breac*, fol. 127, b, a.

^x *Crannog*, a wooden house.

^y *Gleann-Dallain*, i. e. Dallan's glen, a romantic valley in the parish of Killasnet, barony of Rossclogher, and county of Leitrim. It is now generally called Glencar, from O'Rourke's castle of Caislean a'chartha.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 337, where this valley is erroneously placed in Carbria: "Osnata de Gleaim dallain in Carbria." It is true that this valley extends into the barony of Carbury, in the county of Sligo, but the church of St. Osnata, now *anglice* Killasnet, is in that part of it which lies in the county of Leitrim.—See this valley again referred to at the years 1595 and 1597.

domnall mic donnchaíó uí ruairc ar donnchaíó mac donnchaíó í ruairc. A cfinn ainmíre iar rin tucrat clann donnchaíó uí ruairc (Domnall, 7 fínganaim) ionnraicéíó ar an ceannóice go po cúiríse tñine ír in mbaile gan fíor. Ro rátaíó 7 go mótaíó in ní rin, 7 lñetar iad írin loc, 7 bñir clann domnall oppa, Marbatar 7 báirí leó fínganaim mac donnchaíó, Ro gabáó ainmírin domnall, 7 go cpochaíó iaraim lá cloinn domnall mic donnchaíó uí ruairc.

Slóicéaíó lá hua ndomnall Mañnur hí ccoinne an iurcír Shaxanaíó hí tír eocáin, 7 an tír dñmteaíó 7 do mñleaíó leó don toircc rin. An iurcír do tñleaíó tar a air írin mñde, 7 ó domnall dñompuíó uaíó tar a air tñré tír eoñain, 7 teaíó plán gan taíar gan tñgmáil vpañail dó acc vol nó acc teaíó don turur rin, 7 O domnall do gabaíó don taíó tñir do loc í fñfñraib manach. Cñil na noirí 7 ó loc íoir do mñleaíó lair tñir 7 oílena uair báttar báíó 7 arépaicé aige ag mñleaíó 7 acc aricain na noilén, 7 a pluañ ag innraíó na tíre go po fáccaib í neapbaíó arba iad an bñiaíó rin.

Slóicéaíó lá hua ndomnall a cfinn aíchaíó iar rin hí fñfñraib manac don taíó tñir do loc, 7 go cúir dñong dia plóñab í narépaíóib ar pud an loca, 7 go gab fñin gur an líon plóicé tarrurtair ina fñarpaíó por tír go po ndñrñrñ an cñíoc uile a ccoinne a céile do loch 7 do tír go pangadñar go hñmñ cñíclionn. Ro bñiríó, 7 go lñgaíó leó cairlén innñr cñíclionn, 7 tangatatar plán iar ccorccar don cur rin.

Domnall mac neill gairb mic aíóa, mic aíóa ruaió do mñarbaíó lá hua mbaoigíll ar ndol do domnall do cñongnaíó la toirpñdealbac mac uí bñaoigíll in acchaíó a aíar. Tuccratatñam ruaircc dua mbaoigíll ar tur impaíóíó ua bñaoigíll fñrñrñm, 7 mñadñíó porpa go po mñarbaíó an mac rin néill í domnall lair.

Conn mac bñiaíó mic eocáin uí Ruairc do mñarbaíó lá cloinn Mañnura tíre tuaíóil.

Mac an baíó concóbñ ruaió mac fñíngail ollam uí domnall lé dñn oide rcol 7 raíó gan updubáíó í fñfoglaíó an dñna 7 í nealaíónaíó oile, fñr tñge

^z *The town, baile.*—This word is applied to any village, be it ever so insignificant.

^a *Cuil-na-nOirear*, now the barony of Coole, on the east side of Lough Erne, in the south of

the county of Fermanagh.—See this territory already referred to at the years 1486, 1506, and 1514.

^b *Clann-Manus.*—They were a sept of the

sons of Donnell, son of Donnell O'Rourke, from Donough, the son of Donough O'Rourke. In some time after this the sons of Donough O'Rourke, i. e. Donnell and Ferganaim, made an attack upon the crannog, and privately set fire to the town^a; but that thing being discovered and perceived, they were pursued upon the lake, and overtaken by the sons of Donnell. Ferganaim, the son of Donough, was slain and drowned; and Donnell was taken, and afterwards hanged, by the sons of Donnell, son of Donough O'Rourke.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Manus) into Tyrone, to meet the English Lord Justice; and they traversed and desolated the country. The Lord Justice returned into Meath, and O'Donnell, separating from him, went back through Tyrone, and arrived safe, without meeting battle or opposition on that occasion, either in going or returning. And O'Donnell marched along the eastern side of the lake in Fermanagh, and destroyed Cuil-na-noirear^a, and from the lake eastwards, both mainland and islands; for he had boats and vessels spoiling and plundering the islands, and his army devastating the country, so that he left them in want of corn for that year.

An army was led by O'Donnell, some time afterwards, into Fermanagh, [and pursued his route] on the west side of the lake; and he sent part of his forces in boats along the lake, while he himself, with the number he kept along with him, proceeded by land, so that they plundered the whole country, both lake and land, until they reached Enniskillen; and they broke and threw down the castle of Enniskillen, and returned safe from that expedition in triumph.

Donnell, the son of Niall Garv, son of Hugh, son of Hugh Roe [O'Donnell], was slain by O'Boyle, after Donnell had gone to assist Turlough, the son of O'Boyle, against his father. They first gave O'Boyle the onset; but O'Boyle turned upon and defeated them, and slew this son of Niall O'Donnell.

Con, the son of Brian, son of Owen O'Rourke, was slain by the Clann-Manus^b of Tir-Tuathail.

Mac Ward (Conor Roe, the son of Farrell), Ollav to O'Donnell in poetry, a superintendent of schools, and a man not excelled^c in poetry and other arts,

O'Conors, seated in Tir-Thuathail, or Tirhoohil, in the north-east of the barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.—See this territory already referred to at the years 1411, 1460,

1464, 1486, and 1495.

^c *Not excelled*, literally, “a sage without eclipse,” i. e. not eclipsed, excelled, or thrown into the shade by another.

aoibh coitcinn do chongmáil ⁊ dpoituccaó décc iar nongao, ⁊ iar naíteirige an 20 December.

AOIS CRIOST, 1542.

Aoir Crioit, mile, cuicc céo, cétachacha, aúó.

Mac í neill .i. pelim caoch mac cuinn mic cuinn do mairbáó la mac domnall galloclach, daon buille ga, ⁊ diair mac ele do cloinn í neill decc.

Brian mac neill mic airt óicc mic cuinn í neill daíma tigfina cenel nfoigain, ffr. roba mó clú uaple, eimig, ⁊ fhgnaíma táinicc do cenél eoigain mic neill le cian daimrip décc ipin trín cáiplen.

Mac uí brian toirpdealbáó mac Murchaíó mic toirpdealbáig décc le haóairt in iohri í cuinn ffr. a agra ba ffr. lam, iompaóh, ⁊ oiróficur ma airtip eríde.

Mac con mic conmhá mic donnacháó mic Ruaióiri mic miccon éfhnmóiri do mairbáó go míoígaolmar la Maccon, mac Ruaióiri, mic miccon mic Ruaióiri mic miccon éfhnmóiri.

Corbmac mac diarmata mic tairde cam uí cléirig bpaóairt minur toígaíde do conueint dúin na ngall décc.

Mac conmhá brian dopcha mac Solaim paóí lé: dán, ⁊ le foghlaim, ffr. toicteach, tptom conaigh, ffr. tighé aoibhíóh coitcinn do cáó decc in feil colaim cille, tpe miorbuihb dé ⁊ colaim cille, ⁊ tpe earccaine uí Robhartaigh, ar do paó ráir, ⁊ dimiccin don cpoir moir, ar por buail í diair an tan rin.

O Maoíleachlainn, pelim ócc, mac pelim, mic cuinn, mic airt, mic cuinn mic corbmaic óicc, mic corbmaic ballaig do mairbáó i mbaile pccuiccin ipin oíóche la cloinn méí. eochagain, conla, ⁊ cedach puao, ⁊ la hemann puaoí

^d *Niall*.—Charles O'Connor interpolates *conallan*, i. e. the Conallian, or of Tirconnell, which is correct.

^e *Inis-I-Chuinn*, i. e. O'Quin's lake, now Inchiquin, giving name to a barony in the county of Clare. The castle of this name, which was built by the head of the O'Briens some time after the expulsion of the family of O'Quin, is

situated on a peninsula at the northern side of a remarkable lake, and consists of the remains of a barbican tower, keep, and old mansion-house attached to it. Mr. Petrie is of opinion that this castle was erected by Teige O'Brien, King of Thomond, who died in 1466, as its architectural features are most strictly characteristic of the style of the age in which he flourished.

who had founded and kept a house of general hospitality, died on the 20th of December, after unction and penance.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1542.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-two.

The son of O'Neill (Felim Caech, the son of Con, son of Con) was killed with one cast of a javelin, by Mac Donnell Galloglagh. Two other sons of O'Neill died.

Brian, son of Niall^d, son of Art Oge, son of Con O'Neill, heir to the lordship of Tyrone, the most illustrious man for nobleness, hospitality, and prowess, of all that came of the tribe of Owen, son of Niall, for a long time, died in the old castle.

The son of O'Brien (Turlough, the son of Murrough, son of Turlough) died in his bed, at Inis-I-Chuinn^e. He was the most expert at arms^f, the most famous and illustrious man, of his years, in his time.

Mac Con, son of Cu-meadha, son of Donough, son of Rory, son of Maccon of the large head [Mac Namara], was unbecomingly slain by his kinsman, by Maccon, son of Rory, son of Maccon, who was son of Rory, son of Maccon of the large head.

Cormac, the son of Dermot, son of Teige Cam O'Clery, a worthy Friar Minor of the convent of Donegal, died.

Mac Conmidhe^g (Brian Doragh, the son of Solomon), a man skilled in poetry and literature, a rich and affluent man, who kept a house of general hospitality for all, died about the festival of St. Columbkille, through the miracles of God and St. Columbkille, and the curse of O'Roarty, because he had profaned and dishonoured the Great Cross, for he had struck it before that time.

O'Melaghlin (Felim Oge, the son of Felim, son of Con, son of Art, son of Con, son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac Ballagh) was slain in the night, at Baile-Sgrigin^h, by the sons of Mageoghegan, namely, Conla and Kedagh Roe,

^f *Most expert at arms*, literally, "the man of his age [i. e. years] of best hand, report, and renown, in his time was he."

^g *Mac Conmidhe*, now always anglicised Mac

Namee.

^h *Baile-Sgrigin*.—The Editor has not been able to find any place now bearing this name in the county of Westmeath.

diolmuin, fírfí diair bó dú aipeachur, 7 flaitírfí a rinnreap eiríde. Conaó do cummnuicchaó báirfí uí maoileachlainn do raibhídh :

Míle bliadhán iir cúicc céd,
adó cfehpachar gan béo
o bñíth eiríort tre cion an éiríonn,
ecc feilim uí maoileclainn.

Siúbál 7 iondraicchió do déanam la cloinn uí madaigan fa éairlen an fíodain dia ra loircceríot, 7 dia po érfíthar an baile. Ro marbhar Maoileachlainn ó raighne don éur rin, do deachaid an tír ina línmain go tigh Sarain, 7 po rraíomeaó ar an córaíó. Ro marbaó Maelechlainn mac emainn mic cochláin, dauid mac feilim mic donnchaíó, 7 toirpdealbác mac fírgail mic concobair co rocaíóib ele amaille ppiú in, 4^o. nonar octobur.

Slóicéaó lá hua ndóinnail Mağnur a nioctar connaét co na éloinn .i. an calbac 7 aóó. An clann rin 7 ua doéarparíğ do óol ar riuóal cpeice riar an ríóğ go baile an mótaíğ, 7 Mac donnchaíó do érfítháó dóib, 7 na cpeaá do éabairt go hua ndóinnail. Maíte ioctar connaét do éaét ina éfín, 7 Mac donnchaíó baile an mótaíğ do ríonpará a ndiaíó a érfíce, 7 a éíor díoc riar ó ndóinnail dóib don dul rin.

O concobair (.i. o concobair ruáó) toirpdealbác ruáó do gábail lá ruaidíu mac taidce mic diarmatara ar earríacc loáa cé.

An calbac ó ndóinnail do óol ar riuóal cpeice ar ríioét aóóa ballaíğ mic ndóinnail. Cpeaá 7 marbáa do déanam lair forra 7 teaét plán don éur rin iar ecorcear.

Slóicéaó lá hua ndóinnail, 7 lair an ecalbac hí raínpáó na bliadhna po. Tanaice o ruairc brian hí roéparíte uí ndóinnail, Tánaiice béor ó caéain Mağnur mac donnchaíó irin toicéftal céona iar teíclamaó dóib aríó po

ⁱ *Feadan*.—See this castle already referred to at the years 1520 and 1540.

^k *O'Raihne*, now Rainy.

^l *Teagh-Sarain*, now Tisaran.—See note ^s, under the year 1541.

^m *Property*.—The original is a ndiaíó a érfíce, which is not correct, for the property carried off could be called a cpeaé in reference only to

those who had carried it off.

ⁿ *Brian*.—Charles O'Connor interpolates ballac, "speckled, or freckled," which is correct, and he adds in the margin, "cliamain do Mhagnur an tua Ruairc rin .i. brian ballac, i. e. this O'Rourke, i. e. Brian Ballagh, was son in law to Manus."

^o *Joined their muster*.—The construction of

and Edmond Roe Dillon. He was the lawful possessor of the chieftainship and principality of his ancestors. It was to commemorate [the year of] O'Melaghlin's death the following [quatrain] was composed :

One thousand and five hundred years,
And two-and-forty, without error,
Since Christ was born for the crime of the 'Tree,
To the death of Felim O'Melaghlin.

An irruption and attack was made by the sons of O'Madden against the castle of Feadanⁱ; and they burned and plundered the town. On this occasion they slew Melaghlin O'Raigne^k. The people of the territory went in pursuit of them as far as Teagh-Sarain^l; but the pursuers were defeated, and Melaghlin, the son of Edmond Mac Coghlan; David, the son of Felim, son of Donough; Turlough, the son of Farrell, son of Conor; and many others, were slain, on the 4th of the Nones of October.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Manus), with his sons, i. e. Calvagh and Hugh, into Lower Connaught. These sons and O'Doherty went on before the army, on a plundering excursion, as far as Ballymote; and they plundered Mac Donough, and carried off the spoils to O'Donnell. The chiefs of Lower Connaught came to O'Donnell, and particularly Mac Donough of Ballymote, who came in pursuit of his property^m; and they all paid O'Donnell his rents on that occasion.

O'Conor Roe (Turlough Roe) was taken prisoner by Rory, the son of Teige Mac Dermot, on the Rock of Lough Key.

Calvagh O'Donnell went upon a plundering excursion against the descendants of Hugh Ballagh, son of Donnell. He committed depredations and slaughters upon them, and returned home safe after that enterprise, in triumph.

A hosting by O'Donnell and Calvagh in the summer of this year; and O'Rourke (Brianⁿ) and O'Kane (Manus, the son of Donough) joined their muster^o. After they had assembled together, they agreed to march against Mac

the original is here very rude. The literal translation is as follows: "A hosting by O'Donnell and by the Calvagh in the summer of this year. O'Rourke, Brian, came into this army of O'Don-

nell. O'Kane also, Manus, son of Donough, came into the same muster. After they had assembled what they resolved upon was to go against Mac Quillin," &c.

cinneiríocht uol ar mac uídhilín (.i. Ruðraige mac ualtair), 7 ní ro hairpídh leó go rangaítear gur an mbánna. Ro pannaó an pluag a tairí leó do dól tar fírrídh na banna ar ro coirceit aitéraige na banna forpa ro dáig baí Mac uídhilín 7 rocaíde mór do gallaib ina fárraó don taob araill ag corraim na habann fírrí cona léicceadh táirrí iate ar a aoi do deacáttar na ríóicche dia naimheóin tar banna anonn 7 fuarattar baoccal báite 7 guarráct adbal mór ag uol tairrí. Iar ndol hi tairí dhóib do leicceit pceimealta pccaoilte rganraigeite ar fuo an tíre uata .i. Sgeimleadh roir go cnoc lea, 7 Seccimlís ele lá taob banna ruar, 7 puccrat for éreacáib trioma toirctmíla, 7 for aipceitib aibhlib iolarthaib in gac maigin in ro gabrat. Aét éna ro nre lár an cealbac ó domnaill, la hua ruair, 7 lá hua ceatáin co na ríóiccáib éreaca batтар moa 7 batтар iolartha oídh na éreaca tarpu lár an ríóg aile. Ro gab gac ríóg aca forlonspoir ar léit in oíde rin cona cepeacháib 7 cona nédalaib. Ro forcóngair ó domnaill forpa ar ná bárac na éreaca 7 na hairgí aibhle rin do bualaó, 7 do beomárbáó do combach 7 do énaingíraó. Do ríonaó fáirríom inn rin. Ní dhó hupúra trá ríom nó aipm an éreach buailte do ríonaó ann rin cenmóta a tuccratte fir bhríne 7 catanaig gan maibá leó dia tairídh dhó. Tanace dhá mac uídhilín hi cethó í domnaill iar rin 7 do rad cómta moia deacáib 7 dhóid, 7 do rédaib raimímlaib dhó 7 do ríome ríó fir. Tícc ó domnaill co na ríóiccáib rlan dhó éur rin dia tairgíh iar ceorccar.

Mac uídhilín .i. Ruðraige mac ualtair, 7 Mac mic domnaill do dól in oipeact uí catáin, 7 éreaca moia do énam dhóib. O catáin .i. Maígnur mac donnachá do uol a toiraigeit na ceirí 7 buannaó do éloin toirbne do bít ina fárraó an tan rin .i. mac méic ruibne fanat, 7 ríóit ruairí mic Suibne. Iar mbreit dua catáin 7 do éloin toirbne ar mac uídhilín cona éreacáib ro ríóid iomairce aindrínta toirra, 7 ro meabá for mac uídhilín 7 for na halbancoib iomda báttar ina fárraó co rraicceáiríot ár daóine in Mhac alarparáin capraig mic domnaill, 7 in mac mic Scaín go noirung móir ele do ríuag Meic uídhilín. At ríuádh mac uídhilín fín 7 mac

^p To defend the river, ag corraim na habann fírrí. This might be also translated, "to contest the river with them."

^q Cnoc-Lea, now Knocklyd, a mountain si-

tuated to the south of Ballycastle, in the barony of Carey; and county of Antrim.

^r Substantial, toirctmíla, i.e. bulky, i.e. what has substance and real value.

Quillin (Rury, the son of Walter), and they did not halt until they arrived at the Bann. Here they divided the army into three portions, in order to cross the fords of the Bann, for they were prevented from using the boats of the river, because Mac Quillin, together with a strong body of English troops, was at the other side, to defend the river^p against them, and to prevent them from crossing it. The forces [of O'Donnell], however, crossed the Bann in despite of them, though, in crossing it, they were in danger of being drowned, and encountered very great peril. Upon landing, they sent forth light scouring and terror-striking parties through the country, namely, one detachment eastwards to Cnoc-Lea^q, and another up along the Bann, and these seized upon heavy and substantial preys, and many great spoils, in every place through which they passed. But Calbhách O'Donnell, O'Rourke, and O'Kane, and their forces, obtained still greater and more numerous spoils than those seized upon by the other detachments. Each of these detachments encamped separately with their preys and spoils for that night. On the morrow O'Donnell ordered them to knock down, kill, hough, and break the bones of these immense spoils and preys, which they accordingly did; and it would be difficult to enumerate or reckon the number of cattle that were here struck down, besides more which the men of Breifny and the O'Kanes drove off to their own countries alive. After this Mac Quillin came to O'Donnell, and bestowed upon him great presents, consisting of horses, armour, and other beautiful articles of value, and made peace with him. O'Donnell, with his army, returned home safe and in triumph from that expedition.

Mac Quillin, i. e. Rury, the son of Walter, and the son of Mac Donnell, went into Oiréacht-Ui-Chathain^r, and committed great depredations. O'Kane, i. e. Manus, the son of Donough, with bonaghtmen of the Clann-Sweeny, whom he had then in his service, namely, the son of Mac Sweeny Fanad, and the descendants of Rory Mac Sweeny, went in pursuit of the preys; and, having overtaken Mac Quillin with his preys, a fierce engagement took place between them, in which Mac Quillin and the numerous Scots whom he had along with him were defeated, with a great slaughter of men, together with the son of Alexander Carragh Mac Donnell, and the son of Mac Shane, with many others of Mac

^r *Oiréacht-Ui-Chathain*, i. e. O'Kane's country, and Coleraine, situated between the Foyle and comprising the baronies of Tirkeeran, Keenaght, the Bann, in the county of Londonderry.

meic doimnaill ar eiccin ar, 7 po baifeð rocaidí móri dia muinir ar an mbanna aḡ dol cairpí dóib.

Slóicéaḡ la mac uíðilín ar ó ccaḡáin doiríðiri iar tarrpaing an tpeirneir Shaxanaig 7 dpuinge móipe do ḡallaib amaille ppi. Cairlén uí ccaḡáin .i. lín an madaid do ḡabail leó 7 ina mbaoí do bairdaib írin mbaile do mairbaḡ 7 do muḡucchaḡ, 7 Mac uíðilín dímteḡc plán iar ccorccar don cúp rin. Mac uíðilín umorpo a ccaḡn aḡhaid iar rin do cḡḡairm cloinn ruibne cúicce ar buannaḡt .i. Slóicḡ Ruaidiri mic ruibne Mac donnchaḡ mic meic ruibne na ttauḡ, Mac murchaḡ mic ruibne, 7 Mac meic ruibne baḡanaig co ndpuing móri ele dccaḡb cloinne ruibne amaille ppi. Do cḡḡar pén do praigíḡ meic uíðilín, 7 báttar co madaḡ muirneḡ ina parrpaḡ aḡ cḡḡal a ccuir 7 a cconnarḡta ppi. Do rónaḡ comairle meablaḡ miorúnaḡ lá inac meic doimnaill, 7 lá halbancaḡib, 7 lá muinir mic uíðilín beor .i. an tarrp clann roicnelaḡ rin cloinne ruibne dionnraicchiḡ iar ndol ina ccaḡn dóib, 7 iar ndénaḡ ḡaḡ cḡḡail dá ndearnparrḡ lé Mac uíðilín. Ró cinnrḡt for an ccomairle írin, 7 po robaipriot iarr ḡan pior ḡan airuccaḡ iar braccbaḡ baile meic uíðilín ḡo po mairbarr uile a nupmór. Ró mairbaḡ ann dḡa mḡc

¹ *Leim-an-Mhadaigh*, i. e. the dog's leap. This castle stood over the River Roe, in a beautiful situation, near the present town of Newtown-Limavady, in the barony of Keenaght, and county of Londonderry. No part of the ruins remains.

² *Highborn*.—Soicnelaḡ, means of good tribe, race, or family.

³ *After they had gone to them*.—This clause is intended to explain the great wickedness of the plot. The meaning is, that the son of Mac Donnell, with his Scots, and Mac Quillin's own people, concocted this plot, though they knew that the Mac Sweenys had come into the territory at the invitation of Mac Quillin, who had entered into a regular compact with them. The Mac Donnells were at this time meditating the invasion of Mac Quillin's territory, and they dispossessed this family soon after by treachery.—See Gough's Camden, vol. iv. p. 431. In cer-

tain devises for the reformation of Ireland (in the State Papers, Ireland), signed John Travers, who was Master of the Ordnance and warden of the castle of Coleraine in 1542, the following notice of the irruptions of the Scots into this part of Ireland occurs :

“Item, whereas a company of Irishe” [i. e. Gaelic speaking] “Scottes, otherwise called Redshankes, daily cometh into the northe partes of Ireland, and purchaseth castels and piles uppon the see coste ther so as it is thought that there be at this present above the nombre of two or three thousande of them within this Realme, it is mete that they be expulsed from the said castels, and order taken that non of them be permytted to haunte nor resorte into this countrye, rather, because they greatly coveyt to populate the same being most vile in their living of any nation next Irishmen.

“Item, that the captain appointed at Knock-

Quillin's forces. Mac Quillin himself and the son of Mac Donnell escaped with difficulty by flight; but great numbers of their people were drowned as they were crossing the Bann.

Mac Quillin, having induced the English Treasurer and a great number of the English to assist him, made a second incursion against O'Kane. They took O'Kane's castle, i. e. Léim-an-Mhadaidh^u, and slew and destroyed all the warders who were in the town; and Mac Quillin departed safe and victorious on that occasion. Some time afterwards Mac Quillin called into his service the descendants of Rory Mac Sweeny; the son of Donough, son of Mac Sweeny-na-dTuath; the son of Murrough Mac Sweeny; and the son of Mac Sweeny Banagh; and many others of the youths of the Clann-Sweeny along with them. These repaired to Mac Quillin, and were treated by him in an honourable and friendly manner, and entered into agreements and covenants with him. A treacherous and malicious plot was formed by the son of Mac Donnell, by the Scots, and also by Mac Quillin's people, namely, to come upon those noble and high-born^u youths of the Clann-Sweeny and attack them, after they had gone to them^v, and after every agreement they had made with Mac Quillin. They resolved upon this plot, and fell upon them as they were coming out of Mac Quillin's town, without warning^w, and unperceived by the Mac Sweenys, so that they slew the greater part of them. There were slain here the son of Mac

fergus in Wolderflyt may have a galley or barke assigned, which he shall man from tyme to tyme to kepe the seas betuxt Scotlande and Irrlande, so as the Skottes may be dryven from further arryval in those partes of the northe."

It would appear from a letter in the State Papers of Ireland, vol. iii. p. 133, from Brabazon to Cromwell, A. D. 1539, that Alexander Carragh, the father of Sorley Boy Mac Donnell, had some castles in the Glinnns at this time. The writer says:

"I doo certifie your Lordship that ther is now of Scottes dwelling in Ireland above 2000 men of warre, as I am credibly informed, which Scottes have as well dryven away the freeholders being Englishmen of that country as others the Irishmen, and have buylded certeyn castells ther. The hed capteyn of them is oon Alexander Kar-

rough, otherwise called Mac Donell, who, as himself saith, will take the kinge's parte against all men, and so he promysed me at our laste being together, but under the pretence to doo the kinge's grace servyce since he takyth the countrie to himself and others of the Scottes."

Duald Mac Firbis, in his pedigree of the Earl of Antrim, states that they had been Lords of the Glynnns for 227 years before the date at which he wrote, 1650, and if so, they had settlements here so early as 1423. But Sorley Boy was certainly the person that deprived Mac Quillin of his territory in the reign of Elizabeth.

^w*Without warning.*—An English writer would say, "without giving any warning beforehand of their design, and unperceived by the Mac Sweenys."

meic ruibne baganaiḡ ḡ mac murchaio nuic ruibne, co nác mór tearna ar i naéféḡaó in po marbaó díob.

Tanais luét luinge faide do denaín fogla ḡ cḡna a hiarḡar cónnaét hi tír cónaill. Bá hann po gabrat hi reacrainn muintire birn hi tír boḡaine. Iar ná fíor rin do toirpḡealbáé mac meic ruibne tíre boḡaine do bḡr póbaire poḡaib co na tearna fḡr innire pcel ar díb áét maó an tarpeac ḡ an coḡnac bóí forpo .i. Mac uí flaitḡbḡraicé dia tarpet toirpḡealbáé maíḡín nanacail, ḡ po cúir plán dia ioncáib é co ríacé conmaicne mara.

Slóicéaó lá hua ndóinnail Maḡnur mac aóda mic aóda ruaió hi ccon-naétoib hi pfoḡḡar na bliáḡna ro, ḡ tangatḡar maíte ioḡḡar cónnaét ina cḡnn maille lé ríé ḡ le cairḡḡ, ḡ po iocraḡ a éíor ḡ a tíḡḡḡar ḡo humal fḡr, ḡ do éíó uaióib dia thicḡ.

Níḡ bó cian iar pccaoíleaó don tḡluacé rin í doínnail ḡo tḡaimic Mac uilliam cloinne Riocairḡ uilleac na cḡnn mac Riocairḡ, ḡ Mac uilliam buirḡ dauid mac uillicḡ pluag lán mór ele do díol i míoḡḡar cónnaét. Ro gabáó leó baile uí plannaccáin beól aḡa huaḡḡar ar tur, ḡ tḡcraite fḡn, Mac diaḡmaḡḡa, ḡ clann tairḡc mic diaḡmaḡa i míoḡḡar cónnaét. Tangatḡar tḡa maíte ioḡḡar cónnaét hi cḡnn mic uilliam, ḡ po gabáó lair iate ḡ luí for cḡlaib ḡo cloinn Riocairḡ ḡo mbraiḡḡib ḡ co nḡḡḡḡ. Aḡiaó eíḡḡḡa báḡḡar occa, O dubda, Mac donḡḡar an éíorainn ḡ cúir do cloinn tḡuibne cónnaét im Maolmuire mac colla ḡ a écc ina braiḡḡḡar ríá ríú po léicḡḡ, ḡ braiḡḡe ele ó mac caḡail óic uí cóncobaí.

Mac uí doínnail an calbaé do díol hi cḡnn an iurḡir Shaḡanaḡ ḡ ríé uí doínnail, ḡ a ríó fḡn do éḡḡal ḡ do rínaómaó fḡr ḡ tḡacé plán iarain.

* *In comparison with*, in aḡféḡaó.—The word aḡféḡaó means *comparison*. The literal translation is, “so that what escaped of them was not great in comparison with what was killed of them.”—See note under the year 1543, *infra*.

† *To plunder and prey*, literally, “to make plunder and prey.” Ceana, in this sentence, is the genitive case of cion, spoil, prey, booty. It is frequently used in this sense by Ferganaim Mac Keogh, in his poem reciting the triumphs of Hugh O’Byrne of Glenmalure, in the reign

of Queen Elizabeth.

* *Reachrainn-Muintire-Birn*, i. e. O’Beirne’s Reachrainn, or rocky island, now Raghlybirne, an island situated in the ocean, about three miles to the west of Teelin head, in the parish of Glencolumbkille, barony of Tir-Boghaine, *anglice* Banagh, and county of Donegal.

† *Outside his protection*, i. e. when the son, Mac Sweeny, extended protection to the son of O’Flaherty, he was bound in honour to prevent his being killed within the district over which he had command; but when he had sent him

Sweeny Banagh, and the son of Murrough Mac Sweeny; and the number that escaped was not great, in comparison with^x the number killed.

The crew of a long ship came from West Connaught to Tirconnell, to plunder and prey^y. The place which they put in at was Reachrainn-Muintire-Birn^z, in Tir-Boghaine. When Turlough, the son of Mac Sweeny of Tir-Boghaine, received intelligence of this, he made an attack upon them, so that none of them escaped to tell the tale [of what had happened], except their chief and captain, namely, the son of O'Flaherty, to whom Mac Sweeny granted pardon and protection; and he sent him home safe, outside his protection^a, to Conmaicne-mara^b.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Manus, the son of Hugh, son of Hugh Roe) into Connaught, in the autumn of this year; and the chieftains of Lower Connaught came to him with peace and friendship, and obediently paid him his rents and chiefries; and he then returned to his house.

Not long after the dispersion of this army of O'Donnell, Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick na-gCeann, the son of Rickard), and Mac William Burke, marched another very great army to proceed into Lower Connaught. They first took the town of O'Flanagan at Bel-atha-Uachtair^c, and then proceeded, together with Mac Dermot and the sons of Teige Mac Dermot, into Lower Connaught. The chieftains of Lower Connaught repaired to meet Mac William; and he made them his prisoners, and returned home to Clanrickard with prisoners and hostages. These were the hostages: O'Dowda, Mac Donough of Corran, and some of the Clann-Sweeny of Connaught, with Mulmurry, the son of Colla, who died in captivity before he was set at liberty^d, and other prisoners, taken from the son of Cathal Oge O'Conor.

The son of O'Donnell (Calvagh) repaired to the English Lord Justice, and confirmed and ratified the peace of O'Donnell^e, and his own peace, with him, and then returned safe.

home in safety he was not bound to protect him any longer.

^b *Conmaicne-mara*, now Conamara, or the barony of Ballynahinch, in the north-west of the county of Galway.

^c *Bel-atha-Uachtair*, i. e. the mouth of the upper ford, now Ballyoughter, a townland in the parish of Kilcorkey, in the barony and

county of Roscommon.

^d *Before he was set at liberty*.—What the writer intends to say is, that he was not liberated at all, but that he died in his imprisonment before his friends had time or means to pay a ransom for him.

^e *The peace of O'Donnell*, i. e. he concluded a peace with him in behalf of his father and himself.

Ο δομναίλλ Μαγναρ δο έαβαίρε τυαίτε πατα γ λυίρεε δο Μháγυιόρ, Σέαν mac concónnaeτ ar milleaδ μοράιν pá máγυιόρ ποίμε ριν lá hua ndomnaill. Máγυιόρ δια έαβαίρε ρήν, γ δο έαβαίρε α έίρε γ α έάλμαν δυα δομναίλλ ar α ρον ριν, γ γο haiuδe tucc Μαγυιόρ ειργε amac ar ρήν γ ar α δυτхайδ νό, nó cáin ρan ειργε amac naδ ρρuiγέι. Tucc beor lē έρεα μαρβέτα duine ar ρυδ ρήιμαναδ uile map an ceéona δυα δομναίλλ.

Ο neill com mac cuinn δο δολ hi ceñu pīg ρaxan .i. an τοέτμαδ henpi γ an ρι δο γαιρμ ιαπλα δυα neill, γ α ρορέονγpa ραιρ γan ó neill το γαιρμ δe ní ba pīpe, γ ρuap ó neill onóρ mór ón pīg don éup ρin.

Mac uilliam cloinne Riocairu uillce na ceñn, γ ó bpiain .i. Mupchaδ δο δολ hi Saxaib, γ ιαπλα δο γαιρμ dá γac aon aca, γ tanγaττap tap α naip plán acτ mac uilliam baóí hi ρpιαbpaρ γ níρ bo hógplán uaδa.

Maolmuirpe mac eoγan mic ρuibne δο μαρβαδ lá cloinn Maolmuirpe mic colla mic ρuibne α ceñu tpeacτmaine ιap nécc Maolmuiri mic colla buδéin.

Clann Maolmuirpe mic colla dionnapbaδ ar an tiri, γ α mbailte δο bpipeaδ, ρήρ úioδ ρήν γ opoγg dá luéτ lñamna δο μαρβαδ.

Μαγυιόρ Σέαν, γ clann uí domnaill (.i. aeδ ócc mac auδa ρuaíδ), Ruδpaige

^f *Tuath-Ratha and Lurg*.—Tuath-ratha, which was O'Flanagan's country, is included in the present barony of Magheraboy, in the county of Fermanagh, and Lurg is still the name of a barony in the same county, separated from Tuath-Ratha, or Tooraah, by the Lower Lough Erne.

^g *Úpon Maguire*, literally, "under Maguire." An English writer would say, "O'Donnell having some time before destroyed much of Maguire's territory or property."

^h *Rising out*, literally, "Maguire gave himself, and gave his country and land to O'Donnell for that, and particularly Maguire gave a rising out on himself and on his country to him, or a tribute in the rising out which would not be obtained." An English writer would say it thus: "In return for this Maguire submitted himself, his country, and lands, to O'Donnell, and ceded to him the privilege of calling for all

the forces of Maguire's country, and whenever Maguire could not furnish such forces he agreed to pay a certain tribute in lieu of them."

ⁱ *O'Neill*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare interpolates bacac, which is correct. O'Neill had renounced the Pope's authority at Maynooth, in January this year. He set sail for England in September, accompanied by Hugh O'Cervallan, Bishop of Clogher, and arrived on the 24th of that month at Greenwich, where in the most humble manner he disclaimed the name of O'Neill and the title of prince, and surrendered his territory and all that he had into the King's hands; but he received a re-grant of the same by letters patent under the great seal of England, bearing date at Greenwich the 1st of October 1542, together with the title of Earl of Tirowen, and at the same time Matthew (falsely supposed, in the opinion of Camden and Ware, to be his son) was created Baron of Dungannon,

O'Donnell (Manus) gave Tuath-Ratha and Lurg^f to Maguire (John, son of Cuconnaught), O'Donnell having some time before destroyed a great deal upon Maguire^g. For this Maguire gave up himself, his country, and his land, to O'Donnell, and in particular the privilege of calling for the rising-out^h of his country, or a tribute in lieu of the rising-out not obtained. He also gave [i. e. agreed to give] to O'Donnell half the éric [i. e. fine] paid for killing men throughout Fermanagh.

O'Neillⁱ (Con, the son of Con) went to the King of England, namely, Henry VIII. ; and the King created O'Neill an Earl, and enjoined that he should not be called O'Neill any longer. O'Neill received great honour from the King on this occasion.

Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick na gCeann) and O'Brien^j (Murrough) went to England, and were both created Earls ; and they returned home safe, except that Mac William had taken a fever [in England], from which he was not perfectly recovered^k.

Mulmurry, the son of Owen Mac Sweeny, was slain by the sons of Mulmurry, the son of Colla Mac Sweeny, a week after the death of [their father] Mulmurry, the son of Colla.

The sons of Mulmurry, son of Colla Mac Sweeny, were banished from their country, their towns were destroyed, and one of themselves and a party of his followers were slain.

Maguire (John), and Rory and Naghtan, the sons of O'Donnell (Hugh Oge,

and two of the family of Magennis, who accompanied him, were dubbed knights, and the Bishop of Clogher was confirmed by the King's patent. It appears from a letter written by the King to the Lord Deputy and Council (State Paters, ccclxxxi.), that O'Neill had no money of his own on this occasion. After announcing the creation His Majesty adds: "And for his reward We gave unto him a chayne of threescore poundes and odde, We payd for his robes and the charges of his creation three score and fyve poundes tenne shillinges two pens, and we gave him in redy money oon hundreth poundes sterling." For some curious particulars respecting these

creations, see Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1541, 1542, 1543, and Moore's *History of Ireland*, vol. iii. p. 322.

^j *O'Brien*.—This should be entered under the year 1543. Maurice O'Bryen was created Earl of Thomond, July 1st, 1543. The King granted to each of these noblemen a house and lands near Dublin, for the keeping of their retinues and horses, whenever they resorted thither to attend Parliament and Councils.—See State Papers, ccxcxvi.

^k *Not perfectly recovered*.—He died, according to Sir Richard Cox, on the 19th of October, 1545.—See note under the year 1544.

ἡ νεαῖταιν το ὅλ ἀρ ριυβὰλ σρεϊέε ι νδαρτραίγε, ἡ ρεεϊμλῖδ το ρεαοιλεαῶ
υαῖτα ἀρ ρυῶ ἀν εῖρε, ἡ Μὰς υῖ δομῖναιλλ νεαῖταιν το μὰρβαῶ δυρῶορ το ḡαε.

Ṗelim dub mac aṡṡa uṡ néill do mὰρβαῶ.

Μαίρε ινḡḡḡ μεḡ ραμῖραῶάιν, βῖḡ μεḡ ṑlannchaid (ṑlpaṡṡṡ) ṡécc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1543.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, cuṡcc ced, ceatṑaṡṡa, atṑi.

Emand mac bṑian uṡ ḡallcṡbair epṑcop ραῖτα βοῖ ṡecc, 26 ṑebṑuaru, ιαρ ṑṑaḡbáil ṑṑiṡbṑṑta ιmon epṑcopoiṡte.

Μὰς μεic ρυṡḡne ṑanar Μαοlmuire mac δομῖναιλλ ὀicc αῶḡar τιḡḡḡḡḡ ṑánarṡ do mὰρβαῶ lá cloinn meic ρυṡḡne ṑánarṡ .i. ṡonnachad ἡ Μαοlmuire, clann τοιṑṑṑealbaidḡ, mic ρυαῖṡṑi, mic Μαοlmuire ιαṡṑṑṑe. ḡal, ἡ ḡaṑṑcead, ḡḡḡḡḡḡ ἡ uṑṑclaidḡ do ṡénaḡ ὅῶ aḡail ṑo ba ḡṑeṑaṡ laṑ ṑia na mὰρβαῶ, uair ṑo mὰρḡ an ṡubalṡaṡ mac ṑṑṑṑṑaṡ mic ρυṡḡne an ḡeṑṑar ḡaṑṑcṡṡ bá ṡeapṑeaidḡṡe baοṡ ina acchaid.

Μὰς meic ρυṡḡne ḡaḡaiḡḡḡ, Eoin modarṑa mac neill mṡṡṑi do écc a ṡṡṑr a aoṡṑi ἡ a oṑṑbṑṑta.

Μὰς υῖ baοṡḡill, bṑian mac neill, mic τοιṑṑṑealbaidḡ do mὰρβαῶ ṡṑe. ṡang-naṡṡ lá cloinn neill ὀicc υῖ baοṡḡill baṡṡar ina μṡṡṑeapṑṑ ṑṑḡḡ, ἡ ina ṑappad ἡ ṑṑṑ a ṡṡapṑṑal.

Ο δομῖναιλλ Μαḡḡṑṑ do ὅλ ḡṑṑ an ecomairle mṡṡṑi co háṡ cliaṡ co na bṑaiṡṑṑṑ maille ṑṑṑṑ éiccneacán ἡ ṡonnachad baṡṡar ι nḡeṡḡḡḡḡ le haṡṡaid occa, ἡ a ḡṑccḡḡ ṡṑé comairle an ιṑṑṑṑ, ἡ Μḡaiṡe Eṑeann apṡḡḡa ιar nṡé-naḡ ṑiṡṡa ἡ caoncomṑaṑc ṡṑṑṑa. Conn ὁ δομῖναιλλ (a ὁṑṑṑṑaṡair baοṡ lé haṡṡaid ṑṑṡa hi ṑaṡoibḡ) do ṑiṡṡuccad ṑṑṑ mὰρ an eṡṡṡna. Conn do ὅλ ḡo ṑaṡaṡ ṡṑṑṑṑṑi do ṑaiḡṡṡ an ṑiḡ, ἡ a bṑṡ ina ṑṑṡair co nonṡṑṑ ἡ co naṑṑṑṑṑṑṑṑ.

Cairlen ḡṑṡṑṑṑ ṑo ṑáḡaṡ ὁ δομῖναιλλ aḡ caṡaοṡṑ mac ṡuaṡail baṡḡ uṡ ḡallcṡbair, ἡ acc ṡṑṑṑḡ do ṑṑiṡṡ aṡṡa υῖ ḡallcṡbair ṡia ιomṡṡṑṑéṡ, ḡa

¹ *Bishop of Raphoe*.—Harris makes no mention of this Bishop in his list of the Bishops of Raphoe. There is a chasm in his list from the year 1515 till 1550.

^m *In his friendship*, i. e. on friendly terms with him.

ⁿ *Between them*, i. e. between O'Donnell and his kinsmen, Egneghan and Donough.

the son of Hugh Roe), went upon a predatory excursion into Dartry, and despatched a marauding party through the country; and Naghtan, the son of O'Donnell, was killed by the cast of a dart.

Felim Duv, the son of Hugh O'Neill, was slain.

Mary, the daughter of Magauran, and wife of Mac Clancy (Feradhach), died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1543.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-three.

Edmond, the son of Brian O'Gallagher, Bishop of Raphoe¹, died on the 26th of February, after having received opposition respecting the bishopric.

The son of Mac Sweeny Fanad (Mulmurry, son of Donnell Oge), heir to the lordship of Fanad, was slain by the sons of [the late] Mac Sweeny Fanad, namely, Donough and Mulmurry, the sons of Turlough, son of Rory, son of Mulmurry. Before his death he shewed, as usual, great valour, bravery, prowess, and dexterity at arms; for he slew Dubhaltach, the son of Ferdoragh Mac Sweeny, the most valiant champion that opposed him.

The son of Mac Sweeny Banagh (John Modhordha, the son of Niall More) died in the beginning of his life and renowned career.

The son of O'Boyle (Brian, the son of Niall, son of Turlough) was treacherously slain by the sons of Niall Oge O'Boyle, who were in his friendship^m, in his company, and in his pay.

O'Donnell (Manus) repaired to the great Council at Dublin, together with his relatives, Egneghan and Donough, who had been for some time held in fetters by him, but were set at liberty by the advice of the Lord Justice and the chiefs of Ireland in general, after they had made peace and friendship between themⁿ. Con O'Donnell, his brother, who had been a long time in England, was also reconciled to him. Con returned to England to the King, and remained with him, with honour and respect.

The castle of Leithbher^o, which O'Donnell had given to Cahir, the son of Donnell Balbh O'Gallagher, and to a party of the descendants of Hugh

^o The castle of *Leithbher*, i. e. of Lefford, on Tyrone.—See note ^{*}, under the year 1527, the frontiers of the counties of Donegal and p. 1391, *supra*.

rfó do rónaó leórom an cairlén do cōngmāil aca uaoó mac uí doimnaill ḡ doib baóéin, ḡ po aécuirpíotte raimmuintir uí doimnaill, ḡ doirpreóir an baile uaoáb. Bá baipneac ó doimnaill, ḡ an calbac fíu deirde, ḡ po gab an calbac raimnaó agá aite forpa a ndeirghenrac co po muðaiḡfó arail do uaoimib ftoppa cécari nae lá taoó cécra, ḡ innle do málairt, ḡ do míunirt. Ro marbaó la luét an baile an dubaltaó mac colla mic ruibne gallócclac tocáide ar aoi ḡairceió ḡ fhgnaíma eirde. Baóí tra donnchaó mac uí doimnaill acc cōngnam lá rlióct aóda í gallcubair, Ruóraió mac uí doimnaill fíroora mac éoin mic tuatail uí gallcubair cona cloinn, ḡ mac Sfan balaiḡ mic eoin do gabail lá donnchaó mac aí doimnaill, ḡ lá catáoir mac tuatail bailb uí gallcubair.

Mac uí doóartaiḡ (Catáoir mac ḡfhailt mic doimnaill, mic peilm) do marbaó lá cloinn uí doóartaiḡ, Ruóraiḡe ḡ Sfan, clann peilm mic concóbaip cárraiḡ. Ro marbárac beor mac aóda ḡruamóa uí doóartaiḡ, ḡ O doimnaill cona plóg do dol ar ua ndoóartaiḡ do dioḡail na néct rin fair, ḡ po gab for milleaó arbaann an tíre ḡo fíuair braiḡde ó ua ndoóartaiḡ a ngioll lé na riap, ḡ le na bríct fín tré coll a rmaéta.

Ro gabáó iar rin catáoir mac tuatail bailb la hua ndoóartaiḡ ḡ do paó dua doimnaill, ḡ Ro gab o doimnaill feirrin toirpdealbac mac peilm rinn uí gallcubair, ḡ do bírt na braiḡde rin lair do raiḡió leébir duir an fíuḡfó an baile ḡ nócan fúair idir don éur rin.

Shióct eocáin mic ruibne ḡ Shioct corbmaic mic donnchaó dol ar riubal cpeice ar ó nḡra mbuide, ḡ ó concóbaip .i. taócc ócc mac taiócc mic aóda, ḡ o hḡra do bríct forpa ḡ po rpaóínó leó ar cloinn truibne ḡo po marbaó ruaióri mac dubḡail, ḡ clann maolmuire mic eoḡain, ḡ dionḡ do rlióct corbmaic mic donnchaó ḡo rocaióib dia muinir amaille fíu don éur rin.

^p *Abused*.—The Irish were in the habit of houghing the cattle of their enemies with their slaughtering knives when they did not find it convenient to drive them off alive.—See the entry under the year 1542, p. 1472, line 15, *supra*. The word málairt, as here used, is to be distinguished from the modern word málairt, exchange, or barter.—See note ^x, on málairt, under the year 1186, pp. 70, 71, also note ^g,

under the year 1224, p. 210.

^q *Violation of his jurisdiction*, tré coll a rmaéta.—The word coll, as used by the Four Masters, A. D. 889, in the phrase “hí ccoll emic Pbaorac,” is translated *impingere* by Colgan, *Trias Thaum*, p. 296; and again used in the sense of “to break, or violate,” by the Four Masters, at the year 1549; tré coll a peáéta, for breaking, or violating his law.—See

O'Gallagher, to be guarded by them, was maintained by them for Hugh, the son of O'Donnell, and for themselves; and they banished O'Donnell's loyal people, and the doorkeeper of the castle. O'Donnell and Calvagh were greatly incensed at this, and Calvagh in particular, [who] proceeded to wreak his vengeance upon them for what they had done, so that some persons were killed [in the contests] between both parties, besides herds and flocks which were abused^p and injured. The people of the town slew Dubhaltach, the son of Colla Mac Sweeny, a gallowglass distinguished for his valour and prowess. Donough, the son of O'Donnell, assisted the descendants of Hugh O'Gallagher on this occasion. Rory, the son of O'Donnell; Ferdoragh, the son of John, son of Tuathal O'Gallagher, and his sons; and the sons of John Ballagh, son of John, were taken prisoners by Donough, the son of O'Donnell, and by Cahir, the son of Tuathal Balbh O'Gallagher.

The son of O'Doherty (Cahir, the son of Gerald, son of Donnell, son of Felim) was slain by the sons of O'Doherty, Rory and John, the sons of Felim, son of Conor Caragh. They also slew Hugh Gruama O'Doherty. And O'Donnell marched with his forces against O'Doherty, to take revenge of him for these deaths, and proceeded to destroy the corn of the country, until he obtained hostages from O'Doherty, as pledges for his obedience, and for his own award for the violation of his jurisdiction^a.

Cahir, the son of Tuathal Balbh^r, was afterwards taken prisoner by O'Doherty, and delivered up to O'Donnell; and O'Donnell himself made a prisoner of Turlough, the son of Felim Fin O'Gallagher, and brought both these prisoners to Lifford, to see whether he could obtain the town; but he did not obtain it on that occasion.

The descendants of Owen Mac Sweeny and the descendants of Cormac Mac Donough went on a predatory excursion against O'Hara Boy. O'Conor (Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Hugh) came up with them, and defeated the Clann-Sweeny, and slew Rory, the son of Donnell, the sons of Mulmurry, son of Owen, and a party of the descendants of Cormac Mac Donough, together with numbers of their people, on that occasion.

also Book of Lismore, p. 6, where it is used in the same sense: *ip coll cana 7 geip damra pub.*

^r *Tuathal Balbh*, i. e. *Tullius Balbus*, or Tuathal

the Stammerer. The name Tuathal is now obsolete as a man's baptismal name, but is preserved in the surname O'Toole.

Mac ruibne na ttauat, 7 a mac brian do gabail lá coblaic a hiaréar. connaict i nnuir mic an duirn, 7 a mbriúic leó a mbraiúóghar.

Garraonta coccuic ar neirige etir Maguiúir, 7 Shioct toirpóealbairg méguúir. Shioct toirpóealbairg do éeic hi tair conaill go mbattar ag poúail 7 ag inéime ar éirair manac. Tanair Maguiúir hi cecinn uí domnaill, 7 do póine a íic 7 a áparatpáir nír púic do póine peacht píam.

Muirgír mac Páitín uí maolcónairc paoí lé peanúir, 7 lé píluéacé pír co ttoice 7 co ttróm conac, pccuicmúg íicéna lar ar rghuobáir luibair iomóa, 7 lar a ndearpáir duana 7 dírécra, 7 lar a mbáttar pccola acc ppiocnair 7 ag poúaim, 7 no cóngbáir pócáide úic ina éic buéin do ghrér, décc iar mbriúic buáir ó úmair 7 ó domair.

Céuac ó maolacélaínn doirpneac ar cloinn colmáir ar béair Ruópaige uí maolacélaínn, 7 ní bó iomnéac po battar clann colmáirpe linn na deirín in aépégáir amair po báttar hi píe píulimúir ar po baóir coccuic, 7 cpeacélorccuic, uacé, 7 gopra, gólmairce 7 lamcómairce píi linn na úirín in íirín tair, 7 po tóccbáir cíor, 7 cobac dá gac aon aca ar mag corpáir, 7 do póuacé ulca aúible ítoppra gér bo gírín an píe píuipriote. Inúpaicéúir aúice do éabáirpe la Ruópaige, 7 la a bpaírúic pa mag gailinne i ndealbáir dia po lóirccpíe, 7 dia po épeacérat an mag. Maolacélaínn balb ua madaúáir, 7 apé mag cocláir dia línmair co tpuccrat tacáir dóir i ngailinne úí in po marbáir corbmac ua maolcéláirnn deapbraéair píúpaige co ttrúic pírair décc do maírúic a muirpíe do marbáir 7 do batpáir dón cúirín.

* *Inis-mic-an-Duirn*.—This is the island now called in English Rutland Island, and situated opposite Roshin, the residence of Robert Russell, Esq., the resident agent to the proprietor, the Marquis of Conyngham. It belongs to the parish of Templecrone, or district of the Rosses, in the barony of Boyleagh, in the west of the county of Donegal; but the inhabitants of the village of Dunglow and its vicinity still call it *Inis mic a' Duirn*, when speaking the Irish language, as the Editor learned from the most intelligent of the native Irish of the district, in the year 1835.

* *Maurice, the son of Paidin O'Mulconry*.—This

Maurice made a beautiful copy of the old Book of the Abbey of Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim, in the year 1516, for Teige O'Rody, Coarb of Fenagh. Of this a considerable fragment is still extant, which contains several historical poems relating to the O'Rourkes, O'Donnells, and other families, and several poems of a prophetic kind attributed to St. Caillin, the patron saint of Fenagh, which, though mere fabrications of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, are still very valuable as throwing light on the history of the times.

"*Compared to*, i naépégáir, literally, "in comparison of."—See note *, under the year

Mac Sweeny na-dtuath and his son, Brian, were taken prisoners by a fleet from West Connaught, at Inis-mic-an-Duirn^s, and carried into captivity.

Dissensions of war having broken out between Maguire and the descendants of Turlough Maguire, the descendants of Turlough went into Tirconnell, and were harassing and annoying the people of Fermanagh. Maguire [upon this] repaired to O'Donnell, and made [a league of] peace and friendship with him, as he had done some time before.

Maurice^t, the son of Paidin O'Mulconry, a man learned in history and poetry, a man of wealth and affluence, a learned scribe, by whom many books had been transcribed, and by whom many poems and lays had been composed, and who had kept many schools superintending and learning, several of which he had constantly kept in his own house, died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world.

Kedagh O'Melaghlin was inaugurated Chief of the Clann-Colman, in opposition to Rury O'Melaghlin. The Clann-Colman were not happy during the period of these two, compared to^u what they had been during the time of Felim; for, during the time of these two, war and devastation, cold and famine, weeping and clapping of hands, prevailed in the country. Rent and tribute were levied for each of them in Magh-Corrain^v; and though their career was but of short continuance, they, nevertheless, wrought innumerable evils. A nocturnal irruption was made by Rury and his kinsmen into the plain of Gailinn^w, in Delvin, and burned and plundered the plain. Melaghlin Balbh O'Madden and Art Mac Coghlan pursued them, and gave them battle at [the church of] Gailinn, where Cormac O'Melaghlin, the brother of Rury, and thirteen of the chiefs of his people, were slain and [recte or] drowned^w.

1542, p. 1474, *supra*, where another example of the use of this word occurs.

^u *Magh-Corrain*, a plain in the barony of Clonlonan, in Westmeath. The castles of Clonlonan, Farnagh, Kilbillaghan, Castletown, and Newcastle, were in it.—See this place again referred to at the years 1548 and 1553. O'Melaghlin would appear to have possessed chieftly over the Mae Coghlan, in the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County.

^v *Gailinn*, now Gillan, a townland and parish containing the ruins of an old church, in the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County.—See note ^x, under the year 1519, p. 1346, *supra*.

^w *Slain and drowned*.—This phrase, *do map-baó ⁊ do báthaó*, which occurs throughout these Annals, is not correct; *do map-baó no do báthaó* would be much better. An English writer would say, "they perished by field or flood."

AOIS CRIOST, 1544.

AOÍR ċríorċ, mīle, cuicc ced, cŋtrācā aceatāir.

lapla cloinne Riocaird uillŋec na cċŋd, aon bapp āiġ gall connaċt dċcc, 7 bā pccċl ađbal ina ċir buđċin eirċde. Ċaraonta mori dċirġe hi cċloinn riocaird pan ċiġŋnar, 7 Mac uilliam do ġairm duillŋec mac Riocaird dċcc, 7 roċāide i tċír, 7 hi cċoicċirċ do bŋt ina acċhaiđ lá mac meic uilliam tomair mac uillċec na cċŋd.

Ruđraiġe ó maolċaclaonn do marbađ hi cċlarċta lá riurċepo dalaċún, 7 lá a bċraiċriđ ar amur oĩđċe, 7 ar ar mait do ċċuac ua maolċaclaonn do pōnrat an marbađ ċir.

Mac í neill, Niall mac airċ dċcc tanairi ar mó do ŋulainġ do đuađ 7 do đoċar cōccaiđ ċtir cċenel eocċain 7 cċenċl conaill taimic do ŋlioċt eoġain mic neill roĩđċeac đionġmala do ċiġŋnar ċirċe heoġain da léicċċí ċuicce hé, ŋŋi lán dċúl 7 daitne ar ġac nealađain dċcc-ir in tċrŋċairlċn do ġalap obano.

Mac ŋuibne pānat tōirċiđealđac mac ŋuairċi mic maolmūirċe, ŋŋi bŋioġac bōirċbċeōda ŋo ŋulainġ mōri do cōccaiđ 7 do cōmŋuacċaiđ ina ċir ŋċin lé hatċaiđ cō ŋin do marbađ lá cloinn doċnail dċcc mic ŋuibne a nđioġail a nđŋrbraċar ŋo marbađ lá a cloinn ŋiom. Đātċar iatċ annanna na cloinne ŋin doċnail dċcc lap a nđŋnaiđ an marbađ .i. Ruairċi cappaċ 7 doċnail ġorm. Ro marbađ beōr eōin mac dōnnċaiđ mic maolmūirċe arāon la mac ŋuibne, 7 ġiđ eirċde (.i. eoin) n tŋŋna uad ġan ċrċċtċnūċċaiđ ġo mōri an ċi lap ŋo marbađ .i. doċnail ġorm. Mac ŋuibne do ġairm dō ŋuairċi ċappaċ mac doċnail dċcc iar ŋin.

^x *In his own*, literally, "in the territory and in the neighbourhood." The Four Masters generally use *coicċirċ* in the sense of *confine*, or neighbouring territory. According to Sir Richard Cox, Ulick, the first Earl of Clanrickard, died on the 19th of October, 1545. After his death a great contention arose between his sons about the title and inheritance, for it appears that the Earl Ulick had had three wives, and a

question was raised as to which of his sons was his true heir according to the laws of England. But the Earl of Ormond and other commissioners appointed by the Lord Deputy and Council to settle this affair, adjudged Grany, the daughter of O'Carroll, who was the mother of Richard, the Earl's eldest son, to be his true wife; and accordingly they placed Richard in the earldom and estate of his father: but because

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1544.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-four.

The Earl of Clanrickard (Ulick-na-gCeann), the most valiant of the English of Connaught, died. This was news of great moment in his country. Great dissensions arose in Clanrickard concerning the lordship; and Ulick, the son of Rickard Oge, was styled Mac William, although many in his own^x and in the neighbouring territories were opposed to him, in favour of Thomas, the son of Mac William, i. e. Thomas, the son of Ulick-na-gCeann.

Rory O'Melaghlín was slain at Clartha^y, by Richard Dalton and his kinsmen, in a nocturnal assault; and it was for the interests of Kedagh O'Melaghlín they committed this slaughter.

The son of O'Neill (Niall^z, the son of Art Oge), a Tanist, who had suffered most toil and hardship of war, between the Kinel-Owen and the Kinel-Connell, of any that had come of the race of Owen, son of Niall; a select vessel to become Lord of Tyrone, had he been permitted to attain to it, [and] a man full of skill and knowledge in every science, died of a sudden illness in the old castle.

Mac Sweeny Fanad (Turlough, the son of Rory, son of Mulmurry), an energetic, fierce, and vivacious man, who had suffered much from wars and disturbances in his own country for some time till then, was slain by the sons of Donnell Oge Mac Sweeny, in revenge of their brother, whom his [Turlough's] sons had slain. These were the names of those sons of Donnell Oge who committed that slaughter, namely, Rory Carragh and Donnell Gorm. John, the son of Donough, son of Mulmurry, was also slain along with Mac Sweeny; but though he (John) fell, his slayer, i. e. Donnell Gorm, did not escape without being severely wounded. After this Rory Carragh, the son of Donnell Oge, was styled Mac Sweeny.

he was under age, they made Ulick Burke captain of the country during his good behaviour, and during the minority of Richard.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1545.

^y *Clartha*, now called in Irish Carplean Clárpca, and incorrectly anglicised Clare Castle. It is

situated on a conspicuous hill in the parish of Killare, not far from the celebrated, but now poor village of Ballymore Lough Sewdy, in the county of Westmeath.

^z *Niall*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare interpolates Conallac, which is correct.

Murghad mac meic ruibne na ttauat rasoí ar imeac, ar uairle, 7 ar beodac, 7 donnac a óirbraitair décc ina ndír.

Mairgréis inghn meic domnaill (.i. inghn aongura ilig) bfn í domnaill .i. Maighnir (iar Siubáin ingin í neill) decc, an. 19. december.

Sile inghn maighnra í domnaill. (bfn ríde uí baogill domnaill) décc an. 14. febrúair.

Mac í domnaill, an calbac do dol hi cefnn an lurtir Shaxanaig, 7 cairtíní Saxanaí do tabairt lair hi títir conaill do raiğid i domnaill. O domnaill, an calbac, 7 iadriðe do dol co norðanar 7 co naðmib gabala baile leó diompraigid leðbir dia gabail por plioct aoda uí gallcubair. Do pat ua domnaill braithe pleaceta aoda baof occa lé hathair .i. Catasoir mac tuatail 7 toirpdealbac mac feilim fínn dona Saxanaib ag dol gur an mbaile dóib do cor uatbair 7 iomomáin ar luét an baile. Ro pobairpíot an baile iaram. Ró marbad aon dona gallaib po céadóir, Marbair na raxain Catasoir mac tuatail ina glaraib a ndioğail an goill. Do pat aod mac í domnaill 7 plioct aoda an cairléin ar mac feilim fínn, 7 ar mac ele tuatail bailb batтар i ngimlib, 7 páccbairt fín an tír iar fín. Ro léicc o domnaill na Saxain uada dia ttiocch iar níoc a ttauapurtail fíú.

Slóiccead lá hua ndomnaill ar an rúta dia po gabad lair innri an lochain airim hi raibe cairlén cpoinn, 7 dainghn dítoğlaigi ag Mac uibilín 7 iar ngabáil an cairlén lá hua ndomnaill do pat an baile dua catáin. Ro gabad ona don cup fín cairlén baile an laca lá hua ndomnaill, 7 po geib édala iomda etir airim, 7 éitcib uia, 7 iaram, im, 7 biúð ir na bailtib fín. Ro gabad beór iar fín inir loca buirann, 7 inir loca lñtinnri lá hua ndomnaill, 7 fuair édala iomda on muð ccéona porra, 7 pó loipecead an tír co léir ina hiomtaemong lair, 7 tainic plán iar ccorccar.

^a *Dismissed them*, literally, "O'Donnell let the English [go] from him to their house after paying their wages to them."

^b *Inis-an-lochain*, i. e. the island of the small lake. This island is shewn on the Down Survey under the name of Inishloughan. It is still so called in Irish, but usually called in English the Loughan Island. It is situated in the River Bann, which here expands into a kind of small

lough, about a mile and a half to the south of Coleraine, and still exhibits traces of earthen fortifications, but no remains of stone walls. This station was of great importance to Mac Quillin, as commanding the fishery of the Lower Bann, which is described by English writers as the most fertile river in Europe.

^c *Baile-an-lacha*, now Ballylough, in the barony of Lower Dunluce, and county of Antrim.

Murróugh, the son of Mac Sweeny na dTuath, a man distinguished for hospitality, nobleness, and vigour, and Donough, his brother, both died.

Margaret, the daughter of Mac Donnell (Aengus of Ilea), the wife of O'Donnell (Manus) after Joan, the daughter of O'Neill, died on the 19th of December.

Celia, the daughter of Manus O'Donnell, and wife of O'Boyle (Donnell), died on the 14th of February.

Calvagh, the son of O'Donnell, went to the English Lord Justice, and brought English captains with him into Tirconnell to O'Donnell. O'Donnell, Calvagh, and these captains, went with ordnance and engines for taking towns to [the castle of] Lifford, to take it from the descendants of Hugh O'Gallagher. As they were approaching the castle, O'Donnell gave up the hostages of the sons of Hugh, whom he had had for some time in his custody (viz. Cahir, the son of Tuathal, and Turlough, the son of Felim), to the Englishmen, in order to strike terror and alarm into the minds of the people in the town. They afterwards attacked the town. One of the English was shortly afterwards killed; and the English, to avenge him, killed Cahir, the son of Tuathal, in his fetters. Hugh, the son of O'Donnell, and the descendants of Hugh, surrendered the castle for the liberation of the son of Felim Finn, and of the other son of Tuathal Balbh, who were detained in fetters; and they themselves then left the country. O'Donnell, having paid the English their wages, dismissed them to their home.

An army was led by O'Donnell into the Route, and took Inis-an-lochain^b, whereon Mac Quillin had a wooden castle and an impregnable fastness. O'Donnell took this castle, and gave it up to O'Kane. On this expedition O'Donnell also took the castle of Baile-an-lacha^c, and obtained many spoils, consisting of weapons, armour, copper, iron, butter, and provisions, in these towns. He afterwards took the island of Loch-Burrann^d, and the island of Loch-Leithinnsi^e, where he likewise obtained many spoils. He burned the whole country around, and then returned home safe after victory.

On an old map of Ulster, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, the castle of Ballenlough is shewn to the south of Bonamargy. It is about seven miles south of it.

^d *Loch-Burrann*.—This was situated in the

parish of Ballintoy, in the same barony; but it is now dried up, and the place called Loughaverra.

^e *Loch-Leithinnsi*, i. e. the lake of the half-island, now Lough Lynch, in the parish of Billy, in the same barony.

Coccað veipge etip ó noðinnail, 7 ó neill. O doðinnail ap ndol hi cceilec hi ccoingap don epñcáipén, 7 apail do ðaoímb do mārbað laip, 7 mac meic bpiam co mbraiðib ele do gābāil do don toipce pin.

O neill do ðenam cpeice lá taoð na haðann ðianað ainin pionn.

An calbac ó doðinnail do ðenam cpeice hi ttip eoccan.

O doðinnail do ðenam cpeice ele hi ttip eoccan.

Cland meic doðinnail (Semur, 7 colla) do teaet peaet albanach ap tapipainz meic uiðilín. Mac uiðilín 7 iapóñ do ðol um inip an locáin, 7 po gābað leó an baile ap bárhoib uí cátain. ðpian mac donncáid uí cátain, 7 a paibe ap aon nip i monepi an locáin do loipcað etip ðaoímb 7 eðail, apm, 7 éioð. Cpeaca 7 oioðbála mópa do ðenam lá Mac uiðilín ap ó ccaatin an tan pin.

O cátain ðporðað gallócclac .i. Shioet puaiðpi meic puibne, 7 aon do láib ðia ttaimce Mac uiðilín tap banna co tapraib cpeic, O cátain, 7 a gallócclac do bñit paip i ttopaiðgeaet go po bñpate an cpec ðe. Ro mārðpate, 7 po loipioe ðpionz mópi ðia muiupip.

Iapla upmūman do ðol hi celoipn piocaipe do cōngnam lá a ðpaatip .i. uilliam búpc mac Riocaipe, 7 bñpñmaðm do taðaipe lá cloipn Riocaipe oice ap, 7 baipún maiet (.i. macóða) ðia muiupip do mārbað, 7 ba moa olðáp cñpacha ttoppateap do pluað an iapla i noðap baile aeta na píoð don cūp pin.

Caiplén bñoðcip do aipðenam lá hua ccñpāill taðce caoc tap paipuccað cloipne colmain, 7 pñl maðagap, uap batap pñðe in ðpapaota pñia poile.

Maioleaclainn mac bñpñail uí maðagap (an ðapa tñgñna baioi pñp pñol nanmchaða 7 nñp ðó pñó ðo ðia mbaoñ laipñgēapna ap a pēle 7 ap a oipññp) do mārbað lá Maioleaclainn goet o maðagap a cñtce tpectmūne iap ttiponñpñnað bñoðcip.

^f *Mac Oda*.—This was an Irish name assumed by the head of the family of Archdeacon, who were seated in the barony of Galmoy, in the county of Kilkenny, adjoining the Queen's County. It is now corruptly anglicised Cody. The last chief of this family was Pierce Mac Oda, or Otho, *alias* Archdeacon, popularly called "Sir Pierce," of Ercke, who was implicated in the rebellion of

1641, but retained some of his estates till 1688. The Editor's great grandfather, Patrick Mac Oda of Tinahoe, in the barony of Iverk, and county of Kilkenny, and his brother, Fulk Archdeacon, of Fiddown, in the same barony, were his representatives in the beginning of the last century; but their descendants have become since so scattered that the Editor could not find any of them

A war arose between O'Donnell and O'Neill. O'Donnell went [and lay] in ambush near the old castle, and slew several persons; and he took the grandson of Brian and others prisoners on that occasion.

O'Neill committed a depredation along the river which is called Finn.

Calvagh O'Donnell committed a depredation in Tyrone.

O'Donnell committed another depredation in Tyrone.

The sons of Mac Donnell, James and Colla, came [into the Route] with a band of Scots, at the instance of Mac Quillin; and he and they proceeded to Inis-an-lochain, and took that town from O'Kane's warders. Brian, the son of Donough O'Kane, and all that were with him on Inis-an-lochain, were burned, and also all the property, arms, and armour. Great depredations and injuries were committed by Mac Quillin upon O'Kane on that occasion.

O'Kane hired gallowglasses of the race of Rory Mac Sweeny; and one day as Mac Quillin crossed the Bann, and seized on a prey, O'Kane and his gallowglasses pursued and overtook him, stripped him of the prey, and slew and wounded a great number of his people.

The Earl of Ormond went into Clanrickard to assist his kinsman, William Burke, son of Rickard; but the sons of Rickard Oge suddenly defeated him; and a good baron of his people, namely, Mac Oda^f, was slain; and more than forty of the Earl's troops were slain in the gateway^g of Athenry on that occasion.

The castle of Banagher^h was re-erected by O'Carroll (Teige Caech), in despite of the Clann-Colman and the O'Maddens, for they were at strife with each other.

Melaghlin, son of Breasal O'Madden, the second lord that had been in Sil-Anmchadha (and the entire lordship would not be too much for himⁱ, on account of his hospitality and noble deeds), was slain by Melaghlin God O'Madden, a week after the commencement [of the re-erection] of Banagher.

in this or the adjoining barony of Ida, in the year 1839. For a curious notice of this family see Grace's Annals, edited by the Rev. Richard Butler, p. 120, note ¹.

^g Gateway.—There were two or three gateways in the town wall of Athenry. The eastern

one still remains in tolerable preservation.

^h Banagher, a well-known town on the east side of the River Shannon, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.—See note under the year 1539, *supra*.

ⁱ Too much for him, ní b'ó pó óo.—Here pó,

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1545.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cuicc céo, ceatpacct, a cuicc.

Níall conallac mac airt, mic cuinn í neill décc.

Mac Suibne na ttauac (.i. eoccan) décc in umall uí maille.

Eiccneacan ó domnaill do marbad lá dpuing do muinir an calbaig uí domnaill.

O concobair Sliccig tadcc ócc mac taidcc, mic aoda do marbad lá dpuing do maig luig.

Maíom caille na ccuipirtin lap an ccabac ó ndomnaill ap cloinn uí domnaill móir dú in po marbad donnachad cairppeac ó domnaill.

Óloó do émpall crioirt i naé cliaé do bpiré lá haíólec éiccin, 7 tuimba cloice ópaíail ann ina paibe corp epuicc cona énlac epcoip uime. Deic ppainne órda ina óeich mepaib, 7 caileac aiprind órda ina írpaím lá taoó a muinil, 7 ap amlaó baóí a óorp, 7 a óíol pín dáit ap ná tocaite lé ponpupa ip in ccloic dó ap a éuma pín 7 do toccbad é a lñmáin dia poile, 7 do cuipé ina írpaím ppur an aitóir é, 7 do bí ann map rin aethaó, 7 nup epíon 7 ni po lob aon ní dia édaé, 7 bá móir an comaróda naoimtaéta innpin.

Impíraín déirge etip iaíla upmumán, 7 an lurtip .i. an Soimrilép 7 tol dóib do laéap an puig imon ccoinnitinn rin, 7 tuécpat móio aiaon ná tiocpat tap a air acé pír eiccin dib. Ro píopaó an ní hípin uair do écc an tiapla hi Saípaib, 7 tamic an lurtip i nepinn. Ro ba doilig écc an ti atbaé annpin .i. Semur mac Píapair puat, mic Semair, mic emáinn buitilep munbad ap mill don ecclair tpe comaple na nítipiticcó.

which is usually prefixed to adjectives as a 'con-significant particle, is used as an adjective signifying *excessive*.

^k *Níall Conallagh*.—He was so called because he was fostered in Tirconnell.

^l *Umhall-Ui-Mhaille*, i. e. Owel, or Umallia, the country of O'Malley, which comprised the baronies of Murreesk and Burrishoole, in the county of Mayo.

^m *Coill-na-geuiridin*, i. e. the wood of the parsnips, now Killygardan, situated between Stra-

norlar and Castlefinn, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.

ⁿ *Chisel*.—The word *ponpupa* is still used among the tradesmen of the south of Ireland to mean "a chisel."—This passage was published in the *Annals of Dublin*, in the *Dublin P. Journal*, in 1833.

^o *No part of the dress*.—Here it will be observed that *aon ní dia édaé* is the nominative case to the verbs *epíon* and *lob*. This, however, is a mere mistake of the writer, who should

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1545.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-five.

Niall Conallagh^k, the son of Art, son of Con O'Neill, died.

Mac Sweeny-na-dTuath (Owen) died in Umhall-Ui-Mhaille^l.

Egneghan O'Donnell was slain by a party of Calvagh O'Donnell's people.

O'Connor Sligo (Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Hugh) was slain by a party from Moylurg.

The defeat of Coill-na-gcuiridin^m was given by Calvagh O'Donnell to the sons of the great O'Donnell More, in which Donough Cairbreach O'Donnell was slain.

A part of Christ's Church in Dublin was broken down for some purpose, and a stone coffin was discovered, in which was the body of a bishop, in his episcopal dress, with ten gold rings on his ten fingers, and a gold mass-chalice standing beside his neck. The body lay in a hollow, so cut in the stone by a chiselⁿ as to fit the shape of the body; and it was taken up, all the parts adhering together, and placed in a standing position, supported against the altar, and left there for some time. No part of the dress^o had faded or rotted, and this was a great sign of sanctity.

A dispute arose between the Earl of Ormond and the Lord Justice, namely, the Chancellor; and both repaired to the King of England to settle that dispute before him, both having sworn that only one of them^p should return to Ireland. And so it fell out^q, for the Earl died^r in England, and the Lord Justice returned to Ireland. The death of that individual, i. e. James; the son of Pierce Roe, son of Edmond Butler, would have been lamented, were it not that he had greatly injured the Church, by advice of the heretics.

have written it thus: γ ní πο εἶπον
an copp ná aon ní oia éoacé, γ bá móp an
comapēa naomēacēa innrin; i. e. and the body
or any part of its dress had not rotted or faded,
and this was a great sign of sanctity.

^p Only one of them, i. e. both having sworn
that only the one or the other of them should
return to Ireland.

^q And so it fell out, literally, "and this thing
was verified."

^r The Earl died.—Sir Richard Cox asserts, in
his *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 280, at A. D. 1545,
that the Earl of Ormond and thirty-five of his
servants were poisoned at a feast at Ely house,
in Holborn, and that he and sixteen of them
died; but this historian does not take upon

Mac meic uilliam cloinne ríocairb .i. tomair farranta mac uilliec na cefinn mic Ríocairb, mic uilliec énuic tuas do dól ar ionnraicéid hī ríol nanmchada. Iar na ariucéad irin tír lá ríol nanmchada po lfnad é co bealaic típe itan co po marbad irin maigin rin é lá Muinir Maoileaclann bailb, 7 ríce do poigmb a muinir amaille ríur.

Doómata mór irin mbliadair co tuccéasí re pingine (.i. do ríhairgset) ar an mbairgin hī cconnaictaib, no ré pinginne bána irin miðe.

Coccað etir o ruairc brian ballac mac eocáin, 7 a dñbratáir rín do éasib a mátar .i. taðcc mac catáil óicc uí conócóair tígñna Slíccig. Díoð-bala mórú do déanā stoppa ar gac taob, 7 bá dñbrén toirpdealbāc ó raigillig claināin í ruairc do marbad dypócop do pelér i ndopar ríccig lá mac catáil óicc.

Mac uí brian ara (conla) do marbad ina cāplén rín lá braitgōib baí i láin aige.

Eoin.mac an giolla duib mic conócóair mic donnchad, mic donnaill na maðmann mic ruibne do marbad la conócóair mac murchad mic conócóair mic ruibne.

Taðcc mac tomair mic rgannlāin mic diaimada megorman do marbad go mfgaolmar lá cloinn Mhuirchíraig Mhegorman.

Riapur ó muirgfra maigirur rccol, 7 rñ lñginn coitcinn fear neireann fear denma dñrce 7 craðad do écc.

Domnall mac an oirteil móir meç congail décc.

himself to decide whether this happened by accident or mistake, or was done by design. It looks very strange that the Irish annalists should have made no reference to this poisoning.

^s *Thomas Farranta*, i. e. Thomas the athletic or puissant.

^t *Cnoc Tuagh*, now Knockdoe. Ulick was so called from having fought a battle at this place in 1504.—See note ^o, under that year, p. 1277, *supra*.

^u *The Sil-Anmchadha*, i. e. the O'Maddens of the barony of Longford, in the county of Galway,

^v *Tire-Ithain*, now Tirran, a district in the barony of Longford, containing four quarters of land.—See *Indentures of Compositions*, *tempore Elizabeth*, in Hardiman's edition of Roderic O'Flaherty's *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, p. 321.

^x *One of them*, i. e. one of the great injuries done between them.

^y *Son-in-law*.—The word *claināin* means relative by marriage.

^z *Gateway*, *dopar*.—The word is often applied to the military gate of a town, which is otherwise called *ppappa*, and *ppaippe*; but the word *dopar* is now always used in the spoken

The son of Mac William of Clanrickard (Thomas Farranta^s, the son of Ulick-na-gCeann, son of Rickard, son of Ulick of Cnoc-Tuagh^t) went upon an excursion into Sil-Anmchadha. When he was observed in the territory by the Sil-Anmchadha^u, they pursued him to the pass of Tíre-Ithain^w, where he was slain by the people of Melaghlin Balbh [O'Madden], together with twenty of the most distinguished of his people.

Great dearth [prevailed] in this year, so that sixpence of the old money were given for a cake of bread in Connaught, or six white pence in Meath.

A war [broke out] between O'Rourke (Brian Ballagh, the son of Owen) and his own brother by the mother's side, namely, Teige, the son of Cathal Oge O'Conor, Lord of Sligo. Great injuries were done on both sides between them; and one of them^x was the killing of Turlough O'Reilly, the son-in-law^y of O'Rourke, with the shot of a ball, in the gateway^z of Sligo, by the son of Cathal Oge.

Mac-I-Brien of Ara (Conla) was slain in his own castle by some prisoners whom he had in captivity.

John, the son of Gilla-Duv², son of Conor, son of Donough, son of Donnella-madhmanna^a Mac Sweeny, was slain by Conor, the son of Murrough, son of Conor Mac Sweeny.

Teige, the son of Thomas, son of Scanlan, son of Dermot Mac Gorman, was unbecomingly^b slain by the sons of Murtough Mac Gorman.

Pierce O'Morrissey, a master of schools, a general lecturer^c of the men of Ireland, and a man of charity and piety^d, died.

Donnell, son of the great official, Mag Congail^e, died.

Irish language to denote door or doorway; never gate, or gateway.

^a *Donnell-na-madhmanna*, i. e. Donnell of the defeats.

^b *Unbecomingly*.—The adjective *mígaolmá* signifies unrelation-like, or unbecoming a kinsman; and an adjective is made into an adverb in Irish by prefixing *go*, or *co*.

^c *General lecturer*, *féir léiginn*, i. e. man of reading, or literature. This term is translated *scholasticus*, seu *lector theologicæ*, by Colgan in *Trias*

Thaum., p. 295, and *lector seu professor* in the same work, p. 298; and at p. 299, he renders *ἀρχοπερ λέιγινν*, *archischolasticus*, seu *præcipuus theologicæ professor*. This Mac Morrissey would not appear to have been an ecclesiastic. He was evidently a mere literary teacher.

^d *A man of charity and piety*, *féar denma* *íobisce 7 cnaóad*, literally, a man of the doing of [acts of] charity and piety.

^e *Mag Congail*, now Magonigle, a name common in the south of the county of Donegal.

Aois Criosť, 1546.

Aois Criosť, míle, cúicc céd, cŕeacá, aré.

Domnall mac aoda duib mic aoda ruaid í domnaill do marbhad (an. 20. apul) a ppuill lá hua ngallcubair, Eogan mac emainn 7 lá a mnaoi onopa ingn tuatail bailb uí gallcubair iar na tódairib dia raigib go himir raimér ar planaid dé, 7 Mhic an baird gopraib, 7 concoicric mic diarmata mic taidec caim uí clhricé. Bá liae oibib an tí torcáir anhrin, ar ní baosí fŕi a aora do élanmáicne conaill mic néill ar ar mó raoilŕctain rocaide inár.

Ro ſirgŕetar dibſpccaiŕ iomda do ſhualtaicib maŕaib na ſaxanaic do ſiogail a mionnairŕta ar a nduthaig forpa. Uilliam mac Semair mac iarla cille dapa, 7 Muirir an fŕda mac Semair meircic mic an iarla 7 óccbaib ele amaille ppiú. Do rónaib díogbála diairníſi leó. Ba dibſide cpeacá baile móir na nupárac Cpeacá raŕta bile, 7 a mbaoí ſa comſócraib. Cpeacáth 7 loŕccaib Raŕta iomdaib co puccrat an luŕt cédna il míle bó 7 nuimſi naic roic ríu nó áirſi leó don ſur rín.

Inſraicchiú lá hua cceallaiŕ hi ríol nāmchaib, 7 la phioŕt bſſail uí maŕaŕáin ar Mhaolſeacſlann goŕt ó maŕtaſcáin. Do díſrat an tír ina noſbhaib, 7 do bſſerat ruabairŕ forpa. Sóaſpium ppiú co ro marbſrat ní bá moa oibair cŕeacáſat don tóraiŕ, 7 pob ſbadaſh an tír 7 urmuſain ón caŕŕleo rín.

Arccain 7 loŕccaib cláir caſpſe 7 caſpléin caſpſe lár na dibſpccáicib pémſáite, 7 lá mac uí concobair ſailŕe Domnhaib ó concobair. Ua concobair ſſin brian, 7 ua moſda ſiollapacſpacc dibſŕe ipin ccoccaib iar rín. An tan do éuala an luſſir antóin ſenſliſer in ní rín taimic i nuib ſailŕe. Ro inſur

^f *Invited him*, iar na tódairib dia raigib, literally, after the inviting of him to them to Inis-Saimer. Dia raigib means *usque ad illos*. Inis-Saimer, now called Fish island, is a small island in the River Erne, under the cataract of Assaroc at Ballyshannon.

^g *Expected by the multitude.*—*Majore spe plebis*.

^h *Disaffected persons.*—The word *dibſpccaiŕ* is used in ancient Irish manuscripts to denote a

plunderer or rebel; an outlawed person given to plunder and acts of revenge.

ⁱ *Maurice-an-fheadha*, i. e. Maurice of the wood.

^k *Baile-mor-na-n-Iustasach*, i. e. the great town of the Eustaces, now Ballymore-Eustace, situated on the River Liffey, in the barony of Newcastle, and county of Dublin.

^l *Rath-bile*, i. e. the fort of the old tree, now

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1546.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-six.

Donnell, the son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Róe O'Donnell, was treacherously slain, on the 20th of April, by O'Gallagher (Owen, the son of Edmond) and his wife Honora, daughter of Tuathal Balbh O'Gallagher, after they had invited him^f to Inis-Saimer, under the protection of God, of Mac Ward (Godfrey), and Cucogry, the son of Dermot, son of Teige Cam O'Clery. The death of this man was the cause of great sorrow, for of all the descendants of Connell, the son of Niall, there was not one of his years from whom more was expected by the multitude^g.

Many disaffected persons^h of the Geraldines rose up against the Saxons, in revenge of their expulsion from their patrimony, namely, William, the son of James, the son of the Earl of Kildare; Maurice-an-fheadhaⁱ, son of James Meirgeach, son of the Earl; and many other youths besides these. They did indescribable damages, among which were the plundering of Baile-mór-nan-Instasach^k, and the plundering of Rath-bile^l, and of all the country around them; and the plundering and burning of Rath-Iomdhain^m, from which they carried away on that occasion many thousands of cows, a number [in fine] that could not be enumerated or reckoned.

An incursion was made by O'Kelly and the descendants of Breasal O'Madden into Sil-anmchadha, against Melaghlin God O'Madden. The [inhabitants of the] country went in pursuit of them, and made an attack upon them; but they turned round on them [their pursuers], and slew more than forty of them; and the territory and Ormond felt the loss sustained in this battle.

The plain of Cairbreⁿ and Castle-Carbury were plundered and burned by the aforementioned insurgents, and by Donough, the son of O'Conor Faly. O'Conor himself (Brian) and O'More (Gilla-Patrick) afterwards rose up, to join in this insurrection. When the Lord Justice, Anthony St. Leger, had heard of this,

Rathvilly, a village situated on the River Slaney, and giving name to a barony in the county of Carlow.

^m *Rath-Iomdhain*, now Rathangan, a well

known town in the county of Kildare.

ⁿ *The plain of Cairbre*, i. e. the present barony of Carbury, in the north-west of the county of Kildare, which is remarkably level.

7 po loircc an tír co toéar cruachain, 7 aipiríó dí oíóce innre, 7 roaíó gan caé gan riap. O mórdá, 7 mac uí concobair Ruópaige do dól pá baile aía aí, an baile 7 an mainirtir do lorccao dóib, 7 ap móri do éabairt leó (etir lorccao 7 marbaó) for Shaxanóib 7 Erennóib don éur rin.

An iurtir do éóet aipí i nuib failge go mbaí ppi pé cóicc lá ndécc irin tír agá hindreao, 7 accá milleao acc lorccao émpall 7 mainirtreao ag dioéuccao éta, 7 apba. Ro páccaoib barba irin mbaile lé haccao uí concobair .i. céo marcach céo co ngonaóib, céo co ttauagaoib 7 céo raiódiuir cona ndaoircapplaag amaille ppiú. Ro páccaoib a ppuirtain do bíó 7 da gaé naíólec aca, 7 luió app, 7 do deachao co na móri roópaide go laoióir, 7 tamnicc iarla ófmuíman pluaióib lan móri na coinne dia cómmopaó batrap cóicc lá décc ele acc indraó an tíre hí rin. Gabtar leó caplén buí lá hua mórdá .i. baile aía, 7 páccbairt barba inn. Ro éur an iurtir iarrin lirtreao 7 pccribenna co maíóib ua pfailge dia paó piú toéet don tír, 7 o concobair do trécccean, 7 co tiobraó paróún dóib. Tangadap trá 7 níí bó cian dóib iar rin an tan po iompairiot goill don tír go po feallpat forpa, 7 gor bñrat il míle do buaib óíob. Ro puaccraó ua concobair, 7 uá mórdá pó epinn, 7 do toéccbaó a nduchaoig gur an pió, 7 do éaéo ua concobair hi connaétaib do éuinóio roópaíte. Iompaío pípceall 7 Mageoóugáin (ap forcongpa an iurtir) ap muinrtir uí concobair go po bñrat bú iomda 7

^o *Togher of Cruachan*, now the townland of Togher, situated near the conspicuous hill of Cruachan, or Croghan, in the north of the King's County.—See note ¹, under the year 1385, p. 700, and note ^m, under 1395, p. 736, *supra*.

^p *Ath-Aí*, i. e. the ford of Ae, the son of Derghabail, the fosterer of Eochaidh Finn Fuathairt, who was slain at this ford in a battle which was fought here in the third century between Laoighseach Ceannmhor, the ancestor of the O'Mores, and the forces of Munster.—See Book of Lecan, fol. 105, a. The place was afterwards called in Irish *baile áta Aoi*, i. e. the town of the ford of Ae. The name is now anglicised *Athy*, which is that of a well-known town on the River Barrow, in the barony of Narragh and Rheban, in

the county of Kildare.

^a *By burning and slaying*, literally, “and great slaughter was given [made] by them (between burning and slaying) upon the Saxons and the Irish on that occasion.”

^r *Crops*.—The word *éta* is the genitive case of *ioé*, corn, and *apba* is a synonymous word; but it must be borne in mind that the style of the Four Masters is full of redundancies of this kind.

^s *In the town*.—According to Ware, who is followed by Cox, the town in which the Lord Justice, Sir William Brabazon, left the garrison on this occasion was *Athy*; but the Editor is of opinion that the garrison was on this occasion in the fort of Daingean in Offaly (afterwards

he came into Offaly, and plundered and burned the country as far as the Togher of Cruachan^o; and he remained there two nights, but he returned without [receiving] battle or submission. O'More and the son of O'Conor (Rury) attacked the town of Ath-Ai^p, and burned the town and monastery, and destroyed many persons, both English and Irish, both by burning and slaying^a, on this occasion.

The Lord Justice came a second time into Offaly, and remained fifteen days in the country, plundering and spoiling it, burning churches and monasteries, and destroying crops^r and corn. He left a garrison in the town^r, to oppose O'Conor, namely, one hundred horsemen, one hundred [armed] with guns, one hundred with battle-axes, and one hundred soldiers, together with their common attendants; he left them a sufficiency of food, and all other necessities, and then departed, and proceeded with his great army into Leix, whither the Earl of Desmond came with a numerous army to join him. They remained for fifteen days plundering that country; and they took Baile-Adam^t, a castle belonging to O'More, and left warders in it. After this the Lord Justice sent letters and writings to the chieftains^u of Offaly, inviting them^w to come into the territory, and abandon O'Conor, and that he would grant them pardon. They accordingly did return; but not long afterwards the English returned into the territory, and acted treacherously^x towards them, so that they deprived them of many thousands of cows. O'Conor and O'More were proclaimed [traitors] throughout Ireland, and their territories were transferred^y to the King. And O'Conor went into Connaught to look for forces; and the people of Fircall and Mageoghegan, at the request of the Lord Justice, turned upon O'Conor's people,

called Philipstown), which he built on this occasion to subdue O'Conor Faly. The Four Masters should have written it thus: "He erected a fort at Daingean in Offaly, in which he left a garrison to oppose O'Conor, namely, one hundred horsemen, one hundred gunners, one hundred axemen, and one hundred soldiers [sagittarii?] with their attendants."

^t *Baile-Adam*, now Ballyadams, a castle in ruins, giving name to a barony in the north-east of the Queen's County.

^u *Chieftains*, i. e. the sub-chieftains who were tributary to O'Conor, as O'Dempsey, O'Dunne, O'Hennessy, &c.

^w *Inviting them*, literally, "telling them to come into the territory."

^x *Acted treacherously*.—This treacherous conduct of Sir William Brabazon is not referred to by Ware, Cox, Leland, or any of the modern Irish historians.

^y *Transferred*, i. e. confiscated or seized to the King's use.

βριαῖδε ἰλε ὀβ. Ὁ ρόηρατ clann colmáin ἡ μυντιρ ταῶccáin an ccéona Ἀρ ing ma po tseclamað a ccoimhór rin vaipceitib ἡ δέδαλαib ἡ na ὀβδñ-
coib conað amlaib rin po haðcuircað ocgur po hionnarbað ceann ponurα ἡ
ραῖδβññra an lñte ἡρηαιβε fein depinnn .i. βριαν ὁ concobaip, ἡ po βυρηῖδ ριδε
hi cconnaçtaib co noulaice iap ηγαipm επέctupa de lá gallaib.

Mac giolla pattpaice .i. βριαν do γαβαῖλ α mic βñn .i. ταῶcc (cñnn βñna
τογαῖδε ειρηῖδε), ἡ α cyp go hát cliað co na cōipetib βñn pccpiobēta apason ρup,
ἡ goill dia βapuccað ap poβáñññ α aτap.

Monað nua do teaçt i nepinn .i. copap, ἡ pobñccñn dpeapaib epeann α
γαβαῖλ map aipccett. βά mór ἡ βά haðbal nñp Saçanaig i nepinn an tan pa
co mba βuaill má baóí aiegin na βpoidε i mbátctap lñt moza piam pīap an tan
poin.

Ταῶcc ὁ cobtaig oide pcol epeann lé dñn do γαβαῖλ lá gallaib ἡ α βñt
páite co lñt illaím hi ccaipen an pñg tpe na commbaíb lé γaoidεalaib co
po pobpað aoiðñ, apα aoi terna plán pá ðeóib.

Na Saçain acc dēnam cailpēin an dāingin, ἡ tñmpall cille o duiprēti do
βpīpað leó, ἡ α cop ran obaip, ἡ pñpñn cpuaçann do milleað ὀóib.

Ἀν pñpññh Eðuapð do pñogaðh op Saçaib. 28. Ianuarij.

* *The Clann-Colman*, i. e. the O'Melaghins, who were at this period seated in the barony of Clonlonan, in the county of Westmeath.

* *Muintir-Tadhgáin*, i. e. the Foxes, who were at this period seated in the barony of Kilcoursey, in the county of Westmeath.

^b *Scarcely*.—Ἀρ ing is thus explained by O'Clery: "Ing .i. éighn. ap ing .i. ap ap éigen."

^c *Copper*.—Ware says, in his *Annals of Ireland*, under this year, that King Henry, to maintain his charges in Ireland (being in want of money, by reason of the vast treasure he had wasted on his expeditions into France and Scotland), gave directions to have brass money coined, and commanded by proclamation that it should pass for current and lawful money in all parts of Ireland.—See also Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 280. Mr. Lindsay, in his *View of*

the Coinage of Ireland, p. 50, states that these coins, according to indenture, were to be eight ounces fine, and four ounces alloy; but that, as Simon and Ruding justly observe, they were only four ounces fine and eight alloy. From several of these coins yet remaining, it is quite evident that they were mixed, not pure brass, as Ware says, or pure copper, as the Four Masters have it. It is probable that neither Ware nor the Four Masters ever saw any one of these coins.

^d *Eighteen weeks*, literally, "a quarter and a half."

^e *Daingean*, now Philipstown, in the King's County. The site of this Daingean, or fort of Philipstown, is now occupied by Mr. Blacker's house, situated at that extremity of the town nearest to Tullamore. In the wall of this house the proprietor pointed out to the Editor in 1838,

and took many cows and prisoners from them. The Clann-Colman^z and Muin-tir-Tadhgain^a did the same; and scarcely^b had there been in modern times so much booty and spoil collected together. And thus was he expelled and banished, he who had been the head of the happiness and prosperity of that half of Ireland in which he lived, namely, Brian O'Connor. And he remained in Connaught until [the following] Christmas, after having been proclaimed a traitor by the English.

Mac Gilla-Patrick (Brian) took prisoner his own son, Teige, a distinguished captain, and sent him to Dublin with [a statement of] his crimes written along with him; and the English of Dublin put him to death at the request of his father.

New coin was introduced into Ireland, i. e. copper^c; and the men of Ireland were obliged to use it as silver.

At this time the power of the English was great and immense in Ireland, so that the bondage in which the people of Leath-Mhogha were had scarcely been ever equalled before that time.

Teige O'Coffey, preceptor of the schools of Ireland in poetry, was taken prisoner by the English, and confined for eighteen weeks^d in the King's castle for his attachment to the Irish. It was intended that he should be put to death, but he escaped safe from them at length.

The English erected the castle of Daingean^e, and destroyed the church of Cill O'Duirthi^f, and used its materials in the work; and they ruined the castle of Cruachan.

Edward VI.^g was crowned King of England on the 28th of January.

two stones on which are sculptured the royal arms of England, and the date 1556. The Editor is of opinion that this was the place which was garrisoned by the Lord Justice in this year to subdue O'Connor, and not Athy, as is generally stated by Irish historians. If so, this entry should precede the one above given, beginning p. 1497, line 7; *supra*.

^f *Cill O'Duirthi*, i. e. the church of the Uiduirthi, now Killodurhy, or Killoderhy, a parish comprising the town of Philipstown, in the

King's County. No part of this church is now standing, nor does it appear to have been ever rebuilt after this period.

^g *Edward VI.*—The Four Masters should have entered this passage under the next year. Sir Harris Nicolas, in his *Chronology of History*, second edition, p. 334, shews from the most authentic sources, that Edward VI. ascended the throne on the day of the death of his father, Henry VIII., namely, Friday, the 28th of January, 1547.

Aois CRIOST, 1547.

Αοιρ criort, mile, cuicc céo, cſtracat, a Seaét.

Mac ruibne bagáinec, mall ócc do marbáð an. 3. pēptember la cloinn a ðearbſracar .i. clann Maolmuire .i. doinnall ócc 7 brian ócc. Bá hann po marbáð riðe ipin mbaðbðún nua, 7 hé i mbraiğðſhuir a noioğail a naðar po marbáð lá Niall peét riam, Maolmuire mſirgeac an ðſrbracair ele ní po cuioğ riðe an marbáð ipin.

Móir ingſh uí cſrbaill bſh ðſrccaiğte ðſigeimig décc.

Caſtraoínſ móir forr na ðiſſrccacaið i mbaile na ttri ccairlén lá paخانcóið 7 lá brian an cōccaið mac toiprðealbaiğ uí tuacail dú in po gaðað dá mac Semair mic an iarla .i. Muirir an ſſða 7 hanrai co ccſſere pearaið décc ðia muirir. ¹ Ruccað co haé cliaé iate iar pīn, 7 do ponað cſtrama ðið uile cenmoða Muirir, 7 po cuireað hi ccairlén an ríğ acc iompuipeé² lé coñairle cia báp do beſtaoſ ðo. Ro pccaoileað, 7 po pcanrað na poğlaða 7 na ðiſſrccaiğ amlaíð rin 7 gér bó geapp a pé .i. bliaðan, pob aðbal a pfoğail.

O concōðair 7 ó mópða do ðol tar pionainn, 7 ar ndol do ðruing dá ccloinn ina ccoinne co háé cpóié, 7 poçaiðe móir do éionol dóið do ðol do ðioğail a nduicé 7 a pſſſionn ar Shaxancoið, 7 a ndol iar rin illaiğnið.

Ğaoé móir ðéirge an oicé pia pſéil briğðe ġur bó ruail má tainic á coimóir ó ġſin criort alle ġo po bſir tſmpail, mainrre 7 cairlén 7 co haiſiðe po bſir rí an dá-uillinn iarðaraiğ do éſmpall cluana mic nóir.

Smaét 7 nſre aðbal acc ſaxoið co na liſceſð an ſccla do neoé biaðh ná caoimna do éabairt ðua concōðair na ðua mópða.

An iurſireacé do buain do antoin Sencliger, 7 iurſir nua do gaðail a ionað .i. eduapð belligam.

Muirir an ſſða mac iarla cille ðapa do bápuccað i náé cliaé.

¹ *Baile-na-dtri-gCaislen*, i. e. the town of the three castles, now the Three Castles on the River Liffey, in the parish of Blessington, barony of Lower Talbotstown, and county of Wicklow. It is called "the Town of the Three Castles" in the Down Survey, and, according to tradi-

tion, there were three castles at the place, but there is only the ruins of one of them at present.

² *Brian-an-Chogaidh*, i. e. Brian, or Bernard, of the war.

³ *Ath-Croich*.—This was the name of a ford on

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1547.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-seven.

Mac Sweeny Baghaineach (Niall Oge) was slain on the 3rd of September, by the sons of his own brother, namely, the sons of Maelmurry, namely, Donnell Oge and Donnell Oge. He was killed while in prison, in the new Badh Bawn, in revenge of their father, who had been slain some time before by Niall. Maelmurry Meirgeach, their other brother, did not assist them in this killing.

More, daughter of O'Carroll, an excellent and truly hospitable woman, died.

The rebels [Fitzgeralds] sustained a great defeat at Baile-na-dtri-gCaislen^a from the English, and from Brian-an-chogaidhⁱ, the son of Turlough O'Toole, in which the two sons of James, son of the Earl, namely, Maurice-an-fheadha and Henry, with fourteen of their people, were taken prisoners. They were afterwards conveyed to Dublin, and all cut into quarters, excepting Maurice, who was imprisoned in the King's castle, until it should be determined what death he should receive. Thus were these plunderers and rebels dispersed and scared; and although their career was but of short duration (one year only), they committed vast depredations.

O'Connor and O'More crossed the Shannon, some of their sons having come for them to Ath-Croichⁱ. They assembled numerous forces for the purpose of wreaking their vengeance on the English, who were in possession of their patrimonial lands; and they afterwards proceeded into Leinster.

A great wind arose the night before the festival of St. Bridget. Scarcely had so great a storm occurred from the birth of Christ until then. It threw down churches, monasteries, and castles, and particularly the two western wings of the church of Clonmacnoise.

The power and jurisdiction of the English prevailed so much, that, through terror^k, no one dared to give food or protection to O'Connor or O'More.

The justiceship was taken out of the hands of Anthony St. Leger; and a new Justice assumed his place, namely, Edward Bellingham.

Maurice-an-fheadha, son of the Earl of Kildare, was put to death in Dublin.

the Shannon, near Shannon Harbour.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 5, note ^a.

immense jurisdiction and power, so that fear used to prevent every person from giving food or shelter to O'Connor, or O'More."

^k Through terror, literally, "the English had

• Cpeaca móra (.i. cuicc céo bó) do denamh lá Maeleaclainn goð ó mada-
gáin ar uib domnalláin.

Cairlén aia luam do coruccaò lá gallaib .i. lé huilliam brabaron tpe-
rinéir an ríð i nepinn, 7 lá gallaib, 7 gaoidealaib na miðe (daimðeóin uí ceal-
laið) (donncaò mac emainn) 7 gaoideal cconnaçt. Baatar ona plóig an
iurcir an tan rin hillaigir acc dénam dúncluið acc an mbáðún mazaanac, 7
po fáccaibrioð bapda ann lé haghaið uí concóðair 7 uí morða.

Cobtaç mac Maoileaclainn mic bñsraíl uí madagáin macaom a aora
(.i. bliaðain ar fíçit) pob fñr dia çinð baðein do marbað lá muinir uí çñr-
baill 7 lá muinir maoileaclainn baill uí madacain. Murcaò ríaðac mac
uí madaccáin dñbpaðair Maoileaclainn baill baof i ngñmeal ag cobtaç do
çrhoçað ina diogaíl la bpaíðib cobtaig 7 lá a muinir conað a naoínpeaçt
puccaò dia naðnacal iao.

O concóðair 7 caðaoir puað co na bpaíðib do dénam çñgaíl go nua pé
moile i nacçhaið gall, uair po bñrat goill a núaçhaið dñbriðe amail po bñ-
rat dua concóðair conað aipe rin do lottar a ccombáid uí concóðair.

Inopaicchið do caðairt lá huá mórhoa 7 lá cloinn caðaoir uí concóðair
hi contae çille dapa go po loircecaò 7 go po cpeachaò upñór çpiçe iurtaçac
leó. Ro anraçt iapaím irin çir go pucc an iurçir forpa. Ro rpaóineað
por na gaoidealaib rin, 7 po marbað dá céo troigçteç dið lair don çur rin.

Maíom do caðairt ar ua maoileaclainn (conn mac airt) co na bpaíðib
lá mall mac feilim uí maoileaclainn, 7 lá muinir bapúin dealbna ar faíçce
ciapain dú in po marbað ó maoileaclainn conn, 7 corbmac a ðeapbpaðair
tanairi cloinne colmáin, 7 fiçe nó ðó amaille fpiú.

O concóðair brian, 7 ó mórhoa giolla pattpaice (iar ná tpeçcean do
gaoidealaib) do ðol hi cçñn gall fá na mbpñt fñin ar comairce goill uairil
.i. leutenant 7 bá hóc an comairce hñin.

¹ From the O'Donnellans, ó uib domnalláin. Here the uib is the dative plural of O, the pre-
fix of the surname, not of the tribe-name, which
was Clann-Breasail. For the true descent of
this family, see *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*,
pp. 32, 76.

^m *Badhun-Riaganach*, i. e. the bawn of the
Hy-Regan which was the tribe-name of the

O'Dunnes, in the barony of Tinahinch and
Queen's County. This is probably Castlebrack,
situated near Cloonaslee in this barony.

ⁿ *Faithche-Chiarain*, i. e. St. Kieran's green.
The Editor has not been able to find any place
bearing this name in the county of Westmeath.

^o *The Lieutenant*.—This was Francis Brian,
who married the Countess Dowager of Ormond,

Great preys, i. e. five hundred cows, were carried off by Melaghlin God O'Madden from the O'Donnellans¹.

The castle of Athlone was repaired by the English, namely, by William Brabazon, the King's Treasurer in Ireland, and the English and Irish of Meath, in despite of O'Kelly (Donough, the son of Edmond) and the Irish of Connaught. At this time the forces of the Lord Justice were [engaged in] erecting a fortification in Leix around Badhun-Riaganach^m, where they left warriors to oppose O'Connor and O'More.

Coffey, the son of Melaghlin, son of Breasal O'Madden, the best youth of his age (twenty-one years) of his tribe, was slain by the people of O'Carroll and of Melaghlin Balbh O'Madden. [But] Murrough Reagh, the son of O'Madden, the brother of Melaghlin Balbh, who was in prison with Coffey, was hanged, in revenge of him, by Coffey's kinsmen and people; so that both were carried for interment at the same time.

O'Connor and Cahir Roe, and their kindred, formed a new confederacy against the English, for the English had stripped these also of their patrimony, as well as O'Connor; and therefore they joined in confederacy with O'Connor.

An irruption was made by O'More and the sons of Cahir O'Connor into the county of Kildare, and burned and plundered the greater part of the territory of the Eustaces. They remained in that country until the Lord Justice overtook them. These Irish were defeated on this occasion, with the loss of two hundred foot soldiers.

O'Melaghlin (Con, the son of Art) and his kinsmen were defeated by Niall, the son of Felim O'Melaghlin, and the people of the Baron of Delvin, at Faithche-Chiarain^a, where there were slain O'Melaghlin (Con) and Cormac, his brother, Tanist of Clann-Colman, and a score or two along with them.

O'Connor (Brian) and O'More (Gilla-Patrick), having been abandoned by the Irish, went over to the English, to make submission to them upon their own terms, under the protection of an English gentleman, i. e. the Lieutenant^o. This, however, was a bad protection.

and was made Marshal of Ireland, and governor of the counties of Tipperary and Kilkenny. He was chosen Lord Justice of Ireland on the 27th of December, 1549, but did not long enjoy this

honour, for having made a journey into the county of Tipperary, to check the incursions of O'Carroll, he died at Clonmel on the 2nd of February following.

Cucoiccepuice mac emainn még coélaín cñn a gábláin pñn do marbað hī
pñull lá maóileacélaínn ua maóileacélaínn, 7 lá Muiréað mac toirpðealbaig.
Mac muiréaða, Muiréaprað mac aipe buíðe décc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1548.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, cuícc ceð, cñpáca, a hoct.

Μαιðm mór do éabairt lá hua noðinnall Mañnur ap ppað bó pñach ap
a mac pñn .i. an éalbac, 7 ap ó ccaatán .i. Mañnur mac donnchaíð dú in po
marbað ó caatán pñppin co poatáib ele an pñactmáð lá do mí pñpu.

Μαιpe inññ meic conmiðe do écc, an. 4. appil.

* *Mac Murrough, &c.*—The entries under this year are translated into Latin in a manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, F. 1. 18, p. 287. It is in the handwriting of Daniel Molyneux, who was Ulster King at Arms, but the translation was made for Sir James Ware, by some good Irish and Latin scholar, probably Dr. John Lynch, the author of *Cambrensis Eversus*. The Editor considers it his duty to lay this translation before the reader, that he may be enabled to judge for himself; but it should be remarked that the translator does not follow the irregularities or imperfections of his original :

“1547. Mac Suinius Bagnensis, Nellus juvenis a fratris ejus Mariani filiis quem jampri-dem interemerat, Daniele juveni & Briano juveni vita privatus est in mandro novo, etiam tum ad eum in vinculis haberent; vt nimirum ultione de patris nece sumerent. Sed frater eorum Marianus Mergeach illius cædis ne consocius nec consors fuit.

“Mora filia ô Cearvalli proba mulier et hospitalis obiit.

“Angli et Brianus cognomento bellicosus filius Terdelachi ô Tuathali cum præscriptis Geraldinis in villa Trium Castellorum pugnam

congressi duos filios Jacobi filii comitis Kildariæ, Mauritium, et Henricum et 14 eorum comites ceperunt, qui postea Dublinium adducti omnes in carcerem acti et in quatuor partes dissecti sunt; præter unum Mauritium qui in vincula conjectus arci Regia custodiendus traditur, dum concilium miretur qua pœna multaretur, atque hoc pacto ea societas dissoluta est, quæ exiguo unius anni spatio quo florebat, clades pene innumeras edidit.

“O’Conchauro et ô Moro ultra Sinneum am-nem profectis ex ô Conchauro filiiis atque ad vadum de Croich occurrunt, et copiis quam maximis comparatis Lageniam ingrediuntur ad avitos agros sibi eximi vendicandos, vel injurias sibi ab Anglis illatas vindicandas.

“Pridie f. Sanctæ Bridgidæ venti adeo vehementer extuli sunt, ut post Christum natum tanta vehementia concitati non putantur templa, monasteria & castella solo adæquarunt ac præcæteris duo anguli occidentales templi Clonmac-nosiensis evertuntur.

“Anglorum potentia eo provecta est ut nemo cibum aut quidvis aliud subsidium ô Conchauro aut O’Moro subministrare auderet.

“Anthonio St. Legero proregi successit in proregum munere obeundo Edw. Bellinghamus.

Cucogry, the son of Edmond Mac Coghlan, head of his own branch of that family, was treacherously slain by Melaghlin O'Melaghlin and Murrough, the son of Turlough.

Mac Murrough (Murtough, the son of Art Boy) died^p.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1548.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-eight.

A great defeat was given by O'Donnell (Manus) to his own son, Calvagh, and O'Kane (Manus, the son of Donough), at Srath-bo-Fiaich^a, where O'Kane himself and numbers of others were slain, on the 7th of the month of February.

Mary, the daughter of Mac Conmidhe [Mac Namee], died on the 4th of April.

"Mauritius an fedha Comitis Kildariæ filius extremo supplicio Dublinii afficitur.

"Malachias Got ô Maddin 500 boum prædam ab Uibh-Donellanis retulit.

"Castellum Athloniæ a Gulielmo Brabazono Hiberniæ Thesauro et Anglis et Hibernis Midiam incolentibus instauratur invitis etiam O'Kellio, Donal filio Edmundi, ac cæteris Hibernis Conaciensibus. Proregis Exercitus per ea tempora in Leghsia agens, vallum de Riaganach muro valido et præsidio militum munivit, ut se ô Conchauri & ô Mori conatibus opponeret.

"Cobtachus filius Malachiæ filii Bressali ô Maddin juvenis 21 annos natus contemporaneorum gentis ejus præstantissimus, occisus est a clientela ô Carvalli & Malachiæ Balbi ô Maddin; sed Murachus Riabhach Malachiæ Balbi frater apud Cobtachum in vinculis pœnam cedis illius dedit, suspendio affectus, a memorati Cobtachi propinquis et clientibus ita ut eodem funere ad sepulturam elati fuerunt.

"Cahirus Rufus novo se armorum societate ô Conchauro junxit ut quem etiam Angli non secus quam ô Conchaurem avitis possessionibus extirparunt.

"O'Morum et Cahiri O'Conchauri filios in

comitatum Kildariæ progressos, et in eo postquam Eustachiorum agros devastatos diutius hærentes Prorex prælio aggressus fudit, 200 peditibus internecioni datis.

"Cum ô Moelachlino Cono Arturi filio ac propinquis ejus in certamen veniunt Nellus Felemei O'Moelachlini filius et Baronis Delvinæ filius in Campo Ciarani his victoriam reportantibus O'Moelachlino, Cormaco fratre Clancolmanorum post O'Moelachlinum Dynasta, et aliis 20 desideratis.

"O'Conchaurus et O'Morus a suis derelicti ad nobilis cujusdam procenturionis Angli profugium se ultro receperunt, quod sibi minime tutum posteaprehenderunt.

"Cuchogrius filius Edmundi Mac Coghlan in tribu ejus primus prodicione a Malachia O'Moelachlin et Muracho Terdelachi filio coesus est.

"Mac Murchus, Murchertachus, filius Arturi Flavi obiit."

^a *Srath-bo-Fiaich*, i. e. the holm or strath of the cows of Fiach, a man's name. This was the name of a very beautiful strath, situated along the banks of the River Finn, near the town of Ballybofey, in the barony of Raphoe, and county

O congoðair γ ó móðra do ðol hi raxair lap an leutenant pá ghráirib an ríð γ an rí do éabairt a nouicé .i. laoirir γ uí failge don leutenant, γ uia bratair, γ da éuirt móra do éenam leó rna tairib rin .i. an campa hilaoirir, γ an daingín i nuib failge, γ po gabairt acc tabairt na bpsíonn rin ar éiór do shaxancóib γ dñirñdóib amail pob atarða uilr dóib fñn iad iair naécur γ iair monnarðað a nouðreað bunað eirrib .i. o congoðair, γ ó móðra co na ccinb γ co na eclannmaicne aréña.

O maoleaclainn .i. tadcc puad do éabairt Emann arai γ roðraide laigheac lñr go dealbna dia hionðrað, γ ar amlaib tapla dóib, Ro gabad Maoleaclainn mac air γ uí maoleaclainn lá hemann arai ar tteact dó le hemann fñn don tair ar porcōngna comairle an ríð, γ po cuir pé co hát éliaé. Ro gabad dñá cairlén éinn cōrað γ mainrrip garinne lá hua maoleaclainn, γ lá hemann. Do impa ua maoleaclainn pó aicméla gan umla gan eoirpe. Dá emann arai ag gabáil delbna a huét an ríð ar bélair uí maoleaclainn conad amlaib rin tucc ó maoleaclainn plat lair dia po buairead é fñn pñia, uair po atcur γ po ionðair emann a rai é fñn co na éinb uile ó delbna, γ po diocur é eirte amail diocurir an rairte nua an rñn rairte. Ro gar-ré iaram Macc cocláin darp mac corbmair, γ po bñn pé an éuir don tñr do bí ag corbmair mac an rñrðrda de. Ro éreac, Ro ionnarb, γ po ðoir é tair rionann rñr hi mainecharb, γ iair ndioar corbmair do po atnuadair cairlén cille comann, γ do cuir lón pleacta rñrñail ann, γ bairua uad fñn. Sluaccead lá corbmair, g.man, γ lá mainecharb i noealbna, Ro loirceir, γ po éreacpat lomcluin í plairle, γ cnoc ráta benann, γ po

of Donegal. After the erection of the town the word Baile, "town" was substituted for Strath, "holm."

^r *Campa*, now the town of Maryborough, in the Queen's County.

^s *Daingean*, now Philipstown, in the King's County. It should be here remarked that what the English and Anglo-Irish writers call the fort of Leix, is called Campa by the Irish annalists; and that what the latter call Daingean in *Ui Failghe*, the former call the "Fort of Falie."

^t *A Faii*.—This name is now written Fay, not Fahy, as Sir Richard Cox has it. The

O'Fahys are Irish, and were seated in the county of Galway; but the Fays are Anglo-Normans, and were seated in Westmeath.—See an Inquisition taken at Mullingar, on the 10th of July, 1620. Cox calls him Edmond Fahy, and supposes that he was an Irish rebel!

^u *Ceann-Coradh*, now Kincora, in the parish of Wheery, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.—See note ^e, under the year 1517, p. 1340, *supra*.

^w *Galinn*, now Gillen, near the village of Firbane, in the King's County.

^x *To strike himself*, i. e. a rod for his own

O'Connor and O'More went to England with the Lieutenant [Francis Bryan], at the King's mercy. The King, however, gave their patrimonial inheritances, namely, Leix and Offaly, to the Lieutenant and his kinsman, who built two large courts [mansions] in these territories, namely, the Campa^r, in Leix, and Daingean^s, in Offaly; and they proceeded to let these lands at rents to the English and Irish, as if they were their own lawful patrimonial inheritances, after having banished and expelled their own rightful, original inheritors, O'Connor and O'More, from thence, with all their adherents and descendants.

O'Melaghlin, i. e. Teige Roe, brought Edmond a Faii^t and the forces of Leinster into Delvin, to plunder that territory. It happened that Edmond a Faii made a prisoner of Melaghlin, the son of Art O'Melaghlin, who had come along with Edmond, by order of the King's Council, and sent him to Dublin. The castle of Ceann-coradh^u and the monastery of Galinn^w were taken on this occasion by O'Melaghlin and Edmond. O'Melaghlin returned [from Delvin] in sorrow, without [obtaining] submissions or hostages; and Edmond continued to conquer Delvin in the King's name, in opposition to O'Melaghlin; and thus had O'Melaghlin brought a rod into the country to strike himself^x, for Edmond a Faii expelled and banished himself and all his tribe out of Delvin, just as the young swarm [of bees] expels the old. He afterwards styled Art, the son of Cormac, the Mac Coghlan, and deprived Cormac, the son of Ferdoragh, of that portion of the country which he possessed. He plundered [him, and] expelled and banished him westwards, across the Shannon, into Hy-Many; and after thus expelling Cormac, he repaired the castle of Cill-Comainn^y, and placed the provisions of the descendants of Farrell and his own warders in it. Cormac and the Hy-Many, on the 9th of May, made an incursion into Delvin; and they burned and plundered Lomchluain-I-Flaithile^z and Cnoc-Ratha-Benain^a, and

breech,—a very trite proverb.

^y *Cill-Comainn*, i. e. the church of St. Coman, now Kilcommon, in the barony of Clonlisk, and King's County.—See an Inquisition taken at Drumkenan on the 15th of December, 1621.

^z *Lomchluain-I-Flaithile*, i. e. the bare lawn or meadow of O'Flaithile (now Flattery). Now Lumploon, a townland near the village of Cloghan, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's

County.—See extract from Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, quoted under the year 1285, note ^e, p. 442, *supra*. The O'Flaithilys, or Flatterys, as they are now called, are a branch of the Dealbhna-Eathra, said to be senior to the Mac Coghlan. They are still numerous enough in the territory of Delvin, or the barony of Garrycastle.

^a *Cnoc-Ratha-Beanain*, i. e. the hill of Banan's

μαρβρατ ρήρεαρι δο θασίμβ, γ αση mac uí ριαγαίλ Μυρδέαριταc ρήρ α αορα
 βά ρήρ lé λήγρ δά mbaosí ina comócpaib. Do pala dóib iapaím go ccomair-
 nicc mág cocláin, an tír, γ na buandada pameada ppiú ag bél aca na ccao-
 pac for dubadainn, Ro ppaosínead for corbmac co na pluacc, γ Ro marbad
 tuillead ar púit dib im Mhaioleaclainn mac Scaim uí ceallaiγ im mac
 uí pollamain pailím γ im mac dubgaill mic neactain, γ ba moa olóar píce
 eac amaille lé harim γ lé hísosí ionda po páccabpíot, γ po báitís apail
 ele díb. Ro dícsnóat iatc uile a haén comairle an luan iap rin, γ puicad
 a ccinn go baile emainn pan (.i. baile mic adam hī ccenel pearga i nele í
 cspbaill), γ po cóccbad for biopcuailib i náirde iatc hī ccomarba corccair.

Forlongpopt lá hemann a pan a ttimceall cáirleín an fódáin ppi me oet
 lá, γ corbmac mág cocláin do bñt ipitγ ipin ccairlén go po bñad bpaigde de,
 γ do póinepíom, γ emann capúsr cpíopt ppa poile.

Coccad móp etip ppaogcaib, Saγancoib, γ albancoib, Donnca mac
 uí concobair pailge, γ clann cátaoir uí concobair do dol i ttauapudal an
 píg, γ a ccup go paγoib do congnaím coccaib, γ dia noíocup ó natarba co
 nspíge amac móp amaille ppiú do cñtípn cóiccoib laigín γ na mibe.

An calbac ó cspbaill do dol co hát eliat díonnpaiccíob na cúirte móipe,
 γ a gabail hī ppuill, γ a cup hī ccairlén an píg hillaím γ gan píop a adbair
 nó a puaplaiccti do tabairt do neoc.

An leutenont, γ emann a pan do dol pá dó ar pluaccíob i néle γ imeaccla
 móp do gabail uí ceapbaill tadcc lupc deirde go po eipig coccad stoppa de
 rin. Níp bó cian iap rin go po iapp emann a pan ar mág cocláin γ ar dealbna
 dol lair ar caoraigeact i néle. Ro smgltar pum dña an ní rin, Ro lon-
 naiccíob γ po pñccaiccíob emann tpió rin go po eipig eapaonta stoppa, γ po

rath. The Editor has not been able to identify this place.

^b *O'Sheil*.—The head of this family lived at Baile-Ui-Shiaghail, now Ballysheil, near the River Brusna, in the parish of Gillen, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County. The O'Sheils of this district were hereditary physicians to the Mac Coghlan. Niall O'Sheil and Hugh O'Sheil were subscribing witnesses to the will of Sir John Coghlan, made in 1590.

^c *Bel-atha-na-gcaerach*, i. e. mouth of the ford of the sheep. This name is now obsolete, at least the Editor did not meet any one residing in this neighbourhood that ever heard of it.

^d *Dubh-Abhainn*, i. e. the Black River, now the Blackwater, a small river which forms for some miles the boundary between the parishes of Tisaran and Clonmacnoise, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.

^e *Baile-mic-Adam*, i. e. the town of Mac Adam,

slew six persons, besides the only son of O'Sheil^b (Murtough), the best physician of his years in the neighbourhood. It happened afterwards that Mac Coghlan, the inhabitants of the country, and the bonaghtmen of the Faiis, met them at Bel-atha-na-gcaerach^c, a ford on the River Dubh-Abhainn^d, where Cormac and his army were defeated, and more than twenty slain, together with Melaghlin, the son of John O'Kelly, the son of O'Fallon (Felim), and the son of Dowell Mac Naghtan; and they left behind them twenty horses, besides weapons and armour. Others of them were drowned. By common consent they were all beheaded on the Monday following; and their heads were carried to the town of Edmond a Faii, namely, Baile-mic-Adam^e, in Kinel-Fearga^f, in Ely O'Carroll, and elevated on sharp poles as trophies of victory.

Edmond a Faii pitched his camp around the castle of Feadan^g, and remained there for eight days. Cormac Mac Coghlan, who during this time was within the castle, was compelled to give hostages; and he and Edmond formed a gossipred with each other.

A great war having broken out between the French, the English, and the Scots, Donough, the son of O'Conor Faly, and the sons of O'Conor Faly, entered the King's service, and were sent to England to assist in the war, and [thus] to be banished from their patrimonial inheritances. They were attended by a numerous muster of the kerns of the province of Leinster and Meath.

Calvagh O'Carroll went to Dublin to the great court, and was taken by treachery, and imprisoned in the King's castle; nor was any one suffered to know why he was taken, or how much would be demanded for his ransom.

The Lieutenant and Edmond a Faii made two incursions into Ely, which very much alarmed O'Carroll; and a war broke out between [him and] them in consequence. Not long after this Edmond a Faii requested Mac Coghlan and the people of Delvin to accompany him on a predatory excursion into Ely. This they refused to do; and Edmond became highly enraged and incensed on account of it, so that hostilities broke out between them; and O'Carroll and

or of the son of Adam, now Cadamstown, in the barony of Ballybritt, and King's County, about six miles westwards from the little town of Clonaslee, in the Queen's County.

^f *Kinel-Fearga*.—This was the name of a tribe

and territory in Ely O'Carroll, nearly, if not exactly, coextensive with the barony of Ballybritt, in the King's County.

^g *Feadan*, now Faddan, in the parish of Luskmagh, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County:

díocuir ó cscrbaill. 7 Mag coeláin emann uata tria na anffoltaib 7 tre na anrmaet porpa. Ro gabad leó cairlén cille comaino 7 cairlén cinncópað paip conað amlaib rin do bñad dealbna de iar mbñe lñe bliadain i ndaoibhoio occa.

Saighir ñiaráin, 7 cill corbmaic do loicead, 7 do bñirfó la Saxanóib 7 lá hua cscrbaill.

Sluaicéð lar an leutenont, 7 lá gallaib ap tarpaing émainn a pan (a ndioðal a ionnarbta) go delbna go po loicead, 7 co po cnechað leó ó bealaç an poðair go toðar (.i. toðar cinn mona), 7 baile méð uallaçáin hillurmag, 7 báttar adhað forlongpuir 7 mbaile na cloice, 7 luðriot ap ocúlaib ap ná mapac go cscrbaib, 7 co névalaib gan deabað gan diubpaccad.

Inopað maige pláine lá hua maoleaclainn taðcc puad, 7 lá gallaib ata luain, 7 lá coblaç an çalaib.

Cairlén éle, 7 cairlén delbna .i. bñnóip, cairlén maigi irteñ 7 cloçan na cceapac do bñirfó ap eccla na ngall.

Sluaicéð lar an ccaipin puad ap ua cscrbaill go cappaice an compaic 7 do pad ua cscrbaill taçar dób go po mapbað dá pñit no atpi dib laip. Do rónað pluaiçéð pó tpi in aon paite lar an ccaipin puadh co cappaice an çompaic, 7 ní caemnacair ní don bealaç ná don çairlén, 7 tépna gan paip iar pfaçail mapla, 7 iar pfaçbail dpuinge dia muinip.

Caçaoip puad ua concobair do gabail lá Riocarð paçanaç a buic, 7 a toipberc do gallaib.

^b *Saighir-Chiarain*, now Seirkieran, a townland giving name to a parish in the barony of Ballybritt, and King's County, about four miles to the east of the town of Birr. There are some ruins of the old church still to be seen here, and the sites of various buildings are faintly traceable around it.

^c *Cill-Cormaic*, i. e. the church of St. Cormac. This place is now called Frankford, which is a small town in the barony of Ballyboy, in the King's County.—See the Miscellany of the Irish Archæological Society for 1846.

^d *Bealach-an-fhothair*, now Ballaghanoher, a townland in the parish of Reynagh, barony of

Garrycastle, and King's County.—See the map to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, on which the position of this place is shewn.

^e *Tochar-cinn-mona*, i. e. the causeway at the head of the bog, now Togher, in the parish of Lemanaghan, in the north of the King's County. From the situation of these two places it is quite evident that the annalists intended to say that the whole of Mac Coghlan's country was burned and ravaged on this occasion.

^f *Baile-Mheg-Uallachain*, i. e. Mac Uallachain's town, now Ballymacuolahan, a townland situated in the west of the parish of Lusmagh, barony of Garrycastle.—See *Tribes and Customs*

Mac Coghlan banished Edmond for his insolence and tyranny towards them. They took the castle of Kilcommon and the castle of Kincora from him; and thus was he deprived of Delvin, after it had been for half a year in cruel bondage under him.

Saighir-Chiarain^h and Cill-Cornaicⁱ were burned and destroyed by the English and O'Carroll.

The Lieutenant and the English made an incursion into Delvin, at the instance of Edmond a Faii (in revenge of his expulsion), and burned and plundered (the country) from Bealach-an-fhothair^k to Tochar-cinn-mona^l, and also Baile Mheg-Uallachain^m, in Lusmhagh. They remained encamped for one night at Baile-na-Cloicheⁿ, and returned on the morrow with booty and spoils, without receiving battle or opposition.

Magh-Slaine^o was plundered by O'Melaghlin (Teige Roe), by the English of Athlone; and by the fleet of Caladh^p.

The castles of Ely and Delvin were demolished through fear of the English, namely, Banagher, the castle of Magh-Istean^q, and Clochan-na-gceapach^r.

The Red Captain made an army against O'Carroll to Carraig-an-Chomhraic^s, where O'Carroll gave battle to them, and slew forty or sixty of them.

The Red Captain made three incursions into Carraig-an-Chomhraic in one quarter of a year, but was not able to do any damage to the pass or the castle, and returned without obtaining submission, having (also) received insult, and lost several of his people.

Cahir Roe O'Conor was taken prisoner by Richard Saxonagh Burke, and delivered up to the English.

of *Hy-Many*, p. 184, and the map to the same work, on which the position of this place is marked. Henry Cuolahan, Esq. of Cogran, is the present representative of the family of Ballymacuolahan.—See his pedigree traced for eleven generations in the work already referred to, p. 183–186.

ⁿ *Baile-na-cloiche*, i. e. town of the stone, now Stonestown, in the parish of Gillen, in the aforesaid barony of Garrycastle.

^o *Magh-Slaine*, now Muigh-Shlaine, a well-known district in the parish of Lemanaghan,

barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.

^p *Caladh*, a territory lying along the Shannon, in the barony of Rathcline, and county of Longford.

^q *Magh-Istean*, now Moystown, on the River Brusna, in the barony of Garrycastle.

^r *Clochan-na-gCeapach*, now Cloghan Castle, the residence of Garrett Moore, Esq., who generally styles himself the O'Moore, situated on the banks of the Little Brosna, about three miles to the south of the town of Banagher.

^s *Carraig-an-Chomhraic*, i. e. the rock of the

O cefbailł do loirceadh an aénaiḡ ar an ccairtín ruadh etir mainiurtir 7 baile o baobdún amac. Ro loirce beor don cúp rin mainiurtir uaiéne, 7 po diócúir Saxanaiḡ erce 7 do pad mífcbuaióireadh móri forra dia po cloí arailł dia nioire, 7 dia ccalmatar go po fóccair ar a éir iate cénmóta uathadh barbadh baof rin aonadh .i. hi ttor mic maḡnura nama.

Cataoir ruadh ó conóbair do baruccadh i naḡ cliaḡ, 7 Maolſclainn ua maofleaclainn do tēpnud a ḡſimeal ó ḡallaiḡ.

O mórdia .i. ḡiollapatepaise décc hi Saxaib go hopann, 7 po ba móri an rḡél eirpide munbadh níre ḡall.

Inpadh maiḡe corrain tigiḡ, tſimplaiḡ lá hua cefbailł tadcc caoḡ, 7 lá Maḡ cocláin (art mac corbmaic) a ndioḡail a nanpfolta ar óellina, 7 porlongpore do denam leó an oide rin ran lſcach amadláiḡ.

Sfan mac í neill do dol pluag ar éloinn aoda buide, 7 brian faḡarac ó neill mac neill óicc, mic neill, mic cuinn, mic aoda buide rſi aḡmar ionnraigteaḡ, raof dſplaiḡteaḡ, deigheimḡ, 7 Révla polair na clannmaicne dia mbaoí do marbadh lá Sfan ua neill don cúp rin.

confluence, or contest, now Carrickachorig, or Carrigahorig, a small village in the parish of Terryglass, barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary.

[†] *Uaiéne*, now Abbington, in the barony of Owny, and county of Limerick.

[‡] *The tower of Mac Manus*.—This was the name of the massy tower, now called “the Round” of Nenagh. The Editor has not been able to discover who this Mac Manus was, after whom this tower was called.

[§] *Escaped from the English*.—Do tēpnud a ḡſimeal, means, that he escaped from confinement, or from his gyves, as D. F. renders it. An English writer would express it thus: Melaghlin O’Melaghlin effected his escape from the King’s Tower in Dublin, where he had been confined by the English for his rebellious practices.

^{||} *Magh-Corrain*.—This was the name of a level district in the south of the barony of Clonlonan, in the county of Westmeath.

[¶] *Leacach Amadlain*, now evidently Lackagh-

more, a townland in the parish of Lemanaghan, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King’s County, and close to Magh-Corrain, if not in it.

^{*} *On that occasion*.—The entries under this year are translated into Latin as follows, in F. 1. 18:

“O’Donellus apud Strath bo fiach memorabilem victoriam de filio suo Calbhachó extulit, O’Cahano, Magno, filio Donati, qui opem filio ferebat ac multis aliis cæsis ad 7 Februarii.

“Maria, filia Mac Conmii obiit 4 April.

“O’Conchaurus et O’Morus in Angliam a procenturione illo deducti ad Regis arbitrium se causamque suam prorsus referunt, spectantes favorem aliquem sibi ab ipso exhibitum iri; sed procenturio et frater ejus amborum ditiones Leghsiam et Offalgiam a Rege donati in Hiberniam ocyus contendunt, & duo palatia Campanum in Leghsia, et Daingin in Offalia, extruunt, fundos omnes quibuscunque Anglis sive Hibernis prætio locantes, non secus ac si avitum patri-monium adiissent, nec solum justos Heredes

O'Carroll burned Nenagh upon the Red Captain, both monastery and town, from the fortress out. On this occasion he also burned the monastery of Uaithne^r, banished the Saxons out of it, and created great confusion among them, by which he weakened their power, and diminished their bravery; so that he ordered them [all] out of his country, except a few warders who were at Nenagh, in the tower of Mac Manus^r.

Cahir Roe O'Connor was put to death in Dublin; and Melaghlin O'Melaghlin made his escape from the English^r.

O'More (Gilla-Patrick) died suddenly in England; and he would have been a lamentable loss, were it not for the power of the English.

Magh-Corrain^x was burned, both houses and churches, by O'Carroll (Teige Caech) and Mac Coghlan (Art, the son of Cormac), that they might wreak their vengeance upon Delvin. They pitched their camp for the night at Leacach Amadlain^r.

John, the son of O'Neill, marched an army against the Clann-Hugh Boy; and Brian Faghartach O'Neill, the son of Niall Oge, son of Niall, son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, a successful and warlike man, a bountiful and truly hospitable worthy, the brilliant star of the tribe to which he belonged, was slain by John O'Neill on that occasion^z.

ô Conchaurum et ô Morum, excluserunt, sed etiam omnes ad eorum familias originem referentes longe arcuerunt, ut antiquum indigenorum jus antiquarent.

“O'Moelachlinus, Tadeus Rufus, Edmundum Faium et copias Lageniæ ad Delbhinam expilandam sibi adscivit, et Edmundus Malachiam filium Arturi ô Moelachlini, ad hanc expeditionem ipsum ducentem, senatu regio jubente, cepit et Dublinio ablegavit. O'Moelachlinus et ipse sic debellando congressi sunt et castellum de Kincoradh et Gailinnæ monasterium expugnaverunt. Deinde, obside nullo a suis relata, ab Edmundo digreditur, pænientiâ pene obrutus, quòd illum sibi ulla unquam belli societate junxerat. Porro, Edmundus Regis nomine, nullâ O'Moelachlini ratione habitâ, Delbhinam sibi obedientem esse cogit, nimirum O'Moelach-

linus flagellum comparavit quo ipse vapularetur, ipsum enim et gentem ipsius universam Delbhiniæ finibus expulit, quemadmodum examina recentia apud apes vetusta protrudunt. Tum Mac Coghlani titulo in Arturum filium Cormaci collato, Cormacum filium Ferdorchi parte agrorum quam possederat et pecuniâ spoliavit, et trans Sineum amnem in Imanachiam fugavit; qua re pactâ, Kilcommanam reparavit, et commeatu gentis Ferghalliæ et suo præsidio instruxit; sed nono Maii Cormacus infestis Imanachiensium agminibus Delbhinam incursat, direptionibus et exustionibus Lomchluainiam Ui Flaithiliam et montem” [*recte collem*] “Rathbeniam exinanivit, 6 hominibus et unico filio O'Sedulii (Sighelii), Murchertacho, rei medicæ in eo tractu scientissimo, interemptis. Inde progressæ copiæ Mac Coghlain, incolas, Faianos milites

Aois CRIOST, 1549.

Αοίρ Crioστ, míle, cusec céo, cétpac, anaóí.

Ο βασιγίλλ domnall mac neill mic τοιρρδεαλβαίγ décc, an. 4. august.

Αιβιλín inghn í domnall bñ uí baosgíll τοιρρδεαλβαέ décc.

Μαοίleaclainn got ua maabaccám tanairi píl nanmcaða do mapbað lá maοίleaclainn modarða ua maðagaim, 7 lá a bpaίtpib a ndioccail a atar 7 a ósbratap.

Teach dionnpaicchið i mbaile an cailpéin nuí lá miall ua maοίscclainn ap ua maοίleaclainn taðcc puað, 7 ap a bpaίtap Mupcað. Ro loipeceað an tēg poppa, Ro mapbað, 7 po loipeað tuilleað ap píct ann, Ro mapbað naonbar do látair dib. Tepna ua maοίleaclainn 7 a bpaίtap mupcað ap, aét po gonað Mupcað don cup rin.

inmissos ad Os Vadi Ovium in Amne Nigro obvios habuerunt, cum quibus ibi manus conseruerunt, profligatae supra 20 eorum desiderarunt qui sub Malachiá, filio Joannis O'Kelly, Felimeo O'Falani filio, et filius Dubhgalli mac Naghtain meruerunt, plures etiam quam 20 equos, loricas multas, arma plurima in conflictu, praeter alios amne absorptos, amiserunt. Die vero Lunae pugnam insecutá, de omnium consensu capita captis amputata ad Edmundum Faium in villam suam Ballimacadam in Kinelferga. Eliæ Carolinae deferebantur, ubi in contorum cuspides elata pro trophaeis visenda exhibebantur.

"Postea Edmundus Faius Fadani castellum, quo se Cormacus receperat, octidua obsidione cinxit, Cormaco obsides tradente et patriae feodus" [Gossipred] "cum eo ineunte acquieuit.

"Magno bello inter Gallos Anglos et Scotos exortó, Donatus filius O'Conchauri Falgii et Cahiri O'Conchauri filii, militiae adscripti, in Angliam specie quidem ut sub Rege stipendia facerent, revéra ut avitis sedibus amoverentur, abducti sunt, magno Lageniensium ac Midensium militum numero illos ad ea arma insecuto.

"Calbachus O'Carvaill Dublinium ad concilia

profectus arci Regiae per insidias in custodiam traditur, causá ipsius in carcerem tradendi nec ipsi nec ulli mortalium indicatá" [nec quo lytro liberaretur].

"Procenturio ille supra memoratus et Edmundus Faius, copiis in Eliam bis ductis, O'Carvallum Tadeum Lusum ita terruerunt, ut bellum pro se tuendo suscipere dubitaverit. Proinde Mac Coghlanum et Delbhinae incolas Edmundus, ut, se bellum Eliæ inferente, comitarentur, rogavit, a quibus cum repulsam ferret, iracundiá sic exarsit ut ab eorum amicitia protinus desciverit; illis etiam in sententiá firmitus persistentibus discordia non mediocris erupit; quae eo usque provecta est, ut viam aperuit O'Carvallo et Mac Coghlanu Edmundi a suis finibus pellendi. Ejus enim insolentiam diutius ferre non poterunt. Quare Castella de Kilcomain et Canóradh ei ademurunt et hoc facto Delbhinam a dominationis jugo, quo semiannum premebatur, liberarunt.

"Saighria Keirani et Kilcormac immisso per Anglos et O'Carvallum igne diruta conflagarunt.

"Procenturio, aliis sibi Anglis adjunctis, in

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1549.

The Age of Christ; one thousand five hundred forty-nine.

O'Boyle (Donnell, the son of Niall, who was son of Turlough) died on the 4th of August.

Eveleen, the daughter of O'Donnell, and wife of O'Boyle (Turlough), died.

Melaghlin God O'Madden, Tanist of Sil-Anmchadha, was slain by Melaghlin Modhardha O'Madden and his kinsmen, in revenge of his father and brother.

A house was attacked at the town of Newcastle [in Clonlonan, Westmeath], by Niall O'Melaghlin, upon O'Melaghlin (Teige Roe) and his kinsman, Murrough. The house was burned over them, and more than twenty persons were killed and wounded; nine of them were killed on the spot. O'Melaghlin and his kinsman, Murrough, escaped; but Murrough was wounded on that occasion.

Delbhinam crebris hortatibus Edmundi Farii, vindictam ob se ab incolis ejectum spirantis, pertractus, agros inter Belachantochair et Tocharcinnmona, et Bailimicuellachain in Lusmagh rapinis et deflagrationibus procucurrerat. Obsidione deinde unius noctis Balinacloihæ admotâ operam lusit, nam postridie sine prædâ, sine pugnâ, sine deditione abire coactus est.

“Maighslaniam terrâ O'Moelachlinius et Athlonienses Angli, mari classis de Caladh devastarunt.

“Eliæ Delbhinaeque castella de Banchor de Maighistin de Clóchannageapach ab incolis solo adæquata sunt ne receptacula forent Anglorum.

“Centurio [Rufus] versus O'Carvallum ad Rupem altercationis adortus, acie dimicans 40 vel 60 suorum desideravit, nihilominus tamen trium tantum mensium spatio restauratas copias ad Rupem altercationis [ter] aduxit; nec aliud quidpiam quam dedecus et suorum amissionem toties rursus retulit.

“Cahirus Rufus O'Conchaurús, a Ricardo Anglico de Burgo captus, in manus Anglorum traditur.

“O'Carvallus Enachæ vicum et monasterium

igne absumpsit, quo minus autem castellum et pomoerium ejus ab eâdem ruinâ prohibuerunt præsidarii; ignem etiam ô Carvallus Uathniæ monasterio admovit, et ex illo Anglos expulit. Quæ res et eorum viribus decrementum et potentia contemptum non modicum peperit; et ad eam potestatem ô Carvallum extulit, ut totâ ditione suâ illos abegerit præter paucos præsidarios qui Enachæ Mac Magnusi turrin insederunt.

“Cahirius Rufus ô Conchaurus Dublinii morte multatus, et Malachias ô Moelachlinus vinculis solutus, in libertatem eductus est.

“O'Morus Gillapatricius in Angliâ morte repentinâ sublatu, magnum sui desiderium reliquit, magnus evasurus nisi Anglorum potentia obstitisset.

“Maighcoraniam, tigh, tēpla” [*recte*, tecta pariter ac ecclesias] “ô Carvallus, Tadaus Cœcus, et Mac Coghlanus Arturus, Cormaci, filius populati sunt, ut hac ratione poenas ab incolis exigerent injuriarum quibus Delbhinam non ita pridem affecerant. Nocte vero populationem insecutâ apud Laccach de Amanlain castra posuerunt.

“Johannes ô Nelli filius, ducto in Clannaboim

An Iurair euaire belligam do ùl hi Saxaib, 7 uilliam brabaron .i. an tpeirinéir ina ionad, 7 cúirt móir Iar an Iurair rin hi luimneac. O cfrbaill do ùl gur an ccúirt rin ar comairce iarla dfrumman, 7 mérae luimniú, 7 maite gall 7 gaoideil, baói ar in ccúirt, 7 a tēact plán for ccúlaib maile le ríotcáin do rín 7 dá rann do gaoidealaib .i. Mac murcáda, ó ceallaig, ó maóileaclaunn, 7 rocaíde ele naé airiméter.

Baile mic adam do buain demann a rai, 7 ríol cfrbaill do bñt and do ríoiri, 7 ba móir luatgairne 7 gairdeacur éle de rin.

Donnchaó ua rfrigail tanaíri ua rfrigail do marbaó lá a dfrbratair rín tpe meabail.

O Sullebán diarmaitt, fear cñdair cairdñail matra naimíde do lorccaó lá puair ina cailén rín, 7 a dfrbratair amlaóib ó rúillebán do gabail a ionaí, 7 amlaóib rírrin do marbaó iaraim.

AOIS CRIOST, 1550.

Aoir Crioirt, míle, cúicc céo, caocca.

Ruðraige mac donnchaó mic aóda ruaió í domnaill eppcop doipe, 7 bratair ar aoi toile decc an. 8. october, 7 a aónacal i ndún na ngall in abít, S. Frouper.

An tabb (.i. fra ruaió eoin a ainmíde) mac domnaill ruaió í gallcubair decc, an. 29. april.

exercitu, Brianum Fagartach O'Nell, filium Nelli Juvenis, filii Nelli, filii Coni, filii Hugonis Flavi, virum antea prosperitate et bellicis aggressio-nibus clarum, hospitalitatis laude, et suorum studio commendatum, lucidam inter contribules stellam interficit."

^a *Baile-Mic-Adam*, now Cadamstown, in the barony of Ballybritt, King's County.

^b *Soon afterwards*.—The entries under this year are translated into Latin as follows in F. 1. 18:

"O'Boylus, Daniel, filius Nelli, filii Terdelachi, obiit 4 Augusti.

"Evelina filia ó Donnell uxor ó Boyl Terde-

lachi obiit.

"Malachias Moddatha ó Maddin cum neces-sariis suis. Malachiam Got ó Maddin ó Maddino in Silanmchiá dignitate proximum, paternæ & fraternæ cædis pænas repetens vitâ privavit.

"Domus in pago Castelli novi, quâ ó Moelachlinus, Tadens Rufus, et frater ejus Murachus claudabantur, igne Nelli ó Melachlini operâ in-jecto, conflagravit. Inter plures quam 20 in eo tumultu cæsos et vulneratos 9 loco viri non ex-cesserunt. O'Melachlinus et Murachus evase-runt, ille incolumis, hic vulnere affectus.

"Edwardus Bellingham proregis in Angliam profecti vices Thesaurarius Brabazonus in Hiber-

Edward Bellingham, the Lord Justice, went to England; and William Brazon, the Treasurer, [was appointed] in his place. A great court was held by this Lord Justice in Limerick, to which O'Carroll repaired, under the safe protection of the Earl of Desmond, the Mayor of Limerick, and the chiefs of the English and Irish who were present at that court; and he returned home safe, with [terms of] peace for himself and his Irish confederates; namely, Mac Murrough, O'Kelly, O'Melaghlin, and many others not enumerated.

Baile-Mic-Adam^a was taken from Edmond a Fáil, and the O'Carrolls returned to it again; in consequence of which there was great rejoicing and exultation in Ely.

Donough O'Farrell, Tanist of the O'Farrells, was treacherously slain by his own brother.

O'Sullivan (Dermot), a kind and friendly man [to his friends], and fierce and inimical [to his enemies], was burned by gunpowder in his own castle; and his brother, Auliffe O'Sullivan, took his place; and he also was killed soon afterwards^b.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1550.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty.

Rury, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, Bishop of Derry, and a friar by his own will^c, died; and was buried in the monastery of Donegal, in the habit of St. Francis.

The Abbót of Assarœ (John, the son of Donnell Roe O'Gallagher), died on the 29th of April.

niâ obivit. A quo cum comitia Limerici indicerentur, ad ea O'Carvallus, comitis Desmoniaë, prætoris Limericensis ac omnium Anglorum Hibernorumque qui ad ea comitia confluerunt præsidio tectus, concessit, et impunitate sibi ac pace sibi confederatis, O'Kellio, O'Mælachlino et aliis hic non recensitis, impetratâ domum incolunus rediit.

^a Villa de Macadam Edmundo Faio ablata et familiâ O'Carvallorum [restituta, quod] Eliam in summæ voluptate perfudit.

“Donatus O'Ferrall, O'Ferrallo dignitate proximus a fratre suo per fraudem necatur.

“O'Sullevanus Dermotus, bello fortis, hosti formidabilis, amicis charus, pulvere tormentorio ignem fortuito concipiente ambustus in suo castello interiit, ac fratrem suum Amlaivum successorem habuit, sed non diuturnum ut qui paulo post interemptus fuit.”

^c By his own will, ap aoi toile, i. e. quoad voluntatem. The translator in F. l. 18, understands this passage thus: “Studio tanto ordinis mi-

Mac ruibne bağaineac toirpdealbhaic meirceac do marbað i mbaile meic ruibne lá cloinn coilin (.i. uiliam taðg 7 Seaan), 7 la clóinn coinneic-cem, 8. ianuairi.

Ruairi ballac mac eògair Ruairi mic ruibne do beic acc cuingio tigeair-nair eipe boğaine for ua ndonnail, 7 ó ná ruair do deachairi gur na ceallan bğa, 7 po leirindiað an baile lair, 7 po marbaðrom iaram la Maolmuire mac aeða ma cemh paithe .i. an 31. do Marta.

Mac an bairi eipe conail, feargal mac donnail ruairi paoi pirdana, 7 oib pccol, pfi po ba mór anm, 7 oirpdeur ar fuo epeann ina amuir, cong-malaig coitcñm tige naoidb décc.

Antoni Sintliger .i. an lurtir, do bi poime i nepinn do teet i nepinn ina lurtir, 7 orong mór do maicib epeann do dol ina doctum gur an ccuirt mór go hát clat.

Iarla do gairm do Riocard Sağanac mac uillic na ccñb.

AOIS CRIOST, 1551.

AOIS CRIOST, mile, cuic ced, cáocca, ahaón.

Airpdeucc cairil emann buiciler mac piapair .i. iarla upmuman décc.

Murcað mac toirpdealbaig, mic taibcc, mic toirpdealbaig ui brian iarla tuadmuman a huét gall, 7 an rig, O brian é do gnat gaoideal, fear agñan lé hionnraicid, comnart lé cozuccað, Suim, Saibir, co molmaoinb, ba heirde ced duine dia po gairmib iarla do riól mbrian do écc, 7 mac a deair-braðar donnchað mac concobair doirpñb ina ionað.

norum affectus ut sancti Francisci habitu indu-
tus in monasterio Dungallensi sepultus fuerit.”

^a *Was styled Earl.*—The entries under this year are translated into Latin as follows in F. 1. 18:

“Rodericus, filius Donati, filii Hugonis Rufi o Donnelli, Episcopus Derensis, obiit 8 Octobris, studio tanto ordinis minorum affectus ut Sancti Francisci habitu indutus in monasterio Dungallensi sepultus fuerit.

“Edmundus filius Donati, Abbas Asroe, obiit

27 Aprilis.

“Mac Suinius Baganensis, Terdelachus Mer-gach, occisus est in villa Mac Suinnii a Clancolin Gulielmo, Tadeo et Johanne, et Clanconnagen, 8 Januarii. Cum autem Rodericus, filius Eugenii Rufi Mac Suinnii, diu cum O'Donnello ageret, et ipse Mac Suinnius Baganensis renunciaretur nec voto potiretur, irā percitus Kilbeggam penitus diripit quod facinus non diu multum tulit; nam 3 mensibus nondum elapsis, 31 primo Martii, a Mariano filio Hugonis confossus, periit.

Mac Sweeny Banagh (Turlough Meirgeach) was slain on the 8th of January, at Mac Sweeny's town, by the Clann-Coilin (William, Teige, and John) and the Clann-Coinnegin.

Rory Ballagh, the son of Owen Roe Mac Sweeny, requested O'Donnell to give him the lordship of Tir-Boghaine; and as he did not obtain it, he went to Killybegs, and totally plundered that town. He was slain three months afterwards by Mulmurry, the son of Hugh, on the 31st of March.

Mac Ward of Tirconnell (Farrell, the son of Donnell Roe), a learned poet, a superintendent of schools, and a man of great name and renown throughout Ireland in his time, who kept a house of general hospitality, died.

Anthony St. Leger, who had been sometime Lord Justice of Ireland, returned to Ireland as Lord Justice; and a great number of the Irish chieftains went to meet him at the great court in Dublin.

Richard Saxanagh, the son of Ulick-na-gceahh, was styled Earl^d [of Clanrickard].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1551.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-one.

The Archbishop of Cashel, Edmond Butler, the son of Pierce, Earl of Ormond, died.

Murrough, the son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Turlough O'Brien, [styled] Earl of Thomond by the English and the King, but [styled] O'Brien, according to the custom of the Irish, a man valiant in making and puissant in sustaining an attack, influential, rich, and wealthy, the first of the race of Brian who was styled Earl, died; and the son of his brother, Donough, the son of Conor, was inaugurated^e in his place.

"Macanbhard Tironellensis, Fergallus filius Danielis Rufi, obiit, qui, ob summam rei poetice scientiam et plurimos eruditionis in ejus Scholâ excultos, nominis celebritate per totam Hiberniam inclaruit, nec modicam etiam laudem consecutus est quod ædes ejus advenis pauperibus hospitio excipiendis patuerit.

"Anthonius St. Legerus, denuo proregis titulo

honoratus, in Hiberniam rediit, a quo cum Dublinii comitia indicerentur, multi ex Hibernis proceribus eo confluerunt.

"Richardus de Burgo, cognomento Anglicus, filius Ulechi (a capitibus), comitis dignitate creatus."

^e *Inaugurated.*—Charles O'Conor writes, *inter lineas*: "zaoi deapmas punn dom dóic, i. e.

Catbarr mac maḡnura mic aoda duib mic aoda ruaid, Mac uí baogill, 7 Mac meic ruibne baḡainiḡ do marbāð (ḡo luēt luinge faide amaille ppiú) la halbancoib i ttopaiḡ an. 16. do September.

ḡrainne inḡln Maḡnura, mic aoda, mic aoda ruaid bñ uí ruairc brian mac eocáin do écc, an 29. apil.

An iurair antoni Sintliger do bñit roir, 7 iurair ele do chup ina ionāð co hepinn .i. Semur cpofter.

Sluaircéad laḡ an iurair i nullcoib i ttopac foḡmair, 7 po cúirriot luēt cñtpe nstar uatāib co peacrainn do cúingio cpeach. batḡar clann meic doinnail na halban ipin oileñ acc imdeagail na epice .i. Semur, 7 colla maol-dub. Peacair iomairpeacc ttopra ḡo paoimio por na shaxancoib co ná terna pñ aipirte pḡel oib cénmotá a ttaoipeac .i. leutenont po gabāð laḡ na halbancoib 7 baosride i ngiallur aca co pfuairriot a ndearbḡatāir app .i. Somairle buide mac doinnail baos i ngimel aḡ gallaib aca cliaḡ sō bliadna riap an tan rin, 7 fuareclāð mór ele amaille ppiḡ.

Cúirte mór i naḡ cliaḡ iar niompúð anall don iurair, 7 po gabāð ó néill conn mac cuinn iarla típe heocáin an tan rin tria lionnlaḡ 7 soarncoraio a mñic pñ pñuorpa .i. an barún, 7 coccað mór do dénam do cloinn óicc í néill ppi gallaib 7 ppi an mbarún a noioḡail gabala a naḡar, 7 doioḡbála iomda do denam ttopra.

Sluaircéad lá gallaib doirioir i nulluib do doioḡail a naincride por cloinn mñic doinnail, 7 por cloinn í neill, 7 por mac neill óicc mic neill mic cúinn, mic aoda buide. batḡar ulaib 7 albanaig i néplaimie ap a ccionn. Ro pḡsō caḡiorḡal ainur ainapda ttopra iar poctain lu cclnn apoile doib co po meabāð por gallaib, 7 ḡo po marbāð dá céð do shaxancoib 7 doirioircoib

there is a mistake here in my opinion." The error consists in using the word óiponead, for Henry VIII. had granted the title of Earl of Thomond to Murrough O'Brien for life, remainder to his nephew, Donough O'Brien, and the title of Baron of Inchiquin to his own heirs male. The reason of this kind of succession was because Conor O'Brien, the elder brother of Murrough, was the last chief of Thomond, and his son, Donough, was considered by the King to have been the true heir.

This Donough, on surrendering the patent to King Edward VI., obtained a new grant of the dignities for himself and the heirs male of his body by patent, dated 7th November, 1552, and also possession of all the honours and lands which had fallen to the crown by the death of his uncle.

^f *Tory Island*.—An island off the north-west coast of Donegal.—See note ^x, under the year 1202, p. 132, *supra*.

^g *Reachrainn*, now Raghery, or Rathlin, a

Caffer, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe [O'Donnell]; the son of O'Boyle, and the son of Mac Sweeny Banagh, together with the crew of a long ship, were slain by the Scots on the 16th of September, on Tory Island^f.

Grainne, the daughter of Manus, the son of Hugh, son of Hugh Roe [O'Donnell], and wife of O'Rourke (Brian, the son of Owen), died on the 29th of April.

The Lord Justice, Anthony St. Leger, was called to England; and another was sent to Ireland in his stead, namely, James Crofts.

A hosting was made by the Lord Justice into Ulster in the beginning of Autumn; and he sent the crews of four ships to the island of Reachrainn^g, to seek for plunders. The sons of Mac Donnell of Scotland, James and Colla Maelduv, were upon the island to protect the district. A battle was fought between them, in which the English were defeated, so that not one of them escaped to relate their story, except their chief, a lieutenant^h, whom these Scots took prisoner, and kept in custody until they obtained [in exchange] for him their own brother, Sorley Boy, who had been imprisoned in Dublin by the English for the space of a year before, and another great ransom along with him.

A great court was held in Dublin after the arrival of the Lord Justice; and O'Neill (Con, the son of Con), Earl of Tyrone, was at that time taken prisoner, in consequence of the complaints and accusations of his own son, Ferdoragh, the Baron; and the young sons of O'Neill waged a great war with the English and the Baron, in revenge of the taking of their father. Many injuries were done between them.

A hosting was made by the English a second time into Ulster, to wreak their vengeance on the sons of Mac Donnell, the sons of O'Neill, and the son of Niall Oge, son of Niall, son of Con, son of Hugh Boy. The Ultonians and Scots were prepared to receive them. On coming together, a fierce and furious battle was fought between them, in which the English were defeated, and two

well-known island off the north coast of the county of Antrim. This island is mentioned by various ancient writers: it is called *Ricnea* by Pliny; *Ricina* by Ptolemy; *Rechrea* by Adamnan; *Raclinda* by Buchanan; *Rachryne* by Fordun; and *Reachraind* by the author of the

Life of St. Comgall.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 958; Dubourdieu's *Statistical Survey of the County of Antrim*, p. 450–454; and Hamilton's *Letters concerning the North Coast of Antrim*, pp. 9, 14, 15, 39.

^h Lieutenant.—His name was Bagnall.

don éur rin, 7 a tterna ar dís tangattar ar ccúlaid fó átair, 7 fó diom-
mbuaid don dá éurur rin.

Cúirt mór 1 naé luain, 7 Maḡ coéláin do ðol gur an ccúirt írin, 7 a
parðún dpaḡbáil dó, 7 patent ar a ðuthaig, 7 delbna lēra do ðol fó cíor
don riḡ.

O concóbaire failḡe .i. brian do bñt illaím 1 Saḡaib ó puccað forir é, 7
iarraid do éabairt dó for elúð, 7 bñt fair. Fuairriom a anam doirúiri, 7
bpaḡðñur riorruiðe ar a haitle.

Domnall mág congail décc.

ΑΙΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1552.

Αοίρ Cpioρτ, mile, cúicc céð, caocca, adó.

Innpað, 7 opccain cluana mic nóir lá gallaib áta luain, 7 na cluicc mópa
do bñt ar an cclouccteað, ní po fáccbað fóp clócc bñcc nó mór, iomaig ná

¹ *From these two expeditions.*—This should be,
“returned back in disgrace having been unsuc-
cessful on these two hostings. The Latin trans-
lator, in F. l. 18, observing the defect in the
original, has improved it thus :

“Angli profligati, ducentis, tam Anglis quam
Hibernis, ex ipsorum exercitu cæsis, ægerrimè
tulerunt se adversâ pugnâ, in duabus illis ex-
peditionibus, fusos fuisse.”

* *Dealbna-Eathra.*—This territory is now
included in the barony of Garrycastle, in the
King’s County.

¹ *He was [sentenced to be] kept.*—The words
added in brackets are absolutely necessary, be-
cause, as will be seen hereafter, he was after-
wards set at liberty, at the mediation of his
daughter, by Queen Mary.

^m *Mac Congail*, now Mac Gonigle. The entries
under this year are translated in F. l. 18, as fol-
lows :

“Edmundus Butler filius Petri Comitis Or-
monie Archiepiscopus Casselensis obiit.

“Murachus filius Terdelachi, filii Tadei, filii
Terdelachi O’Brian, Comitis Tuomonie titulu, ab
Anglis, ô Briani nomen ab Hibernis consecutus,
vir in oppugnationibus audax, in propugnatio-
nibus fortis, opibus affluens, obiit ; Comitis
honore, quem ille primus obtinuit, Donato,
suo ex Conchauro fratre nepoti delato.

“Cathbarus, filius Magni, filii Hugonis Nigri,
filii Hugonis Rufi, filius O’Boillii, filius Mac
Suinnii Baganensis, et tot præterea homines quot
cymba grandior capere poterat ; a Scotis in Tor-
chan 16 Septembris mersi sunt.

“Grania, filia Magni, filii Hugonis Rufi, uxor
O’Ruarkî Briani filii Eugenii, obiit 29 Aprilis.

“Prorégi Anthonio Senlegero in Angliam
accito suffectus est Jacobus Crofts, qui Autumno
ineunte, ducto in ultoniam exercitu, 4 grandioris
formæ cymbas in Rachrannæ insulam armatas
vehi jussit, ut educti inde boves militibus sup-
peditarentur in vitam. Sed Scoti sub imperio
filiorum Mac Donnelli, Jacobi et Collai Moel-
dulfî, ad pecorum et insulæ custodiam con-

hundred of the English and Irish [of their party] were slain; and such of them as escaped returned back in disgrace and discomfiture from these two expeditions¹.

A great court was held at Athlone; and Mac Coghlan repaired to that court, and obtained his pardon, and a patent for his territory; and Dealbhna-Eathra^k became tributary to the King.

O'Connor Faly, i. e. Brian, continued in prison in England from the time that he was taken thither. He made an attempt to escape, but he was taken. His life was spared, but he was [sentenced to be] kept^l in constant confinement ever afterwards.

Donnell Mac Congail^m died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1552.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-two.

Clonmacnoise was plundered and devastated by the English of Athlone; and the large bells were taken from the Cloigtheach^a. There was not left,

stituti non modo invasorum prædæ inhiantium impetum prohibuerunt, sed omnes ita interne-
cione deleverunt, ut ne nuncius cladi superfu-
erit præter solum procenturionem qui cæteris
præficeretur: quem non ante dimiserunt quam
fratrem juvenem Somharlium Flavum e captione,
quam sex menses jam Dublinii sustinuerat, in
libertatem assertum, et lytrum non mediocre
præterea reciperent.

“Ab hac expeditione pervenit Dublinium,
comitia indixit, et ô Nellus, Conus filius Coni,
captus est, Ferdoracho filio ejus, Dunganoniæ
Barone, de illo querelam subornante, qua re ju-
niores ô Nelli filii sic commoti sunt, ut Anglis
et Baroni bellum præterea inferre non dubita-
verint, ex quo, alterâ parte alteram pertinaciter
infestante, multa nocumenta enata sunt.

“Angli deinde O'Nelli et Mac Donelli filios,
neonon etiam filium Nelli juvenis, filii Coni, filii
Hugonis Flavi, armis impetentes ad pugnam ac-

cinctos offenderunt, qua cum infensis animis et
infestis armis utrinque quam acerrimè concur-
reretur, Angli profligati, ducentis tam Anglis
quam Hibernis ex ipsorum exercitu cæsis, æger-
rimè tulerunt se adversâ pugná, in duabus illis
expeditionibus, fusos fuisse.

“Ad comitia per illud tempus Athloniæ ha-
bita Mac Coghlanus venit et delectorum veniam
ac diploma quo suas sibi possessiones habere
permitteretur impetravit. Delbhna Eathra jam
obnoxia facta Regii Vectigalis persolutioni.

“O'Conchaurus Falgiæ longo jam tempore in
Angliâ custodiæ traditus fugâ elabi contendit,
sed interceptus et in fugâ retractus, vivere per-
missus perpetuo tamen carceri addictus.

“Daniel Mac Conghail obiit.”

^a *Cloigtheach*, i. e. the Round Tower Belfry.
This was the Tower now called O'Rourke's.—
See this passage already published in Petrie's
Ancient Eccles. Architecture of Ireland, p. 388.

altóiri ná leabhar ná gémað fíú gloine hi pfunneóicc ó balla na hseailrí amac nac puccað eirce. Bá truaḡ trpa an ḡmóiri rin inḡrað caḡpac ciaráin an naoim érlaim.

Taðcc ó puairc tanairi brieirne do épochar lá a muinir féin. At bepac apóile po baóí cuio do brian ó puairc. (.i. deapbraḡair a aḡar) a ndénaim an ríagḡa írin.

Mac ruibne fánacc puaidri, ḡ mall a bḡaḡair, ḡ brian mac emáinn do marbað a bḡoll hi mainirir.

Maḡamain mac briain mic taidecc mic toirpḡealbaḡ í briain do marbað lá muinir donnechar mic concóbaip uí briain.

Mac uí briain tuadḡuman diarmaitt mac murcharð mic toirpḡealbaḡ décc oide féile bḡíḡde, ḡ a aḡnacal i mainirir inri.

Coccað móri an bliadain ri eirí ḡallaib do leit, ḡ ulaib (cenmoḡa uachar) ḡ albanaiḡ don lḡt apail, ḡ uile iomḡa do dḡnaim ḡorpa.

Sluaicḡeas lap an lurtir ḡo hulltaib do mḡdri do raiḡiḡ meic neill óicc, (.i. aóí ó neill) ḡ na nalbanac. Do deachaið cétur ḡiong do na Saḡanóib ḡ Mac an trabaóiríḡ rluag rḡnra diappað cpeac. Do pala mac neill óicc rriu aḡ bḡl rḡirre. Do bḡit puabairt foḡaib ḡo po muiḡ forpa ḡo po marbað Mac an trábaipríḡ laip, ḡ ba rḡit nó a tri amaille rriu. Ar a aóí do éótar na rloicḡ ele anonn, ḡ po ḡaḡracc acc dḡnaim caipḡin i mbḡl rḡirre. Aḡt éfna ní puccracc buaið, ḡ ní ruairriot bḡaiḡde ná cpeaca, ḡ po maolað mḡráin dá mḡdair don cúp rin. Do éasḡ iariom mac uí neill fearḡoríca (.i. an barún) rluag móri do cábaip an lurtir ḡ na ngall, ḡ ní ranaicc laip poḡ-tain ma cḡn in aḡhaið rin, ḡ po ḡaḡ longporit ma comḡópaib. Ro lḡn a bḡaḡair Sḡan donngaileac ó neill é co rluacḡ ele amaille rriu, ḡ do bḡit amur longḡuirit rin oide ar rluag an báriin, ḡ po meabaið riam forpa co

^o *Teige O'Rourke*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare interpolates Mac Éogan, i. e. son of Owen, which is correct.

^p *In a monastery*.—This sentence is left imperfect. It was probably intended to be: “do marbað a bḡoll hi mainirir. Ráḡa Maeláin, i. e. were treacherously slain in the monastery of Rathmullan.”

^q *Mac an tSabhaoisigh*.—This was the Irish

name of the head of the Savadges of the Ards, in the east of the county of Down.

^r *Their spirits were greatly damped*, literally, “much of their mirth was blunted.”

^s *Kinsman*.—John was the legitimate son of Con, first Earl of Tyrone, and Ferdoragh, Baron of Dungannon, who was many years older than he, was a bastard, according to Edmund Campion, Fynes Moryson, Camden, and Ware. John O'Neil him-

moreover, a bell, small or large, an image, or an altar, or a book, or a gem, or even glass in a window, from the wall of the church out, which was not carried off. Lamentable was this deed, the plundering of the city of Kieran, the holy patron.

Teige O'Rourke, Tanist of Breifny, was hanged by his own people. Some assert that Brian O'Rourke, his father's brother, had a part in causing this execution.

Mac Sweeny Fanad (Rory), Niall, his relative, and Brian, the son of Edmond, were treacherously slain in a monastery^p.

Mahon, the son of Brian, son of Teige, son of Turlough O'Brien, was slain by the people of Donough, son of Conor O'Brien.

The son of O'Brien of Thomond (Dermot, the son of Murrough, who was son of Turlough) died on the eve of the festival of St. Bridget, and was buried in the monastery of Ennis.

A great war [broke out] in this year between the English, on the one side, and the Ultonians (a few only excepted) and Scots, on the other, during which great injuries were committed between them.

A hosting was made by the Lord Justice again into Ulster, against the son of Niall Oge (i. e. Hugh O'Neill) and the Scots. A party of the English and Mac an tSabhaoisigh^q preceded them with a force, in quest of preys; but the son of Niall Oge met these at Belfast, and he rushed on and defeated them, and slew Mac an tSabhaoisigh, together with forty or sixty others. The other troops, however, went across [the River Lagan], and proceeded to erect a castle at Belfast, but they gained no victory, and obtained no hostages or spoils; and their spirits were greatly damped^r on this occasion. The son of O'Neill (Ferdoragh, i. e. the Baron) went afterwards with a great army to assist the Lord Justice and the English; but not being able on that night to come up with them, he pitched his camp in their vicinity. His kinsman^s, John Donghaileach O'Neill, pursued him with another army, and made a nocturnal attack upon the forces of the Baron in their camp; and he routed them before him^t, and slew

self undertook to prove in England that Ferdoragh was the son of a blacksmith of Dundalk.

^r *Routed them before him.* — *Riam* in this phrase is the old form of *poime*, *before him*, not

riam, *ever*. This sentence is improved by the Latin translator, in F. l. 18, as follows:

"Sed morâ aliquâ injectâ in loco nonnullum ab Anglis dissito pernoctare cogeatur; fratrem

τορὸρατταρ ποδαῖδε ἰλε λαῖρ. Uilliam Bpaparún tpepinér an ríḡ i nepinn lé hachaid̃ foda, 7 do baí tán ina iurair, 7 lár ar cum̃daic̃cead̃ cúipe i nát luain décc por an rluaiḡead̃ rémpraíte. Ruccad̃ a corpp i nŋtar co hát chiat̃, 7 a érhoide iarrpin gur an ríḡ do deap̃bad̃ a foḡnaíma 7 a fipinne dó.

Ua neill do bñt̃ illañm deór, 7 a mac Sŋan donnḡailead̃, 7 mac neill óicc (aod̃) do bñt̃ acc dénaí coccaid̃ ar an mbarún, 7 ar ḡallaid̃ ina díogail.

Sluac̃cead̃ ele ip̃ in pfoḡmaḡ lar an iurair i nulltoib̃, 7 ní éappaíó ní aét gurpe do millead̃ dó, 7 orong dia m̃uineip̃ do mar̃bad̃h, 7 tanaic̃ ḡan riar ḡan ríḡ.

Coccaí mor̃ etip̃ ó Raḡallaiḡ, 7 na paḡanaíḡ, 7 cpeaca iom̃da do dénaí lá hua paḡillíḡ porpa.

O concobair̃ paḡḡe do bñt̃ i Saḡoib̃, 7 ḡan rúil cáic̃ lé tocht̃ ina p̃p̃it̃-
ing̃ dó.

baḡún dealb̃na do dól hi Saḡoib̃, 7 a éc̃t̃ tar air̃ ina p̃p̃it̃ing̃ iar̃ cep̃íoc̃-nuccad̃ a éorcca am̃ail ar deac̃ por caem̃naaccaip̃.

An iurair̃ Semur̃ cpaḡt̃ do dól hi Saḡoib̃, 7 an Soir̃p̃lér̃ tomaḡ ciom̃p̃óc̃
.i. ciom̃p̃oc̃caí baile-cúip̃in do bñt̃ na iurair̃ ina ioh̃at̃.

ejus Joannes, cognomeño Dungalach, cá se nocte non junxisse nesciens, in castra ejus noctu prorumpit, et excitato tumultu omnia turbavit, alios ad fugam vertit, multos neci dedit."

"*A court.*—By the word cúipe the Irish at this day mean any large, quadrangular mansion-house. The Latin translator in F. l. 18, renders this, "Athloniæ Castellum."

"*His heart.*—Ware says that his body was interred in Trinity Church, Dublin, but that his heart was sent to England, where it is said to have been interred in the monument of his ancestors.

"*Upon them.*—An English writer would say, "among them;" but the Editor thinks that this characteristic Irish idiom should be preserved in the translation. The Latin translator, in F. l. 18, renders it, "ab his ille plurimas prædas adtulit."

"*Baile-Cuisin*, now Cushinstown, in the barony

of Skreen, near Tara, in the county of Meath. See Ordnance map of Meath, sheets 32, 33, 38, 39. The entries under this year are translated into Latin in F. l. 18, as follows :

"Clonmacnoisiam qui Athloniam incolebant Angli miserum in modum expilarunt, majora campana ex obeliscis campanariis extraxerunt, a minoribus etiam campanis eripiendis, ab imaginibus communcendis et altaribus evertendis sacrilegias manus non continuerunt. libros omnes et fenestrarum vitra quæ parietum ipsius ecclesia fenestris non inhærebant, exportarunt. Sic locus sanctissimo Kierano summâ omnium veneratione impense cultu sacratus sacrilegorum hominum audaciâ fædata est, magno bonorum omnium luctu.

"Tadeo O'Ruarko in Brefniâ, O'Ruarko ipsi dignitate proximo, sui laqueo gulam eliserunt, cujus facti consortem patrum ipsius Brianum fuisse nonnulli asserunt.

great numbers of them. On this occasion, William Brabazon, who had been for a long time the King's Treasurer in Ireland, and who had been Lord Justice for some time, and had erected a court^u at Athlone, died on the aforesaid expedition. His body was brought in a ship to Dublin; and his heart^w was afterwards sent to the King, in token of his loyalty and truth towards him.

O'Neill still remained in prison; in revenge of which his son, John Donnghaileach, and Hugh, the son of Niall Oge [of Clannaboy], continued waging war with the Baron and the English.

Another hosting was made by the Lord Justice into Ulster, in Autumn, but effected nothing, except that he destroyed corn-fields. After having lost a great part of his people, he returned without submission or peace.

A great war broke out between O'Reilly and the English; and O'Reilly committed many depredations upon them*.

O'Connor Faly remained in England, no one expecting his return.

The Baron of Delvin went to England, and returned home, after having transacted his business as well as he was able.

The Lord Justice, James Croftes, went to England; and Thomas Cusack, i. e. the Cusack of Baile-Cuisin', the Chancellor, became Lord Justice in his stead.

"Mac Suinius Fanatensis Rodericus, propinquus ejus Nellus, et Brianus filius Edmundi per insidias occisi sunt in monasterio.

"Mahonius filius Briani filii Tadei, filii Terdelachi O'Brien, occisus est a famulantibus Donato filio Conchaury O'Brien.

"Dermotus filius O'Briani Tuomonie Murachi filii Terdelachi mortuus in prævigiis S. Brigidæ in monasterio de Innis sepultus est.

"Gravissimo bello, Angli ex unâ parte, Ultonienses omnes, præter paucos, et Scoti, ex alterâ parte inter se committuntur, multis malis ad Rempublicam ex eorum dissidiis redundantibus.

"Prorex in Ultoniam contra Hugonem O'Nellum, Nelli juvenis filium, et Scotos movit, et emissarii ex hostico prædas abducere et explorare si itinera copiis sint pervia jussi, ad Belferstium in Hugonem inciderunt, a quo, pugna non nisi Sovasio filio, qui cæteris præficiebatur,

cum 40 vel 60 aliis occiso diremptâ, excepti sunt. Angli tamen vadum transeuntes castellum ad Belferstiam moliti sunt; sed nec victoriam nec obsides nec prædam retulerunt, ita ut hac expeditione fastus et potestas multum repressa fuerat. Fardorchus O'Nelli, filius Baro Dungannensis, accessione copiarum quas contraxerat maximas proregis et Anglorum vires augere contendens, ad castra properat, sed morâ aliquâ injectâ in loco nonnullum ab Anglis dissito pernoctare cogeatur. Frater ejus Joannes cognomento Dungalach, eâ se nocte non junxisse nesciens, in castra ejus noctu prorumpit, et excitato tumultu omnia turbavit, alios ad fugam vertit, multos neci dedit. Gulielmus Brabazonus Thesauri munere diu in Hiberniâ functus, qui sæpius etiam proregis vices obivit, et Athloniæ castellum restauravit, in castris vitâ excessit. Cadaver ejus Dublinium feretro" [*recte*,

Aois CRIOST, 1553.

Aois crioirt, míle, cúicc céd, caocca, atri.

QUEENE MARY do oiríneadh ór Scharib, an. 6. Iulí.

Ammar oíde do éabairt lá a braitírib fíin (domnall 7 toirpdealbác clann concobair, uí brian) ar a ndearbbratair donnchaó mór mac concobair (tigearna tuadhmunán) go cluain rampoda, an baile do lorrcaó, 7 darccain 7 daoíne do mairbáó leó, 7 ó brian donnchaó do dól irin tor baí irin mbairle dia imdíofn forra. A tóir an corǵair do íonraó inirín. Bá hé focann na hísraonta rin etirí íol mbrian uair po ǵnouiǵ donnchaó on níǵ cirt oídeacáta dia mac fíin go po ǵairib bairín de ar bélair a ínniríor. Ro lonnaircáó na deairbbratí de rin conaó airé do íónraat an ionnraicéid íemprairte 7 aobíofí aróile náir bó macénaó iatú do ǵníofn ina ndearnraat. Ro éiríǵ earaonta hi ttuadhmunáin deiríde, 7 níir bó cian báttar i nímearain íria poile uair po écc donnchaó mór ua brian iarla tuadhmunán íatáir na páirí iar rin, 7 po ǵab domnall a ionaó.

Siubán inǵín mairíura uí domnall bíh uí concobair íleicíǵ décc an. 16. lún.

Donnchaó mac toirpdealbáí mic murchaó uí brian décc.

Níall mac íeíim uí maóíleaclainn tanairí cloinne colmáin ííí áǵmar ionnraicéac, 7 ííí a íora bá íííí dia maíne do mairbáó a ííííll lá hua

navigio] “delatum et cor cadaveri extractum in Angliam missum est, ut eo indicio pateret fidem illum Regi præstitisse.

“O’Nello in vinculis adhuc apud Anglos persistente, filius ejus Joannes et Hugo Nelli juvenis filius perstiterunt etiam cum Barone et Anglis bellum gerere.

“Prorox in Autumno armis Ultoniæ illatis nihil aliud præstitit quam conculcare segetes et cædem suorum ab hoste factam pati, hoste nec ad obsidem nec ad pacem redacto.

“Magno bello inter O’Raughlie” [O’Reilly] “et Anglos exorto, ab his ille plurimas prædas adtulit.

“O’Conchaurus Falgiæ in Angliâ versebaturâ, nec speratur unquam venturus in patriam.

“Baro Delvinia profectus in Angliam et illinc redux venit in patriam post [negotium] finitum ex animi sententiâ.

“Jacobi Crofti proregis in Angliam profecti vices obivit Cancellarius Thomas Cusacus de Balcusin.”

² *Queen Mary.*—This fixes the accession of Mary to the day on which Edward VI. died; but Lady Jane Grey usurped the sovereignty for about thirteen days; a fact which seems to have been unknown to the Irish annalists.—See *Chronology of History*, by Sir Harris Nicolas,

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1553.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-three.

Queen Mary² was made Queen in England on the 6th of July.

A nocturnal attack was made by Donnell and Turlough, sons of Conor O'Brien, upon their brother, Donough More Mac Conor, Lord of Thomond, at Cluain-Ramhfhoda^a; and they burned and plundered the town, and slew many persons. And O'Brien (Donough) went into a tower which was in the town, to protect himself against them. This happened in the very beginning of Lent. The cause of this dissension was, that Donough had obtained from the King the right of succession for his son, who had been styled Baron in preference to his seniors. In consequence of this the brothers became enraged, and made the aforesaid attack upon O'Brien. Some assert that it was no wonder^b that they should have acted thus. From this, disturbances arose in Thomond; but they did not continue long at strife with each other, for Donough More O'Brien, first Earl of Thomond, died on the Passion-Saturday ensuing; and Donnell took his place.

Joan, the daughter of Manus O'Donnell, and wife of O'Conor Sligo, died on the 16th of June.

Donough, the son of Turlough, son of Murrough O'Brien, died.

Niall, son of Felim O'Melaghlin, Tanist of Clann-Colman, a successful and warlike man^c, and the best of his tribe for his years, was treacherously slain by

second edition, p. 334.

^a *Cluain-Ramhfhoda*, i. e. the lawn, meadow, or insulated holm of the long rowing.—Now Clonroad, a townland on the River Fergus, in the parish of Drumeliff, and county of Clare, adjoining the town of Ennis.—See note ^x, under the year 1408, p. 796, *supra*.

^b *No wonder*, nap b6 ma6tna6. The word ma6tna6, or ma6tna6, is explained “ion6tna6,” i. e. a wonder, by Michael O'Clery, in his Glossary of difficult Irish words. The Latin translator, in F. l. 18, renders it loosely: “Quo jure merito illos commotos multorum est sententia.”

The literal translation, however, is: “Aliqui dicunt non mirum esse illos fecisse quod fecerunt.”

^c *A successful and warlike man*, f6r a6m6p ionnra6t66eac. The translator, in F. l. 18, renders this, “Vir bellicosus et in aggressionibus imperterritus,” from which it is evident that he takes a6m6p to be an adjective derived from a6 .i. ca6, a battle, not from a6, prosperity, or luck, as the Editor has taken it throughout, on the authority of the printed dictionaries and living language. ionnra6t66eac means “given to making incursions, or warlike expeditions.”

maoileaclainn taócc ruad ag bél an aca ag tét ó cúirt an muilinn éirp. Inoiaó maige corrain, 7 gabáil a cairlén .i. cluain lonain, 7 an cairlén nua, 7 ionnarbaó í maoileaclainn lá bapún deibna 7 lá gallaib aca luain a ndoigail marbta neill mic félim.

Maidm do tabairt ar Mac uilliam búic .i. Ríorshó an iapáin lá cloimdo tomair bacais a búic, 7 lá gailnagaib dú in po gabaó Ríorshó fín 7 in po marbtaó céo co lúe dia fluacc.

Slóiccead lá hua mbriain doinnall hillaigib go ndearna coinne lé gallaib hillaigir ipin bpoit sup peccar nú amaille lé rioctáin. Rucc óna bpaigoe ó ua ccsibail lair fpi comall ríoda.

Ingh uí concobair failge Maighnécc do dol hi raccpoib a huét a cairp-ófra, 7 a gail éoir, 7 a huét a bépla diarraio a haetar ar an mbanríogain queen maria, 7 iap ndol di po na gparais fuair a haetar 7 tucc lé i nepinn é, 7 do padao bpaigoe ele ar don iurair, 7 don comairle .i. Ruoraige ó concobair rínnreap a cloinne fín go mbpaigib ele amaille fpi.

Clann iapla cille dapa gíóite ócc, 7 éduard do téact go hepinn iap mbúe por iondarbaó dóib fpi ré ré mbliadan décc ip in Róim ip in fctail, 7 ip in berranc, 7 puarattar aiceacc a nduicé, 7 a marlaéta ón mbanríogain. Tannicc beór mac iapla óppaige tomár mac Semair mic Diapair buitiléir ina iapla i monao a aetar.

Tanaic mar an ccéona oíre meic giolla pattraice, brian ócc mac brian araoi lá cloinn iapla cille dapa, 7 lá hiaipia óppaige. Bá mór luatgaire upmóir lúe móga dia ttoideact ríde, 7 ní po fáoilriot aóinneac ar plioct iaplaéta cille dapa iná ua concobair do ttoideact go brát i nepinn.

Sluaiccead lá bapún dealbna i ndealbna ftra ar tarrainz corbmaic caoic 7 pleacta ffrgail mécc coeláin coicir inoiaó na ramna, 7 a búe di

^a *Bel-an-átha*, i. e. the mouth of the ford, now Ballina, the name of a townland and bridge in the parish of Mullingar, barony of Moyashel and Magheradernon, and county of Westmeath.— See the Ordnance map of this county, sheets 18, 19. It is different from *Bel-átha-glasarnachi*, now Bellyglass, in the same parish, already mentioned at the year 1450, page 970, note ^a, *supra*.

^e *Magh-Corrain*, a plain in the barony of Clonlonan, and county of Westmeath.

^f *Cluain-Lonain*, i. e. the lawn, meadow, or bog island of Lonan, a man's name, now Clonlonan, which gives name to the barony.

^g *Newcastle*, in the parish of Killeagh, barony of Clonlonan, and county of Westmeath. Tradition still points out this as one of the castles erected by the O'Melaghlin's. It appears from

O'Melaghlin (Teige Roe), at Bel-an-atha^d, as he was retiring from the court of Mullingar. In revenge of this killing of Niall, son of Felim, Magh-Corrain^e was plundered, and its castles, i. e. Cluain-Lonain^f and Newcastle^g, were taken, and O'Melaghlin was expelled by the Baron of Delvin and the English of Athlone.

A defeat was given to Mac William Burke, i. e. Richard-an-Iarainn, by the sons of Thomas Bacagh Burke and the people of Gallen, in which Richard himself was taken prisoner, and one hundred and fifty of his army were slain.

A hosting was made by O'Brien (Donnell) into Leinster; and he held a conference with the English at the fort^h in Leix, and he parted from them in peace. He took hostages from O'Carroll [as pledges] for keeping the peace.

The daughter of O'Conor Faly, Margaret, went to England, relying on the number of her friends and relatives there, and on her knowledge of the English language, to request Queen Mary to restore her father to her; and on her appealing to her mercy, she obtained her father, and brought him home to Ireland; and other hostages were given up to the Lord Justice and the Council in his stead, namely, Rury O'Conor, the eldest of his own sons, and other hostages along with him.

The sons of the Earl of Kildare, Garrett Oge and Edward, came to Ireland, after having been in exile for a period of sixteen years in Rome, Italy, and France, and obtained from the Queen the restoration of their patrimonial inheritances, and the Earldom. The son of the Earl of Ossory, James, the son of Pierce Butler, also returned, and succeeded as Earl in the place of his father. The heir of Mac Gillpatrick, Brian Oge, the son of Brian, came along with the sons of the Earl of Kildare and the Earl of Ossory. There was great rejoicing throughout the greater part of Leath-Mhogha because of their arrival; for it was thought that not one of the descendants of the Earls of Kildare, or of the O'Conors Faly, would ever come to Ireland.

A hosting was made by the Baron of Delvin into Delvin Eathra, at the instance of Cormac Caech and the descendants of Farrell Mac Coghlan, a fort-

the forfeitures of 1641, that Newcastle was fortified by "Callogh Mac Loughlin; Irish Papist."

^h The Fort, i. e. Port-Laoighise, i. e. the fort of Leix, which is the present Irish name of the

town of Maryborough.—See it called by this name at the years 1580, 1597, 1598, and 1600. See it already mentioned at the year 1548, under the name of Campa. Ware calls it Campaw,

oíde hī pporlongpōrte irin tīr co po loircead̃ 7 co po hinpōd lair ó bealac̃ an pōtair co tōcār cinn mōna, 7 bā haōbal in pō millpōt an pluag̃ rin cēn co nōearpōd cpeac̃a nō marbāō oirpōearc lair.

Coccaō dioḡlac̃ do eirḡe etir mag coclāin, 7 phioct̃ p̃rḡail 7 ó maolmuaō iaririn, 7 dioḡbāla nāc̃ pōdāinḡ d̃p̃airñsīr do dēnām ftoppa. bā pōr an ccoccaō rin do pōnāō ḡnōm̃ ionḡnāō hī ccluin nōna .i. baclach̃ do m̃um̃tir an baile p̃r̃in do dēnām p̃eille p̃ar b̃arōaib̃ an baile, 7 t̃p̃iúr d̃s̃irp̃c̃aig̃teac̃ d̃ib̃ do m̃arbāō la t̃uag̃ connaiḡ, 7 b̃ñ do baōi ir̃ciḡ do c̃nḡal 7 an c̃airlén do ḡabail lair, 7 ba dāna an ḡnōm̃ aen moḡaō iñp̃in.

O b̃p̃iam̃ .i. doinnall̃ do cōp̃ iarla clōinne p̃iocair̃p̃ ón m̃b̃inñ m̃óir̃ baōi in iom̃p̃uīde ar Sh̃s̃an a b̃p̃c̃.

otherwise Protector, and Cox, Campaun, *alias* Protector, both having misprinted Portleix.

¹ *Bealach-an-fhothair*, now Ballaghanoher, a townland in the parish of Reynagh, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.

² *Tochar-cinn-mona*, i. e. the causeway at the head of the bog, now Togher, a townland in the parish of Lemanaghan, in the barony of Garrycastle.

³ *Or slaughter*, i. e. although they acquired no remarkable booty, or slew no person worthy of note.

⁴ *Cluain-Nona*, now Clonony castle, situated on the left bank of the River Brosna, near Moystown, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County. At the year 1519, this castle is called Cluain-damhna, which is evidently the true ancient form of the name.—See note ², under the year 1519, p. 1347, *supra*.

⁵ *Town*.—The word *baile* here means castle.

⁶ *Beann-mor*, now Benmore, a townland in the parish of Grange, barony of Loughrea, and county of Galway. The entries under this year are translated into Latin in F. 1. 18, as follows:

“Regina Maria Angliæ regnum inivit 6 Julii.

“Donatum Magnum O'Brian, Tomoniæ dominum, Clonramhodæ diversatum, fratres sui Daniel et Terdelachus nocturno impetu aggrediuntur,

oppidum diripiunt et cremant nonnullos etiam occidunt. Donatus in turri abditus eorum se furori subduxit. Illi autem ad hoc facinus ideo impulsī sunt, quod filium suum Baronis titulo exornatum, ac proinde ad avitam hereditatem post se fato functum adeundam designatum, contra patrias leges et consuetudines longâ temporum diuturnitate corroboratas, adultioribus protulerit, quo jure merito illos commotos multorum est sententia. Sed hæc contentionis scintilla, quæ in belli flammam eruptura videbatur, brevi sopita est, nam cum, ineunte quadragesimali tempore, a Clonramhodensi tumultu initium duceret, Donato, Sabatho ante Dominicam Passionis, mortuo, et Daniele illi surrogato, finem habuit.

“Joanna, Magni O'Donelli filia, uxor O'Conchauri Sligoensis, obiit 16 Junii.

“Donellus, filius Terdelachi, filii Murachi, obiit.

“Nellus, filius Felinæ, O'Moelachlini, vir bellicosus et in aggressionibus imperterritus et inter suæ gentis coævus præstantissimus, quum è comitiis Mulengariæ rediret, ab O'Moelachlino, Tadeo Rufo, apud Belanatha (*aditum vadi*) fraudulenter vitâ spoliatur; sed sædam hanc cædem non diu impunitam tulit, nam Maighcoranniâ vastatâ, castello Clondonanensi et Castro

night after Allhallowtide, and he remained for two nights encamped in that country; and he burned and plundered [the territory] from Bealach-an-fhothairⁱ to Tochar-cinn-mona^k; and this army caused great destruction, though they committed no remarkable depredations or slaughter^l.

After this a vindictive war arose between Mac Coghlan and the descendants of Farrell and O'Molloy, during which injuries not easily described were done between them. During this war an astonishing exploit was performed at Cluain-Nona^m, namely, a peasant of the people of the town acted treacherously towards the warders of the townⁿ, and slew three distinguished men of them with a chopping-axe, tied a woman who was within, and then took possession of the castle; and this was a bold achievement for one churl!

O'Brien (Donnell) drove the Earl of Clanrickard from the [castle of] Beann-mor^o, which he was laying siege to on John Burke.

Novo captis, ipse suorum ditione et finibus pulsus est a Barone Delvinie et Anglis Athloniensibus.

"Fili Thome Claudide Burgo et Galingenses, victoriâ de Mac Wilielmo Bourk, Richardo a ferro, relatâ, ipsum cæperunt et 150 milites ejus occiderunt.

"O'Brianus, Daniel, in Lageniam cum exercitu profectus, ad Portum Loighsia locum ab Anglis conductum venit; a quibus, post pacem initam digressus, observandæ pacis obsides ab O'Carvallo retulit.

"Margareta O'Conchauri Falgie filia, in Angliam transmisit, a Reginâ patri reditum impetratura, quippe linguæ Anglicanæ gnara, et frequenti cognationi in Angliâ freta voti se facilius compotem fore sperabat, nec eam spes fefellit; nam pater, operâ ejus, in Hiberniam redire et in ea permanere promissus est, datis proregi & senatui obsidibus, hærede suo Roderico et aliis, se in fide inviolabiliter persisturum.

"Fili comitis Kildarie, Geraldus Juvenis et Edwardus, post 16 annos in exilio per Galliam et Italiam transactos, avito honore et hæreditate donati, in Hiberniam revertuntur; eodem etiam

venit Thomas Butler, jam comes renunciatus post patrem Jacobum, filium Petri Butleri; Ossirie Comitem; se comitem in redditu addit Brianus Juvenis Mac Gillepadrigi hæres: qui omnes maximâ totius pene Leithmoe gratulatione excepti sunt, spem enim omnes abjecerant fere ut ullus è Comitum Kildarie prosapia oriundus, aut O'Conchaurus Ofalgie, Hiberniam unquam vel oculis usurparetur.

"Delvinie Baro, suadente Cormaco Cæco et stirpe Fergalli Mac Coghlan, circa medium Novembris Delbhinam Ethram ingressus est armatus, et, positis biduo castris, per agros inter, Balachanothar et Tocharnamona positos vastationes et incendia latè circumtulit, et regioni multis quidem detrimentis, sed nullâ memorabili cæde aut prædâ rediit. Hæc tamen expeditio ansam præbuit acerbissimo bello, quod postea flagravat inter Mac Coghlanum et stirpem Fergalli ac O'Melmuaidhum, quæ tot ærunnæ per eam regionem diffusæ sunt, ut illæ vix ullâ narratione pertexti possint. In eo bello unius agricolæ aut robur aut astutia enituit, qui, conatu nimis audaci sed. prospero tamen, castellum Cluainnonæ præsidiariis adimere co-

AOIS CRIOST, 1554.

Aois Crioist, míle, cúicc céo, caócca, a cftair.

Cataoir mac airt mic diarmatta laimóirce meic murchada raóí ágmar ionnraigeac, 7 díol laigín do tigearna munbaó gabaltar gall décc.

O cfrbaill an calbac (.i. mac donnchaó) do marbaó lá huiliam oðar, 7 lá rlióct maolpuanaó uí cfrbaill, 7 lá conall ócc ó mórdá a noiozail na feille do pinneirum ar caócc caócc riar an tan rin, 7 bá maíe ro haicéó an mígníom rin fairrúum uair do roóair rin 7 caócc mac donnchaó a dearbatair a ccionnaó an mígníomá rin ríá ccionn mbliadna, 7 ó cearbail do gairm duiliam ó cfrbaill ina ionaó.

Sluaicéacó lá domnall ua mbriain tigearna tuadmúman go cairlén dúin mícíl ar conóbar ghoibleac mac donnchaó í briain do gabáil an baile fair. Iapla urmúman co na rluag do toct do díócur uí briain ón cairlén.

Sluaicéacó lá hua mbriain rin trectmáin iar rin hi cclonn Riocair do ndearna cpeac mór ar óreim don tír. Dol ar rin do go dún laéraig, shioct Riocair óicc 7 rlióct máóilip a buice do toct ina éfno, 7 do gabáil oílínna 7 tuarparail uad.

Maíom cinnraac hi cclóic cinnpaolaid do tabairt etir cclonn truibne na tuat lá ramna do rompaó. Báttar iatc báttar do taóib don romáirsc rin Mac ruibne eocáin ócc mac eocáin, 7 a dearbatair toirpdealbac carpac 7 niall mac maolmuire. Clann donnchaó mic Suibne don lúe ele .i. aóó buide, Eamán, 7 conóbar 7 domnall. Ro marbaó ann rin mac Suibne co na dearbatair toirpdealbac carpac 7 niall mac maolmuire, do roóair

natus est; is pagum incoluit castello adjacentem, ac proinde facilis ei patuit accessus; solum ergo cum ingressus sit 3 valentes homines securi mactavit, et castellum expugnavit.

O'Brien Daniel Comitem Clanrichardie, Richardum, a Benmorie [Castello] removit, ad quod comes, ut Joannem de Burgo adoriretur, accessit."

^p Ample revenge was taken, literally, "and well was that evil deed revenged upon him."

^a Dun-Míchil, now Doon, alias Doonmulvihil, in the parish of Inchicronan, barony of Upper

Bunratty, and county of Clare.

^r Fosterage, i. e. they agreed to foster some of his children, and to fight in his service for pay. The translator, in F. l. 18, renders it very well, as follows:

"Ac, nonnullorum obducta praeda, in Dunlathacham concessit, quo qui Richardo Juveni et Meylero Bourk oriundi erant eum adeuntes nutritionis aut stipendii vinculo ei se obstrinxerunt."

^e Ceann-salach, i. e. dirty head. This is pro-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1554.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-four.

Cahir, the son of Art, son of Dermot, Láyderg Mac Murrough, a successful and warlike man, and worthy to have become Lord of Leinster, had it not been for the invasion of the English, died.

O'Carroll (Calvagh, i. e. the son of Donough) was slain by William Odhar, the descendants of Mulrony O'Carroll, and Connell Oge O'More, in requital of the treachery which he had practised towards Teige Caech some time before. For this treacherous conduct ample revenge was taken^p of O'Carroll, for, before the expiration of a year after the perpetration of his treacherous deed, he himself and Teige Mac Donough, his brother, were slain; and William O'Carroll was styled O'Carroll in his place.

Donnell O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, marched with an army to the castle of Dun-Michil^a against Conor Groibhleach, the son of Donough O'Brien, to take the castle from him; but the Earl of Ormond arrived with his force, to drive O'Brien from the castle.

A hosting was made the week after this by O'Brien into Clanrickard; and he committed a great depredation upon some people of that country. From thence he proceeded to Dun-Lathraigh [in the county of Galway], to which the descendants of Richard Oge and the descendants of Meyler Burke repaired, and received fosterage and wages from him.

The battle of Ceann-salach^s, in Cloch-Chinnfhaelaidh^t, was fought by the Clann-Sweeny of the Tuathas, precisely on the day of Samhain [1st of November]. In this engagement were, on the one side, Mac Sweeny (Owen Oge, the son of Owen) and his brother, Turlough Carragh, and Niall, the son of Mulmurry; on the other side were the sons of Donough Mac Sweeny, namely, Hugh Boy, Edmond, Conor, and Donnell. On the one side were slain in it, Mac Sweeny and his brother, Turlough Carragh, and Niall, the son of Mulmurry; on the

bably the place now called Bloody Foreland, situated opposite Tory Island, barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.

^a *Cloch-Chinnfhaelaidh*, now Cloghineely, a dis-

trict in the barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal, comprising the parishes of Raymunderdoney and Tullaghobegly.—See note ^t, under the year 1284, p. 440; *supra*.

don taobh ariall diar do cloinn Donnchaib .i. emann 7 concobair do porcraittar
ona rodaide do d'ghaoimib stoirra adu 7 anall cenmotat ríde.

Mórpluacéad lá hiarla cille dapa, lá bapún dealbna, 7 lá mór ro-
paide gaoide 1 nultuib ar feilim puad mac airt mic aoda í neill ar tarrnaig
t'sain donngailig mic í neill. Do rónad epeac mór leó, 7 bá mó odoar caoca
po marbað dia muinir don cup rin.

Sluacéad lá hua neill conn mac cuinn do dol por cloinn aoda buide, 7
iar nool dó ip in tír po cionóil aod mac neill óicc í neill 7 cland mic doimnaill
ina mbaoi do plóc aca por a cionn imá comraime dóib co peimio por ua neill,
7 go po láo ár a muinirpe uair porcraittar t'pí céo dia plógab.

Dópaime mór .i. dá píct, 7 t'pí céo bó do roinn, 7 do togbáil ar dealbna
t'pá diarla cille dapa a néraic a comalta Robeirt nugeit po marbað lá
hapt mac corbmaic még coeláin.

O concobair pailge .i. brian do bñt illain ag gallaib.

Aod mac anncaða uí madaigan tigeapna píl nanmchada décc, 7 sfan
mac bpsail uí madaicáin do gabáil a ionaid.

Tadec mac aoda uí cobtaig ppiom oide epeáin, 7 alban lé uán décc.

Corbmac mac p'p'p'p'ca meg coeláin cñn a gabláin pñn, 7 aodair tige-
apna dealbna t'pá décc hi ccluan lonáin.

^u For, uap.—This gives the style a clumsy appearance, but the Editor has deemed it proper to preserve the exact construction of the original. It could be better expressed in fewer words, thus: "And an engagement ensued, in which O'Neill was defeated, and three hundred of his forces were slain." The Latin translator, in F. 1. 18, renders it thus:

"Et pugna sic incaluit, ut O'Nellorum strage late edita 300 desiderati sunt." O'Nellorum is incorrect, because they were O'Neills on both sides. It should be: "et pugna sic incaluit, ut O'Nelli copiarum strage late edita 300 desiderati sunt."

^v Eric, a fine, or mulct. This entry affords evidence that the Brehon, or ancient Irish laws, were put in force by the Earl of Kildare, so late as the reign of Queen Mary.

^x Chief preceptor, ppiom oide.—This term is rendered "præcipuus institutor" by the translator in F. 1. 18.

^y Clonlonan.—This was the principal castle in O'Melaghlin's country, and gave name to the barony of Clonlonan, in the county of Westmeath. The entries under this year are translated into Latin as follows, in F. 1. 18:

"Cahirus, filius Arturi, filii Dermittii a manu rupra Mac Murchus, vir domi militiæque clarus, dignus qui Lageniæ præfuerit si per Anglorum potentiam liceret, obiit.

"O'Carvallus Calbachus, filius Donati, occisi non ita pridem Tadaei cæci pænas morte dedit, operâ Gulielmi Odhar, stirpis Moelruani ô Carvaille et Conalli Juvenis ô Mordhi; nimirum Deus vix annum elabi passus est, cum execrandam hanc cædem authoris ejus O'Carvalli et sui fratris

other side, two of the sons of Donough, namely, Edmond and Conor. Numbers of other distinguished persons were also slain on each side, besides those [already mentioned].

A great hosting was made by the Earl of Kildare, the Baron of Delvin, and a great number of the Irish, into Ulster, against Felim Roe, the son of Art, son of Hugh O'Neill, at the instance of John Donghaileach, the son of O'Neill. They committed a great depredation, and lost more than fifty of their people on that expedition. An army was mustered by O'Neill (Con, the son of Con), to march against the Clann-Hugh-Boy. Upon his arrival in the country, Hugh, the son of Niall Oge O'Neill, and the sons of Mac Donnell, assembled all the forces they had to meet him; and an engagement followed, in which O'Neill was defeated and his people slaughtered, for^u three hundred of his forces were slain.

-A great fine in cows, namely, three hundred and forty cows, was appor- tioned upon and obtained from Delvin-Eathra by the Earl of Kildare, as an eric^w for his foster-brother, Robert Nugent, who had been slain by Art, the son of Cormac Mac Coghlan.

O'Conor Faly (Brian) was held in custody by the English.

Hugh, the son of Anmchadh O'Madden, Lord of Sil-Anmchadha, died; and John, the son of Breasal O'Madden, took his place.

Teige, the son of Hugh O'Coffey, Chief Precentor^x of Ireland and Scotland in poetry, died.

Cormac, the son of Ferdoragh Mac Coghlan, head of his own branch [of that family], and heir to the lordship of Delvin-Eathra, died at Clonlonan^y.

Tadei sanguine expiari curavit: post Calbachum sublatum, O'Carvalli nomen ac dignitas Gulielmo Odhar collata est.

"Daniel O'Brien, Tuomonie Dominus, ab obsidione quâ Dunmicheliam, castellum Cornelii Groblechi, filii Donati O'Brian, cingebat, Comite Ormonie ad obsidionem solvendam appropinquante, recessit, et hebdomadâ proxime sequente in Clanricardiam cum exercitu abcessit, ac, nonnullorum abductâ prædâ, in Dunlathracham concessit, quo qui Richardo Juveni et Meylero

Bourk oriundi erant eum adeuntes nutritionis aut stipendii vinculo ei se obstrinxerunt.

"Mac Suinii Tuathenses in duas partes factionibus discissi ad manus venerunt, alterius partes causam foverunt Mac Suinius ipse, Eugenius Juvenis, Eugenii filius, frater ejus Terdelachus Calvus, et Nellus, Mariani filius; alteri parti adhærebant filii Donati Mac Suinii, Hugo Flavus, Edmundus, Conchaurus et Daniel, utraque pars ipsis calendis Novembris ad Kinsalach de Cloch-Kinfaelaidh in aciem prodiit et infestis animis et

Aois Criosť, 1555.

Aois Criosť, míle, cúicc céo, caocca, a cúicc.

Aoð mac neill óicc, mic neill, mic cuinn, mic aoða buíde mic brian bal-laiğ í néill ticcéina cloinne aoða-buíde, fíí tótaátaá toirbírtaach deaplaic-teac deigheimíğ, Ríğdaíma óí puipeaáib, tígearna ap éíén cónam, fíí ná tucc umla, ná upraim daoín neac do gaoídealaib 7 ná no léicc géill ná síoiríða uaða ap a éíí, 7 aśá mbáttar géill, fíí do rað bífíímaðmanna íomða ap gallaib 7 ap gaoídealaib ağ cónam a éííe píú do marbað lá halbancoib dupcór píléir.

Iurťir nua do teét go heíinn .i. tomar Suríğ, 7 antoni pentlígeí .i. an rean iurťir do díócúí íoí. Sluaicceac laí an iurťir ím pó cédoíí ap tarraing í neill do díócúí cloinne meic doímaill, 7 na nalbanac báttar ağ dénaí gabałtaí íí in íuta, 7 hí cloinn aoða buíde. Baóí an iurťir co na íluağ lśíraíte acc ínoíað na nalbanac, 7 do póine cpeca íomða íoppa. Ro marbað céo no óo do na halbancoib laí, 7 luí co na ílóğ íor ccúla gan íiaí gan briağtoib.

brian mac caéaoíí íuaí uí cóncoíar íaílge do marbað lá donnchaí mac uí cóncoíar (.i. brian).

armis acerrimè decertavit. Tandem ex illà fac-tionis parte tres suprà memorati et ex hac Ed-mundus et Conchaurus aliisque pręstantes viri pręter plebeios animam profuderunt.

“Copias immensas Kildarię Comes et Delvinię Baro, magno Hibernorum numero illos ad ea arma prosequente, in Ultoniam, ut Felimei Rufi, filii Arturi, filii Hugonis ó Nelli audaciam reprimerent, Joanne Dungalacho O’Nello rogante, duxerunt quidem prędas magnas sed 50 suorum retulerunt.

“O’Nellus, Conus Coni filius, bello se cum Clannaboiensibus gerendo involvit, sed Hugo, Nelli juvenis O’Nelli filius, et Mac Donelli filii, facto quam potuerunt maximo militum appa-ratu, ad certamen capessendum accinguntur, nec mora, ubi acies utraque occurrit, mox con-

currit et pugna sic incaluit, ut O’Nellorum strage late edita 300 desiderati fuerint.

“340 boum muletam Delbhinię Ethrę, irro-gatam Kildarię Comes, ob collectaneum suum Robertum Nugent, ab Arturo, filio Cormaci Mac Coghlan cęsum, exigit.

“Angli O’Conchaurum Falgiaę Brianum in vinculis conjiciunt.

“Hugoni Anmchadi O’Maddini filio morienti Joannes, Bressali O’Maddini filius, in dignitate successit.

“Tadeus Hugonis O’Cobthaigh, pręcipuus per Hiberniam et Scotiam poeseos institutor fato functus est.

“Cormacus, filius Ferdorchi Mac Coghlan, qui familiam in suo tribu duxit, et Delbhinię Ethrę Dominus foret, obiit apud Cluain Ionain.”

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1555.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-five.

Hugh, the son of Niall Oge, son of Niall, son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, Lord of Clannaboy, an influential, bountiful, generous, and truly hospitable man, a prince over chieftains, a mighty lord in defending, a man who had not yielded submission or obedience to any of the Irish, who had never given pledges or hostages for his territory, and who had [received] hostages himself, a man who had given many defeats to the English and Irish in the defence of his territory against them, was killed by the Scots, with the shot of a ball^a.

A new Lord Justice, namely, Thomas Sussex^a, came to Ireland; and Anthony St. Leger, the old Justice, was banished to England^b. A hosting was immediately made by this Lord Justice, at the instance of O'Neill, to expel the sons of Mac Donnell and the Scots, who were making conquests in the Route and Clannaboy. The Lord Justice remained for half a quarter of a year with his army, harassing the Scots; and he committed many depredations upon them. He slew one or two hundred of these Scots, and then returned with his army, without obtaining submission or hostages.

Brian, the son of Cahir Roc O'Connor Faly, was slain by Donough, the son of O'Connor (Brian).

^a *Shot of a ball.*—Ware adds, that after Hugh, the son of Niall, junior, had been shot through with a bullet in a skirmish with the Scots, the Lord Lieutenant and Council, on the 15th of September, divided Clannaboy between Phelim O'Neal and the sons of Phelim Bacagh.

^a *Thomas Sussex.*—This is intended for Thomas, Earl of Sussex, which is not correct. It should be: "Thomas Radcliff, Viscount Fitz Walter, afterwards Earl of Sussex.

^b *Banished to England*, literally, "expelled eastwards." Of the cause of the removal of St. Leger, Campion writes as follows in his *Historie of Ireland* (Dublin edition of 1809, p. 184):

"Queene Mary established in her Crowne,

committed her government once more to *Saint-leger*, whom sundry Noblemen pelted and lifted at, till they shouldered him quite out of all credit. He to be counted forward and plyable, to the taste of King *Edward* the sixt his raigne, rymed against the Reall Presence for his pastime, and let the papers fall where Courtiers might light thereon, who greatly magnified the pith and conveyance of that noble sonnet. But the original of his own handwriting, had the same firmly (though contrary to his own Judgement) wandering in so many hands, that his adversary caught, and tripped it in his way: the spot whereof he could never wipe out. Thus was he removed, a discreete Gentleman, very

Ιურτιρ να ηΕρεανν δο δέναν ρλόγιδ δο δολ don mumain. Υα βριαν δο ειονολ ρλόγ ele ma αghaiδριυμ, γ δολ δό hi ccoinne an ιურτιρ γο huiδ ριαc-cain. Σιδ δο δέναν δόιβ ρε ροile, γαιοιδ ό βεapδa γο ριοναινν ap ρίε ui βριαν, γ γοill muδan ap ρίε an ιურτίρ.

Mac uí doínnail .i. an calbac do δολ γο halbain γο nuatad δαγδoaoíne ma caoímteact, γ ρuaiρ ρoδpavde ρλόγ ό mac cailín (.i. γιolla epρaig donn) γ μαγiγτιρ apρibél a ττοιρiγεact ρoppa. Tanaicc iapaíγ γο ppeact mór albanac laip do millead γ δο míμupτe τipe conuill. δά don cup ρin δο bήpτ laip γonna δια ngoipéi an γonna cam laip ρο bpiρfδ caipλέγ nua mnyρ heoccain, γ caipλέγ eanaig. laip tteaact δό cetup don tíρ, Ro γabaδ laip ua doínnail Maγnyρ a aτaiρ hi pρoppaδa, ní ρο lñcc uaδa an pεact albanac ρin on tpaíμpuiγ a τταγaτταρ γο pél bρénann ap ccionn. δaoí tpa ua doínnail illáin γο a écc.

studious of the State of Ireland, enriched, stout enough, without gall."

Ware adds in his annals that he died in Kent, where he was born, and that he was buried on the 12th of March, 1559.

^c *Hy-Regan*.—This was the tribe-name of the family of O'Dunne and their correlatives, who were seated in the present barony of Tinnahinch, in the north-west of the Queen's County.

^d *On the part*, literally, "on the peace."

^e *Arsibel*, now Archibald, or Archbold.

^f *Gonna-Cam*, i. e. the Crooked Gun, or Tormentum Curvum, as the translator, in F. 1. 18, renders it. This was a very odd, if not contradictory, name for a gun.

^g *Newcastle*.—This castle is still called Cairlean nua, i. e. new castle, by the Irish-speaking inhabitants of Inishowen, though it is now in ruins, and of respectable antiquity. It is also called Newcastle on Mercator's Map of Ireland, made in 1629, but now always in English "Greencastle." It is situated in the parish of Moville, on the western margin of Lough Foyle, near its mouth. This castle was erected by the Red Earl of Ulster (Richard De Burgo), in the

year 1305. The ruins of this castle still remaining shew that it was one of the strongest and most important fortresses in all Ireland.—See note ^b, under the year 1305, p. 481; and note ^c, under the year 1332, p. 551, *supra*.

^b *Eanach*.—This castle is called the Tower of Enagh by Ware in his Annals of Ireland, under this year; and "Arx nobilissimæ O'Cathano-rum" by Colgan, who describes it, as "tertio tantum milliari versus aquilonem distans ab ipsa civitate Dorensi."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 450.—See note ^c, under the year 1197, p. 108, *supra*. This castle was situated on an island in Lough Enagh East, in the parish of Clondermot, near the City of Londonderry. This castle must have been afterwards re-edified, as it is shewn on several maps of Ulster, made in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. There are no ruins of it at present.

ⁱ *Rosrachà*.—This is probably the place now called Rossreagh, which is a townland in the parish of Tullyfern, barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal. It would appear from the account of the defeat of John O'Neill, in the year 1557, that Calvagh O'Donnell then set his father

The Lord Justice of Ireland mustered an army to march into Munster. O'Brien mustered another army to oppose him, and marched to Hy-Regan^c, to meet the Lord Justice. They [however] made peace with each other; the Irish, from the Barrow to the Shannon, on the part^d of O'Brien; and the English of Munster on the part of the Lord Justice.

The son of O'Donnell, i. e. Calvagh, went to Scotland, attended by a few select persons, and obtained auxiliary forces from Mac Calin (Gillaspick Don), under the command of Master Arsibel^e. He afterwards came back, with a great body of Scots, to desolate and ravage Tirconnell. It was on this occasion that he brought with him a gun called Gonna-Cam^f, by which Newcastle^g in Inishowen, and the castle of Eanach^h, were demolished. Upon his first arrival in the country, he took O'Donnell (Manus), his father, prisoner, at Rosracháⁱ, and retained this body of Scottish troops from the Allhallowtide, in which they arrived, until the festival of St. Brendan following. O'Donnell remained in captivity until his death.

at liberty. The entries under this year are translated into Latin, as follows, in F. 1. 18:

"Hugo, filius Nelli Juvenis, filii Nelli, filii Coni, filii Hugonis Flavi, filii Briani Nævosi O'Nelli, Dominus Clanaboia^e, vir soliditate, munificentia, gravitate et hospitalitate celeberrimus, qui nobilitatis ac tuendæ patriæ prærogativâ palmam aliis præcipere visus est, qui nemini ex Hibernis proceribus obsequium unquam detulit, ab aliis obsides sæpe retulerit, victorias plures de Anglis et Hibernis in suâ ditione propugnandâ reportaverit glande a Scotis transfossus interiit.

"Anthonio St. Legero proregis dignitate moto, Thomas Sussexius excepit qui ab O'Nello rogatus ducto in Ultoniam exercitu, filiorum Mac Donelli et Scotorum potentiam Rutam et Clanoiboiam armis sibi vendicantium coercere conatus est, sed post sesquimenssem in ea expeditione, nihil memorabile præstitit præterquam quod Scotos magno pecorum numero et ex ipsis 100 aut 200 vita spoliaverit nec eorum obsequiis nec obsedibus relatis.

"Proregi in Momoniam, ut obviam conatibus occurreret, castra moventi O'Brian etiam armatus ad Ibhriaganum obviam fit, ubi pæce inita digrediuntur et qui Hiberni agros e Berbhæ flumine ad Sinneum amnem extensas incolunt, pacis ab O'Brieno impetratæ participes esse permisi sunt, et Angali Momoniæ in proregis præsidium cesserunt.

"Calbachi O'Donelli filii paucis admodum comitantibus in Scotiam profectus agmina militaria quam plurima quibus Mr. Arsibellus præficiabatur, a Mac Callino Gillaspico Donno impetrata in Hiberniam duxit, quorum ope fultus Tirconallia^e quietem turbis interruptit. Tormento bellico cui tormenti curvi nomen indictum est tum in Hiberniam importato Castellum Inisoeniæ et Castellum Enaghense solo adæquavit. Primum illius in Hibernia facinus fuit parentem Rosrachæ cupere, quem non ante passus est vinculis educi, quam corporis ergastulo anima solveretur. Nec Scotos in Hiberniam ineunte Novembre adductos ante medium Maii abire permisit."

AOIS CRIOST, 1556.

Aoir Crioirt, míle, cúicc céd, caocca, a sé.

Giolla colaim o clapaicch comarba Pátraice i nuairán maíge haoí, cñu simg, 7 raibbriora comarbað connaet, fñicñm coitcñm do epuağab, 7 do epñeab dēcc hi cclonn Riocairu iar ná-ionnarbað a huairan, 7 iar marbað a mñe (diarmait puab o clabaig) lá cloind connmaig.

O mórda conall ócc do epğabail lar an Iurair.

Cairlén Iir cluaine .i. i ndealbna do crioñnucab lá maosleaclainn ó ndálaçain hi pfél maça Suircél.

Caépaoinb lá hua mbriain domnall por eaðcc mac murcuidh uí brian ag cairlén an úirirt dñ in po marbað triocá do dáoinb nó ní ar uille.

Donnchað mac uí concobair failge (.i. brian) do epğabail lar an Iurair i ndruim dá maíge ar ioncail, 7 ar einac iarla cille dapa. Ro çuir an Iurair, 7 an iarla teaçta uaçail lē ar lē gur an mbairioğain go Saçail dyp epēd a dēiað do dēnam Iar na bpaiguibh írin uair baí ó concobair, 7 donnchað go mbpaiguibh ele illam ag an Iurair an çan rin. Ro léicceab ó mórda, 7 donnchað ó concobair pō dāigin na comairce baos aca .i. iarla cille dapa, 7 iarla urimuhann mar nár paosleab do denam dō.

O Pñğail bán .i. eaðcc mac conmaic dēcc iar pñuataib tocçaiðe.

O maçagain (.i. Sfan mac bñğail) tiğhna ril nanmçaða do marbað lá bñğail dñb ó maçagáin 7 dá tiğearna do ġairm ar ríol nanmçaða .i. bñğail dñb, 7 maosleaclainn modarða.

Uaène mac uilliam uí cobtaicç paos Epeann lé dān do marbað ran oibce a pfuill i mbaile an luic i maigbaçla, 7 ní fear çia po marb.

Feilim (.i. ua docartaiğ) mac concobair çappaig uí docartaiğ do ēcc an. 6. do december.

ⁱ *Uran-Maighe-Aoi*, i. e. Oran of Moy-Aoi, now Oran, in the barony of Ballymoe, and county of Roscommon.—See note ^r, under the year 1201, p. 130, *supra*, where the ruins now to be seen at this place are mentioned.

^k *Lis-cluaine*, i. e. the fort of the meadow, lawn, or bog island, now Lisclouny, a townland

in the parish of Tisaran, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County. The ruins of this castle are still to be seen in this townland. The O'Dalaghans were respectable and numerous here in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

^l *Disert*, now Dysart-O'Dea, in the barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1556.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-six.

Gilla-Columb O'Clabby, Coarb of 'St. Patrick at Uaran-Maighe-Aoi^j, head of the hospitality and affluence of the Coarbs of Connaught, general entertainer of the indigent and the mighty, died in Clanrickard, after having been banished from Uaran, and after his son, Dermot Roe O'Clabby, had been slain by the Clann-Conway.

O'More (Connell Oge) was taken prisoner by the Lord Justice.

The castle of Lis-cluaine^k, in Delvin, was finished by Melaghlin O'Dalachain, on the festival of St. Matthew the Evangelist.

O'Brien (Donnell) defeated Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien, at the castle of Disert^l, where thirty persons or more were slain.

Donough, the son of O'Conor Faly (Brian), was taken prisoner by the Lord Justice, at Druim-dá-mhaighe^m, while he was under the safe protection and guarantee of the Earl of Kildare. The Lord Justice and the Earl sent each a messenger to England to the Queen, to learn what should be done with those hostages [whom they had]; for the Lord Justice had O'Conor and Donough, as well as other hostages, in his custody. O'More and Donough O'Conor were afterwards set at liberty, on account of their guarantees, namely, the Earl of Kildare and the Earl of Ormond. This had not been expected.

O'Farrell Bane (Teige, son of Cormac) died at a venerable old age.

O'Madden (John, the son of Breasal), Lord of Sil-Anmchadha, was slain by Breasal Duv O'Madden; and two lords were set up in Sil-Anmchadha, namely, Breasal Duv and Melaghlin Modhardha.

Owny, the son of William O'Coffey, the most learned in Ireland in poetry, was treacherously slain at night, at Baile-an-luigⁿ in Magh-bhachla^o, but it is not known by whom.

O'Doherty (Felim, the son of Conor Carragh) died on the 6th of December.

^m *Druim-da-mhaighe*, i. e. the hill of the two plains, now evidently Drum-caw, in the parish of Ballynakill, barony of Coolestown, King's County (Ordnance map, sheet 19); a remarkable hill in the district of Tethmoy, or Tuath-

da-mhaighe, i. e. the district of the two plains, in the east of the King's County.

ⁿ *Baile-an-luig*, i. e. the town of the hollow, now Ballinlig, a subdivision of Moyvoughly.

^o *Magh-bhachla*, now Moyvoughly, three miles

ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΣΤ, 1557.

Αοιρ Χριόρτ, μίλε, cuicc céo, caocca, a Seaét.

Indrað arðamaða fo ói i naon mí lar an lurtir tomar ruirig.

Mac muréada .i. Muréað mac muirir caománaicch do báruccáð hi líst-
glinn la gallaib, ar baí riðe acc triall arðaiǵte, 7 fíaronta ppiú co po
peallrat fair iriǵ i ttiçc na comairle.

Cairlén an fíobáin i ndelbna eaðra do gabail lá braǵaitt baóí illainn
mo, 7 a éabairt do Mháǵ cocláin, 7 ríhoct fíǵail dionnarbað, 7 a mbraiǵoe
do cpochað luan initte .i. an céo lá do mairta.

Cairlén pacra do bpiúfó lá hua maoleaclainn 7 lá gallaibh aza luain,
Coccað deirǵe etir máǵ cocláin 7 ó maoleaclainn iarptain.

Indrað ua ppailǵe, 7 ríol cconcóbaip dionnarbað ar an tír doiridiri 7 a
mbraiǵoe do congbaill lár an lurtir. Aitiat na braiǵoe O concóbaip pailǵe,
7 mac a deapbáratar .i. Rora mac murcharið co rócaibíð ele amaille ppiú.
Ro baraiǵitt na braiǵoe rin uile lá gallaib aét ó concóbaip namá.

O mórho conall do gabáil lá gallaib, 7 a báruccáð leó hi lístglinn. Ba
cpuaǵ cpa lá ǵaoibelaib an diaç rin do bpiða for a paopclantaið poiçe-
nelcaib ǵion ǵup cuirǵsetar ní dóib.

Sluaicceað lar an lurtir do óioçir píll concóbaip ar Mihucc iar na

north from the town of Moat, in the county of Westmeath. The entries under this year are translated as follows in F. 1. 18:

"Gillacolumbius O'Clabbaidh, Comorbanus Sancti Patricii in Oran de Moyhai, Comorbanorum Conaciæ opulentiâ et hospitalitate Coryphæus ad cuius domus tenuioris et opulentioris fortunæ hominibus facilis patuit accessus, ut quæ omnibus publior gratiutius diversorii instar erat, in Clanricardiâ, ubi, suâ pulsus sede post filium Dermittum a Clanchonmhoensibus interfectum, exulare coactus est animam exhalavit.

"O'Mordhus Conallus Juvenis, a prorege in custodiam tradi jussus est.

"Castelli Lisclonensis in Delvinâ extruendi

finem fecit Malachias O'Dalachan in festo Sancti Mathæi.

"O'Brienus, Daniel, cum Tadeo filio Murachi O'Brien, ad castellum de Disert signa contulit, ubi è Tadei parte 30 vel plures ceciderunt.

"Donatum O'Conchauri Falgiæ, Briani, filium, prorex in vincula, comite Kildariæ annuente, dari jussit; sed Reginâ quid de ipso ac ejus patre, cæterisque carcere inclusis statim vellet consultâ, ó Morus et Donatus in libertatem præter omnium expectationem educti sunt, Kildariæ et Ormonia comitibus in se accipientibus ipsos in sede posthac inviolatæ perman-
suros.

"O'Farrellus Albus Cormaci filius senio confectus obiit.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1557.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-seven.

Armagh was plundered twice in one month by Thomas Sussex.

Mac Murrough^p (Murrough, the son of Maurice Kavanagh) was killed at Leighlin by the English, because he had begun to exalt himself, and foment disturbances against them; whereupon they dealt treacherously by him in the house of the council.

The castle of Feadan^q in Delvin-Eathra was taken by a prisoner who was confined therein, and given up to Mac Coghlan; and the descendants of Farrell were banished, and their hostages hanged, on Shrove-Monday, being the first day of March.

The castle of Rachra^r was demolished by O'Melaghlin and the English of Athlone; after which a war broke out between Mac Coghlan and O'Melaghlin.

Offaly was ravaged, and the O'Conors were again banished from it, by the Lord Justice, and their hostages detained. These were the hostages: O'Conor Faly, and the son of his brother, i. e. Röss, son of Murrough, with many others along with them. All these hostages were put to death by the English, except O'Conor only.

O'More (Connell) was taken by the English, and put to death by them at Leighlin. It was grievous to the Irish that their free-born noble chieftains should be overtaken by such an evil destiny; but they could not afford them any assistance.

A hosting was made by the Lord Justice to banish the O'Conors [of Offaly]

"O'Maddino, Joanne, Bressali filio, per Bressalum Nigrum O'Maddin interempto, Silanmchia duos dominos Bressalum Nigrum et Malachiam Moddarha puti coactaque.

"Uathnius, filius Gulielmi ô Cobthaigh, poescos Hibernicæ peritissimus, in Baileanluice de Maighbachla nocturnâ fraude peremptus est, nec prodi poterit quis cædis fuerit auctor.

"O'Dochartus, Felimeus, filius Conchaui Calvi, 6 Decembris occubuit [obiit]."

^p Mac Murrough.—Ware states, in his Annals

of Ireland, that "Maurice Cavenagh and Conall O'Moore," were sentenced to death as stubborn rebels, and executed at Leighlin Bridge this year.

^q Feadan, now Faddan, in the parish of Luskmagh, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.—See note ^f, under the year 1520, p. 1348, *supra*. See other notices of this castle at the years 1540 and 1548.

^r Rachra, now Raghra, otherwise Shannon Bridge, in the barony of Garrycastle, King's

cloirtin dó a mbíte ann, 7 gonnadó móra d'impéadain 7 do éarraig lair go haé luain, 7 arriðe, 1 naréraigib go mílucc, 7 a pluag éré bealaic an poztair 7 do lupccain lurmaige, 7 é fíin ina pparriad. Ro gabad iaramí Mílucc 7 bñsc éluain lair, Ro' marbad donnachad mac colla, 7 d'ong ele don bapda amaille ppir. Ro cpoitíoh 7 po hinodad an típ uile don éur rin. Do hionn- arbad clann máoileaclainn bailb ar an típ gur na dibearccaid amaille ppiú. Fáccbair an iurcír conrtabla Saxanaic hí mílucc .i. Maigircír pparpír, 7 pucc bpaigde on'dá ó madagáin .i. Maoilcélainn modaróda, 7 bñsral, 7 bpaigde ele ó Mag cocláin .i. a mac 7' apail ele conad amlaid rin po gabad ríol nanmcaóda, 7 ní hupura a ríom nac a airmom gac ar míllead don turur rin. Trí ríctmaine pia luánara do rionnrad innrin.

O pñgail bán doinnall do marbad lá fáctna mac taidcc uí pñgail 7 fáctna perrin dionnarbad tpiar an ngiom rin lá gallaib.

Doinnall mac laoiğrig uí mórda tigeapna pleibe Maircce do epochad lá gallaib .i. lá maigircír pili.

Sluacéad lair an iurcír hí pñsraib ceall do díócú na pfoğlad erce ar po éualaic co mbattar por coilltib pñ cceall. Gabtar lair tepóid ó maolmuaid co mbpaiguib ele. Luð arriðe go héle go po gabad lsim uí bánáin lair, 7 bá hé peabap a eic'pucc ó cñsbaill app uada. Soair an iurcír tar a air iar ttabairt mñccbuaidpead por gaoidealaib na mionad rin. Tñd iaramí hí Saxaib, 7 fáccbair an tpeirinéir ma ionad. Sluacéad ele lair an tpeirinéir hí ppearaib ceall dia díogail ar ua maolmuaid .i. apt bñt ag caomna na cñtírne coille, 7 na ndibñccac. Ro hinodrad an típ ó coill

County, where a modern fort occupies the site of the old castle.

^s *Conveyed and carried*, d'impéadain 7 do éarraig.—These two verbs are nearly synonymous. “Imféadain .i. taplóð no. éarraig.”—*O'Clery*.

^t *While he himself*.—This is very rudely stated in the original, as will appear from the literal translation, which is as follows: “A hosting by the Justiciary to banish the Race of Conor from Meelick, after it was heard by him that they were there; and great guns were drawn and carried by him to Athlone, and thence in vessels to

Meelick, and his army through Ballaghanohier, and by Lurgan Lusmhaighe, and he himself along with them.”

^u *Bealach-an-fhothair*, now Ballaghanohier, near Banagher, in the King's County.—See it already referred to at the years 1548 and 1553.

^w *Lurgan-Lusmhaighe*. This was a townland in the parish of Lusmagh, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County; but the name is now obsolete.

^x *Breac-chluain*, i. e. the speckled lawn, meadow, or bog-island, now Brackloon, a townland

from Meelick, after having heard that they were there; and he conveyed and carried^s great guns to Athlone, and from thence [sent them] in boats to Meelick, while he himself^c marched his army through Bealach-an-fhothair^a, and by Lurgan-Lusmhaighe^w. He afterwards took Meelick and Breac-chluain^x, and slew Donough, the son of Colla, together with others of the warders. The entire territory was plundered and ravaged on that occasion. The sons of Melaghlin Balbh were banished from the territory, together with the insurgents. The Lord Justice left an English constable at Meelick, i. e. Master Francis, and took hostages from the two O'Maddens, namely, from Melaghlin Modhardha and Breasal, and other hostages from Mac Coghlan, namely, his son and others: and thus was Siol-Anmchadha taken, and it is not easy to state or enumerate all that was destroyed on that expedition. Three weeks before Lammas that [expedition] was made.

O'Farrell Bane (Donnell) was slain by Fachtna, the son of Teige O'Farrell; and Fachtna himself was banished for this deed by the English.

Donnell, son of Laoighseach^y O'More, Lord of Sliabh Mairge^z, was hanged by the English, namely, by Master Sili.

A hosting was made by the Lord Justice into Fircall, to expel the plunderers from it, for he had heard that they were in the woods of Fircall. He took Theobald O'Molloy and others prisoners, and proceeded from thence into Ely, where he took Leim-Ui-Bhanain^a; and it was the goodness of his steed [alone] that enabled O'Conor to escape from him. The Justice returned back, after having thrown the Irish of these parts into confusion. He afterwards went to England, and left the Treasurer^b in his place. Another hosting was made by the Treasurer into Fircall, to take vengeance upon O'Molloy (Art) for his protection of the wood kerns^c and other insurgents. On this occasion the whole

in the parish of Clonfert, barony of Longford, and county of Galway. In this townland still stands a square tower said to have been built by O'Madden, Chief of Sil-Anamchy.

^y *Laoighseach*, now anglicised Lewis.

^z *Sliabh Mairge*, now the barony of Slew-margy, or Slievemarague, in the south-east of the Queen's County.—See note ^b, under the year 1398, p. 763, *supra*.

^a *Leim-Ui-Bhanain*, now the Leap Castle, the seat of H. Darby, Esq., in the King's County, about five miles to the north of Roscrea.—See note ^a, under the year 1514, p. 1326; and note ^w, under the year 1516, p. 1337, *supra*.

^b *The Treasurer*.—This was Sir Henry Sidney, afterwards so celebrated in Irish history.—See Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, A. D. 1557.

^c *Wood kerns*, i. e. the outlawed kerns. O'Fla-

country, from the Wood [of Coill mor] eastwards, was ravaged; Baile-mhic-Abhainn^d and Lynamally, both houses and churches, were burned; and Calvagh, son of O'Molloy, was killed at Bel-atha-glaisi^e, by the Treasurer and his army, on that occasion. He came a second time, and burned the territory, and cut down its woods, and gave neither peace nor rest to O'Molloy, but chased and banished him, and proclaimed him a traitor, and gave the lordship to Theobald O'Molloy, who delivered up to him his son as a hostage in his own place.

A great war between the English and all those Irish who had turned out against them, namely, the O'Conors [Faly], O'Mores, O'Molloys, and O'Carrolls; so that it is impossible to enumerate the number of preys, slaughters, and plunders, which were committed by them, from the Shannon to Sliabh-ruadh^f, from Slieve Blooin^g to Cliodhna^h, and from the Eoirⁱ to the same Cliodhna.

O'Donovan, of Squince, now living at Gravesend in Kent, describes its situation in a letter to the Editor, from which the following extract may be interesting, as the situation of Tonn Cliodhna has never been pointed out:

"You ask me if I have any recollection of having heard the name Tonn Cleena (Cleena's wave)? I have heard the name, and often enough the wave, or the roar of the surge, both in calm and in storm. You will be surprised when I say in calm, but it is a day, or sometimes two days, before the wind shifts from any other point to the north-east that the noise is loudest; and at Squince, where it is heard perhaps loudest, it was and is always taken as a certain indication of a shift of wind to the north-east. The old people will have it that it emanates from a rock which is off the point of the western entrance of Glandore harbour, connected with which there exists a curious legend; but the truth is, that this remarkable roar, even in a calm, when a north-east wind is approaching, emanates from the eastern side of the harbour's entrance. The cliffs facing the south and south-west being of stupendous height, and hollowed out into enormous caverns (of which Dean Swift has given, in his poem *Carberiaæ Rupes*, a very accurate,

though general, description). When the wind is north-east off shore, the waves, resounding in the caverns, send forth a deep, loud, hollow, monotonous roar, which in a calm night is peculiarly impressive on the imagination, producing sensations either of melancholy or fear."—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, vol. i. first edition, p. 273, where Dean Swift's poem is printed.

There is a Carraig-Chliodhna on the coast of the townland of Reenogrena, parish of Kilfaughnabeg, in the west division of the barony of East Carbery, and another rock of the same name in the parish of Kilshannick, barony of Duhallow, in the same county, where Cliodhna is believed to have held her aerial palace. But Tonn-Chliodhna is evidently the place alluded to in the text.

ⁱ *The Eoir*, called Feoir by Keating and O'Heerin, now the River Nore, which rises in the Devil's Bit mountain, barony of Ikerrin, and county of Tipperary, and flowing, by a very circuitous course, close to Borris-in-Osory, and through Castletown, Abbeyleix, Kilkenny, Thomastown, and Ennistogue, unites with the Barrow about a mile below New Ross, where they form a very considerable river, and

O cŕibail (.i. uilliam oðar) do gabail cairléim an léime ar gallaib iar
braibáil baogail fair.

Toirpðealbác mac concobair mic toirpðealbáig mic tairðec an cōmaib
uí brian décc.

Seaan ó neill .i. mac cuinn, mic cuinn do éscclamað, 7 do lértionol slóig
lánmóir do ðol i tír cōnail .i. na hairgialla uile, 7 ina mbaoi do gallaib 7
do gaoibelaib o epáig baile mic buain go pinn. Tangatpar riðe uile ina éionól,
7 ina éoicéartal, 7 ní po hairipeað lar na rlozaib írin go po gabrat long-
porp lētan laocarmac cetup acc an ccarrpacc lēt etir dá abainn .i. pionn,
7 Moðarn. Bá rōinnmeac po bot illongporp mic uí neill ar po baoi cŕic 7
cŕnnaigēc mŕða, 7 piona, 7 éðgað nuaral, 7 gað naðailēce apēŕna ann.
Ránaice pccēla go mac uí neill go po cūipŕŕc cenél cconail a mbú 7 a mbó-
éainte i ndiaimraib 7 i nðoribélaib an tíre iar ná ccúlaib, atteberpŕom nar
baoi bó díobŕum ðoruiðe, ar cia nó tiopŕaoir illaigmb nó i munain, nó
biaðŕom ina lupc conar tuccað go riapraigēte iatp fō a māmup báðēim, coná
biað aēt aon rið pŕp ultaib do ġrēp. Cenél cconail ðna ar amlaib báttar
pēim 7 uā ðomnail Maġnup i neaplāinte 7 i nenŕŕte, 7 é illāim accá mac
an calbac pŕi pé dá bliaðan paime rin, 7 an calbac hi ccŕnðar na tíre.
baoi ðeór a ðŕibpŕatair aōð co na luēt lŕnamna hi pŕpŕibŕŕc pŕip, 7 baoi
riðe hi pŕappŕað Shŕŕam, a bŕatpar an tan rin. O po cūalaib an calbac Shan

flow in a southern direction for about twelve Irish miles till they unite with the Suir at Check point, near Waterford. The point where they meet is called *Comar na d-tri n-uisceadh* by the old Irish writers, which is translated "Confluentia Trium fluviorum," by Colgan, in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 164, and by others "the Meeting of the three waters."—See Keating's *History of Ireland*, Haliday's edition, preface, p. xxx.

^k *The castle of Leim*, i. e. of Leim-Ui-Bhanain, now the Leap Castle, in the King's County, situated about five miles to the north of the town of Roscrea.—See it already mentioned at the years 1514, 1516.

^l *Unprotected*, literally, "after having found danger on it;" by which strange idiom is meant "by taking an advantage of its warders," or, as

the Latin translator, in F. l. 18, well renders it: "opportunitate quam nactus est arrepta."

^m *Teige-an-Chomhaid*, i. e. Teige, or Timothy, of Coad, a townland containing the ruins of a small church, near Corofin, in the county of Clare.

ⁿ *His muster and army*.—The Irish words *cionol* and *zoicéartal* are synonymous here, and merely introduced for the sake of the alliteration.

^o *Carraig-liath*, i. e. the grey rock, now Carricklea, a townland situated between the Rivers Finn and Mourne, about one mile above their confluence, in the parish of Urney, barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.

^p *To submit to his authority*, literally, "until he would bring them obedient to his own juris-

O'Carroll (William Odhar) took the castle of Leim^k, after having found it unprotected^l.

Turlough, the son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige-an-Chomaid^m O'Brien, died.

John O'Neill, i. e. the son of Con, son of Con, assembled and mustered a very numerous army to proceed into Tirconnell, namely, all the people of Oriel, and all the English and Irish from Tragh-Bhaile-mhic-Buain [Dundalk] to the [River] Fin. All these came to join his muster and armyⁿ, and marched without halting until they had, in the first place, pitched their spacious and herethronged camp at Carraig Liath^o, between the two rivers, Fiun and Mourne. The time was spent very happily in the camp of the son of O'Neill, for they carried on the buying and selling of mead, wine, rich clothing, and all other necessities. News came to the son of O'Neill that the Kinel-Connell had sent off all their cows and herds into the wilds and fastnesses of the country for protection; but he declared that not one cow of them was inaccessible, for that, even though they should pass [with their cattle] into Leinster or Munster, he would pursue them until he should compel them to submit to his authority^p, so that there should be but one king in Ulster for the future. As for the Kinel-Connell, they were thus circumstanced: O'Donnell (Manus) was in bad health and infirmity, and had now been for two years incarcerated by his son Calvagh, who had assumed the government of the country. Moreover, his brother Hugh, with his adherents, was in opposition to him, and was at this time along with John [O'Neill], his kinsman^q. When Calvagh heard that John [O'Neill] and

diction." This passage is quoted by Leland in his *History of Ireland*, book iii. c. 8, as translated for him by Charles O'Conor of Belanagare, who, in his zeal to dignify Irish history, brings all his translations from the Irish into his own pompous style of English:

"Let them drive our prey into the midst of Leinster, or let them hide it in the South, cried O'Nial, we shall pursue it to the remotest quarter of the Island. No power shall protect our enemies, or stop the progress of the prince and sovereign of Ulster."

The Latin translator, in F. l. 18, renders it

much more faithfully as follows:

"Ubi nuntii pervenerunt Tirconallenses armenta sua et greges ad invia loca et remotissimos Tirconalliae recessus abegisse, hinc (inquit) nullum haurient emolumentum, nam si vel in Lageniam vel Momoniam pecudes ablegarent, vel illinc etiam extractas nobis vindicaremus, efficit perfecto posthac ut Ultonia uno pareat, nec patiar de provinciâ quidpiam illius imperio surripi."

^q *His kinsman*.—Charles O'Conor of Belanagare interpolates "θεαυβραδαν α μητρ, i. e. his mother's brother," which is correct.

co na ríogaib do gabáil longpóirt i nua na tíre po baói agá pccpudá ina mánmain dyp cío do génad pyp an eicefnáil móir po baí acc tomairéim pyp, 7 po comairléice pyp aáair Magnyp cia hairim imiyp do génad pop cionn a bioðbað cecib tan tiorpaoir don típ. bá rí comairle do mað ó domnaill a áair dó ó ná baói comlíon ploicé lá mac uí neill gan dol a naipf caáa éuice aét airipiom acc imdeagail a muinipe cen co ttopiysð don típ, 7 dia ccaompað an tan pin amyp longpóirt do éabairt pyp dia mfpccbuaidpeað. bá uóig laip nó bépað corccari. Ar pyp deiyp áca innpin. Dála Shíain í néill co na ríocáib po tairiméimniçpoc gan airipiom on ccappaice lét go pangatatar tap pinn lá taob paáa boé tpep an laccán go po gabrat popað 7 longpóirt lá taob baile aigé éaoín a ccomfpoccp don tppuit rílf ar an topai diamð ainm cabaréac. Do rónað boáa 7 bélpccalána lá a ríogaib iap pin. An calbað imoppo, ar ann baói ríde co na mac conn an lá pin i noipeacatar hi mullaé bfinnín co nuathað ina pappað, ar ní baói aét aon tpioéa maipaé, 7 bá copugað gallócclaé do éloinn tpiuibne panatp .i. Shioct Ruaidpim im ualtari mac mupchaíð, 7 Shioct domnaill im domnaill çopm mac puibne, 7 Oð éualaið an calbaé Sían co na ríocé do teaét in dú pin, Ro paóð diap dia paimmuintip do tairccélað pop na ríogaibh 7 battar iad a nanmanna donnchað ócc mac donnchaíð puaið meçuiðip, 7 Muipir mac ailín. Do éodari ríde om go mbattar gan pátuçhað i tpepéumapcc na ríog uap

^r *Protecting his people*, ac imdeagail a muinipe.—The word imdeagail is explained *anacal*, i. e. protection, by Michael O'Clery.

^s *They agreed upon adopting this*.—Leland, in his *History of Ireland*, book iii. c. 8, dwelling with particular interest on this local war between O'Neill and O'Donnell, makes Manus O'Donnell speak as follows on the authority of the *Annals of Donegal*, which is the name by which he calls the *Annals of the Four Masters* throughout :

"Do not," said the father, "attempt with our inferior numbers to meet the enemy in the field. O'Neill is advancing on us, and in this new situation his camp bears a formidable aspect; but what though it be provided with stores of every kind; what though every neces-

sary and every luxury is brought thither and exposed to sale, as in a regular market, yet the state and magnificence of the enemy may be greater than his precaution. Attack his camp by night; one sudden and vigorous effort may disperse our enemies at once."

This passage was furnished to Leland by Charles O'Connor of Belanagare, who, in his zeal to magnify every thing Irish, has gone far beyond his original in this instance; but as he was furnishing materials for history, not romance, it was entirely beneath his dignity to swell the simple words of the Four Masters into such a flood of magniloquence. The translator in F. 1. 18, keeps much closer to the original, as follows :

"Patris sententia fuit, ne marte aperto Jo-

his forces were encamped on the frontiers of the territory, he pondered in his mind what he should do in this great danger which now threatened him; and he advised with his father, Manus, upon the military movement he ought to adopt in opposing his enemies, whensoever they should come into the territory. The advice which O'Donnell, his father, gave him was; as he had not an army equal to that of the son of O'Neill, not to go forth to meet him in battle, but to remain protecting his [own] people^r, until he [O'Neill] should come into the territory, and then, if he were able, to make an attack upon his camp, and throw them into confusion. He thought that victory could thus be gained, [and] they agreed upon adopting this^s [movement]. As for John O'Neill and his forces, they marched without halting from Carraig-liath, across the Finn, close to Raphoe, through the Lagan^t; and they halted, and encamped alongside of Baile-aighidh-chaoín^u, near the stream that flows from the well of Cabhartach^v, where the army constructed booths and tents. Calvagh and his son, Con, were on that day at a meeting on the summit of Beinnin^x with a small party, namely, only thirty horsemen, and two companys of gallowglasses of the Mac Sweenys of Fanad, i. e. of the descendants of Rory, under Walter, the son of Murrough, and the descendants of Donnell, under Donnell Gorm Mac Sweeny. And when Calvagh heard that John had arrived at that place with his army, he sent two of his trusty friends to reconnoitre the forces; their names were Donough Oge, the son of Donough Roe Maguire, and Maurice Mac Ailin. These two proceeded to the enemy's camp, and mingled with the troops, without being noticed;

annem adorieretur, sed noctis silentio in castra ejus irrumpens milites incautos, et de salute suâ securos improvisò perturbaret."

^r *Lagan*.—This is the name of a well-known district comprising the parishes of Taughboyne, Ryemoghy, and All Saints, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.

^u *Baile-aighidh-chaoín*, i. e. the town of the beautiful face or surface, now Balleeghan, a townland containing the ruins of a beautiful old church, situated on an arm of Lough Swilly, in the parish of Ryemoghy, and barony of Raphoe.

^v *The well of Cobhartach*.—This name, which means helping, or assisting, is now obsolete, or

at least not generally known, as the Editor, who examined the localities of Baile-aighidh-chaoín, with great care, in 1835, could not meet any one that ever heard of such a name. The natives are of opinion that it is the well now called Tober-Slan, i. e. *fons sanus, sanans, seu salutifer*, a name of nearly the same import.

^x *Beinnin*.—This is not the Bennin, in the parish of Clonmany in Inishowen, mentioned by Philip O'Sullivan Beare, in his *History of the Irish Catholics*, fol. 170, but the conspicuous hill of Binnion, in the parish of Taughboyne, in the district called the Lagan, in the barony of Raphoe.

baói do líonmáire, 7 do lépdaēt na plócch baí annrín nár bó roðang dóib
 baodén aítne fori apoile gémaō lá nó bñt ann muna ttabpattaoír aítne fori
 a nairscáib namá. Ro gábrat an diai pempaitē ag imitēat ó gac tene gó
 apoile go pangatattar gur an tene móir mñonaiē boí i ndoimur puple mñic
 í néill. 7 Suctepall aōbal móir (ba pñmñtñr mñón pñr ñrñe) baói fori buan
 lapaō ead ón tene co rñccatē gallócclac gñuamōa gñomñ aīgmñil go mbiairib
 aītgñiaib aītñiē i noipñill a nñmñtā aca, 7 co rñccatē albanac aīnduio
 aīnduipñiō co na cclōidñib tñomā tñoirñlñtēa tñortñuilleacā ina lámñib pñr
 hiombñualāō 7 aīpñomñ ag foraire 7 ag forcñomñēō mñeic í néill. An tñat
 tñamcc ionam pñomñiē tñona plógñib, 7 po boē ag pñomñ 7 ag foccail forpñ
 po mñrñt an diai tñipcelta po pñidñomñ a lámñ gur an pñonnairē a ccuma
 cñic, 7 bá pñō do pala cñinnberit co na lám mñne co pñupñtan na mñne om.
 Lñidñrñt fori ccñlaib iapamñ gur a mñomccomñrñtā pñn lēō do ñaiccñō a mñun-
 tñiē, 7 bá iap ná tñipñenaō po cñiēdeat uatā na pñcēla po aīpññdñrñot. Ro
 forcñongair an calbac fori a mñuntñr a nñññō pñ cēdññr, do pññat pñipñrññ
 gan pñupñeac mñrñn, do cñōdñrñot an dā cñupñcēā i nēn cñupñcēā, 7 conn
 o dñomñall dia cñoir etip uáltar 7 dñomñall, 7 do pñat a ead dia atair. Lottar
 pññpñ do ñaicñō an longpñoir, 7 ní po anñat go pangatattar, gur na buñññb

¹ *A huge torch*, pñctpal aōbal mop, literally, "a torch, huge, great (it was thicker than the middle of a man), constantly flaming at some distance from the fire." Dr. Leland, who had a free translation of this passage from Charles O'Connor of Belanagare, condenses the description of this huge torch, and the general's body-guards, as follows, in his *History of Ireland*, book iii. c. 8:

"An unusual blaze of large tapers directed them to the general's pavilion, where John O'Nial lay surrounded by his body-guards, consisting of sixty Irish vassals, bearing the battle-axe, and as many mercenary Scots, armed with their broad cutting swords and targets."

The Latin translator, in F. l. 18, keeps much closer to the original words, as follows:

"Exploratores illi postquam singulis pene ignibus tantillum astarent, ad maiorem ignem

in mediis castris prae foribus tabernaculi Joannis O'Nelli collocatum accesserunt, lucernam paulo eminus conspicati e scirpis a sevo immersis ad eam magnitudinem intextis ut densitate medii hominis molem adaequaret."

² *A ceinn-bheart*, literally, a *ceinn-bheart*, with its full of meal. The term *ceinn-bheart* denotes a helmet, hat, or any covering for the head. The Latin translator, in F. l. 18, renders it: "Cortex arboris in vasculum efformata."

Leland, drawing largely on his own imagination, manufactures this simple narrative in such a manner as to give us a very inaccurate idea of the kind of food in the camp, and the manner in which it was distributed. His words are:

"And so little were the youths suspected, that when supper was brought to these guards they invited them to partake of their repast. To accept this invitation was to form a friend-

for, in consequence of the numbers and variety of the troops who were there, it was not easy for them to discriminate between one another, even if it were day, except by recognising their chieftains alone. The two persons aforesaid proceeded from one fire to another, until they came to the great central fire, which was at the entrance of the son of O'Neill's tent; and a huge torch, thicker than a man's body, was constantly flaming at a short distance from the fire, and sixty grim and redoubtable gallowglasses, with sharp, keen axes, terrible and ready for action, and sixty stern and terrific Scots, with massive, broad, and heavy striking swords in their hands, [ready] to strike and parry, were watching and guarding the son of O'Neill. When the time came for the troops to dine, and food was divided and distributed among them, the two spies whom we have mentioned stretched out their hands to the distributor, like the rest; and that which fell to their share was a ceinn-bheart^z filled with meal, and a suitable complement of butter. With this testimony [of their adventure] they returned to their own people; and, upon the exhibition of it, their entire narrative was believed. Calvagh commanded his people to arm^a directly, which they did without delay; the two battalions formed into one; and Con O'Donnell proceeded on foot, between Walter and Donnell^b, having given his horse to his father. They advanced towards the camp, and did not halt until they had

ship with these men not to be violated, which should prevent them from giving any intelligence, or, if discovered, would have rendered their intelligence suspected. They, therefore, declined the courtesy; and flying to their companions, related what they had seen and heard, and inflamed them with impatience to surprise the enemy."

Now it is quite obvious that all this is wrong, for there is no authority for asserting that O'Neill's body-guards had invited the two spies to partake of their repast, or that the latter declined such an invitation. All this is created by Leland's historical muse, to give his subject warmth and interest, according to his own mode of philosophising. The fact was that the two spies mingled with O'Neill's tumultuous troops, and as they consisted of Irish and

Anglo-Irishmen of various territories, they found no difficulty in passing for two of O'Neill's soldiers. From the notice of the two getting a hat-full of meal, and a suitable quantity of butter, it is quite evident that every two formed a mess, and that they were allowed to sit down wherever they pleased and take their repast. Nothing, however, but confusion and the darkness of the night, or chance, could have enabled them to escape, as Hugh O'Donnell, the brother of Calvagh, was within the camp at the time, with many followers out of Tirconnell, who would have easily recognised that these two spies belonged to Calvagh O'Donnell's party.

^a *To arm, an-fhó, i. e. to harness, or dress themselves for battle.*

^b *Walter and Donnell.*—These were two captains of the Mac Sweenys of Fanad.

míóóncoib báttar acc poróiméó méic í néill. Do bhréat uaróúccaó námat por luét an longporit, 7 po gabratte por commarbaó, 7 por commuóuccaó, acc aipleac, 7 acc atéuma, ag ciorrbaó, 7 ag comleatuaó a éele dia mbiaib bláib bífraobraóib, 7 dia cclóiméib cnuatógeara cupata go poirpigitte fí, 7 co po leonait laóic lár an prianlac do deacáid anoirin. Do éualaid rfan torann an tromplóicé, 7 bhorccar na mbuidín bá dearb' lair báttar námatte tángattar don longporit, 7 at láiríde tré iaréar a puiple gan páuccaó. Ro baí an aohaid ag fírtain a ppor pporphuc, 7 a cararnach ciúnpaon co po éuilriot aibne, 7 mbíra an tíre. Ro rraóineáó por an rluag rin éenél neocáan pó deóid tré nít iomgona 7 iombualta co po láó a ndóicáir. Sfan imorra ní po lín eíó aóinneac dia muinir é, acémaó aon diai do muinir aóda mic maónura í domnaill im donnacháó mac peilim pinn uí galléubair, 7 luíó tré atóirite, 7 tré diaíair gaó conaire go paimec tar daóil, tar pinn, 7 tar úiricé, 7 bá por ríam na tteóra nabann rin do deachaid co na diai caóiméacáid, aríde go tñimonn uí moain go po éndaió eac ó na moain in aohaid rin, 7 páimec pádeóid lá doóar poillri na maíone go haipscáal dáciarócc. Ro aipir an calbac co na deacc rluag (ina mbaóí poime don oíde) irin longporit míoraó móirpínmnac baí lá Sfan ua neill a tcur oíde, 7 battear acc comol pínpló na poirne rin por po rraóineáó leó co madain ar a bárac. Do pabaó euala iomóa a tairbénáó leó irin ló ar cinn etir arim, eppaó, édeaó, 7 eoóib conaó cñíre píct eac

^c *Kill, destroy, &c.*—The Latin translator, in F. l. 18, does not at all attempt to translate this string of words, which are introduced by the Four Masters to convey a general idea of confused and furious fighting. He condenses the ideas intended to be conveyed by the wild jumble of words into the following clear sentence:

“Itaque, duobus cohortibus in unum contractis, patre Coni equum conscendente, in hostium castra derepentē prorumpunt, et ad ignem illum lucis et molis magnitudine reliquis eminentiorem primo delati insultu omnes perturbant incautos et acriter ferrum stringunt, et, per castra terrorem et stragem effusē circumfe-

rentes, omnia prosternunt.”

This, however, must be regarded rather as a paraphrase than a translation of the Irish. The style is too much improved.

^d *Was rainy*, literally, “the night was pouring down rain in a truly wetting shower, and in a mist of silent drops.” But it is not correct, at least in English, to make the night the agent which produced the rain. The Latin translator, in F. l. 18, renders it simply, “magna imbrium copia eā nocte demittebatur.”

^e *The Deel, the Finn, and the Derg.*—These are three well-known rivers, in the present county of Donegal, and on O'Neill's way as he

reached the central troops that were guarding the son of O'Neill. They made a furious and fierce attack upon the men in the camp, and [both parties then] proceeded to kill, destroy^c, slaughter, hack, mangle, and mutilate one another with their polished sharp axes, and with their well-tempered, keen-edged, hero-befitting swords; so that men were wounded, and warriors disabled, by this body of men who had come into the camp. When John [O'Neill] heard the noise of the heavy troops, and the clamour of the bands, he was convinced that they were enemies who had entered the camp, and he passed through the western end of his tent unobserved. The night was rainy^d, very heavy showers being followed by silent dripping, so that the rivers and streams of the country were flooded. At last the army of the Kinel-Owen were defeated, with dreadful havoc, by dint of conflict and fighting. As for John [O'Neill], not one of his own party followed him, but two only of the people of Hugh, the son of Manus O'Donnell, with Donough, the son of Felim Finn O'Gallagher. He proceeded on by the shortest ways and the most lonesome passages, until he had crossed the Deel, the Finn, and the Derg^e; and it was by swimming that he, with his two companions, crossed these three rivers. Thence he proceeded to Tearmonn-Ui-Moain^f, where he purchased a horse that night from O'Moain, and at length arrived by break of day at Aireagal-da-Chiarog^g. Calvagh remained with his small army for the rest of the night in the camp in which O'Neill and his army had passed the beginning of the night in merriment and high spirits; and they remained until morning drinking the wines of the party whom they had defeated. On the following day they took with them, and displayed with pride, many

passed from Balleeghan to Tearmonn-Ui-Mhoain. The Deel, now Dale-burn, rises in Lough Deel, in the north-west of the barony of Raphoe, and falls into the Foyle, a short distance to the north of the town of Lifford; the Finn rises in Lough Finn, and unites with the Mourne at Lifford Bridge; the Derg has its source in the famous Lough Derg, in the barony of Tirhugh; it winds its course nearly in a north-east direction through the parish of Termonomongan, in the county of Tyrone, where it joins the stream called Mournebeg, and both united glide, under the name of Derg, through the villages of Castle-

derg and Ardstraw, near the latter of which they join the Shrule; and the united waters then take the name of the Mourne River, and flow nearly in a northern direction to Lifford, where, mingling with the River Finn, they all lose their names and waters in the gigantic Foyle.

^f *Tearmonn-Ui-Mhoain*, now Termonomongan, an old parish church near the River Derg, in the north-west of the barony of Omagh, and county of Tyrone. O'Moain, now Mongan, was the Erenagh of this church.

^g *Aireagal-Dachiarog*, i. e. St. Dachiarog's house, or habitation, now Errigal-Keeroe, a

baoi do cómpainn eala ag conn mac an cálbairc cenmota eac oirðiric mic í neill dia ngoiréi mac an iolair. Ar ing má ro ppié hi maíom énuic bunóð deirce ro bpiirfó lá hua ndóinnail (Aod ócc mac aoda ruaió) ar ua neill pamail a ppuairpiot cenel cconail d'éalait don cup rin.

well-known church and parish, in the barony of Clogher, and county of Tyrone.

^b *Cnoc-Buidhbh-Derg*.—See note ^a, under the year 1522, p. 1536, *supra*. The entries under this year are translated into Latin as follows in F. I. 18:

“A prorege ThomáSussexio Ardmacha mensis unius spatio iteratá vastatione infesta.

“Mac Murchus, Murachus, filius Maurítii Coemhanachi, in ipsis Concilii ædibus, in aliqujus concitationis novæ moliendæ suspicionem venisse proditus, Leghliniæ morte plectitur.

“Fedanæ Castellum, in Delviniâ Ethrá, a quodam ibi in vinculis posito captum et Mac Coghlano traditum est. Deinde qui ad Fergallium generis originem referunt proseribuntur, et eorum obsides reste strangulati die Lunæ ipsis Martii Calendis.

“Castellum RATHERÆ ab ô Moelachlino et Anglis Athloniensibus evertitur, bellum postea inter ipsum et Mac Coghlanus exarsit.

“Offalgíá devastatá ô Conchaurosum familia pellitur, capto a prorege præter alios multos ô Conchauro ipso, et Rosso, ejus ex fratre nepote; de quibus omnibus, uno ô Conchauro excepto, mortis supplicium sumptum est.

“O'Moro etiam Conallo, ab Anglis capto, Leighliniæ mors infertur; non mirum est Hiberniam in luctu versari cum tantá se ingenui sui sanguinis profusione funestari videret.

“Prorex, ô Conchauros Milikæ versari certior factus, eò protinus iter arripuit, tormentis majoribus Athloniam itinere terrestri transferri præmissis et inde cymbarum vecturâ Milikam adductis, copiæ per Belachanohair et Lurgam Lusmaghæ viam, ipso præeunte, capessunt. Nec diu moratus est cum Milika, Donato Collai filio

eum aliis e præsidiariis easo, et Bracluana in ejus potentiam devenêre. Illis deinde finibus multum concussis [do époiteoð] et vastatis Malachiæ Balbi filii et proscripti reliqui arcen-tur. Tum Magistro Francisco Anglo Milikæ præfecto, et obsidibus cum a multis aliis tum præsertim a duobus ô Maddinis, Malachiâ Mod-dardo et Brassillo, abductis, filio etiam Mac Coghlani obsidum numerum augente, prorex eis finibus excessit. Dum autem hâc ratione Silanmchia mense Julii expugnaretur, dam-norum quæ passa est numerus vix ac ne vix quidem iniri potest.

“O'Férghallum Album Daniele Fachtnaus filius Tadæi O'Férghail trucidavit, sed illius interitum Angli morte Fachtnai ultii sunt.

“Danieli O'Moro, Loighsi filio, Magister Silius Anglus gulam laqueo elisit.

“Prorex, accipiens proscriptos in Fercallia nemoribus latitare, eò profectus armatus Theobaldum O'Moelmuaidhum cepit; in Eliam inde migrans Leimibhanain suæ potestatis fecit, ubi O'Carvallum equi præstantia discriinini sub-duxit. Sed, post multam molestiam illorum finium Hibernis facessitam, Dublinii tandem moram contrahens, in Angliam transmisit, Quæst-tore jussu vice suâ proregis officio fungi. Ille injunctum sibi munus naviter obiturus arma in Fercalliam infert, ut pœnas de ô Moelmuaidho, Arthuro, sumeret, quòd proscriptis et legum præsidio exemptis subventionem ullâ prodesse ausus fuerit. Itaque fines illius regionis omnes, qui nemori ab orienti adjacent, populatus, Bale-macabaniam, Laneliam, et Titampliam” [*rectè* æquæ teeta et ecclesias] “incendiis prodidit, filium ô Moelmuaidhi Calbachum ad Belaghglassiam vitâ spoliavit, nec multum tempus effluxit cum

spoils, consisting of arms, dresses, coats of mail, and horses, so that Còh, the son of Calvagh, had for his dividend of the booty eighty horses, besides the celebrated steed of O'Neill's son, called the Son of the Eagle. Scarcely had so much booty been obtained at the battle of Cnoc-Buidhbh-Derg^b, which was gained by O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe) over Neill, as the Kinel-Connell obtained on that occasion.

iteratâ incursione Fercalliam perlustrans vnâ deflagratione universam profligaret et everteret, silvis penitus excisis, veniâ dilectorum ô Moelmuaidho minimè factâ, imô avitis finibus procul amotum læsæ Majestatis reum pronuntiavit, ejus dignitate ac dominio in Theobaldum ô Moelmuaidhum collato, filio ejus ante in obsidem recepto.

“Angli, Hibernis omnibus a se proscriptis et legum beneficio exclusis, ô Conchaurore et ô Mororum, ô Moelmuaidhorum, ô Carvallorum familiis grave bellum indixerunt, quo totus agri tractus inter Sinneum amnem et Montem Rufum, inter Montem Blamiam Cloniam et Feoriam positus conflagravit, ut cædium, incendiolorum et deprædationum ultrâ citròque factorum summa ad calculos revocari non potuerit.

“O'Carvallus, Castelli Leimix capessendi oportunitate quam nactus est arreptâ, illud sibi vindicavit.

“Terdalachus filius Conchaury filii Terdelachi filii Tadei O'Brien de Comaid vitâ excessit.

“Joannes, ô Nelli filius, Tirconallix ad suam ditionem adjungendæ cupiditate flagrans, numerosissimum conflavit exercitum, ad quem Orghellix omnes, et quicunque, Angli aut Hiberni, agros ab usque littore de Bale mic Buain ad Finnum amnem pertingentes incolebant, confluxerunt. Hæc armatorum hominum multitudo, castris primùm ad Carraigleitham inter duos amnes Finnum et Modornum positis, per campos latè diffusa, nec solum omni apparatu bellico cumulatè instructa, sed advectis vinis, vestibus, et aliorum generum mercibus ad voluptatem com-

paratis, abundat ad Joannem in his castris constipata. Ubi nuntii pervenerunt Tirconellenses armenta sua et greges ad invia loca et remotissimos Tirconellix recessus abegisse, ‘hinc (inquit) nullum haurient emolumentum, nam, si vel in Lageniam, vel Momoniam, pecudes ablegarent, vel illinc etiam extractas nobis vindicaremus, efficit præfecto posthac ut Ultonia uno pareat, nec patiar de provinciâ quidpiam illius imperio surripi.’ Per illud autem tempus res in Tirconnalliâ non adeo pacatæ fuerunt. O'Donnellus enim propter effætam ætatem et insuper quia jam biennio eum Calbhacus filius in vinculis detinebat, nihil præclari præstare potuit; ejus etiam alter filius Hugo, a fratre privatâ simultate alienatus, etiam tunc apud Joannem O'Nellum suis in castris agebat, ad quæ clientes suos et vernaculos etiam adduxit. Calbhacus, qui Tirconallix dominabatur, hoc rerum statu, et, Joannis O'Nelli copiis fines suas jam ingressis, perculsus ac pene consternatus, animo secum versens quid in tanto discrimine optimum factum esset, patrem consuluit quâ ratione potissimum suorum et suæ saluti ad tam arctas angustias reductæ prospicere possit. Patris sententia fuit, ne marte aperto Joannem adorieretur, sed noctis silentio in castra ejus irrumpens milites incautos et de salute suâ scuros improvisò perturbaret. Joannes O'Nellus, castris ex Carrigletha motis, ultra Finnum amnem non procul a Rathboâ per Laganum progressus, ad Bailecoeniam consedit. Porro Calbhacus cum filio Cono in verticem montis Beinnin eo die ad suorum coitionem concessit, 30

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1558.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, μίλε, cúicc céo, caocca, a hoct.

ΙΑρλα υςρμumán Semur, mac Sflain, mic tomair, mic Semuir mic γςρiοιττ ιαρλα décc. óá doilíg dia óúthaiγ dié an óiγςpπi pín ópí ní púccí a lςr eallac diomhpaite, nó doypur do óunaó pé a linn ó óún caoín hι cciappaige co cummar tpi nuipce nimelγlar hι ccoiccpic óóicceaó eacóac mic luceta, γ laiγfn, γ a mac γςρiοιττ dóiponeaó ina ionaó.

tantum equitibus et 2 peditum cohortibus e Mac Suiniis Fanatæ comitantibus, quorum qui Roderico oriundi erant Waltero Murachi filio, qui ac Daniele, Danieli Cæruleo Mac Suinio parebant: qui, cum accepisset Joannem appropinquasse, 2 ex intimis ac vetustis amicis fidissimos Donatum Juvenem, filium Donati Rufi Macguier, et Mauricium Mac Cailinum in hostilem exercitum exploratores summisit; qui, confertæ hostium multitudini, per noctis tenebras protinus immisti quaquà impunè aberrabant, quippe nemini agniti. Exploratores illi, postquam singulis penè ignibus tantillum astarent, ad majorem ignem in mediis castris præ foribus tabernaculi Joannis O'Nelli collocatum accesserunt, lucernam paulo eminus conspicati e scirpis à sevo immersis ad eam magnitudinem intextam ut densitate medii hominis molem adæquaret, et lucem ad longa spatia latè diffunderet. Custodia, quæ ad tentorii prætorii aditum foco subinde assidens excubias agebat, e 60 valentissimis hominibus bipennes quàm acutissimas gestantibus et totidem Scotis singulis latiore cnse accinctis, constabat. Quando autem cibariorum apponendorum tempus advenit, et portitor demensum suum singulis viritim attribueret, dictis speculatoribus cortex arboris in vasculum efformata ac farinâ referta, bytiri massulâ in obsonium adjectâ, sorte obvenit, quâ escâ ideò non vesci statuerunt, ut ad statum divertendi locum relata indicio foret, se a vero non aliena

narrarè. Proinde rerum a se conspectarum seriem narrantibus mox fides habita est. Et Calbachus pugnandi ardor accensus, omni abjectâ morâ, in hostem alacriter irruere protinùs decreverat. Itaque, duobus cohortibus in unum contractis, patre Coni equum conscendente, in hostium castra derepentè prorumpunt, et ad ignem illum lucis et molis magnitudine reliquis eminentiorem primo delati insultu omnes perturbant incautos, et acriter ferrum stringunt, et per castra terròrem et stragem effusè circumferentes omnia, prosternunt. Joannes autem O'Nellus, strepitum trepidantium et insultantium fremitus exaudiens, planè perspexit hostili audaciâ hos tumultus excitatos fuisse. Quare per aversam tabernaculi portam fugâ se periculo præripuit, 2 tantum ex Hugonis ó Donelli filii famulitio, qui sub signis Donati filii Felimei ó Galchaur militabant, fugæ se comites ei præbentibus. Magna imbrium copia eâ nocte demittebatur, et ille, cum viarum compendia ubique consectaretur, tria flumina, Dælium, Finnum et Dergum nando trajiceret cum duobus comitibus. Tandem ad Termonimuon perveniens equum pretio ab ó Muano comparavit, quo celeriter evectus, elucescente jam die, apud Hargailldachiarog tantisper subsistit. Calbachus cum paucis illis copiis suis reliquam noctis partem in profligatis a se castris egit, vino et lautis fugorum esculentis suos largiùs uti permittens; armorum quidem, vestium et equo-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1558.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-eight.

The Earl of Desmond, James, the son of John, son of Thomas, son of James, son of Garrett the Earl, died. The loss of this good man was woful to his country, for there was no need to watch cattle, or close doors, from Dun-caoin¹, in Kerry, to the green-bordered meeting of the three waters^{*}, on the confines of the province of Eochaidh, the son of Luchta¹, and Leinster. And his son, Garrett, was installed in his place.

rum magna copia Tirconallensibus cessit; et prædæ magnitudinem vel hic assequi quis posset, qua in sortione 80 equi præter equum proprium Joannis ô Nelli (*Filium Aquilæ* dictum) ad Conum Calbachi filium devenerunt; nec verisimile est in victoriâ de Cnucuibhderg quam ô Donellus Hugo Juvenis, Hugonis Rufi filius, de ô Nello Cono, reportavit, tot spolia relata fuisse."

¹ *Dun-caoin*, i. e. the beautiful *dun*, or fort, now Dunquin, or Dunqueen, situated to the west of Ventry, in the barony of Corcaguiny, and county of Kerry.

^{*} *Meeting of the Three Waters*, i. e. the confluence of the Rivers Suire, Nore, and Barrow, opposite Cheek Point, near Waterford. The Nore and Barrow unite about twelve miles further to the north.

¹ *The province of Eochaidh, the son of Luchta*.—According to Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, Eochy Mac Lughta was King of North Munster at the period of the birth of Christ. In the same chronicle the following notice is given of the discovery of this king's scull, at the year 1157:

"A. D. 1157. The head of Eochie mac Lughta, that reigned King of Munster at the time of the birth of Christ (as before is remembered), was this year taken out of the earth, where it was buried at Fyncorey. It was of such wonderful

bigness, as mine author sayeth, it was as bigg as any cauldron, the greatest goose might easily pass through the two holes of his eyes, and in the place, or hole where the marrow was towards his throat, a goose might enter."

From the boundaries above given it appears that at this period the Earl of Desmond claimed jurisdiction over all Munster, except that part of it belonging to the Earls of Ormond and Thomond. The exact amount of the tributes imposed by the Earls of Desmond upon Mac Carthy More, has not been determined. The author of *Carbriæ Notitia*, who wrote in 1686, has the following reference to the tribute which they had imposed on Carbery, and which continued to be exacted down to the time of the writer:

"But the family of the Mac Carthys, though it were great and numerous, never recovered their former grandeur, notwithstanding the decay of the Cogans and Fitzstephens, and their heirs, Carew and Courcy, and that because of a branch of the Fitzgeralds of English race, which seated themselves in Munster, and particularly in Kerry, and, being elevated with the title of Earle of Desmond, supported by great alliances, and having enlarged their possessions by marriages, purchases, and turrany, and more especially by the damned exaction of Coyn and livery, did all they could to suppress their com-

O brian tuadmhan domhnall mac concobair, mic toirpdealbais, mic taidcc, mic toirpdealbais, mic brian cáta an aonaig dionnarbad ar a aitarba lá lurtir na hepeann, 7 an laplaet do buain de lap an lurtir cedna .i. tomar Fitzuater, 7 lá mac a ósbratair concobair mac donnchaib, mic concobair uí brian. Cluain raímpoda, bunraite, 7 an clár mór puirt oipea-
cáir na tíre, 7 ní hiait amáin áet an tír uile etir farach 7 áitiuēchaib
drafdbáil ar duinn míc donnchaib uí brian lá gallaib 7 a oirpneab mar iacla
or cionn na cíche rin, 7 rob é rin céo iacla cloinne cair iar naimm gion gur
bé iar nóirpneab. Ro fáir aduath 7 urpcaet, gránn, 7 gábad i ngsaibelaib
glanbanba don gíom rin .i. tre dibirt domhnall uí brian, do criotnaigriot
beór clanna cuinn 7 caetáoir Shoct eiríomh 7 eiríur, ír 7 iete don claochlú
rin.

An bairun ó neill, fírdorca mac cuinn bacais, mic cuinn, mic éirí mic
eocáin do marbad go míoḡaolmar lá muinir a dearbatair Sían 7 dob é

petitors, and especially the Mac Cartyes, being the most powerful and chief of them.

"No history can parallel the bloody, malicious, and tedious contests, that have been between these two families, in which, tho' the Mac Cartyes behaved themselves briskly, and slew no less than two Lords of the Fitzgeralds in one day, viz. the father and grandfather of Thomas Nappagh, at Callan in Desmond, anno 1266; yet at length the more powerful Fitzgeralds had the best of it, and imposed on Carbury a most unjust and slavish tribute called Earl's Beeves, which tho', as I conceive, not maintainable by Law, is yet tamely paid by the Carburians to this day for want of unity amongst themselves to join in proper methods to get legally discharged of it.

"However, the Mac Cartyes did not dwindle to soe low a degree, but that they continued seised of almost six entire baronies, viz. Glanarough, Iveragh, and Dunkerron, in Desmond; and Carbury, Muskry, and Duhallow, in the county of Cork; but the Earle of Desmond grew so powerfull, that uppon his attainder

there were forfeited to the Crown 574,628 acres of land."

^m *Earldom*.—This is a mistake of the Four Masters, for Donnell, the son of Conor O'Brien, was not Earl of Thomond. He was prince, chief, or king of Thomond, according to the law of tanistry.

ⁿ *Clár-mor*, i. e. the town of Clare, from which the county took its name.

^o *In title*.—This probably means nothing more than that he was the first of the O'Briens who was popularly called "Earl;" for it may have happened that, though Murrough O'Brien was created Earl for life in 1543, he was never called Earl by the people. The Latin translator understands it thus: "Qui Comitis nomen quidem sed non dignitatem Dalgassiorum primus retulit." Leland, quoting the Annals of Donegal, writes, book iii. c. 8: "'He accepted the title of Earl,' say their annalists, 'but gave up the dignity of Dalcais, to the astonishment and indignation of all the descendants of Heber, Heremon, and Ith.'" This, however, is not the meaning intended to be conveyed by the Four Masters,

O'Brien of Thomond (Donnell, the son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Brian Catha-an-aenaigh) was banished from his patrimony by the Lord Justice of Ireland; and he was stripped of his earldom^m by the same Lord Justice, i. e. Thomas Fitzwalter, and by the son of his brother, Conor, the son of Donough, son of Conor O'Brien. Clonroad, Bunratty, and Clár-morⁿ, the chief towns of the country, and not only these, but the entire country, as well waste lands as inhabited lands, were placed in the hands of the son of Donough O'Brien by the English, who appointed him Earl over that country. He was the first Earl of the Race of Cas in title^o, but not [the first] by inauguration. In consequence of this deed, i. e. the expulsion of Donnell O'Brien, the Irish of noble Banba^p were seized with horror, dread, fear, and apprehension of danger; and the descendants of Con^q, and of Cathaoir^r, the descendants of Heremon and Heber^s, of Ir^t and Ith^u, were alarmed at this change^w.

The Baron O'Neill (Ferdoragh, the son of Con Bacagh, son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen) was slain (a deed unbecoming in a kinsman) by the peo-

who state that the Irish were alarmed at the change introduced in the law of succession.

^p *Banba*, i. e. one of the old names of Ireland. —See Keating's *History of Ireland*, Haliday's edition, p. 116.

^q *Of Con*, i. e. of Con of the Hundred Battles. Monarch of Ireland, A. D. 177. He was the ancestor of the most powerful families in Ireland, as the O'Neills, O'Donnells, O'Melaghlin, Mageoghegans, Maguires, Mac Mahons, O'Kellys, O'Conors of Connaught, O'Dowdas, O'Malleys, O'Flahertys, and their correlatives.

^r *Cathaoir*, i. e. of Cathaoir Mor, Monarch of Ireland, A. D. 174. He was the ancestor of the families of Mac Murrough Kavanagh, O'Conor Faly, O'Dempsey, O'Dunne, Mac Gorman, O'Murroughoe, now Murphy, O'Toole, O'Byrne, and all their correlatives in Leinster, except Mac Gillpatrick of Ossory.

^s *Heremon and Heber*, i. e. of the two sons of Milesius. They were the ancestors of Con and Cathaoir, and, therefore, are not happily introduced here. The Latin translator, in F. l. 18,

omits Con and Cathaoir, which purges the sentence of a disagreeable redundancy.

^t *Ir*.—According to the Irish genealogies he was the brother of Heber and Heremon, and the ancestor of the old kings of Ulster, whose descendants settled in various parts of Ireland, as the Magennises of Iveagh, the O'Conors of Corcomroe and Kerry, the O'Loughlins of Burren, the O'Farrells in the county of Longford, and Mac Rannalls in the county of Leitrim, and all the septs in Connaught called Conmaicne, the O'Mores, and their correlatives, the seven septs of Leix, in the now Queen's County.

^u *Ith*.—He was the uncle of Milesius, and the ancestor of the O'Driscolls, and their correlatives, in the territory of Corca-Luighe, which was originally coextensive with the diocese of Ross, in the county of Cork; of the Mac Claney of Dartry, in the county of Leitrim, and of other families.

^w *Change*, claochlúð.—This word is still in common use, and synonymous with caomchlúð. See Colgan, *Trias Thaum.*, p. 295.

αὐδαρ α οὐδὲα υαιρ πο φαίλαϊγδῷ αησέυρ α αταρδὰ ριρ δαμαδ ταορρεα δο
έεεραδ α αταρ ινάρ.

Mac uí conóbair faileig .i. donnchað mac briain mic cátaoir mic cuinn
mic an éalbaicé do mairbad lá hua ndíomaraig .i. uaitne mac aoda do fácc-
aib an báρ ριν bñíba pá bñón, 7 faileig co fann, 7 laigin hi lén, 7 pá féil
patraice do fionnrað do rónað an gmoí ριν.

Μαιδὸμ μόρ la hiarla cloinne ριοκαρδ αρ albancoib, 7 πο βέ αντιαρλα ριν
Riocarð mac uillecc na cefnn, mic Riocarð, mic uillecc cnuic tuağ, mic an
uillecc mñðonaicé mic uillecc an fíona, 7 πο biað na halbanaiğ for a tuuccað
an mairdμ ριν doínnall mac dubğail mic giollaerpuice mic ailin, 7 dubğall
mac donnchaða mic giollaerpuice mic ailin, dá ócc conrapal uppaíanta
báτταρ acc ρεic a naíρaine aθαið fada lé hultcoib, 7 lé cenél conaill ρé
cáć. Δο ιομραιοστταρ ιτορρα ρñn lé boρρραð beóðáćta 7 lé hioμαρρραið
áρραććαιρ na hoιρρ ριν oραğbáil, 7 dol doιρdñcuccað a nanmanu αρ ρuo

^x *Was appointed.*—Con O'Neill was created Earl of Tyrone for life, remainder to his son, Matthew, who was created Baron of Dungannon. —See note ⁱ, under the year 1542, p. 1476, *supra*. Campion gives the following account of the killing of the Baron of Dungannon, in his *Historie of Ireland*, which was written in twelve years after it had taken place :

“Of all the Irish Princes, though none was then comparable to O'Neale for antiquity and nobleness of blood, yet had the same endured sundry varieties and vexations, untill the division began in England of the two royall families, Yorke and Lancaster, at which time the English Lords of Ireland, either for zeale, or for kindred and affection, transporting their force thither to uphold a side, the meere Irish waxed insolent, and chiefly O'Neale incroached upon the full possession of Ulster, abiding so uncontrolled till Shane” [*recte*, Con] “O'Neale, fearing the puissance of Henry 8, exhibited to him a voluntary submission, surrendered all titles of honour, received at his hands the Earldome of Ter-Owen, commonly called Tirone, to

be held of the King, of English form and tenure : Armes he gave the bloody hand a terrible cognizance. This O'Neale had two sonnes, Matthew, a bastard, and Shane, legitimate ; but because Matthew was a lusty horseman, welbeloved, and a tryed souldiour, Shane but a Boy, and not of much hope, the father obtained the Barony of Donganon, and the remainder of his Earledome to Matthew. When Shane and his foster brethren” [the O'Donnellys] “grew to yeares, they considered of the injury and tyranny done by policie of the base O'Neale, and with rearing hue and cry at the side of a Castle where he lay that night, when the gentleman ran suddainely forth to answere the cry, as the custome is, they betrayed and murdered him. The father, not utterly discontent with his dispatch, when he saw the proof of his lawfull sonne and heire, thenceforward fancied Shane O'Neale, put him in trust with all, himself being but a cripple, notwithstanding that Matthew left issue male which liveth, to whom the inheritance appertained ; yet after his father's decease, Shane was reputed for the rightfull

ple of his brother, John; and the cause of his killing was because he was appointed^x to the dignity of his father, if his father should die before him.

The son of O'Connor Faly, i. e. Donough, the son of Brian, son of Cahir, son of Con, son of Calvagh, was slain by O'Dempsey (Owny, the son of Hugh). This death left the Barrow in sorrow, the Hy-Faly feeble, and Leinster in grief. And that deed was perpetrated precisely on the festival of St. Patrick.

The Earl of Clanrickard gave a great defeat to the Scots. This Earl was Rickard, son of Ulick-na-gCeann, son of Rickard, son of Ulick of Cnoc-tuagh^y, son of Ulick Meodhanach, son of Ulick of the Wine; and the Scots who sustained that defeat were Donnell, the son of Dowell, son of Gillespick Mac Allen [Campbell], and Dowell, the son of Donough, son of Gillespick Mac Allen, two brave young constables of gallowglasses, who had been a long time before hired into the service^z of the Ultonians, but more particularly in the service of Tirconnell. They had agreed among themselves, [stimulated] by extraordinary vigour and bravery, to leave those districts^a, and to proceed through Connaught, to render

O'Neale, took it, kept it, challenged superiority over the Irish Lords of Ulster, warred also upon the English part, subdued O'Reilly, imprisoned Odonil, his wife, and his sonne, enriched himselfe with all Odonils forts, castles, and plate, by way of ransome, detained pledges of obedience, the wife (whom he carnally abused), and the childe, fortified a strong Iland in Tyrone, which he named spitefully *Foogh-ni-Gall*, that is, the hate of Englishmen, whom he so detested, that he hanged a souldiour for eating English bisket; another by the feet, mistrusted for a spy; another Captaine of the Gallowglasses he slew with torture, &c. &c."—*Dublin edition of 1809*, p. 187–189.

Ware says in his *Annals of Ireland*, that John being examined by the Lord Justice Sidney about these matters, answered that he was the son and heir of Con and Alice, his wife, and that Matthew was the son of a smith in Dundalk, born after his father's marriage with his mother, Alice, and that he claimed his father's estate justly; that the surrender which his fa-

ther had made to King Henry the Eighth, and the restoration which the King made to his father again were of no force; inasmuch as his father had no right to the lands which he surrendered to the King, except during his own life;—that he (John) himself was O'Neill by the law of Tanistry, and by popular election; and that he assumed no superiority over the chieftains of the north, except what had belonged to his ancestors.

^y *Cnoc-tuagh*, now Knockdoe, near Clare-Galway.—See note ^o, under the year 1504, p. 1277, *supra*.

^z *Hired into the service*, acc peic a nampane, i. e. selling their service. The Latin translator, in F. 1. 18, renders it thus: "Tum in Ultoniâ aliquamdiu plerumque in Tirconnalliâ stipendia faciebant."

^a *To leave those districts*, na hoipir rin d'áig-báil, i. e. to leave the territories of Ulster and proceed into Connaught in quest of adventures. The word oipir is translated *fines* by Colgan.—See *Trias Thaum.*, p. 115. The Latin trans-

doiccíð connaét, 7 arís po gabrat cetur co epich cairppe mic neill tpe
ioctar ua noilella, do epíc gailng (bail in po cobraig corbmac gailng mac
taidcc, mic cfin, mic oilealla oluim iap lot emg a atar) 7 do típ amalgaid
mic píaépac. Tánaicc mac uilliam ina ccoinne annrin. i. Rirdearð an iapainn
mac dauid, mic emainn, mic uillicc, 7 po geall a ccoctuccað ar óaig épeac
lomta a comarran 7 polmaigte a earccapatt. Oð éualaid iapla cloinne
piocairð an comitionol coicpice rin do teaét lé a taob do tionoil an lion
ar lia po féð darrmál éideað, 7 opðanair, 7 ní po airir gur an maigín ambá-
dar na halbanaið ag muaid, 7 pob rínde dó a monnpaiccíð uair do bpiur for
an ppsóan allmaríð, 7 for na fóiruib ppaócuilge rin, 7 ní po cuimnigriot
a pao ó natarið, 7 ó mbraiérib bunaid uair po fulaingriot dá nspccairuib a
nairleac ar én laéar. Do marbaid annrin domnall 7 dubgall, 7 bá rírr buaid
a nanacail olóar buaid a ngona uair do gébtaoi a ccomérom dá gac srnail
ionnmara eruib, 7 dob étreimíte albanaig co cfn a thaid dá naimprip hi
ccoicceað connaét an ionnpaiccíð rin.

Spaonmáidm do tabairt lá Saxonóib ar uilliam oðar (i. ó cfrbail)
mac pirtganainn mic maolpuanaid mic Ssain uí cfrbail ar maig éinn corpaige
do hírbaiðs óicc, 7 do muðaiðs mliú ar an maig rin, 7 do páccbað ann
Mupchað gngac mac emainn, mic mupchaid, mic emainn, mic Suibne do
conraplais dálcarr, 7 do típ bogaine iap nóúctar, 7 téina ó ceapbail ríin
ar an ppoiréicfn rin.

lator, in F. 1. 18, condenses the language thus :
" Qui vel propagandæ famæ gratiâ vel ne vaca-
tione militiæ iuventus torperet, in Conaciam
profecti sunt, &c."

^b *The territory of Carbury, the son of Niall*, now
the barony of Carbury, in the north of the
county of Sligo.

^c *Settled*, cobraig. Cormac fled from Mun-
ster, after having incensed his father by kill-
ing the five sons of Conall, the son of Eoch-
aidh, son of Magh Nuadhat, who were fabled to
have been transformed into badgers by Grian
Gruadhsholuis, a Tuatha de Danann sorceress.
The legend is given at full length in a manu-
script in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin,
H. 3. 18, p. 42; but it is so wrapped up in

fable that it is of very little historical value.
Up to this period the country of the Gailenga,
which was far more extensive than the present
barony of Gallen, in the county of Mayo, was
inhabited by the Damnonii and Galeni, who were
tribes of the Firbolgs; but King Cormac, the son
of Art, granted this territory to Cormac Gai-
leang, his near relative, who, in course of time,
either totally dispossessed or enslaved the Fir-
bolgs. The most distinguished families of his
race in this territory, after the establishment of
surnames, were the O'Haras and O'Garas.—See
O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 69.

^d *Violated the guarantee*.—The legend recites
that Cormac Gaileang had offered the sons of
Conall his father's protection, on condition that

their names famous. They first passed through the territory of Carbry, the son of Niall^b, through the lower part of Tirerrill, by the territory of Gaileang (where Cormac Gaileang, the son of Teige, son of Kian, son of Oilíoll Olum, settled^c after having violated the guarantee^d of his father), and into the country of Awley of Fiachra [Tirawley]. In this last mentioned territory Mac William (Richard-an-iarrainn^e, the son of David, son of Edmond, son of Ulick) came to meet them; and he promised to support them for plundering his neighbours and harassing his enemies. When the Earl of Clanrickard heard that this foreign^f host had arrived in his neighbourhood, he collected the greatest number that he was able of mail-clad warriors and ordnance, and did not halt till he arrived at the place where those Scots were, by the Moy. He was the better of attacking them [there], for he routed this foreign band of fiercely-rapacious warriors, who did not consider their distance from their native country and their kindred, for they suffered their enemies to slaughter them on the spot. Donnell and Dowell were slain there; but the victory^g would have been greater if they had been taken prisoners, instead of being slain, for an equivalent ransom in any kind of riches would have been received for them. The power of the Scots was enfeebled in Connaught for a considerable time after this attack.

A defeat was given to O'Carroll (William Odhar, the son of Ferganainm, son of Mulrony, son of Jolin) by the English, on the plain of Ceann-Corcaighe^h, where youths were cut off, and warriors slain, and, among the rest, Murrough Geangcach, the son of Edmond, son of Murrough, son of Edmond Mac Sweeny, one of the constables of Dal-gCais, and of the family of Tir-Boghaineⁱ. O'Carroll himself escaped from that perilous conflict.

they would come out of their stronghold; and that he slew them with his father's spear as soon as they came forth.

^e *Richard-an-iarrainn*, i. e. Richard of the iron.

^f *Foreign host*, *coiméionol coiccepe*.—Here the Four Masters use the word *coiccepe*, in the sense of strange, or foreign, although they generally use this term to denote *confine*, or *conterraneous boundary*.

^g *The victory*, literally, "better would have been the victory of protecting them than the

victory of killing them, for there would have been received their equivalent of each kind of wealth for them. And the Scots were the feeble of this attack in the province of Connaught for a period of their time."

^h *Ceann-Corcaighe*, i. e. the head of the corcass, or marshy land; not identified.

ⁱ *Of the family of Tir-Boghaine*, literally, "of Tir-Boghaine as to his native country," i. e. he was of the family of the Mac Sweenys of Banagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.

Αἰρὶδεοῦσιν cille 'dálua décc .i. donnchað ócc mac donnchað, mic niocóil
uí gráda, tigeapna hi cail 7 hi ttauat an tí tŕta annŕin.

Queene Elizabeth do oirpneao ór Saxaib an. 17. Nouember.

AOIS CRIOST, 1559.

Αοιρ Crioστ, míle, cúicc céo, caocca, anaoí.

O Neill don bacac, mac cuinn, mic enri, mic eoccam décc iap ccaitŕm a
aoiri 7 aimŕipe gan oilbŕim gan imóŕpcað, 7 po ba doilŕ do cenél eóccam a
éccŕide munbað a ŕŕnataið 7 a ŕŕnóŕðact, 7 a díol doíðpe dŕaccbáil ina
ionað .i. Sŕan.

* *In church and state*, i. e. he was head of his
tribe, and a dignitary in the church.

¹ *On the 17th of November.*—Elizabeth as-
cended the throne on the day of the death of her
half sister, Queen Mary, November the 17th,
1558; from which date her regnal years were
accordingly reckoned.—See *Chronology of His-
tory*, by Sir Harris Nicolas, second édition,
p. 338. The entries under this year are trans-
lated into Latin as follows, in F. l. 18:

“ Comes Desmonia Jacobus, filius Joannis,
filii Thomae, filii Jacobi, filii Geraldi, fatis conce-
dens, magnum sui desiderium apud clientes
reliquit; nam, eo florente, nec fortunis asser-
vandis custodiam apponere, nec latronibus ex-
cludendis januas ocludere necesse fuit, in toto
illo terrarum tractu qui Kerriae Dunkinae ad
Trium Aquarum Confluentem in Lageniae et
Momoniae confinio expansus est.

“ O'Brienus Tuomoniae, Daniel, filius Con-
chauri, filii Terdelachi, filii Tadei, filii Briani
de Cathanaonaigh, possessionibus et dignitate
a prorege Thomá Fizwalter exutus est, qui eas
Conchaurem, Danielis ex fratre Donato nepo-
tem, et Tuomoniae comitem jam renunciatum
contulit; imo Cluanramhoda, Bunraita et Clara
Magna, insigniora ditionis oppida, necnon etiam

alia quævis loca, seu hominum frequentia cele-
brata, seu avia fuerunt aut humano cultu ad-
huc vacua, eidem Conchauro concesserunt, qui
comitis nomen quidem, sed non dignitatem
Dalgassiorum, primus retulit. Cujus rei no-
vitas maximam admirationem et indignationem
primipilis Hibernis, et qui generi originem ad
Heberum, Erymonem, Irium et Ithium refe-
runt, movit.

“ Ferdorcho Baroni, Comitis Tironiae filio,
vitam nefarie Joannis fratris clientes eripuerunt,
quod in avita hereditate obeunda patri successor
designaretur.

“ Donatum, O'Conchauri Falgiae Briani filium,
Uathnicus ó Dimosaigh interemit circa fes-
tum Sancti Patricii, quod facinus Bearvam do-
lore, Offalgiam luctu, Lageniam sollicitudine
affecit.

“ Magna Scotorum manus, tum in Ultonia
aliquamdiu plerumque in Tirconallia, Daniele
Dubhgalli filio Gillaspec Mac Callin nepote, et
Dubhgallo Donati filio ejus de Gillaspec Mac
Callini filii, ducibus, stipendia faciebant; qui, vel
propagandae famae gratia, vel ne vacatione mili-
tiae juvenus torperet, in Conaciam profecti
sunt, bella gesturis operam locaturi, suscepto
iteneri per Carberiam inferiores Tirconalliae

The Archdeacon of Killaloe died, i. e. Donough Oge, the son of Donough, son of Nicholas O'Grady. He was a lord in Church and State^k.

Queen Elizabeth was made sovereign over England on the 17th. of November^l.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1559.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-nine.

O'Neill (Con Bacagh, the son of Henry, son of Owen) died, after having spent his age and time without blemish or reproach. His death would have been a cause of great grief to the Kinel-Owen but for his great age and infirmity, and that he left an heir worthy of him, i. e. John^m.

oras ac Galingam (a Cormaco Galingo filio Tadei, filii Keni, filii Olilli Oluim, cujus ibi pater vulneratus fuit" [*recte*, qui ibi sedit postquam violaverat protectionem patris sui], "nominatam) ad provinciam pervenerunt, ubi Mac Ulielmus Bourk, Richardus a ferro, filius Davidis, filii Edmundi, filii Ullechi, eos conduxit ut finitimis bello petendis, et eis qui ipsis adversarentur prosternendis vires et arma impenderent, Cum autem Clanrickardiae Comes, Richardus, filius Ullechi a capitibus, filii Richardi, filii Ullechi de Cnoctuagh, filii Ullechi Medii, filii Ullechi a vino, advenas in Conatiæ viscera jam penetrasse accepisset, ne a propriis accedentibus comminus damna perferre cogeretur, exercitum quam potest maximum conscribit, quem omni bellico apparatu apprime instructum, in aciem eduxit, tormentis etiam bellicis ad hanc expeditionem usus, tantâ porro celeritate ac tam exiguo strepitu processit ut antè penè in hostium conspectu ad Moam annum consedentium pervenerit, quam eum in armis fuisse cognoverint, ut primum hostem conspicatus est, in pugnam cum eo descendit, nec diu in ancipiti victoria stetit, cum Scoti latè sternerentur, ducibus in aciem cadentibus, reliqui profligati interneccione delentur. Duces vero si capti potius quam cæsi fuissent,

vel appenso in trutinâ ad ipsorum pondus ære, suorum operâ vinculis educerentur. Clades autem sicut Scotis luctuosa, sic Conatiæ fuit utilis, ut quæ a Scotorum excursionibus diu immunis erat.

"O'Carvallus, Ulielmus Moddara, filius Nehemiæ, filii Moelruani, filii Joannis, cum Anglis apud Maighcancorcagiam acie decernens latè fugus est, sed ipse fugâ elapsus, multis suorum desideratis ac præcipuè Muracho Gancach, filius Edmundi, filii Murachi, filii Edmundi Mac Suinnii, viro admodum strenuo, Tirboghania oriundo, sub Dalgaisiis merere consueto.

"Donatus Juvenis, filius Donati, filii Nicholai ô Grada, Archidiaconus Laonensis, vir magnæ potentiæ, tam inter sacri quam profani ordinis homines, diem suum obiit.

"Elizabetha Angliæ Regina salutata est."

The Latin translation from the Annals of Donegal, in F. l. 18, ends here.

^m *John*.—Charles O'Connor interpolates *Don-gaileac*, i. e. the Donnellian, which is correct, for John was usually so called, because he had been fostered by O'Donnelly.—See note ^s, under the year 1531, p. 1404, *supra*. He was also called *Seacan an óiomair*, i. e. Shane, or John, of the pride, or ambition.

Emann buirilér, mac tomáir, mic emainn, mic tomair décc, tighirna trína cluana meala 7 cátrae dúine iarécaig for riúir, buaball bláit bionnpoḡrae mairge taoibḡeal tlaet éopepa do éimḡibe a tair a aoíre 7 a aimrpe, 7 deapbraḡair a átar do ḡabail a ionaid .i. Diaur mac emainn.

Iarla tuadmúan, concobar mac donnchaí mic concobair uí brian ar riúde pé hacchaí inni í cuinn a mí lún do ionnraí ar cloinn Murchaí uí brian, 7 baí mac do cloinn Murchaí ir in mbaile .i. donnchaí 7 do baí taḡcc mac murchaí í brian i mbioḡnair 7 a mbuancoimrteact iarla dŕmumán ó dibirte doimnall uí brian go nuice rin 7 do eccaoín taḡcc a anbroplann rir an iarla, 7 a dubairte gur baḡal lair a bŕt gan baile gan braḡair muna ppaḡbaí furtaet abrocur. Do ḡab an iarla an ioncōpaio rin taḡcc, 7 do cuir ḡairm ar a ḡlanpuaḡaib, 7 tionol ar a tuḡtaib, ḡidead ní an lé cruinnuccaí mar ba cóir aet do éimnig ar a éŕtaḡhaí go déula dáraetac tré rruetacaib rionna rruibḡlome. Oo éualaí iarla tuadmúan an tionol rin acc triall fo na tuairim do éirig ó inir í cuinn, 7 do páccaib an forlongpoir polam, 7 do atair a rŕon cápa imá rŕoirdim .i. iarla cloinne Riocair, dob rŕiúde ró an tataí rin óir ní an le a aḡtairraí aet do ḡluair ró cédoir, 7 ní ró air gur an mairim hi mbaí iarla tuadmúan. Oala iarla dŕmumán ní po hanad lair go ndeachaí ar faite inni uí cuinn, 7 po fill tar a air go baile í aille an oide céona. Ní bó paḡa ó paile forlongpuit na maḡlaí an oide rin. Ro éirig iarla dŕmumán a moḡoḡail na maḡne ar na baḡaí, 7 tuc coruccaí caḡa, 7 inneall iombualta ar a óccbaí, óir bá dóig lair naé tŕŕnaifŕ gan troid on dá tigherna tarla

ⁿ *Edmond Butler*.—His father, Thomas, was raised to the peerage of Ireland, 10th November, 1543, by the title of Baron of Caher. Edmond succeeded as second Baron of Caher, but died without issue, when the barony expired, and his two half sisters became his heirs. But the dignity was revived 6th May, 1583, by a new patent granted to his first cousin, Sir Theobald Butler.

^o *Trián-Chluana-Meala*, i. e. Clonmel-third. This was the name of the barony of Iffa and Offa East, in the south-east of the county of Tipperary.

^p *Cathair-Duine-Iascaigh*, i. e. the stone fort of the Dun, or earthen fort of the fish, now Cahir, in the barony of Iffa and Offa West, in the county of Tipperary. The site of the original Caher, or stone fort, is occupied by the Castle of Cahir, which stands on a rock surrounded by the River Suir.—See this castle described in the Irish Penny Journal by Mr. Petrie.

^q *Took his place*.—Pierce took his place as head of this branch of the Butlers, according to the Irish law of tanistry, not as Baron of Caher. This branch of the Butlers descend from James

Edmond Butler^a, the son of Thomas, son of Edmond, son of Edmond, Lord of Trián-Chluana-Meala^o, and of Cathair-Duine-Iascaigh^p on the Suire, died. This beautiful, sweet-sounding trumpet, a whitesided, fair, ruddy-coloured youth, was cut off in the beginning of his life and career; and his father's brother, Pierce, the son of Edmond, took his place^q.

The Earl of Thomond (Conor, the son of Donough, son of Conor O'Brien) sat before Inchiquin, precisely in the month of June, to oppose the sons of Murrough O'Brien. And Donough, one of the sons of Murrough, was in the town; but Teige, the other son of Murrough, had been constantly in the company and society of the Earl of Desmond, since the expulsion of Donnell O'Brien up to that period. And Teige had complained of his distress to the Earl, and had said that he should be [left] without home or kinsmen, unless he obtained speedy assistance. The Earl took this complaint of Teige [to heart], and he assembled his gallant troops, and mustered his tribes; he did not, however, wait to make a proper muster, but proceeded at once, with boldness and intrepidity, across the waters of the limpidly-rolling Shannon. When the Earl of Thomond heard that this army was marching upon him, he departed from Inchiquin, leaving the camp empty, and went to solicit the assistance of his trusty friend, the Earl of Clanrickard. He was the better of this solicitation, for the Earl did not wait to be asked a second time, but set out immediately, and did not halt until he reached the place where the Earl of Thomond was. As for the Earl of Thomond, he did not halt till he arrived on the green of Inchiquin; and he returned back the same night to Baile-Ui-Aille^r. The camps of the Earls were not far asunder on that night. On the morrow, at day-break, the Earl of Desmond arose, and marshalled his youthful warriors in battle-array and fighting order, for he thought that he should not part from the two nobles who were pursuing him without fighting. This was indeed true, for they pro-

Butler, the natural son of James, third Earl of Ormond.

^r *To solicit*, literally, "and he requested his true friend to his relief, i. e. the Earl of Clanrickard."

^s *Baile-Ui-Aille*, i. e. O'Haly's town, now Ballyally, a townland containing a small portion of the ruins of a castle, in the parish of

Templemaley, barony of Upper Bunratty, and county of Clare, and about two miles and a quarter to the north of the town of Ennis. In a list of the castles of the county of Clare, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, this castle is mentioned as belonging to James Nellan.—See it again referred to at the year 1601.

αγά τρομαγεαὲ. βά φίορ' ὅν' ἰννηρην ὅρ' ὁο ἡαβρατ' acc καίτῃν ἡ acc com-
puabairt apoile ὁ αἰτίβ α longpopt go poραὸ mullaiḡ ἔnuic puapcōilli. Ar
ánn pín ὁο τοίλιḡ an τοίκε, ἡ ὁο ἔβδαιḡ an ἔinnlḡmáin α ccup ar aon maḡin, ἡ
ὁο αἵραιḡ pén caṡa cloinne cair an lá pín ὅρ' ὁο βέ α ἡḡnaṡucṡaḡ co ἡuicce
pín máidm ὁο ḡnuirib ar ḡspaltaṡaib plḡpa in ḡaṡ tulaiḡ α ṡṡacpaṡṡaóir,
ἡ ḡémaḡ é an lá pín plḡn baóí ṡaḡcc mac mupchaíḡ í ḡriain aḡ ṡabairt na
ṡpoda maille lé ḡspoid. Ὀο ḡlḡ ḡeapóirṡ mac ḡemair, ἡ ṡaḡcc ὁ ḡriain ṡeibḡ
na ṡṡcmala, ἡ coimṡeirḡe an ἔnuic ar na ḡiaplaḡaib uairle ainmṡra ὁο ṡánn-
ṡuiḡ α ṡápuṡcṡaḡ, ἡ ὁο ṡobair α ṡopṡamḡlucṡaḡ ḡo ṡo ṡáccḡaṡṡar α nóccbaíḡ
ṡo arḡaib α ḡṡccairṡ ἡ ṡó ḡṡiṡṡ α mḡiḡḡbaḡ. Ὀο ṡáccḡaḡ 'annpín donn-
chaḡ ḡoḡa mac ḡriain mic τοṡṡṡḡealḡaiḡ mic ṡaḡcc mic maṡḡamḡna, ἡ ṡo
maṡḡaḡ ann ḡpḡḡ ὁο ḡḡḡḡaóimḡ ṡíl aḡḡa, ἡ ṡo maṡḡaḡ and apḡconṡapal
cloinne ṡiḡcairḡ .i. emann mac Rúaiḡṡi mḡóir, mic ṡuibne, ἡ colla mac mup-
chaíḡ mic ṡuaiḡṡi mḡóir, Ro maṡḡaḡ ḡna ṡṡuṡ mac mupchaíḡ, mic donnchaíḡ
mic doimnaill na maḡḡmann mṡic ṡuibne .i. conṡḡbar (conṡapal ṡuaḡmḡmān)
eoḡan, ἡ donnchaíḡ, Ro ṡáccḡaḡ ann clann emainn mic mupchaíḡ mic emainn,
meic ṡuibne .i. Maolmuṡpe buíḡe, ἡ donnchaíḡ. Ní bíú ḡá naṡlḡn ní buṡ ṡiṡi
aṡṡ ṡṡṡḡḡ iapla ḡṡṡmḡmān iap mḡuaíḡ ccopccair, ἡ ccomḡmaoiḡḡe ṡar α aṡṡ.

Sluaicṡeṡaḡ ḡṡḡair ṡḡḡna lá hua ccṡṡbaill uilliam ḡḡar mac ṡṡḡanainm
mic maolṡuaṡaíḡ, mic ṡṡan ar mac uí ḡriain ara .i. τοṡṡṡḡealḡaṡ mac muṡp-
ḡṡṡaiḡ, mic doimnaill, mic ṡaḡcc, mic τοṡṡṡḡealḡaiḡ, mic mupchaíḡ na
ṡaiṡmḡe. Ὀο lomaḡ, ἡ ὁο léṡṡṡṡṡṡṡaḡ an ṡṡṡ ḡo ṡinnṡṡnaṡ lá hua ccṡṡbaill
ὁ ḡél an áṡa ḡo muileann uí ḡccáin. Ὀο maṡḡaḡ lḡṡ ṡa ló ḡṡḡna ḡeapḡṡaṡ

¹ *Cnoc-Fuarchoilli*, i. e. the hill of the cold wood, now corruptly called in Irish Cnoc up-
cōill, and incorrectly translated Spancel Hill. It is the name of a small village noted for its horse fairs, situated in the townland of Muckin-
uish, parish of Clooney, and about six miles east of the town of Ennis, in the county of Clare.

² *The will of destiny*, literally, "it was there that destiny willed and fate permitted to put them on one place." The word *maḡin* always denotes place or locality, and is explained *ionad* by O'Clery.

³ *Even on that day*.—This is an insinuation

that it was the fact of Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien, being on the side of the Earl of Desmond, that prevented the Geraldines from being scared with dismay when they came to a battle with the Dal-Cais on a hill.

⁴ *To oppress him, recte*, "them," or "Teige O'Brien." The style of the original is here exceedingly faulty, on account of the careless use made of the pronouns.

⁵ *Their foes*.—The words *eaṡcṡapṡ* and *bioḡbaḡ* are synonymous, and introduced into the text merely for the sake of sound.

⁶ *Donnell-na-madhmann*, i. e. Donnell, or Da-

ceeded to fire at each other, and to skirmish from the places where they were encamped, till they arrived at the summit of Cnoc-Fuarchoilli^t, where it was the will of destiny^u and the decree of fate to bring them to the same place. The success of battle of the race of Cas changed on that day, for until then they had been accustomed to drive the Geraldines [panic-stricken] before their faces on every hill on which they had contended; and even on that day^w Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien, was fighting along with Garrett. Garrett, the son of James, and Teige O'Brien, gained the onset of the battle, and the rising of the hill, upon the two noble and vigorous Earls, who had coveted to oppress him^x [Teige], and who had attempted to subdue him; but they [the Earls] left their youths [soldiers] beneath the weapons of their adversaries, and at the mercy of their foes^y. Donough Gobha, the son of Brian, son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Mahon, was left behind; a number of the chieftains of the Sil-Aedha were slain, as were also the Chief Constable of Clanrickard, i. e. Edmond, son of Rory More Mac Sweeny, and Colla, the son of Murrough, son of Rory More Mac Sweeny; also three sons of Murrough, the son of Donough, son of Donnell-na-madhmhann^z Mac Sweeny, namely, Conor, Constable of Thomond, Owen, and Donough; and there also fell the sons of Edmond, son of Murrough, son of Edmond Mac Sweeny, namely, Mulmurry Boy and Edmond. I shall not enumerate them any longer. But the Earl of Desmond returned home after victory in triumph.

A captain's [first] expedition^a was made by O'Carroll (William Odhar, the son of Ferganaim, son of Mulrony, son of John), against Mac-I-Brien of Ara, i. e. Turlough, the son of Murtough, son of Donnell, son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Murrough-na-Raithnighe. On this occasion O'Carroll at once devastated and totally ravaged the country from Bel-an-atha^b to Muilleann-Ui-Ogain^c. On the same day he slew Mac-I-Brien's brother, namely, Murrough,

niel, of the defeats.

^a *A captain's expedition.*—Every Irish chieftain thought it his duty to perform a predatory excursion as soon after his inauguration as possible, and this was called his “*pluaigead ceannai peadna*.”

^b *Bel-an-atha*, i. e. the mouth of the ford, now Ballina, on the east side of the Shannon, oppo-

site Killaloe, in the barony of Ara, and county of Tipperary. The ruins of one of Mac-I-Brien Ara's castles are still to be seen near Ballina Bridge.

^c *Muilleann-Ui-Ogain*, i. e. O'Hogan's mill, a place situated near Arderony, in the barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary.

éair mñic uí brian .i. Murchaó mñac muiréshraig. rasó cinnéshona ar lúga do bolc dócebaíó pleácta brian ruaid. Do éuir mac uí brian cruinnmuccáó ar a éairuib ar a haile do dol daite a earonóra ar ua ceshbaill, 7 ar tóóct dá triatbuómib na timcell do earcna ar a aghaid, 7 arfo éoccair uí éairín do cpeaclomaó don éuairt rin, 7 ar ann po éinn an éinnmñain dua éearbaill bñt ar a éionn an oide é rin ar mullaé enuic i nuib cairin acc shreáct. pñir an tñr ina éimceall, 7 ar ó bun an énuic ar ar éobraig ó ceshbaill do léicc mac uí brian pccaoíleáó da pcceméletoib darccain na noisñr. Ar mñteaáct dá ócebaíó uaóa do éonnaire ó ceshbaill éuice a céópuccáó cáta, 7 i noispuccáó ionmbuailte, mñmo éion neáct gan nñt a pulaing ná a iongabala tapla ar a ioncoib annñin. Ro marbaó don éur rin gac aóñ pob inécta do muirir mñic uí brian do marbaó áññ a éonpapal .i. epemón uac an giolla duib, mic concobair, mic donnchaíó meic Duibne. Dó gabáó ann mñac uí brian pñin, 7 baóí tapla pa ésharccain rin óir nñr imtíó gan a puarglaó.

Tadócc an truaráin mac domnaill mic concobair uí brian décc hi pñshuib manac i nuéthaig méguib, 7 é acc eir a cuarta eir a éairuib éoirpice iar na ionnarbaó ar a aéaróa apasna la a aéair an bñadóin poime rin, pñ a aora do bññr lué 7 lánárapáó mñteaáct. 7 marcaáar do clandaib corbmaic cair, 7 a adnacal in aghaó beithe.

An calbac ó domnaill do gabáil lá hua néill Shan an 14 do Man. bá hamlaíó appiét an gabáil írin. Catbarr mac Mañnura do bñt á pñpñtñt pññr an calbac, 7 pñia a mac conn. bá hann baóí ionatáct éathbairr por épannóice loáa bñthaig. Ro tionoileáó pluag an tñpe im éonn mac an éalbaig co mbatatar hi pñpñbairr imon éepannóice. bá hann baóí an calbac an tan rin hi coill ó tcomñair go nuathaó pochaíóe cennioáct mñá 7 pñlóa.

^d *Hy-Cairin*, now the barony of Ikerrin, in the north of the county of Tipperary. This territory belonged to O'Meagher, who was originally tributary to O'Carroll.

^e *He saw O'Carroll*.—Do éonnaire ó ceshbaill éuice .i. do éonnaire pé ó Ceapbaill [ag teaáct] éuige. O'Carroll did not make his descent from the hill until he perceived that Mac-I-Brien had sent forth the main body of

his forces to plunder the districts. The word oisñr is here used in the same sense as in the name aipear, or oipear gaoidéal, i. e. the district of the Gaels, now Argyle, in Scotland.

^f *Teige-an-tsuasain*, i. e. Teige, or Timothy, of the long uncombed hair.

^g *Remote friends*.—The word coicpice is here used in the same sense as that in which Keating and the Munster writers employ it.

the son of Murtough, a distinguished captain, by no means the worst of the youths of the descendants of Brian Roe. Mac-I-Brien afterwards made a muster of his friends, to go and avenge this dishonour upon O'Carroll; and as soon as his lordly bands had assembled around him, he marched forwards, resolved to ravage the territory of Hy-Cairin^d on that expedition. Destiny had so disposed [affairs] for O'Carroll, that he was on the summit of a hill in Hy-Cairin, listening to the country around him; and it was from the foot of this hill on which O'Carroll was stationed that Mac-I-Brien sent forth a body of his scouts to plunder the districts. When his youths had sallied forth from him, he saw O'Carroll^e approaching him in battle-array, and in fighting order; and not one of those who were there before him was able to withstand his strength, or escape by flight. Every man of Mac-I-Brien's people able to bear arms was slain; his constable, Heremon, the son of Gilla-Duv, son of Conor, son of Donough Mac Sweeny, was slain. Mac-I-Brien himself was taken prisoner; and there was profit in giving him quarter, for he was not set at liberty without a ransom.

Teige-an-tsuasain^f, the son of O'Donnell, son of Conor O'Brien, died in Fermanagh, in Maguire's country, while on a visit with his more remote friends^g, for he had been banished the preceding year from his patrimony, together with his father. He was the most distinguished of his age for agility, strength, martial feats, and horsemanship, of the race of Cormac Cas; and he was interred at Achadh-beithe [Aghavea].

Calvagh O'Donnell was taken prisoner by O'Neill (John) on the 14th of May. This capture was effected thus: Caffar, the son of Manus, was at strife with Calvagh and his son, Con. Caffar had his abode at this time in the Crannog of Loch-Beathach^h; and Con, the son of Calvagh, assembled the forces of the country, and laid siege to the Crannog. Calvagh was at this time at Cill-O'dTomhrairⁱ with a few soldiers, besides women and poets; [and] some of the

But *concepic* originally meant *confine*, and is generally used in that sense by the Four Masters, who evidently transcribed this passage from Munster annals.

^h *Loch-Beathach*, now *anglice* Lough Veagh, a lake situated in the parish of Gartan, barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.—See

note ^c, under the year 1258, p. 364, *supra*, and other references to this lake at the years 1524 and 1540.

ⁱ *Cill-O'dTomhrair*.—This monastery is now called in Irish *cill na oimpart*, *anglice* Killo-donnell. It is situated close to Fort Stewart, near the upper end of Lough Swilly, in the barony

Ro mairiurc diong do ceneil cconail dua neill an calbac do bñt pón ionnar pin gan pporcóméd gan ioncornaín. Ní po paillicéad lá hua neill an ní pin go ríacé gur an líon plóig po ba dāta lair gan ríabāo gan ríatuccāo go po iāōratc imon teğdair i mbaoí an calbac ip in mairiurc co po erğabrat é pēin 7 a bñ .i. ingñ mec gilleain, 7 puccrat leó iatc co típ eóccain. Do pabāo cimūdeāc doēraiō dīcōimircil iapam lá hua néill don calbac 7 po aontuig ríde beór la hingin Mec gilleain co pucc cloinn nōó, 7 munbāo an uain pñt ap ceneil cconail don cūp pin ní ba rođaing do ġaoidēalaiō bñt a pplaēa uāta an tuēt pin.

ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΤ, 1560.

Αοίρ Χριορτ, mile, cúcc céo, Searcca.

Ingñ meğ capēaiğ .i. aibilín ingñ doimnaill, mic corbmaic laōraiğ bñ iapla dñrmuñan ap a haoisō .i. Sémuγ mac Sñain, mic tomair, 7 bñ iapla tuāōmuñan iappin .i. concōbar mac donnchaiō mic concōbar, bñ dēpcāc dāonnaētaē conail ēpāibdeāc an contaoir pin dēcc 7 a haōnacal i notarligē o pinnreap .i. i noirbelac.

Māğ matğamñna .i. Arit maol mac Remainn, mic ġlairne do marbāo ap pluağ í neill dñrbaō a ioncōimēda lá halbachaiō etip dā pñdāin hi pñta meic uōilín. Céō pinn ġaēa caēa, 7 coimēdaiō a cōda don cōicceāo i nacchāiō pñr mbrfğ, 7 mīde an tí corcāir am pin, 7 mac a dñrbrāēaiō doirōneāo ina ionāo .i. Aoō mac bñian na moiceirğe mic Remainn mic ġlairne.

Tāōcc 7 eocēan dā mīac uí puairc .i. bñian (.i. bñian ballac) mac eocēan uí puairc dīmētaēc dāoīdeāōaiō anaiōē. Eocchan cedamur ap amne puairc aoiōfñ, bñt i mbrāiğdñnur ağā brāēaiō ağ tāōcc, 7 apē baile ina pāibe hi laim hi liaētpuim, 7 tapla dō go bñuair pail pa pporcōimētt bāoí pāir, 7

of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.—See this place already referred to at the year 1538, and correct an error inadvertently fallen into in making this Killymard in note ^u, p. 1449.

^k *Mac Gilleain*.—This is the Irish and Erse form of the family name Mac Clean.

^l *Advantage*, uain.—This is still a living word denoting opportunity, advantage, &c.

^m *Easy*.—The word rođaing is the opposite of deōaing, difficult.

ⁿ *For the Gaels*.—The writer would have improved this idea by substituting “Kincl-Owen” for “Gaels.” This is the Calvagh who had imprisoned his own father!

^o *In her youth*, ap a haoisō.—See note ^u, under the year 1541, p. 1462, *supra*.

Kinel-Connell informed O'Neill that Calvagh was thus situated, without guard or protection. O'Neill neglected not this opportunity, but proceeded with the number of forces he had in readiness, without notice or forewarning, so that they surrounded the apartment of the monastery in which Calvagh was; and thus they made prisoners of himself and his wife, the daughter of Mac Gilleain^k, and carried them off into Tyrone. O'Neill detained Calvagh in close and cruel confinement, and, moreover, cohabited with his wife, the daughter of Mac Gilleain, so that she bore children unto him. Were it not for the advantage^l taken of the Kinel-Connell on the occasion, it would not have been an easy^m matter for the Gaelsⁿ to carry off their chief from them at the time.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1560.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty.

The daughter of Mac Carthy, i. e. Eveleen, daughter of Donnell, son of Cormac Ladhrach, the wife of the Earl of Desmond in her youth^o, namely, of James, the son of John, who was son of Thomas, and afterwards the wife of the Earl of Thomond, namely, of Conor, the son of Donough, son of Conor, a charitable, humane, friendly, and pious Countess, died, and was interred in the burial-place of her ancestors, namely, at Oirbhealach^p.

Mac Mahon, i. e. Art Mael, the son of Redmond, son of Glasny, was slain in O'Neill's army by the Scots, from want of being guarded, between two bands, in the route [the territory] of Mac Quillin. He who was there slain was the foremost spear in every battle, and the defender of his portion of the province against the men of Bregia and of Meath. His brother, Hugh, son of Brian-na-Moicheirghe, son of Redmond, son of Glasny, was installed in his place.

Teige and Owen, the two sons of O'Rourke (Brian Ballagh, the son of Owen), came by untimely deaths. Owen first met his death thus: he was held in captivity by his kinsman, Teige, in the town of Leitrim; and it came to pass that, having got an opportunity of the guard, he slew the person whom Teige

^p *Oirbhealach*, now Irrelagh, or Muckruss Abbey, situated near the rocky shore of a small bay at the eastern end of the lower lake of Killarney, and within the demesne of Muckruss, in the county of Kerry.—See notes ^r, ^s, ^t, under the year 1340, p. 566, *supra*.

ro mairb an fíri baosí aza iomróiméid ó táobc, do cóid ar barr an baile, 7 ro puaccar go raibe an cairlén ar a cúmar, 7 nár córa don tír taobc do taobad ina eirriom. Oo éualaid gíomanaic baosí amuis do muintir taobc in ní rin do leacc a gíruaid ar a gónna, 7 do amair eocán go hinbellóiréic co nvechaid an pelér tré na imlinn gur fáccailb gan anmann. Taobc dha do bátaid hi pfozmair na bliadna ro az dol do coislaib ar épannóice íril iapccú-lais hi muintir eolair. Do bað coll nit naépaic, 7 dob apccain én ngribe, 7 do bað raicciú lípéa ar leóman a mionnraicciú dámað dñilñit nó imepðair.

Taobc buide mac éin, mic oilella uí fgra do mairbað lé catál ócc mac taibc mic catail óicc uí concóðair, 7 nír éin ó éin máir hi cconnaictaib diarma corbmaic gailñg, fíri bað fíri ar fíriáct eic 7 ar aoidóðairie mair.

Compuabairt cáta 7 imgeallad iorğaile etir iarla nvearmuinan .i. gíroib mac Semair, mic Sñain, 7 iarla upmuinan .i. tomár mac Sémair mic piarair puaid mic Semair, mic emainn, 7 do bé aðbar a nimrñina fñairinn éoir Síúire, 7 eóganact cairil (dúthaig íleaicta eogain móir, 7 éloinne corbmaic cair) gá poinn pé poile az na hiarlaðaid anduétaraða rin, 7 ó nár fédað ríó-uccad do na raorclandaid do aontaiğstear dol i naimir airide i nairñi cáta pé poile 7 arí tulaic tñmala do éogastar an bótar mór a ccomğar cnám-éuille, 7 tioppat arann. Do épuinnğstear a ccomfoicci gall, 7 gaoideal líe ar líe ó bealaic cōnglair mic duinnvéra an féinóða i nairtar dá éuiccead mñaille muinan gur an mbírbha mbánpccothaig, 7 ó loc garman glair mic boma lice co cuan luimnğ líean éubraig hi ccoicciú ua pñiðğñite, 7 na

^a *The castle*.—The word baile is certainly here used to denote castle.

^r *Navel*, imlinn.—This word is translated *umbilicum* in Cormac's Glossary.

^s *Bereft him of life*, literally, "left him without a soul."

^t *Crannog*, a wooden house. The houses so called were frequently placed on artificial islands in fresh water loughs.

^u *Griffin*, a fabled animal, said to be generated between the lion and the eagle. The word is probably used here by the Four Masters to denote any bird of prey.

^w *His den*, literally, "his bed or lair."

^x *Bothar-mor*, i. e. the great road. This was the old road leading from Tipperary to Cashel.

^y *Cnamkchoill*, now incorrectly *cneam-éoil*, *anglice* Cleghile, a townland in the parish of Kilshane, barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Tipperary, about a mile and a half to the east of the town of Tipperary. Haliday, in his edition of the first part of Keating's *History of Ireland*, p. 139, anglicises this Knawhill; but the *Cnam-éoil*, near Tipperary, was never called Knawhill in English. The only place in Ireland so called in Anglo-Irish documents is Knawhill,

had appointed as his keeper, and ascending to the top of the castle^a, cried out that the castle was in his power, [and] that the country had no more right to side with Teige than with himself. When a soldier, one of the people of Teige, who was outside, heard this, he laid his cheek on his gun, and took direct aim at Owen, so that the ball entered at his navel^r, and bereft him of life^s. Teige [the other son] was drowned in the autumn of this year, as he was going [across a lake] to sleep in a low, retired crannog^t, in Muintir-Eolais. To attack them, if fighting on the same side, would have been as dangerous as to rob the nest of a serpent, to plunder the young of the griffin^u, or to attack a lion in his den^v.

Teige Boy, the son of Kian, son of Oilioll O'Hara, was slain by Cathal Oge, the son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge O'Conor. For a long time before there had not appeared in Connaught, of the race of Cormac Gaileang, a man more distinguished for horsemanship, or hospitality to strangers, than he.

A declaration of battle, and promise of conflict, between the Earl of Desmond (Garrett, the son of James, son of John) and the Earl of Ormond (Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe, son of James, son of Edmond). The cause of these hostilities was a dispute concerning the lands about the Suire and Eoghanacht Chaisil, the lawful patrimonial inheritances of the descendants of Owen More and Cormac Cas, which those Earls of foreign extraction were parcelling out among themselves; and as the nobles were not able to terminate their dispute, they [themselves] agreed to appoint a certain time for deciding the affair by a battle; and the place of battle which they selected was Bothar-mor^x, adjacent to Cnamhchoill^y and Tipperary. Thither crowded their respective English and Irish neighbours from the road of Conglas^z, the son of the hero, Donn-Desa, in the west of the two smooth-surfaced and beautiful provinces of Munster, to the white-flowery-banked River Barrow; and from the lake of Garman Glas^a, the son of Boma-lice, to the wide foamy harbour of Luimneach^b,

a townland in the parish of Knocktemple, barony of Duhallow, and county of Cork.—See *Book of Lismore*, fol. 230, where Copnóca, now Corroge, close to the town of Tipperary, on the east side, is mentioned as a part of Cnámchoill.

^z *The road of Conglas*.—Keating says that Bealach Chonglais was ar Copcaig, "at Cork," and is followed by O'Flaherty, *Ogygia*, part iii.

c. 8. The Four Masters are evidently wrong in placing this in the west of Munster.

^a *The lake of Garman Glas*, now Loch Garman, which is the Irish name of the present town of Wexford.

^b *Luimneach*.—This is now the Irish name of the city of Limerick, but it appears from the *Life of St. Carthach of Lismore*, and various

δέρι bicce pé. caoille an córnaíma. Ar tteact do na trompluaccáib tul i ttul, 7 aghaib i nacchaib do cuir an taon ndia aingel na rioctána dá raigib ionnar gur ríodaiḡb eir na rocaibibh 7 gur gabratt céill imon ceatuccaó gur pccarpat gan deabaiḡ don dul rin.

Tomar, 7 Semur dá mac muirir duib mic Slain mic tomair mic an iarla do dol ar riubal pluaicch hi ccairppreachaib, Mac mecc captaicé riabaicch déirḡe po na hḡmib .i. donnchaḡ mac domnáill mic fínḡin mic domnáill, 7 tarla ina rocair an tan rin toirpdealbá mac maolmuire, mic donnchaib mic toirpdealbaḡ meic ruibne do rliocet donnchaib móir a tuataib toraiḡe ḡo ceuveactain nḡlan toḡta nḡallocklaḡ, 7 do lḡhattar na laocbuirne co bpuac na bannuan, 7 do bpuir don rḡḡain ecḡairceneóil pé huḡt na habann ró urcomair innri heoḡanáin don taob araill ḡac ndíreac. Do marbaḡ, 7 do báidḡḡ da céo nó a tri do ḡlanpluaḡ ḡḡalactaḡ 7 ḡér biaḡ cairppriḡ fá corccraḡ po ba móir a ndíe ón deabaiḡ rin. óir do bḡnaḡ a cor, 7 a lam do toirpdealbá mac ruibne co naḡ raibe acḡ cor éromn aḡá iomḡulang ón uair rin ḡo a écc.

Iarla caódmuman do dol i marḡtar connact ar mupcaḡ na tḡuaḡ mac caibce mic mupchaib mic ruaiḡri uí flaitḡbḡtaḡ. Do cuar leir po epic

other ancient Irish authorities, that it was originally the name of the Lower Shannon.—See *Acta SS.* of the Bollandists, 3rd May; p. 380, and *Life of St. Senanus*, published by Colgan.

^c *Hy-Fidhgeinte*, translated *Nepotes Fidgenti*, in the *Life of St. Molua*. It was the name of a tribe and territory situated in the present county of Limerick. It was bounded on the north by the Shannon, on the south by Sliabh-Luachra, on the east by the River Mague, and the Morning-Star River, and on the west by Ciarraighe, or Kerry. When Brian Borumha was King of Munster, Donovan, the ancestor of the O'Donovan family, was chief of all this territory, but his descendants were driven from it shortly after the English invasion.—See note ^m, A. D. 1178.

^d *Deis-Beag*, a territory lying around the hill of Knockany, and containing Brugh-na-Deise, now the town of Bruff, in the county of Lime-

rick. The following passage, in a very ancient historical tale, preserved in the Book of Leinster, fol. 105, *a*, *b*, clearly points out the position of this territory. The hero Cuchullin is introduced as standing on the top of the hill of Knockany, near Bruff, pointing out the mountains and other features of the country to his tutor, Laigh:

“Apar, a popa Laḡ, in fetaḡru cá epich ina fuilem? Naḡ fetaḡron am. Da fetaḡra am, ar Cuchullaḡn: Ceand aḡraḡ Sleib Caín reo éar; Sleibḡ Eḡlinni reo éuaib; lino. Cumniḡ in lino polormor úc ac chí; Opuim colcailli reo i fuilem, riḡ i naparAini Clíach, i coric na Deir bicí; riuno a nder aḡa an pluaḡ. Clu Mail mic Uḡame, i fepuno Conpu mic Oapí.”

“Say, my Tutor Laigh, dost thou know what territory we are in? I know not indeed. I know,

on the confines of Hy-Fidhgeinte^c and Deis-Beag^d with Caoill-an-Chosnamha^e. When [however] these great hosts had come front to front, and face to face, the great God sent the angel of peace to them, so that concord was established between the hosts, for, having reflected^f concerning the battle, they parted without coming to any engagement on that occasion.

Thomas and James, the two sons of Maurice Duv, son of John, son of Thomas, the son of the Earl, marched with an army into Carbery. The son of Mac Carthy Reagh (Donough, the son of Donnell, son of Fineen, son of Donnell) rose up, on hearing the shouts, to oppose them. He had with him at this time Turlough, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough Mac Sweeny, of the descendants of Donough More from Tuatha-Toraighe^g, with a company of fine select gallowglasses; and they pursued the warlike bands [of the Geraldines] to the banks of the Banndan^h, where, on the margin of the river, directly opposite Inis-Eoghanainⁱ, they defeated this band of adventurers. Two or three hundred of the fine troops of the Geraldines were slain and drowned^k; and though the men of Carbery were victorious, their loss was great from that battle, for Turlough Mac Sweeny lost a leg and an arm, so that he was supported only by a wooden leg from that time until his death.

The Earl of Thomond marched into West Connaught against Murrough-na-dtuath^l, the son of Teige, son of Murrough, son of Rory O'Flaherty. He

then, said Cuchullin: Ceann-Abhrat. Sleibhe-Cain, this" [mountain] "to the south; the mountains of Ebhlinni, these to the north; the river of Luimneach is that bright river which thou seest; Druim-Collchoilli is this on which we are, which is called Aini-Cliach, in the territory of Deis Beg; to the south of us is the army in Cliu-Mail-mic-Ugainé, in the land of Curoi, son of Dari."

^e *Caoill-an-Chosnamha*, a district extending from the mouth of the River Maigne towards the city of Limerick. The exact boundary between it and the territory of Deis Beg has not been yet determined.

^f *For having reflected*.—The language here could be materially improved by deviating slightly from the original, as follows: "for,

having reflected on the dreadful consequences of the battle, they parted without a single blow."

^g *Tuatha-Toraighe*, i. e. the district opposite Tory Island, off the north coast of Donegal.

^h *Bannan*, i. e. the River Bandon, in the county of Cork.

ⁱ *Inis-Eoghanain*, i. e. the island or holm of Eoghanan, a man's name; now Inishannon, a small town situated at the head of the estuary of the Bandon River, four miles from the town of Bandon.

^k *Slain and drowned*.—An English writer would say, "were cut off by field and flood."

^l *Murrough-na-dtuath*, i. e. Murrough, or Morgan, of the battle-axes. For some account of this remarkable man, see *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, Appendix, p. 384-400.

Sheóac, 7 fán fuathaiḡ, 7 fa ḡun an bhonnáin. Do éuadar muinεsr baile na gaillíne do éorpanā áta típe hoiléin air, 7 do chuaid tairprib do éoil, 7 ap eiccin, 7 tré oirlár cloinne piocaipd ag toét, 7 acc imteaét ap an écor ccéda.

Maḡgamaín mac toirpdealbaiḡ, mic taidcc, mic donncharid, mic domnaill mic toirpdealbaiḡ mñit do éol i nōsrumáin luét luinḡe, 7 apḡraiḡ a haraim. ḡraiḡde do ḡabail dó ipin tír ésr, 7 atbḡrāt apóile nár bó maít a ppaḡbáil 7 ḡup ab ap tairpíeét tangatcar, 7 acc fillḡ óó tap a air lé a édaibh do páp ḡairbe ran nḡaóit, 7 puarḡad ran ppoḡmament, 7 do éólaḡ pḡ poile an long, 7 an tarḡrác, 7 acc énaín don luinḡ co na luét i nupḡorac oíde ap árainn do puadaiḡcead a reól a ḡlacaiḡ pḡr 7 pñidḡ éionnaiḡ téo 7 táclaḡ ina éotéannaib coimbleḡta hi pḡraiḡtib na ppoḡmamenti, 7 do buailead an loncc dá éip rin pá éarḡaicc i mbeol cuain an pḡr móip i marḡar connacé, 7 po báidḡ í co na ppoḡinn cénmotá maḡgamaín, 7 aóin triar oile, 7 do báidḡ tuillead ap ééu ran éalaḡ rin oib im tuatál ua maille pḡupurmann éoblaiḡ pḡda bá pḡr ina aimpḡr.

Taidcc mac murchaid uí ḡrian do ḡabáil ap pḡáilḡn an iurḡip hi luimneac 7 a éup ap rin ḡo haé éiaé dá éoinéu, 7 ad bḡreac céc co mbaó cuio éiapla tuadumman ip in nḡabáil rin.

O ḡallcubair, eoccan mac emainn, mic éóin, én mac duine oipeéta ap luḡa do holc in ulltoib décc.

^m *The country of the Joyces* is included in the present barony of Ross, in the north-west of the county of Galway.—See *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, p. 246.

ⁿ *Fuathach*, now the Fuagh River, otherwise Owenriffé, in the parish of Kilcummin, barony of Moyeullen, and county of Galway.—See *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, pp. 52, 53.

^o *Bon-an-Bhonnain*.—This is the name of that arm of Lough Corrib (in the county of Galway) which receives the river of Belanabrack, near the Hen's Castle, in Joyce's country.—See *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, pp. 50, 51, and the map to the same work. See also note ⁱ, under the year 1235, p. 278, *supra*.

^p *Tir-Oilein*.—This place is so called in Irish at the present day, but anglicised Terryland. It is a townland situated near the town of Galway, and bounded on the west by the River Gaillimh. This townland contains the ruins of a large house which belonged to the Earl of Clanrickard.—See Inquisition taken at Galway on the 20th of March, 1608, before Geoffrey Osbaldston, Esq.

^q *Turlough Meith*, i. e. Turlough, or Terence, the fat or corpulent. He was the ancestor of the Clann-Teige O'Brien of Aran, for a curious account of whom the reader is referred to the *Law of Tanistry* by Dr. O'Brien, published in Vallancey's *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, pp. 557, 558, 559; and Hardiman's *History of Galway*,

passed into the country of the Joyces^m, by Fuathach^a, by Bon-an-Bhonnain^o. The inhabitants of the town of Galway came to defend the ford of Tir-Oilein^b against him, but he crossed it with the good-will of some, and in despite of others, and marched through the plain of Clanrickard, both when going and returning.

Mahon, the son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Donough, son of Donnell, son of Turlough Meith^a [O'Brien], went into Desmond with the crew of a ship and boat, from the island of Aran. He took prisoners in the southern country, but some assert that the taking of them was of no advantage, and that they only accompanied him through friendship. On his return with his spoils, the wind became rough^r, and the sky angry; and the ship and boat were separated from each other; and when the ship was making for Aran in the beginning of the night, the sail was swept away from the hands of the men and warriors, and torn to rags off the ropes and tackles, [and wafted] into the regions of the firmament; and the ship afterwards struck upon a rock, which is at the mouth of Cuan-an-fhír-mhoir^a, in West Connaught, where she was lost, with her crew, except Mahon and three others. Upwards of one hundred were drowned in that harbour, among whom was Tuathal O'Malley, the best pilot of a fleet of long ships in his time.

Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien, was taken prisoner at Limerick, by order of the Lord Justice, and sent from thence to Dublin, to be imprisoned; and all said that the Earl of Thomond had a hand in this capture.

O'Gallagher (Owen, the son of Edmond, who was son of John), by no means the worst son of a chieftain in Ulster, died.

pp. 52, 207, 319.

^r *Became rough*, literally, "roughness grew in the wind, anger in the firmament."

^a *Cuan-an-fhír-mhoir*, now "the Great Man's Harbour," barony of Moycullen, and county of Galway, opposite the Great Island of Aran. The Four Masters have written this name incorrectly, for the true form of it is unquestionably Cuan m̃b̃ip móip, i. e. the harbour of Invermore. This is evident from the fact, that it is pronounced exactly like Cuan m̃b̃ip móip, the Irish name for Broad Haven in Erris, and that

the mouth of the river which falls into it is called Inbeap móip. It should be also observed that Cuan m̃b̃ip móip, meaning "the harbour of Invermore," and Cuan an f̃ip móip, meaning "the harbour of the great man," would be similarly pronounced in the west of Ireland, and hence the mistake about this name. The Editor's attention was first directed to this mistake of the Four Masters, and of popular tradition, by the Right Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, R. C. Bishop of Galway, who is well acquainted with the topographical nomenclature of the west of Ireland.

Aois CRIOST, 1561.

Aoir Criosť, míle, cúig céd, Sfircca, ahaon.

Airt mac feilim pino uí gallcubair eppcop Rath a both décc i ccfnó maḡair, 13. Augurť. Scéel móř i tťir conaill eiríde.

Mairpe inḡn an cálbaigh, mic Maḡnura, mic Aoda duib uí doimnaill bfn í neill Shlain ořaḡail báir daḡuať, 7 durbḡrain, do ěruaigť, 7 do ěpromnele na daoirćimídechta dochraíde do raḡ uā néll don cálbach dia haťair ina ríadnairi.

O bñir taḡcc, mac cairppe, mic maolachlainn, flr fřřna, iolḡanać illaidin, 7 inḡaoidelcc, 7 ir an dá dliḡfñh .i. ciuil 7 cánóin, do ěcc, 7 a mac ócc doirḡnead ina ionad.

Uaiťne, mac fřřganainm, mic maolpuanaid mic Słain uí ěřbailł do mārbaḡ i mbaile uí ěuirp i nupmumain. Nip bo ríú a tťárla ina timćeall a ḡuin hó a ḡabail, 7 do ba díllećta duthaig ěle dia ěir an uair rin óir do bñrať ceill da ccaḡair 7 da ccorań ó do imťiḡ uaiťne.

Nećtain, mac an Calbaig, mic maḡnura uí doimnaill do mārbaḡ ḡo díónaigťe durbćor do ḡae do cať re flñ, 7 an ḡae aḡa ěelcceaḡ ěuicce a fřřćiri.

Ardiurťir na hěreann .i. tomár fřřuater do ḡol i tťir ěoḡain a ndioḡail ḡabala an cálbaigh uí doimnaill, 7 ar a foltanar flñ fřřir an tťir 7 foflonccporť pluaiḡ lionmair do fřřiduccaḡ dó i nardmaća, 7 ráťa roḡoimne, 7 dúńclaḡ díotocchlaigí do tćoccbail dá a tćimcell tćmpaill móř Arḡamacha ro dáig co fřřuicflb bářda acca buancoimhetť. Iar na fřřor rin dua neill (Słan) ro ěuir dřonḡ dia řainmuinťir, 7 dia aora ḡraḡa Iar an ccalbać uā ndoimnaill dia iomḡabail 7 dia iomćoimľetť fřřor an Iurťir ó ḡać inir 7 ó ḡać oilen ḡo aroile i ndiamraibh, 7 i ndroibelaib tťipe heoḡain ḡo ro fáčć-

^r *Ceann-Maghair*, now *Ceann a mhaghair*, *anglice* Kinnaweer, in the north of the parish and barony of Kilmacrenan, in the county of Donegal.—See this place already referred to at the year 1392, 1461, 1522.

^u *O'Neill*.—The crime of O'Neill was rendered still darker and more loathsome by his

cohabiting with Calvagh O'Donnell's wife, who was the stepmother of his own wife.

^w *Baile-Ui-Chuirc*, i. e. O'Quirk's town, now Ballyquirk, a townland containing the ruins of a castle in good preservation, in the parish of Lorha, barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary.—See this place again referred to at

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1561.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-one.

Art, the son of Felim Fin O'Gallagher, Bishop of Raphoe, died at Ceann-Maghair^t (Kinaweer), on the 13th of August. He was much lamented in Tirconnell.

Mary, the daughter of Calvagh, son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv O'Donnell, and wife of O'Neill (John), died of horror, loathing, grief, and deep anguish, in consequence of the severity of the imprisonment inflicted on her father, Calvagh, by O'Neill^u, in her presence.

O'Beirne (Teige, the son of Carbry, son of Melaghlin), a learned man, well skilled in Latin and Irish, and in the two laws, namely, civil and canon, died ; and his young son was installed in his place.

Owny, the son of Ferganainm, son of Mulrony, son of John O'Carroll, was slain at Baile-Ui-Chuire^w, in Ormond. Those who surrounded him were not worthy to have wounded or taken him. The territory of Ely was an orphan after him, for they felt the loss of their help and protection after the death of Owny.

Naghtan, son of Calvagh, son of Manus O'Donnell, was designedly killed by the cast of a javelin, which he himself had first thrown, and which was cast back at himself again.

The Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, Thomas Fitz-Walter^x, proceeded into Tyrone, to avenge the capture of Calvagh O'Donnell, and on account of his own enmity against that country. He pitched his camp of numerous hosts at Armagh ; and he erected strong raths and impregnable ramparts around the great church of Armagh, in order that he might leave warders constantly guarding that place. When O'Neill (John) received intelligence of this, he sent some of his own faithful friends, and his servants of trust, to guard and keep Calvagh O'Donnell out of the way of the Lord Justice, from one island^y and islet to another, in the wilds and recesses of Tyrone, until the Lord Justice should leave the

the year 1599.

^x *Fitz-Walter*.—This is incorrect, for he was Earl of Sussex at this time.

From one island.—These were islands in

fresh water loughs, on which O'Neill had crannogs, or wooden houses.—See *Account of the Dominion or Territory of Farney*, by Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq., p. 90, *et sequent*.

baid an Iurair an tír. Ro fáisid tía an Iurair on ccampa rin Airda macla cuidecta do captimib go mile fíir etir troigíteac 7 marcaic do denam cpeac 7 oipcene i noirgialloibh, 7 fuair ó neill bpat 7 caircélaic ar na tromflogaib rin do dol i noirgiallaib, 7 do tarraince co taic torcaic dia raigib, 7 fuair iat iap ceuinnucchaic a cepeach. Ro picchic iomairlec fteorra go po marbaic dpecta diairne dib lch ar lch. Ro fáccbaic na císcha po dfoic aza ndaoimib fíin don cup rin.

O Nell do bñic acc comlot, 7 acc cpeachaic císche bñgh 7 mñe an tan po. Tir conaill ar na cñnucchaic 7 ar na timceallaic lair iap ngabail an calbaic poimhe rin, 7 iap mbñic dua domnaill hi ppoaic, 7 hi pñpennite, cona baic aoinneach acc pollamhucchaic plaitra i ccenel cconail don cup po. Ro gab ua neill (Sfan) nñt coicic Ulaic uile o dñicic aca go hepne, conar do maictaic coicicfach op ulltoib do gairm de an tan po munbaic pñtñt gall pñr.

An Calbach uá domnaill do léccaic a gemel la hua neill iap na fuarlaccadh la cenel cconail.

An Iurair ceona do tñonol tromploicicic dñicic do dol i tír eogain i pñgmar na bliadna po ar tarrainc an calbaic uí domnaill. Tancattar ina tñichñtal na cuic iapla batcar i pñpñn in ionbaic rin .i. gññit mac gññit, mic gññit, mic Semaip, mic Sñain, mic tomáip iapla cillē dñae. Tomár, mac Semaip, mic Pñapair puaiic iapla upmuman, Sññit, mac Semaip, mic Sñain, mic tomáip iapla dñmuman, Concubap, mac donmhaic, mic concubap, mic tñpñdēalbāic uí bñain iapla tuañmuman, 7 Riocap mac uillic na cññ, mic pñcāip, mic uillic cñuic tuañ iapla cloinne pñcāip. Ro imic tía an Iurair 7 na hñpñlāe rin co na pñhñaitte tír eogain gan pññabñra, gan pññpñccain pñú go pangatar go loch pñbail. Acc róac tar a air don Iurair ar í comāip le po chñn, pññ do denam le hua neill 7 a pññññ do tñbairt dñ, 7 a bññ do bññ a hAip macha. Apeac do cñic an Iurair co na pññaitte iapññ i tír conuill gññan go po

* O'Donnell, i. e. Manus, the father of Calvagh.

** *Provincial King of Ulster*, coicicfach op ulltoib.—The word coicicfach is always used in old Irish writings to denote “a provincial

king.”—See Keating's *History of Ireland*, reign of Tuathal Teachtmhar, and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 56.

^a *Loch Feabhail*, i. e. the lake of Feabhal, the son of Lodan, one of the Tuatha De Danann

country. The Lord Justice sent out from the camp at Armagh a company of captains, with one thousand men, both horse and foot, to take preys and spoils in Oriel. And O'Neill received information and notice of the advance of these great troops into Oriel; and he marched silently and stealthily to meet them, and came up with them, after they had collected their preys. A battle was fought between them, in which countless numbers were slain on both sides. The spoils were finally left to their own rightful owners.

At this time O'Neill was harassing and plundering the territories of Bregia and Meath. Tirconnell was also subjugated and surrounded by him, after having already made a prisoner of Calvagh, and O'Donnell^z being sick and infirm, so that there was no one ruling Kinel-Connell at this time. O'Neill (John) then assumed the sovereign command of all Ulster, from Drogheda to the Erne, so that at this time he might have been called with propriety the provincial King of Ulster^{zz}, were it not for the opposition of the English to him.

Calvach O'Donnell was released from his captivity by O'Neill, after he had been ransomed by the Kinel-Connell.

The same Lord Justice, at the instance of Calvagh O'Donnell, assembled a numerous army, to march a second time into Tyrone, in the Autumn of this year. The five earls who were then in Ireland joined his army, namely, Garrett, the son of Garrett, son of Garrett, son of James, son of John, son of Thomas, Earl of Kildare; Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe, Earl of Ormond; Garrett, the son of James, son of John, son of Thomas, Earl of Desmond; Conor, the son of Donough, son of Conor, son of Turlough O'Brien, Earl of Thomond; and Rickard, the son of Ulick-na-gceann, son of Rickard, son of Ulick of Cnoc-Tuagh, Earl of Clanrickard. The Lord Justice and the Earls proceeded with their forces through Tyrone, until they arrived at Loch Feabhail^a, without opposition or battle. When the Lord Justice was returning, the resolution he adopted was, to make peace with O'Neill, and to grant him pardon, and take away his own warders from Armagh. He afterwards proceeded with his forces into Tir-Chonaill-Gulban^b, and left the command of the fortresses

colony, now Lough Foyle, situated between the counties of Londonderry and Donegal.—See the Poem on Aileach, printed in the Ordnance Memoir of Templemore.

^b *Tir-Chonaill-Gulban*, i. e. the country of Conall Gulban, the son of the Monarch Niall of the Nine Hostages, and ancestor of the O'Donnells, O'Dohertys, and other distinguished fami-

páccair cénúir longpoirt, 7 cairlén tíre conuill acc an ccalbác ua ndóinnall. Luíó iaparín tar éirne i ceirich coirppe do fórbairt for cairlen Slliccig. Rataighir an Calbach ndóirín conúdh é airlec ar rannicc a mórcece buódh do cóp go hincleete gur in mbaile, 7 a noctad for taibhlid an tuir combo po dhic do éac i ccoirinne. Ro atcoimairc an lurtir cia an mbriatad ac conairc. Fuircar an Calbác, 7 atberc gur bó hí a briatadh buódh, 7 gur bo lair fín, 7 la a bunad cenél ó dhin maip an baile írin, conad iaparín do pad an lurtir eóiradac an baile don calbác.

O Nell do dól i Sacroibh i taimcell na raíma dionnraighí na bainríoghna,

lies of Tirconnell. This name is usually anglicised Tirconnell.

° *To the Queen.*—The appearance of O'Neill in London is thus described by Camden in his *Annals of the reign of Elizabeth*:

"A. D. 1562. Ex Hibernia jam venerat Shanus O'Neal, ut quod antè annum promiserat, præstaret, cum securigero *Galloglassorum* satellitio, capitibus nudis, crispatis cincinnis dependentibus, camisiis flavis croco, vel humana urina infectis, manicis largioribus, tuniculis brevioribus, et lacernis villosis: quos Angli non minori tunc admiratione, quam hodie Chinenses et Americanos, prosequabantur."—Edition of 1639, p. 69.

Campion has the following account of his submission, and conduct on his return home, in his *Histoire of Ireland*, written in 1570; Dublin edition of 1809, p. 189:

"After this usurpation and tyranny, hee was yet perswaded by Melchior Husse, sent unto him from Gerald, Earle of Kildare, to reconcile himselfe to good order, and to remember the honourable estate wherein King Henry placed his father, which monition he accepted, besought his protection, and made a voyage into England, where the Courtiers noting his haughtiness and barbarity, devised his stile thus: O'Neale the great, Cousin to S. Patricke, friend to the Queene of England, enemy to all the world be-

sides. Thence he sped home againe, gratically dealt with, used Civility, expelled the Scots out of all Vlster, where they intended a conquest, wounded and tooke prisoner Captaine James Mac Conill, theire Chieftaine, whereof the said James deceased: ordered the North so properly, that if any subject could approve the losse of money or goods within his precinct, he would assuredly either force the robber to restitution, or of his owne cost redeeme the harme to the losers contentation. Sitting at meate, before he put one morsell into his mouth, he used to slice a portion above the dayly almes, and send it namely to some begger at his gate, saying, it was meete to serve Christ first."

Ware, and from him Cox, says that he made his submission in the presence of the Ambassadors of Sweden and Savoy; that upon his promise of amendment the Queen gave him some presents, and Cox adds that she lent him two thousand five hundred pounds.—See *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 316. On the 18th of November, 1563, he bound himself by articles to serve the Queen in the most loyal manner, as appears from Patent Roll of that date, of which the following abstract will give the reader an idea of the nature of his submission. The original is in Latin:

"Whereas at the humble suit of John O'Neale, son of Conacius, late Earle of Tirone, made

and castles of that country with Calvagh O'Donnell. He then proceeded across the Erne, into the territory of Carbury, to lay siege to the castle of Sligo. Calvagh, noticing this, bethought him of a stratagem [namely], he sent his own standard to the town, and displayed it on the battlements of the tower, so that it was visible to all. The Lord Justice asked whose standard it was that he saw. Calvagh made answer, and said, that it was his own standard; and that the town was his own, and had belonged to his ancestors from a remote period; upon which the Lord Justice delivered up the keys of the town to Calvagh.

O'Neill went to England about Allhallowtide, to the Queen^c; and he re-

known to the Queen by Sir Thomas Cusake, Knight, Privy Councillor, she was given to understand that he had submitted himself in all things to her Majesty, as a good and faithful subject, and sincerely repented of all his past actions, committed or meditated by him and his adherents in disturbance of the peace, in the county of Ulster, by which, as he said (and so the truth was by the relation of others), he was reduced with the feare of his life, by a conspiracy of some wicked persons against him; and now, that he might obtain Her Majesty's grace and favor, faithfully promised for himself, and all her subjects under his jurisdiction, who according to their ancient custom derived from their ancestors, had any way been subservient to him, that he and they for the future would behave themselves as the Queen's good and faithful subjects against all persons whatever. Which humble submission the Queen graciously considering, was pleased to accept him into her grace and favor, and that her said favor might be the more conspicuous for his comfort, and in order to retain him the better in his office, Her Majesty hereby confirms certain articles" [which follow upon the Roll] "concluded between the said Sir Thomas Cusake and him executed under his hand and seal, and subscribed by almost all the noble and principal persons of his jurisdiction" [ditionis], "and which articles the Queen

had caused to be annexed to these Letters Patents under the great Seal, and to be indented between her and him, the contents of which she hereby approved and ratified. Dated at Wynd-sor, 15th January, 1563. By which articles, in consideration of his becoming a faithful subject, he was constituted captain or governor of the territory or province of Tirone in Ulster, under her Majesty, in the same manner as other captains of the said nation, called O'Neles, had rightfully & lawfully executed that office in the time of King Hen. 8; and moreover should enjoy and have the name and title of O'Nele, with the like authority, jurisdiction, and pre-eminence, as any other of his ancestors, called O'Neles, had lawfully enjoyed the same; with the service and homage of all the lords and captains, called Urraughts, and other nobles of the said nation of O'Nele, in the Lordship and Territory of Tirone, as his ancestors had rightfully & lawfully enjoyed, or ought to have had the same, upon condition that he and his said nobles should truly and faithfully, from time to time, serve her Majesty, and where necessary, wage war against all her enemies, in such manner as the Chief Governor or Lord Lieutenant for the time being should direct. Which name or title of O'Nele, the said John should enjoy and use only so long as the Letters Patent of King Hen. 8, for the county of Tirone, granted to his

ἡ ψαῖρ ὄνοιρ, ἡ αἰρημιττιν μορ υαίτε, ἡ ταναίcc ται α αἰρ ἰ mbelcene na bliadhna ar cionn.

Eocchan mac aoda buide mic aoda duib-í domhnaill ffr paorclannua poiceneoil eapccna ilcfruać décc.

Ταδcc mac τοιρρθεαλβαιḡ, mic neill, mic τορρθεαλβαιḡ uí baoiḡill do mairbać ἰ ττfrmonn mécc cpaic la-mac alarτραιnn ḡallua.

AOIS CRIOST, 1562.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cuicc céo, Sfrccat, aćó.

O Ruairc brian ballac mac eocchain rinnreap ril pfricena ḡ caća aoda rinn, ffr dar lućt iomćair. ḡ oilfñna cñbaḡ ḡ comac a mbaoi ón ccalać hi ccric ua maine co dpoćaoir ττορćarćaiḡ ττοnnmḡaiḡriḡ coiccpioć cóiccić ollbladhach ulać, ḡ ó ḡpanarć tfrba ḡo τραιḡ eoćuile an τραoiρ ἰ ττfr ua pfriacrac muaiće, aḡ rin an tí pá τοććaiće duanaipe ḡ duara aćmolća baoi dia bunac ffrerĩ do écc do bićin ḡarτρuipre do pala dć, ḡ a mac aćć ḡallua do oirpneać ina ionac.

Iarla tuaćmũĩan do ḡol ar cuairt cñbaḡr ffrona ἰ nduthaiḡ uí conćo-bair, ḡ ἰ nḡlño corpbraḡe. Mac uí loćlann do mairbać uaća daon upćor

father, Conacius O'Neyle, with the appointment of the honor and title of the said county to the barony of Dungannon, by the name of the son of his said father, after the death of the said Conacius, should be viewed and considered by authority of the next Parliament to be summoned in Ireland, of what value and effect in law they were from the beginning, or now ought to be; and if the same shall be adjudged void by Parliament, or be revoked by the said Parliament for just cause and annihilated, then he should forbear to use the said title of O'Nele, and should be created and named Earl of Tirone, as his father was created and named before him, and should have the said county with the title and honor of Tirone, to him and the heirs males of his body lawfully begotten. And, moreover, all his followers, called Ur-raughts, who should

evidently appear in the said Parliament to have belonged to him or his predecessors, O'Neles, should be assigned to him by authority of the said Parliament or her Majesty's Letters Patents, with all other things which the said Parliament should adjudge to have belonged to his said father, as O'Nele, or Earl of Tirone. In consideration of which great favor and royal clemency, he promised as a faithful and true subject, upon his corporal oath, to observe all and singular such things, which by right or custom ought to have been observed and fulfilled by his ancestors or captains, called O'Nele, and to his power preserve peace and justice, and to make such full satisfaction and restitution for all injuries, losses, and offences, which should be hereafter committed by him or his said Ur-raughts, or any others adherents to him or them,

ceived great honour and respect from her. He returned to Ireland in the May following.

Owen, the son of Hugh Boy, son of Hugh Duv O'Donnell, a man of high and noble descent, learned and skilled in various arts, died.

Teige, the son of Turlough, son of Niall, son of Turlough O'Boyle, was slain at Termon-Magrath, by Mac Allister Gallda.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1562.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-two.

O'Rourke (Brian Ballagh, son of Owen^d), the senior of Sil-Feargna, and of the race of Aedh Finn^e, a man whose supporters, fosterers, adherents, and tributaries, extended from Caladh^f, in the territory of Hy-Many, to the fertile^g, salmon-full Drowes, the boundary of the far-famed province of Ulster; and from Granard in Teffia to the strand of Eothuile^h, the Artificer, in Tireragh of the Moy,—who had the best collection of poems, and who, of all his tribe, had bestowed the greatest number of presents for poetical eulogies, died in consequence of a fall; and his son, Hugh Gallda, was installed in his place.

The Earl of Thomond went upon a chieftain's expedition into the territory of O'Conorⁱ, and into Gleann-Corbraighe^j, on which occasion there was slain

upon any of her Majesty's subjects, as should be adjudged, upon a true examination thereof before four good men, two to be chosen by the Chief Governor for the time being, and two by him the said John O'Nele, and this without any delay or fraud of any party. Dated at Benborbe, 18 Noy. 1563. Moreover, the Queen should revoke all former confessions contrary to this, made by the said John O'Nele with her Majesty, and should only hold this confirmed and ratified (6°. D. R. I.)"

^d *Owen*.—Charles O'Conor of Belanagare, adds in Irish that this Owen was the son of Tiernan, who was son of Teige, the son of Tiernan More O'Rourke, which is correct.

^e *The race of Aedh Finn*.—These were the

O'Rourkes, O'Reillys, and their correlatives in the counties of Leitrim and Cavan.

^f *Caladh*, a marshy meadow, now Callow, in the parish and barony of Kilconnell, in the county of Galway.—See note ⁱ, under the year 1475, p. 1097, *supra*.

^g *Fertile*, *τοῖς ἀνταῖς*.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 104, line 14, where the compound *πον-τοῖς ἀνταῖς* is used to express "abounding in seals."

^h *The strand of Eothuile*, now Trawohelly, near Ballysadare, in the county of Sligo.

ⁱ *The territory of O'Conor*, i. e. of O'Conor Kerry, now the barony of Iraghticonor, in the north of the county of Kerry.

^j *Gleann-Corbraighe*, now Glin, on the south

a cloic glinda don cúip rin .i. Maoileclainn mac uaiéne, mic maoileaclainn, mic Ruðraige, mic ana, mic donnchaíð an éinil, mic ana bácaig.

An tiarla cedna do ðol corprluag cñdair fñona pa cáénraige ipin aimrip cedna 7 dubgall mac an giolla ðuib mic concóðair mic Shuibne do marbað uaða don dul rin.

Mac giolla riabaið décc .i. Riocaird mac duinn, mic concóðair, mic tomair, mic domnaill, 7 aobñrēi gur bo hé rin aoín fñi gñada bá fñi ag iarla tuadmuman ina aimrip. Concóðair mac concóðair mic Riocaird do gabail a ionaid.

Domnall mac concóðair, mic toirpðealbaið, mic taiðcc uí bñian an tí baóí ina iarla tuadmuman ria concóðair mac donnchaíð, 7 dia ngoirðir gaoiðil ó bñian do toct dia ionnarbað dia ðeopaiðeaçt 7 dia ðibirē a hul-toibh tar a air dia ačarða fñirin, 7 bá in aoín tpeačtmain taimicciurñ 7 taiðcc inac mupchaíð mic toirpðealbaið iar neluð a hačliaçt, 7 iar ttoct ðóib i naoiñfēct dia tēir, tuccepat a naiðte anaoiñfēct ar iarla tuadmuman. Ro cúip an tiarla forlongpoit iomða pé a nacchaið. Do bé céð puatār na ccommbraiēpeac po ar aroile, ionðraicchið oðce do paðpat dá mac Mupchaíð uí bñian ar forlongpoit baile með riagáin, do marbað daoíne leó, 7 po cpiunniðgiot cpeacá, 7 taimic an tír ina ttopaiðeaçt. Is and do glan lá ar na laochuñðmb lē ar lē ag cačair með gormain i mñóñ ua pññmaic, 7 i nuactari dálcceair. Báttar an clann rin Mupchaíð uí bñian (taiðcc, 7

side of the Shannon, in the barony of Lower Connello, and county of Limerick, near the borders of Kerry.—See the year 1600, under which it is stated that Gleann Corbraighe is the glen or valley from which the Knight of Glen took his name: “*Gleann Corbraighe ór haimni-geað Ríðipe an gleanna.*”

^k *Cloch-Gleanna*, i. e. the rock of the Glen or Valley, latinised Vallirupes by Philip O’Sullivan, throughout his *History of the Catholics*. It was the name of the castle of Glen, the seat of the Knight of Glen.—See it again referred to at the year 1600, where it is described as on the brink of the Shannon: “*Daile píl for bñuac na Sionna.*”

^l *Caenraighe*, now Kenry, a barony on the south side of the River Shannon, in the north of the county of Limerick.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 309, note ⁿ.

^m *Lost*, literally, “there was slain from him.”

ⁿ *Mac-Gilla-Rialhaigh*.—This would be anglicised Mac Gilreevy. According to Philip O’Sullivan Beare, it is the name which was called in English Creagh. Keating, however, writes the name of the famous Archbishop of Armagh, of the Creagh family, Ríðeapð Cpað-bac, from which it would appear that he did not consider it the same as Mac gilla riabaið. According to the tradition among the Creaghs themselves their name was originally O’Neill,

on his side, by one shot from Cloch-Gleanna^k, the son of O'Loughlin, namely, Melaghlin, the son of Owny, son of Melaghlin, son of Rury, son of Ana, who was son of Donough-an-chuil, son of Ana Bacagh. The same Earl proceeded with a host upon a chieftain's expedition into Caenraighe^l, about the same time, and on that occasion lost^m Dowell, the son of Gilla-Duv, son of Conor Mac Sweeny.

Mac Gilla-Riabhaighⁿ died, namely, Rickard, the son of Donn, son of Conor, son of Thomas, son of Donnell. It was said that he was the best servant of trust that the Earl of Thomond had had in his time. . . . Conor, son of Conor, who was son of Rickard, took his place.

Donnell (the son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige) O'Brien, who had been Earl of Thomond^o before Conor, the son of Donough, and whom the Irish used to style O'Brien, returned from Ulster, to his own patrimony, after his expulsion, exile, and banishment; and in the same week Teige, the son of Murrough, son of Turlough, made his escape from Dublin; and, upon their arrival together in their [native] territory, they united in opposition to the Earl of Thomond. The Earl raised many encampments against them. The first contest^p between these kinsmen was a nocturnal assault, made by the two sons of Murrough O'Brien, upon the encampment at Baile-Meg-Riagain^q, on which occasion they slew several persons, and obtained spoils; but the inhabitants of that country went in pursuit of them. The day dawned upon both these heroic bands at Cathair-Meg-Gormain^r, in the centre of the territory of Hy-Fearmaic^s, in the upper part of Dal-Cais^t. The two sons of Murrough O'Brien, Teige and

and they obtained the cognomen Cpaobac, i. e. Ramifer, from one of their ancestors who carried a green branch in a battle fought at Lime-rick.

^o *Who had been Earl of Thomond.*—This is an error of the Four Masters, for this Donnell, who was the brother of Donough, second Earl of Thomond, could not have succeeded as Earl, but he exerted himself to set aside the earldom, and succeed as O'Brien, or king of Thomond, according to the Irish law of tanistry.

^p *The first contest*, literally, "the first attack of these kinsmen upon each other was a nocturnal attack which the two sons of Murrough

O'Brien made upon the encampment of Baile Meg Riagain," &c.

^q *Baile-Meg-Riagain*, now Ballymacregan, a townland in the parish of Dysart, barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare.

^r *Cathair-Meg-Gormain*, i. e. Mac Gorman's Caher, or circular stone fort. This name is still preserved in Cahermagorman, a cottage in the townland of Soheen, parish of Dysart O'Dea, barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare.

^s *Hy-Fearmaic*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Deas, and their correlatives, in the barony of Inchiquin.

^t *The upper part of Dal-Cais*.—Hy-Fearmaic

Donnchað) ag ioncáir a nanppoblainn go haðnaíreac go cnoc an pccamail
 or cfnó patá blaémarc. Ro fillpfe arí an tóráir, 7 ro muir do muintir
 an iarlá. Do marbað d'riécta dá n'fádaímh, 7 dá n'áorccarpuac. Ro
 gabad taðcc ócc mac taðcc, mic an gíolla d'uib; mic tóirpdealbais uí brian.
 Do gabad ann d'na brian dub mac Donnchað mic concobair na rrona
 uí brian, 7 nír iméig gan an tpeleccá. D'patebail acc taðcc mac mupchað
 uí brian ina fuarclad.

Donnchað mac conconnaét, mic conconnaét, mic brian, mic pilip mic
 tomair meguir do écc, fsi a aoir ar lueca íob olc t'fírt do gaoidealaib
 an tuairceirte, fsi ná ro raolb do écc pe haðart co ro écc an tan ró.

Aod mac neill óicc mic ruibne a tír bogaine do écc d'ón gálaí breac.

Mag craic t'fírmann dá beooc do écc.

Mag mathgamhna, Aodh mac brian na moicheirge mic Remainn mic
 glairne do marbað lá fsiarib fsiarmairge.

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was anciently the most northern portion of the country of the Dal-Cais, for the present baronies of Burren and Coreomroe belonged to a different race, named the race of Rudhraigh of Ulster.

^u *Donough*.—This Donough is the ancestor of the family of Lemeneh, now represented by Sir Lucius O'Brien of Drumoland, in the county of Clare.

^v *Cnoc-an-scamlail*, now pronounced as if written Cnoc an pccamail, and anglicised Scol-

hill. It is the name of a hill situated immediately to the south of the old church of Rath, in the barony of Inchiquin.—See the *Caitheim Thoirdhealbhaigh*, at the year 1318, where this hill is called Sgumall ná Raça, exactly as it is now pronounced.

^x *Rath-Blathmaic*, i. e. Blathmac's fort, now the old church of Rath, in the barony of Inchiquin. The festival of St. Blathmac was celebrated here on the 9th of July, according to

Donough^u, shamefully suffered themselves to be all along beaten, until they reached Cnoc-an-scamhail^w, over Rath-Blathmaic^x, where they turned round on their pursuers, and the Earl's people were defeated, numbers of their chieftains and plebeians were slain, and Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Gilla-Duv, son of Turlough O'Brien, was taken prisoner, as was also Brian Duv, son of Donough, son of Conor na-Srona O'Brien; and he [Brian] was not set at liberty until Selga^y had been given to Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien, for his ransom.

Donough, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught, son of Brian, son of Philip, son of Thomas Maguire, died; a man by no means the least famous of the Irish of his age, and who was not expected to die as he did die, in his bed.

Hugh, the son of Niall Oge Mac Sweeny from Tir-Boghaine, died of the galar-breac^z.

Magrath, of Termon-Daveog^a, died.

Mac Mahon (Hugh, son of Brian-na-Moicheirghe, son of Redmond, son of Glasny) was slain by the men of Farney.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1563.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-three.

O'Donnell (Manus, the son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, son of Turlough of the Wine), Lord of Tirconnell, Inishowen, Kinel-Moen, Fermanagh, and Lower Connaught; a man who never suffered the chiefs who were in his neighbourhood and vicinity to encroach upon any of his superabundant possessions, even to the time of his disease and infirmity; a fierce, obdurate, wrathful, and combative man towards his enemies and opponents, until he had made them obedient to his jurisdiction; and a mild, friendly, benign, amicable, bountiful, and hospitable man towards the learned, the destitute,

the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, and the *Feilire Aengus*, in which it is placed in nuiceap Oail Cair, i. e. in the upper, or northern part of Dal-Cais. Blathmac's name is still remembered at the church, but his festival is no longer celebrated.

^y Selga, now Shallee, in the barony of Inchiquin.

^z Galar-breac, i. e. the speckled disease, i. e. the small pox.

^a Termon-Daveog, now Termon-Magrath, in the parish of Templecarn, barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal.

[illegible]

Ο Σὺλλεβάν δέιππε δοῖναι, μὰς διαρμάτα, μὶς δοῖναι, μὶς δοῖναι, μὶς διαρμάτα βαίβ το εὐτισμ το ὑποχυρὰς .ι. μὰς γιολλάκυα, ἡ γερ βαυβελραὶς διαρμαίτ α αἶταιρ βαοί α ὅιολ δοῖδρε γα δοῖναι ριν, ἡ α βραῖταιρ εοζαν ὁ ρυλλεβαιν το γαβὰιλ α ιοναὶ.

Μαριγρεcc' ingñ τSemaip, mic Sfain, mic tomair, mic an iapla bñ Mñc
muipor ciappaige do ecc, 7 ba haöbañ eccäoine iñdhe.

Tomar mac muirir duib, mic Sfein, mic an iarla décc.

Τυαδμουνα na τuinn coccad, 7 na clef. cfnnapce on callainn go a dele
an bliadainni!

baile uí gálaig do gábail 7 do bpipead an cloinn Murchaid uí bpiam lair
an ianla iar ttabairt ordanair 7 roéraitte ó luimneac lair cúicce.

baile uí cártaig mar an ccéttta do gabail lae an iarla.

Mac bpuairbda ollam o mbracain ⁊ o bfeirmac décc .i. diairmait, mac concobair mic diairmata, mic Scaín, ⁊ a bratair Maoilin do gabail a ionaid.

DOIS CRIOST, 1564.

Αὐτὸν Ἐπιόρτ, μίλε, κυῖεε ἐέν, Σῖρεκα, α ἐσταῖρ.

O Ruairic Aod gallóir, mac bhríam ballaig mic eogam do marbhad
co mífecnech miorunaí la a muinntir fíin hi liaédrum muinntire heolair,

^b *From the one Calends*, i. e. from the Calends of January, 1563, to the Calends of January, 1564. This expression is very common in ancient Irish writings, as in the Life of St. Maidoc and other tracts.

^c *Baile-Uí-Ghalaigh*.—There is no castle or place now bearing this name in the county of Clare, nor mentioned in the list of the castles of Clare preserved in the manuscript in the Library

4 Baile-Ui-Charthaigh, i. e. the townland of 'Carthaigh. This is still so called in Irish, but is anglicised Ballycarhy, and sometimes shortened to Ballycarre. It is the name of a townland in the parish of Tomfinlough, barony

the poets, and the ollaves, towards the [religious] orders and the church, as is evident from the [accounts of] old people and historians; a learned man, skilled in many arts, gifted with a profound intellect, and the knowledge of every science, died on the 9th of February, at his own mansion-seat at Lifford, a castle which he had erected in despite of O'Neill and the Kinel-Owen, and was interred in the burial place of his predecessors, and ancestors at Donegal, in the monastery of St. Francis, with great honour and veneration, after having vanquished the Devil and the world.

O'Sullivan Beare (Donnell, the son of Dermot, son of Donnell, son of Donnell, son of Dermot Balbh) was slain by a bad man, namely, Mac Gillycuddy; and if his father, Dermot, was a man of great renown, this Donnell was a worthy heir of him. His kinsman, Owen O'Sullivan, took his place.

Margaret, the daughter of James, son of John, son of Thomas, the son of the Earl [of Desmond], and wife of Mac Maurice, died; and she [i. e. her death] was a cause of lamentation.

Thomas, the son of Maurice Duv, son of John, the son of the Earl, died.

Thomond was one scene of warfare and contention, from the one Calends^b to the other, this year.

Baile-Ui-Ghalaigh^c, the residence of the sons of Murrough O'Brien, was taken and demolished by the Earl, who had brought ordnance and forces from Limerick for that purpose.

Baile-Ui-Charthaigh^d was likewise taken by the Earl.

Mac Brody, Ollav of Hy-Bracain and Hy-Fearmaic^e, died, i. e. Dermot; son of Conor, son of Dermot, son of John; and his brother, Maoilin, took his place.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1564.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-four.

O'Rourke (Hugh Gallda, son of Brian Ballagh, son of Owen^f) was maliciously and malignantly slain by his own people, at Leitrim, in Muintir-Eolais;

of Bunratty, and county of Clare.

^c *Hy-Bracain* and *Hy-Fearmaic*, i. e. the baronies of Ibrickan and Inchiquin, in the county of Clare. Mac Brody resided at Ballybrody, or

Ballybroden, a townland in the parish of Dysart-O'Dea, and barony of Inchiquin, and about one mile west of Ballygriffy Castle.

^f *Owen*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare adds

an tír uile ara haite rin do iadao fa brian mac briain uí ruairc 7
atbhrícti gur ab dó do rónaó an mígnóm mebla rin gion go raibhe euid
dóran in a déanán. Aod buide mac briain, mic eóghain uí ruairc a mbraetar
ele, rórar aoda gallda, 7 rinnreap briain do gairm uí ruairc de fín a huét
uí neill.

Ua Donnaiill an Calbach, 7 Ua baioigill coirpdealbac do dul co hat chiat
do roighio an lurtir do denán a eorcca púir, 7 fúair o donnaiill onoir 7
airmuitin uada, 7 roair Ua donnaiill do toet dia eig go raibhe do fíraib
manac, 7 aiprioh ann, 7 ticc Ua baioigill dia baile fírrin. Baí conn mac an
calbaig for a éionn hipuide. Níí bo'cian baof ua baioigill ir in mbaile an
tan po éuinioz conn fair toet lair go dun na ngall duf an ecaimrao a gabail
for Aod, mac Aoda óicc, mic Aoda ruaid baí ann an tan rin. Ba hann baof
oirpíom an Aoda hírin irin tor nua, 7 po cuir eicneacán 7 conn dá mac Aoda
buide mic Aoda duib clann a ósbratar irin érhéaplén, 7 bátar iaduide
baí acc tairecelaó an baile do Chonn. Tánac epá conn 7 Ua baioigill do
raigio an baile, 7 ba haohaid ann an tan rin. Ro lícepric clann Aoda buide
conn dia roigio po éstoir 7 do raioide na lícepric Ua baioigill co na
muinir éuca inunn. Atbhréat muinir uí baioigill na lícepric a ticefina
uata a aénar. Do coib iarettan Ua baioigill go mainir na mbraetar do
denán eapra aca. Zeibio conn ua donnaiill, 7 clann Aoda buide for togal
an tuir i mbaof Aod mac Aoda duib. Ní po ráthairgíot nac ní go po doir
ruirélegen plóiz lionmair lanmóir ar fuo an baile, 7 na iomtaemong in gac
airb. Ba hiaó báttar annrin Ua néll. Sfan, 7 Aod mac maghura uí donnaiill
co na poéraitte, go lír plóiz lionmair lanmóir na pparao iar eclumrin
Uí donnaiill do bñt for plóiz Aea chiat 7 na ccombraetar naile do bñt i
naiaio apoile. Ro gabaó aiprioe Conn mac an calbaig an 14 May, 7 do
óscatar rirthe plóiz uí néill ar fuo tíne bógaie, 7 po marbaó leo mac mec

in Irish that this Owen was the son of Tiernan, who was the son of Teige.

⁸ *Brian.*—Charles O'Conor adds that this was Brian na murtha.

^h *At home.*—Ir in mbaile, means *at home*, or in the town.

ⁱ *Requested.*—Ro éuinioz, i. e. he asked, begged, or requested.

^k *To see.*—"Duf .i. dá fíor," to know.—*O'Clery.*

^l *Who were betraying.*—This is a striking instance of the defect of the style of the Four Masters. They speak here as if the reader were already in possession of what they are about to narrate. The style could be easily corrected by omitting iaduide baí, and writing báttar ruide

after which the whole country closed round Brian^s, the son of Brian O'Rourke; and it was rumoured that it was for him this treacherous misdeed was committed, though he had no [personal] share in perpetrating it. Hugh Boy, the son of Brian, son of Owen O'Rourke, another brother, who was younger than Hugh, but older than Brian, called himself O'Rourke by the influence of O'Neill.

O'Donnell (Calvagh) and O'Boyle (Turlough) repaired to Dublin to the Lord Justice, to confer with him. O'Donnell received great honour and respect from him. O'Donnell returned for home, and came into Fermanagh, where he stopped [for some time]; and O'Boyle proceeded directly to his own residence, where Con, the son of Calvagh, had come to meet him. O'Boyle had not been long at home when Con requested him to go with him to Donegal, to see^k if he could take it from Hugh, the son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe, who was in it at that time. Hugh at that time held his residence in the new tower; and he had sent Egneghan and Con, the two sons of Hugh Boy, son of Hugh Duv, his brother's sons, into the old castle; and these were the two who were betraying the castle to Con. Con and O'Boyle came to the town by night; and the sons of Hugh Boy admitted Con at once, but they said that they would not permit O'Boyle to come into them with his people; [and] O'Boyle's people said that they would not suffer their lord to go from them alone. O'Boyle, thereupon, went to the monastery of the friars to make them a visit. Con O'Donnell and the sons of Hugh Boy proceeded to demolish the tower in which Hugh, the son of Hugh Duv, was; and they took no notice of anything until very numerous hosts had poured into the town and around it in every direction. These are they who were there: O'Neill (John), and Hugh, the son of Manus O'Donnell, with their forces, which were very great and numerous [who had come thither], after having heard that O'Donnell was on his way from Dublin^m, and that these other relatives were at strife with each other. Con, the son of Calvagh, was taken prisoner here on the 14th of May; and marauding parties of O'Neill's army, went forth through Tir-Boghaine, and slew the son

acc tairccelaob; but the Editor will leave the Four Masters their own mode of narrating events, though, indeed, they are very often not only inelegant, but even inaccurate in their diction.

^m On his way from Dublin, for *rligió Átha cliacé* literally, "on the way of Dublin." It may mean either "going to," or "returning from Dublin."

ruibne .i. Maolmuire mÍrceac, mac maolmuire, mic neill i nglionn eíðniġe, 7 Aoð mÍrceach, mac eoin moðarða meġ ruibne ġo roċaíðib oile amaille ríu.

Síol mbriain co himrínaċ re apoile an bliaðain rí. Clann concobair mic toirpdealbair uí briain doinnall 7 tadcc, 7 clann Murchaíð uí briain tadcc, 7 donnchað do ðol ar cpeich cóir abann o ccsínaġ i cclonn cuilein. Ar ann tapla an tiapla an tan rín ra Ror ruad. Do loirceac 7 do lomairceac leo an baile rín reac ġac mbaile do ronnrað. Ruccrat an tír oppa ar ġac aen taeb o pleib oíðfa an ríġ ġo luchat, 7 o rínn snaiġ co rcairb. Fuaratarrom etim ar ġlarlaith an iapla co ro marbhað a ngar do céo ðib don dul rín, 7 ní ro lamrat a nionnraicchið iap rín co hoíðce. TERNÁtar an tÍol mbriain rín uacatar tuadmunan ġan ruiluccað ġan roirpíccac tar rínnlírcaib roirccair co na ccsícaib. 7 co na ngabalaib leo. Do ċaríraingíot tpa buannaða ðrímapa 7 luċt tuarurtaġ tar Síonainn do cclonn tpuibne 7 do cclonn tpuíġh 7 baí ruibal na tpe, a cpeaca, 7 a comċa ar a ccumur co ttairnicc aimpír a mbuannað. Acċ cġna ní ro an ða nairnís acc aitreabtaċaib an tpe luac ar líccċ epte lar na hamraib rín tar cġn a namraime.

Copcupruad co na cíor, 7 co na buannaċt ðona, a íolaċar rírainn i tpuib tuadmunan, 7 a bċaġċe ecclairí amaille rír rín do ċabairt do

ⁿ *Gleann-Eidhnighe*, i. e. the vale of the River Eany, now Gleneany, a remarkable valley in the parish of Inver, barony of Tir-Boghaine, or Banagh, and county of Donegal.—See note ^v, under the year 1502, p. 1264, *supra*.

^o *Abhainn O'gCearnaigh*, now the River Ogarney, which rises near Broadford, in Glenomra, flows through the village of Six-mile-bridge, and discharges itself into the Shannon at Bunratty. This river was originally called the Raite, and derived its present name from the territory of Uí-Cearnaigh, through which it flows.

^p *Clann-Coilen*.—This was one of the tribe-names of the Mac Namaras, and it was also applied to their territory, for the extent of which see note ^f, under the year 1311, p. 498, *supra*.

^q *Ros-ruadh*, i. e. the red wood, now Rossroe,

near Newmarket, in the barony of Bunratty, and county of Clare.

^r *Sliabh-Oidheadha-an-Rígh*, i. e. the mountain of the death of the king, so called from Crimhthann Mor Mac Fídháigh, monarch of Ireland, who died here of poison which had been administered to him by his sister, Mongfinn, the wife of the Irish monarch Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin, in the latter part of the fourth century. This is now called the Cratloe, or Glennagross mountain.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 81; *Circuit of Muircheartach Mac Neill*, p. 47; and *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 343, 344.

^s *Luchat*, now Lughid, or Lowhid bridge, in the townland of Moanreagh, parish of Kilkeedy, barony of Inehiquin, and county of Clare. The

of Mac Sweeny, i. e. Mulmurry Meirgeach, the son of Mulmurry, son of Niall, in Gleann-Eidhnighe^a, and Hugh Meirgeach, the son of John Modardha Mac Sweeny, and many others along with them.

The O'Briens were at strife with one another in this year. Donnell and Teige, the sons of Conor, son of Turlough O'Brien, and Teige and Donough, the sons of Murrough, set out upon a predatory excursion alongside Abhainn O'gCearnaigh^b, in Clann-Coilen^c. The Earl happened to be at this time at Ross-ruadh^d; and they burned and plundered that town more than they did any other. The [inhabitants of the] country from all quarters, from Sliabh-Oidheadha-an-Righ^e to Luchat^f, and from Rinn-Eanaigh^g to Scairbh^h, overtook them. They took an advantage of the soldiers of the Earl, and slew near a hundred of them on that occasion, but dared not approach them again until night. These O'Briens of the upper part of Thomond made their escape across the fair fields of the Forgas^w with their preys and acquisitions, without receiving a wound or injury. They afterwards brought from beyond the Shannon numerous bonnaghtmen and mercenaries of the Clann-Sweeny and Clann-Sheehy; and they had the ranging of the country, and its preys and property in their power, until the expiration of the term of their bonnaght. There remained not, however, of cattle^x with the inhabitants of the country, the value of what was permitted to be taken out of it by those soldiers for their services.

Corcomroe, with its rents and customary services, and acquirements in land in the territories of Thomond, and its church livings, were given to Donnell

ford over which this bridge stands is called *ae lucaib*, in a poem by Cormac Mac Cullenan, on the boundaries of Thomond, and an old road which ran in this direction is called *bealaic na lucaib* by Keating, in the reign of Diarmaid, son of Fearghus Ceirbheoil.

^b *Rinn-Eanaigh*, i. e. the point of the marsh or morass, now Rinanny, a townland in the south extremity of the parish of Kilconry, in the barony of Lower Bunratty, and county of Clare. It forms a *rinn*, or point of land, extending into the River Shannon, a short distance to the east of the mouth of the River Fergus.

^c *Scairbh*, i. e. the shallow ford, now Scarriff

a small town in the parish of Tomgraney, barony of Upper Tullagh, and county of Clare, and near that arm of Lough Deirgdhere which contains Iniscealltra.

^w *Forgas*, now the Fergus, a river which rises in the north of the barony of Inchiquin, and, flowing by Ennis, unites with the Shannon near the ancient town, now poor village of Clare.

^x *Of cattle*.—This is a roundabout mode of saying that these O'Briens gave the hired soldiers for their stipends more of the cattle of the country than what remained to the inhabitants after their departure.

O'Brien, as a compensation for the lordship of Thomond¹, and for his observance of peace in the winter of this year.

Maurice Duv, the son of John, son of the Earl [of Desmond], went upon a predatory excursion into Muskerry². The sons of Teige, son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac, son of Teige Mac Carthy, namely, Dermot and Cormac, overtook him, and beheaded him, though the profit of sparing him would have been better than the victory gained by his death. He who was there slain was the firm steel of the Geraldines in the field of danger, the plunderer of his enemies, and the destroyer of his opponents.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1565.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-five.

Joan, the daughter of James, son of Maurice, son of Maurice, died. Her death was among the sorrowful news of Leath-Mhogha, on account of her charity and humanity.

On one occasion as the Earl of Desmond (Garrett, the son of James, son of John) went on a visitation into the Desies of Munster, the Lord of the Desies (Maurice Fitzgerald, the son of John, son of Garrett) treacherously drew the Earl of Ormond (Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe) into the country, unknown to the Earl of Desmond. The Earl [of Desmond] arrived in the country, and received no notice [of their designs] until he was surrounded on every side, at a place called Ath-meadhain^a, where he was overpowered by numbers, so that he was wounded and taken prisoner, and many of his people were slain and taken prisoners along with him. The Butlers were elated^b and in high spirits on that day, by reason of the great number of their prisoners

Catholics, tom. ii. lib. 4, c. 8, and *Initium*, &c. *Giraldinorum*, c. 14; Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, A. D. 1564; Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*; and the Abbé Ma-geoghegan's *Histoire d'Irlande*, tom. iii. c. 21, p. 396. Leland, book iv. c. 1, adds:

"As the Ormondians conveyed him" [Desmond] "from the field, stretched on a bier, his supporters exclaimed, with a natural triumph, 'Where is now the great lord of Desmond?' He

had the spirit to reply: 'Where, but in his proper place? still upon the necks of the Butlers.'" This anecdote, however, is from romantic writers, and not worthy the serious notice of the historian.

^b *Elated*, báttap ruḃac poiḃnmnaḃ. The older writers would say, báttap ruḃaḡ poiḃnmnaḡ.—See the Editor's *Irish Grammar*, part iii. c. 1. p. 352.

hé epíoc na gabala rin an dá iapla do dól co raxoib fó toḡairm na bain-pioḡan, 7 a mblié athaib hi lonḡainn, 7 teaéct dóib tap anair fó ḡné rioḡa 7 cairḡine.

Maḡḡamain, mac toipḡealbais ḡannḡais mic domnchaiḡ, mic domnail, mic toipḡealbais ḡníct do marḡaḡ hi pḡuill dia luéct comḡiteaécta, 7 comḡaail ina baile pḡin ran aircin in árainn. Oo éualatḡar maiéte na ḡaillme in ní rin do éuatḡar daíte a mḡḡiom por luéct na peille ḡo po pupailḡios porḡa teicheaḡ ó a tḡiḡib co nḡeaáatḡar i naréḡaé por muiḡ 7 ba hann po ḡaḡrat calaḡ hi ccuan puiḡ hi cepic corca baiḡcino iarḡaraḡḡe. Iar na cluinḡin rin do domnall mac conéḡair uí bḡrain, do cóiḡḡiḡe dia raiḡiḡ amail ar déine conḡánaice, 7 po ḡabaḡ lair a nupḡóḡ, 7 do bḡḡe lair i nḡaóiréḡḡal iad co maḡ ḡlae i nḡaéatḡar corcumḡḡuaḡ. Po dáḡḡḡomaḡ móiḡe a máoié, 7 a tḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ an ionaḡ ina nḡeairḡat an mḡḡiom rin ḡḡaiceḡin. Ro epiochaḡ ḡḡong oib lair, 7 po loirceeaḡ apail peib po éuill a mḡḡéḡa dóib.

Maḡom mḡp lá hua neill (Sḡan, mac cuinn mic cuinn mic enḡ) ap clóinn mec domnail na halban .i. Semur, Aongur, 7 Somairle. Ro marḡaḡ ann aongur; Ro ḡabaḡ 7 po ḡonaḡ Semur, 7 taimic a báḡ a ccionn bliadna do ḡaib epo na ḡona híḡin. Ro baḡḡal an tḡéct oirḡeaḡ an uapail do éḡḡḡ don éur rin raóiaréineac 7 ap ḡḡḡamḡ pḡi caitéḡeaé, conḡaḡḡeaé, tḡiḡlaicḡeaé, toipḡḡḡeaé. Ní baóí do clóinn nḡomnail i nepinn náé i nalbain a ionḡḡamail an tan rin, 7 ní bá pó lá a ḡaóinḡ pḡin a comḡḡom dóḡ do éabairḡ ar dá

^c *Under the appearance.*—The phrase po ḡné literally means "*sub specie.*"

^d *Aircin, in Aran.*—The chiefs of the O'Briens of Aran, the head of whom was commonly called Mac Feige O'Brien, held their residence at Aircin, *anglice* Arkin, on the great island of Aran. They were soon after expelled by the O'Flahertys, who, in their turn, were dispossessed by Queen Elizabeth, by whom the castle of Arkin was erected on the site of O'Brien's residence.—See *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, pp. 78, 82. This castle was pulled down in Cromwell's time, and a strong fort erected in its place, of which some ruins are still visible on the edge of a low cliff at the

village of Killeany. The outer wall facing the sea is nearly perfect, but the other walls have disappeared, with the exception of a small tower and some fragments of walls, against which some fishermen's cabins now stand. This sept of the O'Briens had also a castle of considerable strength on Inis Oirthir, now Inisheer, or south island of Aran, the ruins of which still remain in good preservation.

^e *Chief men of Galway.*—These were the merchants of Galway, who paid the head of this sept of the O'Briens a certain tribute in consideration of their protection and expenses in guarding the bay and harbour of Galway against pirates and coast plunderers.—See Hardiman's

and spoils. The result of this capture was, that the two Earls went (i. e. were obliged to go) to England, at the summons of the Queen; and having remained for some time in London, they returned, under the appearance^c of peace and friendship.

Mahon, the son of Turlough Mantagh, son of Donough, son of Donnell, son of Turlough Meith, was treacherously slain in his own town of Aircin, in Aran^d, by his own associates and relations. When the chief men of Galway^e heard of this, they set out to revenge this misdeed upon the treacherous perpetrators, so that they compelled them to fly from their houses; and they [the fugitives] went into a boat, and put to sea; and where they landed was in the harbour of Ross^f, in West Corca-Bhaiscinn^g. Donnell, the son of Conor O'Brien, having heard^h of this, he hastened to meet them with all the speed that he could exert; and he made prisoners of the greater number of them, and carried them in close fetters to Magh Glac^b, in the upper part of Corcomroe, in order that their sorrow and anguish might be the greater for being in view of the place where they had perpetrated the crime; he hanged some of them, and burned others, according as their evil practices deserved.

A great defeat was given by O'Neill (John, the son of Con, son of Con, son of Henry) to the sons of Mac Donnell of Scotland, namely, James, Aengus, and Sorleyⁱ. Aengus was slain, and James was wounded and taken prisoner, and he died of the virulence of his wounds at the end of a year. The death of this gentleman was generally bewailed; he was a paragon of hospitality and prowess, a festive man of many troops, and a bountiful and munificent man. And his peer was not [to be found] at that time among the Clann-Donnell in Ireland or in Scotland; and his own people would not have deemed it too much

History of Galway, p. 52, note ^d.

^e *Harbour of Ross*, cuan Ruir, now Ross bay, situated a short distance to the north of Loop-head, in the barony of Moyarta, in the south-west of the county of Clare.

^g *West Corca-Bhaiscinn*, now the barony of Moyarta, in the west of the county of Clare.

^b *Magh Glac*, now commonly called Tuath-Clae, a district situated within sight of the Aran Islands, in the upper or northern part of Cor-

comroe. From this district Tadhg Glac O'Brien, the ancestor of the Clann-Teige of Aran, received his cognomen, and not from *gle*, neat, or fair, as Dr. O'Brien incorrectly states in his *Law of Tanistry Illustrated*, published in Val-lancey's *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, vol. i. p. 558.

ⁱ *Aengus and Sorley*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare adds, in Irish, that they were "the sons of Alexander, the son of John Cahanagh."

μαὸ πυαρρελαὸ δό. Τορέριατταρ τρα ποαίθε ele náς ἀνιμίτταρ παν μαίὸμ
 ριν γλιννε ταίρι.

Murghaδ mac domnaill mic Ruaidrí uí Flaithbheartaigh do bátaδ.

Ο cleiriú ταὸcc cam mac tuatail ollam uí domnaill lé Sínecur paoí hi
 ppilθεαέτ, ἡ hi ceptomic, πορτ cóngmala τιγε ναοιδὸ do dámaib, ἡ do deo-
 paðaib, ἡ do fealmacaib foglama na ceptóc báttar comfoccur dó do écc
 (.i. an 20. la doctober) iar ríndataiδ τογαίθε iar mbriúe buaða o dñman ἡ
 ó domhan, ἡ α adnacal i mainirtir .S. Pponreir i ndún na ngall co nairmuirín,
 ἡ co nonoir náðbal.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1566.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, cuicc ceo, Sírcca, aSe.

Ο domnaill an calbaδ mac Maighnara, mic aoda duib, mic aoda puaiδ,
 mic neill gaib Mic toirpdealbair an pñona do tuirim dia eoch .i. hi tur-
 an gñmpeaδ .i. 26. Nouember, ap an cconair ccoitcinn etir baile aghaid-
 caoin, ἡ tñmpall ráta i nñoirnñoon a marcpluaigh gan anpocraet gan oibñm
 gan rghnm gan Seccat iar ttoet dó ó Shacraib an bhlaðain rin péin. Τιγεapna
 ap céill ἡ ap cpue an calbaδ rin gérpat ap gail, ἡ ap gaipceeaδ nñmair
 mata ppi naimuib connalbaδ cairpdeamail ppi cairuibh, gan macetnaδ, gan
 móipionghaδ hi maie dá haibhle da ndingenaδ, neac ná po paoileað écc an
 ionnapp rin aet co poirceeaδ lair dioðail gpeiri a ceneoíl. Α deapbpaetair,
 aod mac maighnara uí domnaill do óirpneaδ ina ionaδ.

Maie ingñ Mhaighnara mic aoda duib mic aoda puaiδ uí domnaill bñ
 Mécc aengara decc an 8. doctober.

^k *Gleann-tuisci*.—According to the tradition in the country, the place where John O'Neill defeated the Scots, on this occasion, is Glen-fesk, a remarkable valley near Ballycastle, in the north of the county of Antrim. There is a place called Glentask, in the parish of Dunluce, in the same county; but there is no glen there, nor does there exist a tradition of a battle connected with the place. This name should have been introduced earlier into this entry by the Four Masters, thus: "Maíom móp do éabap"

inñlionn taíri la hua neill," &c.

^l *Baile-aghaidh-chaoín*, now Balleeghan, near Lough Swilly, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.—See note ^u, under the year 1557, p. 1553, *supra*.

^m *The church of Rath*.—The ruins of this church are still to be seen near Manor Cunningham, in the parish of Rathmoaghy, now corruptly Rye-moghy, in the barony of Raphoe, Donegal.

ⁿ *That same year*.—Philip O'Sullivan Beare says, in his *History of the Irish Catholics*, that

to give his weight in gold for his ransom, if he could have been ransomed. Many others not enumerated were slain in this defeat of Gleann-taisi^k.

Murrough, the son of Donnell, son of Rory O'Flaherty, was drowned.

O'Clery (Teige Cam, the son of Tuathal), Ollav to O'Donnell in history,—a man learned in poetry and chronology, a prop (i. e. a supporter), who kept a house of hospitality for the learned, the exiled, and the literary men of the neighbouring territories, died, on the 20th of October, at a venerable old age, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world; and was buried with great respect and honour in the monastery of St. Francis, at Donegal.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1566.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-six.

O'Donnell (Calvagh, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, son of Turlough of the Wine) fell [dead] from his horse, in the beginning of Winter, i. e. on the 26th of October, on the public road, between Baile-aghaidh-chaoiⁿ and the church of Rath^m, in the midst of his cavalry, without the slightest starting, stumbling, shying, or prancing of his horse, after his return from England, where he had been that same yearⁿ. This Calvagh was a lord in understanding and personal shape, a hero in valour and prowess, stern and fierce towards his enemies, kind and benign towards his friends; he was so celebrated for his goodness, that any good act of his, be it ever so great, was never a matter of wonder or surprise; a man who was not expected to meet his death in this manner, but who was expected to live until he should have avenged the wrongs of his tribe. His brother, Hugh, the son of Manus O'Donnell, was inaugurated in his place.

Mary, the daughter of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, and wife of Magennis, died on the 8th of October.

O'Donnell had richly deserved this fate for having brought the English, a short time before, to profane the monastery of Derry. His words are:

“Odonellus quoque qui Catholicus in oppidum sanctum Hæreticos induxit sacra contaminantes haud serò dignas pœnas pependit. Nam-

que deletis his Anglis cum magnum clientium suorum exercitum in Onellum duceret, et in medio ejus serenâ die lætus et viribus validus incederet subito malo pressus exanimis equo corruit. Illi successit Hugo Odonellus frater,” &c. fol. 84.

Ρόιρ ινḡλν μέγυιδιρ cúconnaét .i. an comarba bñ Aodá buíde mic Aedá duib décc an 22. lú.

Μαγυιδιρ Sñan mac conéonnaét, mic conéonnaét, mic bñain, mic pilib mic tomair megyuidiρ décc .i. 29 September, ap pluaḡ an iurcír iap ná iomarbáð dua néill ap a tíρ. Τίḡearna tuiccreaé trídheac tíodlaicteac eiriðe. Ní ba pupail dó plaitéir dá méo dá bpuíḡbeað ap iomaτ a ðam, ḡ a ðeopað, ap troma a ðuar, ḡ a ðeaḡtoiρðeapτ, ḡ a bpaτair doipðneað ina ionað .i. cúconnaét.

Ο Ruairc aod buíde mac bñain ballaiḡ do marbað i mbaile an tócair lá conallcōib fo dáḡ ḡo mað la mac inḡine Magnura ui domnaill (.i. bñan mac bñain mic eoccain) τίḡearnar na bpeirne.

Μαḡ capéaiḡ iḡabaé décc .i. pñḡin, mac domnaill, mic pñḡin, mic domnaill duine náρ cúir iuim ipin paḡḡal, ḡ la na baóí eolar ap a cḡuinuuccað nó ap a cōicill.

Ο ματαḡáin .i. Maoíleaálainn modarðá mac maoíleaáluinn mic bpeapail décc, léḡtóir lairne, ḡ ḡaoidilce ap luḡa bá hōlc duairlib epeann ina pé, cōrnaíac a pñairn, ḡ a cpiðe ap comarranaib, uaiḡne iomaáair ban ḡ boct ḡ aopa anpñann anapḡaéta, ḡ domnaill mac Sñan uí mataḡáin do ḡabail a ionað.

Πιαρur buiτiler mac emainn τίḡearna tíḡna cluana meala décc neac puair inñe ḡ oíðpeaét a ðuiðce ḡan caé ḡan cōccað duine náρ íealbað ḡ náρ íolaτair én pñḡinn do cuib ḡḡairi dé le cñit papa no pḡionnpa, ḡ a mac tepóid ina ionað.

Οιότ éipcc ap na pñḡéain hi τcír cōnaill an bliaðain pñ.

^o *The vastness*, literally, the weight.

^p *Baile-an-tochair*, now Ballintogher, a village in the parish of Killerry, barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.

^q *Trian-Chluana-Meala*, i. e. Clonmel-third, now the barony of Iffa and Offa East, in the county of Tipperary.

^r *Theobald*.—He received the honour of knighthood in 1567, from the Lord Deputy Sir Henry Sidney, who mentions him in a letter to the Lords of the Council, dated Lime-
rick, 27th February, 1577, as follows:

“ There were with me that descended of English race, Sir Maurice Fitzgarrold, brother to the Viscounte Decies; Sir Thibald Butler, whose uncle and cozen germaine were Baronnes of the Cayre [Cahir], whose lands he lawfullye and justlye enjoyete, and better deserveth that title of honor than any of them ever did; for whome I intende more speeciallye to write, for trulye, for his deserte, he is worthie any commendation.”

^s *A shower of fish*.—The pipe or vacuum of a water-spout often opens upon a shoal of herrings,

Rose, the daughter of Maguire (Cuconnaught, the Coarb), and wife of Hugh Boy, the son of Hugh Duv, died on the 22nd of July.

Maguire (John, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught, son of Brian, son of Philip, son of Thomas) died on the 29th of September, in the army of the Lord Justice, after having been banished from his country by O'Neill. He was an intelligent, virtuous, and bounteous lord; he was worthy of any chieftainship he could obtain, by reason of the great number of learned men and exiles supported by him, and the vastness^o of his premiums and goodly gifts. His brother, Cuconnaught, was inaugurated in his place.

O'Rourke (Hugh Boy, the son of Brian Ballagh) was slain by the Kinel-Connell, at Baile-an-tóchair^p, in order that the son of the daughter of Manus O'Donnell, namely, Brian, the son of Brian, son of Owen (O'Rourke), might enjoy the lordship of Breifny.

Mac Carthy Reagh (Fincen, the son of Donnell, son of Fineen, son of Donnell) died. He was a man who had not placed his affections on this world, and who had no knowledge of his possessions, or how much he had laid up.

O'Madden (Melaghlin Modardha, the son of Melaghlin, son of Breasal) died. He was, as a reader of Latin and Irish, by no means the least distinguished of the gentlemen of Ireland in his time. He was the defender of his lands and his territory against his neighbours, a supporting pillar of women, of the poor, and of the weak and unwarlike; and Donnell, the son of John O'Madden, took his place.

Pierce Butler, the son of Edmond, Lord of Trian-Chluana-Meala^a, died. He was a person who had obtained the wealth and inheritance of his territory without battle or war, a man who did not possess or procure [the value of] a single penny of the property of the Church of God by right of Pope or prince. And his son, Theobald^r, [succeeded] in his place.

A shower of fish^s in Tirconnell this year.

when they are sucked up into the cloud which is over the column of water. Such spouts are often driven from the sea to a considerable distance over land, where they at length break and deluge the plain with water and live herrings. This is what is now called, on the western

coasts of Ireland, a shower of fish. A shower of this description fell some twenty years since, near Slievemore, on Achill Island, in the county of Mayo, where the natives, who preserve a distinct recollection of it, state the herrings remained putrid on the fields for weeks afterwards.

Slóiccheað lá hua ndóinnail aod mac maḡnupa hi tír eóccain irin
nglínírb do ronnrað, 7 do rónað cpeaca iomda lair, 7 tainig plán dia éig.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1567.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cuicc céo, Sípeca, aḡeaçt.

Sluaicceað lá hua ndóinnail aod irin eapraç do ronnrað. Ipeað do
deachað tap loc peabail go raimicc gur an rliað ccapbataç go po lomair-
ccfð 7 co po lérimrað lair ina mbaoí ina cómpócraib, 7 roair plán dia éig.

Slóicceað lánmór lértionoilte lá hua neill (Sfan mac cuinn, mic cuinn
mic enri, mic eoccain) do ðol hi ccenel cconail pop ua ndóinnail (Aod mac
maḡnupa, mic aodá óicc, mic aodá ruaid) do iondrað 7 do opccain na típe
reib do rónað lair peaçt riam cið an tan ná caóinnaccair ua ndóinnail
(Maḡnur) pollamuccað ná píri imdeagail a plata nác a típe ar a einlípte,
7 a earláinte, 7 tria píreðearc 7 cómpuaçtain a cloinne buðein píra poile.
ðá hann do pala dua ndóinnail (aod) a bñt go nuatḡað pocraite im aod
mac aodá óicc mic aodá ruaid co na cómpuiliðib aḡ apð an ḡáipe alla tuaid
don inbñri diamð ainn Sñleac, 7 iar ná cloirpeaçt dó go po ðail ó neill co na
plóḡaib don tír po páoið teaçta do ðocuipeað im po bo cómpoccur dó dia
aircaðib 7 baí pírin aḡá nepnaide an dú rin, ar a aoí ní tanḡaττap rom
ineallma pó a toḡairm. A mbattaρ ann iapañ i nupitopaç laoi ní po páthaiḡ-
riot ní conur facattaρ fð a paðairc uaçta don taob ariail opeapraic rñliði
bale plán do plóccuib acc dianarccnam ina ndócum ina ndorongaib 7 ina
ndóirmaib, ní po anpaç dia písim co pangattaρ ḡan anað ḡan aripiom tap
an pípiḡait ar bá haiðbe ann an tan rin. Ari na ariuccað rin dua ndóinnail
po cuir a bpoðlom bñcc plóicch i minneall, 7 i ndouuccað pó céoóir, 7 po la

^t *Sliabh gCarbatach*, now Slieve Carbadagh, near Strabane, in the county of Tyrone.

^u *Very numerous*, literally, "a full-great entire-assembled hosting by O'Neill."

^w *O'Donnell*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare adds, mac a ðeapb peaçpa, i. e. "his sister's son," which is correct.

^x *Hugh Oge*.—Charles O'Connor interpolates

that this Hugh Oge was otherwise called Αοð ouð, i. e. Black Hugh, which is correct.

^y *Ard-an-ghaire*, i. e. height or hill of the shouting or laughter, now Ardingary, a place near the town of Letterkenny, on the north side of the River Swilly, in the parish of Agh-inunshin, barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.

A hosting was made by O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Manus) into Tyrone, in the winter of this year; and he committed many depredations. He returned safe to his house.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1567.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-seven.

A hosting was made by O'Donnell (Hugh) precisely in the spring of this year; and, having crossed Lough Foyle, he proceeded to Sliabh gCarbatach^c, and plundered and totally ravaged the whole neighbourhood, and he returned in safety to his house.

O'Neill (John, son of Con, who was son of Henry, who was son of Owen) mustered a very numerous^a army, to march into Tirconnell against O'Donnell^w (Hugh, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe), to plunder and ravage the country, as he had done some time before, when O'Donnell (Manus) was not able to govern or defend his principality or country, in consequence of his own infirmity and ill health, and the strife and contention of his sons. The place where O'Donnell happened to be with a few forces at this time, with Hugh Oge^x, the son of Hugh Roe, [and] with others of his relations, was Ard-an-ghaire^y, on the north side of the estuary which is called Suileach; and, hearing that O'Neill had arrived with his forces in the country, he dispatched messengers to summon such of his chieftains as were in his neighbourhood, and he himself awaited them there [at Ard-an-ghaire]; they did not, however, come fully assembled at his summons. As they were here waiting, they received no notice of any thing^z, until, at break of day, they perceived, just within sight, on the other side of Fearsad-Suilighe^a, a powerful body of forces rapidly advancing towards them, in hosts and squadrons; [and] they stopped not in their course, without halting or delaying, until, without halting or delaying^b, they had crossed the Fearsad, for the tide was out at the time. When O'Donnell perceived this,

^a *They received no notice of any thing*, i. e. they remained ignorant of the proceedings of the enemy.

^a *Fearsad-Suilighe*, i. e. the *trajectus*, or passage of the Swilly. This *trajectus* is now called Farsetmore, and is situated about two miles to

the east of the town of Lettenkenny, and opposite Ardingary. It can be now easily crossed at low water.

^b *Without halting or delaying*.—The language is here childishly redundant, but it would be wrong to leave a single word untranslated.

διορμα μαρεπλόιεχ im mac uí domnaill .i. afd mac afa do deabaio fpi
 topac an tpióiγ ap váiγ co ttoiprfo a tpoigteacha iomlán laip tapr na peo
 maigib i tappapapir é go hionad inmill ná caomratapir a bioðbaða a tim-
 ceallaò, nac a tacmanec. Ima companaice etip márepluacé uí domnaill γ
 upetopac μαρεπλόιγ uí néill do poéapir mall mac donnchaio éapibpiz mic aoda
 óicc, mic aoda puaiò, γ domnaill ulltaé mac an doctupira ollam uí domnaill
 lé lígfr, γ Μαγπαπαταιγ αγά mbaoí iomcoméio cataige colaim cille, lá
 pluag uí neill. Acé cña aobeapao apaille gup ab lá a muinupir buóein do
 éfr mall ó domnaill. Do poéapir beóp ó cfnél neocáin Mac mécc matgáinna
 co nōpoing oile cenmo tá poim. O Ro pēoip mac ui domnaill (.i. aed mac
 aoda) an poplíon baó ina acchaio, γ a tigeapna do poétain ap dainghn, Ro
 lñpam hé conup tapraio acc aipirumh ppi poipioin a muinupie do bpit fair.
 Ní cian tpa baóipumh in udmaille moip mñman conup paca dpeéca dia
 painmuinupir ina óócum bá po líe laipum a poétain cúicce. Tánac ann
 cetup mac puibne na tpuat, Mupéao mall mac eocáin óicc mic eocáin,
 clann mec puibne panatt, tōipioealbac ócc γ aod buide, γ mac puibne
 bóganneac, Maolmuire mac aoda, mic neill, γ iap poétain go haon maigín
 doib mri bó haðbal a poépaide ap ní paðapap cenmoáa ceitpi céo nama. Ro
 acaoín ua domnaill a innoí γ a ettualang ppi na maicib rin, γ atbñt ppiú
 gup bó lanne γ gup bó mapir laip a écc, γ a oitteaò do maigín, piapú no
 pōapimpeòh an do paðpac cenel eocáin do éap γ do tapcapal fair buðñn,
 pop a ófrbñne, γ pop a cómpuilióib amail ná po pūlaing γ ná po pōapim a
 bunao cenél piapí poime, γ go ponnaaðac an óimiaò γ an uimiccin po imupit
 fair don éup rin .i. a acéup γ a ionnapbaò co poipeicneac ap a longpopt. Ro
 aontuigpopt na maite rin uile ppi haicfrcc an apðplata, γ atbeaptpat gup bó
 pñp na popánpa γ ná puigle po éan conao fair uñpñ oca ua neill co na
 plócc uionnapicciò. Bá dána doóoipcc, ainduiuo, ecceillig an comaple do
 pñao ann rin .i. paicciò an móp gabaio γ an móp guapáca po baó pop cionn

^c *The enemy*, literally, "the army."

^d *Ullagh*, now Donlevy.

^e *The Cathach*.—This is a curious box containing a copy of the Psalter, supposed to be in the handwriting of St. Columbkille. It is the property of Sir Richard O'Donnell of Newport,

by whom it has been deposited in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy.—See note ^b, under the year 1497, p. 1232, *supra*. See also the year 1499, p. 1252.

^f *To full and to die*.—The language is here remarkably redundant. The literal translation

he instantly drew up his little army in order and array, and dispatched a troop of cavalry, under the command of the son of O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh), to engage the van of the enemy^c, in order that he might bring all his infantry across the level fields into a secure position, where his enemies could not encompass or surround them. In the engagement which followed between O'Donnell's cavalry and the van of the cavalry of O'Neill, fell, by O'Neill's army, Niall, the son of Donough Cairbreach, son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe [O'Donnell]; Donnell Ultagh^d, son of the Doctor, Ollav to O'Donnell in physie; and Magroarty, who had the custody of the Cathach^e of St. Columbkille. Some, however, assert that Niall O'Donnell was slain by his own people. On the side of the Kinel-Owen fell the son of Mac Mahon, and many others. When the son of O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh) perceived the numbers who were opposed to him, and that his lord had retired to a place of security, he followed him, in order to await the arrival of relief from his people. Nor was he long in a depressed state of mind, when he perceived numbers of his faithful people advancing towards him, and rejoiced was he at their arrival. Thither came, in the first place, Mac Sweeny-na-d'Tuath (Murrough Mall, the son of Owen Oge, son of Owen); the sons of Mac Sweeny Fanad, Turlough Oge and Hugh Boy; and Mac Sweeny Banagh (Mulmurry, the son of Hugh, son of Niall). And when all had arrived at one place, they formed no very great force, for they were only four hundred in number. To these chiefs O'Donnell complained of his distress and injuries; and he protested to them that he would deem it more pleasing and becoming to fall and to die^f in the field, than to endure the contempt and dishonour with which he himself, his tribe, and his relations, had been treated by the Kinel-Owen, such as his ancestors had never suffered or endured before; but more especially the insult and indignity they had offered him on this occasion, by violently expelling and banishing him from his fortress. All the chieftains assented to the speech of their prince, and said that all the remarks and sentiments he had expressed were true, so that they resolved to attack O'Neill and his army. The resolution here adopted, of facing the great danger and peril which awaited them, was bold, daring, obdurate, and irrational;

is: "and he said to them that it would be more pleasing and becoming with him that his death and destruction should take place by field,

sooner than brook what of insult and indignity the Kinel-Owen had offered to himself, his tribe, and his relations," &c.

δοίβ. Αρ α σοί βά μό πο πορταμλνιγ, γραδ α νεινιγ, γ α παταρδα ινα ccepiðe olðar γραδ α ccepp, γ α ccaomannann. Ro arceñáttar iaram co haoín mñmnað por cculá ina minneall epóbsec boðba, γ ινα naonþrón παταρδα por amur longpoupe uí néill. Ámair ad connairc ó neill ina ðoðom γac ndípeac iat, po éfir a meánma co móp oppa co nebir, AS maéttað, γ ar iongnad aðbal lfm ar pé nár þura ðon luét úð ar noiðriar γ ar mbríða upulang, inár toét dia naipleac γ dia muðuccað po céðóip diai paignið. Dia mbaói porp na hionnraitið pin po ðóipetiot ðamprað cenel cconail γo. ðioðáip ðápaçtað hi cefn flóig uí néill; mīr bó peic opta lá hanpraðib í néill an ní pin uair bátταp αγά nñðð amair ar ðéine conpançattar ó ðo puççattar poim ead a pparccpiona ðoib. Bá píoçða porpñanna an péccað porpñata porpñuamðað ðo bñt cac por apoile ðib ðionnaib a porc pinnaðarçac, ðo bñtapat a nçáipe caða op aipð γup bó lóp ðupairil time γ teicme por piallað anþpññ anappaçta an comçáipuccað ðo pónpat ag poçtain hi cefn apoile ðoib. Ro γabpat por tuarçain γ por tpeñatçuma por maçtað γ por muðuccað apoile ppi pé þoða co po papeçbað ppi hi paoiñlige γ cupað cpeçt-naigçe, γ ðice aççaoíte, γ laoiç lñðmeaçá ar na pparlçopað pan apmāc ar tpioll. Açt çña po meabaið por cenel neogain tpe nñt ionçona γ ionbualta γup bó hñccññ ðoib a laçair caða upolmuçcað, γ paignið γup an cconair porp a tpuðçattar ðion γup bó poðainç ðoib a poçtain an tan pin ar po líon an mup ipin pçñpait tairp a ttañçattar a tçúr laoiç, co nár bó poðula tairpi ipin, munbað tinnepñaiçi na tóçpama, ðeolachc γ úñipe na upuinge bátταp ινα nduið acc aite a ndímaðað, a nanppalað, γ a naincpiðe aç porconçpa porpa a hionnraicéið. Nír bó hanpñðac po cingpote γup an pñanmup ar ni aipñð neac ðib pñia commbraçair, ná pñia comþuñiðe ðion γup bó tēpnuð a γábað nó a γupaçt ðoib Roçtain γup an imþear oiccen ðuð ðomāin baói por a ccionn. Nír bó paignið tçpa iap pñiaçt, na anacail iap nñccññ an ionnraicéið pin, ar po báñðeð líon úñime por an lionnmup lan ndomāin ðib γér bó lann lá cac uaðaið (anðapleó) a leçað dia paignið. Ro

² *The love of their proteges*, γραδ α νεινιγ, i. e. the love of their wives and children, and of all others who looked to them for protection.

³ *Venomous*, αçapðα, literally, "serpent-like." The writer of the *Battle of Magh Rath*

uses τοπαçapðα to express "terrific," from τοπαçair, a monster.

⁴ *To sustain their onset*, literally, "this was not an onset of refusal with the soldiers of O'Neill." The verb obað, which is sometimes

but the love of their proteges^s and inheritances prevailed in their hearts over the love of body and life, and they marched back with unanimous courage, in a regularly arrayed small body, and in a venomousⁿ phalanx, towards the camp of O'Neill. When O'Neill perceived them [moving] directly towards him, he became disturbed in spirit, and he said: "It is very wonderful and amazing to me that those people should not find it easier to make full concessions to us, and submit to our awards, than thus come forward to us to be immediately slaughtered and destroyed." While he was saying these words the troops of the Kinel-Connell rushed vehemently and boldly upon the army of O'Neill; nor did O'Neill's soldiers refuse to sustain their onset^l, for when they [the Kinel-Connell] had come within sight^k of them, they began to accoutre themselves with all possible speed. Fierce and desperate were the grim and terrible looks that each cast at the other from their starlike eyes; they raised the battle cry aloud, and their united shouting, when rushing together, was sufficient to strike with dismay and turn to flight the feeble and the unwarlike. They proceeded [and continued] to strike, mangle, slaughter, and cut down one another for a long time, so that men were soon laid low, heroes wounded, youths slain, and robust heroes mangled in the slaughter. But, however, the Kinel-Owen were at length defeated by dint of slaughtering and fighting, and forced to abandon the field of battle, and retreat by the same road they had come by, though it was not easy for them to pass it at this time, for the sea [the tide] had flowed into the Fearsad, which they had crossed in the morning, so that to cross it would have been impracticable, were it not that the vehemence of the pursuit, the fierceness, bravery, and resoluteness of the people who were in pursuit of them, to be revenged on them for their [previous] insults, enmity, and animosity, compelled them to face it. They eagerly plunged into the swollen sea, and no one would wait for a brother or a relation, although it was no escape from danger or peril for them to have reached the dark deep ocean estuary which was before them. This was not an approach to warmth after cold, or to protection after violence, for a countless number of them was drowned in the deep full tide, though it would be happy for them all, as they

written *opad*, means "to shun, or refuse,"

obad caza, the refusal of battle.

^k *Within sight*, *ó bo puac̃azar poim ead̃ a*

ppaupcepona, i. *ead̃ a paad̃aice*, i. e. distance of their sight. This is the ancient Irish mode of saying "within view." In the modern lan-

pacchaitt rocaíde iomda eirí marbað 7 baðað do rluaz uí neill irin maiḡin rin. Báttar iad ba hairfḡda dibriðe brian mac enri mic Sḡain i neill co na deapbraḡair, Mac domnaill gallócclac conrapal í neill co ndruing moir do cloinn ndomnaill amaille ppir, an dubaltaḡ ua donngail deapbcomalta í néill (aoin pḡr bá uile 7 bá toḡa lair irin mbiḡ) co rocaíde móir dia éinead, 7 upécta deapmāpa do muinḡir éoinne, 7 do muinḡir ágáin. Acḡt éḡna arḡḡ a éumair, po marbað, 7 po báidḡḡ tri ced décc do rluacḡ í neill irin ccait-ḡleḡ rin, Acbeapaz apaille lubair sup bó tri mīle pḡr co tḡuilleaḡ earbaḡḡ rḡlḡḡ í néill irin ló rin. Dála í néill tra térina riðe ar an maḡm írin, 7 bá peapp lair náḡ térnaḡḡ óir po raobad a éiall, 7 a éḡtraḡa dia éir. Aḡlaí ḡo hincḡlḡte ḡan airuccaḡ do neoc la taob na habann ruar ḡo paimcc tar acḡḡ ḡairri hi ceompoḡraib don Sḡairbḡ ḡolair lá heolar dḡuinge do muinḡir gallḡubair (ḡoircaḡ 7 dḡḡḡḡ muinḡir uí domnaill pḡirin) 7 ní po hanad lair ḡo ruacḡ tré clotaḡ dīamair ḡaḡa conaire ḡo tír eogain, Nír bó hiomda dḡna ḡḡḡ no ḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡan dāmḡa dḡḡ 7 roḡa pḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ ó ḡairḡḡḡḡ ḡo rin 7 ḡo peabail. Bá haḡbal, 7 bá dḡḡḡ an po páccbaḡ deḡalaib eirí eachaib, apm, 7 eḡḡ aḡ cénel cconail don éur rin. An toḡtmaḡ lá do mī Máin do ḡḡḡḡḡḡ do ḡḡḡḡḡḡ an maḡm írin.

Iarndolua neill i eirí neocḡain amail pemeberḡmar ní deapnaḡroḡraḡḡ, nó raḡale lair, 7 ní po éuil a ruantaḡam ḡo po éuir toḡairm 7 tarrainḡ ar cloinn ḡḡemair mic alarḡrainḡḡ mic eoin caḡanaḡ mīe mīe domnaill ḡo halbain. bá tuar timḡibi raḡḡail 7 bá haḡbar ḡiḡḡa dḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ a. clann an pḡr do éuit lair peacḡ piam do éḡḡḡḡḡḡ éuicce. Tangatḡar riðe co tinneapnaḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ mḡr muiriðe ḡo po ḡabrat porḡ aḡ bun abann dḡine i

guage it would be expressed, “ó pángḡapḡan i n-a paḡapḡ.”

¹ *Dubhaltach*.—This name is sometimes anglicised Dwaltagh, and sometimes Dudley.

^m *Muintir Coinne*, i. e. of the family of O’Coinne. This is to be distinguished from O’Quin, *libernicè* O’Cuinn.

ⁿ *Muintir-Again*, i. e. the family of O’Hagan.

^o *Upwards* here means towards the source of the River Swilly. He therefore proceeded westwards.

^p *Ath-thairsi*.—This name is now obsolete,

but the ford is known and lies between Sgairbh-sholais and the town of Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal.

^q *Sgairbh-sholais*, i. e. the shallow ford of the light, now Scarriffhollis, a ford which was defended by a castle, on the River Swilly, about two miles west of the town of Letterkenny. The site of the castle is still pointed out on the south side of the river; but its walls were nearly level with the earth in 1835, when the Editor visited this locality.

^r *By retired and solitary ways*, literally, “by

thought, to be permitted to approach it. Great numbers of O'Neill's army were lost here, both by slaying and drowning; the most distinguished of whom were: Brian, the son of Henry, son of John O'Neill, and his brother; Mac Donnell Galloglagh, constable of O'Neill, with many of the Clann-Donnell besides; Dubhaltach¹ O'Donnelly, O'Neill's own foster-brother, and the person most faithful and dear to him in existence, with a great number of his tribe; also great numbers of Muintir-Coinne^m and Muintir-Againⁿ. In short, the total number of O'Neill's army that were slain and drowned in that battle was thirteen hundred; some books [however] state that O'Neill's loss in this battle was upwards of three thousand men. As for O'Neill, he escaped from this battle; but he would rather that he had not, for his reason and senses became deranged after it. He passed privately, unperceived by any one [of his enemies] upwards^o along the river side towards its source, until he crossed Ath-thairsi^p, a ford which is in the vicinity of Sgairbh-sholais^q, under the guidance of a party of the O'Gallaghers, some of O'Donnell's own subjects and people; and he travelled on by retired and solitary ways^r until he arrived in Tyrone. There were not many houses or families, from Cairlinn^s to the River Finn and to the Foyle, who had not reason for weeping, and cause for lamentation. Great and innumerable were the spoils, comprising horses, arms, and armour, that were left behind to the Kinel-Connell on this occasion. This defeat of Fersad Swilly was given on the 8th day of May.

After O'Neill had arrived in Tyrone, as we have already stated, he did not take ease, nor did he enjoy sleep, until he had sent messengers to Scotland, to invite James, the son of Alexander, son of John Cahanagh Mac Donnell [to come to his assistance]. It was an omen of destruction of life, and the cause of his death, that he should invite to his assistance the sons of the man who had fallen by himself some time before. They came hastily with a great marine fleet, and landed at Bun-abhann-Duine^t, in Ulster, where they pitched their

the solitary shelter of each passage."

^s *Cairlinn*, now Carlingford bay, in the county of Louth.

^t *Bun-abhann Duine*, i. e. the mouth of the River Dun, now Cushendun, in the barony of Glenarm, and county of Antrim. On an old map of Ulster, made in the reign of Elizabeth,

preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, and also on Norden's map, the place at which Shane O'Neill was murdered is called Bunondune, which is shown in the parallel of the present Cushendun, and at it is written on the face of the map: "Here Shane O'Neale was slaine."

nulltaib. Ro fuioigfó longporc faidbir ppaiblionmar leó annrín. Oo éualaid ó neill an tnom dáim rin do éoct ró a éuairim ni po féé dia fpeccair-
 vfr ppiu gan dol ar ionchaib na dáime doppda dioğaltaige írin gan éor gan
 éomairce ar dáig a ainéride 7 a ain inne do dioğail 7 daite por cenél ccon-
 aill, 7 bá he fiaóuccaó fuair uata iar mbéit aethaó ina pfoáir (iar tteubáó
 dóibrium a neccrair 7 a nanpfoalaó ppiu) a lfoaó go lánaélaím 7 a éloib-
 mío gan concill go pparceabpiot marb gan annmain.

"*His enmity towards them.*—An English writer would say: "Forgetting the cause of enmity that subsisted between them and himself, he intrusted himself to their protection without guard or guarantee."

"*The reception.*—The word fiaóuccaó is used in these Annals in the sense of "salutation or reception."—See it again used at the years 1587 and 1600.

* *Bereave him of life*, literally, "so that they left him dead without a soul." Camden describes this murder much better than the Four Masters, as follows:

"Ad hos præmisso eorum fratre Surleio Baio .i. Surleis Flaro, quem captivum diu detinuerat, ad gratiam redintegrandam, accessit, cum rapta O'Donelli" [mortui] "conjugæ" [nunc conciliatâ].

"Illi in vindictam fratrum, et cognatorum quos occiderat, ex ardentes, simulata comitate exceperunt, et mox in tentorium admissum inter pocula ad jurgia prolapsi de probrosis Shani in eorum matrem verbis, strictis machæris aggrediuntur, ipsumque et è comitibus plerosque contrucidarunt. Hunc cruentum vitæ exitum habuit medio Iunio Shanus, qui patrem dominatu, fratrem nothum vita spoliaverat, homicidiis et adulteriis contaminatissimus, helluo maximus, ebrietate adeo insigni, ut ad corpus, vino et aquæ vitæ immodice hausta inflammatum, refrigerandum, sæpius mento tenuis terra conderetur. Liberos ex uxore reliquit Henricum et Shanum, ex O'Donelli uxore et concu-

binis plures. Possessione et bonis Parliamentaria regni Hiberniæ autoritate in fiscum reductis, Turloghus Lenigh ex O-Neali familia potentissimus vir sedato ingenio, Regina volente populari electione O'Neal salutatur. Hugo tamen Baro Dunganoni vulgo dictus Shani ex Matthæo fratre notho nepos, juveni tunc despectus, qui postea patriæ turbo, imò pestis, Reginæ in gratiam recipitur ut haberet quem Turloghs opponeret, si forte ab officio recederet."—*Rerum Anglicarum et Hibernicarum Annales regnante Elizabetha*, edition of 1639, A. D. 1567, pp. 127–130. See also Carve, A. D. 1567; Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, A. D. 1567; Hooker, p. 113; Cox, A. D. 1567; Leland's *History of Ireland*, book iv. c. 1; and Stuart's *Memoirs of the City of Armagh*, pp. 258–261.

The celebrated Jesuit, Edmund Campion, who was in Ireland at the time, describes the particulars of his murder, and the causes that led to it, as follows:

"But the Lords of Vlster, and elsewhere, whom he yoked and spoiled at pleasure, abhorring his pride and extortion, craved assistance of the Deputy for redresse thereof: O'Neale advertised, increaseth his rage, disturbeth and driveth out Mac Gwire, the plaintiffe, burneth the Metropolitane Church of Ardmagh, because" [*recte*, in order that] "no English army might lodge therein, for which sacriledge the Primate accursed him, besiegeth Dundalke, practiseth to call strangers into the land for ayde, as appeareth by those letters which Sir

rich, many-tented camp. As soon as O'Neill heard of the arrival of that great host, he did not consider his enmity towards them^u; he went under the protection of that fierce and vindictive host without surety or security, in order that [by their assistance] he might be able to wreak his vengeance upon the Kinel-Connell. And the reception^w he got from them, after having been for some time in their company (after having shewn [the causes of] their enmity and animosity towards him), was to mangle him nimbly, and put him unsparingly to the sword, and bereave him of life^x. Grievous to the race of Owen, son of

Henry Sidney, Lord Deputy, intercepted, occupieth all the North of Ireland, being 100 myles broad, 120 long. Then addressed he plausible letters to the Potentates of Mounster, exhorting them to rebell, that the force of England at once might be dismembered. This message the Deputy prevented, stayed the Countrey, abridged him of that hope, and then proclaimed him Traytor. An Irish Iester standing by, and hearing O'Neale denounced with addition of a new name, traytor: Except (quoth he) traytor be a more honourable title than O'Neale, he shall never take it upon by my consent.

"While the Deputy was absent in England, the towne of Droghedagh was in hazard to be taken by the Rebels, which to préserve, at the motion of the Lady Sidney, then abiding in Droghedagh, came Master Sarsfield, then Major of Divelin, with a chosen band of goodly young men citizens, and brake the rage of the enemies. The Deputy returning made him knight, and finding it now high time utterly to weede and roote out the Traytor, he furnished a substantiall army, and with the readiness thereof hastened the Irish whome O'Neale had impoverished, cut off his adherents, and all accesse of succour, chased him and his into corners, spent him, cast him into such despaire, that he consulted with Secretary Neale Mac Connor to present himself unknowne and disguised to the Deputy, with an halter about his neck, begging his pardon. Ere you doe so (quoth his Clarke),

let us prove an extreame shift, and there he perswaded him to joyne with the Scots, whom he had lately banished: of whom, should he be refused or finde inconvenience, at any time, submission to the Deputy might then be used when all faileth. Shane knew himselfe odious to the Scots, especially to them whom he thought to linck with the brother and kindred of James Mac Conill" [Mac Donnell], "yet in those hard oddes hee devised rather to assay their friendship then to grate upon mercy, which so oft and so intollerably he had abused.

"Mac Conill, whom Shane overthrew, left two brethren and a Sister, whereof one Suarly Torwy remained with O'Neale, entertayned" [as a prisoner] "after his brother's death. The other was Alexander Oge, who with 600 Scots incamped now in Claneboy. The woman was Agnes Ilye, whose husband Shane slew in the said discomfiture. Agnes had a sonne, Mac Gillye Aspucke, who betrayed O'Neale to avenge his father's and vncle's quarrell. At the first meeting (for thither he came accompanied with Torwy" [Sorley Boy], "and his Secretary, and 50 horsemen) the Captaines made great cheere, and fell to quaffing, but Aspucke, minding to enter into his purpose, there openly challenged his Secretary as the Author of a dishonourable report, that Mac Conill's wife did offer to forsake her country and friends, and to marry with Shane O'Neale her husband's destruction; Mary (quoth the Secretary), if thine Aunt were Queen

ba doiligh do ceneil eocáin mic neill oisib an ti torcáir ann rin, ar bá hé a cconcóbar ar cóicebácar, a luğ lamháda ar laocbáct, 7 a ngríto gáid 7 gaircead an tua neill rin .i. Sian conad dporaiemíct a oisib do paibí.

Sect mbliadna sírceatt cúicc céo,
míle bliadán ip ní brécc,
co bár trfain mic mic cuinn
ó toidect epiopt hi ccoláinn.

of Scotland, it might beseeme her full well, to seeke such a marriage. To this brawle O'Neale gave eare, upheld his man, advaunced his own degree. The comparison bred a fray betweene their souldiours; Out sprang Aspucke, and beat O'Neale's man, and then suddainly brought his band upon them in the tent, where the souldiours, with their slaughter-knives, killed the Secretary and Shane O'Neale, mangled him cruelly, lapped him in an old Irish Shirte, and tumbled him into a pit, within an old Chappell hard by: whose héad four dayes after Captaine Pierce cut off and met therewith the Deputy, who sent it before him staked on a pole to the castle of Divelin, where it now standeth. It is thought that Tirlagh, who now usurpeth the name of O'Neale, practised this devise with Agnes, Alexander, and Torwy, when he perceived Shane discouraged, and not able to hold out. Thus the wretched man ended, who might have lived like a prince had he not quenched the sparks of grace that appeared in him, with arrogancy and contempt against his prince."—*Historie of Ireland*, reprinted edition of 1809, pp. 189–192.

Ware adds that Captain Pierce received a thousand marks, which was the reward promised by proclamation to him who should bring up his head.

The Captain Pierce here referred to was William Piers, Esq., from whom Sir John Piers, of Tristernagh Abbey, in the county of Westmeath, is the ninth in descent. His son, Henry Piers,

Esq., of Tristernagh, conformed to the Roman Catholic Church, and prevailed upon his sons to embrace the same faith, of whom Thomas, his third son, became a Franciscan friar. His great grandson, Sir Henry Piers of Tristernagh, was the author of *A Chorographical Description of the County of Westmeath*, a work of great merit for the age which produced it. It was published in 1770, in the first volume of Vallancey's *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*. The family residence at Tristernagh is now in a frightful state of dilapidation, and the family estates much incumbered.

The Editor's late friend, Matthew O'Connor, Esq., of Mount Druid, has, in his *Recollections of Switzerland*, instituted a comparison between this remarkable Irishman and Arminius. His words are:

"Woe to the reputation of a people whose fame and character are at the mercy of conquerors. The Irish were subdued; the Germans ultimately triumphed. The Romans conquered Carthage, and Livy their historian has decried Annibal, the greatest general, statesman, and patriot of antiquity. The character of Shane O'Neal has been discoloured by the national prejudices of Camden. The noble mind of Tacitus disdained falsehood, and in his admiration of heroism, even in a foe, has erected a monument to Arminius, which will last longer than any which poetry, painting, or statuary could have raised. Shane O'Neal is represented as a glutton, a drunkard, an adulterer, and a murderer; yet this barbarian, by the natural vigour of his mind, raised

Niall, was the death of him who was there slain, for that O'Neill, i. e. John, had been their Conchobhar^y in provincial dignity, their Lugh Longhanded^z in heroism, and their champion^a in [time of] danger and prowess. The following [quatrain] was composed to commemorate^b his death :

Seven years, seventy, five hundred,
And a thousand years, it is no falsehood,
To the death of John, grandson of Con,
From the coming of Christ into a body.

armies, erected forts, besieged fortified towns, defeated regular troops led on by experienced generals, and made a resolute stand against the first nation then in the world in riches, in arts, and in arms. He was often victorious and never vanquished. A generous historian would have beheld in him a second Arminius, the champion of the freedom of his native country: both were unconquered in war, both were opponents to mighty powers, both were treacherously slain by their own relatives, both were long famed among their respective nations, and their praises were transmitted to many successive generations in the songs of bards and shanchies; both were unknown to the polished nations of their ages, and both were deserving of the notice of posterity: Shane O'Neal slumbers in oblivion; Arminius will live for ever in the immortal pages of Tacitus."—pp. 46, 47.

Doctor Stuart, in his *Historical Memoirs of the City of Armagh*, p. 261, shews, from the public records, that the war with this O'Neill cost the Queen of England the sum of one hundred and forty-seven thousand four hundred and seven pounds three shillings and nine pence, independent of the cesses laid on the country for its support, and of the great damages sustained by her subjects; and that of her soldiers, three thousand five hundred were slain by Shane and his troops. Shane was attainted by Act of Parliament, passed on the 23rd of February, 1569,

by which also the name O'Neill, with the ceremonies used at its inauguration, was abolished, and heavy penalties were enacted against any person who should assume that title; and Shane's lands were vested in the Crown for ever. It was, however, enacted that a portion of the country might be held by English tenure by Turlough Luineach O'Neill and his adherents. There are curious intercepted letters and other original materials for a life of this remarkable man in the Libraries of Lambeth and the British Museum, which, it is hoped, some one of our antiquaries will collect and give to the public.

^y *Conchobhar*, i. e. he was another Conchobhar Mac Nessa in maintaining the rights and dignity of the province of Ulster. For some account of Conchobhar and his heroes of the Red Branch in Ulster, see Keating's *History of Ireland*, Haliday's edition, pp. 370–405, and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 47, 48.

^z *Lugh Longhanded*.—He was a King of the Tuatha De Dananns, A. M. 2764, and is much celebrated in ancient Irish historical tales.—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 13.

^a *Champion*.—The word *gheib* is also written *gheir*, which is explained *gairgeadh* by Michael O'Clery: “*gheir .i. gairgeadh, ba gheib gáib .i. ba gairgeadh a ngabá, i. e. he was a champion in [time of] danger.*”

^b *To commemorate*.—“*Fógraímeas .i. cummnuigáib.*”—O'Clery.

After the murder of John, Turlough Luineach^c, the son of Niall Conallagh, was styled O'Neill.

The Earl of Desmond^d was taken prisoner at Kilmallock, by the Lord Justice, who conveyed him from thence to Limerick, and from thence to Galway, to Athlone, and afterwards to Dublin. This capture was made a short time after the festival of St. Patrick. And his kinsman, John, the son of James, went to the English to visit the Earl the ensuing Allhallowtide, and he was immediately taken prisoner. Both were afterwards sent to England.

Mac Pierce^e died, i. e. Edmond, the son of James, son of Edmond. He was a man of general hospitality, who kept a free house of guests, a man learned in tongues and languages; and his son, James, was elected in his place.

John Burke, son of John, who was son of John-na-bhfiacal^f, son of Ulick Roe, was killed by [some] peasants and spiteful labourers belonging to the Earl of Clanrickard.

The son of O'Brien of Thomond, i. e. Teige, the son of Donough, son of Conor, son of Turlough; the son of the Earl of Ormond, i. e. James Oge, the

Slego, and to give direction for restitution to the said Sir Donald O'Connor, of that which shall be found due to hym by order of justice.—And furthermore wee will, that yf there hath bene any spoyle made of any his goods during his absence, in comyng hither & retourne thither, that upon his complaynt, order be gyven for the triall thereof, and restitution to be made to hym as the case shall requyre: Lastly, wee let youe to understande that upon his humble and reasonable request, wee are well contented that the howse of the Fryerie of Slego, whearin, he sayth the sepulture of his Auncestors hayth bene, shalbe so preserved, as the Friars thear being converted to secular prestes, the same Howse may remayne & contynue as well for the sepulture of his posteritie, as for the mayntenance of prayer and service of God. And yf in any outhere reasonable thinge the said Sir Donald O'Connor Slego shall for the mayntenance of hymself, his tenants and possessions in our Peax, as

shall belong to a good and faythfull subject, requyre your aide, wee will and chardge you to ayde & assist hym, in our name, to the best of your power, for so wee are disposed to shewe all favor to so good a servant & subject as wee take him to be; and by the experience, wee have sene of his behavior here, wee thinke assuredly he will contynue: And where he hayth required that he myght have the true copie of this our letter, wee are contented that youe shall delyver unto him a copie of the same, in souche sort as in lyke cases youe are accustomed, under our seale theare.—Yeven under our signet at our Palais of Westminster, the xxvth daie of January, 1567, the tenth year of our reign.

“To our trustie, the Justices of our realm of Ireland.”

^e *Mac Pierce*.—He was the head of a branch of the Butlers.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Antiquities, chap. viii. sect. 3, p. 59.

^f *John-na-bhfiacal*, i. e. John of the teeth.

puaidh, 7 Mac méig captaig, eogan mac corbmaic óicc, mic corbmaic, mic taidcc do écc an bliadain rí.

Mağnur mac emainn, mic mağnura mic rictig do marbad lá mac muirir ciarraige .i. le tomar mac emainn mic tomar, 7 ní baofí fear a aora dia cinead bá fírr inġnam 7 eineaé inár.

Oroicé afa luain do dénam lá iurair na hepeann .i. Sir henry sidney.

AOIS CRIOST, 1568.

Aoir Crioστ, mile, cuicc céo, sírcca, a hoct.

Contair cloinne riocaird .i. Maighnecc inġn donnchaio mic concobair mic toirpdealbair, aon lán beól fírr nepeann, bñ cotairge a capat, 7 a comġaail décc.

Mac maġamna tigeapna corca baircinn airteapairge .i. briam ócc mac briam mic toirpdealbair mic taidcc décc, 7 taidcc mac murchaio mic taidcc puaid mic toirpdealbair mic taidcc do ġabail a ionaid.

Mac ruibne panat domnall ġorm mac domnall óicc do marbad hi pfiull lá orġm dia muirir fírr .i. muirir pfiutéin.

Cautilin inġn méguir (cúonnaet) bñ uí baogill (toirpdealbair mac neill mic toirpdealbair) an aoin bñ toirig bá fírr i nullair décc an. 5. lanuarí.

Sluacéad la Samur mac muirir mic Sŋain mic an iapla (im luġnapad do. ronnrad) ar mac muirir ciarraige .i. tomar mac emainn. bá hé an Semur rin po ba coónac ar ġeapaltaair a monad cloinne Semair mic Sŋain baofí hllam hllondainn le bliadain poime rin. Do hionrad 7 do haircead, do loircead 7 do loimceachad an tír ġo tinnŋnac le remur co na plóccair. Ro teiriot upmór an tíre, 7 pucpat an po fédpat dia mnnib leó ġo lic rŋama. Baofí uomat 7 do lionmaire plóġ Semair ġo po ruirgead dá long-

² *Sir Henry Sidney.*—Charles O'Connor interpolates .i. henri mor na beopac, “i. e. Big Henry of the Beer.”

³ *East Corca-Bhaiscinn.*—This territory is included in the present barony of Moyferta, or Moyarta, in the south-west of the county of

Clare.

¹ *This James.*—O'Daly states, in his *History of the Geraldines*, c. xvii., that the Earl of Desmond and his brother privately intimated to this James their anxious desire that he would take upon himself the leadership of the Geraldines, while

son of James, son of Pierce Roe ; and the son of Mac Carthy, i. e. Owen, son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac, son of Teige, died in this year.

Manus, the son of Edmond, son of Manus Mac Sheehy, was slain by Mac Maurice (Fitzmaurice) of Kerry, i. e. by Thomas, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas. And there was not of his tribe a man of his years more distinguished for prowess and hospitality than he.

The bridge of Athlone was built by the Lord Justice of Ireland, i. e. Sir Henry Sidney^g.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1568.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-eight.

The Countess of Clanrickard, i. e. Margaret, daughter of Donough, son of Conqr, son of Turlough, the most famous woman in Ireland, and the supporter of her friends and relations, died.

Mac Mahon, Lord of East Corca-Bhaiscinn^h, i. e. Brian Oge, the son of Brian, son of Turlough, son of Teige, died ; and Teige, the son of Murrough, son of Teige Roe, son of Turlough, son of Teige, took his place.

Mac Sweeny Fanad (Donnell Gorm, the son of Donnell Oge) was treacherously slain by a party of his own people, i. e. by Muintir-Sruithen.

Catherine, the daughter of Maguire (Cuconnaught), and wife of O'Boyle (Turlough, the son of Niall, son of Turlough), the best chieftain's wife in Ulster, died on the 5th of January.

A hosting was made by James, the son of Maurice, son of John, son of the Earl, about Lammas, against Mac Maurice of Kerry, i. e. against Thomas, the son of Edmond. This Jamesⁱ was commander of the Geraldines in the stead of the sons of James, son of John, who had been kept in captivity in London for a year previous to that time. The country was soon plundered, devastated, burned, and totally ravaged by James and his forces. The greater part of the [inhabitants of the] country fled, carrying with them to Lec-Snamha^j as much

they should be detained in captivity.

^j *Lec-Snamha*, i. e. the flag-stone of the swimming, now Lixnaw, a village on the River Brick, which is one of the tributaries of the Casan Ciarraighe, or Cashen river, in the barony

of Clanmaurice, and county of Kerry. Close to the village are to be seen the ruins of an old church, and the extensive remains of the castellated mansion of the Fitzmaurices, the Earls of Kerry, and a monument to the third Earl of Kerry.

of their cattle as they were able. James¹ had so numerous an army that he pitched two very extensive camps on both sides of this town. He placed O'Conor Kerry and the Clann-Sheehy, with their battalions, and a proportionate number of the gentlemen and chiefs of the army along with them, at the eastern side of the town; and he himself went, with that portion of the army which he wished to accompany him, to the west side of the town, so that Mac Maurice and his people were in great jeopardy between them. Intense heat of the air, sultriness and parching drought, also prevailed (as was natural at that season), so that their people and cattle were obliged to drink the brackish water of the river, in consequence of the intensity of their drought and the oppressiveness of their thirst. Edmond, the son of Gilla-Duv, son of Conor, son of Donough, son of Donnell-na-madhman Mac Sweeny, was constable to Mac Maurice at this time; and he had with him only a small party of gallow-glasses of his followers, scarcely fifty men, the time of their service being expired. However, they did not think it honourable to depart from Mac Maurice, as this danger had overtaken him. There happened also to be in the town at this time one John-na-Seoltadh¹¹, son of Donnell O'Malley, with the crew of a long ship, who, being friends to the fleet of Mac Maurice, had come to visit him without visitation or engagement, and did not think it becoming to desert him on that occasion. Mac Maurice consulted with those chieftains, to know what he should do. They answered and said unto him with one accord: "In our present situation our life is next to death, and it is not relief we shall receive by the consent of those who are opposed to us, and who are besieging us; and, as it is not thy wish to give hostages to the son of Maurice, the son of the Earl, what thou shouldst do is, to resign thy luck and prosperity to fate and fortune^m this day, and take for thy portion of Ireland till night what shall be under the feet of thine enemies, and let us attack the Clann-Sheehy, for against them our enmity and indignation are greatest." This resolution being agreed to, they rose up quickly with one accord, and Mac Maurice placed in order and array of battle the small body of friendly forces that he had with him, and the Clann-Sweeny were placed in the van to make

pert mariners in all Ireland.

^m *To fate and fortune.*—The word *toice* certainly means fate or destiny here.—See the year

1559, note ^p, where the word is used in the same sense thus: "Cp ann pin do *toiligh* an *toice* 7 do *cfbaigh* an *éinníman* a *ccup* ap *aon* *maígn*,

tríthig 7 lé a ttapla ina ttiméall iná a ppaicrin dia nionnraicéid ar an orduccáid rin uairi nob pšir leó a ccorcc díob ar én lažair inár bšit aš ite žraim žlauri deraicé, 7 acc ibe řuar uirce ré a naccaid amail po batтар. Imtura mšic maurir 7 a muinire ní po řabrat cor don čonair čoitčinn žo pangaatar hi cčnđ cloinne řitig, žo po řécađ leó pulang a řpađair řlřž, řš a řamtač, coinžeall a cčloibšn, 7 cřuaid a cčatđarr, lřt ar lřt, 7 iar cčatřmř řee aimirie dšib acc an cčomřuaricčann řin po řpaóinead don řlan, řluaž řřalatač 7 tuccrat acčaid ar imřeačt, 7 čul řé cčmřopuccad a cčatłairęeač. Ro dianřinnřřnaigš in a nořohaiž lá muinir meic maurir čairřraiže, 7 po řabrat aša řpaoiřlš 7 acca řřoiřripleač co nári řupara řřom nó ářřš řač ar řacčbađ do řřalatačaid, 7 do cloinn řitig irin řpaóinead hí řin. Ro marřbađ éčt mšri ann řin .i. ó cončđair čairřraiže, cončđair mac cončđair, óá do mšri éčtaib cloinne Ruđraiže an tan řin an tí torčair ann řin, aoiđeal beó a činead, 7 a članmaicne, řóřar dia řainicč ořlamar a ačarđa ar bėlaib řinnřear, uairne řulaing dām, 7 deóřah, 7 dřž aora řača dāna, pořt cočaižčt cčcaid, 7 cřmairřce řri cčmarřanaib 7 cčicčřiočaiř. Ro řacčbađ ann đna, emann ócc mac emainn mic řitig arđ čonřapal řřalatač, řř řoiččeač řřomčonaiž žo lán ainn láime 7 řiže aoiřš, 7 Murčbađ balš mac mažnura, mic řitig, Tađcc řuađ o cčallačain, Mac uí đuibđir, Mac an řiđir řinn, řáltač đuine maolín, 7 Ščn mac řearđib mic řearailt ođře leice bėbionn. Ro řabađh ann řuađri mac mažnura mic řitig, Ro marřbađ 7 po řabađ počaiđe ele cenmočat řiđe don čup řin.

i. e. it was there that fate, will, and destiny permitted to bring them to one place."

"*Subdue them.*—The style here is clumsy, or, at least, very artless. It could be easily improved by altering the construction and purifying the language, but this would not be fair in any translator. The whole story could be better told in fewer words thus: "The Clann-Sheehy, whose only food since they had encamped at Lixnaw was the green grain from the blade of corn, and whose only drink was the brackish water of the River Brick, rejoiced exceedingly at seeing Fitz Maurice's party come

forth so soon to the engagement, for they felt confident that so small a number could be easily subdued."

° *The strength.*—"Sead .i. láirir no láirir-eačt."—*O'Clery.*

° *Clanna-Rury*, i. e. the descendants of Rudhraighe Mor, King of Ulster, A. M. 3845, according to O'Flaherty's Chronology. Duall Mac Firbis states, in his pedigrees of the Clanna-Rudhraighe, that O'Connor Kerry is the most illustrious chieftain he finds among them. 'He gives the pedigree of two branches of this family, namely, of John, the son of Conor, son of

the onset. No wealth or principality was, they thought, more agreeable to the Clann-Sheehy, and all those who were about them, than to see them approach in this order, for they had rather subdue themⁿ on the spot [as they thought they could], than to remain awaiting them [any longer], eating, as they had been, the green grain from the blade of corn, and drinking cold water. As for Mac Maurice and his people, they deviated not from the common road until they came up with the Clann-Sheehy; and then it was that both parties made trial of the temper of their sharp spears, the strength^o of their battle-axes, the keenness of their swords, and the hardness of their helmets; and after having thus fought for some time, the fine army of the Geraldines were worsted, and took to flight, and turned their backs from maintaining the field of battle. They were vehemently and swiftly pursued by the people of Mac Maurice of Kerry, who proceeded to wound and slaughter them; so that it would not be easy to reckon or enumerate all of the Geraldines and of the Clann-Sheehy that fell in this defeat. There was one in particular slain there whose fall was a cause of great grief, namely, O'Connor Kerry (Conor, the son of Conor); his death was one of the mournful losses of the Clanna-Rury^p at this time; the lively brand of his tribe and race; a junior, to whom devolved the chieftainship of his native territory, in preference to his seniors; a sustaining prop of the learned, the distressed, and the professors of the arts; a pillar of support in war and contest against his neighbours and against foreigners. There also fell Edmond Oge, the son of Edmond Mac Sheehy, chief constable to the Geraldines, a wealthy and affluent man, famed for his dexterity of hand and house of hospitality; also Murrough Balbh, the son of Manus Mac Sheehy; Teige Roe O'Callaghan; the son of O'Dwyer; the son of the White Knight; Faltach of Dun-Maoilin^q; and John, the son of Garrett Fitzgerald, heir to Lec-Beibhionn^r. There Rory, son of Manus Mac Sheehy, was taken prisoner; and many others besides these were slain or taken prisoners.

Conor, son of Conor, son of John, son of Conor, son of Conor, son of Dermot O'Connor Kerry, who was the fifty-eighth in descent from Rudhraighe, and of an older branch, who would appear to have been extinct in the writer's time, namely, of Conor, son of John, son of Conor, son of Dermot, who was the fifty-

fifth in descent from the same Rudhraighe.

^q *Dun-maoilin*, i. e. Maoilin's fort, now Dunmoylin, near the village of Ardagh, in the barony of Lower Conillo, and county of Limerick.

^r *Lec-Beibhionn*, now Lickbevune castle, built on a cliff over the sea, in the parish of Kileonly, barony of Iraghticonor, and county of Kerry.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1569.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cuicc ceo, Sfrcca, anaoí.

Erpocc cille pá lua .i. τοιρρδεαλβαc mac maégaíma mic τοιρρδεαλβαíγ
uí bpiain décc.

O Sféhnapaicech .i. an giolla dub mac διαρματτα, mic uilliam, mic Sfan
buiðe tulaç τοιρρλñga do gallaib 7 do gaoidelaib doneoc ticcoð dia íaiçioð
ðib, pñr gan bñt eólaç hi laioin nó hi mbépla poba mó cion 7 cáil hi ppiað-
naip gall an pñr í rin, 7 a écc. A mac Sfan do gabáil a ionaioh.

Sláine inçñ Mupchaioð mic τοιρρδεαλβαíγ, mic ταιðcc, mic τοιρρδεαλβαíγ
uí bpiain décc.

Mór pécaç inçñ bpiain, mic ταιðcc, mic τοιρρδεαλβαíγ, mic bpiain caða
an aonaíγ uí bpiain bñ uí peaónapaicec .i. διαρμαio mac uilliam mic Sfan
buiðe bñ deaprccaíçte ap ðeib 7 ap deaprlaccað ipðe do écc.

Semur mac muipir mic an iaipia do bñt na ðuine cocceac cõgaipñc
an bñaðain pñ go po cñgaipñoc goill 7 gaioðil na muíman ó beapba co capn
uí nñð ðaon pañn 7 ðaon noainçñ pñp i naçaið comaiiple an pñç. Iaipia
upñmuíman do bñt i Saçoib .i. tomap mac Semaip mic Piaipap mic Semaip,
mic emann, 7 a ðiap deapðpaçap .i. emann an çalað 7 éduapo do ðol in én
pañn lé Semur mac muipir, do cóτταp an ðiap mac rin an iaipia lá peile
muipie móp pa aonaç inñpñ copp, 7 bá ðípuñ ðaipñéip ap glacpaç deachaib,
7 çpñçib, ðóp, 7 ðaipccçτ, 7 deapñaðaib allmapða ap an aonaç rin. An
tiaipia ðna do éeaçt in epñnn an bñaðain ceðna 7 pioðucchað dia bpaiepiñb
pñp an Státa.

* *Bishop of Killaloe*.—Harris states, in his edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 595, that this Turlough, or, as he calls him, Terence, obtained the bishopric of Killaloe in the reign of Queen Mary, and governed it until the end of the year 1566; but adds, that he had not been able to discover how long after. This entry settles this point.

* *Gilla-Dub*, i. e. *juvenis niger*. His real name was Ruaidhri, Rory, or Roger, and usually called Sir Roger O'Shaughnessy. He was the son of

Sir Dermot, who was knighted by King Henry VIII. in 1533.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 376.

^u *More Phecagh*, i. e. More, or Martha, the gaudy, or showy.

^v *Son of the Earl*, i. e. of the Earl of Desmond.

^w *Was a warlike*, &c.—An English writer would say, “broke out into open rebellion this year.” O'Daly says that when this James was elevated to the place vacated by the imprisonment of the Earl, he sent a herald to Pope Gre-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1569.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-nine.

The Bishop of Killaloe^s, i. e. Turlough, the son of Mahon, son of Turlough O'Brien, died.

O'Shaughnessy (Gilla-Duv^t), the son of Dermot, son of William, son of John Boy, the alighting hill to all the English and Irish who came to him; a man who, though not skilled in Latin or English, was held in much respect and esteem by the English, died. His son, John, took his place.

Slaine, the daughter of Murrough, son of Teige, son of Teige, son of Turlough O'Brien, died.

More Phecagh^u, daughter of Brian, the son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Brian Catha-an-aenaigh O'Brien, and wife of O'Shaughnessy, i. e. Dermot, the son of William, son of John Boy, a woman distinguished for her beauty and munificence, died.

James, the son of Maurice, son of the Earl^v, was a warlike^w man of many troops this year; and the English and Irish of Munster, from the Barrow to Carn-Ui-Neid^x, entered into a unanimous and firm confederacy with him against the Queen's Parliament. The Earl of Ormond, i. e. Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce, son of James, son of Edmond, being [at this time] in England, his two brothers, Edmond of Caladh and Edward, had confederated with James, the son of Maurice. These two sons of the Earl went to the fair of Inis-corr^y on Great Lady-Day; and it would be difficult to enumerate or describe all the steeds, horses, gold, silver, and foreign wares, they seized upon at that fair. The Earl returned to Ireland the same year, and his brothers were reconciled to the State^z.

gory XIII. to pray his blessing on the success of the war, and that his Holiness animated this chieftain to the glorious work.—c. xvii.

^x *Carn-Ui-Neid*, i. e. the carn of the grandson of Neid, one of the Tuatha-De-Dananns. This carn was near Mizen-head, in the south-west of the county of Cork.—See this place again referred to at the year 1580, where it is described as in the south-west of the province

of Clann-Deirghthine.

^y *Innis-corr*.—Cox makes this Iniscórthy (now Enniscorthy), on the River Slaney, in the county of Wexford, *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1568, which is probably correct; and if so, the Four Masters should have written this name *Imr cópéao*, as they have it at the year 1460.—See note ^t, under that year, p. 1009, *supra*.

^z *Reconciled to the State*.—Cox says that they

Sluaicceadh mór lá iurtir na hÉireann Sír hanry Sionn hī pfoḡmar na bhlaḡna ro do ḡol ar muirneacaiḡ a noiaḡ na ríḡda ḡ an daingniḡḡe do pón-
 rat, ḡ arḡ do ḡab tpe laigḡnḡ ríarḡear, ḡ ní ro aipir ḡo painicc ḡo huib
 maccaille ra muirne, ḡ ro ríḡḡḡnḡ longpore roḡraioḡ pluaiḡbḡḡa lair hī
 taimḡeall baile na martra, ḡ baí ríḡtmain lé haccharḡ an baile, ḡ bátar
 muirniḡ aḡ bagar ḡac laoiḡ don tpeaḡtmain rin iomairḡacc do tabairt don
 iurtir co na ríuaḡ, ḡ ní ro comailḡiot in ní rin. Ro ḡabaḡ an baile ra ḡeḡḡ
 lár an iurtir, ḡ ro fáccaiḡ barḡa a huḡt na banríḡḡna inn. Do éuaioḡ ar
 rin tpe duthaiḡ an bairraiḡ, ḡ tpe ḡlḡnn maḡair do ḡol ḡo corcaig. Bátar
 eirḡe amaḡ muirneac ann rin ar a cionn in oirḡill iommbuaile ppir. Ar
 a aoí do léicceadh an cónair don iurtir. Baioḡ an iurtir lé haccharḡ hī cor-
 caiḡ, ḡ a rannḡa cōccaiḡ aḡ deiliuccadh lé Sémar an aipḡ rin acc teaḡt ar
 pprotex ḡ ar parḡúin. Tanaic an iurtir ar rin ḡo luimneac, ḡ ro bpirḡḡ blaḡ
 do baileib na muirne lair etir corcaig ḡ luimneac. Ro ḡabaḡ cluain dubáin
 ḡ baile í bḡcáin hī tpeaḡmuirne don tpecc rin lár an iurtir, ḡ do cōio
 iaramḡ ḡo ḡaillimh. Baí ríḡe ppi hḡḡ in mbaile rin aḡ cḡnnuccadh dálcair
 ḡ cḡinne huilliam, ḡ iarpḡair cōnnaḡt, ḡ iap pfaccbáil na ḡaillme do ro
 ḡabaḡ lair dún mór mec pḡorair, ḡ Rorḡomain, Ro fáccaiḡ pḡerirḡent
 mbaile aḡa luain or cḡnn cōicciḡ cōnnaḡt uile ó ḡpḡbaioḡ ḡo luimneac aḡa
 pfollamuccadh ḡ aḡa pḡírcḡnnuccadh. Bá heirḡe ced pḡerirḡent na típe
 rin ríam, Sír eduard Pictun a ainm. Ro ríu an iurtir tar a aip hī pḡine

were pardoned for the sake of the Earl, and perhaps by special orders from the Queen, who by the mother was related to this noble family, and used to boast of the untainted loyalty of the house of Ormond.—See also Camden's *Annals of the Reign of Elizabeth*, A. D. 1569, edition of 1639, p. 173.

^a *Ui-Maccaille*, now the barony of Imokilly, in the county of Cork.

^b *Baile-na-martra*, now Castlemartyr, in the barony of Imokilly, and county of Cork.

^c *This threat*, literally, "this thing."

^d *Barry's country*, now the barony of Barrymore, in the county of Cork.

^e *Gleann-Maghair*, now Glanmire, a beau-

tiful glen with a small village, about four miles to the north of the city of Cork.—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, vol. i. p. 167.

^f *Cluain-Dubhain*, i. e. Duane's lawn, meadow, or bog island, now Cloonoan, a castle in ruins, near Rockvale, the residence of James Darcy, Esq., in the parish of Kilkeedy, barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare.

^g *Baile-Ui-Bheachain*, i. e. the town of O'Beaghan. This name is now anglicised Ballyvaughan, and applied to a small village in the parish of Drumcreehy, barony of Burren, and county of Clare. The castle of this place stood on the brink of the bay close to the village, but

A great hosting was made by the Lord Justice of Ireland, Sir Henry Sidney, in the autumn of this year, to proceed against the Munstermen, after the peace and league which they had made; and the route he took was south-west, through Leinster; and he did not halt until he arrived in Ui-Mac Caille^a, in Munster, and there he pitched a commodious camp of vigorous hosts around Baile-na-martra^b, and he remained for a week besieging the town, the Munstermen threatening every day of that week to give battle to the Lord Justice and his army, but they did not put this threat^c into execution. The town was finally taken by the Lord Justice, and he left warders in it to guard it for the Queen. He passed from thence through Barry's country^d, and through Gleann-Maghair^e, to proceed to Cork. Here there was a rising out of Munstermen in readiness to give him battle; but the pass was nevertheless ceded to the Lord Justice. The Lord Justice abode some time in Cork, during which time his military confederates were separating from James, and coming in under protection and pardon. From thence the Lord Justice went on to Limerick, and he demolished some of the towns of Munster between Cork and Limerick. On this expedition Cluain-Dubhain^f and Baile-Ui-Bheachain^g in Thomond, were taken by the Lord Justice, and he afterwards proceeded to Galway. In that town he remained some time, reducing the Dal-Cais, the Clann-William, and [the inhabitants of] West Connaught, to subjection. On his departure from Galway he took Dunmore-Mic-Feorais^h and Roscommon, (and) he left a president in Athlone to govern and reduce to obedience all the province of Connaught from Droghaiois to Limerickⁱ. This was the first president ever [appointed] in that country: his name was Sir Edward Phitun^k. The Lord Justice returned at the close of that autumn into Fine-Ghall^l and

only a few scattered fragments of the walls are now to be seen.

^b *Dunmore-Mic-Feorais*, i. e. Mac Feorais's or Bermingham's great fort, now Dunmore, a small town in a barony of the same name, about eight miles to the north of Tuam, in the county of Galway.

ⁱ *From Droghaiois to Limerick*, i. e. from the River Drowes, which forms the boundary between the barony of Carbury, in the county of

Sligo and the county of Leitrim, to the city of Limerick. The county of Clare was made a part of the province of Connaught in this reign.

^k *Sir Edward Phitun*.—Leland calls him Sir Edward Fitton.—See his *History of Ireland*, book iv. c. 2.

^l *Fine-Ghall*.—This is the Irish name for what English and Anglo-Irish writers call the "English Pale." On the fifth of the Calends of March this year the Pope excommunicated Queen Eli-

gall, 7 go háit chait iar mbuaio ccorccair i n-óiread an roghmair rin buóein, 7 ní deapna fear ionaid an rí 7 neirinn riam lá hoirist an t-rlóiz po baof-
pion eactra pob aiteapaise inár an riubal rin do rónad lairpium.

zabeth, by his *Bulla Declaratoria*, a copy of which was posted by night, in the year 1570, on the door of the Episcopal Palace in London.—See Camden's *Annals*, at the year 1570, where this Bull is printed, and Philip O'Sullivan's *History of the Catholics*, fol. 237.

On the 3rd day of November, 1569, the Lord Deputy and Council issued an order in favour of Mac-I-Brien, Chief of Arra, or Dooharra, in the north-west of the county of Tipperary, in pursuance of the Queen's letter, dated the last day of February, 1567. As the Four Masters have given no notice of Mac-I-Brien's submission, the Editor deems it his duty, to give the Queen's letter and the subsequent order of the Council in this place, as these documents have never been printed :

“*Rot. Pat. de Anno 12 Eliz. Dorso.*

“For Mac I Brene Arra.

“Elizabeth, R.

“By the Queene.

“Right trustie & welbeloved, wee greete you well. Whereas M^c I Brene Araa, our faythfull & lovinge subiecte, hayth humbly submytted hymself to our trustie & welbeloved Sir Henry Sydney, Knyght of our order of the Garter & Deputy of [our] Realme of Ireland, recognysing hymselfe as a faithfull subiecte to us and to our Crowne, offering to surrender his Estate from hym & his sequele, and to receyve from us an Estate according to, our Pleasure, & haith sent his son Donagh to make in our Presence the said submyssyon & offers, who hayth very lowlie & expresselie done the same. Wee, thearfor, in consideration of the said humble submyssion & offers, are pleased to accept & allowe the said M^c I Brene Araa, & Donagh his son, as our Liege men & leafull subjectes, and are pleased that they shall receyve from us thies Graces & spe-

ciall Favors in manner and forme following.

“Furst. That the said M^c I Brene Araa delyver unto youe, our said Deputie, a full & pleyne particuler Note & Extent of all the Manors, Castells, Lordshippes, Landes, Tenementes, Seignories, Rules, Rentes, Dutyes, Customes, & Comodities, whearof he is by any maner of meane seysed at this present, & after wee wyll & order that our Chauncellor shall accepte & receyve of the said M^c I Brene Araa, by Deed, to be enrolled in our Courte of Chancery within that our Realme of Ireland, the submyssion of the said M^c I Brene Araa, & surrender & resignation of his Name of M^c I Brene Araa, & of all the said Manors, Castells, Lordshippes, Seignories, Rules, Hereditaments, Comodities, & Profits, with all and singular their Appurtenances. After which submyssion & surrender so made, our pleasure is, that youe, our Deputie, cause our Letters Patentes, under the greate seale of that our Realme, to be made to the said M^c I Brene Araa, & theyres males of his body leafully begotten & to be begotten, of all the said Castells, Manors, Landes, Tenements, & Hereditaments, to hold of us, our Heires, & Successors, in Capite by Knyght's Fees, & yealding, payeng, contributing, & doying, to us, our Heires, & Successors, all souch Rentes, Services, & Attendance, as nowe by any Lawe, Composition, use, or custome he is bound, or oughte to doe, with souche farther Reservations, as to you, our Deputie, by Assent of the said M^c I Brene Araa, shalbe thought convenyent. Neverthelesse, yf it shall seame necessarie to youe, our Deputie, to alter or change the said Rentes, Duties, & Attendance, which M^c I Brene Araa is presentlie holden to doe, into outhier kyndes, meeter for our service, wee authorise you so to doe.

to Dublin, after victory and triumph; and no deputy of the King of Ireland had ever before made a more successful expedition, with a like number of forces, than that journey performed by him.

"Item. Our Pleasure is, in Consideration of the Order of Councill for M^r. I Brene Arra, that all manner of obedience is by the said M^r. I Brene Arra, for hym & his, offred to us, that is due for a good and faythfull subjecte, that ther be added in the said Letters Patents a speciall Proviso & Condition, that the said M^r. I Brene Arra, & his said Heires males of his body, their issues, offspringe, Posteritie, Sequele, Servants, Tenants, & Folowers, shall, to the uttermost of their Powers, contynue for ever true & faythfull & loyall subjectes to us, our Heires, and Successours, as outhur our Subjectes of that Realme are bound by their Allegyance to doe, and in lyke manner shall accepte, obey, and effectually accomplyshe & fulfyll the Lawes, Statutes, Writtes, Proccesses, & ordinances of us, our Heires & Successours. And yf youe, our said Deputie and Counsayll there, thinke necessarie to deale with the said M^r. I Brene Arra, more particularlie, wee are pleased that youe shall & may adde to the said Letters Patentes, so to hym to be made, souche further Articles & Covenants, on his parte, to be observed by hym, his said Heires, Sequele, & Folowers for their better Instruction howe to behave theymselves towards us, our Heires, & Successours, & to all outhur our loving Subjectes, & to free & exempt from the Exactions, Servitude, & oppression of all outhur, contrary to our Lawes, demanding eny thinge of hym or theym, yeoven under our Signett at our Pallais of Westminster the last day of February 1567 and in the tenth yere of our Reigne."

"To our trustie & welbeloved our Deputie & Chauncellor of our Realme of Ireland, for the tyme being, or to the Justices of our said Realme."

"By the Ld. Deputie and

H. Sydney. Counsayll."

"Whearè Tirelagh M^r. I Brene Arra, Chief of his nation, in the Contrie of Arra, and Lord of the said Countrie, have made his humble submyssion unto the Queene's moost excellent Majestie, requiring her Highnes to accepte of hym the surrender of his Name of M^r. I Brene Arra, & of the said Contrie of Arra, and all outhur his Castells, Lands, Tenements, & Heredit^s. with all & singular their Appurtenances; and further that it might please her Majestie to graunt the same to him & the Heires males of his body lawfully begotten & to be begotten, to hold of her Highnes: Whearunto she moost graciouslie have condiscended, as more amply by her Majestie's said Letters, dated the last daie of February, 1567, in the tenth yere of her Raigne, & signed with her Majestie's most gracious Hande, enrolled in the Rolles of her Majestie's Court of Chauncery, doth appere. Forasmuch as such Circumstances & Ceremonies as necessarilie doth appertaine to be executed for the Perfection of the Premises cannot, for many occasions, be presentlie accomplyshed in due forme as becometh. We, the Lord Deputy & Counsayll, whose Names are hereunto subscribed, consideringe neverthelesse the gracious and princelie meaninge of her most excellent Majestie towards the said M^r. I Brene Arra, expressed in the said Letters, which for our parts we will see inviolably observed to the said M^r. I Brene Arra & his said Heires males of his body. Therefore we will and require all her Majestie's officers, Mynisters and other her faithfull subjects, to permitt and suffir the said

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΤ, 1570.

Αοιρ, Κριοτ, mile, cuicc ced, Sfc̃tmoḡat.

Mac ruibne fánat .i. τοιρρῶεalbác ócc, mac τοιρρῶεalbáig, mic maol-muirpe, γ α βραταίρ αοῖ buíde ruab, γ, Mac ruibne na ttauac̃, Murchaḡ mall mac eoc̃cain ócc do m̃arbaḡ i ndún na long hi p̃ruill hi p̃riaḡnaíri í neill (τοιρρῶεalbác luineaḡ) lá cloinn ndom̃naíll gallócclac̃ γ pob oilb̃m aḡbal ḡsineaḡ γ ḡs̃hnaí, do t̃reóir, γ do t̃airp̃tiḡte do c̃ornaí, γ do c̃otuccaḡ t̃uairceírt epeann t̃uic̃im an t̃ríri írin, γ pob ec̃t m̃óir p̃f̃i oib̃ rin ḡér-bḡ maíe an diair naile .i. Murchaḡ mall cnú ór ep̃obainaḡ, ḡriḡbeḡ ḡan báḡaḡ, ep̃ri ḡairceíḡ ḡaoidel, p̃inn iomaḡbaḡa p̃ear nulaḡ i nacchaḡ p̃ear nepeann, uaiḡne b̃riḡte beḡne baogail, poḡailteaḡ p̃éḡ γ p̃aor̃ m̃aóíneaḡ p̃íl ruibne an murchaḡ rin. Α βραταίρ eoc̃cain ócc do ḡabail a' ionaḡ, γ α βραταίρ doínnall oíriḡneaḡ i moḡaḡh M̃heic ruibne fánat.

Eic̃cneaḡan mac aḡḡa buíde uí doínnall do m̃arbaḡ hi p̃ruill aḡ t̃ionñtuḡ ó p̃luaḡ uí doínnall lá p̃f̃iḡoḡc̃a mac uí ḡallc̃ubair co na m̃uic̃tir γ lá ḡriḡnaḡ ele do p̃lioct̃ doḡnchaḡ uí ḡallc̃ubair.

Mac conmaḡa, S̃tan, mac p̃íḡa, mic meic̃con, mic S̃íḡa, mic t̃aiḡcc mic locl̃ainn t̃iḡeap̃na an t̃aioḡe t̃oir do cloinn c̃oiléin do ec̃c buine m̃iaḡaḡ m̃óir-

Tirrelagh M^c. I Brene Arra, & his Heires males of his body begotten and to be gotten, to have and enjoy the full benefit of her Majestie's said gracious Letters, according the tenor of the said Letters, as yf the same were duely & formally done & executed by Letters Patentes under the great Seall. All whiche is fully mente to be, to hym past by Letters Patentes with all conveyent spede. Hereof we eftsones will & commaunde you not to faile, as you will aunswer to the contrarie. Yeoven at Dublin the third daie of November 1569.

"Robert Weston, Canc.	P. Carew.
T. Armachan.	H. Draycourt.
Adam Dublin.	Frances Agard.
John Chaloner."	

[Rot. Pat. de Anno 12^o Eliz. d.]

^m *Dun-na-long*, i. e. the fort of the ships, now Dunnalong, on the Foyle, in the north-west of the barony of Strabane, in the county of Tyrone, and about five miles to the south of Londonderry.

ⁿ *Without extinction*.—The Four Masters should have written: "A champion who was a glowing furnace in military ardour, till he was extinguished by the Clann-Donnell on this occasion."

^o *Champion*.—"Eap̃ri no ep̃ri .i. ḡairḡeaḡhaḡ."—O'Clery.

^p *The star of conflict*.—The Irish word p̃inn signifies a star, and also the point of a weapon. Either meaning could be figuratively applied to a distinguished warrior.

^q *Pass of danger*, literally, "the pillar of breaking the gap of danger." The word t̃u-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1570.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy.

Mac Sweeny Fanad (Turlough Oge, the son of Turlough, son of Mulmurry), the brother of Hugh Boy Roe and Mac Sweeny-na-dtuath (Murrough Mall, the son of Owen Oge) were treacherously slain at Dun-na-long^m in the presence of O'Neill (Turlough Luineach), by the Clann-Donnell Galloglagh. The fall of these three was a great blow to the hospitality and prowess, to the power and pomp, to the protection and support of the north of Ireland, but [the death of] one of them was more particularly a cause of great lamentation, though the other two were truly good, namely, Murrough Mall, who was renowned above heroes, a burning brand without extinctionⁿ, the champion^o of the valour of the Gaels, the star of the conflict^p of the men of Ulster against the men of Ireland, a mighty champion at forcing his way through the Pass of Danger^q, the distributor of the jewels and noble wealth of the Clann-Sweeny. His kinsman^r, Owen Oge, took his [Murrough's] place; and his kinsman, Donnell, was elected in the place of Mac Sweeny Fanad.

Egnehghan, the son of Hugh Boy O'Donnell, was treacherously slain, on his return from O'Donnell's army, by Ferdoragh, the son of O'Gallagher, and his people, and by others of the descendants of Donough O'Gallagher.

Mac Namara (John, the son of Sida, son of Maccon, son of Sida^s, son of Teige, son of Loughlin), Lord of the eastern part of Clann-Coilen^t, died. He

argue would be better here than uaine. The beapna baoan, i. e. gap of danger, was a perilous pass, where the chief usually placed guards to prevent his enemies from making an irruption into his territory. For a beautiful description of a pass of this kind the reader is referred to Sir Walter Scott's *Waverley*, vol. i. c. 15.

^r *His kinsman*.—The construction of the original is here very careless. It should run thus: "Mac Sweeny-na-dtuath was succeeded by his kinsman, Owen Oge Mac Sweeny, and Mac Sweeny-Fanad was succeeded by his relative, Donnell Mac Sweeny."

^s *Sida*.—This name is still common amongst the family of Mac Namara, and usually anglicised Sheedy, but sometimes translated Silk.

^t *Clann-Coilen*.—According to a Description of the County of Clare, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, the territory of the eastern Mac Namara, who was otherwise called Mac Namara Finn, comprised the following parishes in the east of the county of Clare, viz., Killaloe, Aglish, Killurin, Kilkedy, Kilroony, Tullagh, Moynoe, Kilnoe, Killokennedy, Kiltinanelea, Feakle, Kilfinaghty, and Inishcaltragh. According to this list, the O'Gradys, who were

balac leandán ban, 7 inghín ar ruarca, 7 ar ribhínrao, 7 domnall riabac mac conmhó, mic donnchaio do gabail a ionaio.

Rógra éirte hi mainirtir inhi hi tuadmumain do cói lá pperidenr éóiccio connact go ríol mbriain, 7 go huactar connact, taócc mac murchaio uí briain aré bá rirriam ip in tír an tan rin, 7 nob epide céo rirriam tuadmumain. Do rónao lairíde urgham bíó, 7 biotaille pó comair an pperidenr hi mainirtir inhi. Ticc iaram an pperidenr don baile a ttimcell na féle briúde do ronnrao. Bá hann baio iapla tuadmumain concobair mac donchaio mic concobair uí briain ip in clár in tan rin. Ro cuir an pperidenr ipin trír lá gairm fair, 7 do lodar dhong do gáirda an pperidenr do maicib a muirtire 7 a marcpluag do éócuiread an iapla. Bá in aon uair do ló do códar ríde go dorur an baile 7 domnall mac concobair uí briain acc toct cuicce mar an ccéona. Bá hí comairle po cinnead lap an iapla, domnall 7 a raibe ó plabrad na comlaio arteaó do gabail, 7 dhong dá raibe amuig dib do marbaó. Ro iméig an cuio ele dib do toraó ríca 7 muonluair a neac hi ccénn an pperidenr go hinir. Ro iméig an pperidenr ar ná marac, 7 clann murchaio mic toirpóealraig .i. taócc 7 donnchaio dá tpeóruccáó ar in tír, 7 acc dénam eolair dó tpe caperaib cúinguib, 7 tpe dhoibélaib diampa doieólaip. Baio an iapla agá ttorraigect, 7 ag tabairt amair forpa go rann-gattar goit inhi guaire in adhaig rin. Iap roctain na pccél rin gur an iurair po gab fícc 7 lonnur é, 7 aró po éinn fín, 7 an comairle a forcongna ar iapla urmuman, Tomar mac Semair mic Diapair ruao a hué na ban-ríogna toct do énnruccáó iapla tuadmumain ip in nguom anuabreac do rinne uair bá gar a ngaoil 7 a mbraóairri dia poile. Tainic iapla urmuman co na plóg hi tuadmumain pó céóir, do ríact an iapla concobair in áit iomacallma fíur, 7 do gheall go ndiongnao a éoil ríumh 7 éoil na com-

seated at Tomgraney, Scarriff, and Moynoe, were tributary to this chief of the Mac Namaras.

^u *Upper Connaught*, i. e. the southern part of Connaught.

^w *Donnell, the son of Conor*.—He was the Earl's uncle, i. e. his father's brother.

^x *The rest of them*.—The style here is remarkably imperfect, as appears from the words enclosed in brackets.

^y *Narrow passes*.—The word capcar, which makes caperaib in the dative or ablative case plural, is still understood in the county of Clare as denoting a steep, narrow pass.—See Carcair-na-gcleireach at the years 1599 and 1600.

^z *Gort-innsi-Guaire*, i. e. the field of the island or holm of Guaire, now the town of Gort, in the south-west of the county of Galway. Some will have it that this place took its

was a noble and majestic man, the favourite of women and damsels, on account of his mirthfulness and pleasantry. And Donnell Reagh, the son of Cumeadha, son of Donough, took his place.

A proclamation for holding a court in the monastery of Ennis, in Thomond, was issued by the President of the province of Connaught, to the O'Briens and [the inhabitants of] Upper Connaught^a. Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien, who was at this time sheriff in the territory (and he was the first sheriff of Thomond), placed a quantity of food and liquors in the monastery of Ennis for the use of the President. The President arrived in the town about the festival of St. Bridget. The Earl of Thomond (Conor, the son of Donough, son of Conor O'Brien) was at this time at Clare, [and] the President on the third day dispatched a party of his guards, [consisting] of the chiefs of his people and his cavalry, to summon the Earl. It was at the same hour of the day that these and Donnell, the son of Conor^w O'Brien, who was also coming to the Earl, arrived at the gate of the town. The Earl came to the resolution of making prisoners of Donnell and all those who were within the chain of the gate, and killing some of those who were outside. [This he did]. The rest of them^x [perceiving his intention] escaped, by swiftness of foot and the fleetness of their horses, to the President, to Ennis. On the following day the President departed, and the sons of Murrough, son of Turlough [O'Brien], i. e. Teige and Donough, conducted him out of the country, and guided him through the narrow passes^y and the wild and intricate ways. The Earl followed in pursuit of them, and continued skirmishing with them until they arrived at Gort-innsi-Guaire^z on that night. When this news reached the Lord Justice, he was filled with wrath and indignation; and he and the Council agreed to order the Earl of Ormond (Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe), in the Queen's name, to go to chastise the Earl of Thomond for that very arrogant deed which he had committed, for there was a close relationship and friendship between them. The Earl of Ormond [accordingly] immediately proceeded into Thomond with his forces; [and] the Earl, Conor [O'Brien], came to a conference with him, and promised that he would do his bidding

name from a Guaire O'Shaughnessy, but the general opinion is, that it was called after the celebrated Guaire Aidhne, King of Connaught,

who flourished in the seventh century.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 35, 61, 376.

airole. Do rað a bailte for láim iapla upmumman .i. cluain rampada an clár mór, 7 bunraite, 7 po léiccead domnall ó brian, 7 maite braitgóló tuatmumman báttarí hilláim ag an iapla amac, 7 braitgde an pperidenr mar ccedna. Ro gab iaram airoleacur, 7 attuipri an tiapla pá na bailtib, 7 pá na braitgdið do eadairt uada, uair ní raibe dá longporcraib aicce aet mað ó mbra-cáin amáin, 7 po páccraib barada buantairiri ann, 7 apí comairle do rinne gán dol pó ðligð ná pó ghráirib comairle na hepeann coide, 7 pucc do rogain gur bó fíri lai bñe ap páoindeal 7 ap fogra, 7 cúl do cur né a dúthaig 7 né a ðfáatarda inár dol dia raigð. Daoí iaram lé hacchað go hinclíte hi cclonn Mhuirir, 7 do éuað ap rin a timceall na pele Eóin don fpaing, 7 báí pé hñ ann rin, 7 ticc iaram go Saxoibh, 7 fuair gpara, parván, 7 onóir ó banriogain tpaan, 7 do rað liriaca lai rionnraigð comairle na hEpeann dia aetne diob an tiapla donopuccað 7 tamicc i ngimpeað na bliaðna céona tar a air go héinn.

An pperident céona, 7 iapla cloinne riocairp .i. Riocairt mac uillic na cclnn mic riocairp mic uillic énuic tuag do fuidé lé hacchað Spuéra hi rampað ná bliaðna ro. Báttar for an pluaiðeað rin hi pfoair an pperidenr forpla coíreac, 7 epénmleað látgale 7 gairccio uactair connaet ó mað aoi go hectge, 7 o gaillim go hacluan. Báttar fór hi pporlongporc an pperidenr drong mór do cairtimð co na raigdiuirib amaille friú, 7 dá cópuccað nó a tpi do giománcraib gaoðealcraib. Daoí ann beór an calbae mac toirpdealbairg, mic éoin capraig, mic mec domnaill co na diar mac, 7 co na

^a *Clar-mor*, i. e. the town of Clare, from which the county of Clare took its name.

^b *Magh O-mBracain*, i. e. the plain of Ibrickan, now Moymore, in the parish of Kilsarboy, barony of Ibrickan, and county of Clare, and about three miles to the north of Milltown Malbay. Small portions of the north and south walls of this castle still remain.

^c *A wanderer*, literally, "wandering and proclaimed."

^d *Among them*, literally, "to them," "usque ad eos."

^e *Clanmaurice*, a barony in the county of Kerry, belonging at this period to a branch of

the Fitzgeralds, who took the name of Mac Maurice, or Fitz Maurice.

^f *Sruthair*, now Shrule, a well-known village situated on the boundary of the counties of Mayo and Galway.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 497, and the map to the same work.

^g *Upper Connaught*, i. e. the southern part of Connaught.

^h *Magh-Aoi*, a plain in the county of Roscommon, already often referred to.

ⁱ *Echtge*, now Sliabh Eachtaighe, *anglice* Slieve Aughty; and incorrectly Sliebaughta, on Beaufort's Ecclesiastical map of Ireland, a mountain

and the bidding of the Council. He gave up his towns, namely, Clonroad, Clar-mor^a, and Bunratty, into the hands of the Earl of Ormond; and Donnell O'Brien and the other chieftains of Thomond, whom the Earl had as prisoners, were set at liberty, and likewise the President's prisoners. The Earl was afterwards seized with sorrow and regret for having given up his towns and prisoners, for he now retained only one of all his fortresses, namely, Magh O-mBracain^b; and in this he left ever faithful warders; and he resolved that he never would submit himself to the law, or the mercy of the Council of Ireland, choosing rather to be a wanderer^c and an outlaw, and even to abandon his estates and goodly patrimony, than to go among them^d. He afterwards remained for some time concealed in Clanmaurice^e, from whence he passed, about the festival of St. John, into France, where he stopped for some time. He afterwards went to England, and received favour, pardon, and honour, from the Queen of England, who sent by him letters to the Council of Ireland, commanding them to honour the Earl; and he returned to Ireland in the winter of the same year.

The same President and the Earl of Clanrickard (Rickard, son of Ulick-na-gCeann, son of Rickard, son of Ulick of Cnoc-Tuagh) laid siege to Sruthair^f in the summer of this year [21st June]. On this expedition, along with the President, were most of the chieftains and mighty champions of valour and prowess of Upper Connaught^g, from Magh-Aoi^h to Echtgeⁱ, and from Galway to Athlone. There were also in the President's camp a great number of captains, with their soldiers along with them, and two or three battalions of Irish hireling soldiers. There were in it also Calvagh, the son of Turlough, son of John Carragh, son of Mac Donnell^j, and his two sons, with their forces; also

on the confines of the counties of Clare and Galway.—See it before referred to at the year 1263.

ⁱ Calvagh, the son of Turlough, &c.—He was chief of one of the septs of the Mac Donnells of Leinster. He was seated at Tinnakill, in the parish of Coolbanagher, barony of Portmahinch, and Queen's County, where he possessed a considerable territory, as appears from various authorities, and where the keep of his castle still remains in tolerable preservation.

The pedigree of this branch of the Mac Donells is given by O'Farrell, in his *Linea Antiqua*, and by Duaid Mac Firbis, in his genealogical work, under the name of Clann Doimnaill Laigean, *phlocht Coirpdealbairg óig*, i.e. the Clann-Donnell of Leinster, the posterity of Turlough Oge. They descend from that most powerful of all the clans of the Highlands of Scotland, the Lords of the Isles, and through Marcus, according to these writers, a younger son of Aengus Oge, the hero of Sir Walter Scott's *Lord of the Isles* (see note F

roépaide, 7 úrhm do phloét domnaill, mic eóin, mic eocáin na lataige, mic
ruibne .i. aod mac eocáin mic domnaill oice, 7 domnaill mac mupchaí mic

to that poem), who had married a daughter of O'Kane. The eldest brother of this Marcus was John, who died in 1387, who, by a first alliance, is ancestor of the chieftains of Clann-Raghnaill, or Clanronald, and Glengarry; and by his subsequent marriage with the princess Margaret of Scotland, daughter of King Robert II., had issue, 1st, Donnell, or Donald, Lord of the Isles, who, in 1411, at the head of ten thousand vassals, convulsed the kingdom of Scotland, and fought the famous battle of Harlaw, in defence of his right to the Earldom of Ross, the heiress of which he had married; 2nd, John More, who espoused the heiress of Bissett, or Mac Eoin Bissett of the Glinns of Antrim, and became ancestor of the powerful family, which, in right of that marriage, on the partial subjugation of the Highland clans in the time of James IV. and V. of Scotland, settled in the north of the county of Antrim, in the sixteenth century, and founded the Earldom of Antrim; 3rd, Alexander, said to be the ancestor of Keppoch.

Marcus, the ancestor of the Leinster branch, was slain, according to the Annals of Ulster, in the year 1397. The death of his son, Turlough, is recorded in the same annals at the year 1435. This Turlough had a son, Turlough Oge, in whose time the family appear to have settled in Leinster. The annals of Dudley Firbissee state that, in 1466, "John, son to Mac Donell, the best captain of the English," was slain in a skirmish in Ofaly; and the Annals of Kilronan record that a son of Turlough Oge Mac Donnell was slain in Leix [in the Queen's County] in 1504. About this period the Mac Donnells of Leinster formed three septs, of whom two were seated in the now Queen's County, and the third in the present barony of Talbotstown, in the county of Wicklow, where their possessions,

stretched along the foot of the mountain range, upon the marches of the Pale, bore the name of "the Clandonnell's countrie," as late at least as 1641: see MSS. Depositions, Kildare and Wicklow, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, F. 2. 4. and 6. As early as 1524, "Alexander, filius Terentii, filii Meilmore Mac Donnell de Balliranan, Generosus," granted five townlands in this district to Gerald, Earl of Kildare, with an annual rent of three marks for ever. —(Inquisition, Rolls' Office.) His son, Tirlagh, or Turlough Oge mac Alexander, appears as chieftain of one of "the three septs of Gallowglasses of the Clandonnells," whose curious indenture of composition with the Lord Deputy Sidney, dated 7th May, 1578 (which see under that year), is inrolled in the record branch of the Office of Paymaster of Civil Services, Dublin. The two other chiefs at that time were Mulmurry mac Edmond and Hugh Boy mac Callogh [or Calvagh], the former of Rahin, and the latter of Tenekille, in the Queen's County.

It appears from a memorial presented to the Earl of Essex in 1599, by the Irish Council, and printed by Fynes Moryson, that the then chief of the Wicklow sept was in arms with the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles in the mountains of the county of Dublin, and that the head of the Queen's County branch was in rebellion with the O'Mores.

On the 26th of December, 1606, their chiefs had each a grant of sixteen shillings, Irish, per diem for life.—(See Erck's Repert. Chan. Enroll.)

Several Inquisitions in the Rolls and Chief Remembrancer's Offices ascertain the estates and succession of the line given by the Irish genealogists, with which, as well as with the notices in these Annals, they perfectly accord. The *Inquisitio post mortem* of the Calvagh Mac Donnell,

a party of the descendants of Donnell, the son of John, son of Owen-na-Lathaigne^{ji} Mac Sweeny, namely, Hugh, the son of Owen, son of Donnell Oge;

mentioned above in the text, finds him possessed of the town and castle of Tenekill, &c., and bound, among other services, "to keepe and mainteyne twelve able galloglas, on said castel and lands, sufficiently armed for the better inhabiting and preserving of the premises;" upon sufficient warning to attend upon the Governor of Ireland, or his deputy, and "to go upon any Irishman bordering upon the foresaid countie" [of Leix]. The jurors find that his death took place on the 18th of June, 1570, which accords with the notice in the text. He left two sons, Hugh Boy and Alexander; the former was then of age, being born in 1546, and succeeded to the estate; the latter was slain in the year 1577, *q. v. infra*. Hugh Boy died on the 31st of August, 1618, lord of the manor of Tenekill and Ballycrassel, &c., and was succeeded by his son and heir, Fergus, born 1575. Fergus died in 1637, lord of the manor of Tenekill, and was succeeded by his son and heir, James, born 1617, and then aged twenty years and married. This James made a conspicuous figure in the Queen's County in 1641, when, at the age of twenty-four, he was a colonel of the confederate Catholics. On the 8th of February in that year the Lords Justices proclaimed a reward of four hundred pounds, and a free pardon, for his head. His possessions were then confiscated. It appears by an Inquisition taken in 1679, that his widow was allowed dower, but the estate was never restored. This James had a cousin, James, son of Edmond Mac Donnell, who also lived at Tinnakill, and was a captain of the confederate Catholics in 1641.

The Mac Donnells made a considerable figure in Wicklow also during the wars of 1641, and some of them are distinguished by the Parliamentarians, as "notorious commanders of Re-

bells."—See MSS. Depositions in the Library of Trin. Coll. Dub. Of these was Alexander Mac Donnell of Wicklow, gentleman, called in these Depositions, "the constable of Wicklow," by which is meant, according to the usage of the Irish at this period, the commander of the galloglasses.

At the Revolution many of the Mac Donnells of Leinster enrolled themselves under the banner of James II. In a roll of his officers, in 1690, preserved in MS. in the Library of Trin. Coll. Dublin, several of the name are mentioned as belonging to the regiments levied in that province. In that of Colonel John Grace of Moyelly, occurs the name of Lieutenant Francis Mac Donnell, who was evidently of this family, and probably the same who afterwards captured Marshal Villeroy, and shed such a light upon Irish honour, at the memorable storming of Cremona in 1702.—See *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare*, p. 138–140; and *Military Memoirs of the Irish Nation*, p. 248. At the same period Charles Mac Donnell, likewise evidently of this race, was lieutenant in Sir Gregory Byrne's company in King James's foot guards; and in Colonel Francis Toole's regiment of foot, in the same service, was Lieutenant Brian Mac Donnell, fourth in descent from whom is Alexander Mac Donnell, Esq., J. P., of Bonabrougha, in the county of Wicklow, who married Marcella, heiress of Charles O'Hanlon, Esq. of Ballynorrán, in the same county, one of the lineal representatives of the ancient chiefs or Reguli of Orior, hereditary royal standard bearers north of the Boyne, whose territory now forms two baronies in the county of Armagh, and was forfeited, for the most part, in the reign of James I. By her he has issue: Charles P. O'Hanlon Mac Donnell, M. R. I. A.; 2nd,

Ruaidrí móir go coóirgíib glan toíta galloclác aínaille rriu, 7 córuíad gallóglae ele do cloinn ndubgaill, orðanár 7 eirge aínac on ngaillm. Baói ann beor garrad do marcepluaí mñída tpi céu a líon rén go líupeachaib, 7 go nñíobab plát.

Do éualaid mac milliam búic Sfan mac oiluepar, mic Sfan, an toicéptail plóig lán móir rin do bñt acc an pperibent 7 ag an iapla a taiméll rpuépa bá epad epoidé, 7 bá mñccað mñman laip an ní rin, 7 po éionoil éuicee pó céúoir búicaií ióctapaáa, 7 plioét maólip a búic, clann ndomnaill gallóclách 7 Murchad na ttauí mac taidcc mic murchaid, mic ruaidrí uí plaitéírtaií. Tangatatar ríde ona gur an líon ar lia po fédrat oíagbail leó dalbancoib, 7 deirínncoib damraib 7 dóclacáib, 7 ní po hanad leó go ruacátattar ap enoc baói a ppoctar do longpóit an pperibent 7 an iapla, 7 battar accá éomairluccáð ítopia buéim éionnur do beirdaoir oluige nó dianpccaoilead ap na dñípluacáib diocoirce battar ag poipán porpa ima típ 7 imá ndúchaíí. Ro cindead leó céur toirgíib do dénam dá marcepluaí, 7 do éóidriot iapam i minneall 7 i norpuccáð, 7 po éingeallrat dia poile gan pccaoilead no pccainpcead ap an innell rin dia mað porpa nó rímpa ba paen. Ro heípuagrad leo beór dia marbta mac nó bráctar neic éioib ap a belaid gan anmum occa acé dol tairip pó céúoir amail ba namia anaitníð, 7 po éincepíot pón toicim rin do raiíib na plóig naile. Dála an pperibent 7 an iapla po ruíðíriot a norðanar, a raiíduipí, 7 a luét halabárb, 7 a luét éidead plata dia cooir ap na bínaðab bélcúingab in po ba dóig leó an luét ele dia raiíib, 7 po éuipíot lá a ttaib ríde clann tpuibne, clann ndomnaill, clann ndubgaill, 7 coirgíte an tplóig apéna. Do códar pñ 7 an mñi garrad marceplóig tapla ma pparpad hi lctuprain na tpoða don

John O'Hanlon Mac Donnell; 3rd, Alexander James O'Hanlon Mac Donnell, an officer of the fifth (Lichtenstein) Chevaux Legers, in the Imperial Service, and several other children. The Rev. J. Mac Daniel, of the Queen's County, is thought to be descended from the house of Rahine; but the Editor is not aware whether there is any proof of this further than his having been born in the neighbourhood of Rahine. There are various persons of the name Mac Don-

nell, or Mac Daniel, in the Queen's County, and other parts of Leinster, many of whom are, no doubt, of the race of Turlough Oge; but the Editor has not been able to discover any others who have not fallen into obscurity, and the Wicklow family above mentioned appear to be the chief representatives of that warlike race.

ⁱⁱ *Owen-na-Lathaighe*, i. e. Owen, or Eugene, of the slough or quagmire.

^k *Clann-Dowell*, called by the Scotch Clann-

and Donnell, the son of Murrough, son of Rory More, with five chosen battalions of gallowglasses, and also a battalion of gallowglasses of the Clann-Dowell^k; the ordnance and forces of Galway. There were also a troop of vigorous cavalry, to the number of three hundred, in armour and coats of mail.

When Mac William Burke (John, the son of Oliver, son of John) heard that the President and the Earl had this great army assembled around Sruthair, it grieved his heart^l and disturbed his mind; and he called forthwith to his assistance the Lower Burkes^m and the descendants of Meyler Burke, also the Clann-Donnell Galloglagh, and Murrough of the Battle-axes, the son of Teige, son of Murrough, son of Rory O'Flaherty. These came, attended by as many as they had been able to procure of Scots and Irish, hired soldiers and youths; and they never halted until they reached a hill which was nigh to the camp of the President and the Earl; and here they held consultation, to consider in what way they could disperse or scatter those choice and irresistible forces, who had invaded them for their territory and patrimony. They resolved first to convert their cavalry into infantry, and [having done so] they formed into order and array; and they promised one another that they would not disperse or depart from that order, whether they should route the enemyⁿ or be routed by them. They all resolved that if the son or kinsman of one of them should be slain in his [the survivor's] presence, they would not stop with him, but pass over him at once, as though they were enemies and strangers^o. In such state they advanced towards the other army. As for the President and the Earl, they placed their ordnance, their soldiers^p [gunners], their halberdiers, and their men in armour on foot, in the perilous narrow defiles through which they supposed that the other party would advance upon them, and placed by their side the Clann-Sweeny, the Clann-Donnell, the Clann-Dowell, and all the other infantry of their army; while they themselves, and the body of vigorous cavalry they had with them, stood on one side in reserve, to support the fight

Dugald.

^l *It grieved his heart*, literally, "that thing was vexation of heart and confusion of mind to him."

^m *The Lower Burkes*, i. e. the northern Burkes seated in the county of Mayo, of whom he himself was the chief.

ⁿ *Route the enemy*, literally, "whether the

routing should be *upon* them, or *before* them," which is an idiom of common occurrence in old Irish writings.

^o *Enemies and strangers*, literally, unknown enemies, i. e. enemies with whom they had no personal acquaintance.

^p *Soldiers*, or sagittarii, archers.

taoib̃ ele. Ro ba dail lé docair, 7 dob aghaid̃ ar éttualang doccbaid̃ iar̃tair 7 ioctair cōnnaēt cor nocum na conaire cōngáirige rin. Ara aoi po arccnarat for a naghaid̃, 7 nír bō cian do códar an t̃an fuarattar a ttaoib̃ do t̃ollað, 7 a ccuip̃ do créctnuccað lair an céu f̃hair do léicceað róta a gonnad̃aib̃ grán aóib̃leaða 7 a boðad̃aib̃ blaiē m̃igne, ní r̃g̃innm̃ nó pccat̃, ní m̃er̃t̃ñ nó m̃ioðlacur po gab̃rat for̃m̃ m̃iar na créct̃uub̃raic̃tib̃ rin aēt dol g̃an cōic̃cill for a cc̃r̃t̃acchaid̃ go po f̃éc̃rat r̃iēpulang a ram̃t̃ac̃ cruar̃a c̃cloið̃m̃, 7 t̃roma a t̃tuag̃h ar c̃loig̃m̃, 7 ar c̃f̃innm̃ullaĩg̃ib̃ a c̃celeað com̃lainn. Nír bō f̃ada po fuilng̃s̃ na f̃s̃m̃anna rin lair an f̃poir̃inñ tarla for a c̃cionn an t̃an po b̃r̃úct̃b̃ur̃ dianm̃áid̃m̃ dáraēt̃ac̃ d̃ib̃ for c̃cular̃ go po b̃h̃ an t̃r̃éñb̃uid̃h̃ t̃aim̃icc dia r̃aig̃ið̃ iom̃laoid̃ ionaid̃ 7 malair̃t̃ áite d̃ið̃. Ro gab̃rat r̃ið̃e iar̃am̃ ag d̃ið̃el̃aier̃iuccað na d̃r̃uinñge t̃ar̃la r̃f̃m̃po ag l̃h̃m̃ain an luat̃mað̃ma ag t̃h̃nað̃ ná t̃or̃aig̃eaēt̃a, ag d̃r̃uēt̃ 7 ag d̃inge i ñoſghaid̃ na ñor̃ong̃b̃uid̃h̃ ar f̃s̃ d̃á m̃ile on f̃por̃long̃por̃t. Ro pleac̃tað, 7 po r̃raoig̃leað r̃oç̃aide d̃ið̃ leó an aip̃s̃ rin. Iar ñdol do m̃uinc̃ip̃ m̃eic̃ uilliam b̃ur̃c tar an m̃ar̃c̃pluağ̃ baos̃ dia l̃t̃tað̃, tuccrat na d̃ið̃orm̃anna m̃ar̃c̃pluağ̃ amur for d̃eireað̃ na nócc̃b̃aid̃ m̃iar a mb̃aos̃ an boir̃bb̃ir̃eað̃ co po d̃iç̃aig̃it̃ d̃r̃éct̃a dia ñor̃ong̃b̃uid̃h̃ leó, 7 po m̃uð̃aig̃fe ní ba mó munbað̃ oluic̃e 7 d̃aing̃ne a ñ inñill 7 a ñ or̃d̃aig̃t̃e tuccrat for̃ra a t̃t̃ur̃ an laoi. Do ðeaç̃atar iar̃am̃ for c̃c̃ular̃ iar̃ mb̃uaid̃ c̃cor̃écair 7 c̃com̃maoið̃m̃e 7 iar̃ r̃raoiñeað̃ for a mb̃ioð̃bað̃haib̃, aēt̃ am̃áin bá r̃s̃ a ñdear̃ñrat do ðear̃imat cong̃anta (o po f̃ol̃m̃aig̃s̃ an c̃aēlaç̃air̃ leó, iar̃ mb̃ir̃ir̃eað̃ for a mb̃ioð̃bað̃aib̃) g̃an añm̃ain iŃm̃ f̃por̃long̃por̃t in oib̃ce rin, uair̃ d̃á ñand̃oir̃ ní b̃iað̃ f̃r̃f̃rað̃ra f̃r̃iú im̃ ainñ 7 im̃ oir̃ð̃ear̃cur an m̃gað̃ma do b̃h̃it̃ for̃ra. D̃ála an f̃r̃ep̃ið̃ent̃, 7 iar̃la c̃loinne m̃ioc̃air̃ do añrat r̃ið̃e, 7 r̃h̃ioēt̃ d̃om̃naill m̃ec̃ ruib̃ne (ná po f̃ág̃aib̃aid̃ a mb̃onn d̃á mb̃ioð̃bað̃aib̃ an lá rin) 7 d̃or̃ong̃ dia r̃aig̃diúir̃ib̃ iŃm̃ in f̃por̃long̃por̃t in oib̃ce rin. Báç̃tar iar̃am̃ ag ait̃ne, 7 ag að̃nac̃al a c̃caom̃ 7 a c̃car̃at̃, 7 ag f̃að̃bað̃ na f̃f̃f̃i ng̃onta r̃eaç̃ñón an ár̃m̃aig̃. Do r̃ónað̃ éct̃ m̃ér̃ ann rin ó g̃allaib̃ .i. pat̃t̃raic̃cin ciuñ̃rócc̃, Ro m̃ar̃bað̃ ann ðeór̃ an calbaç̃ mac t̃oir̃p̃ð̃eal̃baig̃ m̃ic̃ eóin c̃ar̃paig̃, 7 r̃oç̃aide

^a *Volley*, f̃hair.—This is a very old Irish word denoting “a shower,” and f̃raç̃aç̃, an adjective formed from it, denotes “showery.”

^r *They cut down*, literally, “great numbers

of them were cut down and seoured by them.” The verb *pleac̃tað* is applied in the early portion of these Annals, and the best Irish manuscripts, to the felling or cutting down of woods

[at the proper time]. It was grappling with difficulty, and facing impossibility, for the youths of West and Lower Connaught to attack this well-defended position; nevertheless, they marched onward, but they had not advanced far before their sides were pierced, and their bodies wounded, by the first volley^a of fiery shot discharged at them from the guns, and [of arrows] from the beautiful elastic bows. It was not, however, terror or fear, cowardliness or dastardliness, that these wounding volleys produced in them, but [a magnanimous determination] to advance directly forward; so that they tried the force of their lances, the temper of their swords, and the heaviness of their battle-axes, on the skulls and crests of their antagonists. Their opponents did not long withstand these vigorous onslaughts, before a numerous body of them gave way, and retreated precipitately; upon which the powerful party who came up took their places and position, and then proceeded to exterminate those who stood before them, and, following up the route, they pressed closely and vehemently after the flying troops for the distance of two miles from the camp, during which pursuit they cut down^r and lacerated great numbers. When the people of Mac William Burke, in following up the pursuit, had passed by the cavalry, they were attacked in the rear by that numerous body which had been kept on one side [in reserve], and numbers of their troops were slain by them; and a greater number would have been cut off, but for the closeness and firmness of the battle-array and order which they had formed that morning. They afterwards returned home in triumph, after having defeated their enemies. They had, however, committed one great mistake: when they had cleared the field of battle, by putting their enemies to flight, not to have remained that night in the camp; for, had they done so, there could not have been any dispute as to their having the name and renown of having gained the victory. As for the President and the Earl of Clanrickard, they and the descendants of Donnell Mac Sweeny (who had not fled from their enemies on that day), with a party of their soldiers, remained in the camp that night. They afterwards stopped to search for and inter their slain relatives and friends, and to relieve the wounded throughout the field of slaughter. Little Patrick Cusack was slain in this battle on the side of the English, and his death was generally lamented;

or forests. The noun *ppaoigil* signifies "a noun formed from it, denotes, to flog, scourge, scourge," and *ppaoigleab*, which is a verbal or beat severely.

ele nác airméir. Ro páccbad ann don lís ele uáteri mac Sfain mic maolip a búrc dia ngoiréi cluar le doinninn, 7 Rañnall mac meic doinnail gallócclaiḡ, 7 dá mac éoin Eipeannaig dá conrapal do cloinn ndoinnail na halban. Do páccbad ann líon díríme amaille riú rin depennchaib dalbancoib, do cloinn ndoinnail, do cloin truibne, 7 do luét línanna búrcac. An dár lár an plóḡ ríor lár ro rraóinead ina mbaoi rímpa, 7 rriur nári coḡaicead an caélaḡair ar aca ríin baói buaí na tscmála, 7 dár lár na tigeapnaḡaib ro an ir in pporlongporc in oíde rin ar porpa péin ro ba dír clú an máḡma do beiré.

Slóiccead lá hiarpla urmumán hi ppoḡmar na bliadna po. i. lá tomar mac Semair mic riapair puad tar riúir riari do éliú máil mic ucchḡaine i nuib conaill ḡabpa, 7 do ciarraiḡe luacpa, ní ro ariur ḡur ḡab 7 ḡur briur dún lóic ór línain i ndirceapc cóicciḡ conraí mic dáipe. Puair braiḡde 7 éḡala iomḡa don turur rin, 7 do fill hi rriúing na conaire céḡna ḡan trioiḡ ḡan taḡair, 7 bá ríḡ ró deapa dóróm rin, clann iarpla dearmumán do bñé híláim hílloḡḡḡain, 7 Semur mac muirir ina aon díme i nacchaíḡ ḡall 7 ḡeapaltaḡ, 7 an tír uile aḡ cur ina aḡhaíḡ, 7 ráḡ ele ar naḡ rruair an ciarpla tscmáil ar baói conḡam plóig na banríḡḡa aicce ar an turur rin.

^s *Cluas-le-doininn*, i. e. ear to the tempest.

^t *Clu-Mail-mhic-Ugaine*, i. e. the division of Mal, son of Ugaine More, Monarch of Ireland, A. M. 3619.—See *Ogygia*, iii. c. 38. This was the name of a district in the barony of Coshlea, and county of Limerick, and situated between the hill of Knockany and the mountain of Slieve Reagh.—See note on Beal-atha-na-nDeise, under the year 1579, where it is shewn that the ford of Athneasy, on the Morning Star River, near the village of Elton, in the barony of Coshlea, is in the very centre of this river. See also note ^d, under the year 1560, p. 1580, *supra*.

^u *Dun-Loich*, now Dunlow Castle, on the River Leamhain, near Killarney, in the county of Kerry.—See note ^v, under the year 1215, p. 188, *supra*, and the Ordnance map of Kerry, sheets 65.

^v *The province of Curoi, the son of Daire*.—This was a name for Desmond, or South Munster, extending, according to Keating, from

Bealach Chonglais, close to Cork, to Luimneach, and to the western coast of Ireland.—See Hali-day's edition of Keating's *History of Ireland*, p. 135.

^w In this year the following Irish chieftains made their submissions by indenture, namely, Brian, son of Cahir, son of Art Kavanagh of Ballyanne, in the county of Wexford; Mac Vaddock of the same county, who was head of a sept of the Mac Murroughs; Mac Edmond Duff, of the same county; Mac Damore, or Mac David More, of the same county, head of another sept of the Mac Murroughs, seated in the barony of Gorey; and O'Farrell Bane and O'Farrell Boy, of the county of Longford. The following documents, never before published, will shew the nature of their submission:

"This Indenture, made the 15th day of Marche, 1570, betwyxt the Right Honorable Sir Henrie Sidney, Knt. lord Deputie of Ireland, for and on behalfe of the Queene's most excellent Ma^{tie}

and also Calvagh, the son of Turlough, son of John Carragh, and many others not enumerated. On the side of the Irish were slain Walter, the son of John, son of Meyler Burke, who was called Cluas-le-doininn^s, and Randal, the son of Mac Donnell Galloglagh; also the two sons of John Ereanagh, two constables of the Clann-Donnell of Scotland. There were also left [slain] here countless numbers of Irish and Scots of the Clann-Donnell, the Clann-Sweeny, and of the adherents of the Burkes. The Lower [northern] army, who had routed such of the forces as had given way, but who had not maintained the field, believed that in this rencounter the victory was theirs; while those lords who remained during the night in the camp considered that they alone were entitled to the fame of that victory.

A hosting was made in the autumn of this year by the Earl of Ormond, i. e. Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe, [and he marched] westwards across the Suir, by Cliu-Máil-mhic-Ugainn^s, into Hy-Connell-Gaura, and to Kerry Luachra; (and) he never halted until he took and demolished Dun-Loich^a, on the River Leamhain, in the south of the province of Curoi, the son of Daire^v. On this expedition he obtained hostages and spoils; and he returned home by the same road without receiving battle or opposition. The reason that he received none was, that the sons of the Earl of Desmond were [then] in prison in London; and James Mac Maurice, the only person of his tribe who was opposed to the English and to the Geraldines, was [himself] opposed by the whole country. Another reason why the Earl met no resistance was, that he had the assistance of the Queen's army on this expedition^w.

of thone, parte, and Bryane M^c Cahir M^c Art Kavanagh of Ballyan, in the county of Wexford, gent. cheife of his name and cept called Slaght Dirmod Lawdarage, for and on behalfe of himselfe and all the rest of the gent. and freeholders of the said Baronies of Ballyan, S^c Molinge, and in Clan Harricke, and Ffassagh Slew boye, in the countie aforesaid, and in the countie of Catherlaghe, of the other partie.—Witnesseth that the said Bryane M^c Cahir, and the rest above named, do covenant, agree, and condescend to and with the said lord Deputie, to surrender and give up in the Queen's most Honorable

Courte of Chauncerie of Ireland, all such manors, castells, lands, tenements, rents, revercons, and all other hereditaments that they and everie of them have within the said countrie, the same to be given back by letters patents to be held by them and their heires for ever, at the yearly rent to be reserved in the said patents, but to be free from the bonaghte accustomed to be paid to the Queen's Galloglasses in discharge of which they are to pay 52 markes yearly."

"(Inrolled in the Record branch of the Office of Paymaster of Civil Services, Dublin.)"

"This Indenture, made the 26th day of June,

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1571.

Αοίρ Cπιορτ, μίλε, cúicc céo, Seéτμοζατ, αhaon.

Mac Conmapa ταύοc mac conneaða, mic conmapa, mic Sfaín, róo a painn
 γ α cαpαo do cοτuccáð, γ α naíαo ðpοlmuccáð γ ðpápuccáð décc, γ α mac
 (Sfaín) do gábaíl α ionaíð.

1570, betwyxt the Right Honorable Sir Henry Sidney, Knt. lord Deputie of Ireland, for and on behalfe of the Queene's most excellent Ma^{tie}, of thone parte; and Theobald M^r Morish M^r Vadick of Ballinecoill, in the countrey called Kensele, in the county of Wexford; Gerold M^r Theobald M^r Vadick, of Bally Carrowell; Gillepatrik Oge M^r Donyll Moile of the Cowill Ishill; Edmond M^r Donill Moile of Monynecrosse; Tirreloghe M^r Morighe of Ballinemone; Moriortagh bny M^r Fheilim of the Mengane; Shane Sharvey of the Cowill Ishill; Cahire M^r Morish of Ballynemolle; Donyll Rowe M^r Gerrald bny of Ross-nenocke; Ffarganany M^r Vadick of Ballybyne; Donyll M^r Gillepatrik of Ballaghedoroghe; Morighe M^r Gillepatrik of Ballagheclare; Thomas Eiree of Ballehedick; Owingarive of Clongheilleke; Edmond M^r Donyll Moill; Cahire M^r Geralde buy; Teige Ewillane; James M^r Donogh Ronoe; Morish M^r Ffallen; Donogh Riongh; Cahire M^r Teige Oge; Owen M^r Shane; Moriortagh M^r Hughe; Cahire Row M^r Edmond; Henry Beggé and Donogh Morighe, of the other parte.—Witnesseth that the said Theobald, and the rest above named, do covenant, agree and condescend to and with the said lorde Deputy, to surrender and give up in the Queen's most Honorable Courte of Chauncerie of Ireland, all such manors, castells, lands, tenements, rents, revercons, & all other hereditaments that they and everie of them have within the said countrie called Kensele. The same to be given back by letters patents, to be held at and under the yearly rent of 40 markes payable to her Ma^{tie},

heires and successors."

"(Inrolled in the Record branch of the Office of Paymaster of Civil Services, Dnblin.)"

"This Indenture, made the 26th day of June, 1570, betwyxte Sir Henrie Sidney, Knt. lorde Deputy of Ireland, for and in the behalfe of the Queene's most excellent Ma^{tie}, of thone parte; and Dermot M^r Edmund Duff of the Newtowne, in the countrey called Kensell, in the county of Wexford, and other the freeholders of the said contrey, of the other part. Witnesseth that the said Dermot M^r Edmund, and the rest above named, do covenant, agree, and condescend to and with the said lorde Deputy, to surrender and give up in the Queene's most Honorable Courte of Channcerie of Ireland, all such manors, castells, lands, tenements, rents, revercons, and all other hereditaments that they and everie of them have within the said countrie. And the said lorde Deputy doe promise and graunte that the same shall be by letters patents given back, to be held at and under the yearly rent of six score markes, payable to her Ma^{tie}, her heires and successors."

"(Inrolled in the Record branch of the office of Paymaster of civil Services, Dublin.)"

"This Indenture, made the 26th day of June, 1570, betwyxt the Right Honorable Sir Henrie Sidney, Knt. lord Deputie of Ireland, for and on behalfe of the Queene's most excellent Ma^{tie} of thone parte, and Phelim M^r Damore of Molliallesterne, in the country called Kinseele, in the county of Wexford; Cahire Madden of Killegrine; Morighane Piperre of the Parke;

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1571.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy-one.

Mac Namara (Teige, the son of Cumeadha, son of Cumara, who was son of John), supporter of his adherents and friends, and exterminator and destroyer of his enemies, died; and his son, John, took his place.

Donyll O'Dorane of Ballygerale; Rick fitz Symons of Ballyduff; Thom More of Roisse; Moriartaghe Meirregagh of Ballenskertane; Moriartagh Duff M^c Cahire of Collineculbu; Donyll duff M^c Teige rioughe of Ballynegame; Murrrough buy of Ballyedane; Melaghlyn M^c Tirrelagh of Kilbride; Edmond Riough of the O'Moklaghe; Conoghor M^c Walter of Monenle; Redmond M^c Lucas of Killone; Manus M^c Davyd of Ballyvadage; Caher M^c Art of Ballycamclone; Anthony Peppard of Ballinomenge; Cahire O Doran of Monaneholane; Edm. M^c Donel moyle of the Gurtine; Teige Riough of Ballynagerode; M^c Dallow of Ballycahill; Hugh M^c Art of Carranebrede, and Edm M^c Shane of Cloneredmounde, freeholders, of the other partie.—Witnesseth that the said Phelim M^c Damore, and the rest above named, do covenant, agree, and condescend to and with the said lorde Deputie to surrender and give up in the Queen's most Honorable Courte of Chauncerie of Ireland, all such manors, castles, lands, tenements, rents, revercons, and all other hereditaments that they and everie of them have within the said countrie called Kinseele. The same to be given back by letters patents, to be held at and under the yearly rent of 40 markes, payable to her Ma^{ty}, her heires and successors."

"(Inrolled in the Record branch of the office of Paymaster of Civil Services, Dublin.)"

"This Indenture, made the 11th day of Feb. 1570, betwyxt the Right Honorable Sir Henrie Sidney, Knt. lord Deputie of Ireland, for and on behalfe of the Queene's most excellent Ma^{ty},

of thone part; and Ffaghnie O'Ferrall, otherwise called O'Ferrall bane of Tullie, in the county of Longford, somtyme called the countrey of the Annellie; William fitz Donell O'Ferrall of the Molt; John O'Ferrall of the Glane, Captayne of Williame's sept; Donell O'Ferrall of the Reene, now M^c Moroghe in thiewe; Moylaghlin O'Ferrall of Molenegan, called M^c Hyog of Moythra; Ffellym boy O'Qwyne of the Brewne, called O'Coyne; Donill O'Ferrall of Kilgref, capten of Gillernewes sept, in the said countie, gent. of the other partie.—Witnesseth that the said Faghnie, and the rest above named, do covenant, agree, and condescend to and with the said lorde Deputy, to surrender and give up in the Queen's most Honorable Courte of Chauncerie of Ireland, all such manors, castells, lands, tenements, rents, revercons, and all other hereditaments that they and everie of them have within the said countrie called Annalie. The same to be given back by letters patents free of bonnaght, to be held at and under the yearly rent of 200 markes, payable to her Ma^{ty}, her heires and successors. And for lacke of money the same to be paid in Kyne, as the same Kyne shall be worth and sold in the markets of Athboy and Navan."

"(Inrolled in the Record branch of the Office of Paymaster of Civil Services, Dublin.)"

"This Indenture, made the 10th day of Feb., 1570, betwyxt the Right Honorable Sir Henrie Sidney, Knt. lord Deputy of Ireland, for and on behalfe of the Queene's most excellent Ma^{ty}, of thone parte; and Faghnie O'Ferrall, other-

An cionróccac Tomar mac Slain cñd comairle gall. Epeann fear po
baoi po trí ina fíor ionaid níg i nEirinn décc.

Más gormain Maoileaclainn mac tomáir mic maoileaclainn duib tóg-
bálaiḡ tróḡ, 7 tige naofdeao décc.

Semur mac Muirir do ḡabail cille moceallócc, 7 ní dáilḡsr a hionnmair,
nó a hioimaoíne ḡér bó hioiarḡa a heoála acḡ pó bíḡ bá hionao oipeacḡair,
7 ba tulac tipleime do ḡallaib 7 do ḡsráltacáib lé hacchao Shemair do
ḡpér. Do raḡao uarḡúrccao námat por an luḡt báttar ḡo rónmneac ruan
cḡoaltac in urḡoraḡ oioḡe lá mḡrḡarḡao cloinne Suibne 7 cloinne ríthiḡ
báttar hi ccaoiḡmteacḡ Semair mic muirir nua nuaí tḡirte ar a barac ḡo
mbáttar aḡ roinn óir, airḡit 7 iolmáoíne, 7 réo romáoíneac, ná haudémao
an tacaíḡ dia eioḡe, nó an mátaíḡ dia hiniḡin an lá riam. Ro báḡ ona leó
rri hñd trí lá 7 teora noioḡe aḡ cor ḡac earḡnale ionnmura 7 uarail earḡao,
cuaḡ, 7 cḡorḡ ccuḡḡoaiḡḡe por ḡrḡḡaib, 7 eoḡaib pó cḡoillḡib 7 pó rḡḡaib eataḡ-
lac, 7 araill ele ḡo hincleite do raiḡchao a ccarat, 7 a ccoiccele. Do
bḡirḡrat iaraḡm troimnéll teineao 7 olúḡḡrat doḡarḡa duibciaoḡ darr an
mbaile iaraḡm iar mbriḡfḡ 7 iar mbliarḡébaḡ a cuḡḡoaiḡḡe cloc 7 claraḡ

wise called O'Ferrall of the Pallice, in the county
of Longford, some time called the country of
the Annalie; Kedagh O'Ferrall of Raharewy;
Fergus O'Ferrall of the Bawne; Edmond O'Fer-
rall of Crieduff; Iriel O'Ferrall, son to the said
O'Ferrall of the Mornyne; Teige Duffe M^c Cor-
mucke of the Killincriebote; Cormock M^c Rory
O'Ferrall of the Camace; Bryan M^c Rurye
O'Ferrall of Drumvinge; Shane M^c Gerrate
O'Ferrall of the Cargin; Tirrelage O'Bardan of
Dromhishen; William O'Bardan of the same;
Rory M^c Rosse O'Ferrall of Killmacshane; Ge-
rold M^c Owen O'Ferrall of Durey; Teige boy
O'Ferrall of Tirlyken; Irriell M^c William
O'Ferrall of Ballerohan; Brian M^c Hebbard
O'Ferrall of Killacomoge; Murrrough M^c Don-
nell O'Ferrall of Athey-donell; Rosse M^c Don-
nell O'Ferrall of Ballywringham; Murroughe
M^c Teige O'Ferrall Bealclare, called M^c Heb-
bard O'Ferrall of Dwelyne; Murugh M^c Con-

nycke O'Ferrall of Corilaghan; Rowry M^c Ger-
rott O'Ferrall of Clonfowre; Teige duf O'Ferrall
of the same; Conall M^c Shane O'Ferrall of
Dromed; Gillarnew M^c Ffaughnie O'Ferrall
of Raclyne; Cowle M^c Hebbard O'Ferrall of
Belalyene; Ffelem M^c Donell O'Ferrall of
Keraunkeyll; Concor M^c Rosse O'Ferrall of
Cassellbage; Hibbard M^c Rosse O'Ferrall of
Ffurbeill; Teige M^c Moriartye O'Ferrall of Car-
ryll; Jeffery oge O'Ferrall of Cerownagerake;
Moriaughtaughe M^c Edmond O'Ferrall of Ly-
nery; Howe M^c Dontay O'Ferrall of Carigwyn;
Shane M^c Donell O'Ferrall of the Corcy; Felim
Owyn of the Brawn; Breyn Queyn of Acwranake;
Jeffery Qwyn of Heasdownfe; William M^c Don-
kaye O'Ferrall of Dermore; Donell M^c Calle
of Croilaght in said county gent. of the other
partie.—Witnesseth that the said Faghnie O'Fer-
rall, and the rest above named, do covenant,
agree and condescend to and with the said lorde

Cusack^x (Thomas, son of John), head of the counsel of the English of Ireland, who had been thrice Viceroy of Ireland, died.

Mac Gorman (Melaghlín, the son of Thomas, son of Melaghlín Duv), supporter of the indigent and of a house of hospitality, died.

James Mac Maurice^y took Kilmallock^z, not from a desire of [obtaining] its riches and various treasures, though its riches were immense, but because it had always been the rendezvous and sally-port of the English and Geraldines [in their contests] against him^a. Before sunrise^b in the morning those who had gone to sleep happily and comfortably were aroused from their slumber by a furious attack made by the warlike troops of the Clann-Sweeny and Clann-Sheehy, who were along with James Mac Maurice; and they proceeded to divide among themselves its gold, silver, various riches, and valuable jewels, which the father would not have acknowledged to his heir, or the mother to her daughter, on the day before. They were engaged for the space of three days and nights in carrying away the several kinds of riches and precious goods, as cups and ornamented goblets, upon their horses and steeds, to the woods and forests of Etharlach^c, and sending others of them privately to their friends and companions. They then set fire to the town, and raised a dense, heavy cloud, and a black, thick, and gloomy shroud of smoke about it, after they had torn down and demolished its houses of stone and wood; so that Kilmallock

Deputy to surrender and give up in the Queene's most Honorable Courte of Chauncerie of Ireland all such manors, castells, lands, tenements, rents, revercons, and all other hereditaments that they and everie of them have within the said countrie called the Annalie. The same to be given back by letters patents to be held at and under the yearly rent of 200 markes payable to her Ma^{tie}, her heires and successors, but to be free of bonnaght."

"(Inrolled in the Record branch of the Office of Paymaster of Civil Services, Dublin.)"

^x Cusack.—See note ^y, under the year 1552, p. 1526, *supra*.

^y Mac Maurice, *anglice* Fitzmaurice.

^z Kilmallock.—See note ^a, under the year 1412, p. 809, *supra*. This town is called the Balbec

of Ireland by some enthusiastic, but ignorant or dishonest, popular writers; but the remains of the castles, houses, walls, &c., shew that there is no building there older than the thirteenth century (many of them still more modern), except, perhaps, a part of one round tower, which may be as old as the eleventh century.

^a *Him*.—In the original it is "James," which is cumbersome and not to be imitated.

^b *Before sunrise*, *πρὸ νυκτὸς ἡμεῖς*.—The word *ἡμεῖς* is explained "sunrise" by O'Reilly; and in Cormac's Glossary it is explained "*tertia hora*."

^c *Etharlach*, now Aharlagh, or Aharlow, a beautiful valley situated between Slievenamuck and the Galty mountains, and about four miles to the south of the town of Tipperary.

gus bó haitte ⁊ gus bó haḡba do ḡonaib allta cill moḡeallócc iar gac náinſr baos innre gó rin.

Prerident Saranaḡ do teaḡt ór cſno dá cóiceaḡ muḡan ⁊ neapraḡ na bliada na ro, Sír Seon Pappoit a ainm. báttar lair iomaḡ long ⁊ laoiḡſiḡ, céo, ⁊ cáipḡſiḡ. Ro gabraḡ uppaḡa, ⁊ uapaḡ éoḡnaḡ, eiḡſina, ⁊ toíreaḡ an típe ró céoḡir lair, geibḡtt dḡa aḡair ⁊ eaḡuppaḡa luḡt tuillḡe, ⁊ tuapupḡail an típe lá Semar gion go mbaos dia dún aparaib áicce aḡt caipḡén na mainge namá. Ro róccair an Prerident for pḡaraib muḡan teaḡt go líonḡar lépḡtíonoiḡte ina dóccum cḡ na líonḡib pſin leó lé haḡaiḡ caipḡén na mainge im péil éoin ap cciḡon. Do rónaḡ pappriḡm rin, ⁊ ro gabraḡ aḡ iomḡuiḡe an baile ó péil éoin go mſóḡn poḡaḡair, ⁊ ní ro éapḡnaiḡ ní dóib ap ní ro gabraḡ an baile an bliadain rin. Téit an Prerident co corcaḡ, ⁊ ro rḡaolḡiot fir muḡan dia eiḡib.

Ro róḡraḡ cúipḡ pḡi hſḡ oḡt lá noḡcc lá Prerident éúicciḡ connaḡt Sír euaḡpḡhiḡun hī mainḡḡḡir inḡri do éſḡḡuccaḡ, ⁊ do éſḡḡuccaḡ dáḡ ccair, ⁊ uaḡḡair connaḡt ró péil Paḡraice na bliada na ro. Tánaicce trá an Prerident go maḡeḡluaḡ mſḡḡa ⁊ go raiḡḡuiḡib pḡineamḡaib, uair po ba cuḡḡineac lair an eicḡḡail ⁊ mbaos lá dáḡ ccair an bliadain pḡime, ⁊ baos gac laoiḡ pḡ hſḡ na noḡt lá noḡcc pḡmḡáite aḡ coicḡſḡ pḡḡt ⁊ rḡaḡla, ⁊ aḡ ionḡarbaḡ éccḡra ⁊ inḡicḡiḡ. Do beapḡ iaḡla tuāḡmuḡan concḡar mac donḡḡaiḡ uí ḡḡain a dḡḡaiḡ ⁊ a eiḡearḡar donḡ Prerident ⁊ ní an inḡicḡiḡ do róine papp pḡaḡt pḡamh ⁊ ó na baos occa ap a cḡmup dia baḡḡib aḡt an maḡ ó mḡſcáin do pḡḡ dḡ é beór go mbaos an maḡ, bunḡaite, an clár mór ⁊ cluain paḡaḡa ap láim an Phrerident aḡ páḡbáil an típe dḡ, ⁊ pucc bḡaiḡḡe gaḡa hupḡaiḡ dá mbaos hī tuāḡmuḡain lair gḡ haḡ luain. Níor bó hupḡra

^a *Wolves*, literally “wild dogs, or dogs of the wood.” Wolves were very numerous in Ireland at this period, and for more than a century later. Philip O’Sullivan mentions, in his *History of the Irish Catholics*, that, after the battle of Kinsale, the hungry wolves sallied from the woods to attack the men who were weak with hunger. There was a native Irish wolf killed at Waringstown, in the county of Down, in the year 1700; and about the same

year a Cormac O’Neill is said by tradition to have shot the last of the wolves of Glenshane, in the townland of Sheskinnamaddy, parish of Dungiven, and county of Londonderry. The last native wolf of Ireland was seen in the mountains of Kerry, in the year 1720.—See *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O’Conor of Belanagare*, p. 450.

^e *James*.—He was the son of Maurice Duv, son of John, son of Thomas, son of the Earl of Des-

became the receptacle and abode of wolves^d, in addition to all the other misfortunes up to that time.

In the spring of this year an English President, Sir John Perrott, was appointed over the two provinces of Munster. He had many ships and barques, companies and captains. The chiefs, noble rulers, lords, and dynasts of the country joined him at once ; but the soldiers, insurgents, the mercenaries and retained troops of the country sided with James^e, though, of (all) his fortified residences, he retained Caislen-na-Maing^f only. The President commanded the men of Munster to muster all their forces, and, providing their own provisions, to come to him on the ensuing festival of St. John, for the purpose of besieging Caislen-na-Maing^e. They did so at his command, and continued besieging the castle from the festival of St. John to the middle of autumn ; but their efforts proved fruitless, for they did not take the castle that year. The President (upon this) went to Cork, and the men of Munster departed for their respective homes.

On the festival of St. Patrick in this year, the President of the province of Connaught, Sir Edward Phiton, issued a proclamation for holding a court during eighteen days in the monastery of Ennis^g, [to devise measures] to set to rights and reduce the Dal-Cais and [the inhabitants of] Upper Connaught^h. The President, mindful of the perilous position in which he had been placed in the preceding year by the Dal-Cais, went attended by a strong body of cavalry and stout soldiers ; and he was occupied for the eighteen days before mentioned in establishing laws and regulations, and abolishing injustice and lawlessness. The Earl of Thomond (Conor, the son of Donough O'Brien) gave up his country and his lordship to the President, as an atonement for the lawless act which he had formerly committed against him, and gave up to him Magh O'mBreacainⁱ, the only one of his (former) towns then in his possession ; so that the towns of Magh [O'mBreacain], Bunratty, Claremore, and Clonroad, were in the possession of the President, on his leaving the territory ; and he carried hostages from every chieftain in Thomond along with him to Athlone.

mond, and was at this period the chief leader of the disaffected Geraldines of Desmond.

Caislen-na-Maing, i. e. the castle of the River Mang, now Castlemaine, in the county of Kerry.

^g *Ennis*, a town in the county of Clare, which

the English made at this period a part of the province of Connaught.

^h *Upper Connaught*, i. e. South Connaught, i. e. the Earl of Clanrickard and his adherents.

ⁱ *Magh O'mBreacain*, i. e. the plain of Ibrickan,

a míom an do rudaib do do cédaib bó ó tuamhúman pé hís an dá bliadhna baí na ppeident occa.

Sían mac an gíolla duib mic diarmada baí na ua reánapaig o bá r a aatar gur an mbliadhna rí, Ro bnaí an tainm rín 7 gort inri guaire de la dearbpaáir a aatar .i. diarmada ríabach mac diarmada ar bá heirde bá rinnreapí ann iar pfpí.

AOIS CRIOST, 1572.

Aoir Crioit, mile, cúicc céd, Seactmoget, adó.

Airdeppcóp tuama Crioitoir boitricin décc, 7 a adlacá 1 ngailim.

Erpucc cille rionnabrac, Sían ócc mac Síain mic amlaíb uí mallam pfpí foirceat bpiépe dé décc, 7 a adnacal hī ccill rionnabrac budein.

Mairgrez ingh concobair mic toirpdealbair mic tairde uí briain bñ lán dfele dionnacur, do conlla, do érabad, do gloine, 7 do gñmnaigecc décc.

Tigearna déireac .i. Muirir mac gearailt, mic Síain mic gearoit mic Semuir mic gearóid iarla décc, 7 a bráair .i. Semuir doirdead ina ionad.

Sían mac tomair mic Riocaird oicc, mic uilicc ruad, mic uilicc an piona do badad irin rucá.

henrí ó craiden cñdaige raibbir roconairg dioctar connact dég.

Eogan ruad mac feargal mic doinnail ruad mic an baird, Muirir ballac mac conoicceirde mic diarmada uí éleirig, 7 Mac uí Mhóirín do érochad lá iarla tuamhúman concobair mac donnchad, 7 robdar rairte hī rñcúr, 7 i ndán an muirir 7 an teogan remraite, 7 ro ba damna aoire, 7 earccaóine don iarla an feillgmoí írin.

Eoin mac colla, mic doinnail, mic eocáin mic doinnail décc.

Póccra cúirte do tabairt la ppeident cúiccó connact Síir éduaró Phitun im fel Patraicc 1 ngailim dá raibe po cúmáctair na bainriogha

now Moigh, or Moymore, a townland situated near Milltown Malbay, in the barony of Ibrickan, and county of Clare.

* John, son of Gilla-Duv.—He was John, the son of Sir Roger O'Shaughnessy.—See *Genea-*

logies, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach, pp. 377, 378.

¹ Gort-Insi-Guaire, i. e. the field or enclosure of Guaire's holm, or island, now the town of Gort, in the barony of Kiltartan, and county of Galway.

It would not be easy to enumerate all the hundreds of kine that were given to the President during the two years that he remained in Thomond.

John, son of Gilla-Duv^{*}, son of Dermot, who had been the O'Shaughnessy from [the time of] the death of his father to this year, was deprived of that title, and also of Gort-Insi-Guaire¹, by his father's brother, Dermot Reagh, the son of Dermot, for he was the senior in reality.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1572.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy-two.

The Archbishop of Tuam, Christopher Bodkin, died, and was interred at Galway.

The Bishop of Kilfenora (John Oge, the son of John, son of Auliffe O'Niallain^m), teacher of the Word of God, died, and was interred in Kilfenora itself.

Margaret, daughter of Conor, the son of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, a woman full of hospitality, integrity, piety, purity, and chastity, died.

The Lord Desies, i. e. Maurice, son of Gerald, son of John, who was son of Garrett, who was son of James, who was son of Garrett the Earlⁿ, died; and his brother, James, was appointed to his place.

John, the son of Thomas, son of Richard Oge, son of Ulick Roe, son of Ulick of the Wine, was drowned in the [River] Suck.

Henry O'Craidhen^o, a rich and affluent merchant of Lower Connaught, died.

Owen Roe, the son of Farrell, son of Donnell Roe Mac Ward; Maurice Ballagh, the son of Cucogry, son of Dermot O'Clery; and the son of O'Moirin, were hanged by the Earl of Thomond (Conor, the son of Donough). The Maurice and Owen aforesaid were learned in history and poetry; and this treacherous act was the cause of satire and malediction to the Earl.

John, the son of Colla, son of Donnell, son of Owen Mac Donnell, died.

A proclamation was issued by the President of the province of Connaught, Sir Edward Phiton, about the festival of St. Patrick, respecting a court to be

^m O'Niallain, now *anglice* Nealan, or Neylan.

ⁿ The Earl, i. e. of Desmond.

^o O'Craidhen, now *anglice* Crean. Andrew

Crean Lynch, Esq., of the county of Mayo, is the present head of this family. His paternal name

is Crean, not Lynch.

ó luimneac go pligeac. Tangattar pon toġairim rin iapla cloinne Riocaird co na cloinn .i. uilleacc 7 Sſan go maiteib a muincipe 7 Shioct Riocaird óicc a búpc, 7 Mac uilliam ioctair .i. Sſan abupc mac oiluepair mic Sſam go mbúrcacaib ioctapacaib hi maille pſip 7 dálcceair co na ccoimtionol. Iap ttoct dóib i ccfno an pſepident go gailim, ad éualattar dá mac iapla cloinne Riocaird uillſec 7 Sſan porccað pceceóill eiccin tſep po omnuigſiot an pſepident 7 po élaioſt co hinclſte ap an mbaile. Amail at éualaid an pſepident an ní rin po gabad maite cloinne piocaird laip, 7 po páccaib illaim ipin mbaile iad, 7 luið pſin 7 an tiapla (aſair na cloinne rin) po pſep laip go hátluan, 7 ap piðe go haé cliaé, 7 po páccaib an tiapla ann, 7 poair pſein do piðip go hátluan. Oð éualattar clann an iapla an ní rin tuccattar epſuaccra damſaib 7 daop tuaparðail na coicſſioé ccomſoccar toct gan éairde ina ndóum. Ro pſepiað go nſimlſſec lá cloinn tſuibne uaéttair 7 ioctair éonnaéct 7 la cloinn ndomnaill gallóccclac (go nil cédaib albanac apion piú) an toġairim ſſip Ria piú páimcc leópiðe tionol go haon maigim. Rucc an pſepident a ðioſma plóig 7 paigðioſpiðe laip go gailim, 7 pucc opðanár 7 eipge amac na gailime laip go hachad na niubap .i. baile cloinne domnaill uí plaitbſſetaig, 7 bá he Mupchað na tſuaig mac taioce uí plaitbſſetaig baof agá tſappaing ap an tſupur rin. Ro páccbað diaſ do plioct domnaill uí plaitbſſetaig i tſimceall an baile, Ro liſt bſipſð 7 po lán gabad an baile laſ an pſepident iap rin, 7 po págaib an méio baof plán' de ap lám Mupchað na tſuaig uí plaitbſſetaig. Do pill an pſepident tſpa go gailim tſpé cloinn Riocaird, 7 tſpé uib maine gan tſpoid gan taéap go paimcc co hátluan.

Iap tſtionol na poſſpauðe pémſiaite do paigð cloinne an iapla ap gaé airð po cſngairſiot, 7 po ðaingniſſiot pém, 7 Mac uilliam búpc pe poile .i. Sſan mac oiluepair, 7 bá hé céo ní do pónſat iap rin a bſſé acc bſipſð toſi tſtaob-

^p *Of all those.*—An English writer would say it thus: “The President of Connaught, Sir Edward Fitton, issued a proclamation about the festival of St. Patrick, commanding all those who were submissive to the Queen, in the region extending from Limerick to Sligo, to attend a court at Galway.”

^q *Who were under the authority,* literally, “un-

der the power.” The meaning is, all who were obedient to the laws of the Queen.

^r *The Lower Burkes*, i. e. the northern Burkes, seated in the county of Mayo.

^s *Achadh-na-n-iubhar*, i. e. the field of the yews, now Aughnashure, a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Kilcummin, barony of Moycullen, and county of Gal-

held at Galway of all those^p who were under the authority^a of the Queen, from Limerick to Sligo. At this summons came the Earl of Clanrickard and his sons, Ulick and John, with the chiefs of their people; the descendants of Richard Oge Burke; the Lower Mac William, i. e. John Burke, the son of Oliver, son of John, together with the Lower Burkes^r; and the Dal-Caís, with their adherents. Upon their arrival before the President in Galway, the two sons of the Earl of Clanrickard, Ulick and John, heard some rumour, on account of which they dreaded the President, and privily fled from the town. When the President heard of this fact, he made prisoners of the chieftains of Clanrickard; and left them in durance in the town; and he himself, with the Earl (the father of the two already referred to, whom he had arrested), proceeded to Athlone, and from thence to Dublin, where he left the Earl, and (then) he himself returned again to Athlone. As soon as the sons of the Earl heard of that affair, they ordered the soldiers and mercenaries of the neighbouring territories to repair to them without delay. That summons was promptly responded to by the Clann-Sweeny of Upper and Lower Connaught, and by the Clann-Donnell Galloglagh (who had many hundreds of Scots along with them). Before [however] they had time to assemble together, the President took his forces and soldiers with him to Galway, and carried with him the ordnance and rising-out of that town to Achadh-na-n-iubhar^s, the castle of the sons of Donnell O'Flaherty; and it was Murrough-na-dtuagh, the son of Teige O'Flaherty, that induced him to go on this expedition. Two of the sons of Donnell O'Flaherty were left about [i. e. in care of] the castle. The President, after having half destroyed the castle, took complete possession of it, and left such part of it as remained undestroyed to Murrough-na-dtuagh O'Flaherty. He then returned to Galway, and passed through Clanrickard and Hy-Many to Athlone, without receiving battle or opposition.

After the aforesaid forces had gathered from all quarters to the sons of the Earl, they and Mac William Burke (John, the son of Oliver) entered into and confirmed a league with each other; and the first thing that they did after that was to set about demolishing the white-sided towers and the strong castles of

way. For an interesting description of this castle by Mr. Petrié, see the *Irish P. Journal*, Dublin, 1841, page 1; see also *Chorographi-*

cal Description of West Connaught, by Roderic O'Flaherty, edited by Mr. Hardiman, page 54, note ^a.

geal, 7 cairlén ccomdaingín cloinne mocaipí go po bpiup bailte an típe ó rionainn go boipinn leó genmoíta uathaó. Ro hairceas leó iap rin etip Shuca 7 Sionann na físa, 7 gac aon agá mbaói báid no pann lé gallaib go uopur aía luain. Aíreab do deacáttar iapam laimóif pé rionann poir gac ndíreac go rliab bagha na ttauat, 7 anonn do éalaó na hangaile go po loircepiot áit liacc. Ro gabrat ag dóó 7 acc díoláitriuccaó ag ionopaó, 7 acc oíccain gaca baile go ríangattar i marítar mibe. Roba díobríde an Muilínó cfiir 7 ar ríde go uopur aía luain go po loircepiot a mbaói ó díoiéte anonn don baile. Aíreab lottar iapam don taob éall go dealbna megoeláin, 7 tap a nair go ríol nanmchaó, 7 ní po fáccaibpiot toíreac tuaité ó eaéte go uobaoíir nap éuipriot a naon pann coccaó ppiú don éup rin. Ro bpiureab leo ballaó baile aía an ríog, 7 a éige cloc, 7 a éairtiall 7 po muprat an baile co nár bó hupura a aitéánaí go haimpír iméfin dia nfiir. Do cuar leó pó dí i marítar éonnaéte daimdeóin muintipe na gaillme, 7 na Saigdiuiríde Saxanaó po fáccaib an Píepírent ag congnaí barbaéta an baile, 7 po marbaó leó cairtin na raiódiuir raxanaó rin ag an uopar iartaraó don baile, 7 bá daimdeoin muintipe plaitéfiirtaig beor do deacáttar an dá uair rin don típ 7 ní baói conair aca acc dol 7 ag teaéte aéte tré áit típe hoiléin namá, 7 do pónpírat cpeaca 7 oíccne aibéle ar Mupchaó ó plaitébeartatg gac uair aca rin. Báttar tpa clann an iapla amlaíó rin ó deireab éarpiatg go mídon poğamair ag comloc na céfhaóac, 7 ag milleab gac níte po féopíat im gallaib, 7 imo panntoib gall 7 gaoídeal aréfha. Aíreab po éinnpiot comairle aía éiaé, 7 maíte gall an tpaípla do léccaó amac pó ríó, 7 éairíome ór éionn a épié 7 a éfiirainn, 7 do éfhoruccaó a éloinve, 7 táinicc ona dia éip hi ppoğmar na bliabha po po éfhoratg a élanó, 7 po léiccepiot rcaóíleab dá namíraib ar níc a ttauillme 7 a ttauapartail ppiú. Baí dín Semur mac muipir mic an iapla máraon lé cloinn iapla cloinne mocaipí ar na himteaétaib rin ag

* *Towns*, i. e. castles.

^u *The Feadha*, i. e. Feadha Atha luain, O'Naghtan's territory, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon, containing thirty quarters of land.—See note °, under the year 1536, p. 1435, *supra*.

^v *Eastwards*, recte, north-eastwards.

^w *Sliabh-Baghna-na-dTuath*, now Slieve Baun,

in the east of the county of Roscommon.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 90, note ^b, and the map to the same work on which the position of the mountain is shewn.

^x *Caladh na h-Anghaile*, i. e. Callow of Annaly, a well-known district in the barony of Rathcline, and county of Longford.—See it already mentioned at the years 1411 and 1486.

Clanrickard; so that they destroyed the towns^t of the territory, from the Shannon to Burren, except a few. Next, they plundered [the district lying] between the Rivers Suck and Shannon, and also the Feadha^u; and pillaged every person who was on friendly terms, or in league with the English, as far as the gates of Athlone. They afterwards proceeded eastwards^v, keeping the Shannon on the right, directly to Sliabh-Baghna-na-dTuath^w, crossed over to Caladh-nah-Anghaile^x, and burned Athliag^y. They proceeded to burn, lay waste, plunder, and ravage every town, until they came to Westmeath. Among those was Mullingar, from whence they proceeded to the gate of Athlone, and burned that part of the town from the bridge outwards. Thence they proceeded to the other side [of the Shannon], into Delvin-Mac-Coghlan, and back to 'Sil-Anmchadha; and there was no chieftain of any district, from Slieve Echtge to Drobhaois, whom they did not induce to become their confederate of war. They destroyed the walls of the town of Athenry, and also its stone houses and its castle; and they so damaged the town that it was not easy to repair it for a long time after them. They passed twice into West Connaught, in despite of the people of Galway, and of the English soldiers left there by the President to assist in defending the town. And they slew the captain of these soldiers at the west gate of the town. And it was also against the will of the O'Flahertys that they went on these two occasions into the territory; and they had no road to pass through, when going or returning, excepting Ath-Tire-oilein^z; and on each occasion they committed great plunders and depredations upon Murrough O'Flaherty. The sons of the Earl continued from the end of spring to the middle of autumn thus injuring the merchants, and destroying whatever they were able upon the English, and upon all their English and Irish adherents. The Council of Dublin and the chiefs of the English at last resolved to set the Earl at liberty, on terms of peace and friendliness, over his territory and lands, [on condition] that he should pacify his sons. The Earl accordingly returned to his country in the autumn of this year, and pacified his sons, who dismissed their hired soldiers, after having paid them their stipend and wages. During these enterprises, James, the son of Maurice, son of the

^y *Athliag*, now Baile-Atha-liag, the western or Connaught portion of Lanesborough.

^z *Ath-Tire-Oilein*, i. e. the ford of Terryland,

on the river Gaillimh, near the town of Galway.—See note ^p, under the year 1560, p. 1582,

supra.

iompuiriac lé halbancaib do bhrít lairi ngeapaltaicib, 7 ap diairnisí a ppuair an Sémur rin do gaibcib 7 do gérguaraictaib dearbaid bíó 7 cobalta ar-uathad pluaig 7 ap bfg mbuidne ó gallaib 7 ó gaoidealaib dá cuiccíó muíman an bhaðain ri.

Prepident dá cóiccíó muíman do ruide lé haghaid cairléin na mainge irin raíprað do ronnprað, 7 plóig da cóiccíó muíman etir gallaib 7 gaoidealaib, 7 baileib móraib, co na norðanar, co na bprðar, 7 co na luaidhe. Dáttar tra tionól pleacta eogain móir uile irin pporlongporit rin. Baí ann mac muirir ciarraige .i. tomar mac emainn, batтар ann ona barrraig 7 póiridg, baí an trocraide rin uile pé hfó ráite hi pporbair imon mbaile, 7 po gabað leo hé po deóid do díct bíó, 7 nírb bó dearbaid coranta itir, 7 bá ap dáig póiridne albanað do bhrít gur an mbaile baí Semur hi ppoçair cloinne an iapla amail pemeberptmar.

Mortlað mór ap ðaoimb 7 ap cftpaib an bhaðain ri.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1573.

Αοιρ Crioρt, míle, cuicc céð, Seçtmoçat, a tpi.

Domnac imtte, 7 fél bpiçde por aon lo an bhaðain ri, Sanair iar ccáircc 7 deargabail in eaprac, 7 bá Macctnað mór lá cáic inn rin.

Mac ailin .i. giolla eppcoip mac giolla eppcoip an taon mac gaoibil ar luça do bolc i nalbain vécc.

Maç cpaic uilliam mac aengair ollam dal ccair lé dán paí puaðamail i nealaðain, 7 hi mbpuçacur vécc.

Donnchað riabað mac taðcc uí ceallaiç do écc.

Iapla paçanað do teaçt op çfno cóiccíó ulað hi ppoçmar na bhaðna po .i. iapla óp epeç a cómanm, 7 a ðol do cóinnaiðe go capraacc paçgura, 7

^a *Caislen-na-Maingé*, i. e. Castlemaine, on the River Maine, or Mang, in the county of Kerry.

^b *Race of Eoghan Mor*, i. e. the race of Eoghan Mor, the eldest son of Oilíoll Olum, King of Munster in the second century. The chief of these were the Mac Carthys, O'Sullivans, O'Callaghans, O'Keeffes, O'Mahonys, O'Donovans,

O'Donohoes, &c. &c.

^c *The festival of St. Bridget*, i. e. the 1st day of February.

^d *Mac Allen*, i. e. the head of the Campbells, who is still called Mac Allen More by the Highlanders.

^e *The Earl of Essex*. He was Walter Devereux

Earl [of Desmond], was along with the sons of the Earl of Clanrickard, awaiting to bring the Scots with him into the territory of the Geraldines; and it is impossible to relate all the perils and great dangers, for want of food and sleep, which this James encountered (he having but few troops and forces), from the English and Irish of the two provinces of Munster in this year.

The President of the two provinces of Munster laid siege to Caislen-na-Mainge^a in the summer of this year, having with him the forces of the two provinces of Munster, both English and Irish, and of the large towns, with their powder and lead. In this encampment were the muster of all the race of Eoghan-Mor^b, also Mac Maurice of Kerry, i. e. Thomas, the son of Edmond; also the Barrys and the Roches. This whole army continued besieging the castle for the space of three months, and finally took it, through the want of provisions, not at all for want of defence; and it was for the purpose of bringing Scottish auxiliaries to relieve the town that James was along with the sons of the Earl [of Clanrickard], as we have before stated.

There was a great mortality of men and cattle in this year.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1573.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy-three.

Shrove-Sunday and the festival of St. Bridget fell on the same day in this year. The day of the Annunciation occurred after Easter, and Ascension-day in the spring, which was a great wonder to all.

Mac Allen^d (Gilla-Easpuig, the son of Gilla-Easpuig), by no means the least distinguished of the Gaels of Scotland, died.

Magrath (William, the son of Aengus), Ollav of Dal-Cais in poetry, a learned man, distinguished for his knowledge of the sciences and agriculture, died.

Donough Reagh, the son of Teige O'Kelly, died.

An English Earl, the Earl of Essex^e by name, came [to Ireland] as President over the province of Ulster in the autumn of this year, and went to reside in

who had been not long before made Earl of Essex. On the 9th of July this year the queen granted him, "si rebelles submoveret," the moiety of

the seigniories of Clannaboy, Ferney, &c., in as unlimited a manner as if the O'Neills or Mac Mahons had no claim to these territories.

go cloinn aoda buide. Bpian mac peilim bacaz i neill na coðnac ap trian congail, 7 ap cloinn aoda buide an tan rin. Cpeaca, 7 coinglſca iomda do tſceñail etip bpian 7 an tiapla go peil Pattraicc ap cciontt.

Mupchað mac diarmada mic Mupchað uí bpian do mapbað lá huillecc a búpc mac Riocairð mic uillie na ccsno, 7 lá hua peacnapaiç .i. diarmada riabhach mac diarmada mic uilliam, mic Sſain buide, 7 bá hé ua peacnapaiç po imir laíma fair. 7ope innpi guaire do buain dua peacnapaiç lá Sſan a bupc a ndioçail mapbta a ðeapbpaçar.

Semur mac muirip do bñt acc coceað 7 az coingleic ppi gallaib an bliáðain pi co po pnaðmað pið etip eprium 7 Ppripdent dá cúiccið muñan ran eapnac do ponnað, 7 tanaic do mñpbulib dé, 7 do bitin tpeñmai, lapla dſpñmuñan (geapoið mac Semaip mic Sſain, 7 a bpaçar .i. Sſan báttar illaim i lonndain lé pé bliáðna poime rin) do léiccn amac do cſo comaipte Shaxan, 7 a teaçt hi ccuan aça cliaç. Ro gaðað an tiapla iapañ 7 po congbað pó piapt ipin mbaile hé, 7 po léicceað Sſan ðpécain pápaigh pñonmuñan, 7 ðpioç a açaðaða, 7 na méide do mair dá luçt lſnañina.

Ppripdent dá cuiccið muñan co ðol co paçaib hi ttop in poçñmai ap ccino iap tteçtað, 7 iap tſnoçabañ an típe, 7 iap bpaçbañ maop, comaipteac, 7 caipçíneað uaða pñn op cſno a pçíúpta 7 a ppollaímañiçte amail po ba mian lé a mñmian baðém. Rocaoíneað an ceileabpað rin an Ppripdent acc boçtaib az baintpaçtachaib, 7 az aop anppand anappaçta an típe.

Puair iapañ iapla ðeapmuñan elanz ap eluð im péil maptain iap rin do nſñtoil na comaipte gan pioç gan aipuccað ðoib go paimecc do piubal tpi noicce ó at cliaç. (go nuathað ina póaip) go glémſoon çpñltaç. Ro páil-ticceað ppiñ an ttopçar plaça tanaic ann rin. Ap çap uap çup bó céðac congaipeac an tí tanaic ina uathað ðon típ an tan rin. Ro hionnapbað

^f *Trian-Chongail*.—This was the old name of Clannaboy, and, therefore, it is incorrect to connect the two names by an *azur*. It should be *nó*, or.

^g *Who laid hands upon him*, i. e. who gave him his death-blow.

^h *Gort-innsi-Guaire*, i. e. the holm, strath, or island of Guaire, a man's name, now Gort, a

small town in the barony of Kiltartan, and county of Galway.

ⁱ *Precisely*.—This word is unnecessarily employed here. "At two o'clock precisely" is correct language, but "precisely in the spring" borders on the ludicrous. "Sometime in the spring of this year" is what is intended to be expressed.

Carrickfergus and in Clannaboy. At this time Brian, the son of Felim Bacagh O'Neill, was chief of Trian-Chongail^f and Clannaboy; and many plundering attacks and conflicts took place between Brian and the Earl [from this time] to the festival of St. Patrick following

Murrough, the son of Dermot, son of Murrough O'Brien, was slain by Ulick Burke, the son of Rickard, who was son of Ulick-na-gCeann, and O'Shaughnessy, i. e. Dermot Reagh, the son of Dermot, who was son of William, son of John Boy. O'Shaughnessy was the man who laid hands on him^g. John Burke deprived O'Shaughnessy of Gort-insi-Guaire^h, in revenge of the killing of his kinsman.

James Mac Maurice continued warring and contending with the English in this year; but a peace was at last confirmed between him and the President of the province of Munster, preciselyⁱ in the spring; and it happened, through the miracles of God and the exertions of James, that the Earl of Desmond (Garrett, the son of James, son of John) and his brother, John^j, who had been in captivity in London for six years, were set at liberty by consent of the English Council; and they arrived in the harbour of Dublin. The Earl was taken, and put under arrest in the town; and John was permitted to visit the wilds of fair Munster, and to visit his patrimony and the surviving remnant of his followers.

The President of the two provinces of Munster went to England in the commencement of the following autumn, after having reconciled and subdued the country, and having left such superintendents, counsellors, and captains of his own people to direct and govern it, as were pleasing to his own mind. The departure of the President was lamented by the poor, the widows, the feeble, and the unwarlike of the country.

The Earl of Desmond found an opportunity of making his escape on the festival of St. Patrick following, against the will of the Council, and without their knowledge or notice; and he arrived, by three nights' walking (accompanied by a few), in the very midst of the Geraldines. The distinguished chief who had there arrived was made welcome; and he, who had arrived in the territory with only a few attendants, was soon surrounded by hundreds of troops.

^j *John*.—In this year Mr. John Tremain was sent over to the Lord Deputy of Ireland, to make several inquiries, and, among others, "To know what is intended to be done with Desmond and his brother John, and how their creditors in England shall be paid."—See Cox's *Hib. Anglicana*.

lair pó éfn̄d aon míora iarain buannaða, 7 barðaða Saxanaða báttar i ndúintibh 7 i ndaḡbailtib éfr muían uair bá aḡ an Rriewent co na rax-ancoib basí caonraige co na ccairlénaiḃ, baile na martra, 7 cairlén na mainḡe. Ro ḡabað iadruide co na mbarðaiḃ lair an iarla co nár páḡaiḃ uppa aitiḡṡte aon baile éfrainn ó éumair tri nuirce co bealaḡ conglaip, 7 ó bealaḡ conglaip co luimneac nár éfn̄raḡ, 7 nár éuir pó bñit a buannað, 7 a máor pó éfn̄d na haonmíora pémpaite. Ro pócaip a ccaðar féin deacclair 7 dealaðain, 7 po éuir na huipḡ ina monaðaiḃ éfn̄n do éfir dliccḡaḡ an pápa amail po ba díp.

Coccað etip dal ccaip baḡéin. Ba hiaḡ báttar do éaḡḡ don cccað rin .i. domnall mac concóðair uí ériain, 7 taðec mac mupchaíḡ uí ériain. Clann donnchaíḡ uí ériain don leit ele .i. an tiapla 7 toirpḡealḡac acṡ ní basí an tiapla éfn̄n ipin típ don éur rin. Ro páp impsrain etip éaḡḡ mac concóðair, 7 taðec mac mupchaíḡ basí i naon pánn ḡó rin aḡ congnaḡh lá domnall mac concóðair i nacchaíḡ cloinne donnchaíḡ ḡo po ḡḡarpat éfua poile, 7 bá éri taðec mac concóðair do ponað poṡa na himpsra, 7 do éoíḡ i pánn a earccapatt .i. clann donnchaíḡ uí ériain i naḡhaíḡ a deapḡbraṡar éomnaill mic concóðair, 7 taðec mic mupchaíḡ, 7 uaṡtaip tuaðmúman. Ro tionóileaḡ iarain lá taðec mac concóðair (a ndioḡail a éiomḡa éor taðec mac mupchaíḡ) amra 7 díearccaig do ḡallócclaíḡaib ḡḡalṡac tar rionainn, 7 do bñit laip iad do congnaḡ lá cloinn donnchaíḡ uí ériain ḡo mbattar poṡaíḡe iomḡa ina bpoṡaip do buitlerchaíḡ, 7 do cloinn triubne an típe éfn̄n .i. plioṡt domnaill mic éóin meic ruibne ḡo poṡaíḡe an iarla amaille le a díḡbraṡaip lé toirpḡealḡac mac donnchaíḡ. Ar ann tangattar an troṡaíḡe rin uile hi éfn̄n

^k *Caenraighe*, i. e. Kenry, a barony in the north of the county of Limerick.

^l *Baile-na-martra*, now Castlemartyr, in the county of Cork.

^m *As was right*.—See the History of the Geraldines by O'Daly, cc. 16, 17, 18. Ware says, in his Annals of Ireland, that the Earl of Desmond, having promised upon his oath to be faithful to Her Majesty, was by the Lord Deputy put into the hands of the then Mayor of Dublin, with orders to provide him good accommodation, and to permit him to go abroad, upon his parole to

return at noon and night; which, after having kept for about a fortnight, one day he told the Mayor that he desired to divert himself by hunting, and that he would see him at night; but that as soon as the Earl had got as far as Grange-Gorman, he changed his course, and so escaped, and retired to his own territories; that he was thereupon proclaimed a traitor, with a promise of one thousand pounds, sterling, and forty pounds pension, to any one who should bring him in alive, and five hundred pounds, sterling, and twenty pounds pension, to him that should

In the course of one month afterwards he expelled the English hirelings and warders who had been [stationed] in the fortresses and towns of the men of Munster, for the President and his Englishmen had possession of Caenraighe^k, with its castles, Baile-na-Martra^l, and Caislen-na-Maingé [Castlemaine]. These castles, with their warders, were taken by the Earl, so that by the end of the month he had not left a proprietor of a single townland, from the Meeting of the Three Waters to Bealach-Chonglais, and from Bealach-Chonglais to Limerick, whom he did not subdue and bring under the control of his bonaghtmen and stewards. He ordained that the Church and the men of science should be restored to the possession of their privileges; and he re-established the [religious] orders in their own respective places, according to the law of the Pope, as was right^m.

A war [broke out] among the Dalcassians themselves. On the one side, in this war, were Donnell, the son of Conor O'Brien, and Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien; on the other were the sons of Donough O'Brien, i. e. the Earl and Turlough; but the Earl himself was not in the country on that occasion. A contention arose between Teige, the son of Conor, and Teige, the son of Murrough, who had been till then united in assisting Donnell, the son of Conor, against the sons of Donough, so that they separated; and Teige, the son of Conor, who had given occasion to this quarrel, went over to the side of his enemies, namely, the sons of Donough O'Brien, in opposition to his own brother, Donnell, the son of Conor; Teige, the son of Murrough; and [the inhabitants of] the upper part of Thomond. After this, Teige, the son of Conor (to wreak his vengeance upon Teige, the son of Murrough), gathered the soldiers and disaffected gallowglasses of the Geraldines, and brought them with him across the Shannon, to assist the sons of Donough O'Brien; and these were joined by numbers of the Butlers and of the Mac Sweenys of the territory, namely, the descendants of Donnell, the son of John Mac Sweeny, and by the forces of the Earl, with his brother, Turlough, the son of Donough. All these forces

bring in his head. O'Daly, in his History of the Geraldines, c. 18, asserts, that the Earl of Desmond, on his arrival in the city of Dublin, was informed by a member of the Council, that a plot was laid for the ruin of the Geraldines, and

that thereupon the Earl sent word to John and James, cautioning them on no terms to leave their territories; and that, having despatched this message, he himself soon after escaped from Dublin.

apoile acc apu na ccabócc bail a tctú porḡur ipin muip. Ro ḡluairéaduap iapam̄ do ðioḡail a nanppolað por uactap tuad̄muman tpe oip̄teap ó ccor-
maic, ḡ tpe imlib ó p̄p̄maic. Bá hé p̄lad ḡ rípeiḡl̄n ḡ iactað na nanppann
boí aḡ cupi p̄abað peampa in ḡac̄ maiḡin in po ḡab̄rat. Lot̄tap iapam̄ tpe
cloð p̄óo corað pinne, ḡ lá ḡorup̄ m̄nri í cúinn, ḡ do bó̄tap na mac p̄ioḡ, ḡ
pucc̄pat ḡronḡ dia n̄oaóinib̄ p̄a.ðb̄ ḡ édaia a cill inḡine baóit̄, ḡ n̄r bó h̄airp̄oē
buana nó cor̄ccap̄ do ḡálccap̄ rapucc̄að ná barnaóime. Apeað do éuattap
iapam̄ p̄iap̄ t̄puaið tpe cor̄cc̄p̄ic̄ cor̄cam̄puad̄ ḡ bóip̄ne. Ro léic̄cp̄ioct̄ p̄cc̄eim-
el̄ta p̄cc̄aóit̄e ap̄ p̄ud̄ an t̄ipe uat̄a ḡó po t̄eacclamað leó c̄peāca an t̄ipe
uile p̄ia naohaið ḡo haon̄ maiḡin. Ro ḡab̄rat longp̄ort̄ iapam̄, ḡ n̄r bó
hionað c̄um̄p̄anta ep̄p̄ine lá h̄iāctað ḡ lá h̄iḡm̄ib̄ ban, ḡ bain̄t̄peāb̄tāc̄ aḡ
accaóine a nim̄neað a n̄deadh̄aiḡ a n̄oioḡbaia. Oo éualaið dom̄nall mac
con̄c̄obaip̄ uí b̄m̄ain, ḡ taðcc̄ mac m̄up̄chaiað an t̄pom̄ p̄luaḡ pin do t̄ōct̄ t̄ap̄i-
p̄ib̄ po t̄c̄claīmp̄ioct̄ an líon ap̄ h̄a po p̄éop̄að do p̄luaḡ po c̄eḡóip̄, ḡ panḡattap
a ccom̄daíl ap̄aile co cap̄n mic t̄aíl. Ātiað bat̄tap̄ ina p̄p̄ōc̄aip̄ ann̄ pin

^a *Ard-na-gcabog*, i. e. the height or hill of the clowns. This name is not on the Ordnance Map, but the Editor has been informed, that it was and is still the name of a hill in the parish of Clare-Abbey, on the west side of the River Fergus, where it expands itself into a wide estuary.

^o *Forgas*, now the Fergus, which mingles with the Lower Shannon near the town of Clare. The River Shannon is very wide here, which induced the writer of this article to call it the sea.

^p *Hy-Cormaic*.—According to the tradition in the country, this territory, which was the patrimony of the O'Hehirs, is coextensive with the parish of Kilmaley, in the barony of Islands, and county of Clare. The name is still applied to this parish, but it can be proved from various authorities, that the adjoining parish of Drin-cliff is also a part of it, and that it originally comprised the entire of the barony of Islands, except the parish of Clondagad, which was a part of East Corco-Vaskin. It extended from the mountain of Sliabh Callain to the estuary of the

River Fergus, and was bounded on the north by the territory of Kinel-Fearmaic, on the east by the River Fergus, which divided it from Hy-Caisin and Tradry, on the south and west by East Corca-Vaskin, and on the north-west by Kinel-Fearmaic, which it meets at the mountain of Sliabh Callain. O'Hehir, the chief of this territory was not of the Dal-Cais, but of the race of Daire Cearba, the ancestor of the Hy-Figeinte, who were seated at the other side of the Shannon, but no account has been discovered of when or by what means his ancestor settled here.

^q *Hy-Fearmaic*, otherwise Kinel-Fearmaic.—This was the tribe name of the O'Deas, and it also became the name of their territory, which is now included in the barony of Inchiquin, in the county of Clare. This territory is often called the Upper Triocha Ced, or Cantred of Dal-Cais, and the inhabitants, Aes-iar-Forgas, i. e. the people west of the Fergus.

^r *Coradh-Finne*, i. e. the weir of Finnia, a woman's name, now Corofin, a small town in the barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare,

met together at a place called Ard-na-gcabog^a, where the River Forgas^o mingles with the sea. From thence they marched, to wreak their vengeance upon [the inhabitants of] the upper part of Thomond, through the eastern part of the territory of Hy-Cormaic^p, and the confines of Hy-Fearmaic^q; and the cries and shrieks of the unfortunáte people whom they plundered gave warning of their march in every place through which they passed. They proceeded onwards over the stone road of Coradh Finne^r, by the gate [of the castle] of Inchiquin, [and] by Bothar-na-mac-Riogh^s; and some of their people carried utensils and spoils out of the church of Cill-inghine-Baoith^t; but this profanation of the church of that saint boded no triumph or success to the Dal-Cais. They then proceeded north-west, by the confines of Corconiroe and Burren, and dispatched through the country marauding parties, who collected to one place all the spoils of the country before night. They afterwards pitched a camp, but it was not a place [adapted] for rest, on account of the crying and wailings of women and widows, [who were] bewailing their wrongs, after being plundered. When Donnell, the son of Conor O'Brien, and Teige, the son of Murrough, heard of the coming of this great army to oppose them, they immediately mustered all the forces they could, and met together at Carn-mic-Tail^u. These were they

seven miles to the north-west of Ennis.

^a *Bothar-na-mac-riogh*, i. e. the road of the kings' sons. This name is still preserved, and is applied to the road leading from Corofin to Kilnaboy, meeting the gateway of Inchiquin about midway between them. The following reference to this road in the *Caitheirim Thoir-dheallbhaigh*, at the year 1317, will shew its exact position:

"Dermot O'Brien set out with his forces from Ruadhan" [Ruane] "to march into Burren, and he passed through Bearna-an-chaillin, by Leacht-inghine-Ui-Lochlainn, leaving Tully O'Dea on the left, by Loch Beasgnatan, over Caradh-mhic-Boirinn, to the opening of Bothar-na-mac-riogh, and over Mullach-Gaoidheal."

^t *Cill-Inghine-Baoith*, i. e. the church of the daughter of Baeth, or Boethius, now Killinaboy, or Kilnaboy, an old church at which is a part

of a round tower, near Corofin, in the barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare. The patroness of this church is still held in great veneration in the counties of Clare and Limerick, where there are several churches and holy wells dedicated to her. Her name is now corrupted to Innywee in the country. Her father, Boeth, was of the royal line of Cormac Cas, the ancestor of the Dal-Cais.

^u *Carn-mhic-Tail*, i. e. the carn or sepulchral heap of Mactalius, the son of Broc, the eleventh in descent from Modhruadh, the progenitor of the O'Conors of Corcomroe, and their correlatives. This is undoubtedly the great carn now called Carn-Connachtach, situated in the townland of Ballygeely, parish of Kilshanny, barony of Corcomroe, and county of Clare. It is of a conical shape, measuring one hundred paces in diameter at the base, and about

clann emainn mic píetig go nglan mógal gallóccclác tánaic epí hoibéce piap an tan rin tap rionainn, 7 óccbaib pleacta an giolla' duib mic concóbaip mic donnchaib mic doinnall ná maðmann mic puibne. Baí ann uilleacc mic Riocairb Shaxanais mic uillice mic Riocairb a búpc tánaic an lá poime rin opiorpuccáib a brácar, Taðcc mac mupchaib uí brian. Ro éinnpiot ann rin a haon comairle an plóig do línman, 7 po gab doinnall mac concóbaip uí brian occa ngriact im calma do dénaib, 7 arbhite ppiú, a ógimuintip apí pé po éualadupa lá rfnab 7 lá rfnadab nac lé líon pluag nó rochaib bspap buaib, 7 nac bpul bpiéim ap pípe [ap píop pe] caépaé, Do pónpaé an luét úo paip-bpicé, 7 iomairpaib poipn .i. ap monnpaiceib gop cepic noilip baósin go po épeaépaé, 7 go po oipceft ap muinteaipa. Ní puil ipin luét úo gió líonmap óóib aét cumapceac plóig a hionadab ecpamlaib, 7 ní bá lainne leó tapipiom olbár teiceaib diamaib deimín leó poctain a nanmann ap an maigin hi ecom-orepam. Ro gab greim tpa an greapaét rin do bepc doinnall pop a muin-
tip, 7 po éingeaillpaé do gomaib baib brataipri nó biaib aca uile 1 naghaid a namat, 7 po éinnpiot luét brata 7 tapceclaib do éop uata pop an ppoplong-
popé an oibéce rin. Baóí taðcc mac concóbaip uí brian, 7 toiprdealbác mac donnchaib í brian co na poépaib go peitmeac puipaéaip lá taib a long-
puipé an oibéce rin co polup tpaé eipge do ló ap ná bapaé. Ro apcepaépaé
pímpa lá hípge na greine do plab na ngpogib, 7 lám clé lé bél aéta an
gobann, 7 báépaé plóig an típe ag maillceimmuccaib lá a tpaib do teacc-
maib ppiú, 7 po nóépaé a mípgeaóá síteaáa eppleaépa lft ap lft, ap a aoi
po éinnpiot go céim diogainn opeappaé cille mancin do paigib beóil an éip
gaé noípaé. Ro gab taðcc mac mupchaib, 7 an pluag apéna ag gpié
imóspceab doinnall í brian ap a póp leó báépaé gan ionnpaigib an tplóig

twenty-five feet in perpendicular height. It was probably the place where the Chief of Corcomroe was inaugurated before Burren was separated from Corcomroe, and while the entire diocese of Kilfenora was under the jurisdiction of the head of this tribe.

* *Stand or fly*, literally, "and not more desirable to them is staying than flying, if they were sure to bring their lives from the place where we shall meet."

* *Sliabh-na-ngroigheadh*, i. e. the mountain of

the horses, now *Anglice* Slievenagry, in the parish of Kilfenora, barony of Corcomroe, and county of Clare. There is a small bridge of two arches on the boundary between the parishes of Kilmoon and Kilshanny, called *Oipóiceab Sleibe* na ngpogeaib, from its contiguity to this mountain.

* *Bel-atha-an-Ghobhann*, i. e. the mouth of the smith's ford. This place is called Baile Eoin Gabhann, i. e. the town of John the Smith, by the Four Masters at the year 1600. It is

who were along with them there : the sons of Edmond Mac Sheehy, with a select body of gallowglasses, who had, three nights before, come across the Shannon ; and also youths of the descendants of Gilla-Duv, the son of Conor, son of Donough, son of Donnell-na-Madhmunn Mac Sweeny. There also was Ulick, the son of Richard Saxonagh, son of Ulick, son of Richard Burke, who had come the day before to visit his kinsman, Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien. These then resolved with one accord to pursue the army [of the enemy] ; and Donnell, the son of Conor O'Brien, began to excite them to valour ; and he spoke as follows : " Good people," said he, " I have heard from the old and the historians that it is not by the multitude of men or forces that a victory is gained, and that no person is a judge [of the issue of] a field of battle. These people have been guilty of wrongs and excesses towards us, for they have made an irruption into our own lawful territory, and plundered and pillaged our people. Their army [however], though numerous, is only a medley of different people from different places, who care not whether they stand or fly^w, so they can but escape with their lives from the field whereon we shall meet." This exhortation from Donnell to his people produced its intended effect ; and they promised that they would all unite in brotherly affection against their enemies ; and thereupon they resolved to send out people to spy and reconnoitre the camp that night. Teige, the son of Conor O'Brien, and Turlough, the son of Donough O'Brien, and their forces, remained all that night, until daybreak the next morning, stationed by the side of their camp, vigilantly and warily. At sunrise they marched forwards by Sliabh-na-ngroigh-eadh^x, keeping Bel-atha-an-Ghobhann^y on the left hand ; and the forces of the country were marching slowly along side of them, to come to an engagement ; and they displayed on both sides their winged and broad-tailed standards, but marched with steady step by the Pass of Cill-Mainchin^z, directly towards Bel-an-chip^a. Teige, the son of Murrough, and the army in general, began to reproach Donnell O'Brien for the length of time they were without engaging

now called Ballygowan, otherwise Smithstown, and is situated in the parish of Kilshanny, barony of Corcomroe, and county of Clare.

^x *Cill-Mainchin*, i. e. St. Munchin's church, now Kilmanaheen, an old church giving name to a parish in the barony of Corcomroe, and

county of Clare.

^a *Bel-an-chip* : mouth of the ford of the stock or trunk of a tree, now Cnoc-a-chip, on the sea shore, in the parish of Kilmanaheen, two miles to the west of Lahinch, in the barony of Corcomroe, and county of Clare.

naile uair bátтар acc coimimíteacht apud i naird ppa poile ó baile aza an
 góhann go rin. Ráinneac taðcc mac conóbair 7 coirpdealbhaic ua brian co
 na roépaide ap mullaic énuic beoil an éip ina minneall iombualta amail po
 ba lainn leó bavéin. Bátтар an pluas naile 7 luét na típe agá ttozraim
 i nacchaic na leapgan aipde agga pbe baí dia paigic amail ap véine conpan-
 gattar, 7 pia ndol ead diubraicéte dóib po gab rgeimn 7 pccat éttroma 7
 aerdaic, clonaic, 7 corpaide conrapail taðcc 7 coirpdealbhaic gor gabrat
 puaccaó pó céduir éuca. Ro gabad agá naipleac, 7 agá natcuma, agá
 pleactaó 7 accá plaidé na ppaicib, 7 na ttrioctuib na nduib, 7 na ttriar-
 aib appin co binn formala. Níp bó haon éonair po gabrat na buíone rin
 uair do gabrat an marpluag láim éir le paipcece riap 7 na coirgicéte coir-
 deap gac ndipeac. Ar a aoi po lhaó go lán uplain gac dponz éib. Ro laccrat
 an marpluag a napaóna dia neachuib amail ap véine po fédrat, 7 do
 dechaic coirpdealbhaic ó brian ap dá marpaic vécc dia luét lhaínna do
 éopaó a nsiromail, 7 do luar a neach go caéap puip. Do gabad 7 do gonaó
 dponz ele dá muinir. Ro gabad ann dha taðcc mac conébair uí brian, 7
 a mac coirpdealbhaic uair do anrat pde por an cenoc írim uair bá dóig leó
 go ppaicépaó cáic ina ppaipaó. Ro gabad tria dponz nári paosleac dana-
 cal dpaor muinir an iacla, 7 po marpaic dponga iomda ele. Ro ba glópac
 baóba, 7 bpaicéoin, 7 eaéauidé aér, 7 paolcain na ppaicéuib por ppaichuib
 paorclann pó dáig imaipce in aon laoi rin. Bá ppaide uactar tuadmuin
 go éinn ahaic dia eip an po páccbaó do bpaicéuib deacuib, 7 déuib dpaip,
 dpaipana, 7 beor dia ccépaib, 7 dia minnib ppaic aca an lá rin.

^b *The hill of Bell-an-chip.*—Now called Cnoc-a-chip.

^c *Within shot*, literally, within shot-distance.

^d *Trepidation, horror, &c.*—This is the eloquent Irish mode of expressing that they were seized with a sudden panic at the sight of the enemy.

^e *Beann-Formala*, now Binn-Formaoile, a mountain situated about a mile and a half to the south-west of the Roman Catholic chapel of Inagh, in the barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare. It is about six miles to the south-east of Bel-an-chip, whence they fled.

^f *South-east*, i. e. in the direction of Beann

Formaoile.

^g *Cathair Ruis*, i. e. the stone fort of Ros, now Caherush, a townland containing the ruins of a castle in the west of the parish of Kilmurry, barony of Ibrickan, and county of Clare.—See the Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 30.

^h *Who, it was thought.*—This intimates that their lives were spared.

ⁱ *Ravenous birds*, eaéauidé aep.—See note ⁱ, under the year 1462, p. 1022, *supra*.

^k *Slain in the battle on that day*, literally, “on account of the battle of that one day.” The style could be easily improved by omitting the

the other army; and the two armies had been moving opposite each other from Baile-atha-an-Ghobhann to that place. Teige, the son of Conor, and Turlough O'Brien arrived with their forces on the summit of the hill of Bel-an-Chip^b, [and formed themselves] into such array for fighting as they themselves considered proper. The other army and the inhabitants of the country were pursuing them up the steep and rugged side of the hill on which they were; but before they could come within shot^c of them, the constables of Teige and Turlough were seized with trepidation, horror^d, light-headedness, giddiness, and unsteadiness, so that they immediately took to flight. The others proceeded to mutilate, hack, and slaughter them by twenties and thirties, by twos and threes, [in the route], from thence to Beann-Formala^e. It was not in the same direction these [defeated] troops passed, for the cavalry moved westwards, keeping the sea on their right, and their infantry passed on directly south-east^f. Both parties, however, were expertly pursued. They gave loose reins to their horses, [and ran] with all the speed they could exert; and Turlough O'Brien and twelve horsemen of his followers made their way, by force of bravery and the swiftness of their steeds, to Cathair-Ruis^g. Others of his people were wounded and taken prisoners; and among the rest were Teige, the son of Conor O'Brien, and his son, Turlough, for these had remained on the hill, expecting that the rest would remain along with them. Some of the Earl's faithful people were (also) taken prisoners; who, it was thought^h, would get no quarter; and many others of them were slain. Noisy were the ravens and carrion-crows, and [other] ravenous birdsⁱ of the air, and the wolves of the forest, over the bodies of the nobles slain in the battle on that day^k. The upper part of Thomond^l was the better for some time afterwards of all the prisoners, horses, armour, and ordnance, and also of the number of their own herds and flocks, left to them on that day.

words *poðaig* and *aon*, thus: *Roboap glópaic baóba, bnameom 7 eaápeaóá aile aieoir, 7 paolcóin na pioóbuíó por p'fénacáib paop-clann po maóbaó i n-imáipeacc in laoi pín.*

¹ *The upper part of Thomond.*—It should be here remarked, that *upper*, in the county of Clare, means northern, and, *lower*, southern. They say up to Burren (*puap go óoirinn*), and

down to Limerick (*píor go Cuimneac*). This arises from the belief that the land inclines from Burren and Slieve Aughty to the Lower Shannon. In Connaught and Ulster, *up* means to the north, and *down* to the south. And so much does this custom prevail in Connaught, that to go *down* the Shannon means to go against its current!"

Muirir mac an gíollapriabais (.i. ó cléirig) uí cléirig, rasí hí Sínéar, 7 hí lúgionn púí roimm roconáig décc hí muintir eolair, 7 a adnacal i ppiodnac maige péin i necclair cailín.

AOIS CRIOST, 1574.

AOIR CRIOST, mile, cúicc ced, Seactmoccac, a cftair.

Conn mac an éalbas, mic Maḡnura uí domnaill do gabail hí puill la hiarla óu eper hí ppoplongport an iarla badéin, 7 a' cor iarlam co hac chiac.

Iarla dfrmuian do bñe ag roḡail, 7 ag mḡrñm a fceapacc i nfrac na bliadna ro, 7 bñreac dó ar mág carcag mór .i. domnaill, mac corbmaic laḡraig 7 Mac fñgin (Donnchaḡ mac domnaill mic fñgin) do marbaḡ lá muintir an iarla, 7 ro ba daíma dobpóin, i nḡfrmuian eiríde. Ro marbaḡ leó dñá ócc conrapal dñairñb cloinne puilne .i. clann donnchaḡ bacag mic maolmuire mic donnchaḡ mic toirpḡealbais, mic eoccain, mic Maolmuire, mic donnchaḡ go rochaḡñb do daḡdaḡñb oile genmoḡac.

Tárraḡ tra mac iarla dfrmuian (Sñan mac Semair) eitim ngabala ar daḡbaile daingñ do trian cluana meala diaḡ bó hainm doire an láir, 7 po cuir bárdac tairpí dia muintir diomcoméḡ an baile hírñ. Oḡ cñalaḡ lurtir na hEreann (Sip uilliam fñzwilliam) 7 iarla upmuian (tomar mac Semair mic Diapair Ruaiḡ) an ní rin po aḡnuadag gabail an baile rin a nua fola, 7 a rñ fola pe cloinn iarla dfrmuian, 7 po fḡgairrfe dfrpñb mñde, 7 bñfḡ, do builepacaib, 7 dñine ḡall apcñna dul do ñannmilleac lñe moḡa, 7 ní po hanaḡ leó gup po raḡñt a bpuirle 7 a bpaillñm i tñmceall doire an láir co po gabac é leó po deḡñ, 7 po dñcññac an bárdac uile lap

^m *Fenagh*.—See note ^v, under the year 1244, p. 310, *supra*. The original manuscript from which the copy of the MS. referred to in that note was made, is now preserved in the Library of the British Museum, Vesp. E. 11. Cotton, 115.

ⁿ *Doire-an-lair*, i. e. the middle or central oak wood, now Derrinlare, a townland containing the ruins of a very strong castle, in the parish of Killaloan, barony of Uachtar-tire, or Upper-

third, and county of Waterford. This castle stood on level ground, about three hundred paces to the south of the River Suir. It was a quadrangular fabric, measuring forty-eight feet from east to west, and thirty feet from north to south, and had a round tower at each corner. Of these towers three are still traceable, but that which stood at the south-west corner has totally disappeared. About one-half of the north-east

Maurice, the son of Gilla-Riagh O'Clery (i. e. the O'Clery), a man learned in history and literature, and a man of esteem and affluence, died in Muintir-Eolais, and was interred in Fenagh^m of Moy-Rein, in the church of St. Caillin.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1574.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy-four.

Con, the son of Calvagh, son of Manus O'Donnell, was treacherously taken prisoner by the Earl of Essex, in the Earl's own camp, and sent to Dublin.

The Earl of Desmond was plundering and harassing his enemies in the spring of this year. He defeated Mac Carthy More (Donnell, the son of Donnell, son of Cormac Ladhrach). Mac Fineen (Donough, son of Donnell, son of Fineen) was slain by the Earl's people; and his death was a cause of great grief in Desmond. A young constable of the gentlemen of Clann-Sweeny, namely, one of the sons of Donough Bacagh, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough, son of Owen, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, and many other distinguished persons besides, were slain by them.

The son of the Earl of Desmond (John, the son of James) took by surprise a good and strong castle, called Doire-an-lair^a, and placed in it trustworthy warders of his own people to guard it. When the Lord Justice of Ireland (Sir William Fitzwilliam) and the Earl of Ormond (Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe) had heard of this castle, it renewed their recent and old animosity against the sons of the Earl of Desmond; and they summoned the men of Meath and Bregia, the Butlers, and all the inhabitants of the English Pale, to proceed to devastate Leath-Mhodha. [The summons was obeyed], and they marched, without halting, until they had pitched their tents and pavilions around Doire-an-lair, which they finally took; and the Lord Justice beheaded all the

tower remains, to the height of about sixty feet, but the south-east one only to the height of ten feet. These towers were eighteen feet in diameter on the inside, and their walls, which were well grouted, are eleven feet in thickness. The side walls of the square are also grouted, and are eight feet four inches in thickness. Tradition

ascribes the erection of this fortress to the Butlers.—See it mentioned, under the name of Dorenlare, in the *Pacata Hibernia*, vol. i. p. 78, in a letter from James Galdie Butler to the Lord President, in which he complains that his “eldest brother's castle of Dorenlare” had been bestowed upon Richard Power.

an Iurair. Batar a daoine, 7 a luēt conganra ag tréccad iarla d'fmuhan an oirte rin gur bó hi comairle po éinn toct hi cclno an Iurair, 7 a bñt dia óigréir, 7 pobhiccñ dó cairlén na mainge, dun garbáin, 7 caonraige do tabairt dó, 7 maicfm ar gac ní po millead eatorra ar gac taob go rin.

Sídh eodać 7 caradrad do coimcshgal eirir brian mac feilm bacair uí neill 7 iarla óu epep, 7 turccnam plñde do dénam iartain la brian 7 an Iurair co maicb a muinirpe do éocuirpad dia raicció, 7 pobtar rubac roimhmnac ppi pé téopa noide co na láib i pparpad apoile. An tan bá háine dóib occ ól 7 occ aoibñsr, hi cclhn na pée hí rin Ro gabad brian co na bratair 7 co na mnaof lar an iarla, 7 po cloidmead gan coicill a muinir uile, ppora, mná maca, 7 ingfna ina pñadnairi badéin. Ro cuirpad brian iartain, a bñ, 7 a bratair go hát clat, 7 do pónad cferamna comhoimnte díob ann conad amlaid rin do éuaid cpioc a cuirpad dóib. Ro ba lóp ofota aduata, 7 upgráine depenncoib an oirhead anabaid, 7 an míoiać malairta, 7 mímberpa rin tuccad por eigfna cloinne aoda buide uí néill, uactarán,

^o *Dungarvan*, Dún Garbám, i. e. Garvan's dun, or fort, now Dungarvan, a seaport town in the south of the county of Waterford. It is situated on a point of land formed by the estuaries of the Rivers Bricky and Calligan. There are considerable remains of the walls of this town still remaining, as also of the principal castle, which is situated in the centre of the town, and is still occupied as a military post.

^p *Kenry*, Caonpaige.—This is the name of a barony in the north of the county of Limerick, the principal castle of which is now called Paílir Caonpaige, *Anglice* Palliskenry. It stands on the left bank of the Shannon, about nine miles west of the city of Limerick.

^a *Were seized upon*.—Camden mentions this capture of Brian O'Neill, in his *Annals of the reign of Elizabeth*, A. D. 1574, but makes no allusion to the *treachery*, and is followed by Cox. Camden says that, as soon as Essex landed at Carrickfergus, Brian Mac Phelimy waited on him, and in the most submissive manner tendered his duty to the Queen and his service to

Essex, but that he soon after became disaffected, and joined Turlough Luineach in the rebellion. It is but fair here to remark, that when Essex landed, Brian thought that he had come over simply as Marshal of Ireland; but that when he discovered that the Earl had come over to seize upon all Clannaboy to his own and the Queen's use, it was reasonable to expect that Brian should oppose him and the Queen also. Camden asserts that Brian usurped Clannaboy; but this, which is a mere fiction of the English law, is not true, for his ancestors had possession of it for at least two centuries, and Brian was the true heir. Dr. Leland, who was a far more candid investigator than either Camden or Cox, though sufficiently primed with prejudices against the Irish, so as not to be carried away by any national predilections, has the following note on the proceedings of the Earl of Essex, who had obtained a grant of the seigniories of Clannaboy, Farney, &c., in order to oust the Irish, and settle English colonies therein:

“The Irish manuscript annals of this reign

warders. His people and auxiliaries were so much abandoning the Earl of Desmond, that he resolved upon repairing to the Lord Justice, and making unconditional submission to him : [this he did], and he was obliged to deliver up to the Lord Justice Castlemain, Dungarvan°, and Kenry^p; and [thereupon] whatever wrongs had been committed on either side up to that time should be forgiven.

Peace, sociality, and friendship, were established between Brian, the son of Felim Bacagh O'Neill, and the Earl of Essex ; and a feast was afterwards prepared by Brian, to which the Lord Justice and the chiefs of his people were invited; and they passed three nights and days together pleasantly and cheerfully. At the expiration of this time, however, as they were agreeably drinking and making merry, Brian, his brother, and his wife, were seized upon^a by the Earl, and all his people put unsparingly to the sword^r, men, women, youths, and maidens, in Brian's own presence. Brian was afterwards sent to Dublin, together with his wife and brother, where they were cut in quarters. Such was the end of their feast. This unexpected massacre, this wicked^s and treacherous murder of the lord of the race of Hugh Boy O'Neill^t, the head and the senior

mention a very dishonorable transaction of this lord on his return to Ulster. It is here given in a literal translation from the Irish, with which the author was favored by Mr. O'Connor. *Anno 1574* : 'A solemn peace and concord was made between the Earl of Essex and Felim O'Nial. However, at a feast wherein the Earl entertained that chieftain' [*recte*, at a feast wherein the chieftain entertained that Earl], 'and at the end of their good cheer, O'Nial with his wife were seized; their friends who attended were put to the sword before their faces. Felim, together with his wife and brother, were conveyed to Dublin, where they were cut up in quarters. This execution gave universal discontent and horror.'

"In like manner these annals assure us that a few years after the Irish chieftains of the King's and Queen's County were invited by the English to a treaty of accommodation. But

when they arrived at the place of conference, they were instantly surrounded by troops, and all butchered on the spot. Such relations would be more suspicious if these annals in general expressed great virulence against the English and their government. But they do not appear to differ essentially from the printed histories, except in the minuteness with which they record the local transactions and adventures of the Irish; and sometimes they expressly condemn their countrymen for their rebellions against their prince."—Book iv. c. 2.

^r *To the sword*.—Camden, in his annals, A. D. 1574, states that Essex slew two hundred of the Irish, and took Brian, Rory Oge, his brother, and Brian's wife.

^s *Wicked*, *malapra*.—See note ^x, under the year 1186, p. 70, *supra*.

^t *Lord of the race of Hugh Boy O'Neill*, i. e. Chief of Clannaboy. Camden states, in his An-

γ ριννρεαρ ρλεττα εοζαιν mic neill naoígiallaíð γ γαιοídeal ερεανν ουρμόρ
cén mo éa uatáð.

Clann iarla cloinne Riocairð .i. uilliam, γ Sfan dð bripð bripéne, γ
braitépara por apoile, γ aínpa móρ dalbanchaib γ dériennchaib do porðað
lá Sfan a búrc. Fuair iarla urmuíman iápoim ppoTeXion dð, γ do παð braitéðe
pé comall don bainríogain ar laim an iarla.

Cioé cloicínsceta do pφeapétain hι callamn Man na bliadná po, bá hexamail
ionghaé φeapétain an éscá írin, uair bácar opoнга ι neρinn na po máctnaið é
aéτ amail naé cioé naile, batar opoнга naile ó po tógbait tige tpebar
ðáingne, γ o po báíðit cétpa, γ innile. Na guipe gémair po baóí ar na ríolað
páite no líetbliadain ppar an tan rin po páccanb an cioé rin ma lígtaib loma
gan ioé gan φeóp íað. Ro φagbaíð ań cioé céðna beóp cuðpoma. γac cloice
dá cuipreáð do míoll máotgurm por na luipgnib ppir a mbíñað.

nals of the reign of Elizabeth, that "this Brian possessed thirty thousand cows, besides sheep and hogs." To give Essex possession of these, and of the lands which supported them, by a proscriptive grant from the Queen, was nearly as arbitrary as the Pope granting the kingdom of Ireland, forfeited by the heresy of Queen Elizabeth, to his faithful son in Christ, Philip II.

This Brian is the ancestor of the present Viscount O'Neill of Shanescastle, and of Mr. Hugh O'Neill of Ballymoney, in the county of Down, a respectable farmer on the Marquis of Downshire's estate. The pedigree of this family, as printed by Burke in his Peerage, is very incorrect; and the Editor thinks it his duty to lay before the reader, in this place, the true line of descent, as proved from original documents, as he was led astray, by relying on Mr. Burke's authority, in giving it in the *Circuit of Muircheartach*, p. 63 :

I. BRIAN MAC FELIM O'NEILL, chief of Clannaboy, and senior of the Kinel-Owen. He married, first, a daughter of Sir Arthur Magennis, Viscount Iveagh; and secondly, Anne, daughter of Brian Carragh O'Neill; and was succeeded by his eldest son,

II. JOHN, who died in 1619, leaving five sons, namely, 1, Sir Henry, who married Martha Stafford; by whom he had five daughters, of whom four were idiots, and Rose, who was *compos*, and married to Randal, Marquis of Antrim; 2, Arthur, who married Grace O'Hara, by whom he had two sons, Cormac and John, who were both Colonels in the service of Charles II., and died without issue; 3, Felim Duv, the ancestor of the present Viscount O'Neill, of whom presently; 4, Hugh; and 5, John Oge, the ancestor of Mr. Hugh O'Neill, of Ballymoney, a farmer.

III. FELIM DUV. He was a captain in the service of Charles II., and died in 1677. He married Sheela O'Hara, who died in 1690, by whom he had,

IV. BRIAN. He married Eleanor Magennis, who died in 1705, by whom he who had two sons: 1, John, commonly called French John, a card-maker in Paris, who succeeded to the family estates on the death of his relative, Colonel Charles O'Neill, in 1736; 2, Henry, ob. s. p.

V. JOHN. He had three sons, Henry, who died without issue; Charles, of whom presently;

of the race of Eoghan, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, and of all the Gaels, a few only excepted, was a sufficient cause of hatred and disgust [of the English] to the Irish.

The sons of the Earl of Clanrickard, namely, William and John, violated their [pledged] word and brotherly friendship; and John Burke took many Scotch and Irish mercenaries into his service. The Earl of Ormond afterwards obtained protection for him; and he delivered up hostages into the hands of the Earl, to be kept for the Queen.

On the calends of May this year a shower of hail fell, after a strange and wonderful manner, for some saw nothing in it but what belonged to such showers in general; while there were others whose good strong houses it swept away, and whose flocks and herds it smothered. The fields of green corn, which had been sown a quarter or half a year before, were left by this shower bare and barren plains, without corn or blade. The same shower left upon the shins of those on whom it fell lumps the exact size of one of the hail-stones.

and Clotworthy, who died without issue.

VI. CHARLES. He married, in 1736, Alice, daughter of the Right Honourable Sir John Broderic of Middleton, by whom he had two sons, John, of whom presently, and St. John, who died without issue. He died in 1769, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

VII. JOHN. He represented the county of Antrim for several years in Parliament, and was elevated to the Peerage of Ireland on the 30th of November, 1793, as Baron O'Neill of Shanescastle, and advanced to the dignity of Viscount O'Neill on the 6th of October, 1795. He married, on the 15th of October, 1777, Henrietta, only child of Charles (Boyle) Lord Dungarvan, and grand-daughter of Charles, fifth Earl of Cork and Orrery, by whom he had issue: 1, Charles Henry St. John, who was born in 1779, and was created Earl O'Neill in 1800, and died without issue in 1841; and, 2, John Bruce, the present Viscount O'Neill, who was born December 30, 1780, and who is still unmarried. Let us now return to

III. JOHN OGE, the youngest son of John, the son of Brian. He had one son,

IV. HENRY, who had two sons, John, No. V., and Donnell, of whose descendants (if he had such) no account is preserved.

V. JOHN. He had three sons: 1, Ambrose, who had five daughters, the third of whom, Henrietta, married Daniel O'Rourke of Dromahaire, in the county of Leitrim, by whom she had a son, Ambrose, who was the father of Daniel, who was father of Ambrose O'Rourke, Esq., J. P., of Ballybollen, in the county of Antrim; 2, Henry, who died without issue; and, 3, Daniel, No. VI.

VI. DANIEL.

VII. JOHN of Ballymoney.

VIII. ARTHUR.

IX. JOHN.

X. HUGH O'NEILL of Ballymoney, in the county of Down, a farmer, who, if he survive the Viscount O'Neill, will be the senior representative of Brian Mac Felim, and of all the Kinel-Owen.

Mac ταιῶς mic ταιῶς uí Ruairc do mārbað lá cuio do luét lñamna na bpeirne ar paitḗe droma da eṗiar.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1575.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cuicc ced, Sḗctmōgatt, a cúicc.

Rudhrarige mac Aoḍa (.i. na domnaill), mic Maḡnura, mic Aoḍa duib uí domnaill do mārbað i nfoḡairne i ndún na ngall la Caṗtaoir, mac Eóin, mic tuatáil uí ḡallcubair, ḡ noḗar lanno lairpiumh inoṗin.

Robarṗa po ṗsrbaig, ḡ eallrcot aintioṗmaig i raṗmṗaḍ na bliadna po co ná pṗictḡ ḡ aon uairne do ló nó doirḗe do pleochaḍ ó bealtaine co luḡnaraḍ. Ro páp ḡrlánte upḡranna ḡ ṗñḡm turbróid don ṗsrbaḗ hṗin .i. an pláig. Baóí ṗra an ṗñḡm rin co hanpṗóill poṗ Shaxanḗaib, ḡ poṗ éipeanḡachaib i mbaile aṗa cliaṗ inḡ nár laigḡn, i mbaile aṗa pṗiḡiaḍ, iṗin Muilḡnn cṗir, ḡ i mbaile aṗa buirḗ. Rob iomḡa dṗia ṗtoppa pṗde, caipḡén ḡan éoimḗd, inmle ḡan aoḡairne, ḡ uaral éopp ḡan aḍnacal ṗria biṗin an ṗñḡma ṗrin.

Iurṗir nua do ṗoṗt i nepinn .i. Siṗ hénṗi Siḡnei, iṗin pṗoḡmṗar do ṗonn-ṗaḍ, ḡ hi ccóicceaḍ ulaḍ po ḡab poṗt cetup, ḡ bá hamḡaḡ baóí épe poṗ a éionṗt na hén tuinn cōccaḡ ḡ éñḡaṗṗice, ḡ po naḡm pṗḡ, caṗaḡaḍ, ḡ caṗṗanaḗt eṗir cenel cconailḡ ḡ eocḗain, ḡ coicceaḍ ulaḍ apḗḡna po biṗ bá haca táimic hi ṗṗir hi ṗtopaḗ, ḡ po díocuiṗ an iurṗir rin co paḡaib an ṗiaṗla lé a ndearnaḍ an ḡabalṗar poṗ ulṗoib, ḡ po pṗeall poṗ éonn mac an éalḡaig, ḡ poṗ bṗian mac pṗelim bacaiḡ .i. iaṗla ou eṗex. Conn mac an éalḡaig uí domnaill dṗa, ḡ conn mac néill óicc uí néill báṗṗar illáim in áṗ cliaṗ do elúḡ pṗé linn an iurṗir do ṗoṗt in nḗpinn, ḡ Conn ua domnaill do bḡit hi poṗṗiḡ ḡ hi pṗaṗaigib a dúitḗe baḡéin ḡup éuṗ an iurṗir a paṗḡún

^u *From Bealtaine to Lammas, i. e. from the 1st of May to the 1st of August.*

^w *Invaded Ulster.*—The Four Masters do not appear to have known the exact nature of this invasion, because the Earl was not a mere adventurer, but was bound by indenture to go thither before Michaelmas, 1573; for on the 9th of July, that year, the Queen had granted him the moiety of the seignior of Clannaboy, Farney,

&c.—See Camden's Annals of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1573. Camden's words are as follows:

“In Ultonia Brianus Mac Phelimus, qui magnam partem regionis Clandeboiæ usurpaverat, oppidum Knockfergus, i. e. Fergusii Rupem, incendit; et alii eo tractu tumultuarii coeperunt. Contra hos Walterus Devereux (quem Elizabetha nuper Essexiæ Comitem crearat) expeditionem

The son of Teige, son of Teige O'Rourke, was slain by some of the inhabitants of Breifny, on the Green of Dromahaire.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1575.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy-five.

Rury, the son of Hugh (i. e. the O'Donnell), son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv O'Donnell, was, while quelling a riot at Donegal, [unintentionally] slain by Cahir, the son of John, son of Tuathal O'Gallagher, a thing which he wished not to do.

Intense heat and extreme drought [prevailed] in the summer of this year ; there was no rain for one hour, by night or day, from Bealtaine to Lammas". A loathsome disease and a dreadful malady arose from this heat, namely, the plague. This malady raged virulently among the Irish and English in Dublin, in Naas of Leinster, Ardee, Mullingar, and Athboy. Between those places many a castle was left without a guard, many a flock without a shepherd, and many a noble corpse without burial, in consequence of this distemper.

In the autumn of this year a new Lord Justice arrived in Ireland, namely, Sir Henry Sidney. He landed in Ulster, and found Ireland one scene of warfare and intestine commotion. He (however) established peace, friendship, and charity between the Kinel-Connell and the Kinel-Owen, and throughout every part of Ulster, the province in which he first landed ; and this Lord Justice banished to England the Earl of Essex, who had invaded Ulster", and acted treacherously towards Con, the son of Calvagh [O'Donnell], and Brian, the son of Felim Bacagh [O'Neill]. About the time that this Lord Justice arrived in Ireland, Con, the son of Calvagh O'Donnell, and Con, the son of Niall Oge O'Neill, who had been in prison in Dublin, made their escape ; and Con O'Donnell remained concealed in the forests and wilds of his native territory, until the Lord Justice sent him his pardon. In the beginning of winter the Lord

postulat; illis usus consultoribus qui eum longius abesse, et in pericula, specie honoris, precipitare primis votis habuerunt. Quod illum haudquaquam latuit. Verum vir impiger, et qui animum ab incunte ætate bellicis studiis

imbuerat, propositi tenax cum Regina transigit, ut, quibusdam cautionibus pars altera Clamatores, si rebelles submoveret, sibi et suis commilitationibus cederet: ad quam tuendam equites cc, pedites cccc, suis sumptibus aleret: et in belli

éuicce. An iurair iarom do ùl hì ttorac an ùimpead reaconon mairge breag 7 miòe, airrìde hì poréuaéaib laigean, go no ríodhaig goill 7 gaoiòil airair muínan 7 miòe, 7 ríol Rorra failgi, 7 clanna conaill cñraicch pñ apóile. Luid iarptain riaróir gac noíreac go porcloairge, co heoóoill, 7 co corcaig im notlaicc. Bá óríim in no muibhaig do mēirleachaib, 7 in no vícñd do vpoéðaoíuib ir na tíuib rin tñar a tñuóchaib gó rin.

Coccaó eitir ríol mbriain an bliadain rí. Clann conóobair uí briain 7 clann mupchaib uí briain do lē don coccaó rin. Clann donnchaib don lē oile .i. an tñarla 7 toirpdealbac. Ro cpeachaó 7 no comloirceac (vpoðail aon oíðe) tñat ua mbuile 7 tñat na pñina eitir mōuib, arðar, 7 foirgneam eitir tñat 7 tñarmann uile lár an tñarla.

Semur mac muirir mic Sñan mic an tñarla co na mñaoí 7 co ña cloinn do ùl vñgla gall don pñainc ir in earrac do rōnnraó, iar ndenam ríotcāna don tñarla 7 do Shñan lá gallaib.

Aobh mac baséðalaig mēg plannchaó oide foirctail hì pñineacur 7 hì pñideacé, cñnaige pñona ar luccha dob olc do bñicñmnaib tñaitē in epinn décc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1576.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cúicc céo, Seaéctmogatt, aré.

Mag carraig ríabac, donnchaó mac doinnail mic ríngin do écc aóðar éccaóine doirpeachaib, 7 tóirri do tñeabéachaiib, 7 bñón do bñuðaoib a òuitēe baóéin, pñi do óñirccaið da rōnnreap 7 dá nari óñirccaið a rōirñ, 7 a aónacal i notarligē a aóar 7 a rñnaóar i tñg Molaga, 7 a bñatair, eoðan mág carraig do oirōññ ina ionaó.

Uaitē mac aóð a uí òiomarraig do mārbaó i ríull ina baile pñi i ccluin na ngaman.

apparatum decem millia librarum monetæ Angliæ a Regina, prediis in Essexia oppigneratis, mutuo sumit."

* *Magh Breagh*, i. e. the plain of Bregia, a part of East Meath containing five cantreds, or baronies, and lying principally between Dublin and Drogheda.

† *Fortuatha of Leinster*.—This territory com-

prised the Glen of Imaille, Glendalough, and other parts of the county of Wicklow.

* *Race of Rossa Failghe*, i. e. the O'Conors of Offaly, and their correlatives.

* *Tuath-Ua-mBuile*, i. e. the territory of the Ui-Buile, or O'Bolgs, a district in the barony of Islands, in the county of Clare. The castle of Dangan-Moybuilc, corruptly Dangan Moy-

Justice proceeded through Magh Breagh^x and Meath, and from thence through the Fortuátha of Leinster^y, and reconciled with each other the English and Irish of East Munster and Meath, as also the race of Rossa Failghe^z, and the descendants of Conall Cearnach. He afterwards, about Christmas, proceeded in a south-westerly direction, respectively visiting Waterford, Youghal, and Cork, and suppressed countless numbers of rebels, and beheaded great numbers of bad men in these districts, as he passed along.

A war [broke out] among the O'Briens in this year. On one side were the sons of Conor O'Brien, and the sons of Murrough O'Brien; on the other were the sons of Donough, namely, the Earl and Turlough; and Tuath-Ua-mBuile^a and Tuath-na-Fearna^b, including cattle, corn, and buildings, and both temporal and spiritual possessions, were burned (in one night's marauding) by the Earl.

In the spring of this year James, the son of Maurice, son of John, son of the Earl, went to France, with his wife and children, through fear of the English, with whom the Earl [of Desmond] and John had made peace.

Hugh, son of Boethius Mac Clancy, Professor of the Feineachas^c and of poetry, and a purchaser of wine, by no means the least distinguished of the lay Brehons of Ireland, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1576.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy-six.

Mac Carthy Reagh (Donough, the son of Donnell, son of Fineen) died, a cause of lamentation to the chiefs, of sadness to the husbandmen, and of sorrow to the farmers of his own territory; a man who outshone his seniors, and who was not excelled by his juniors. He was interred in the burial-place of his father and grandfather, at Timoleague^d; and his brother, Owen Mac Carthy, was inaugurated as his successor.

Owny, the son of Hugh O'Dempsey, was treacherously slain in his own residence of Cluain-na-nGamhan^e.

burke, was in it.

^b *Tuath-na-Fearna*, i. e. the district of the alder trees. This name is still well known, and is applied to a district in the barony of Islands, and county of Clare.

^c *Feineachas*, i. e. the Brehon law.

^d *Timoleague*.—See note ^w, under the year 1240, p. 301, *supra*.

^e *Cluain-na-nGamhan*, i. e. the lawn, meadow, or pasturage of the calves, now Cloneygowan, a

Colla, mac an ġiolla ðuib, mic concóðair, mic donncharð, mic domnaill na maðmann, mic eoġain, mic eoin na lachaiġe meic ruibne, fñr ġo řén tpoða ġ toðair, ġ tiġe naoiðeað conřapal dál ccair do écc.

baotġalað ócc, mac baotġalaiġ, mic muirceartaiġ meġ plannchaða ollam dál ccair lé bñitñmar, ġ fñr tiġe naoiðsð coiðcñn do écc.¹

Uilliam ócc mac an bairð, mac corbmaic ollam uí domnaill lé dán, oide pccol, raoí deapřccaiġte hi ppoġlaim ġ i naiðne, pořt congðala ġ coðaiġte ðaoř poġlama ġ ppioðnaíma do écc í ndruim móř an. 22. februař.

Toipřðealbað mac tuatail bailb uí ġallcubair raoí ðuine oirřta do marðað la connactail an. 16. do nouember.

INġñ uí baoiġill, Siuban ócc, inġñ toipřðealbaiġ, mic néill do bátað la .S. Séma aġ poġlaim řnaíma ap aðainn an tppaða buiðe.

Eoin modarðað mac meic Suibne bóġainiġ do écc lá cářcc macaomh ócc aoiðeaðað po ba mó do řġél ðia cñneað řñn an tan řin.

Concóðar ócc mac donncharð meġuiðir, ġ ðpõġ ðuaiřlñ řear luircc do marðað irin triucha.

Domnaill, mac ðarimaða, mic maosleacñann mé ġormain ðecc irin řřpac éiřñř ġpaða po bñřř tñřt, ġ tuapapccbaíl láime ġ eimġ baof ðia cñneað ina comaimřin.

Maiořřin móř an cabáin, ġ an cabán řñn uile óñ cailén móř anuař ġo haðainn do lořccað lé ġinġin tomař, mic an ðarúin tpe éð, ġ nup milleað in én ðaile eiðir ġaoiðealail oirř in po millsð irin mbaile řin.

Cřeaða móřa do ðénaí lá bñian ua Ruairc irin anġaile an ðiaðain ři.

An lurtir řéimřaite řin ġenři řiðnei, řiðne ap ainn, ap uairle ap ġnoim, ap ġairccað an lurtir ġiřin, toct ðó im řél bñġðe ó corcaġ co luimñc ġ

small village near Portarlinton, in the King's County.

^f *Druim-mor*, i. e. *dorsum magnum*. There are ten places of this name in Donegal, but the place referred to in the text is probably the townland of Dromore, in the parish of Drumhome, and barony of Tirbhugh.—See the Ordnance Map of the county of Donegal, sheet 103.

^g *Srath-buidhe*, i. e. the yellow strath or holm, now Straboy, a townland in the parish of Iniskeel, barony of Boyleagh, Donegal.

^b *Fir-Luirġ*, i. e. the men or inhabitants of Lurg, a barony in the north of Fermanagh.

ⁱ *Triucha*, i. e. the barony of Trough, the country of the Mac Kennas, in the north of the county of Monaghan.

^k *Mac Gorman*.—He was seated in the barony of Ibrickan, in the west of the county of Clare. The chief of this family was hereditary marshal of O'Brien's forces.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 432.

^l *The great castle*, i. e. the castle of Tullymon-

Colla, son of Gilla-Duv, son of Conor, son of Donough, son of Donnell-na-Madhmhann, son of Owen, son of John na Lathaighe Mac Sweeny, a man who had been successful in battle and conflict, who kept a house of hospitality, and who had been Constable to the Dal-Cais, died.

Boethius Oge, the son of Boethius, son of Murtough Mac Clancy, Ollav of Dal-Cais in judicature, and a man who kept a house of general hospitality, died.

William Oge Mac Ward, son of Cormac, Ollav to O'Donnell in poetry, a president of schools, illustrious for his learning and knowledge, a patron and supporter of the learned and the teachers, died at Druim-mor^f, on the 22nd of February.

Turlough, the son of Tuathal Balbh O'Gallagher, an illustrious head of a clan, was slain by the Connacians, on the 16th of November.

The daughter of O'Boyle, Joan Oge, daughter of Turlough, who was son of Niall, was drowned on St. James's day, as she was learning to swim, in the river of Srath-buidhe^g.

John Modhardha, son of Mac Sweeny Banagh, died on Easter-Day. He was a hospitable youth, and the most regretted of his tribe at that time.

Conor Oge, son of Donough Maguire, and some of the gentlemen of Fir-Luirg^h, were slain in Triuchaⁱ.

Donnell, the son of Dermot, son of Melaghlín Mac Gorman^k, died in the spring. He was a servant of trust, who, of all his tribe in his time, bore the best name and character for dexterity of hand and hospitality.

The great monastery of Cavan, and [the town of] Cavan itself, from the great castle^l downwards to the river, were burned by the daughter of Thomas^m, son of the Baron, through jealousy. There was not so much destroyed in any one town among the Irish as had been in that town.

Great depredations were committed by Brian O'Rourke this year in Annaly.

The Lord Justice already named, Sir Henry Sidney, a knight by title, noblenessⁿ, deed, and valour, proceeded, about the festival of St. Bridget, from Cork

gan. The River of Cavan is now a very considerable stream.

^m *The daughter of Thomas.*—She was Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Nugent of Carlanstown, the second son of Richard Nugent, second Baron of Delvin. According to the Genealogy of the

House of O'Reilly, compiled by the Chevalier O'Gorman, for the Count O'Reilly, she was the second wife of Hugh Conallagh O'Reilly, and the mother of his son, Maelmora, or Myles.

ⁿ *Nobleness.*—The Irish appeared to have formed a high idea of Sidney's character. Even

maíte muíman eitir gallaib, 7 gaoidealaib, 7 dál ccair don líte oile do toct lair ina coimtionól. Síð da éiccedo muíman do denám dó don cúp rin, Speit coinnmib, 7 cisterna. buannaða buna 7 bairr do corce, 7 do cor ar ccúl lair. Ceileabpaib do muimneachaib iarom, 7 pucc ríol mbriain ina éaoiméaet lair go gaillim. Tangattar uaetar connact ina dál. i. lapla cloinne Riocaird co na diair mac, uillse 7 Sfan, 7 Mac uilliam ióctair, Sfan mac oiluepar mic Sfam, 7 Murchaó na ttauacé mac taidce, mic-murchaib, mic Ruairi uí plait-bhritair 7 ríol cceallair co na coimtionol. Bá hé epíoc na comðala rin na gaillme, dál ccair do congmail i ngioll pé comall 7 pé hairce do éabairt uaeta don luét baof occa nagra, génmoeta doinnall ó briain namá po toz an iurair hi repbír do fin óp cionn conntaé an élaír dá cfnhpuccáð 7 do piagne doinnall indrin, ar po cpochaó mshpiz mibéraca, 7 opoc éaoine, 7 díbeapcc-air 7 lair. Ní pangar alir eallac dionnpairne, ná dopar do éruio an cclin baof doinnall in oipce. Do cóid an iurair iar ríoduccáð cáiz peaénom epeann (do neoc gur a paimcc) co hát eliaé, 7 pucc clann iapla cloinne Riocaird lair i ngioll lép millpíe ó muinair na bainpriozna az iaromópaet a naetar iar an tan rin. Iar ndol go hát eliaé don iurair gur na bpaiguib rin lair taimcc taom condaibé ina epíde go po éfdaiz do na bpaiguib rin líe ar líe .i. ríol mbriain, 7 búrcairgh (detepomucchaó dá naicchnoib) dul dpoirpuccáð a ccapact ir na compoépaib, acht namá na taidhleoir tar tópainn ina típib bunaid buéin co po éfdaizfó rom dóib dopuib a taóall naé tan naile. Ro geallpat dó an ní rin, 7 iar toct co hor a cpaice do éloinn iapla cloinne Riocaird, ní po comallpíe a ngeallaó, uair do éeacatar dia ndúthaiz, 7 atbeapact poirpinn gur bó do éfo a naetar tangattar. Bá gar uair iarom gur bó haíreac dia éir an turur rin óir taimcc an iurair pó éfnn éuice

O'Daly, in his *History of the Geraldines*, c. xvi., says that he was a man of consummate craft and splendid accomplishments. Sir Richard Cox says that he "cursed, hated, and detested Ireland above all other countries; not that he had any dislike of the country, but that it was most difficult to do any service there, where a man must struggle with famine and fastnesses, inaccessible bogs, and light-footed tories."

^o *The Dal-Cais*, i. e. the O'Briens and their correlatives, whose country was made a part of

the province of Connaught in this reign.

^p *Coigny*, coinnmeaó.—See Spenser's *View of the State of Ireland*, Dublin, reprint of 1809, p. 52.

^q *Kernetty*.—This was a tax on every ploughland for the maintenance of the Lord's kerne.

^r *Bonaght-bun*, i. e. the fundamental or original Bonaght.

^s *Bonaght-bar*.—This is the tax called by English writers Bonaght-bur, which is defined as free quarter at discretion, or in specie.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Antiquities*, chap. xii.

to Limerick ; and the chiefs of Munster, both English and Irish, and also the Dal-Cais^o, went along with him in his train. On this occasion he established peace in the two provinces of Munster, and abolished the taxes of Coigny^p, Kernetty^q, Bonaght-bun^r, and Bonaght-bar^s. He then took his leave of the Munstermen, and took the O'Briens along with him to Galway. Here the inhabitants of Upper Connaught came to meet him, namely, the Earl of Clanrickard, with his two sons, Ulick and John ; Mac William Ióchtair (John, the son of Oliver, son of John) ; Murrough of the Battle-axes, the son of Teige, son of Murrough, son of Rory O'Flaherty ; and the O'Kellys, with their retinue. The result of this meeting at Galway was, that the Dal-Cais were detained as hostages for the keeping of their agreements, and making restitution to those who had sued them, except only Donnell O'Brien, whom the Lord Justice selected for his own service, [and placed] over the county of Clare, for the purpose of keeping it in subjection ; and this Donnell did, for he hanged refractory rebels, bad men, and plunderers. While Donnell continued in office it was not found necessary to place watchmen over cattle, or even to close doors. The Lord Justice, after having established peace among all persons throughout every part of Ireland through which he had passed, proceeded to Dublin, taking the sons of the Earl of Clanrickard with him, as pledges for [the reparation of] all the destruction they had previously effected upon the Queen's people, while endeavouring to rescue their father. When the Lord Justice, however, arrived in Dublin with these hostages, his heart was suddenly melted into kindness, so that he permitted these hostages respectively, namely, the O'Briens and Burkes, as an alleviation to their minds, to go and visit their friends in the neighbouring territories, but [upon the condition] that they should not pass over the boundary into their own native territories until he should give them liberty to do so, at some future time. They promised to observe this condition^t, but when the sons of the Earl of Clanrickard had reached the confines of their territory, they did not keep their promise, for they passed into their native territory ; and some say that they did so by the connivance of their father. In a very short time, however, this journey was a cause of sorrow to his country, for in

p. 74. There is a curious account of these taxes and exactions in a manuscript at Lambeth, Carew Collection, No. 617, p. 212 ; and in

No. 611, p. 139.

^t *To observe this condition*, literally, "they promised him this thing."

noíðce ina marúipeaé co haé luain, 7 pob éigín dia nátaip .i. iapla cloinne Riocaird baile loca riáé, 7 a dúthaiḡ uile eirip ponn 7 psponn, cloicé, 7 cairlén do éairibhíe don iurtip, 7 éfín dfoḡra mar bráḡaib don bainprioḡain. Ruccaé an iapla iap rin co haé cliaé, 7 po cuipeaé hi ccarcaip cumang dia iom coiméó é baíl na cluiné compaé capaé na coiccéle. Ro páḡaib an iurtip dpong do éairtip hi cclonn Riocaird, 7 po ḡaḡrat ríde 7 clann an iapla occ lot, 7 occ láinnilleaé an tpe stoppa co mbaó an típ uile ina céide cpeaé 7 comruataip don éup rin. Bá dírim dna in po muḡaib do ḡallaib 7 do ḡaibelaib, 7 in po malaptenaḡeaé dalmáib, déuib, 7 dinnlib stoppa i ppoḡmar, 7 hi ngáimpeaé na bliána po. Diaimra, 7 dpoibéóil, 7 Sleḡte corpaéae cñḡarba, 7 cñocóillte comáimpréide bá ríó cuio cloinne an iapla dia noúthaiḡ an tan rin. Apóruip oipeaéair an típe, 7 toléa taobḡlana tairénaíaca na cpiéa bavaip iao ḡoill po ba coónaig dóib. Do deaéaib deóp emann mac uilliam a búḡe ó éairlén an bappaig hi pann éloinne an iapla, 7 bá ríó do pala dó ar a loḡp, an iurtip do ḡaḡaíl cairleim an bappaig paip, 7 éfín do ionnarbaé co na mnaó, 7 co na éloinn hi cclointe ppoéaird.

Iapla ou epeḡ do éóce op cñn cóicéib ulaé an bliáain pi iap na ionnarbaé lár an iurtip Siḡ henpi Siḡnei an bliáain poime, 7 a éóce hi típ in át cliaé, 7 bá marb pía ccionn coicéidipi é do éfím ḡalaip obaino 7 po cuipeaé a léne, 7 a épié ḡó a éairuib in inncomaréta a oibheada.

Ppripidenḡ nua do éóce ór cñn bá cóicéaé muman an bliáain pi Uil-
liam Dpúpi a ainn, 7 tuadmuma do deaḡail pé cóicéaé connacé 7 a éup lár an muman. An Ppripidenḡ céona do bñt aḡ riubal ap bailtib mópa na muman do dléuḡaé pēaéta 7 Riagla do milleaé mīpleaé 7 mbitḡeanacé, 7 po báraiḡeaé an bároideac laip, 7 dá ócc cñḡabal uairle uppaíanta do plicé Mhaolmuiré mic donnchaib mic toirpdealbaiḡ .i. mac do mupchaé

^u *Herds and flocks of cattle*, dalmáib, déuib, 7 dinnlib.—The language is here redundant in the original, for the three words are nearly synonymous. “Eo, no éio .i. aipnéir no rppéir; innile .i. aipnéir.”—*O’Clery*. The *o* prefixed to these words is for the preposition *de* or *do*, of.

^w *Destroyed*, malaptenaḡfó, i. e. maliciously destroyed by the one party to prevent the others from using them as food or stock.—See

note ^z, under the year 1186, p. 70, *supra*, and also a passage under the year 1542, p. 1471.

^x *Masters*, coónaig.—The word coónacé is of frequent occurrence in old Irish writings in the sense of “lord, master, or superintendent.”

^y *Castlebar*. Cairlén an bappaig, i. e. Barry’s Castle.—See note ^z, under the year 1412.

^z *Sudden fit of sickness*.—He died on the 22nd of September this year. Dr. Leland remarks

five nights afterwards the Lord Justice came in pursuit of them to Athlone ; and their father, the Earl of Clanrickard, was obliged to give up to him the town of Loughrea, and all his territory, both lands and tenements, stone-houses and castles, and he himself was [arrested, and] declared the Queen's prisoner. The Earl was then conveyed to Dublin, and confined in a close prison, where he heard not the voice of friend or companion. The Lord Justice left a number of captains in Clanrickard, and these and the sons of the Earl [who opposed them] proceeded to plunder and totally ravage the country between them, so that the whole territory was one scene of pillagings and conflicts. Countless were the numbers of both English and Irish who were slain, and of herds and flocks of cattle^b that were destroyed^c, during their contests in the autumn and winter of this year. The wilds, the recesses, the rugged and rough-topped mountains, the hilly and intricate woods of their native territory, were the only parts of it possessed by the sons of the Earl at this time ; while the English were masters^d of its chief fortresses, and its green-sided and delightful hills. Edmond Mac William Burke, of Castlebar^e, joined the sons of the Earl ; and the consequence to him was, that the Lord Justice took Castlebar from him, and banished himself, with his wife and children, into Clanrickard.

The Earl of Essex, who had been expelled the year before by the Lord Justice, Sir Henry Sidney, came [to Ireland, as Governor] over the province of Ulster this year. He landed in Dublin, but died before the end of a fortnight, of a sudden fit of sickness^f. His shirt and his heart were sent to his friends, as tokens of his death.

A new President, William Drury by name, was appointed over the two provinces of Munster this year ; and Thomond was separated from Connaught, and joined to Munster. The same President made a circuit of the great towns of Munster, to establish laws and regulations for the extirpation of thieves and rebels, and put the Barrott^g to death, and also two noble and valiant young constables of the descendants of Mulmurry, the son of Donough, son of Turlough [Mac Sweeny], namely, the son of Murrough, son of Mulmurry, and the

that vexation and disappointment soon put an end to his life, which involved Leicester in the suspicion of having caused him to be poisoned ;
 " a suspicion which he himself encreased by

hastily marrying the Countess of Essex."—Book iv. c. 2.

^a *The Barrott*, i. e. the head of the Barrotts of the county of Cork.

mac Maolmuire, 7 mac do doinnall, mac maolmuire. Do cóid airíde co luimneac, 7 po cpochað lair orong duairlib, 7 danuairlib írl mbriam co rochaióib oile cen mothát.

Semur mac muirir do bít irin pppaunc an bliadain ro.

Ruðraiğe ócc mac Ruðraiğe mic conuill uí mórða, 7 concóbar mac corbmaic, mhc briam uí concóbar do bít hi ccstérrnur colleað ar gallaib an tan ro, 7 an po baói beó do rlióct Rorpa failccig 7 conaill ceapnaig do gabaíl leó. Bá gar iarañ gur bó cédað congairpeac an luét hirin. Ro loirceað 7 po léirpcriorað leó orécta ofmápa do laigñib don míde 7 opine gall.

AOIS CRIOST, 1577.

Áoir Criořt, mile, cuicc céo, Seacřmoccac, aSećt.

Conn mac briam mic eocćain pñi pob ócc naoiri, 7 po ba foirpe i neineac, 7 i neangnañ do écc.

^b *Mac Maurice*, i. e. Fitz Maurice.

^c *Race of Rossa Failghe*, i. e., the O'Conors Faly, and their correlatives.

^d *Conall Cearnach*.—He was, the most distinguished of the heroes of the Red Branch in Ulster, in the beginning of the first century, and the ancestor of the O'Mores, and the seven sépts of Leix, in the Queen's County.

^e *Fingall*, *finegall*, i. e. the tribe of the foreigners. This is now the name of a district extending about fifteen miles northwards from the city of Dublin. Keating and even the Four Masters employ this term to express the English Pale, but it is evident from Stanihurst, and other Anglo-Irish writers, that at this period the territory called Fingall was not coextensive with the English Pale. The Fine Ghall, or foreign tribe, who gave name to this small territory, were evidently the Danes of Dublin, for the name seems older than the period of the English Invasion.

On the 8th of March this year, O'Carroll, Chief of Ely O'Carroll, made his submission to

Queen Elizabeth, as appears from the following indenture, enrolled on the record branch of the Office of Paymaster of Civil Services :

"This Indenture, made the 8th day of Marche, Anno Domini 1576, betwyxte Sir Henry Sidney, Knt. lorde Deputy of Ireland, for and in the behalfe of the Queenes most excellent Ma^{tie}, of thone parte; and Sir William O'Kerroll of Lemnyvanan, in the countrie called Elye O Kerroll, and now to be made parcell of the King's Countie; Nicholl M^e Gilfoil; Owen M^e Gilfoil; William O Dowyn; Rory M^e Oney O'Kerroll; Rory M^e Callogh O'Kerroll; Gaven O'Rewrdane; Dermott M^e Gillanewewe; Donogh M^e Teig; William O'Banane; Teige M^e Shane O'Kerroll; Dermott O Towgher; Callough M^e Donogh O'Kerroll; Cusell M^e Shane Oge; Donogh M^e Hugh; Donoghy O'Dolloghane; Donogh M^e Corcrane; Shane O'Langane; Teige M^e Donell; Donogh O Trehie; Teige O'Heggane; Gillernew M^e Heggane; Tirlogh M^e Rorie; Teige liaghe; Donough Oge O'Dowlye; Donogh M^e Rorie; Shane M^e Donogh; Teige O'Conell;

son of Donough, son of Turlough. From thence [i. e. from Barrott's country] he proceeded to Limerick, where he hanged several of the gentlemen and common people of the O'Briens, and many others besides these.

James Mac Maurice^b was in France this year.

At this time Rury Oge, the son of Rury, son of Connell O'More, and Conor, the son of Cormac, son of Brian O'Conor, opposed the English with their wood-kerns; and they were joined by all that were living of the race of Rossa Failghe^c, and of Conall Cearnach^d. Shortly afterwards these people formed troops of many hundreds. They burned and desolated large portions of Leinster, Meath, and Fingall^e.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1577.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy-seven.

Con, the son of Brien, son of Owen^f [O'Rourke], a man young in years, but perfect in hospitality and prowess; died.

William M^c Teige; Rory M^c Greamon; Teige M^c Redmond; Gilpatrick M^c Morogh; Caher O'Langane; Donell M^c Redmond; Shane M^c Donell; Shane O'Scolle; Tirlghe O Doyne; in the said countrie, freeholders, of the other part: Witnesseth, that the said Sir William, and the rest above named, do covenant, agree, and condescend to and with the said lorde Deputy, to surrender and give up in the Queenes most Honorable Courte of Chauncerie of Ireland, all such manors, castells, lands, tenements, rents, revercons, and all other hereditaments that they and everie of them have within the said countrie called Elye O'Karrell. And the said lorde Deputy doe promise and graunte that the same shall be by letters pattents, given back to the said Sir William, and theires males of his bodi, lawfullie begotten and to be begotten; and for lacke of suche issue to John O'Kerroll, his eldest base son, and the heires males of his bodie lawfullie begotten or to be begotten; and for lacke of such issue to Teige O Kerroll, another base

son of said Sir William, and theires males of his bodi lawfully begotten and to be begotten; and for lacke of such issue to Calloghe O'Kerroll, a third base son of said Sir William, and theires males of his bodi, lawfullie begotten and to be begotten; and for lacke of such issue to Donoghe O'Kerroll, a further base son of said Sir William, and the heires males of his bodie, lawfullie begotten and to be begotten; and for want of such issue to Donoghe Reoghe O'Kerroll, brother to said Sir William, and the heires males of his bodie, lawfullie bogotten and to be begotten. To have and to hold the said countrie called Elye O'Karrell, by two knights' fees in chiefc. And the said Sir William, and the rest above named, to be wholie discharged from the Bonaght accustomed to be payed out of the said country, and all other cesses and ymposicons, other than the rents hereafter specified.

"[Signed], S^r William O'Karrell."

^f Son of Owen.—Charles O'Conor adds that

Ο κατάν το βατάδ ιρην μβαννα .ι. αϊβνε mac conmuige mic Ruaidrí an rúta γ Ruaidrí mac Maḡnupa, mic donnchaíð do oiponeað ina ionað.

Meaðb inḡn aoda ruaid uí doinnall, bñ baof ó eyp ag Mac gille eoain ι nalbain, γ ag doinnall clépeac ó κατάν ap a haite, bñ puair an raoḡal ḡo pona rénaíamíal poconaiḡ, γ po ba móp ainm γ siḡscup clú emiḡ, γ pñbér, γ po éait ainmrip foda ag dénam cpaḡaíð ι noún na ngall co bpuair báp iar ccaoiḡnḡíomaið ι ccfnd Sfet mbliaðan ap cñtpe pñtíð.

An dubaltaí mac néill ócc mic Suibne do cloinn tSuibne típe bóḡanne do mḡarḡað occ an mbaḡún maol la doinnall ócc mac Maolmuire fear deaprrḡaiḡte deiḡdelbða po ba maíe lam γ oíneac an dubaltaí írin.

Doinnall mac Somairle buíðe mic alaxandair, mic eóin κατanaíḡ mic mec doinnall do mḡarḡað lá hua néill.

Onopa inḡn tρέμαιr mic muirip, mic tómair, mic an iarla, bñ Píapair buitiler mac Semair mic emainn mecc Píapair do écc.

Mac bpiain cáppaiḡ mic corbmaic do mḡarḡað lá pluḡ uí néill.

Τοιρρḡealḡac mac an abaíð uí duibíðip pñ tρέíðeac tuiccreac, pcel móp ina duthaiḡ pñn do écc.

Μάḡ ḡorimáin tomáir ócc mac tomáir mic maofíscloinn duib do écc, γ a bpaḡair Seóinín doiponeað ina ionað.

Alaptrapann, mac an cálbaiḡc, mic τοιρρḡealḡaiḡ, mic eoin cáppaiḡ, do mḡarḡað hι ccomípac la mac teabóitε buíðe mḡḡ Seóinín ι noḡap na ḡaillme, γ nír bó hionḡa mac ḡallóḡlaiḡ ι népinn in tan rin po ba mó paḡḡaltar, γ po ba tiḡḡlaicciḡe τοιρḡḡitaiḡe inár.

this Owen was son of Tiernan, who was son of Teige, son of Tiernan More O'Rourke.

^a *Aibhne*, now *Anglice* Evenew.

^b *Cumhaighe*, now *Anglice* Cooley, or Quintin.

ⁱ *Mac Gilla-Eoain*, now Mac Lean.

^k *Dubhaltach*, variously anglicised Dwaltagh, Duald, Dudley, &c.

^l *Badhun-mael*.—There is a ruined castle of this name in the townland of Carrowbricken, parish of Skreen, and county of Sligo, where dwelt a family of that sept of the Mac Sweenys called Mac Sweeny Connaughtagh, who were of the same race as the family of Tir-Boghaine.

It is most probably the place referred to in the text. There is a place called *ḡaḡún*, *Anglice* Bawan, in the parish of Kilcar, in Tir-Boghaine, or barony of Banagh, in the west of the county of Donegal, but this does not appear to be the place referred to.

^m *Of good hand*, i. e. expert at arms.

ⁿ *The son of Brian Carragh*.—He was John Boy, the son of Brian Carragh, son of Cormac, son of John Duv, son of Donnell Don, who was the progenitor of that sept of the O'Neills called the Clann-Donnell Don of the Bann.

^o *Great lamentation*, *pcel móp*.—This phrase

O'Kane (Aibhne^e, the son of Cumhaighe^h, son of Rory of the Route) was drowned in the Bann; and Rory, son of Manus, son of Donough, was inaugurated in his place.

Meave, the daughter of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, a woman who was first married to Mac Gilla-Eoainⁱ of Scotland, and afterwards to Donnell Cleireach O'Kane; a woman who had spent her life happily, prosperously, and affluently; who had obtained a great name, renown, and character, for her hospitality and demeanour; and who had passed a long time in piety at Donegal, died there in the eighty-seventh year of her age, after having performed many good actions.

Dubhaltach^k, the son of Niall Oge Mac Sweeny, one of the Clann-Sweeny of Tir-Boghaine, was slain at the Badhún-mael^l, by Donnell Oge, the son of Mulmurry. This Dubhaltach was a distinguished comely man, of good hand^m and hospitality.

Donnell, the son of Sorley Boy, son of Alexander, son of John Cahanagh Mac Donnell, was slain by O'Neill.

Honora, daughter of James, the son of Maurice, son of Thomas, son of the Earl [of Desmond], and wife of Pierce Butler, the son of James, son of Edmond, son of Pierce, died.

The son of Brian Carraghⁿ, son of Cormac [O'Neill], was slain by the army of O'Neill.

Turlough, son of the Abbot O'Dwyer, a virtuous and intelligent man, died; and (his death) was the cause of great lamentation^o in his own territory^p.

Mac Gorman^q (Thomas Oge, the son of Thomas, son of Melaghlín Duv) died; and his kinsman, Seoinín, was installed in his place.

Alexander, son of Calvagh, son of Turlough, son of John Carragh [Mac Donnell], was slain in a combat by Theobald Boy Mac Seoinín^r, in the gateway of Galway; and there were not many sons of gallowglasses in Ireland at that time who were more wealthy^s, or who were more bountiful and munificent than he.

is still in common use, and is supposed to mean literally, "great story," but it is evidently a corruption of the old word *pceile*, "pity," which is explained by O'Clery, thus: "*Sceile* .i. *επιαιγε*. *ὅα μόν pceile* .i. *βα μόν an επιαιγε*."

^p *His own territory*, i. e. Coill-na-manach, now

the barony of Kilnamannagh, in the west of the county of Tipperary.

^q *Mac Gorman*.—He was Chief of Ibrickan, in the county of Clare.

^r *Mac Seoinín*, now *Anglice* Jennings.

^s *Wealthy*.—He was the son of Mac Donnell of Tinnakill, in the parish of Coolbanagher,

Ταῦτε mac Murchaio, mic coirpdealbais, mic taidce uí brian do écc cén go po rasoiead a écc pé haðapt amlaio pin ap a mence baoi i nbeaðtaib builge, 7 i mbeapnaðais baogail gáppaio ap gaircceao, bñeip ap beóðact 7 ap lonngaircce an laoiémleio pin.

Uilliam mac donnchaio piabais mic taidce. ðuib uí ceallais do écc i náe cliaí hi ccaoiémteaet cairtín Maubí, 7 ní tainic i teip maine po ba mó do pccél inár.

Q ceallacán .i. Donnchaio mac taidce puao mic uaiene mic cataoip do écc 7 o ceallacán do gairm do ceallacán mac concobair mic donnchaio.

Peall urgranna aðuactmar do óenam lá gallaib laigean 7 Míde ap an mñio baoi ina pann pin, 7 po an for a monchaib do uib pailge 7 do laoiuir. Óá hamlaio do pónao moipin. Ro togarimeao .iaio uile dia tpairbénaio gur an líon ap lia nó caoiptauaoip do tabairt leó go piat móip mullaig mairptean 7 iar poctain dóib gur. an mairgin pin, Ro hiaðao cñeip pñeta ina nuiprim-

near the Great Heath of Maryborough, in the Queen's County.—See note i, under the year 1570, *supra*.

¹ *O'Callaghan*.—He was chief of a territory called Pobul-Ui-Cheallachain, in the county of Cork, extending from Mallow westwards on both sides of the River Blackwater.—See O'Brien's Irish Dictionary, *in voce*, *Pobul I Cheallachain*; and Inquisition taken at Mallow on the 25th of October, 1594; and Harris's edition of Ware's Antiquities, c. xi. p. 69.

² *Mullach-Maistean*, now Mullamast, a conspicuous hill in the parish of Naraghmore, about five miles to the east of the town of Athy, in the county of Kildare. The fort on this hill, called Rathmore in the text, is about two hundred feet in internal diameter. The exact nature of this massacre has been very much disguised by modern writers. The oldest Irish authority in which it is recorded are the Annals of Ireland, by Thady Dowling, Chancellor of Leighlin, who was living at the time. His words are :

“Moris mac Lasy mic Conyll” [O'More] “dominus de Merggi (ut ille asseruit) et ba-

ronis de Omergi successor, cum 40 hominibus de sua familia post confederationem suam cum Rory O'Moardha, et super quadam protectione, interfectus fuit apud Molaghmastyn in Comitatu Kildarie, ad eundem locum ob id propositum per Magistrum Cosby, et Robertum Harpoll, sub umbra servitii accersitus collusorie. *Harpoll excused it that Moris had given villanous wordes to the breach of his protection.*”

This is the true account of this massacre, written by a learned ecclesiastic. The English words printed in Italics are not Dowling's, but were interpolated by a later writer, who, as appears from various remarks of his throughout Dowling's Annals, was a zealous Protestant, and most loyal to the English government.

Dr. Curry quotes, or seems to quote, Fynes Moryson, as recording this massacre, but the following words, seemingly a part of the quotation, are Dr. Curry's own, not Moryson's :

“Yet, in that same year, an horrible massacre was committed by the English at Mullaghmastan, on some hundreds of the most peaceable of the Irish gentry, invited thither on the public

Teige, the son of Murrough, son of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, died, though it was not supposed that he would have died in his bed, on account of the many dangerous battles and perilous passes in which he had been. This heroic soldier was a champion in valour, and a bear in vigour and fierceness.

William, the son of Donough Reagh, son of Teige Duv O'Kelly, died in Dublin, while in company with Captain Maulby; and there came not into Hy-Many any one who was more lamented.

O'Callaghan (Donough, the son of Teige Roe, who was son of Owny, son of Cahir) died; and Callaghan, the son of Conor, son of Donough, was styled O'Callaghan.

A horrible and abominable act of treachery was committed by the English of Leinster and Meath upon that part of the people of Offally and Leix that remained in confederacy with them, and under their protection. It was effected thus: they were all summoned to shew themselves, with the greatest number they could be able to bring with them, at the great rath of Mullach-Maistean";

faith, and under the protection of government." —*Civil Wars*, c. 3.

The next Irish writer in order of antiquity who mentions this massacre is Philip O'Sullivan Beare, who gives the following account of it in his *History of the Irish Catholics*, fol. 86:

"Pacatis motibus tyrannis semper crescebat. Franciscus Cosbius Lisie præfectus, et ejus filius Alexander in omne genus Catholicorum immanè bacchantur. Is provinciales ad Maisum castrum causa conventuum habendorum deque rerum administratione agendi convocat. Convocatos Cohortibus armatis improvise circumvenit, et ex Omorra familiâ centum octaginta viros inopinantes et nihil adversi timentes uno momento temporis jugulat."

The following traditional account of this massacre is printed, verbatim, from a copy made by the late Lawrence Byrne of Fallybeg, near Lugacurren, in the Queen's County, and in a small quarto parchment book. He stated that he made it from an old manuscript sheet of paper which he had borrowed for that purpose in

1792, from the Rev. James O'Neill, P. P. of Maryborough, who had, at the sale of the books of the Rev. John Whelan, P. P. of Portarlinton, who died a very old man in 1775, found the original loose sheet of manuscript in one of the volumes, and preserved it:

"An account of the murder at Mullamast. In the year 1705 there was an old gentleman of the name of Cullen, in the county of Kildare, who often discoursed with one Dwyer and one Dowling, actually living at Mullamast when this horrid murder was committed, which was about the sixteenth year" [*recte*, nineteenth] "of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and the account he gives of it is, that those who were chiefly concerned in this horrid murder were the Devils, the Grehams, the Cosbys, the Piggotts, the Bowens, the Hartpoles, the Hovendons, the Dempsys, and the Fitzgeralds. The five last of them were, at that time, Roman Catholics: by whom the poor people murdered at Mullamast were chiefly invited there, in pretence that said people should enter into an alliance offensive

ceall ina ccuairt do íairgidúiridib 7 do marcrluaig, 7 po gabad occá nduib-
paccad gan díceall, occa muðuccad 7 occa móir marbad co ná térna pceol-
anga, ná elaitéac arf a mbéthaib díob.

Sían mac Semaif, mic Síain, mic an iarla do gabail lár an Dpripidenf
.i. uilliam úrurí hi ccorcaig, 7 a cor co hát eliaé dia cóiméd airm a mbaoí
Riocaird a búrc iarla cloinne Riocaird, 7 ní po hairneidead créd po ba coir
dó. Clann an iarla rin cloinne Riocaird do bñé ríodac re gallaib, 7 eirpíod-
ach ré tuadnúmhain.

An Dpripidenf rémpaite do éóc i tuadnúmhain coicéidif nra ppéil eóin
go roépaide móir do gallaib, 7 go maiteib dá cóiccead núman, 7 a bñé óc lá
i nionf occ congínáil éúirte, 7 iar na élmóeas do dól ccair dul pó éor dá
ppionnra, Ro fáccuib marpacál co bpfóan meapoa míoéúiccrig occa mín-

and defensive with them. But their reception was to put them all to death, except one O'More, who was the only person" [that] "escaped. Notwithstanding what is said that one O'More only had escaped the massacre, yet the common tradition of the country is, that many more had escaped through the means of one Harry Lalor, who, remarking that none of those returned who had entered the fort before him, desired his companions to make off as fast as they could in case they did not see him come back. Said Lalor, as he was entering the fort, saw the carcasses of his slaughtered companions; then drew his sword, and fought his way back to those that survived, along with whom he made his escape to Dysart, *without seeing the Barrow*. Those murdered at Mullamast were some of the seven septs of Leix, and some gentlemen of the Keatings. The seven septs of Leix are, the O'Mores, the O'Kellys, the O'Lalors, the Devoys, the Macaboys, the O'Dorans, and the O'Dowlings."

Every syllable of the foregoing account is worthy of being preserved, as it throws such a curious light on the nature of the massacre in illustration of Dowling's account of it. That a massacre took place in the great rath on the

hill of Mullamast is beyond dispute, but it is also incontrovertible that the most powerful families on both sides were Roman Catholics. The O'Dempseys were deeply implicated in this massacre, and the inhabitants of the district now believe that a curse has followed this great Irish family ever since, the last great man of the name being Cahir na g-Capull, or Charles the Horse-stealer, who was the last gentleman of this noble family; and at this day the Dempseys of Clanmalier are the most plebeian and illiterate of all the families of the Milesian race. Tradition does not attach any blame to the Fitzgeralds, much less to the Pigotts or Harpools, as they were of English descent, but it brands the O'Dempseys with infamy. The eccentric Irish historian, Taaffe, refers this massacre to the reign of Queen Mary, his object having been to shew that religion had nothing to do with it (in which he was right); but he is entirely unworthy of serious notice. Dr. Curry, in his *History of the Civil Wars of Ireland*, gives, in his Appendix, a memorial, addressed to Queen Elizabeth, which is printed in the *Desiderata Curiosa Hibernica*, vol. ii. p. 91, by Captain Thomas Lee, an officer under the Government, in the year 1594. This tract is

and on their arrival at that place they were surrounded on every side by four lines of soldiers and cavalry, who proceeded to shoot and slaughter them without mercy, so that not a single individual escaped, by flight^w or force.

John, the son of James, son of John, son of the Earl [of Desmond], was taken prisoner at Cork by the President, William Drury, and sent to Dublin to be imprisoned, where Richard Burke, Earl of Clanrickard, was [also imprisoned]. What his crime was never was stated. The sons of the Earl of Clanrickard were at peace with the English, but at strife with Thomond.

The President before named went to Thomond a fortnight before the festival of St. John, with a great multitude of the English, and the chiefs of the two provinces of Munster; and he held a court for eight days at Ennis. The Dal-Cais having refused to become tributary to their sovereign, he left a mar-

entitled, "A Brief Declaration of the Government of Ireland, opening many corruptions in the same, discovering the discontentments of the Irishry, and the causes moving those expected troubles." In this tract Captain Lee mentions, among other acts of oppression, cruelty, rapine, and injustice, the massacre at Mullamast in the following words:

"They have drawn unto them by protection three or four hundred of those country people, under colour to do your Majesty service, and brought them to a place of meeting, where your garrison soldiers were appointed to be, who have there most dishonourably put them all to the sword; and this hath been by the consent and practise of the Lord Deputy for the time being. If this be a good course to draw these savage people to the state, to do your Majesty's service, and not rather to enforce them to stand upon their guard, I humbly leave to your Majesty."

The fact of a massacre having taken place here is, therefore, not to be doubted. It should be here remarked that the O'Dempseys had not forfeited their property, and that they were, in all probability, on the best terms with the government. The following document may throw

some light upon the presence of the Cosbys on this occasion, who appear to have been there as garrison soldiers:

"Where Robert Fay lately had the leading of twenty of the Kerne in Ireland, with the pay of 12^d sterling, a day, for himself, and 3^d sterling a day, for each of the Kerne: And Brien M^cCaier M^cConnor had the leading of 6 other Kerne, at 16^d a day for himself, & 3^d each Kerne: And Edmond O'Dempsey six more at the same pay. The stipend of which 3 captains amounting to 3^s 8^d & the said Kerne, in number 32, at said wages, was appointed by the L. D. Sussex to Francis Cosby, Gent., & for the better service of the Crown, constituted him to be General of all the Kerne retained in pay in Ireland, in which he was confirmed by patent, under the name of General of all the Kerne in Ireland, during life, with the aforesaid Fee of 3^s 8^d a day, & the said 32 Kerne at 3^d each, for his better maintenance. Sept^r 10th 1558.—Rot. Pat. 5^o & 6^o Ph. & Mar. 1st p. f. R. 12."

The above is extracted from the Patent Roll, fifth and sixth years of Philip and Mary, Rolls' Office, Dublin.

^wFlight, *peólaṅga*.—This word, which is often

ιυγάδ. Soair an Bpripidenr tap a air co luimneac iapoin, 7 do gab ag oicfnada upriað 7 earupriað na ccfnodap ccoimfoccur do luimneac. Ro ba oibrioðe Mupchað mac Muipñcñrtaig, mic matgairna, mic donnchaid, mic briain duib uí briain, aoinfeap bá fearr ainm 7 uairle doigrieðaid cairrige ó ccoinnell 7 ftaipiac.

ΙΑΡΙΑ ΤΥΑΘΜΥΝΑΝ (Concòbar mac donchaid, mic concòbar uí briain) do òul hì Saxaib dèccaoine a imnig 7 a anffoplainn ppiur an mbairnifogain, 7 puaip paitent ap a òuthaig, 7 ap a bailtib, 7 ap bfehaioib upmòir tyad-muinan, 7 beór papdún coitcño dia òaoínib, 7 ticc iapoin tap air im notlaicc go nonoir 7 co nairmuidin móir dpağbail ona ppiionnpa, 7 anðaplnr pèin-puaip a òuthaig paop ap anbrñcthib oipficceac o òin amac. Ap a aoipo lá an, mapupccál òaoipe òicúmaing pppiaipoin pé piú táimic an tiapla gup bó hñgñ òoib òul pá pñginn òon ppiionnpa .i. òeic bponnta ip in mbapúntac, 7 bá hipin céð pñginn cloinne cair.

Coccað eictip iapla òñpmyinan (geapóid mac Semair mic Sñain) 7 Mac muipir ciappaige .i. tomair mac émainn mic tomair, baile mic an éaim do gabáil lá ran iapla ppp Mac muipir. An tabb ócc ó òtópna do òul i pann an iapla, 7 a mapbað i ndoipur leice pñáma òupcāp piléip iap ndul òon iapla imón mbaile, 7 muna òeapnetaoi òule ftopna, acñ oideað an abbað ípin po bað lóp a mēð òeapbað. Ro mapbað òna, 7 po báitheað pochaioðe do mmyntip mic muipir ipin ló céðna. Bácap athead amlað pin hì ccoccað ppi apioile

written *pcuulang*, is used in the best Irish manuscripts in the sense of "fugitive, or deserter."

* *Merciless*, *míocñicpñg*, literally, "inconsiderate." The word *tuigpñac* is used at the present day to denote "considerate."

† *Carraig O-gCoinnell*, i. e. the rock of the O'Coinnells; but this family is to be distinguished from the O'Conghails of Kerry, now O'Connells, and from the O'Conaings of Castleconaing, or Castleconnell, now Gunnings. The name is now usually anglicised Carrigogunnell. This castle, which was once a great fortress of a respectable branch of the O'Briens, is situated on the summit of a lofty rock rising boldly from a plain which reaches to the Shannon, and near the

demesne of Tervoe, in the barony of Pobblesbrien, and county of Limerick; but the present ruins are so shattered that it is difficult to ascertain the original plan of the building. It was taken and blown up in 1691, by order of General De Ginkle, who was then besieging Limerick.

‡ *Eatharlach*, now Aherlagh, a beautiful glen, situated between Slievenamuck and the Galty mountains, in the barony of Clanwilliam and county of Tipperary.—See note ^b, under the year 1471, p. 1070, *supra*.

§ *The first tribute*, literally, the "first penny," i. e. the first tribute ever paid by them. Before the English invasion they were by law free from tribute, and they had resisted the payment of

shal, with a vigorous and merciless^x body of soldiers, to reduce them. The President then returned to Limerick, and proceeded to behead the chieftains and rebels of the districts adjacent to Limerick. Among these was Murrough, the son of Murtough, son of Mahon, son of Donough, son of Brian Duv O'Brien, the most renowned and noble of the heirs of Carraig O gCoinnell^y and Eatherlach^z.

The Earl of Thomond (Conor, the son of Donough, son of Conor O'Brien) went to England, to complain to the Queen of his distresses and oppression; and he obtained a charter of his territory and towns, and nearly all the [Church] livings of Thomond, and also a general pardon for his people; and he returned about Christmas, after having received great honour and respect from his sovereign; and he thought that thenceforward his territory would be free from the unjust jurisdiction of officers. But before the arrival of the Earl, the marshal had imposed a severe burden on his people, so that they were obliged to become tributary to the sovereign, namely, [to pay] ten pounds for every barony. This was the first tribute^a paid by the Dalcassians.

A war broke out between the Earl of Desmond (Garrett, the son of James, son of John) and Mac Maurice^b of Kerry (Thomas, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas); and the Earl took Baile-mhic-an-Chaim^c from Mac Maurice. The young Abbot of Odorney^d went over to the side of the Earl, and was slain by the shot of a ball in the doorway of [the castle of] Lixnaw, which the Earl had besieged. Had no more mischief been done between them than the killing of this abbot, it would have been great enough; but, besides him, numbers of Mac Maurice's people were killed and drowned^e on the same day. They continued for some time thus at war with each other, until at last they made peace;

pennies to the English up to this year.

^b *Mac Maurice, anglice Fitzmaurice.*

^c *Baile-mhic-an-Chaim*, i. e. *Villa filii Curvi*, now Ballymacqueem, a townland in the parish of Killahan, barony of Iraghticonor, and county of Kerry. There was a castle of considerable strength here, of which the north and west walls still remain in good preservation, but the others are nearly destroyed.

^d *Odorney*.—This is more usually called Mai-

nistir ó u-Úópna, i. e. the monastery of the O'Dorneys, or Torneys, now Abbey-Odorney, in the barony of Clanmaurice, and county of Kerry. The ruins of the church of this abbey are still in tolerable preservation, but the other buildings are nearly all destroyed.—See this abbey again mentioned at the year 1582.

^e *Killed and drowned*.—An English writer would say, "were cut off by the sword, or by drowning, or by field and flood."

co ndearnpat ríð po ðeóid, 7 po hairiceað baile mic an éaim, 7 a bpaigðe do mac muirir, 7 nuimír dírimé do bó éaincib 7 gpoigib.

Αὐὸ ὅcc mac Αὐὸα mic Slain buiðe még ματῆαῖννα do ðol ap riuðal ap muirir Mhég ματῆαῖννα, 7 Μαῆ ματῆαῖννα pñn do bñit fair .i. Apt mac bñian na muiceirge, mic Remann, mic glairne 7 Αὐὸ do maphað lá Mág ματῆαῖννα, 7 lá a muirir, 7 ap ruail. ma po baóí do clandair na écollað ina pñmír a 'comóp do éct ap a inme pñn 7 nír bó cuðpoina a ainm 7 a iompað, 7 ainm an tí lar a ttopéair.

Rella iongnát do airtuḡað i noipðir ipin céimí do ḡñmpeað, 7 cpom puaḡ upcpom ionbuḡa eirte amail paignén polurta, nó poillpḡḡð a ðealpað an talaín ina huipémceall, 7 an pñmament eipbuar, occup atcír an pella hírin in ḡac ionað i mairtar eoppa ḡup po ionḡantairḡit các hi ccoitc-inne í.

Sémur mac muirir do bñit ipin pppainc ðeór an bliaðain ri.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1578.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, imle, cúicc cétt, Sſchtmoccat, ahoct.

Mac uí néill .i. enpi mac ttoppðealbairḡ luimḡ mic neill conallairḡ, mic airt mic cuinn do ðul pluacch hi ttip conaill ap mac uí ḡallcúbair .i. Maolcaba mac catáoir mic ttoppðealbairḡ óḡ. Iar nimtect dá plócð naða do cpuinuuccað cpeac, 7 do apccain an baile do pala mac uí ḡallcúbair alla imuiḡ don baile an tan rin, 7 po ionnpairḡ an tócc macaem iar na paḡbail in uatḡað pluag, 7 ní tapð anacal ndó, ac̃t a éloiðmeað ḡan éoiccill, 7 a aip-leac̃ ap an latair rin. Bá pñp ðeoḡanchairḡ ná tiaḡðaoír an ttopur rin.

·Mácc planncḡairḡ ðartpairḡe ðecc .i. catál dub mac pñpḡḡairḡ, 7 a mac catál ὅcc do ḡabail a ionairð.

^a *Not to be compared*, i. e. he was superior in fame and renown to his slayer.

^b *James, the son of Maurice*, i. e. James the son of Maurice Duv Fitzgerald, of Desmond. For a fuller account of his proceedings on the Continent the reader is referred to O'Daly's *Initium, Incrementum et Exitus Familiæ Giraldinorum*, cc. 19, 20, 21, 22.

^b *Maelcava*.—This name is more usually written Maelcobha.—The O'Gallaghers, who are the senior and most royal family of the Kinel Connell, had this name from their great ancestor, Maelcobha, Monarch of Ireland. Galchobhar, the ancestor from whom they have derived their surname, was the son of Ruarcán, who was son of Ruaidhri, son of Donnchadh, son of Domhnall,

and Baile-mhic-an-Chaim was restored to Mac Maurice, as were also his hostages, and a countless number of herds of kine and horses.

Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh, son of John Boy Mac Mahon, made a predatory aggression upon the people of Mac Mahon; and Mac Mahon (Art, son of Brian na Moicheirghe, son of Redmond, son of Glasny) overtook him; and Hugh was slain by Mac Mahon and his people. Scarcely was there another of the race of the Collas who was so great a cause of lamentation on account of his own wealth; and his name and renown were not to be compared with those of the man by whom he was slain.

A wonderful star appeared in the south-east in the first month of winter; it had a curved bow-like tail, resembling bright lightning, the brilliancy of which illuminated the earth around, and the firmament above. This star was seen in every part of the west of Europe, and it was wondered at by all universally.

James, the son of Maurice^s, remained in France this year also.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1578.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy-eight.

The son of O'Neill, i. e. Henry, son of Turlough Luineach, son of Niall Conallagh, son of Art, son of Con, marched an army into Tirconnell against the son of O'Gallagher (Maelcava^b, son of Cahir, son of Turlough Oge). After his forces had gone forth to collect spoils, and to plunder the town [land], the son of O'Gallagher, happening at that time to be outside the town, attacked that youth, after being left with only a few of his forces, and did not spare him, but put him to the sword without mercy, and slaughtered him on the spot. It would have been better for the Kinel-Owen that they had not gone on this expedition.

Mac Clancy of Dartry (Cathal Duv, the son of Feradhach) died; and his son, Cathal Oge, assumed his place.

son of Ceallach, who was Monarch of Ireland from 642 to 654, who was son of Maelcabha, or Maelcobha, Monarch of Ireland from 612 to 615, who was son of Aedh, Monarch of Ireland from

572 to 599, who was son of Ainmire, Monarch of Ireland from 568 to 571, the fourth in descent from Niall of the Nine Hostages.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 336.

Ο βροιν (Ταῦcc ὅcc) δέcc ιαρ ρῖνωτατω, γ ο βροιν δο ζαιρη δο δύνlang
mac emainn uí βροιν.

ⁱ *Teige Oge*.—According to the pedigree of the O'Byrnes, given by Duaid Mac Firbis, this Teige Oge had eight sons, namely, Brian, Donough Carragh, Gerald Ower, Murrough, Edmond, Dunlang, Calvagh, and Cahir. The Leabhar Branach, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, continues the pedigree for three generations longer, through Donough Carragh, the second of these sons, who had a son, John, the father of Donough Oge, who had two sons, Murrough and Gerald Ower, who must have lived down to the wars of the Revolution.

From this period forward this branch of the O'Byrnes was eclipsed by the superior power, fame, and importance, of the head of the Gaval-Rannall of Ballinacor; but they still retained considerable power and possessions in their own territory, which comprised the entire of the barony of Newcastle, with that portion of the barony of Arklow lying north of Inbher Daoile, or Ennareilly, which tract was usually called "O'Byrne's country" in Anglo-Irish records, and "Crioich Branach" in Irish documents, a name which is corruptly printed Orywrymaghe [for Crywrannaghe] in the second volume of the State Papers of the reign of Henry VIII. p. 2. This senior sept of the O'Byrnes also possessed the district of Cosha, *Cois-abha*, which was bounded on the north by the River Ow, and its continuation, the River Aughrim, which divided it from the country of the Gaval-Rannall, *anglice* Ranelagh.

During the civil wars of 1641, the most prominent members of this senior branch of the O'Byrnes were: Teige Oge Byrne of Ballinvally, Esq.; Walter Boy Byrne of Newragh, now Newrath, or Newry, which was the name of the seat of the head O'Byrne for several centuries, called, in Irish, an luðpac, i. e. the yew-land;

he was also called Walter Boy of Garrygolan, and also of Milltown, and was, most probably, if not certainly, the eldest descendant of Teige Oge, the chief who died in 1578, and obviously his great grandson. A distinguished branch of this elder sept of the O'Byrnes was seated at Coill t-Siomoin, *anglice* Kiltimon, where the ruins of their castle still remain; and of this line a family were seated at Killoughter, in the immediate neighbourhood of Newragh, who retained to our own times a respectable property, which has recently devolved to Henry Thompson Redmond, Esq., and Matthew Esmond White, Esq., who married the co-heiresses of the last proprietor. In 1641 this family was represented by Edmond, son of Loughlin Byrne, and in 1688, by Redmond Byrne, whose son, Charles, an officer in the service of James II., went into foreign service, and was outlawed by King William the Third's government.

A branch of this elder sept of the O'Byrnes was also seated at Kilnamanagh, the most distinguished member of which, in 1641, was Brian Byrne, who was a colonel of the confederate Catholics.

In 1690, a leading branch of this senior sept was seated at Ballygannon, and was then represented by Thady Byrne, Esq., whose son, John, went into the French service, and attained the rank of major. From this John, according to tradition, the estate of Ballygannon passed, by a bill of discovery, into the family of Scott, in which it still remains. The Rev. John Byrne, P. P. of Newbridge, is a descendant of that Major Byrne.

In Burke's *Dictionary of the Landed Gentry*, the descent of the Lord de Tabley, and of the Byrnes of Cabinteely; is deduced from Charles, or Cahir Oge, asserted there to have been the head of the family in the time of Cromwell, a

O'Byrne (Teige Ogeⁱ) died at an advanced age ; and Dunlang, the son of Edmond O'Byrne, was styled O'Byrne.

statement which does not seem quite accordant with the pedigrees in the *Leabhar Branach*, and is in some degree at variance also with the respectable tradition preserved in the manuscript of Garrett Byrne of Fallybeg, who was born in 1716, who must have known the name of the father of Daniel the merchant, his own near relative, and whose statement is singularly corroborated by fragmentary evidences among the public legal records. After giving a long account of O'Kelly of Luggacurren, and of his estate of Timogue, in the Queen's County, and also of the Fitzgeralds, who usurped it, he states, that it was finally purchased by Daniel Byrne, a merchant tailor, of whose descent and history he gives the following curious account :

"Having given the best account I have heard of the Fitzgeralds, since the Earl of Kildare's first coming to visit O'Kelly, I now return to give the same of Daniel Byrne, who purchased O'Kelly's estate from his lordship.

"This Daniel was second son" [the writer's ancestor being the first son] "of a gentleman of fortunè, whose estate was [situated] by the sea side, at a place called Ballintlea, near Redcross, in the county of Wicklow, and, not being the heir, was bred up to the business of a clothier, and afterwards carried on the trade of a tailor, and kept forty men constantly working at that business. He used to buy all the white cloth in Dublin, get it coloured red, and clothe forty thousand men with the same for General Cromwell, and never call for money untill all was finished, and then received drafts from Cromwell on the Treasury, where he got cash, for which he purchased estates. He bought, besides this of O'Kelly's, another estate at the Great Heath of Maryborough, known by the name of the Lordship of Shean, from a young Squire Whitney, who, being greatly indebted to him, and re-

quired by him to marry his daughter, and that he would not only forgive him the debt, but redeem his Estate from all other incumbrances, Whitney said he could not think of smothering his blood by marrying a Taylor's daughter; whereupon Mr. Byrne told him he had better think of paying him his money, as he wanted it to fortune her; but, not being able to raise money by any other means than selling his Estate, he came and told Byrne he had thought better of the matter, and that he was now willing to accept of the proposal he had made him. Mr. Byrne said, if he could find a young squire buying an Estate, it is with him he would be willing to match his daughter; but where he found such selling his, he could not think of giving her to him; so he compelled Squire Whitney to sell the Estate, and himself became the purchaser, and left Squire Whitney living in the Castle of Shean. Soon after Whitney invited Byrne to dine with him there, and contrived that Byrne got neither knife nor fork, and being entreated by him (being master of the feast) to help himself, said he had plenty of meat, but nothing to cut it. Whereupon Whitney answered: 'Why dont you draw out your scissars and clip it, Sir.' 'I drew it time enough to clip the Lordship of Shean from your backside, Sir.' And for this affront he ordered him to quit the Castle next morning, and so turned him out. Besides Byrne being deemed a wise man, he was both jocund and pleasant, and very ready in his answers, and bore with the slurs thrown on his trade very well, as may be known by his repartees. A predecessor to the now Earl of Portarlington, then Squire Dawson, and of the posterity of millers, said to Mr. Byrne, in pressing him to a dram of a morning going to hunt: 'Take it off, Daniel, it is but a thimble-full.' He immediately drank it, and jovially

O duibhgnáin cille ponain (dolb mac dubéar) ollam ua noilealla raof
ríncharb fírf tige aoidb coitcinn congairige, fírf puilbír, ríngte roagallma
décc, 7 a mac maolmuire do gabail a ionab.

answered: 'Yes, Willy, I would take it if it was a hopperfull,' to let him know, if there was a fault in being a Taylor, there was the same in being a Miller.

"He gave his son, Gregory, Temple education, and bought the title of Baronet of England for him and his male Heirs for ever, the creation whereof bears date in the year of our Lord 1660, and the like of Ireland, the creation bearing date the 17th day of May, 1671. And in some time after, being walking together in Dublin, Sir Gregory said: 'Father, you ought to walk to the left of me, I being a Knight, and you but a Mechanic.' He answered: "No, you puppy, I have the precedency in three ways: first, because I am an older man; secondly, because I am your father; and thirdly, because I am the son of a Gentleman, and you are but the son of a poor, l—s—y taylor.' Sir Gregory married, in March, 1669, an English lady named Margeret Copley, by whom he had issue, Sir Daniel, the heir; Lady O'Neill; and Mrs. Fitzgerald of Morett. And then, on this lady dying, and being buried at St. Audeon's on the 23rd July, 1685, he married Margeret Flemming, daughter to Baron Slane, by whom he had many children. He bought the Lordship of Kilmacar, in the County of Kilkenny, for Charles, the oldest, who was married to a daughter of Dudley Colclough of Mucurry, in the County of Wexford. Sir Daniel, the son and heir to Sir Gregory, was married to Anna Dorothea, daughter of Edward Warren, Esq^r, of Pointon, in the County of Chester, and Kingdom of England. He gave her liberty of having all the children baptized by a Minister, and bred up in the Protestant religion; and she nursed them herself and sent the two boys, John and Daniel, to

England when nursed, and remained mostly there after. The Heir, Sir John, made a visit to Ireland in the year 1740, and made John Bowen a lease of Fallybeg, for three lives, which is not yet expired. He could make but a short stay, as he received intelligence that his lady (the only child of one Leicester, by whom he had two sons) was then sick of a fever, and was dead before he got home; he then took the fever, and died shortly after, and was succeeded in title and Estates by his eldest son, Sir Peter Byrne, then a minor, being born in December, 1732. Old Leicester, the father-in-law to Sir John, soon after dying, made a will, and bequeathed his entire fortune, Estates, Plate, and an immense sum of money to his grandchild, Sir Peter, on condition that he would change his name from Byrne to Leicester immediately, and afterwards to sell all his Estates in Ireland, and make purchases for them in England before he would be twenty-five years of age, otherwise all of said fortune was to support the College of Oxford; but the conditions were complied with, and the minor was called Sir Peter Leicester for the future, yet he forbore selling the Estates untill the very last year of his limitation, which was in the year 1756.

"The Lordship of Timogue, commonly called O'Kelly's ground, being then all out of Lease, except Fallybeg, by reason of Sir John dying long before, and Sir Peter not being of age to make leases, so as there was no proper Rental, it was requisite for both purchaser and seller to have the ground valued accordingly. Sir Peter treating with the Earl of Shelburn in England, they agreed to send Valuers to view the Estates, and were sold to him for one hundred and twenty-two thousand pounds of English money.

O'Duigennan of Kilronan (Dolbh, son of Duffy), Ollav of Tirerrill, a learned historian, who kept a throngedⁱ house of general hospitality; a cheerful, eloquent^k, and affable man, died; and his son, Mulmurry, took his place.

"This Shelburn never let an acre to the tenant in being, nor to a Leinsterman, except Tully, to parson Hunt, but all to Munstermen. He had a great leaning to them, his mother being a County Kerry woman of the name of Fitz Maurice. Timogue he let to Counsellor Spring; Ballycoolin, to Moore; Ballinteskine and Cuileen to Wall; Logacurren and Coorglass, to Henry Hunt; and Raheenabowl, Knockaconna, and Coolrush, to his brother, John Hunt, the Attorney, so that the whole Estate of O'Kelly's ground was disposed of to Munstermen, except Tully and Fallybeg, and has remained in their hands ever since.

"Lands were greatly risen in those days; the highest price never exceeded six shilling an acre before this time. I took forty acres about the mansion house of Logacurren, where I was born, from Sir John Byrne, in the year 1740, but not having a lease, the agent (Thady Dunne) after Sir John Byrne's death, soon found means to deprive me of it.

"The Mangans held Logacurren, Courglass, and Fallybeg, from Sir Daniel Byrne, for twenty-two pence an acre, tho' Henry Hunt has part of it now let for forty-two shillings and six pence by the acre."

Garrett Byrne then gives his own pedigree from *Maoileacáinn Dubh O'Éoin* of *Daile an t-Pléibe* (who appears from the public records to have been loyal to his sovereign), as follows:

"From Denis Byrne, son to Loughlin, nicknamed Black, the Heir that possessed the Estate and Castle of Ballintlea, near Redcross, in the County of Wicklow, was descended Gerald Byrne, who was married to a woman surnamed Kilmartin. He fought in King Charles the First's army, against General Cromwell, and was wounded in

said war by twenty-one stabs of a pike, of which he was afterwards cured; but as, after a subsequent battle, he lay weak amongst the slain, a woman, who was plundering the dead, gave him a stroke of a reaping-hook in the ear, which came to a mortification, of which he died. His children were also killed in the war, except Garrett and Hugh. Garrett was married to Catharine, daughter to William Lalor, son to Daniel, nicknamed Ballaugh, the son of Denis, and Grandson of Henry Lalor, who made his escape from" [the massacre at] "Mullamast. Denis was the last Heir of the Lalors possessed of the Estate of Dysart, near Maryborough, in the Queen's County. This Garrett Byrne died in Logacurren, on the 10th of March, 1722, at the age of ninety-six years, and had eight sons, to wit, Gerald, Laurence, Hugh, Daniel, John, Edmond, William, and Andrew. Gerald was parish priest of Stradbally, Timahoe, Ballyadams, Doonane, and the districts belonging to them, for fifteen years, and died in Logacurren on the 24th day of July, 1724, at the age of 57 years. He served as a dragoon under King James, and fought in all the memorable battles against King William, until discharged at Limerick, and was the first priest ordained in Ireland after the conditions thereof. William was also a priest, and died in Paris about the age of thirty years; none having issue but Laurence, who was married to Catharine, daughter to Walter Byrne of Timogue, and died in Logacurren on the sixth day of February, 1744, aged 73 years. He had three sons, viz. Garrett, the oldest; William, born the 4th of July, 1718, who was parish priest of the parishes of Stradbally and Timahoe for nineteen years, and died in Timogue on the 11th of February, 1775. Daniel, the youngest, was born

Ruðpaiḡe óc mac Ruðpaiḡe caoí, mic conaill uí mórda do tuitim lá brian óḡ mac brian meic giollapatreaiac. Bá hé an ruðpaiḡe rin cfnó poḡlaó, ⁊ díbseccac físi nḡreann ina ríimí, ⁊ nír b́o mfhmarc lá neac aén epícor do caitíim i naccaíó na corona ḡo cfní aḡhaíó dia éiri.

Piarpur buitiléir mac Semair mic emainn méc Piarpair décc. Bá do teann-maitib ḡall muíman eirióe.

O ceallacáin do bāthaó in abainn móir .i. ceallacáin mac concóbaí, mic donnchaíó mic taidécc ruaió, ⁊ bá dainim a daité ro imtiḡ piariú ro caití bhaóain iomlán i naireacar a aḡaróa eiri bár a fíhaḡar ⁊ a bátaó fíim; Mac an Ppiora uí ceallacáin doiróneac ina ionaó .i. concóbaí na cairpice, mac diarmata mic taidécc ruaió, mic uaiténe mic cataóir.

Sláine inḡean toirpdealbaiḡ, mic taidécc, mic toirpdealbaiḡ, mic brian cata an aonaḡ décc. B́n ríóe brian mic donnchaíó bacaiḡ, mic murchaíó caoí mic brian méc maḡḡamna, b́n do cait a haímpir ḡan imdeariccaó ḡo bpuair bár iar fíhdaíó.

Síoda mac meccon, mic Síoda, mic meccon, mic Síoda, taḡairte an taoibé toir do cloinn cúlén do mārbaó ar ríab eaḡḡe acc topaiḡeḡt ar puadan cpeice ar cñitir cloinne Riocairó.

O h́íóim Ruaióir an doirpe mac ploinn, mic concóbaí, mic ploinn do écc, físi cò mbuaó neimḡ ⁊ nḡḡnaíma ó tuiroin ḡó a toḡairm, Mac a dearbpaḡar doiróneac ina ionaó .i. Eoḡan manntac mac Emainn.

Maóilir mac uateir, mic Sfaín, mic maóilir a búrc, Sippiam cónntae maiḡe eó do mārbaó i ccaiplén na helle ar iondpaiḡió aíóce lé na bpaḡair

in the year 1722, and died on the 26th of December, 1780, at Clondoula, on the lands of Ballycoolin; he was first married to Elenor Hanbury, in the year 1751, and, after her death, to Honor Brennan, and had many children by both. Garrett Byrne, oldest son to the aforesaid Laurence, was born in Logacurren on the 28th day of December, 1716; married Mary, daughter to Daniel Duigan of Ballinagale, near Arless, on the 13th day of February, 1751."

The following words have been added by Laurence Byrne, the son of the aforesaid Garrett:

"He died in Fossey on the 18th day of June,

1780; and she died at Heath Lodge on the 1st of February, 1801, aged eighty-eight. Their issue, Laurence, born Thursday, the nineteenth day of December, 1751, old style, in the mansion-house of Fallybeg; who married Anne, daughter to James Byrne of Bolybeg, on the 24th day of June, 1793."

This Laurence was a man of considerable learning, and was the last native of Magh Druchtain that read and spoke the Irish language fluently. He died in January, 1840, aged 89. He had several sons who are still living, and who, though reduced to poor farmers, are,

Rury Oge, the son of Rury Caech, son of Connell O'More, fell by the hand of Brian Oge, son of Brian Mac Gillpatrick. This Rury was the head of the plunderers and insurgents of the men of Ireland in his time; and for a long time after his death no one was desirous to discharge one shot against the [soldiers of the] Crown.

Pierce Butler, son of James, son of Edmond, son of Pierce, died. He was one of the powerful chiefs of the English of Munster.

O'Callaghan, i. e. Callaghan, the son of Conor, son of Donough, son of Teige Roe, was drowned in the River Avonmore¹; and it was from a blemish of his revenge that he departed, before he had passed an entire year in the enjoyment of his patrimony, between the death of his grandfather and his [own death by] drowning. The son of the Prior O'Callaghan, i. e. Conor of the Rock, the son of Dermot, son of Teige Roe, son of Owny, son of Cahir, was installed in his place.

Slaine, the daughter of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Brian Chatha-an-Aenaigh, and the wife of Brian, son of Donough Bacagh, son of Murrough Caech, son of Brian Mac Mahon, died. She was a woman who had spent her life without blemish until she died, at an advanced age.

Sida, the son of Maccon, son of Sida, son of Maccon, Tanist of the eastern part of Clann-Coilen, was slain on [the mountain of] Sliabh Echtghe, as he was pursuing a prey which the kerns of Clanrickard were carrying off.

O'Heyne (Rory of the Derry, son of Flan, son of Conor, son of Flan) died. From the beginning of his career until his death he was a man distinguished for hospitality and prowess. His brother's son, Owen Mantagh, son of Edmond, was installed in his place.

Meyler, the son of Walter, son of John, son of Meyler Burke, sheriff of the county of Mayo, was slain at Caislen-na h-Elle^m, in a nocturnal aggression, by

if any faith be due to tradition so respectable, the senior branch of this family.—See Irish P. Journal, June 19th, 1841, p. 405.

ⁱ *Thronged*, *congáipige*.—The word *congáip* denotes “a company,” and *congáipeac*, “having companies, troops, or followers.”

^k *Eloquent*, *poingée*.—This word is sometimes used as an adjective to denote “eloquent,” and sometimes, as a noun substantive, to denote a Brehon, or judge.

¹ *Avonmore*, *abáinn móp*, i. e. the great river, now the Blackwater, which rises in Pobble-O'Keeffe, in the north-west of the county of Cork, and flows through O'Callaghan's country, in the barony of Duhallow, and, after a long and circuitous course, discharges itself into the sea at Youghal. According to the Life of St. Carthach of Lismore, this river was anciently called Nemh.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 943.

^m *Caislen-na h-Elle*, now the Neale, a small

.i. lé heman, mac tomáir an macáire, mic maóilip tre iomfhormat focail oipeactair do pala stoppa an lá riap an adhaib rin.

Liadóruim muinirpe heolair do gabáil lé cairtin Saxanac do muinirp niculair maulbi ar ua ruairc i neaprac na bliathna ro, 7 dpuim da etiar do bpipead lá hua ruairc, bpiar, mac bpiar, mic eoğain. Liadóruim iarom opáccbáil lá gallaib ag cloinn taidcc uí ruairc, 7 an baile cedna do gabáil lá hua ruairc gar. bñc iar rin do cfo gall 7 do nñmñc cloinne taidg.

Arduirp na hEreann .i. Sir hanpu Sionei do dol go Saxaib .i. ro ramian, 7 cairtin maulbi do dol lair, 7 uilliam dpuirpe ina ionad .i. an ppepivent baol op cñd dá coicead muman. Rucc tria an iurp iarla cloinne Riocairp lair .i. Riocar do mac uillcc, mic Riocar do mic uillcc, 7 a mac uilliam bñp dia ttabairp ar cumap comairle Saxan.

Iarla cille dapa, gearoib, mac gearoib (baí hi raxaib ppi pé adó nó a tri do bliathnaib poime rin ro pcp) do tñc in érin na pó noblaice móp.

Tomap, mac Patpance, mic oiluérp Plingcéd tigeapna lucmaigh do marbað lá Mag matğarına .i. lá harp mac bpiar na moicéirge mic Remainn, mic glairpe.

Seinearccal na conntae riabca ar ndénam coime ceilce lé Fiacha mac Aoda, mic Remainn, mic Sfam, o.ğlñn maolugra. Ro pñr lá Fiacha

village and demesne, with an old dilapidated residence of the Lords Kilmaine, in the barony of Kilmaine, and county of Mayo, and about three miles south from the town of Ballinrobe.

ⁿ *The day before*, literally, "the day before that day," which is redundant.

^o *Contae Riabhach*, i.e. the county of Wexford.

^p *Fiagh, the son of Hugh*. — Spenser, after guessing that the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles were Welsh families, goes to shew that this Fiagh, who was a very powerful chieftain in his time, was "a base varlet grown out of the dunghill," who had no right to his lands, because they had been granted by Dermot Mac Murrough to Strongbow, and by him to the Crown of England, and thus in the course of law descended to Queen Elizabeth. His words, which are fashioned to the barbaric law fictions of his

day, are curious, as shewing the greatness of this chief of the Gavel-Rannall, or O'Byrnes of Ranelagh, at this period :

"But touching your demand of this Feaghe's right unto that countrey which he claimes, or the signiory therein, it is most vaine and arrogant. For this you cannot be ignorant, that it was part of that which was given in inheritance by Dermot Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, unto Strongbowe with his daughter, and which Strongbowe gave over unto the King, and his heires, so as the right is absolutely now in her Majesty, and if it were not, yet could it not be in this Feagh, but in O'Brin, which is the ancient Lord of all that countrey; for he and his ancestours were but followers unto O'Brin; and his grandfather, Shane Mac Terlagh" [*recte*, Shane Mac Redmond], "was a man of meanest regard

his kinsman, Edmond, the son of Thomas of the Plain, son of Meyler, in consequence of an angry word which occurred between them at a meeting the day beforeⁿ.

In the spring of this year Leitrim of Muintir-Eolais was taken from O'Rourke by an English captain, [one] of the people of Nicholas Malby; and O'Rourke (Brian, the son of Brian, son of Owen) demolished Dromahaire. Leitrim was afterwards left to the sons of Teige O'Rourke by the English; but in a short time afterwards the same town was taken by O'Rourke, with the permission of the English, but against the will of the sons of Teige.

The Chief Justice of Ireland, Sir Henry Sidney, went to England about Allhallowtide, accompanied by Captain Malby; and William Drury, the President of the two provinces of Munster, took his place. The Lord Justice took with him the Earl of Clanrickard (Rickard, the son of Ulick, son of Rickard, son of Ulick) and his son, William Burke, that he might deliver them up to the English Council.

The Earl of Kildare, Garrett, son of Garrett (who had been under arrest in England for two or three years before), returned to Ireland at Christmas.

Thomas, the son of Patrick, son of Oliver Plunkett, Lord of Louth, was slain by Mac Mahon, namely, Art, son of Brian-na-Moicheirghe, son of Redmond, son of Glasny.

The Seneschal of the Contae Riabhach^o invited Fiagh^p, the son of Hugh, son of Redmond, son of John^a [O'Byrne] of Glenmalure^r, to a treacherous

amongst them, neither having wealth nor power. But his son, Hugh Mac Shane, the father of this Feagh, first began to lift up his head, and through the strength and great fastnes of Glan Malor, which adjoyneth unto his house of Bal-linecor, drew unto him many theeves and out-lawes, which fled unto the succour of that glynne, as to a sanctuary, and brought unto him part of the spoyle of all the countrey, through which he grew strong, and in short space got unto himselfe a great name thereby amongst the Irishe, in whose footing this his sonne continueing, hath, through many unhappy occasions, increased his said name, and the opi-

nion of his greatnèss, insomuch that now he is become a dangerous enemy to deale withall."—*View of the State of Ireland*, Dublin, reprint of 1809, pp. 185, 186. See note ^c, under the year 1579, p. 1712, *infra*.

^a *Hugh, son of Redmond, son of John*.—This should be "Hugh, son of John, son of Redmond," according to Duald Mac Firbis and the *Leabhar Branach*.—See the pedigree given correctly by the Four Masters under the year 1579, where they record the death of this Hugh.

^r *Glenmalure*, now pronounced Glenmalur. It is a romantic valley, situated to the south of

ιμορρο γυρ ab do cum celece po innill an Seinspeccal an coinne írin, γ po innill rium celec ele ina upcomair rium zo po marbad céo do gillib écca γ durrpadab na connrae riabca lá Fiacha don éur rin cénmoá daseccar pluacch.

brían mac cátaoir éasónaicech, mic airt, mic diarmatta laimderce do écc.

Stan mac domnaill, mic tomar, mic taidce mécc plannchaða ollam iapla dfrumian lé bhréimnur décc. Ní basí dna mac bhréimnan tuarce i neppinn an tan rin pob fíir tpeadairpe γ tígsoar inár.

ΙΑΡΙΑ cloinne Riocairb illam beór illondainb.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1579.

Αοίρ Cρίοστ, míle, cuicc cetτ, Sechtmoγatt, anaoi.

Domnall mac concobair mic toirpdealbais, mic taidce, mic toirpdealbais, mic brian cáta an aonaig uí brian décc iap ccaicm cóicc mbliádan ríccatt dia aoír iap ríccatt dia aoír iap reirccligi foda, iap naicrixe ionmolta, iap mbuaió ó doman γ ó dáoimib, γ a ádnacal co nonóir γ co naipmíon i mainirir inari γ a mac toirpdealbac do oirpnead ina ionad. Conad oipraicmíe a báir atpubradh

Míle cúicc céo ciallda an rōair,
reacτ ndeic, oet mbliáda, ir bliádan
ó báir domnall nap dam loet,
γyρ tōipling mac dé i ndaonnacht.

Glendalough, in the barony of Ballinacor, and county of Wicklow.

* On the 8th of May this year, the following indenture was made between the Lord Deputy and the captains of the three septs of the Clann-Donnell of Leinster, for a further account of whom see note j, under the year 1570 :

" This Indenture, made betwyxte the Right Honourable Sir Henry Sydney, Knt., Lord Deputy of Irelande, &c., of the one partie; and Mull-murry Mac Edmond, Hugh boy Mac Callogh, and Tirlagh oge Mac Alexander, cheefe captaines

of the three septes of Clandonills, her Ma^{tie}'s galloglas, for every of them and their said three septes, of the other partie.—Witnesseth, that wheare her Ma^{tie}'s pleasure is to convert into a certaine and yearlie revenue unto her Ma^{tie}, her heirs and successors, the Bonaghtes and Sorrens which upon the Irishe Captaynes and Countres were heretofore due, to and for the Enteriteynment of her Ma^{tie}'s said Galloglas. And in respect of the auncient and contynual fydelitye, loyalty, and true service of the Captaynes, gent, and septes of the sad Clandonilles, alwayes borne

conference ; but Fiagh having received intelligence that the Seneschal had appointed this conference for a treacherous purpose, he laid another snare for him, and slew one hundred of the youths and chieftains of the Contae Riabhach on that occasion, besides several of the common sort of people.

Brian, the son of Cahir Kavanagh, son of Art, son of Dermot Lávderg, died.

John, son of Donnell, son of Thomas, son of Teige Mac Clancy, Chief Brehon to the Earl of Desmond, died. There was no son of a lay brehon in Ireland in his time who had better tillage or a better house than he.

The Earl of Clanrickard still continued in custody in London^s.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1579.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy-nine.

Donnell, the son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Brian Chatha-an-Aenaigh O'Brien, died, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, after a lingering consumption, after laudable penance, and after having gained the victory over the world and men, and was interred with honour and reverence in the monastery of Ennis ; and his son, Turlough, was installed in his place. In commemoration of his death these lines were composed :

One thousand five hundred, accurate the account,
Seven times ten, eight years and one,
From the death of Donnell, free from fault,
To [the time] that the Son of God assumed humanity.

and done towards her Ma^{tie} and her most worthy progenitors, and henceforth to be continued, doth covenant and graunte that there shalbe henceforth payd yerely out of her Ma^{tie}'s Exchequer, a yearly pencon of three hundredth pounds, unto thandes of the said three chiefe captaynes, viz., unto everie of them a third porcon of the same for hym and the rest of his septe, the same to be receyved and enjoyed during the good pleasure of her Ma^{tie}, her heires and successours, in lieu and recompense of all dead payes, blackemen (mail?), and such other like advantage as they or any of them were wont

to receive. Provyded that henceforthe none of the said Captaynes, gent, nor officers of the said three septes, in any warlike jorney, or feat of warr, shall use Armor or weapon in servinge of any other then the Queene's Ma^{tie}, her heires or successours : provided also that henceforth, as heretofore of auneynt use and custome hath bene due, the said captaines, officers, and gallowglas, shall supply, execute, and doe, as well in and for the marche of her Ma^{tie}'s army, and approches, and assaltes, and prepuracones of Approches and assaltes of castells and ffortresses, all such officers and sapires as by her Ma^{tie}'s gal-

Ονόρα ιηγὴν δοννχαιδ, mic concobair, mic τοιρρδεαλβαιγ, mic ταιδεε
uί bhain décc. Scéél móρ illit móga iride.

Sir eduarð Phitun tpepenep décc.

Rolont urtar mac tomair, mic Rirðsirð décc.

Αοδ, mac Ssain, mic Rémainn, mic Ssain, mic αοδα, mic domnaill glair
décc. Bá hepiðe rinnpear gaible Raðnaill, 7 τιγεapna glinnemaofluðpa
coðtóip 7 cpeacítóip α comaprran gall, 7 γαιοιελ.

Ο Ssénaraið διαρμαιτε ριαβác, mac διαρματα, mic uilliam, mic Ssain
huiðe 7 Mac α deapðpáep, uilliam, mac an giolla ðuib, mic διαρματα do
cométuipm pe poile 1 cceilcc do pónað lá hua peaðnaraið por cionn uilliam
hi ccompoðpáib ápða maolðubáin. Do poðair uilliam pó éðóip. Θιδ é
ó peaðnaraið po cpeéctnαιcέαð epide, 7 po écc γap uair iar pin.

Ο peaðnaraið do γairm iarpoín do Ssain mac an giolla ðuib.

Τοιρρδεαλβác na coiρri cpoinn, mac maolmuipe, mic δοννχαιδ, mic τοιρρ-
δεαλβαιγ, mic Ruaiðpí mec ρuibne, do tuipm lá bhian ballác, mac maolmuipe,
mic δοννχαιδ, mic bhian mec ρuibne 1 npopap copcaige.

Capτín malbí do τοιδεάct 1 népinn maille lé τιοðλαictib mópα ón
bÞpionnpa.

Þpian na mbapðóc, mac maolmuipe, mic δοννχαιδ mec ρuibne deapðpa-
ταιp don τοιρρδεαλβác πέipράιτε décc.

Semur, mac muipir ðuib, mic Ssain, mic tomair, mic an iarla do teact
ap in þppaine, 7 aðbeptí α toct loingf ba líonínaipe iná map táinic. Bá hann

lowglas ought to be supplied, executed, and done. In Wittnes whereof, unto three of these Indentures quadripartit, rem^e severall with every of the said three Captaynes, the said Lord Deputy, and the rest of her Ma^{tie}s privie Counsell, aforesaid, have signed and sealed for and on her Ma^{tie}s behaulfe; and unto the iiijth of these Indentures quadripartit, remaining with the said Lord Deputie and Counsell, the said three Captaines, for them and their septe aforesaid, have putt their seales and signes manuell. Dated the viith of May, 1578."

Inrolled in the Record branch of the Office of the Paymaster of Civil Services, Dublin.

¹ Warlike opponent.—He was the father of the

celebrated Fiagh O'Byrne of Glanmalur, celebrated by Spenser, who says that he was of mean origin, and of Welsh descent, and, strange to say, this silly conjecture has received the assent and corroboration of the honest Sir James Ware, who was neither a poet nor a fabricator; but the fancies and fictions of the Divine Spenser can no longer stand the test of historical truth, for we know that the O'Byrnes and their neighbours the O'Tooles, whose names he derives from Welsh words signifying "woody" and "hilly," are not so derived, and that the two families, who were two of the most noble in Leinster, were before the English Invasion, situated, not in the mountains of Wicklow, but in the most level

Honora, the daughter of Donough, son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, died. She was much lamented in Leath Mhogha.

Sir Edward Phitun, the Treasurer, died.

Roland Eustace, the son of Thomas, son of Richard, died.

Hugh, the son of John, son of Redmond, son of John, son of Hugh, son of Donnell Glás [O'Byrne], died. He was the senior of Gaval-Ranall, and lord of Glenmalure, the warlike opponent^t and plunderer of his English and Irish neighbours.

O'Shaughnessy (Dermot Reagh, the son of Dermot, son of William, son of John Boy) and his brother's son, William, the son of Gilla-Duv^u, son of Dermot, were slain by each other on a certain occasion, when O'Shaughnessy had laid a snare for William in the neighbourhood of Ard-Maeldubhain^w. William was first slain; and O'Shaughnessy, though he survived him, was so severely wounded that he died in less than an hour afterwards. John, the son of Gilla-Duv, was then styled O'Shaughnessy.

Turlough of the Wooden Leg, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough, son of Rory Mac Sweeny, was slain by Brian Ballagh, the son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Brian Mac Sweeny, in the gateway of [the city of] Cork.

Captain Malby returned to Ireland with great presents from the sovereign.

Brian-na-mBarrog, the son of Mulmurry, son of Donough Mac Sweeny, and brother of the aforementioned Turlough, died.

James, the son of Maurice Duv, son of John, son of Thomas, son of the Earl [of Desmond], returned from France^x; and it was rumoured that he had come

plains in all Ireland,—the O'Byrnes, in Moy-Liffey, and the O'Toolcs in Moy-Alvy, both included in the present county of Kildare. The Editor is, therefore, led to hope that no grave writer will ever again mention these Spenserian fictions as history. There is a curious poem describing the triumphs and martial achievements of this chieftain of Gaval-Ranall, preserved in the *Leabhar Branach*, or Book of the Byrnes, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 1. 14, from which it appears that he assaulted and plundered the castles of the county of Kildare, and devastated the whole country,

nearly as far as the River Shannon.

^u *Gilla-Duv*, i. e. *juvenis niger*.—His real name was Roger, and he was usually called Sir Roger.

^w *Ard-Maeldubhain*, i. e. Maeldubhain's height or hill, still so called in Irish, but anglicised Ardmealuan, a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the barony of Kiltartan, and county of Galway.—See map to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, on which the position of this castle is shewn. See also *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 377.

^x *Returned from France*.—It is curious to observe that neither Camden, the Four Masters,

πο γὰρ πορτ ἰ νοιλέν ἰν ὀρί λά ταὸς δαίγγιν ἰ ἑύρ ἰ ἑαππαίγε. Βαί ἱαπλά
 ὀρμῦμαν ἰ ππορλονγπορτ ἰ ἑυἰλλῖν ὁ ἑυανὰς ἀκκ τιονηρεκατὲ ἑαπλέιν δὸ
 ὀέναν, ἡ δὸ ὀόιδ πο ἑυαπυρεῖβὰν ἀν ὀβλαίγ ριν δὸ ἑυαλαὸ δὸ ἑὸτ ἰ ἑαππα-
 αίγε. Τάινεε βεὸρ ἰ ἑομὸδαἰ ἀν ὀβλαίγ ἑδνα ἀρὸ μαπυρεῖβὰν δὰ ὀίκεεῖδ
 μῦμαν, Ἀρτῦρ ἑαρτερ ἰ ἑομῶνν, ἡ μαίγριτιρ δάυδ, ἡ ἰ μβαοί δὸ μῦντιρ
 νὰ βαπριοῖνα υἱε ἱρῖν μῦμαν. Τανγᾶταρ ἀνν δνα βραίτερ ἀν ἱαπλά ὀρ-
 μῦμαν ἰ. δὰ μὰς ὀκκα Shémuir, μῖς Ssain, μῖς τομάρ ἰ. Ssain, ἡ Sémur
 ὀκκ, ἡ πο βαί εἰδὸ δὸίβριδὲ ἰ ἑαππαίγ Shémair μῖς μῦριρ, ἡ τῦρεατ
 ἰονηραῖεχῖδ ὀιῖδὲ ἀρ ἀν μαπυρεῖβὰν, ἡ ἀρ μαίγριτιρ δάυδ ἰ ἑαππαίγ, ἡ πο
 ὀίεῖναιττ λέὸ ἱαττ ἀρ ἰ ἑοἰεἰβ ὀοβατᾶ, ἡ ἀρ ἰ ἑρτοἰβ-λίγε. Τῦρεατ ἱαποῖν
 Sémur ἰ ἑτῖρ ἡ δὸ ὀόδαρ ὀιβλίμβ πο ὀοἰλλτιβ νὰ ἑλαονῖλαρ, ἡ νὰ ὀοἰλλεῖδ
 μῶριε. Λῦδ Sémur ρορ ἰ ἑδὸ ἑᾶττα ἱαρ ἑτεᾶτ ἰ ἑτῖρ ἀρ νὰ ὀοἰλλτιβ ριν
 γὸ λίον ἰ μαρκαῖ ἡ ἰ ἑοἰῖγετᾶς ὀυπλάρ ὁ ἑοἰναἰλ γὰβρα, ἡ ἑρέ ἑἰοἰνν ἡλλῖαν,
 ἡ πο γὰβραττ ἀκκ ὀρεῖαν γὰς ἰοναἰδ γυρ ἰ παγγᾶταρ. Ρὸ γὰβρατ ἀν ἑτῖρ
 ἀκκ ἑῖελαμασῖ, ἡ ἀκκ τιονὸ ἱνα μαρμῶριεᾶτ. Τάινε ἀνν ἑδῦρ ἑλᾶνν
 ἡλλῖαν βῦρε, μῖς εἰμῶνν ἰ. Τερῶιττ ἡ ἡλλεε, ἡ πο ἑἰρ τερῶιττ τεᾶττα ἰ
 ἑτῦαἰ ἑῖρα γῖεἰνε δὰ ἑορεῖα δὸ μὰς υἱ βῖαν ἀρα, τεᾶττ δὸ ἑορανδ ἀν

nor Ware, had any knowledge of the agreement between James Fitz Maurice, and Stukely. O'Daly, who was better acquainted with the ecclesiastical negotiations of those times than any of those writers, says, in his *History of the Geraldines*, cc, 20, 21, that James, in his last interview with Pope Gregory XIII., besought his Holiness to appoint a certain Englishman, named Stukely, to the command of the vessels destined to convey men and arms to Ireland; but that Stukely shaped his course for Portugal, and sailed into the harbour of Lisbon at the very moment that King Sebastian was preparing an expedition against the Moors in Africa; that Stukely joined this expedition in violation of his promise to the Pope, and the oath he had sworn to James Fitz-Maurice, and that, shortly after they had landed in Africa, a terrible battle was fought, in which three Kings, namely, Sebastian; his ally, Mahomet; and Muley Moloc, were slain, as was also Stukely. Dr. Leland

gives a full account of Stukely's proceedings from the Letters of Sir Henry Sidney.—See his *History of Ireland*, book iv. c. 2.

^γ *Than was really the case.*—This language is not correct. The report was that he had arrived with a certain number of ships, and that number was afterwards found to have been exaggerated. According to Camden's and Ware's *Annals* he had only three ships, which is evidently the truth.

^δ *Daingean-Ui-Chuis*, i. e. the fortress or fastness of O'Cuis, the ancient Irish proprietor of the place before the English invasion, not of the Husseys, as asserted by Dr. Smith and others; now *anglice* Dingle-I-Couch, or Dingle, a town in the barony of Corcaguiny, in the west of the county of Kerry. This was formerly a town of great importance.

^ε *Cuilleann-O'gCuanach*, now Cullen, a village which originally, as its name indicates, belonged to the territory of Cōonagh, in the county of

with a greater number of ships than was really the case⁷. He landed at Oilen-an-Oir, contiguous to Daingean-Ui-Chuis², in Kerry. At this time the Earl of Desmond was encamped at Cuilleann-O'gCuanach^a, where he had begun to erect a castle; and, having heard of the arrival of the fleet in Kerry, he went to see it. The chief marshal of the two provinces of Munster, Arthur Carter by name, Master David^b, and all the Queen's people in Munster, set out to meet the same fleet, as did also the kinsmen of the Earl of Desmond, namely, the two young sons of James, son of John, son of Thomas, namely, John and James Oge. These were in confederacy with James, son of Maurice; and they made an attack by night upon the Marshal and Master David, at Tralee, where they beheaded them^c while asleep in their beds and couches. They then brought James on shore, and both repaired to the woods of Claenglaise^d and Coill-mhor^e. James went forth from these woods on his first expedition after landing, with all his cavalry and infantry, through the middle of Hy-Connell-Gaura and Clann-William^f; and they proceeded to plunder the country as they passed along^g. The [inhabitants of the] country began to assemble to oppose them; and, first of all, the sons of William Burke, son of Edmond, namely, Theobald and Ulick; and Theobald dispatched messengers to Tuath-Aesa-Greine^h, summoning Mac-I-

Limerick, but is now in the barony of Clanwilliam, in the county of Tipperary. The name Cuilleann denotes holly, or a place abounding in holly; but this place is fabled to have taken its name from Cuilleann, the son of Morna, who was slain here by Finn Mac Cumhaill, in the third century.

^b *Master David*.—His real name was Henry Davells. Philip O'Sullivan Beare calls him "Davensius,"—see his *Hist. Cathol.* fol. 95,—and O'Daly styles him Danversius.

^c *Beheaded them*.—O'Daly says, in his *History of the Geraldines*, c. 22, that this fact has been often stigmatised, and described as derogatory to the honour of [Sir] John of Desmond; yet, he thought, unjustly, as John killed an avowed enemy, who not only sought to crush the cause of liberty, but who had done signal injury to John himself in the house of the Lord of Mus-

kerry. O'Sullivan calls it "*facinus dignum*," fol. 95; and Camden asserts that Sanders lauded it as "*suave Deo sacrificium*!" Dr. Smith, in his *History of the County of Kerry*, p. 163, says that "the pretence was Henry Danvers holding session of gaol delivery in Desmond palatinate."

^d *Claenglaise*, now Clonlish, in the south-west of the county of Limerick.

^e *Coill-mhor*, i. e. the great wood. This wood was situated in the north of the barony of Coillmor, now Kilmore, in the north of the county of Cork.

^f *Hy-Connell Gaura and Clann-William*, now the baronies of Conillo and Clannwilliam, in the county of Limerick.

^g *As they passed along*, literally, "they proceeded to plunder every place to which they came."

^h *Tuath-Aesa-Greine*, a district in the county

tréctura ar an tír, 7 no éuir mac uí brian buídn gallócclac, 7 gíomanaó go tsróite. Ro lñrat iarain loice na laocbuidne conur tárriatat Sémur iar mbñt na cōinnatde for a cōionn i cōill éhoatir diañair. Ro rígníomai-
peacc etir na cumarcc buídní hñ, 7 no haimrñ remur go hñdell dīpeac
duicōr do pēilér hī fforpōlan a clēib 7 a compair gñ bō dāina oīdeatā
dō. Ar a aoi no rraoīneat lair ar triatbuidn na toraigeatā. Do
pōnat eēt mōr ann rñ uair nō marbat tēpōit abūre, 7 basí rat iarla
doīre ran óicmñlō rñ, ar épōat, ar éñuar fñna ar fōglaim bēpla
7 bērcna. Ní cian ón catlatatir do éuat Sēmar mac muirir an trāt
tainicc anffainne écca da ionnraigñ, 7 do pōine a tōimna lé bñán bñatir,
7 no aētir dia rannmñntir a dīcñnat ar na fāgbaittir a earccairde lé a
aētne, nó pé a oīpleat é.

Dá hann basí arduirtir na hEreann Sīr uilliam dīurpe in ionbat rñ i
ccōicair mōr mñan. Iarla cille dāra, 7 Sīr nīclar maulbī co na rōc-
paitir ina fāppat ann rñ. Tucrat rñe aghat ar cōmtae luimnicch co po
gabrat longpōit i cōmfpōrat cille mo éallóc. Tānaic iarla dīrmñan
ina cōñn annrñ, 7 basí acca cōr hī cōill co ná basí cuī dō fēm a tarr-
ainc Sēmar mīc muirir, na bēor a mīgnōm dā ndearnatat a bñatēre, 7 do
pāt a aon mīc oīreacat don iurtir a ngioll lé tairipeat 7 lé cōmñll do
cōpōm trāran. Ro tñgellat don iarla gan a tñr do mīlleat ní bat mō, 7
gē no gēallat ní po cōmñllñ, óir do dīolaitēriccheat a dāoīne 7 a mñle.
Ro loīrceat a arbat 7 a fōirccñm.

of Limerick, comprising Castleconnell and Sing-
land. Dr. O'Brien asserts, in his *Irish Dic-
tionary*, that Aos-Greine is the barony called
the Small County of Limerick; but this cannot
be true, as we know from O'Heerin, that Cas-
tleconnell and Singland were in it, and that the
barony called the Small County comprised the
territory of Deis Beag.

¹ *Mac-I-Brien-Ara*.—His territory bordered
on Tuath-Aesa-Greine.—See the Queen's letter
in his favour above printed, under the year
1569, p. 1634, *supra*.

² *Military skill*, literally, captainship, gene-
ralship or skill in leading a military force.

³ *To cut off his head*.—O'Daly says, c. 22,

that James Fitz Maurice, after being mortally
wounded in the breast with a ball, dashed into
the midst of his enemies, like another Achilles,
foremost in battle front, striking about him
with sword and lance, until he made a lane
for himself to where Theobald Burke stood,
and with a single blow cleft his scull in twain,
and with another stroke killed his brother,
William. He makes no allusion to his having
requested that his head should be cut off after
his death; but he states that his kinsman,
Maurice Fitz John, ordered his head to be cut
off, and that, as he could not give his body such
honourable sepulture as it was entitled to, he
left it concealed under an aged tree, where, not

Brien Araⁱ, to come and banish the traitor from the country. Mac-I-Brien sent a body of gallowglasses and soldiers to Theobald. These then went in pursuit of those heroic bands, and overtook James, who had halted in a dense and solitary wood to await their approach. A battle was fought between both forces, in which James was shot with a ball in the hollow of the chest, which [afterwards] caused his death. Notwithstanding this, however, he defeated his lordly pursuers. In this conflict a lamentable death took place, namely, that of Theobald Burke, a young warrior, who was a worthy heir to an earldom for his valour and military skill^k, and his knowledge of the English language and the law. James, the son of Maurice, had not passed far from the scene of this battle when the languor of death came over him; upon which, in a few words, he made his will, and ordered his trusty friends to cut off his head^l [after his death], in order that his enemies might not discover him, so as to recognise or mangle him.

The Lord Justice of Ireland, Sir William Drury, was at this time at Cork, in Munster; and the Earl of Kildare and Sir Nicholas Malby were there along with him. These set out towards the county of Limerick, and pitched their camp in the neighbourhood of Kilmallock. Hither the Earl of Desmond came to meet them; and he endeavoured to impress it on their minds that he himself had no part in bringing over James, the son of Maurice, or in any of the crimes committed by his relatives; and he delivered up to the Lord Justice his only son and heir, as a hostage, to ensure his loyalty and fidelity to the crown of England. A promise was thereupon given to the Earl that his territory should not be plundered in future; but, although this promise was given, it was not kept, for his people and cattle were destroyed, and his corn and edifices burned.

long after, being found by a hunter, it was brought to Kilmallock, fixed upon the gallows tree, and shattered by the musket fire of the heretics. Camden, however, seems to have understood that his head was cut off by his enemies:

“Pugnatum est aliquamdiu. Theobaldus, et alter e fratribus cum nonnullis suorum occubuerunt, simulque Fitz-Moris ipse hasta transfixus, et caput plumbea glaupe transfossus, cum

plerisque suorum cecidit. Cadaveri caput amputatum, corpus membratim dissectum: membra palis suffiguntur ad portas Kilmaloci, ubi prius fidem Principi in Ecclesia coram Perotto, ut diximus, magnis obtestationibus astrixerat.”

Ware says, that Sir William Burke, the father of Theobald and William, was created Baron of Castleconnell, and had an annual pension of a hundred marks; and Camden remarks that he

Ro πασιό ιαριόν αν ιύριπ on ccampa pin cille mo ceallócc, α επί νό α cftair do captínib co ccfiríib cédaib do παϊδιουριβ gallóa γ γαιοδελέα do éuaptyccáð na coillhó móipe dyp an ppuigbittip dponð éccin dia fpecaipoihb. Do pala ftoppa γ clann ócc iapla dfrumman .i. Sfan γ Semur ócc, αζ γορε na tiobpate, γ po pizb iorigal ainttpeannba ftoppa co po ppaóíneáð for munnip an iurtip, γ co po mapbáð epíúr dia ccaprtímib .i. caprtín hoipibfip, caprtin úrtar, γ caprtín pppip γο επρίb cédaibh amaille ppiu, γ tépnattar pceólanga uáta γyp an ccampa. Rucc an iurtip α cempa iapaín γο bél áta na ndéipe i ccfiptmíðón elíú mál mic ugaíne, γ po γab galap α écca an iurtip, γ po páccáib caprtin maulbi le haccaíð coccáíð γεapaltaé, γ puccáð an iurtip i ccapipate co porclaipe co ppuair báp ann pin, γ bá hé iurtip do toccað ma ionat i ccúipt áta eliaé dume uapal do munnip na baipriózna tainic anoir ipin tpeactmáin pin péin .i. Sip uilliam Pellham do coiméd epíce bpfz γ míðe γ fine gall ap clandaib nell γ ap γαιοδεalaib lifte cumm, γ laigín an ccfín nó biað an iurtip pin po écc, γ caprtín maulbi acc mímuccáð muimíneac. Tánait epa iapla úpmumman i nEpinm ipin tpeactmáin cedna, iap mbíit epí bliaðna toip piap an tan pin.

Iomteupa caprtin maulbi, tánicc co lumíneac iap nécc an iurtip datnuáðuccáð α apmala, γ dpaγail bíð dia buannabhaib, γ do cóíð apíðe γο hípgebtene, γ bá hé an láipín tangattar clann ócc iapla deapmumman diapraið gona nó γabala i cconntae lumíng, γ tapla iate γ an caprtín tul i ttul gé po péðrat α pēacna, γ α iomγabail. Ro pizeáð ócaindip cpoða ftoppa. Ro ppiptlað, γ α iomγabail. Ro pizeáð pēaindip cpoða ftoppa. Ro ppipt-

soon after died of joy: "unde senex inopino gaudio perfusus haud multo post expiravit."

^m *Coill-mhor*, i. e. the great wood, in the barony of Coill-mor, or Kilmore, in the county of Cork, and adjoining the county of Limerick.— See note ^e, p. 1715, *supra*.

ⁿ *Gort-na-tiobrad*, i. e. field of the spring, translated *ager fontis* by P. O'Sullivan, in his *History of the Irish Catholics*, fol. 97. It is now generally known by the name of Springfield, but the natives always called it Gort-na-tiobrad, when speaking Irish. It is a townland containing the ruins of a square castle and the seat of

Lord Muskerry, in the parish of Killaghohane, in the south of the county of Limerick:

^o *Captain Spris*.—His real name was Price, according to Camden and Ware, who make no mention of Captain Eustace, who was probably an Irishman:

"Ioannes Desmonius Comitís frater qui in Fitz-Moris locum inter rebelles suffectus, ex insidiis Herbert et Prisium Anglos cum cohortibus quas duxerunt interceptit, et occidit, ipse in facie sauciatus. Numeros vero sexcenti milites e Devonia supplerunt, Perottusque cum sex bellicis navibus ad oram tuendam ex Anglia

The Lord Justice afterwards set out from the camp of Kilmallock, accompanied by three or four captains and four hundred English and Irish soldiers, to search [the wood of] Coill-mhor^m, and try whether they could discover any of their enemies. They fell in with the young sons of the Earl of Desmond, namely, John and James Oge, at Gort-na-Tiobradⁿ; and here a furious engagement was fought between them, in which the people of the Lord Justice were defeated, and three of their captains slain; namely, Captain Herbert, Captain Eustace, and Captain Spris^o, together with three hundred of their men. Several made their escape to the camp by flight.

The Lord Justice then removed his camp to Bel-atha-na n-Deise^p, which is situated in the very centre of Clui-Mail-mhic-Ughaine^q, and here he took his death-sickness. He left Captain Malby to oppose the Geraldines; and he himself was conveyed in a chariot to Waterford, where he died; and the Lord Justice selected by the Counci^r of Dublin was Sir William Pelham, a gentleman of the Queen's people, who had come from England that very week to protect the territory of Bregia, Meath, and Fingal, against the Hy-Niall and the Irish of Leath-Chuinn and Leinster, while the Lord Justice who died and Captain Malby should be engaged in reducing the Munstermen. In the same week the Earl of Ormond^s returned to Ireland, having been three years in England.

As for Captain Malby, he, after the death of the Lord Justice, proceeded to Limerick to recruit his army, and to procure provisions for his soldiers; and from thence he marched to Askeaton; and it was on the same day that the young sons of the Earl of Desmond came to look for fight or prey in the county of Limerick, when they and the Captain met face to face, although they could have shunned and avoided him. A battle was bravely fought between

missus."—Camden, A. D. 1579.

^p *Bel-atha-na n-Deise*, i. e. the mouth of the ford of Deis, now Athneasy, a ford on the Morning-star river, in the parish of Ath-na-n-Deiseach, now *anglice* Athneasy, barony of Coshlea, and county of Limerick, and about four miles to the east of Kilmallock.

^q *Clui-Mail-mhic-Ughaine*, a district in the barony of Coshlea.—See note ^t, under 1570.

^r *Council*, literally, "court." Sir William Pelham was elected Lord Justice by the Privy

Council in Dublin, "donec prorex crearetur," and was sworn on the 11th of October in Christ's Church, Dublin.—See the annals of the reign of Elizabeth, by Camden, and Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, A. D. 1579.

^s *The Earl of Ormond*.—Ware adds, that the Irish Council, on the same day that they chose Sir William Pelham Lord Justice, ordered a patent to make the Earl of Ormond Governor of Munster, and Sir Warham St. Leger Provost Marshal thereof.

laó, 7 po ppiotóilead an pluag gaoidealaó lá muinip an captin go po ppaoin-eaó porra ró deóid go po marbadh tomair, mac Ssain óicc, mic Ssain, mic tomair, mic an iapla, 7 eocéan mac emainn óicc mic emainn, mic toirpdeal-baig mec piciú go ndruing móir do conraplaib cloinne piciú, 7 co rocaide do muinip cloinne an iapla a maille ppiú. Ro pacbbaó édaia aibhle airm, 7 edeaó ag muinip an captin don éur rin. Bá acc an aonac mbicc po piciú an iorgal írin. Baóí an captin iapla a ngair do peacémain in ear geótime, 7 gearaltaig ar gac laé ag geallaó buailte do éabairt dó, 7 ní po cómaill-piot indrin. Ro bpireaó mainipir an baile lap an ccaptin, 7 tñd ar rin co háé dapa, 7 baóí annraide acc cñnpuccaó na ccomairran co tánais an iurip nua uilliam Pellham, 7 iapla cille dapa, 7 iapla upmuñan dia nñptaó, 7 po gabrat uile longport i cconallcoib. Ní táinnic iapla dñpmuñan ina ccsñt don éur rin, uair po dianmilleaó a duthaig, 7 po háóbaileccpioraó a haitepeaba iap ná éingeallaó dó peimé rin gan a milleaó indri. O do deaóad an iapla i mbáid a bñáitpeaó ar comairle po éinnpiot goill a mbarodaó dñagbáil ina bailtib .i. loó gear an paé móir, Cairlén muiripin, Áé dapa, 7 cill mo éeallócc, 7 iatp pñin do dól dia ttiúib iapom. Ar a aóí rin tra nñ bó póinnéaó don tír uile o tá luacair deaðhaó co ruir, 7 o éñd peabrat co pionann, uair gac port, gac baile, gac arbar gac aitiuccaó gur a pan-

¹ *Irish army*, an pluag gaoidealaó. This should be an pluag gearaltaó, or the Geraldine army.

² *Aenach-beag*, now Mannisteranena, a magnificent abbey in ruins, in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Pobblebrien, and county of Limerick, and about five miles to the north-west of Bruff. Ware, Cox, and Leland, call this place Monaster-Neva, but this is a mere misprint for Monaster-Nena. O'Daly, in his *History of the Geraldines*, c. 23, asserts that the English were defeated at Enaghbeg on this occasion, and that their great guns and standards fell into John of Desmond's hands; but Camden, and from him Ware, Cox, and Leland, assert that Sir John of Desmond was defeated with the loss of two hundred and sixty of his army, together with the famous Dr. Allen, who was left dead on the field. Leland, who had all

the English and Irish accounts of this battle before him, gives the following account of it, as what appeared to him to have been the truth, in his *History of Ireland*, book iv. c. 2:

"The army (for so it was called) consisted of nine hundred foot and fifty horse. Of these three hundred infantry and fifty horse were left in garrison at Kilmallock: and on intelligence received that Sir John Desmond lay a few miles distant from Limerick, with a considerable body, Malby marched to attack him with the residue of his forces. In a plain adjoining to an old abbey, called Monaster-Neva" [*recte*, Monaster-Nena], "he found the rebels in array, to the number of about two thousand, and prepared to give him battle. The Papal standard was displayed; and Allen, the Irish Jesuit, went busily through the ranks, distributing his benedictions,

them, in which the Irish army^c were so resolutely encountered and pressed by the Captain's forces, that they were finally routed, with the loss of Thomas, the son of John Oge, son of John, son of Thomas, son of the Earl [of Desmond]; and Owen, the son of Edmond Oge, son of Edmond, son of Turlough Mac Sheehy; and a great number of the constables of the Clann-Sheehy, with a great many of the people of the sons of the Earl. Great spoils, consisting of weapons and military attire, were left on this occasion to the Captain's people. This battle was fought at Aenach-beag^d. The Captain after this remained nearly a week at Askeaton, the Geraldines threatening every day to give him battle, though they did not do so. The Captain destroyed the monastery of that town, and then proceeded to Adare, where he remained, subjugating the people of that neighbourhood, until the new Lord Justice, William Pellham, the Earl of Kildare, and the Earl of Ormond, came to join him^e; and they all encamped together in Hy-Conillo. The Earl of Desmond did not come to meet them on this occasion, because his territory had been ravaged and his people destroyed, although it had been promised to him that these should not be molested. When the Earl had joined his relatives, the resolution which the English adopted was, to station their warders in his castles, viz. in Loch Gair^f, Rath-mor^g, Caislen Muirisin^h, Adare, and Kilmallock, and depart themselves for their homes. However, the whole country from Luachair-Deaghaidh^a to the Suir, and from Ceann-Feabhrad^b to the Shannon, was in a state of disturbance.

and assuring them of victory. Their dispositions were made, by direction of the Spanish officers, with an address and regularity unusual to the Irish, and their attack was so vigorous, and so obstinately maintained, that the fortune of the day seemed doubtful. The valour of the English at length prevailed; the rebels were routed, and pursued, with considerable slaughter; and among the slain was found the body of Allen, who, not content with exhortation, had drawn the sword in the cause of Rome."

O'Daly mentions the loss of Thomas Geraldine, John's son, and Thomas Brown, Knight, but has not a word about Allen.

^c *To join him*, literally, "to strengthen him."

^d *Loch Gair*, now Lough Gur, near Bruff, in

the county of Limerick.—See note ^p, under the year 1516, p. 1335, *supra*.

^e *Rath-mor*, now *anglice* Ramore, or Rathmore, a very lofty castle, in ruins, in the parish of Mannisteranena, barony of Small County, and county of Limerick, and about four miles to the north of the town of Bruff.

^f *Caislen-Muirisin*, now Castlemorrison, in the barony of Conillo, and county of Limerick.

^g *Luachair-Deaghaidh*, now Sliabh Luachra, *anglice* Slievefogher, a mountainous district near Castleisland, in the barony of Troughanacmy, and county of Kerry.

^h *Ceann-Feabhrad*.—This is the part of the mountain of Slieve-Reagh, lying to the left of the road as you go from Kilmallock to Cork.—

gattar clann an iapla scorpia rin po gabrat gá mbloðauh gá mburfo, gá nódó, 7 gá ndianloppcað ar uamán gall dia naitpebaib, gac tfig, gac tfigðair, gac ríocc gac paca gur a pangavari goill do pavpat an miðiac ceóna poppa ar ulca le gearpaltaoib. Ró páccbað an típ scorpia de riðe ina haon clár comppisð, gan iot, gan foipccnsm. Do taod iapain lapla dfrumman co na braitrib, 7 gur an lion ar lia po févpat do cpeacloppcað Róirteað 7 bappac in uib liatán, 7 in uib maccaille. Ro ruiccheað longport leó lé hacchaio Eoóille co po gabað an baile leó fó ðeóio. Rob iomða tra eðala 7 iolmaoine an baile írin. Ro cpoitheað lá gearpaltacharib ina ppuairpior do maiéfr ann genmoá an po cúppior cñvairge 7 buirgñirg an baile dia nóp 7 dia nairgfo in arépaigib uata pua ngabail an baile. Rob iomða boct dinnim dñoil do cóioh 7 romaoín 7 7 paibñfr lá héðail an baile írin. Do pavvadh múp tar grian an baile lá gearpaltaðair, 7 po burp a cúpce, 7 a cairteóil, a cumvairge cloc 7 clápað, co náp bó hionaitpcað é go cñv pce iap rin. Bá in noblaice móp do rompavð do pónað inop.

Sluaicceað cñvair piona lá hiapla upmuman irin tpeacéttman ceona 7 ngearpaltaðair, 7 ráimcc gur an ccairlén nua co pucc lair gac ní ar a pucc dinnilib 7 vairnéir an típe, 7 pñair tapra air gan troioð gan taðar, uair baó an tapla co na braitrib 7 ccairpvaige an tan rin.

Conall buide mac giollapatpvaice mic piapair uí moíða do mapbauh 7 mbiorpa 7 nóúthairg ele, 7 vob pepve a mapbað, uair ar vopccain an baile do ðeacaið.

See the *Tripartite Life of St. Patrick*, lib. iii. c. 48; the *Book of Lecan*, fol. 133, *a*, *b*, and fol. 237, *a*, *a*; and *Book of Lismore*, p. 207, where the features of this mountain are described.

^c *Hy-Liathain*.—This was the name of a tribe and territory in the county of Cork. It derived its name from Eochaidh Liathanach, the second son of Daire Cearba.—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 81. After the establishment of surnames, O'Liathain and O'h-Anmchadha were the chief families of this tribe, and shortly after the English invasion their territory was granted to Robert Fitz Stephen, who granted it to Philip de Barry, as appears from the confirmation charter of King John, who, in the eighth year of his reign, con-

firmed to William de Barry, the son and heir of this Philip, "the three cantreds of Olethan, Muscherie, Donegan, and Killede." The extent of Hy-Liathain appears from various ancient Irish and Anglo-Irish authorities, for the present village of Castle-Lyons, or Caislean-Ui-Liathain, and the island of Oilean-Mor-Arda-Neimhedh, now the Great Island, near Cork, are mentioned as in it. Harris asserts, in his edition of Ware's *Antiquities*, p. 50, that Hy-Liathain is a territory in the south of the county of Waterford, in the barony of Decies, on the sea coast, opposite Youghal; but this is totally false, for we know from the best authorities that Hy-Liathain did not extend beyond the

The sons of the Earl proceeded to destroy, demolish, burn, and completely consume every fortress, town, corn-field, and habitation between those places to which they came, lest the English might [get possession of them, and] dwell in them; and [on the other hand], the English consigned to a like destruction every house and habitation, and every rick and stack of corn, to which they came, to injure the Geraldines, so that between them the country was left one levelled plain, without corn or edifices. The Earl of Desmond then, accompanied by his relatives and the greatest number of forces they were able to muster, proceeded to plunder and burn the [possessions of the] Roches and Barry, in the territories of Hy-Liathain^c and Hy-Macaille^d. They encamped before Youghal, and finally took that town, which at that time was full of riches and goods. The Geraldines seized upon all the riches they found in this town, excepting^e such gold and silver as the merchants and burgesses had sent away in ships before the town was taken. Many a poor, indigent person became rich and affluent by the spoils of this town. The Geraldines levelled the wall of the town, and broke down its courts and castles, and its buildings of stone and wood, so that it was not habitable for some time afterwards. This was done at Christmas.

A chieftain's first expedition was made, in the same week by the Earl of Ormond, into the territory of the Geraldines, and proceeded as far as the Newcastle^f, whence he carried off all the flocks and herds of the country that he could seize upon; and he returned back without [receiving] battle or conflict, because at that time the Earl [of Desmond] and his relatives were in Kerry.

Connell Boy, the son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Pierce O'More, was slain at Birr, in the territory of Ely; and it was better^g that he was killed, for it was to plunder the town that he had come.

River Blackwater; and Harris, who had access to the Anglo-Irish authorities, should have known that Olethan, which belonged first, after the English invasion, to Fitz Stephen, and passed from him to Barry, was not on the east side of the river of Youghal, but on the west; for in the Charter of Henry II. to Robert Fitz Stephen and Milo de Cogan, he grants them the lands "as far as the water near Lismore, which runs between Lismore and Cork."

^d *Hy-Macaille*, now the barony of Imokilly, in the county of Cork.

^e *Excepting*.—The construction is here faulty. It could be corrected by omitting *ma ffruar-prior* and *ann*, when it would read as follows: "The Geraldines seized upon all the riches of this town, except, &c."

^f *Newcastle*, a well-known town in the barony of Upper Connello, and county of Limerick.

^g *It was better*, *dob ffröe a mapbaö*. This

Oiluérur puad, mac Slean na bfinne mic Slean puad, mic Slean na pfiacal
vécc.

Iarla cloinne Ríocaird beór hi Saxonib an bliadainri.

AOIS CRIOST, 1580.

Aoir Crioirt, mile, cuicc ced, oétmozátt.

Concóbar, mac donnchaíð, mic concóbari, mic toirpdealbais uí brian,
iarla tuadmuman pob eiríde céo mac do riol corbmairc éair do ruib i náit
a aetar ór cuib íleacta luigdec muid don muman, forar do éarrainz, 7 do
épreoraiz orlamur a aetarða a lamairb rinnear do réir riagla 7 pecta 7
orðaižte ppiottar Saxon, do écc in inmhon a aoiri iar ccaitín litébliadna,
7 cóicc mbliadán cétaracatt ó a žin zo a écc, dá bliadán ar píct zo lité
uibíde in airdéinour a fine 7 hi ccoðnacur a élanmaicne amail deapbar
an rann

Píce bliadán do bí ro
ir cúicc lité bliadna lána
ina iarla ar ponn adar
žrianža mar éonn concóbar.

An concóbar írin baðnacal i mainirtir inri, 7 a mac donnchaíð doirpnead
ina ionad.

Mac uilliam búrc Slean, mac oiluerair, mic Slean, pfi toirpdealtac trom
conáiz lár an ppearri ríe iná roccocad, 7 nó éconcnad do žnát lár an bpiottar
do écc 7 Rirdeard an iarainn, mac emainn, mic uillicc dia oirpnead pfin žan
ceatt don ppiottar in ionad Slean.

Mac uí doinnall catbarri, mac Mažnura, mic aoda uuib, mic aoda puad
tanairi cenél cconall, paí deaplaicteac duarínór deizemiz, línóán deórado,

is a bad phrase, and the Four Masters would
have sustained their dignity better if they had
written it thus: Conall, &c. do marbad i
móirpá i nuéaiz Eile, amail puill a ópóic-
žnóim, uair ir o'oržain an baile do éainiz,
i. e. Connell, &c. was killed at Birr, in the ter-
ritory of Ely, as his evil deed deserved, for it
was to plunder the town he came.

^h *Son of Turlough*.—Charles O'Conor of Bela-
nagare adds, that this Turlough was "the son
of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Brian Chatha
an Aenaigh."

ⁱ *Descendants of Lughaidh Meann*, i. e. Dal-
Cais.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 82.

^k *Junior*.—He was a junior according to the
Irish law of tanistic succession.

Oliver Roe, the son of John na Beinne, son of John Roe, who was son of John-na-bhfiacal [Burke] died.

The Earl of Clanrickard remained in England this year also.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1580.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighty.

Conor, son of Donough, son of Conor, son of Turlough^b O'Brien, Earl of Thomond, the first man of the descendants of Cormac Cas who had sat in his father's place over that portion of Munster possessed by the descendants of Lughaidh Meannⁱ, a junior^{*} branch [of his family], who had wrested the government of his principality from the hands of his seniors, according to the laws, regulations, and ordinances of the sovereign of England, died in the very prime of his life, having spent forty-five and a half years from [the time of his] birth to his death, and twenty-two and a half of these in [the enjoyment of] the chieftainship of his tribe and the command of his people, as this verse proves:

Twenty years was he
And five half years complete
Earl over the land of Adhar¹,
Conor, like Conn, the sunbright.

This Conor was interred in the monastery of Ennis; and his son, Donough, was installed^m in his place.

Mac William Burke (John, son of Oliver, son of John), a munificent and very affluent man, who preferred peace to the most successful war, and who always aided the sovereign, died; and Richard-an-Iarainn, the son of Ulick, installed himself in John's place, without the permission of the sovereign.

The son of O'Donnell (Caffar, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe), Tanist of Tirconnell, (a man) of a bounteous, munificent, and truly hospitable character, and the favourite of the distressed and the learned of the

¹ *The land of Adhar*, i. e. of Magh Adhar, which is here put for Thomond by a poetical license, as the mound on which the O'Briens were inaugurated is situated in the plain of Magh Adhair.—See *Circuit of Muircheartach*

Mac Neill, p. 47.

^m *Was installed*, *soirpneacó*.—This word is incorrect, because his son succeeded without any inaugural ceremony according to the law of England.

7 dáimpecol tuairceirte Éireann décc ina baile fén .i. an rgarbh pólar an 15 doctober, 7 a aónacal 1 nóin na ngall.

O bein taðcc ócc, mac taðcc, mic cairppi, mic maoleaclamn, mac lúgintet lán oirdearic a ciuil 7 i ceanóin do écc, 7 a aónacal 1 noilpinn, 7 a dearbhratair cairppe do gabail a ionaó.

Mac mec domnchaó típe hoilella .i. Maolpuanaíó, mac caóail, mic eoóain píaóaióe fuileac porbpaóileac, mata lé namait, connalbaió lé capait do écc.

Taðcc píaóac, mac eoóain, mic concóbaip, mic taðcc uí duíóa do écc.

Domnall, mac taðcc, mic concóbaip, uí brian décc, 7 a aónacal 1 main-irtip inirip.

Eoóain mac tuatail bailb uí gallcúbaip dscanac ráta boé do écc an. 22. lá do m. october.

Mac méó eoóaccain Ropra, mac conla, mic concóbaip, mic laighe do marbaó go míógaolmar lá a dearbhratair .i. lá brian. Rob ionghaó laigset ceneóil píachach dfinícar, 7 nác paibe Ropra acé ná uapal, 7 urmóir fíir nÉireann accá eccaoíne. Ro gabáó óna aóair na cloinne rin lár an iurtip ro óaig atbáiréi co mbaoí cuite dóroin irin ppingail rin a cloinne.

Semur ócc, mac Semair, mic Ssain, mic tomair iarla do óol do óruim a oibíricece diappaíó cphíce 1 murecpaióe, 7 corbmac, mac taðcc, mic corbmaic ócc mic corbmaic, mic taðcc méó capéaió (tióearina an típe) do bñé co líon a rócpaíóe 1 naon máigín ap a óionn an aóhaíó rin. Ro haipnóíóeáó do ríóe Semúr do óol tairip irin típ. Do óóíó iapaín corbmac in ionaó epóalca in ro ba dóig laip Semur óia íaióíó, 7 ró óeib Semur co cpeic

ⁿ *Sgarbhsholas*, now Scarriffhollis, on the south bank of the River Swilly, and about two miles to the west of the town of Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal. This place is well known in modern Irish history, in consequence of a battle fought here in 1650, in which the Irish were defeated, and cut off with dreadful slaughter.

^o *How small*.—Mageoghegan was so powerful in the year 1449, that when he was summoned by Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, to make his submission, he was treated with so much

respect by the Duke, that he is said to have boasted, on returning among his sept, that “he had given peace to the King’s Lieutenant.”—See Leland’s *History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 35. Campion, however, who wrote in 1571, informs us, that Mageoghegan was then “but a meane Captaine, yeelding his winnings to the stronger.”—*Historie of Ireland*, Dublin reprint of 1809, p. 148.

^p *Cormac, the son of Teige*.—This Cormac, who was then sheriff of the county of Cork, proved so loyal to the English cause that he was

north of Ireland, died in his own mansion seat of Sgarbhsholas^a, on the 15th of October, and was buried at Donegal.

O'Beirne (Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Carbry, son of Melaghlin), a learned student, very celebrated for his knowledge of the civil and the canon law, died, and was buried at Elphin; and his brother, Carbry, took his place.

The son of Mac Donough of Tirerrill (Mulrony, the son of Cathal, son of Owen), a sanguine and convivial huntsman, fierce to an enemy, [and] kind to a friend, died.

Teige Reagh, the son of Owen, son of Conor, son of Teige O'Dowda, died.

Donnell, the son of Teige, son of Conor O'Brien, died, and was buried in the monastery of Ennis.

Owen, the son of Tuathal Balbh O'Gallagher, Deacon of Raphoe, died on the 22nd of October.

The son of Mageoghegan (Rossa, the son of Conla, son of Conor, son of Laighne) was unfraternally killed by his brother Brian. It was wonderful how small^o the inheritance of the Kinel-Fiagha was at this time, for Rossa was only a [private] gentleman; he was, nevertheless, lamented by the greater number of the men of Ireland. The father of these sons was taken prisoner by the Lord Justice, because it was reported that he had participated in this fratricide.

James Oge, the son of James, son of John, son of Thomas the Earl [of Desmond], set out in rebellion to seek a prey in Muskerry; but Cormac, the son of Teige^p, son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac, son of Teige Mac Carthy, Lord of the country, had all his forces assembled to oppose him. Cormac, being informed that James had passed by him, proceeded to a certain place, through which he knew James would pass; and he soon perceived James

knighted by the Lord Deputy, Sir Henry Sidney, who was so well pleased with him that, in a letter of his sent to England, he stated that, "for his loyalty and civil disposition, Sir Cormack Mac Teige, of Muscry was the rarest man that ever was born of the Irishry." Camden says, in his Annals of the reign of Elizabeth, that it was Daniel Mac Teige, the brother of Cormac, that defeated and took James of Desmond. His words are as follows:

"Jacobus Desmonius Comititis frater Muske-

royam regiunculam Cormaci Mac Teg (quem Justiciarius ea lege dimiserat, ut de patria contra rebelles bene mereretur) de prædatus incidit in Donellum Cormaci fratrem, qui prædam, pluribus cæsis, recuperavit. Jacobum vulnere lethali sauciatum cepit, Warhamoque S. Legero Marescallo Momoniæ, et Waltero Ralegho (qui nunc primum ordines duxit) Illi in judicium vocarunt, et Majestatis reum peractum usitato proditorum supplicio affecerunt, capite Corcagii portæ in spectaculum prefixo."

é cuice 7 po ionnraig é co po marbhadh 7 co po muðaiḡeadh uimhór a muintire, 7 po gabhadh Semur buéin, 7 po cuireadh illaím go corcaig. Baí a ngar do mí irin mbaile rin, 7 ullmuccadh báir gac aen lá rin an pé rin aicce agá dénaím air féin, 7 é ag dénaím aiteirige ina p̄actuib, 7 acc iarraidh maite me ina mĩḡmomaib. Taimce r̄ccuibh̄n̄ i c̄c̄h̄n̄ na p̄ee rin on iurair 7 on ccomairle ó at̄ cliāt̄ co corcaig dia p̄orcongna p̄or an mepa an rāer̄ m̄acaem̄ do m̄alartnucadh, 7 c̄st̄raim̄na com̄poinnte do dénaím̄ de, 7 a p̄odail i m̄olp̄airtib. Do pónadh iarom̄ inopin.

Semur, mac S̄lain̄ óicc, mic S̄lain̄, mic tomair iarla do marbhadh ran ccocadh c̄c̄d̄na lá t̄iḡf̄na P̄opail b̄riain, 7 c̄airp̄ce ó c̄c̄oinnell .i. b̄riain dubh mac māt̄garim̄na mic donnchaídh, mic b̄riain dubh uí b̄riain, 7 po baí dhíol a at̄ar̄da doir̄pe irin Semur rin.

Semur, mac muirir, mic gearóitt, mic tomair iarla do marbhadh ar an ccocadh c̄c̄d̄na d̄ep̄c̄or do p̄eilep i ndopur Eócaille.

Eman, mac maolmuire, mic donnchaídh, mic toirp̄dealbhaig, mec ruibne a tuataibh toraiḡe do dhól do dénaím̄ c̄reic̄e p̄or d̄ruinḡ do na d̄ib̄r̄ic̄c̄aib̄ go ḡl̄h̄n̄ p̄l̄ir̄cc̄i. O donnchaídh 7 mac d̄earb̄rāt̄ar̄ don eman rin .i. ḡopp̄raídh carpāc̄ mac donnchaídh bacaiḡ do b̄r̄it̄ p̄or eman, 7 a marbhadh co m̄irc̄c̄neac̄ m̄oḡaolm̄ar, 7 ní baí i nEirinn an adhaídh rin aon mac ḡallóc̄claiḡ ar mó do c̄h̄n̄daiḡ dh̄íon, 7 d̄eic̄c̄p̄i iná an t̄emann rin.

Rolont, mac Remainn, mic uillic̄e c̄nuice tuaḡ epp̄cop cluana p̄s̄r̄ta décc, 7 pob adhar eccaome ina t̄ir̄ p̄l̄ir̄in d̄it̄ an d̄h̄iḡp̄ir rin.

O Suillebain m̄ór̄ décc .i. dom̄nall mac dom̄naill, 7 a mac (eoc̄can) doir̄p̄neḡh̄ ina ionadh.

Donnchaídh, mac maol̄eac̄l̄ainn mec ḡormain mic maol̄eac̄l̄ainn dubh do écc.

An iurair Sir uilliam Pellham do c̄or r̄cc̄p̄ibeann i r̄axoib̄ iar n̄od̄laicc móir na bliadhna po diarraídh an Ambrael 7 c̄oblaiḡ na bain̄p̄oḡan go n̄iom̄p̄ulanc̄e l̄ón 7 oḡdanair móir do c̄or co hEirinn po daiḡ ḡabala ina m̄baí dhá mbailtib̄ p̄lin ag ḡh̄al̄tāc̄oib̄. Báttar iat̄t̄ p̄īde ear ḡeib̄t̄ine, baile uí ḡeile-

^a *The mayor.*—This should be Warham St. Leger, Marshal of Munster, to whom a commission of martial law had been sent on the 11th of February, 1579.

^r *Pobble-Brien*, now the barony of Pobblebrien, in the county of Limerick, the chief castle of which was Carrigounnell.

^s *Tuatha Torraighe*, i. e. the districts opposite

coming towards him with a prey, and he attacked him, and slew and destroyed the greater number of his people. James himself was taken, and sent to Cork to be imprisoned. He was [confined] nearly a month in this town, daily preparing himself for death, doing penance for his sins, and asking forgiveness for his misdeeds. At the end of that time a writ arrived from Dublin from the Lord Justice and the Council, ordering the mayor^a to put that noble youth to death, and cut him in quarters and little pieces. This was accordingly done.

James, the son of John Oge, son of John, son of Thomas the Earl [of Desmond], was slain in the course of the same war by the Lord of Pobble-Brien^r and Carigogunnell, namely, by Brian Duv, the son of Mahon, son of Donough, son of Brian Duv O'Brien. This James was worthy to have inherited the principality of his ancestors.

James, the son of Maurice, son of Garrett, son of Thomas the Earl, was killed in the same war by the shot of a ball in the gateway of Youghal.

Edmond, the son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough Mac Sweeny, of Tuatha Torraighe^s, went to Glenflesk^t to take a prey from some of the insurgents; [but] O'Donohoe and a brother's son of Edmond himself, namely, Godfrey Carragh, the son of Donough Bacagh, overtook Edmond, and killed him, spitefully and unbecomingly; and there was not at that time in Ireland any son of a gallowglass [chieftain] who had purchased more wine or poetry than this Edmond.

Roland, the son of Redmond, son of Ulick [Burke] of Knocktua, Bishop of Clonfert, died; and the loss of this good man was the cause of great lamentation in his own country.

O'Sullivan More, i. e. Donnell, son of Donnell, died; and his son, Owen, was installed in his place.

Donough, the son of Melaghlin, son of Melaghlin Duv Mac Gorman, died.

The Lord Justice, Sir William Pellham, wrote to England after Christmas in this year, requesting that an admiral and the Queen's fleet, with a sufficient quantity of provisions and a great ordnance, should go to Ireland, for the purpose of taking from the Geraldines all the towns in their possession. These

^a Tory Island, in the barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.

^t *Glenflesk*, i. e. the vale of the River Flesk,

in the barony of Magunihy, and county of Kerry.

—See note ^b, under the year 1524, p. 1374,

supra.

cam, 7 cappaec an phull. Ro tionóilfó mórrluacéacáð þfi miðe, þine gall, 7 laiðín, 7 beór ina mbaof pó ollicheacó ó boinn co comar tri nuircece lap an iurair, 7 lá hiarla upmumán do ðol i ngíaltacóib im féil briðve do ronnrað. Óá haðbal an trocraicce plóig tánaic iarla upmumán ipin coiðírtal pin, 7 ní po hairipeað lairíðe co pamic co corcaig. Luid an iurair co líon a éionoil co lumneac 7 ger bó ríon áðuar, ípícaide ann an tan pin, ní po airir cenmotá aoin treacémain acc áénuaðucéacó ainmala 7 bíð dia raiðíuipin, ipin maiðin pin. Luid appíðe riar deap don ðfir bicc, 7 don máig maiðmíð go po gab longpopt i cconallcoib. Ro léice pceimelecca pccaoilte uaða gur an ccoill móir go coilltib claonglairi, 7 co oíobelaib deice. Ní po véchað trocraicce do tren no do triuag gur a pangur ann pin. Nir bó macéacó gac aon ba inécca do marbað, acé po marbað and voill, 7 daoíne ðíioile, Ro marbað ann mná, meic, Sceeo ingína aor galair, eccuinn, 7 aor appaíð. Rucacó a cepóð 7 a cepíca gur an ccampa do íaicchið an iurair. Ro páccbað oíonga deapmara do Shaxancoibh lá luét na ceíeac pin ina marmóipeccé. Áíeacó po éinn an iurair ðol i cciarraige, 7 po arccna co éímaip luacra, 7 luid iarom co triaiglí, 7 do muincin plebe mup ingine muipíða mic éaipíða. Tánaic iarla upmumán ó corcaig co ciarraige i ccomóáil an iurair. Óá

^u *Baile-Ui-Gheileachain*, i. e. O'Geilaghan's town. Camden calls this castle Ballyloghum, and Cox, Ballyloghane. It is the place now called Ballinloughane, situated in the parish of Dunmoylan, barony of Shanid (anciently Lower Connello), and county of Limerick, and about three miles from Askeaton.

^w *Carraic-an-phuill*, i. e. the rock of the hole, now *anglice* Carrigafoyle, an island in the Shannon, about two miles to the west of Ballylongford, in the barony of Iraghticonor, and county of Kerry. Near the shore are some remains of Carrigafoyle Castle, the chief stronghold of O'Connor Kerry, who was chief of Iraghticonor, but at this period subject to the Earl of Desmond.

^x *Meeting of the Three Waters*.—See note ^k, under the year 1558, p. 1561, *supra*.

^y *Deis-beag*, a territory lying round the hill of Knockany, and containing the town of Bruff,

in the county of Limerick.—See note ^d, under the year 1560, p. 1580, *supra*.

^z *The salmon-full Maigue*.—The River Maigue, called in Irish an Mháig, rises in the barony of Upper Connello, in the county of Limerick, and, flowing through Bruree, Croom, and Adare, pays its tribute to the Shannon nearly opposite Bunratty in the county of Clare, and about nine miles to the west of the city of Limerick. This river was the boundary between Araclich and Hy-Figeinte, and traverses the richest plain in all Ireland. It is called an Mháig mall, i. e. the sluggish Maigue, by O'Heerin, and Máig na mapr, i. e. the Maigue of the beeves, by John O'Tuama, the local bard of the last century. The epithet *maigíneac*, i. e. "abounding in salmon," is also applicable to it.

^a *Coill-mhor*, now Kilmore, in the north of the barony of Orbhraighe and Coill-mhor, *anglice*

were Askeaton, Baile-Ui-Gheileachain^u, and Carraic-an phuill^w. A great muster was made of the men of Meath, Fingal, and Leinster, and of all those who were subject to the laws [of England], from the Boyne to the Meeting of the Three Waters^x, by the Lord Justice and the Earl of Ormond, about the festival of St. Bridget, for the purpose of marching into the territory of the Geraldines. The Earl of Ormond joined this muster with an immense host. He made no delay, but marched on to Cork. The Lord Justice proceeded with all his forces to Limerick; and although it was at that time cold Spring weather, he delayed in that town only a week, to furnish his soldiers with arms and provisions there. Thence he proceeded south-west, by Deis-beag^y, and along the salmon-full Maigue^z, and pitched his camp in Hy-Connello. He sent forth loose marauding parties into Coill-mor^a, into the woods of Claenglaise, and into the wilds of Delge^b. These, wheresoever they passed, shewed mercy neither to the strong nor the weak. It was not wonderful that they should kill men fit for action, but they killed blind and feeble men, women, boys, and girls, sick persons, idiots, and old people. They carried their cattle and other property to the Lord Justice's camp; but great numbers of the English were slain by the plundered parties, who followed in pursuit of the preys. The Lord Justice then resolved upon passing into Kerry; and he proceeded to Teamhair-Luachra^c, thence to Tralee, and along the base of the mountain of Mis^d, the daughter of Muireadha, the son of Caireadh. The Earl of Ormond [also] marched from Cork to Kerry, to join the Lord Justice. On this occasion they lost a countless

Orrery and Kilmore, in the north of the county of Cork. The Down Survey shews a large wood in the north of this barony.—See note under the year 1582.

^b *Delge*, now Delliga, in the parish of Kilbolane, barony of Orrery and Kilmore, in the county of Cork, adjoining Limerick.

^c *Teamhair-Luachra*.—This name is now obsolete, but its situation is still pointed out by Beal-Atha-na-Teamhrach, a ford in the parish of Dysart, near the little town of Castle-Island, in the county of Kerry. This whole district was originally called Sliabh Luachra and Luachair Deaghaidh; but it should be remarked, that Luachair Deaghaidh, or Sliabh Luachra,

was originally far more extensive than the district now called Sliabh Luachra, for we have the authority of the Life of St. Ida, published by Colgan, at 15th January, that the church of Cill-Ida, now Killeedy, in the barony of Upper Connello, in the south of the county of Limerick, was at the foot of Sliabh Luachra. It also appears from several old maps of Ireland in the State Papers' Office, London, that Slewlogher extended into the counties of Kerry and Limerick.

^d *The mountain of Mis*, now Slievemish, a mountain in the barony of Troughanacmy, and county of Kerry. Cox says that the Lord Justice "having marched as far as Slewemiss, beyond Tralee, and not being able to pass farther,

number of men and horses, without bloodshed or slaughter, by the length of their march and journey, and a scarcity of provisions.

It was at this time that the Queen's fleet reached the coast of Ireland ; and they made no delay until they entered the harbour of the glassy-waved Shannon, and cast anchor in the sea, directly opposite Carraig-an-Phuill. The Lord Justice and the Earl of Ormond marched to the same castle by land, so that they pitched two camps^e, by sea and land, around it. Sir Nicholas Malby, with the chiefs of the province of Connaught, and a countless number of Englishmen, then set out for Thomond, that they might prevent any attack, either by sea or land, which it might be in contemplation to make on the Lord Justice, while storming the towns of the Geraldines. As for the Lord Justice, he ordered the great ordnance sent to him to be landed ; and he placed five great guns opposite the Rock^f, to play upon it without mercy. It was said that the least of these guns was a demi-cannon^g. He then began to storm the castle ; and there was not a solitude or wilderness, a declivity or woody vale, from the Carn of Breas^h, the son of Ealathan, son of Neid, in the south-west of the province of Clann-Deirgthineⁱ, to Cnoc-Meadha-Siuil^k in Connaught, in which the sound and roar of these unknown^l and wonderful cannon were not heard. The western side of Carraig-an-phuill was at length broken from the top to the foundations ; and the warders were crushed to death by its fall. The Lord Justice then took the castle, and remained in it five days after he had taken it ; and at the end of that time he went to Askeaton. When the warders of Baile-Ui-Gheileachain

castle itself from its firmness, not of any natural rock near it. The rock of the hole, Cappaig a poill, means the castle near the hole, from a deep hole in the Shannon near it.

^e *Demi-cannon*.—A demi-cannon of the greatest size is a gun six inches and six-eighths parts diameter in the bore, twelve feet long. It carries a ball of six inches five-eighths diameter, and thirty-six pounds weight.

^h *Carn of Breas*, i. e. Carn-Ui-Neid.—See note under the year 1569.

ⁱ *The province of Clann-Deirgthine*, i. e. Desmond.

^k *Cnoc-Meadha-Siuil*, now Knockmaa, barony of Clare, and county of Galway, and about five

miles to the south-west of Tuam. It is believed by the peasantry of this part of Connaught, that this hill is the principal residence of the fairies of Connaught, who are commanded by a chief called Finvarra.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 1, where it is stated that a carn on this hill is stated to be the Carn Ceasrach of the ancient Irish writers.

^l *Unknown*, anaenid, i. e. hitherto unknown to the Irish. This hyperbolic description of the storming of Carrigafoyle shews that the writer had but little acquaintance with the laws of sound. It looks very strange that any man, be his imagination ever so wild, that had ever heard the tremendous peals of the artillery of

7 frrageibtime all goṑa aṑuaṑmapa an oṑṑanár anairniṑ náṑ cloṑ leṑ a farrail riam go rin, po gabrat pop bṑirfṑ a mbailṑfṑ, 7 painice leṑ bṑirfṑ baile í gṑileacáin, 7 ní po cuṑainṑriṑ frrageibtime do bṑirfṑ 7 ó nár féṑrat ní do arṑfṑ do ponrat ṑairri'an baile ṑacṑbáil obéla oplaiṑṑe pó upcṑinair an iurṑir. Do póṑṑaṑ an baile rin a mbṑilṑir don bainṑíṑṑain. Do cṑíṑ iairṑṑ an iurṑir iar rin co luimneac, 7 baíṑ dá ríṑṑṑe la annṑaiṑe acṑ cup a rṑcṑir, 7 a mṑirṑin ṑe, báṑṑar a gille 7 a eich pop coinnṑfṑ rṑṑnṑn tuacṑmṑian in arṑṑṑ rin. Soair ṑára air co hṑrgeibtime in cinṑiṑir ar cṑinṑ co po caíṑ real don ṑraṑṑiaṑ ipin mbaile rin, 7 ní anaṑ do gṑér, acṑ acc inṑrṑim 7 aṑ aṑbalrṑṑṑior ṑeapalṑacṑ do ló, 7 ṑoiṑṑe. Bá ṑon cup rin po báraicṑfṑ lair Fálṑacṑ dṑna maṑilin .i. uillṑec, mac uillṑec, mic uillṑec mac ṑall ríṑe ó a ṑṑin go a bar an ṑan rin. Ro marṑaṑ lair ṑeṑr Supélaṑ cille moṑua .i. Sṑan, 7 níṑ bo hionmarṑṑṑa ríṑe iṑir ṑe po baíṑ tuilleaṑ ap cṑeṑ bliacṑan ṑaíṑr. Bá dṑrṑim, 7 bá do airníṑr an po loirṑeat goill 7 ṑṑalṑaiṑ imo poile poile ip an ṑan ra. Do cṑíṑ an iurṑir co na íluacṑ i cṑiarraiṑe, 7 ní po airṑr co painice ṑainṑṑn í cṑir. Ro lomaṑ 7 po lṑir rṑṑṑioraṑ lair blaṑ móṑr do ṑeapalṑachaiṑ 7 do cṑiarraiṑe don cup rin. Tṑṑ arṑaiṑe riarṑairṑna na cṑríṑṑ go cṑṑaiṑ, 7 ṑar a air co hṑrgeibtime, 7 co luimneac. Baṑṑar maiṑe muimneac (cen mo ṑat ṑeapalṑaiṑ) i nṑiallṑur occa don cup rin .i. an barṑacṑ móṑr, bṑn 7 mac meṑ carṑaiṑ móṑr, ṑiar mac mṑic muirṑr cṑiarraiṑe, O Suilleacṑain beirṑe, Mac ṑonnchaṑa, 7 mac méṑ carṑaiṑ ríabaiṑ.

Do cṑirṑior cṑmairle Shaxan. iurṑir nua i neṑinn ipin cṑfṑ mí ṑṑoṑmar .i. loṑṑ ṑraṑ (i. arṑur). Ro ba mo eirṑíṑe ṑainṑ 7 ṑonoir ina Sṑir uilliam Pellham, ar a aoi ní cṑainic i neṑinn ríam ar oirṑe aimṑire rṑir aon mac

heaven in Donegal or Kerry, should have been so lost in amazement at the report of a demi-culverin.

^m *Not able to destroy.*—Ware says, in his *Annals of Ireland*, A. D. 1580, that the garrison of Askeaton, fearing to be used as those of Carrigafoyle were, saved the army a labour, for that, taking advantage of the darkness of the night following, they stole out of the castle, leaving a train of gunpowder, which, taking fire, burned some buildings in the castle, but without injuring the principal towers, which

were the next day taken and possessed by the English.

ⁿ *Property.*—Ḑiṑilṑir is the ancient Irish word for what English lawyers called “fee-simple.” It signifies “constant property.”

^o *Quartered*, or billeted.

^p *Faltach of Dun-Maoilin*, i. e. Wall, of Dunmoylan, in the county of Limerick, about six miles north-west of the town of Newcastle.

^q *Blind from his birth*, literally, “blind from his birth to his death.”

^r *Cill-Mochua*, now Kilmacow, in the parish of

and Askeaton heard the tremendous and terror-waking roars of those unknown guns, the like of which they had never heard before, they proceeded to demolish their castles, and succeeded in destroying Baile-Ui-Gheileachain; but as they were not able to destroy^m Askeaton, they left its gates wide open for the Lord Justice; upon which the castle was proclaimed the Queen's propertyⁿ. The Lord Justice then proceeded to Limerick, where he remained forty days, to recover from his fatigues and recruit himself; and his servants and horses were during this time quartered^o throughout Thomond. About the Whitsuntide following he returned to Askeaton, and he spent a considerable part of the summer in that town; and he never ceased by day or night from persecuting and extirpating the Geraldines. It was on this occasion that he put to death Faltach of Dun-Maoilin^p, i. e. Ulick, the son of Ulick, son of Ulick, a man who had been blind from his birth^q. He also killed Supple of Cill-Mochua^r, i. e. John, a man whom it was not becoming to have killed, for he was upwards of one hundred years of age. Countless and indescribable were the injuries mutually done upon each other by the English and the Geraldines during this time. The Lord Justice proceeded with his army to Kerry, making no delay, until he arrived at Daingean-Ui-Chuis^s, on which occasion he devastated and ravaged a great part of the territory of the Geraldines and of Kerry. He then passed by a transverse course, through the intervening territories, to Cork, and back to Askeaton and to Limerick. He had [in his custody] the chiefs of Munster (the Geraldines only excepted), as hostages on this occasion, namely, Barry More, the wife and son of Mac Carthy More, the two sons of Mac Maurice of Kerry, O'Sullivan Beare, Mac Donough^t, and the son of Mac Carthy Reagh.

The Council of England, in the first month of autumn, sent a new Lord Justice to Ireland, namely, Arthur Lord Gray. He was of a higher title^u and honours than Sir William Pellham, though there had never come to Ireland an

Ballingarry, barony of Upper Connello, and county of Limerick.

^s *Daingean-Ui-Chuis*, i. e. Dingle-I-Couch, now the town of Dingle.

^t *Mac Donough*, i. e. Mac Donough Mac Carthy, Chief of Duhallogh, in the county of Cork.

^u *Higher title*.—Arthur Lord Grey was Baron

of Wilton, Knight of the Garter, and Lord Deputy of Ireland. He landed in Dublin on the 12th of August, 1580, while the Lord Justice, Sir William Pelham, was at Limerick. On the 6th of September, the Lord Justice came to Dublin, and surrendered the sword to the Lord Deputy, and then set sail for England.

Saxanaig ba luaimniġe láin airttigi, 7 bá huairle aitéraige, 7 ar mó léir éirig do rén ríibíri ina an Sir uilliam rin. Do éuaó rióe go haé cliaé po éuaírim an iurteir rin taimce a Saxoib, 7 tucc an clóidín for a cumar, 7 po iméig fíin roir iar mbpíé buaóa dia bioóbaóab.

Semur urtar, mac Rólont, mic tomair do bpireaó a bailteaó ar ngában lair an ceisicéin ceatolica, 7 ar noúlteaó dá Ppionnra, co ró éirig coceaó 7 cñóairpici le linn an iurteir (Arthur loíó gnan) do teaét i néinn. Tan-gattar caómanaiġ, 7 cñhrelaiġ, bpanaiġ, 7 tuatálaiġ, gábal raġnaill 7 an mío ná po díobait diarra ó ppaile, 7 do laoiġir i ceóban 7 i ccommbaó Shemair iurtar, gur bó-haen clár imrína 7 sraonta ó Shláine co pionainn, 7 ó boinn co comar tri nupce. Do rónaóh forlongpore lar na foġlaóab pémeberptmar-in iompoópaib an tplebe puaió 7 ġlinne maóilugra.

Sluaicéaó lar an iurteir 7 la captin maubí do dól do pccaóileáó 7 nírííóíó na pfoġlaó pfoirniatta rin. Oo éualattar na díóíccaiġ dáil a hanpporlainn dia monnraicéíó, po pccaóilíot ar a ndainġiġtib po ġuaillib garb corpa ġlinne maóil uġra. Ro éoġ an iurteir an dionġ ar mionca po péccaó 7 po ppoiaó do capteímb an tpleoig, 7 do éuir leo a hoét, no anaoí do banoaóib raigóúiríóe do éúr 7 do éaircelaó ġlinne maóilugra. Pua-pattar a pppíccra ġan púireac lá póirmb for coiméetta an ġleanna, co nac móir tína tar a nar don pfoáin rin, ġan muóuccaó, ġan móraípleac lár an ngarraó ngaoíelaó. Ro marbaó an caprínaó .i. Píotur cappun, 7

* *More nobly triumphant.*—This character of Sir William Pelham does not exactly accord with his deeds, as described by the Four Masters themselves, such as his having slain the blind, the infirm, the feeble, the women, children, idiots, &c., in the wilds of Claenglais, Coill-mor, and Delliga, and his having put to death two old gentlemen of ancient respectability, namely, Wall, of Dunmoylan, who was blind from his birth, and Supple, of Kilmacow, who was upwards of a hundred years of age. The praises betowed on cruelty by the Four Masters, even in their enemies, when successful, shews a low state of moral feeling or cultivation, and proves that they wished to flatter the powers that were, which is the crying sin of all

the panegyrics of the Irish bards.

* *Lord Justice.*—Lord Gray was appointed Lord Deputy, but the Four Masters did not know those nice distinctions, for they designate them all by the term iurteir, or fear ionaó riġ.

† *Gaval-Rannall.*—They were a branch of the O'Byrnes, who were seated in the district called the Ranelagh, in the now county of Wicklow.

* *Slieveroe.*—This is unquestionably the Slieverue, near Blessington, in the west of the county of Wicklow, not the range of the county of Dublin hills, which was also called Sliabh Ruadh by the ancient Irish.

* *Most trustworthy,* literally, “the oftenest tried.”

† *Peter Carew.*—He was the elder brother of

Englishman who, during the time he remained, was more energetic in his expeditions, more nobly triumphant^w, or who had been more successful in his services, than this William. He [Sir William Pellham] went to meet the new Lord Justice, who had arrived from England, and gave up the sword to him; and he then set sail for England, having been victorious over his enemies.

James Eustace, the son of Roland, son of Thomas, broke down his castles, after having embraced the Catholic faith and renounced his sovereign; so that war and disturbance arose on the arrival of Arthur Dord Gray in Ireland as Lord Justice^x. The Kavanaghs, Kinsellaghs, Byrnes, Tooles, Gaval-Rannall^y, and the surviving part of the inhabitants of Offaly and Leix, flocked to the assistance of James Eustace; so that [the entire extent of country] from the Slany to the Shannon, and from the Boyne to the meeting of the Three Waters, became one scene of strife and dissension. These plunderers pitched a camp on the confines of Slieveroe^z and Glenmalure.

A hosting was made by the Lord Justice and Captain Malby, to scatter and disperse these warlike plunderers. When the insurgents had heard of the approach of such an overwhelming force, they retreated into their fastnesses in the rough and rugged recesses of Glenmalure. The Lord Justice then selected the most trustworthy^a and best tried captains of his army, and despatched them, at the head of eight or nine companies of soldiers, to search and explore Glenmalure; but they were responded to without delay by the parties that guarded the valley, so that very few of these returned without being cut off and dreadfully slaughtered by the Irish party. On this occasion were slain Peter Carew^b,

Sir George Carew, who remained with the Lord Deputy on the mountain. In the reign of Edward III. Thomas de Carew set up a claim, as heir to Fitz-Stephen, to all his ancient estates in Cork. But by an Inquisition taken at Cork, before Sir Anthony Lucy, Lord Justice of Ireland, on the 31st of August, in the fifth year of the reign of Edward III., it was found that "Robert Fitz-Stephen died seized of the moiety of the estate granted by Henry II. to him and Milo de Cogan, and that the said Fitz-Stephen was a Bastard" [not legitimated by Act of Parliament], "and died without issue of his body;

that the claim of Thomas de Carew, asserting that he and his ancestors were heirs to Fitz-Stephen, could not be true, because the said Fitz-Stephen was a Bastard, and died without heir of his body."

Notwithstanding this Inquisition, the title was again set up in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, A. D. 1568, by Sir Peter Carew, who, "*inveniens rotulam evidentiæ*," brought his cause before the Lords of the Council, and came to Ireland fully resolved to prosecute the recovery of this ancient estate. Sir Peter laid claim to the barony of Idrona, in the county of Carlow,

Μαίγειρτιρ μυαρ .ι. Seon, γ Μαίγειρτιρ ρρανρ. Ro μαρβαδ ανν ονο ορονς
 δο δαοιμιδ υαιρλε ταιμιε ανοιρ κηγάρδα αν ιυρτιρ ριν. Ro ράccaιβ αν ιυρτιρ
 α ρορλονςπορτ ιαρ ποcταιν na ρccel ριν δια ραιγιδ.

Τάναic cοblaς eαδαίλλεac δο μυντιρ αν Ραπα ι μί-μδoιm αν ρογμάιρ
 ι cciαρριαίγε. Ro ba mó α nαιnm na α ττόταcτ υαιρ βαοι δια nαιρδςίρce
 cettur διαμαδ illuimneach nó ι ηγαίλλm, nó ι ccorcaίγ τιαρταιρ co ρρui-
 ρίde na ηαρδβαίλτε ριν obela ορλαicτé ρορ α cciονn. Δα hann ρο γαβρατ
 πορτ occ αν οίλέn ρο cιονηρccain Semur mac μυιριρ δο cυμβac αν βιαδoιm
 ροιmε .ι. ουν αν όιρ. Δα ρδς ροδεαρα δοn cοblaς í ριν τοcτ ι nερυνn δο cοng-

then in possession of the Kavanaghs, and to one-half of the *kingdom* of Cork [a kingdom that never existed], which, according to a forged roll which was received as evidence, contained the following territories, namely: Imokilly, Tyrbarry, Muskerry, Tyrcourcy, Carbery, Kinelmeaky, Collymore, Collybeg, Ivahagh, Son-nagh O'Donovan [Castle-Donovan], Bantry, Beare, Muntervary, Clandonough, Cloighboigh, Iveragh, Kerriecurrihy, Clanmorris, Iraghticonor, Duhallow, and Coshbride; and the corrupt government of the day allowed this ludicrous claim, with a view to frighten the Earl of Desmond and his followers. The allowance of this claim by the Irish Council so alarmed the acute and accomplished Sir Cormac Mac Teige Mac Carthy, Lord of Muskerry, who was High Sheriff of Cork, and other Irish and Anglo-Irish chieftains, that they offered to pay Sir Peter Carew a reasonable annual rent, if he would live among them; upon which Sir Peter's agent, Hooker (the well-known writer of a History of Ireland from 1546 to 1586), took for him a house at Cork and another at Kinsale. But Sir Peter died at Newross, in the county of Wexford, on the 27th of November, 1575, appointing as his next heir by his will, Peter Carew, junior, who is the person mentioned in the text as slain by the Irish; and in default of issue in him, he mentions as his next heir George Carew (afterwards Sir George Carew, President of Munster),

and fifteen others in England, whom he appoints in remainder. But the unceasing energy of the Kavanaghs of Idrone, and the untainted loyalty and efficient services of Sir Cormac Mac Carthy, who fought vigorously against the rival race of the Fitzgeralds of Desmond, as well as the ridiculous nature of the claim of the Carew family (who were a collateral branch claiming to be heirs to a bastard), caused the prosecution of the suit to end in nothing.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1575; Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, vol. i. p. 51, and vol. ii. p. 45; and the *Annals of Ireland* by Thady Dowling, A. D. 1366, 1575.

There are very curious documents connected with Sir Peter Carew's claim, preserved in the Library at Lambeth Palace (Sir George Carew's Collection, No. 606), and, among others, the answer of Morogh Mac Gerald Kavanagh to Sir Peter Carew's petition, which is an interesting and valuable document.

^c *Master Moor*.—He was Colonel John Moor.

^d *Master Frans*.—This should be Master Francis Cosby. He came to Ireland in the reign of Queen Mary, and was by patent, dated 10th September, 1558, appointed General of the Kerne of Leix, then recently made into shire-ground under the name of the Queen's County, where he obtained a grant of the possessions of the suppressed abbey of Stradbally, and many other lands. Master Francis was upwards of

Master Moor^c (John), and Master Frans^d, with many other gentlemen who had come from England in the retinue of the Lord Justice. When this news reached the Lord Justice, he left his camp^e.

An Italian fleet of the Pope's people landed in Kerry in the September of this year. Their name was greater than their importance, for their fame was at first so great that, had they come to Limerick, Galway, or Cork, these great towns would have been left wide open to them. The place where they landed was an island which James, the son of Maurice, had attempted to fortify the year before, namely, Dun-an-oir^f. This fleet was induced to come to Ireland

seventy years of age when he was slain on the occasion mentioned in the text, as we learn from Camden, in his *Annals of the reign of Elizabeth*, where he writes :

“Cosbeius Hibernicorum peditum expeditorum (quos *Kernes* vocant) Ductor, qui penitus loca novit, monuit reliquos quanti periculi esset vallem illam insidiis opportunam ingredi; audendum tamen virili animo suadet, ipseque septuagenario major præit, cæteri subsequuntur. Simul ac in vallem descendisset, ex arbustis, glandium quasi grandine a rebellibus circumquaque dispositis, quos ne viderunt quidem, obruuntur. Pars longe maxima cecidit, cæteri per crepidines impeditissimis viis eluctati, ægre ad Proregem evaserunt, eventum in colle expectantem cum Comite Kildariæ, Jacobo Wingfeldio machinarum præfecto, qui non ignarus periculi, Georgium Carew alterum nepotem apud se detinuit invitum, ad majores honores reservatum. Desiderati fuerunt Petrus Carew junior, Georgius Morus, Audleius, et ipse Cosbeius viri militari laude florentes.”

This Francis left three sons, Henry, who died in England; Arnold, who was executed in 1590, for having killed the Lord Bourke of Castleconnell; and Alexander, who succeeded his father. This Alexander married Dorcas Sidney, a relation of Sir Henry Sidney, Lord Deputy of Ireland, and had by her Francis and Richard. Francis married Helena Harpole of Shrute, by

whom he had a son, William, who died young, when Richard succeeded to the estate, and became leader of the kernes.—See Hardiman's *Irish Minstrelsy*, vol. ii. p. 164.

^e *Left his camp*.—Ware says that Lord Grey remained with the horse on the mountain; but he does say that he had constructed a camp. The Four Masters, to complete their description, should have stated that the Lord Gray had pitched a camp on the mountain before he dispatched the foot soldiers into the valley.

^f *Dun-an-oir*, i. e. the fort of the gold, called *Fort del or* by the Spaniards. This fort, which is situated on an island connected with the south shore of Smerwick harbour, is of a circular form, and measures about two chains in diameter. The island, which is a solid rock, about fifty feet in height, has perpendicular sides, and is surrounded by the sea, except in one narrow neck or passage, which connects it with the main land. On the margin of the shore, in the south-east corner of Smerwick townland, is a green round hill called Cnoc-na-gceann, i. e. hill of the heads, whereon, according to tradition, the English were encamped when they stormed this fort. Philip O'Sullivan Beare thus describes the situation of Dun-an-oir :

“Est in eo portu (Arnacantum, qui Anglis Smeruic vocatur juxta Danguinam oppidum) scopulus (Aureum Munimentum vocant accolæ) naturâ satis munitus, partim marinis fluctibus

nam lá gearaltachaib iar ná cluinpin dóib a mbíe i níscefn anbaíl acc cornam an éireidm catolicae. Do rónaó tecclamaó plóig lá hiarla urmunan .i. tomar mac Semaír, mic Dīarair puaid ar a dais fín, 7 ar dais a pponnra do dol do raióir dūin an óir, 7 na nōaillaeá, 7 ní po hanad lair co paimicc co ciarrpaise. Dattar glan rluas gearaltaó for a cionn ann rin, 7 ní tapd cōctapnae aca amur for apoile. Ara aoi cōna po líscead an cōnair don iarla co ndeachaio for an cenoc or cōnn an dūin, 7 po dēc uadā na paēa po doinnne, 7 na dūncēlaio diēoglaig po tōccabrioct na hēctāillig i tēimēall an oilēin, 7 po rōrūō ina mōnmāin nār bō tapdā dō tōcār ppiū irin iomcūmang i mbātar. Soair ina ppiūing i ppiūérēt na cōnair ceona, 7 po gēib an iurair ina' cōinne in uib cōnuill gābra, 7 ní po gāb tōirmfēcc on iarla gan dol dōpēcain dūin an óir. Luid pēime ina uibōaib imēaēta do cōinn muiuir 7 do ciārrpaise co páinic i cōmōpoccur an oilēin. Ar a aoi ní pucc a cāmpa ina gōipe, no cōigēō dōongbuidēn dōgērluag gāc laoi dōpēcain an oilēin uadōib. Ro claeclaiōō aēircc iomōa fōppa a diū 7 anall 7 po gēallaō tairpēaēc ppiū. Tangattar a cōairtim hi cōfn an iurair amāil baōir rōdhaig ppiū.

allutus, partim rupibus altis præscissus, cum continente sublicio ponte conjunctus."

⁸ *The passage was left open.*—There is a defect in the narrative of the Four Masters here, which Camden admirably supplies as follows :

"Illi locum munitionibus firmant, et *Fort del Or* nominant. Sed simul ac Ormondium Momoniæ præfectum accedere nuntiatum, Hibernicorum suasu, munimentum reliquerunt, et in Glannigelliam" [*recte, Gleann-na-ngealt, i. e. vallem stultorum seu cerritorum*] "vallem præruptis montibus et sylvis conclusam se receperunt. Nonnullos Præfectus intercepti, qui interrogati de numero et suscepto consilio, fassi sunt septingentos advenisse, arma vero quæ quinque millibus sufficerent attulisse, pluresque et Hispania indies expectari; Pontificem et Hispanum statuisset Anglos ex Hibernia exturbare: ad eam rem grandem pecuniam misisse, quam Sāndero Pontificis Nuntio, Comiti Desmonia, et Joanni ejus fratri in manus tradiderant. Eadem nocte Itali et Hispani, quo se verterent ignari

cum lustris latitare nescirent, per tenebras ad munimentum repedarunt, juxtaque castrametatus est Ormondus. Sed a machinis, et cæteris ad oppugnationem necessariis, destitutus, Proregis adventum expectat. Ille brevi advenit comitatus Zouchæo, Ralegho, Denio, Mac-Wortho, Achino et aliis militum ductoribus, eodemque tempore Winterus cum bellicis navibus ex Anglia non inculpatus redierat.

"Prorex tubicinem ad munimentum misit percunctatum quia essent, quid rei illis in Hibernia, quis miserat, cur munimentum in Elizabethæ regno possuerant? simulque imperaret, ut quam primum abscederent. Illi responderunt, alios a sanctissimo Patre P. Romano, alios ab Hispano Rege Catholico missos esse, cui Pontifex Romanus Hiberniam donaverat, quandoquidem jure in Hiberniam Elizabetha ob hæresim juste exciderat. Itaque se velle parta tueri, necnon plura si potuerint quærere. Cum de ratione obsidionis inter Proregem et Winterum consulatum esset classarii Colubrina quædam

to assist the Geraldines when they had heard that the Geraldines were reduced to great extremities in defending the Catholic faith. The Earl of Ormond, i. e. Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe, mustered an army in behalf of himself and of his sovereign, to proceed to Dun-an-oir against the Italians; and he did not halt until he arrived in Kerry. The fine army of the Geraldines were there to meet him, but neither party made any attack upon the other; however, the passage was left open^s for the Earl until he arrived on the hill over the fort, from which, having reconnoitred the deep trenches and impregnable ramparts which the Italians had constructed around the island^b, he considered in his mind that it would be useless for him to offer them battle in their present fortified position. He, therefore, returned by the same route, and in Hy-Connell-Gaura met the Lord Justice, who would not be dissuaded by the Earl from proceeding to see Dun-an-oir. He proceeded by regular marches through Clanmaurice and Kerry, until he arrived in the vicinity of the island. He did not, however, bring his camp near it. Chosen parties of his army went daily to reconnoitre the island. Many communicationsⁱ mutually took place on both sides; and a promise of protection was made to them. The Italian captains^k came to the Lord Justice as if they would be at peace with him;

a navibus nocte silente educunt, aggregaque juxta littus perfosso compendio pertrahunt, et disponunt. Milites itidem ex altera parte muralia tormenta librant, simulque infesta pulsatione in munimentum quatuor continuis diebus effulminant. Hispani semel atque iterum suo damno erumpunt, ex Anglis vero ne unus quidem periit, præter Joannem Checum juvenem speciosum et animosum Joannis Checi Equitis eruditissimi filium.”

^b *Around the island.*—The Italians may have fortified the island itself and the main land opposite it, but they could not have sunk any deep trenches around it, because it is nearly surrounded by the sea. O’Daly says, in his *Incrementum*, &c., *Giraldinorum*, c. 23, that in the opinion of every one this fort was impregnable.

ⁱ *Many communications.*—The accounts given of these communications by Camden and O’Daly are very conflicting. Camden says that the

English kept up a continual fire on the fort for four days, but O’Daly extends the time to forty days! The former says that on the fifth day the Spaniards and Italians, being terrified by the furious fire from the English batteries, sought a parley, *candido sublato vexillo*; but that this was denied them. The latter says that the English were the first to send the Spaniards a flag of truce to demand a parley, and that, this being granted, they were received with the greatest blandness and courtesy by Grey, who promised the Spanish commandant the most honourable terms, if he would surrender the fortress!

^k *The Italian captains.*—These were Stephen San Josepho, Hercules Pisano, and the Duke of Biscay. Camden calls San Josepho “*homo imbellis*.” Muratori applies to him words to the same effect; and O’Daly goes so far as to call him a traitor. And it looks very likely that Hercules Pisano and the Duke of Biscay

Do éodar muinntir an iurtir tairribh don oilén, 7 po gabrat for marbað, 7 for muðuccaò na nsoailleac co ná tearna elaitéac do na peact ccéu edáilleac gan airleac ar an laetar rin. Tárraibh éim an iurtir iomatt óir, 7 ionnmair, 7 gac sñnaile ele baóí lair na headáilleacáib. Ro múrað, 7 po mórcélaideac an toiléu iar rin láir an iurtir po dáig ná bað cairpacc coṭ-aiṭe, 7 ná buð inneoin pópair do ðibspicac é ní buð ríri. Ainí nouember do ronað inóirin. Soair an iurtir tar a air co luimneac 7 arriðe hi ppinegall.

O puairc brian, mac brian, mic eocáin do bñt sñuimál do gallaib a pfoḡmar na bliaðna ro, 7 pluacíceac do ðenam lá Sñr niclar maubí tar rionainn roir do ðol ua puairc. Cuipir ua puairc a inná, 7 a muinteara tar muincinn pleðe an iairn, 7 po bñir laetoraim ar cionn Sñr niclaup. Ro hac cumdaigead an baile doirðiri la Sñr niclaup, 7 po cuip biaðh 7 barua ino ar a haite, 7 pillir pñn tar a air gan creic gan éct ba ionairme do ðenam dó. Ro gab ua puairc acc iompuide imón mbaile co nár léicc aóin neac don bárua tar doirribh an baile amac iná ipteac gur bó hñccñ do Shñr niclaup tñct oia pfoirðoin go pucc lair iatc.

Sluacíceac lá hua puairc a mí nouember etir Suca 7 Sionann co po

gave this character of him on his return home; but what his final fate was the Editor has not been able to learn.

¹ *Proceeded to kill and destroy.*—Muratori, in his *Annal d'Italia*, says that the commander of this garrison shamelessly surrendered this stronghold, and all the Catholic Irish writers assert that seven hundred men were butchered in cold blood, after Lord Grey had guaranteed their lives and liberties. Spenser, however, who was secretary to the Lord Grey, and, as he himself assures us, near the scene of this horrid action, positively denies that any promises or hopes were given, or any conditions granted to them. He asserts that the Deputy, who was a most just, sincere, godly, and right noble man, told them plainly that they were to expect no advantage from the laws of war, or the laws of nations, as they could shew no regular commission either from the King of Spain or the Pope. But this is a mere fiction of Spenser's, on which

to found a specious argument in defence of his master, Lord Grey, whose character was, at this period, branded with infamy all over Europe.—See *View of the State of Ireland*, Dub. reprint of 1809, p. 171. Spenser, however, is not a sufficient witness on this subject, inasmuch as Queen Elizabeth was not satisfied that the Lord Deputy had acted honourably “in this *useful* act of severity,” for she knew well that San Josepho had a commission from her bitterest enemies, the Pope and the King of Spain, who had furnished him with money, arms, and ammunition, for five thousand men.—See Camden's *Annals* of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, where the author writes:

“Brevi tempore interjeeto, appulerunt ad Smerwicum in Kerria sub imperio San Josephi Itali septingenti plus minus, Itali et Hispani a Pontifice Romano et” [rege] “Hispano submissi, specie Romanæ religionis restituendæ, revera ut Elizabetha vires diducerent, et animum a rebus Belgicis retraherent.”

[but] the people of the Lord Justice went over to the island, and proceeded to kill and destroy¹ the Italians; so that of the seven hundred Italians, not one individual escaped, but all were slaughtered on the spot. The Lord Justice also seized upon much gold, wealth, and other things, which the Italians had along with them; and he destroyed the fortifications of the island, in order that it should not be a supporting rock or a strong retreat for any insurgent any longer. This was done in the month of November. The Lord Justice returned to Limerick, and thence to Fingal.

O'Rourke (Brian, the son of Brian, son of Owen) was disobedient to the English in the autumn of this year; and Sir Nicholas Malby mustered an army, and proceeded across the Shannon to oppose him. O'Rourke sent his women and people away over the summit of Sliabh-an-Iarainn, and demolished Leitrim, before the arrival of Sir Nicholas. The castle was rebuilt by Sir Nicholas, who, having placed provisions and warders in it, returned without committing any depredation, or performing any exploit worthy of note. O'Rourke laid siege to the castle, and did not suffer one of the warders to go in or out by the gates; so that Sir Nicholas was obliged to come to their relief, and take them away.

An incursion was made by O'Rourke, in the month of November, into the district between the Rivers Suck and Shannon; and he burned and plundered

Cox, who abominated the Papists, asserts that this garrison yielded at mercy, which was too sparingly extended to them, every one being put to death except the commanders, *which very much displeased the Queen*. Dr. Leland has been carried away by the solemn assertion of Spenser, that San Josepho could shew no commission from any sovereign; but the Queen of England did not believe this, no more than did the partisans of Rome, who knew the exact nature of the commission. Leland, however, feels ashamed of the whole transaction, and writes as follows:

"The Commander of the fort, an Italian called San Josepo, was terrified; and, in a few days, contrary to the opinion of his officers, determined to capitulate. But Grey now replied, with haughtiness and austerity, that he served

against traitors, and disdained to grant any terms to them, or to their abettors. Several attempts were made to gain any conditions, not totally desperate. Grey was inexorable, and the garrison, in their distress and terror, fatally surrendered at discretion.

"That mercy for which they sued was rigidly denied them. Wingfield was commissioned to disarm them, and when this service was performed, an English company was sent into the fort. The Irish rebels found they were reserved for execution by martial law. The Italian General and some of the officers were made prisoners of war; but the garrison was butchered in cold blood; nor is it without pain that we find a service so horrid and detestable committed to Sir Walter Raleigh."

It should be added that Mr. Moore states in

the Feadha^m, and a great part of Hy-Many. He made another incursion into Hy-Many in the month of December, and expeditiously devastated the country; and he slew half a company of the soldiers of the people of Sir Nicholas Malby at Lis-da-lonⁿ. On this expedition O'Rourke was assisted by a party of the O'Conors.

The sons of the Earl of Clanrickard (Ulick and John) were at strife with each other; and both were at peace with the English. A party of the respectable inhabitants of Clanrickard were placed in severe confinement by the constable of Loughrea, Master Jones by name, who had had the command of the warders of the town since the capture of the Earl till that time. It was a great sickness of mind to John Burke that his town and hostages should remain thus long in the hands of the English; and he resolved in his mind to make a nocturnal attack upon the town of Loughrea. This he did, and took the town, killing every one able to bear arms within it, except the constable, to whom he gave pardon and protection; and he then released the prisoners. After John had accomplished this, he sent his Ollavs and faithful people to confer with his brother, Ulick, and to request him to abandon the English cause, and [to state] that he himself would be obedient to him, as a junior should be to a senior; and he promised that he would permit his [Ulick's] son, whom he had in his custody, to go home to him; and he also promised to give up to him, as an acknowledgment of seniority, Leitrim^o, the Island of Baile-an-locha^p, and the town of Loughrea. Ulick accepted of these grants; and he and his brother with one accord rose out against the English. The first thing they did was to destroy the white castles of Clanrickard. They first demolished the castle of Loughrea, the principal fortress of the territory; and they scarcely left a castle from Clonfert-Brendan, in the east of the territory of Sil-Anmchadha, to Kilmacduagh, in the north of Cinel-Aedha-na-hEchtge^q, and from Uaran^r to Chuain-da-damh^s, which they did not demolish. Donough, the son of Murrough, son

^o *Leitrim*.—This was the name of the castle from which the barony of Leitrim, in the south of the county of Galway, has taken its name.

^p *Baile-an-locha*, i. e. the town of the lake, now Ballinlough, in the parish of Ballynakill, barony of Leitrim, and county of Galway.

^q *Cinel-Aedha-na-hEchtge*.—This was the name of O'Shaughnessy's country, in the barony of

Kiltartan, and county of Galway.

^r *Uaran*, i. e. Oran, near Ballintober, in the county of Roscommon.

^s *Chuain-da-damh*, i. e. the lawn or pasturage of the two oxen, now *anglice* Cloondagaw, a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Ballynakill, barony of Leitrim, and county of Galway.

mac toirpdealbais, mic maégaína, mic an fpuice uí brian i ccombaíð
 coccad cloinne an iarla, 7 bá hé maégaíain po ba turcca do eirig ir in
 coccad írin, 7 ar eiride po togaírm aéir díbhirce na ccrioc ccomfoccur, 7
 po geall ó boirintte go luimneac do lot 7 do léppceirior. Aét cna po
 éirgíttar uphór i mboi i ccóicead connact uile irin coccad rin cenmota
 iarla tuadumman .i. donnchað mac concóbaí, mic donnchaíð, 7 toirpdealbais
 mac doinnail, mic concóbaí uí brian, 7 bá heiride bai na Shíppiam i cconn-
 tae an clair an ionbaíð rin.

O boirín décc .i. Dúnlang mac emann. batтар a éinb a noíbirce 7

Dunlang, the son of Edmond.—This Dunlang, who was the last inaugurated O'Byrne, was probably the nephew of Teige Oge, the O'Byrne who died in 1578. After the death of Dunlang, the last inaugurated O'Byrne, Fiagh, the son of Hugh O'Byrne of Ballinacor, became the principal leader of this clan, and one of the most formidable of the Irish chieftains to Queen Elizabeth's government in Ireland, which drew from the poet, Spenser, the most bitter reflections on the meanness of his pedigree; but Spenser's animadversions are mere political slander, as will appear from the fact that Fiagh's father, Hugh, who died in 1579, was far more powerful than the O'Byrne (Teige Oge), and possessed that vast tract of territory now called Ranelagh. Spenser, however, argues that he had no right to these lands, because all Leinster had been granted by Dermot Mac Murrough to the Earl Strongbow, from whom it descended to the Crown of England. This, however, is mere English law fiction, inasmuch as the ancestors of Fiagh had possession of this tract of country time beyond the memory of man, which was a sufficient title. By a similar kind of argument the Pope proved that Queen Elizabeth forfeited the kingdom of Ireland. He found her guilty of that kind of high treason called heresy, and therefore, as "Ireland, and all other islands where Christ is known, and the Christian religion received, do most undoubtedly appertain and be-

long to the right of St. Peter, and the Church of Rome," he granted the island of Hibernia, forfeited by her, to his faithful and loyal son in Christ, Philip II., King of Spain. If Fiagh O'Byrne had no claim to these lands, why were his ancestors permitted to enjoy them for so many centuries? The answer is obvious: either because the government had not the power to remove them, or considered that they were the rightful heirs. Dermot Mac Murrough was deposed by his subjects, and even if he were not, it was not in his power to transfer the lands of Leinster to his daughter, or to her husband Strongbow, by any form of conveyance. But without alluding to the fiction about Gurmundus, it may be remarked, that a higher claim had been set up before the Reformation, namely, that Ireland had been granted to Henry II. by Pope Adrian IV.; and this was a sufficient title, as long as the Irish believed that the Pope had the power to make this grant. But Fiagh O'Byrne, and his adherents, had every reason to believe that this title was forfeited by Elizabeth, as soon as she was excommunicated by what they considered the highest authority then in the world. But as the Pope and the King of Spain were defeated by the Protestant Queen Elizabeth, the Crown of England won Ireland by the sword; and this is the title that should be insisted upon, and not law fictions of any kind. As to Fiagh O'Byrne, he enjoyed his lands as a

of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien; and Mahon, the son of Turlough, son of Mahon, son of the Bishop O'Brien, joined in this war of the sons of the Earl; and it was Mahon that first rose up in this war, and that assembled all the insurgents of the neighbouring territories, and proceeded to harass and devastate [the country] from Burren to Limerick. In short, the greater part of the people of Connaught joined in this war, excepting the Earl of Thomond (Donough, the son of Conor, son of Donough), and Turlough, the son of Donnell, son of Conor O'Brien, who was at this time sheriff of the county of Clare.

O'Byrne died, i. e. Dunlang, the son of Edmond'. His tribe were in insur-

descendant of Cahir More, Monarch of Ireland, having as much title to his own territory as the head O'Byrne, or Mac Murrough, had to their's; and to call him an upstart that rose from the dunghill is vile political slander, unworthy of the *divine* Spenser. According to the Irish genealogists, the O'Broins, or O'Byrns, are descended from Brán, the son of Maelmora, son of Murrough, son of Faelan, son of Muireadhach, King of Leinster, who was slain in 970; son of Finn, Lord of Airther-Liffey, and presumptive heir to the throne of Leinster, sl. 921; son of Maelmora, Lord of Airther-Liffey, sl. 915; son of Muirigen, Lord of Naas and Airther-Liffey, sl. 861; son of Dermot, Lord of Airther-Liffey, d. 830; son of Ruadhrach, King of Leinster, d. 780; son of Faelan, from whom the O'Byrns and their correlatives bore the tribe-name of Hy-Faelain, who was the son of Murchadh, King of Leinster, d. 721; son of Bran Mut, King of Leinster, d. 687; son of Conall; son of Faelan, d. 642; son of Colman; son of Cairbre Duv; son of Cormac; son of Oilioll; son of Dunlang, King of Leinster, A. D. 241; son of Enna Nia; son of Bresal Belach; son of Fiacha Baiceadh, youngest and most celebrated of the sons of Cahir More, Monarch of Ireland in the second century. The relationship between Fiagh O'Byrne and the representative of Teige Oge, the second last O'Byrne, who died in 1578, will appear from the following genealogical table:

1. Bran.	
2. Donough, of the yellow hound.	
3. Donnell, of the shields.	
4. Donough More.	
5. Dunlang of Duvchuain.	
6. Ugaire.	6. Oilioll, of the wood.
7. Teige, of the ravens.	7. Murrough More, of Dun-Kevoge.
8. Dunlang Finn.	8. Donough.
9. Donough.	9. Rannall, <i>a quo</i> Gaval-Rannall.
10. Gerald.	10. Philip.
11. Murrough.	11. Lorcan.
12. Philip.	12. Rannall, of the battle-axe.
13. Bran Roe.	13. Conor.
14. Donough.	14. Donnell Glas.
15. Teige More, of Newragh.	15. Hugh.
16. Gerald.	16. John.
17. Teige Oge, d. 1578, the second last O'Byrne.	17. Redmond.
18. Donough Caragh.	18. John.
19. John.	19. Hugh, d. 1579.
20. Donough Oge.	20. Fiagh.

Spenser concludes, that as the word Brin, in the British language, signifieth woody, and

acc ποῖται πορ ἡλλανῖ, ἡ α τῆρ ἡ α νούταιῃ αῖ ἡλλανῖ ἑορ co na πο
hoiponfo neac ina ionac.

Σταν mac ιαπλα ὁρμυμῖαν ὁο βῆε na ποῖταιῖ αῖρτρεαῖ ἡραῖαλ an tan
pa ἡ ἡερ βῶ hoipoeapc Σταν mac cuinn í neill, ἡ Semuḡ, mac muirir, mic an
ιαπλα ap aoí a ccoccaḡ ἡ a ccompuachaḡ ppi paḡoiḡ po baóí a ndíol doḡpe
pan Σταν po an tan pín. Aon ὁο ló dia nbeachaiḡ an Σταν pemḡpate πορ
coilltiḡ ḡaplaḡ a mí iul ὁο ponnaḡ. i nuataḡ pochaḡde leip napí ὁolta i
nimcfin uair po baḡ luḡa má céo pcciaḡ comairfín a ḡpoiḡteaḡ, ἡ ḡpí mapcaḡḡ
ḡécc. Apḡfo ὁο luḡ ὁeḡḡlaóí laim lé pionaim ppiobḡḡloin, peaḡ máḡ aḡbe,
ἡ ὁο póine cpeic i nouḡ péc ua luḡḡdeaḡ ip in madaḡn muic ap ná mḡpaḡ, ἡ
luḡ co na ḡpeic laip πορ ḡach ndípeaḡ ὁο ḡopca ḡeneac, ἡ co huḡ caipm.
Ro ḡionoiḡpote ḡóicḡḡḡal an ḡípe ḡac aipm in po ḡaḡ a ḡtopaḡḡeaḡḡ paip
.i. éle uí ποḡapḡaḡḡ, uí luḡḡḡeḡ, Popail ḡpoma, Popail Puiḡpelaḡ. Ro baḡ
ḡóḡḡ lár na hoipeaḡḡaiḡ pín ḡup bῶ conac móp doḡ Σταν ḡpaḡḡáil in uataḡḡ
plóḡ aḡlaḡ pín, ἡ po ionḡpḡaḡḡpote é co dána ḡapaḡḡaḡ. Aḡḡ ḡḡna po
pḡaḡóíneaḡ πορ luḡḡ na ḡopaḡḡeaḡḡa co po mapbaḡ ὁḡḡ ppi ḡécc dia nuairliḡ
ὁο ḡḡḡaiḡ popail ἡ baḡḡe ip in mbḡḡpim pín. Rucc Σταν a cpeḡ laip ap
coilltiḡ ḡioḡḡap ḡaḡḡpḡaḡ ḡealaḡḡ mḡpí máḡḡe ḡala iap mbuaḡ ἡ coḡccap.

Toole, hilly, the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles were of Welsh origin, and derived their names from the woods and hills of the present county of Wicklow. But this conjecture is not even ingenious, because Irish family names are not derived from localities; and even supposing they were, it would not hold good in the two instances under consideration, because the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles were not originally seated among the woods and hills of the now county of Wicklow, but in the plains of the now county of Kildare; and their real names are not Brin and Toole, as Spenser thought, but the one is properly O'Brain, i. e. descendant of Bran, a man's name, signifying "a raven," and the other O'Tuathail, i. e. descendant of Tuathal, a man's name, signifying "princely or lordly." Hence it is quite evident that this etymological conjecture arose from ignorance of

the real names and history of those two families, and that his assertion with respect to the meanness of Fiagh's pedigree is a mere political slander. His words are:

"*Eudoxus*. Surely I can recommend him, that, being of himself of so meane condition, hath, through his owne hardiness, lifted himself up to the height that he dare now front princes, and make tearmes with great potentates; to which, as it is to him honourable, so it is to them most disgracefull to be bearded of such a base varlet, that being but of late growne out of the dunghill, beginneth now to overcrow so high mountaines, and make himself great protector of all outlawes and rebells that will repaire unto him."—p. 187.

"*Their country*.—The country of this senior branch of the O'Byrnes extended along the sea, in the present county of Wicklow.—See note i,

rection, plundering the English ; and their country^u and inheritance were in the possession of the English, so that no person was installed in his place.

John, the son of the Earl of Desmond, was at this time a roving and wandering plunderer ; and though John, the son of Con O'Neill, and James, the son of Maurice, son of the Earl [of Desmond], were illustrious for their wars and conflicts with the English, this John was at this time a worthy heir [to either of] them. One day in the month of July, this John went to the woods of Aharlagh^x, attended by so small a body of troops as it was imprudent to go forth on a long journey, for the number of his foot soldiers was less than one hundred shields, and he had only thirteen horsemen. He marched in the evening by the limpid-waved Shannon, and by Magh-Ailbhe^y; and early next morning he seized on a prey in Duibh Feth Ua-Luighdheach^z, and proceeded with his prey directly eastwards, through Corca-Thene^a and Ikerrin. The forces of each territory through which he passed assembled to pursue him, namely, of Eile-Ui-Fhogartaigh^b, of Hy-Luighdheach, of Pobal-Droma^c, [and] of Pobal-Puirsealach^d. These tribes, thinking it very fortunate for them to find John thus attended by only a few troops, attacked him boldly and fiercely ; but the pursuers were defeated, and eighteen of their gentlemen, heads of tribes and towns, were slain in the conflict ; [and] John, after his victory, carried off his prey in triumph to the fast and solitary woods of Bealach-mor-Muighe-dala^e.

under the year 1578, p. 1702, *supra*.

^x *Aharlagh*, now generally called Aharlow, a romantic valley in the barony of Clanwilliam, about four miles to the south of the town of Tipperary.

^y *Magh-Ailbhe*, now Moyaliff, a parish in the barony of Kilnamanagh, and county of Tipperary.

^z *Duibh-Feth-Ua-Luighdheach*, now Dovea, a townland in the parish of Inch, barony of Ileagh, and county of Tipperary. The barony of Ileagh, or Ui-Luighdheach, is now considered a part of the barony of Eliogarty, but it is shewn on Beaufort's Ecclesiastical Map of Ireland as a distinct barony, of which Borrisoleigh is the head town or village. The memory of St. Culan of Glenkeen, in this territory, is still held in great veneration there. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*,

part iii. c. 81 ; and D. Mac Firbis's Genealogical Work (Marquis of Drogheda's copy), p. 307.

^a *Corca-Thene*, now the parish of Templemore, in the county of Tipperary, as appears from an inquisition taken in the reign of Charles I., in which this parish is called Corckehenny.

^b *Eile-Ui-Fhogartaigh*, now the barony of Eliogarty, in the county of Tipperary.

^c *Pobal-Droma*, now the parish of Drum, in the barony of Eliogarty.

^d *Pobal-Puirsealach*, *anglice* Pobblepurcell. This territory is now included in the parishes of East and West Loughma, in the said barony of Eliogarty. The ruins of Purcell's magnificent mansion are to be seen close to the village of Loughma.

^e *Bealach-mor-Muighe-dala*, i. e. the great road

There he was joined by the sons of Mac Gillpatrick, the son of O'Carroll, and a great number of evil-doers and plunderers ; and they all set out for Slieve Bloom, and thither all the men of Offaly and Leix, who were able to bear arms, came to join them. The manner in which John, the son of James, lived on this mountain, was worthy of a true plunderer ; for he slept but upon couches of stone or earth ; he drank but of the pure, cold streams, [and that] from the palms of his hands or his shoes ; and his only cooking utensils were the long twigs of the forest, for dressing the flesh-meat carried away from his enemies. From this abode [Slieve Bloom] he proceeded to plunder the Butlers and Ossory. He afterwards went to Leix, and burned and plundered Abbey-Leix, upon^f the son of the Earl of Ormond, namely, upon Pierce, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe. He also plundered Port-Laoighise^g, after having slain some of the guards of the town. He carried away from them accoutrements, armour, horses, weapons, and various wealth. In short, he plundered seven castles in Leix in [the course of] that day. He then proceeded from one territory to another, until he reached Glenmalure, where James Eustace and the sons of Hugh, son of John [O'Byrne], were [stationed], where he was welcomed by these men ; and here the Kavanaghs, Kinsellaghs, Byrnes, and Toolles, and the plunderers of the country in general, came to join him. It would be tedious to mention all [the property] they destroyed and injured upon the English of Leinster and Meath. John [son of the Earl of Desmond], and James Eustace^h, set out about Michaelmas in the expectation of meeting the Italians, who had arrived in his [John's] country, for he expected to obtain relief and assistance from them. But it did not so happenⁱ to them, for they had all been cut off and destroyed by the Lord Justice upon the one spot, as we have already related, before he could reach them^k.

two Councillors, one that said *Fear not those that can kill the body only, &c.*, and the other bids us obey the higher power, for he that resisteth it, resisteth God ; Seeing then the highest power upon earth commands us to take the sword, and to fight and defend ourselves against Traytors and Rebels, which do seek only the murdering of our souls, he is no Christian that will not obey." The Parliament, which was convened in Dublin in 1585, passed an Act to attain this

Viscount Baltinglass.

ⁱ *It did not so happen*, i. e. they were not able to afford the relief or assistance they intended.

^k *Before he could reach them.*—Leland says that one of the strongest excuses made by Grey for putting the Spaniards and Italians to the sword in cold blood, at Dun-an-oir, was, that the Irish were approaching in a body of one thousand five hundred men.—See his *History of Ireland*, book iv. c. 2.

Aois CRIOST, 1581.

Aois Críost, Míle, cuicc céo, oétmoḡat, a haon.

Toirpḡealbhaḡ mac donnchaíḡ, mic concóbaíḡ, mic toirpḡealbaiḡ, mic taíḡec uí bḡiaíḡ baosí tuilleaḡ ar bliadaíḡ illaíḡ aḡ gallaíḡ uó éḡochaḡ an. 26. do mí maí.

Mac íaḡla éloinne míoḡaíḡ .i. uilliam búḡc, mic míoḡaíḡ raxanaíḡ mic uillice na ccsíḡ, mic míoḡaíḡ, mic uillice énuic tuiaḡ uó éḡochaḡ i nḡaillíḡ an tḡíḡ lá íaḡ cḡroaḡ toirpḡealbaiḡ uí bḡiaíḡ .i. toirpḡealbhaḡ dia ḡarḡaoíḡ ḡ uilliam dia raxaíḡ. Ar amlaíḡ uó rala ḡuilliam a bḡíḡ i ccombáíḡ éoccaíḡ lá a bḡiaíḡ an tan ro bḡirḡíḡ a mbailte amlaíḡ pemebertmaíḡ, bá haíḡḡeac laíḡ mḡḡíḡ, ḡ uó éoíḡ ar ḡḡotex hí ccsíḡ gall ḡo ḡaillíḡ an mí ríḡ na báḡuccaḡ ḡ ro ḡolbaḡ ḡccél eiccin éuicce co ro ḡabaḡ ḡ co ro cḡochaḡ. Ro cḡroaḡ beóḡ maí ndeachaíḡ dia luḡt lḡaíḡna ar an bḡḡotexíḡon ríḡ.

Cuiccsíḡ ḡ dá ḡíḡst uó éḡochaḡ i naḡ cliaḡ i ccoirḡéíḡ tḡetúḡaḡta.

An bapḡac mḡḡ, Semur mac Ríḡḡeíḡ, mic tomaíḡ, mic emainn baí illaíḡ i naḡ cliaḡ uó écc. 'Óḡíḡ ḡḡéíḡ ḡlínealaíḡ bapḡac ḡuaḡ don tḡémur ríḡ, ḡíḡ uó ḡulaíḡ mḡḡ nímḡḡ ḡ nanaíḡbe ar a tḡḡaḡ, ḡ aḡ na baosí a ḡuíl nó a ḡaoíḡleacḡtaíḡ ríḡ an aím ar (Ruad ḡíḡ) ḡa ḡoḡtaíḡ. Aḡḡ ara aosí ro deaḡlaic dia ḡíḡ ḡóḡom éḡḡuḡ bapḡac maol ḡ ḡuaḡ ḡíḡlíḡ, ḡ ní hḡḡ amlaíḡ aḡḡ ro hoirḡḡḡḡḡ or éḡḡ bapḡac mḡḡ íaḡ nḡíḡḡḡ na nḡḡḡaoíḡne ḡar ḡuaḡ an ḡuḡḡar ríḡ ḡḡollaíḡnuccaḡ co ríḡ. An bapḡac uó ḡaíḡḡ ḡa mac íaḡ ríḡ (.i. do ḡaíḡḡ uó bapḡa) la haíḡla ḡíḡmḡmaíḡ, ḡ mac ele uó do bḡíḡ ro ḡlíccḡḡ na tḡḡeapḡa ar bapḡachaíḡ ḡuaḡa.

Mac ḡíolla ḡatḡraicc, bḡiaíḡ ócc mac bḡiaíḡ, mic Sḡaíḡ, mic ḡíḡḡíḡ, mic ḡíḡḡíḡ, mic ḡíḡḡíḡ, mic ḡoíḡnaill baosí illaíḡ maḡ cliaḡ maí an ccsḡḡa uó écc, nḡḡ eirḡíḡe tuccaḡ ḡuaḡ i Saḡoíḡ ar a óicce, ḡ baosí ḡoḡlamḡa i ccaíḡḡeab

¹ *Turlough, son of Donough.*—He was a younger son of Donough, second Earl of Thomond, and the brother of Conor, the third Earl.

^m *Barry Roe*, i. e. Barry the Red, i. e. the chief of that sept of the Barrys who were seated in and gave name to the barony of Barryroe, in the county of Cork.—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, book ii. c. 3.

ⁿ *Barry Mael*, i. e. Barry the Bald. He was seated near Barry Roe, in the district of Ibawn, in the south of the county of Cork.

^o *Barry Mores*, i. e. the great Barrys. This sept of the Barrys gave name to the barony of Barrymore, in the county of Cork.—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, book ii. c. 2.

^p *Whose hereditary right it was*, &c.—This

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1581.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighty-one.

Turlough, the son of Donough¹, son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, who had been kept in prison by the English for more than a year, was hanged on the 26th of May.

The son of the Earl of Clanrickard, i. e. William Burke, son of Rickard Saxonagh, son of Ulick-na-gCeann, son of Rickard, son of Ulick of Cnoc-Tuagh, was hanged at Galway, the third day after the execution of Turlough O'Brien; that is, Turlough was hanged on Thursday, and William on Saturday. It happened that William was joined with his relatives in the war when they demolished their castles, as we have already mentioned; that he grew sorry for this, and went to Galway, under the protection of the English, the month before his execution; [but] some tale was fabricated against him, for which he was taken and hanged. Such of his followers as went in under this protection were also hanged.

Forty-five persons were hanged in Dublin for crimes of treason.

Barry More (James, the son of Richard, son of Thomas, son of Edmond), who was in captivity in Dublin, died. This James was of the true stock of the Barry Roes. He was a man who had suffered much affliction and misfortune in the beginning [of his career], and who had [at first] no hope or expectation of obtaining even the title of Barry Roe^m. But, however, God bestowed upon him the chieftainship both of Barry Maelⁿ and Barry Roe; and this was not all, but he was elected chief over the Barry Mores^o, after the extinction of those chieftains whose hereditary right it was^p to rule over that seigniory till that period. His son, David Barry, was afterwards called the Barry by the Earl of Desmond; and his second son was by law^q lord over the Barry Roes.

Mac Gillpatrick (Brian Oge, the son of Brian, son of John, son of Fineen, son of Fineen, son of Fineen, son of Donnell), who was likewise imprisoned in Dublin, died. He was a man who had been brought up in England in his youth,

could be expressed better, in fewer words, thus:
 "Nay more, he was elected chief over the sept of Barry More, the true heirs of that chieftainship having become extinct."

^q *By law.*—When the first son was raised to the dignity of Barry More, the second son was made Barry Roe, not in accordance with the law of England, but with the customs which time

and who was acquainted with the manners and customs of the Court, so that it was a wonder to the Irish that he should have been detained in bondage until his death. His brother, Fineen, was elected in his place, for he had left no issue, excepting one daughter. Two brothers of this Brian Oge, namely, the two young sons of the daughter of O'Connor Faly by Fitzpatrick, i. e. by Brian, the son of John, were slain by Donnell, the son of Theobald O'Molloy, [while they were] under his own protection.

O'Carroll, i. e. William Odhar^r, the son of Ferganainm, son of Mulrony, son of John, who was likewise confined in Dublin, was set at liberty by the English and the Lord Justice; and he set out for his native territory. But on his way he was met by some of the young men of the descendants of O'Connor Faly; and they were rejoiced (to be able) to put him unsparingly to the sword, and detested (the thought of) shewing him quarter or mercy. They slew him, and left his body under the talons of ravens and the claws of wolves. His son, John-an-Fhasaigh^s, was then styled O'Carroll.

The Lord of Desies, James, the son of Gerald, son of John, son of Garrett More of Desies, son of James, son of Garrett the Earl [of Desmond], died.

Mac Donough^t, Owen, the son of Donough-an-Bhothair^u, son of Donough Mac Donough, died in Limerick, where he had been imprisoned by the English.

Donnell of the County^w, the son of Teige, son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac, son of Teige Mac Carthy, Tanist of Muskerry, and its leader in battle, died.

The English and the Geraldines were at war and strife with each other; nor was there a truce of one night, or a friendship of one month, between them, from the commencement of the war to this time. No account, enumeration, or description of the injuries done between them can be attempted.

A hosting was made by John, son of James, son of John [Fitzgerald of Desmond], in the month of May, eastwards across the Suir; and he totally destroyed [some of the] towns lying on the brink^x of the Suir, namely, Ard Maile^y and the monastery of Athassel^z. And he proceeded westwards across

^x *On the brink*, literally, "in the district of the Suir."

^y *Ard Maile*, i. e. Malley's height, now Ard-mayle, a village near the River Suir, about three miles and a half to the north of Cashel.

^z *Athassel*, *az tuipil*.—The extensive ruins of

this abbey, which was erected by William Fitz-Adelm de Burgo, about the year 1200, are situated on the west side of the River Suir, a stream from which was artificially carried round the building for the purpose of defence.—See note ^h, under the year 1248, p. 331, *supra*.

tríom, 7 íomaircead anffoplainn ar an áiríod, Ro gab roim aza nomócor go neimhíomíad an cefin porcaomnacair, 7 po íuib friu ar a haite, 7 po ba mó ina trí éed an po marbad 7 in po baíod lair díob. Rucc Sfan an cepeic lair iar ccorccar gur na porbairib fída ina celeaéad cumpanad ar an cclaonglaír 7 ar an ccoill móir.

Sluaicéad ele la Sfan mac Semair i mí iún ar mag cáptaiğ mór, 7 baí friu pé dá lá, no a trí ag cpeachad 7 ag cuapuccad na epice ó murccpaigne go huib pátaé, 7 ticc tar a ar co nairccéib 7 co nébaluib íomda go mag ccoincinne. Atberdír luét a ffairccpiona naé ffacatar an oirte rin do epod cpeac íam an aon maigin.

Iarla dfrumhan do bíte i fforlongpore in achad da eó, 7 bá írin tan rin do horbaiccheb caprin raxanaé (.i. caprin Siuitre) on mbainpíogain, 7 on iurcir or cño dfrumhan 7 ciarpaigne dia nomócomed. Ro gluar an caprin rin (do íuibal láoi 7 díodé) co mbuidin marcfluağ amaille friu do éabairt amair ar forlongpore iarla dfrumhan 7 ba hann painc lair dol fon fforlongpore ar madain dia domnaig. Baí an iarla gur an líon do pala ina focair an tan rin ina ttoircim ruain 7 ríor éodalta iar ffairccéir 7 iar fforcoméed na hoibde gó rin. Arpí do róine an caprin ina fpuar na írham ar na ríuib do guin go spoduplam, 7 do marbad gan díceall, 7 ní po airir friu hioairceacc ná deabaid co paincc caplén na mainge. Bá don dpuing do íaopclanduib torcáir lar an ccaprin in achad da eó an la rin .i. én mac tomair mic muirir duib mic an iarla .i. tomair ócc, Maolmuire mac donnchad bacaiğ mic maolmuire mic donnchad mec ruibne, 7 tadcc mac diarmata mic córbmaic ó maig laicim.

Sluaicéad lá iarla dfrumhan i ndeiread mír September gur na maigib i moirpiméall cáiril muman, 7 go caireal rírin. Ruccrat na ríoiğ rin ile dá gac maicéir, eitir uíma, 7 iarann, edac, 7 urad, epod, 7 cēra go po indiríte na tíre rin co léir. Rucc oppa im na hoircuib rin dpuing buíne deapmapa a trían cluana meala 7 ar an trían mēdonac. Ruccrat oppa ona

^a *Ui-Rathach*, now Iveragh, a barony in the south-west of the county of Kerry, anciently belonging to the family of O'Shea.

^b *Magh-gCoinchinne*, now the barony of Magunihy, in the county of Kerry.—See note ^b, under the year 1495, p. 1220, *supra*.

^c *Achadh-da-eo*, i. e. the field of the two yews, now Aghadoe, an old church, near which are the remains of a round tower, situated about two miles to the north of Killarney, in the county of Kerry.

^d *Captain Siuitse*.—This is an attempt at writ-

the Suir with great preys and spoils ; but though this hero was overtaken by a very strong and overwhelming body of forces, he continued boldly carrying off the spoils as long as he was able ; but [at last] he came to an engagement, in which more than three-hundred of them were drowned and slain. John [then] carried off the prey in triumph to his encampments in the woods of Claenglaise and Coill-Mor, where he was wont to abide.

Another hosting was made by John, the son of James, in the month of June, against Mac Carthy More ; and he remained two or three days plundering and traversing his territory, from Muskerry to Ui-Rathach^a ; and he (then) returned with preys and spoils to Magh-gCoinchinne^b. Those who beheld them declared that they had never before seen such a great prey of cattle in one place.

The Earl of Desmond was encamped at Achadh-da-eo^c ; and at that time an English captain, namely, Captain Siuitse^d, was appointed by the Queen and the Lord Justice to preside over Desmond and Kerry. This captain marched day and night with a party of cavalry to make an attack on the camp of the Earl of Desmond ; and it was on a Sunday morning that he arrived at the camp. The Earl and all those who were with him were at this time buried in deep sleep and profound slumber, for they had remained vigilant and on the watch all the night, [and] until that time. The captain immediately and alertly attacked all those whom he found standing in the streets, and slew them without mercy ; nor did he wait for battle or engagement, [but proceeded directly] till he reached Castlemain. The following were amongst the freeborn persons slain by the captain at Achadh-da-eo on that day, i. e. Thomas Oge, the only son of Thomas ; the son of Maurice Duv, son of the Earl ; Mulmurry, the son of Donough Bacagh, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough Mac Sweeny ; and Teige, the son of Dermot, son of Cormac of Magh-Laithimh^e.

A hosting was made by the Earl of Desmond, at the end of the month of September, into the plains, lying far and wide around Cashel, in Munster, and into Cashel itself. His forces seized upon great quantities of all sorts of property, such as copper, iron, clothing, apparel, and great and small cattle ; so that they plundered all those territories. As they were carrying off these spoils

ing, in Irish letters, *Captain Zouch*.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1580, 1581, edition of 1689, pp. 367, 368, *et sequent*.

^e *Magh-Laithimh*, i. e. Lahiff's plain, now Molahiff, a townland in which stood a castle belonging to a respectable sept of the Mac Car-

plóicche a comhócras ríúipe, 7 ó dún iarceais go maiz Ailbe. Ro porcongair an tiapla tharinnais inéilíte do págbail por an cconairi i noircill na nócc báttar ina marimóipeact, 7 po fill féim ppiú iar poctain don tóir tar an cceilecc. Ro gabad iaroin occa noidead 7 occa naipleac dá gac leé peampa 7 ina nduib gur bó moo olctátt cfiéne céo a nírbaid ón iomargail rin. Ticc iarla dearmuñan iar mbuaib ccorccair, 7 ccommaoisíome co neachais, 7 co névalais iomdais lair tar a air in starlac.

Peact an tangattar dhongbuidín dána dícomrícil do foigdiuirib aca dapa iar na poimn i ndó .i. dhong ar rpué 7 dhong ar tíri do éuapuccad caonraigé 7 lá taob Máige diarraib gona nó gabala por dheim eiccin do na poġlaib. IAR ndol don dá dhong rin i cchó apoile i momhócras baile uí caeláin, ar an do pala éuca dauid ócc, mac dauid an loca, mic tomair, mic Ssain, mic tomair, mic pilip, mic an ríuipé co na íocras de dia raigib, 7 do cóidh fútais co po gab agá ttrígbad 7 acca ttimceallad, co fparccas iatt ina mífódaib maifósréca 7 ina ttaimnais taoibgírréca, conac mór teapna gan aipleac ar an laetair rin lá dauid co na muintir. Iar poctain na íccél rin co háé dapa, cuipir caprin aca dapa tionol ar raigdiuirib cille moceallócc, 7 do deachaid go ffdain mífda míoéuicricch do éor cuapra i ccaonraigé, dur an fpuigbead duine, nó daoíne ar a noigélad ar marbad dá muintir. Rámec co baile uí caeláin, baile ríde do bailtib an Duirpélais baí ag congnaí riam lár an ccoróin ó céo éoccad gall 7 gíraltaic gur an tan rin. Do marbad lar an ccaprin dhínebar 7 peact píct do mnáib, do línbaib, 7 da gac poirinn dá fpuair iréig, 7 amuig ipin mbaile rin. An dauid

thys, situated near the village of Castlemaine, in the barony of Magunihy, and county of Kerry.

^c *Trian-Chluana-meala*, i. e. Clonmel-third, now the barony of Iffa and Offa East, in the south-east of the county of Tipperary.

^e *Dun-Iasgaigh*.—This is more usually called in Irish, Cathair-Duna-Iasgaigh, and the name is now anglicised simply Cahir, which is that of a well-known town on the River Suir, in the barony of Iffa and Offa West.—See note ^p, under the year 1559, p. 1570, *supra*.

^b *Magh-Ailbe*, i. e. the plain of Ailbe, a

woman's name, now Moyalliff, about five miles west of Thurles, in the barony of Kilnamanagh.

—See note ^a, under the year 1580, p. 1749, *sup*.

^d *Baile-Ui-Chatlain*, i. e. O'Cathlain's town, so called in Irish at the present, but anglicised Ballycalhane. It is the name of a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Kildimo, barony of Kenry, and county of Lime-rick.

^k *Son of the Knight*.—He was the ancestor of all the families of the Purcells.—See pedigree by Duaid Mac Firbis.

^l *So that not many*.—The style is here very

they were overtaken by a strong body of troops from Trian-Chluana-meala^f, and from Middlethird; and also by a force from the borders of the Suir, and of the region extending from Dun-Iasgaigh^g to Magh-Ailbhe^h. The Earl ordered that an ambuscade should be formed on the pass for the forces who were in pursuit of them; but the pursuers having escaped the ambush, the Earl himself turned round upon them. They [the Earl's army] then proceeded to kill and slaughter them on every side, in the van and in the rear; so that their loss was upwards of four hundred men in that engagement. The Earl of Desmond returned to Eatharlach in triumph and exultation, with many steeds and other spoils.

Upon one occasion a bold and merciless body of the soldiers of Adare, having been divided into two parties, went forth, one by water, the other by land, to traverse Kenry and [the lands lying] along the side of the Mangué, to seek for fight or booty from some of the plunderers. These two parties, having met together in the neighbourhood of Baile-Ui Chathlainⁱ, were encountered by David Oge, the son of David of the Lake, son of Thomas, son of John, son of Thomas, son of Philip, son of the Knight^k, and his forces, who charged them, and proceeded to pierce and surround them, so that he left them [but a heap of] bloody trunks and mangled carcasses; so that not many^l of them escaped without being slaughtered on that spot by David and his people. When the news of this reached Adare, the captain of that town^m assembled the soldiers of Kilmallock, and set out at the head of a vigorous and merciless body [of troops] to traverse Kenry, in order to see whether he could find man or men upon whom to wreak his vengeance for the slaughter of his people. He arrived at Baile-Ui-Chathlain, one of the castles of Purcell, who had assisted the Crown from the very commencement of the war between the English and the Geraldines to that time. The captain slew one hundred and fifty women and children, and of every sort of persons that he met with inside and outside of that castle.

The David already named, who had slain the captain's people, was a man

laine. It could be very easily improved by transposing some words, as follows:

"These two parties met together near the castle of Ballycahlane. They were encountered by David Oge Purcell and his people, who fell upon them with such fury, and surrounded and charged them with such bravery, that he soon

left them but a heap of bloody trunks, and hacked and mutilated carcasses. A few, however, escaped by flight, who carried the news of the slaughter of their companions to Adare," &c.

^m *The captain of that town.*—According to Ware's-Annals his name was Achin.

πέμπραιτε λάρ πο μαρβαδ μυντιρ αν καρτιν, ρήρ επιθε, δο ρυλαιγ δυαδ 7
 δοcαρ 1 ccoccaδ γεαριλταc αρ γαλλαιβ. Ρεαcτ διαρ λυθ ρυθε 1 μι december
 co ρε ρήραιβ δέcc ó cιομραιβ cαοηραιγε 1 ccoite cαol cιμιαγ zo πο ιμipρcτ
 τpe cιαν ριονη ριαρτυαδ γαcη νδίρεαc. Ρο γαδ αιριρcιμ αγ ιμip cαταιγ, 7
 ραοίθip ινντε αν αδhaiδ ριν. Ο πο clor λά' τοιρρδeαλβαc. mac ταιδcc, mic
 μupchaíð, mic ταιδcc ρυαδ, mic τοιρρδelbαicc (Mac mec ματζαμíνα α epic
 corca βαipciνδ αιpτεαραιγ) δαυιð δο ðol ταιριρ, πο cιup αρτεραc (in υπεopαc
 οιδεc) αρ αν ριοναíηη ριυδyαíηη, 7 δο cóíð ανη γup αν líon ταpía ινα ραipραð,
 7 ní πο αιριρ co ραινicc ιμip cαταιγ co ρο γαδ ποpτ 1 ρφeοpαιηη na ριννιηηip
 Τάναic ιαpοíη γup αν τcγ 1 mbaοí δαυιð, 7 πο cιuppiot tene ip in τcγ δια
 λοpcað zo λάνuplam. Τicc δαυιð διpccip διαipm co na μυντιρ amað αρ
 ιονcαιβ μεic mic ματζαμíνα, 7 πο γαβαð é co na μυντιρ λαιρ ρó cεδóip. Δο
 cαoð mac mec ματζαμíνα co na βραιγðíβ co baile mec colmáin ταp α αιρ αν
 αδhaiδ ριν. Δο cpochað μυντιρ δαυιð ρpup na cpannoíβ bá compoicip oíβ
 αρ ná μαpαc, 7 δο cuipcað αν λαoc mílið zo λuimneac αιpm ινα ρφyαιρ α
 οιδeαð γαν ρυipeac.

Ceall ρiácal δο γαβαíl lá ρfan mac αν ιαpía αν cφepαmíað lá ðon novlaiγ,
 7 γαc α ρφyαιρ ινα hιnníðóñ ðuimá, 7 διαpαηη, δέðac, ðιονημαρ, 7 ðapðap δο
 cοp ειpτε zo hεταpλαιγ ρpυ ρε dá lá, 7 βpυip αν baile ιαpοíη.

Reipβep γpιλταc .i. mclaur, mac uilliam, mic mclaur δο μαρβαð la
 ραιγðíuipíβ ατα ðapa.

Αη ðocúip γανðuip ðécc αρ coillcið na claoηglaiρ, ποpτ congímla ðon

ⁿ *North-westerly*.—This is incorrect, for the Shannon runs rather south-west from the borders of Kenry to Inis-Cathaigh, or Scattery Island, as it is now called. By Cuan-Sionna is meant the lower or wide portion of the Shannon.

^o *East Corca-Bhaiscinn*, now the barony of Clonderalaw, in the county of Clare.

^p *The strand*.—The word *peopainn*, or *peoipinn*, is still in use in the west of Ireland to denote a smooth sandy shore. The features of this island, and the ruins existing thereon in 1839, are carefully described in a letter written by the Editor on the 9th of December that year, and at present preserved at the Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park.

^a *Baile-mhic-Colmain*, now Colmanstown, a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Killofinn, barony of Clonderalaw, and county of Clare.—See the Ordnance Survey of that county, sheet 68.

^r *Kilfeakle*, near the town of Tipperary.—See note *, under the year 1192, p. 94, *supra*.

^s *The Receiver*, i. e. the agent or treasurer.

^t *Dr. Saunders*.—The death of Dr. Saunders is mentioned in Ware's Annals of Ireland, under the year 1582, and in Camden's Annals of the reign of Elizabeth under 1583; but Rishton states that he died in 1581, which appears to be the true date. Camden draws his character in the blackest colours; and Cox, who

who had gone through much toil and trouble in the war of the Geraldines with the English. On one occasion he set out with sixteen men in the month of December from the borders of Kenry, in a small, narrow cot. They rowed in a north-westerlyⁿ direction through the Shannon Harbour, and put in at Inis-Cathaigh, where they stopped for that night. When Turlough, the son of Teige, son of Murrough, son of Teige Roe, son of Turlough (the son of Mac Mahon, from East Corca-Bhaiscinn^o), heard that David had passed by him, he launched a boat upon the blue-streamed Shannon in the early part of the night, and entering it with the number of men he had along with him, he made no delay until he reached Inis-Cathaigh, and landed on the strand^p of the fair island. They then went to the house in which David was, and immediately set fire to it. David, with his people, quickly came out, unarmed, casting himself on the mercy of the son of Mac Mahon, who instantly took him and his people prisoners. The son of Mac Mahon returned on that night to Baile-mhic-Colmain^q, taking his prisoners with him. On the following day David's people were hanged on the nearest trees they met; and the heroic soldier himself was sent to Limerick, where he was immediately put to death.

Kilfeakle^r was taken by John, son of the Earl [of Desmond], on the fourth day after Christmas; and he removed in the course of two days to Eatharlach all the copper, iron, clothes, treasure, and corn, that he found within it, and then demolished the castle.

The Receiver^s of the Geraldines, namely, Nicholas, son of William, son of Nicholas, was slain by the soldiers of Adare.

Doctor Saunders^t died in the woods of Claenglaise. He was the supporting

held the Roman Catholics in abomination, says that "Saunders died miserably of a flux and famine in the woods of Clenlish, whereby the kingdom was rid of a malicious, cunning, and indefatigable traitor." P. O'Sullivan Beare also states that he died of dysentery.—See his *Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, fol. 100. The Abbé Mageoghegan, who appears to have carefully read the works of Camden and Cox, has drawn the character of Dr. Saunders in different colours from those used by Camden, which shews how difficult it is to elicit the truth from the writ-

ings of authors whose minds are jaundiced with national and religious prejudices. Mageoghegan speaks of him thus in his *Hist. d'Irlande*:

"On rapporte à ce temps la mort du Docteur Sanders autrement Sanderus, Anglois de nation et Légat Apostolique en Irlande; c'étoit un homme d'une vie exemplaire et très zélé pour la cause catholique. Il est peint sous d'autres couleurs par les Auteurs Protestants, qui le qualifient de traître et d'archi-rébellé: ce saint homme, épuisé par la fatigue et par la chagrin de voir triompher l'impiété, mourut d'un flux

críostm átoilci, 7 cño áteomairc gearaltao ipm ccoccao i mbatar epde. Nír bó macnao ón ar ar lá rémur, mac muirir táimic i nérinn.

Mac uí Suilleabáin béirpe (domnall, mac domnall, mic diarmata, mic domnall mic domnall mic diarmata bailb) do tabairt bhirte ar cairbreac-aib a mí december do ionnrao. Bá hamlaio do rónao ionnra, Captn Siutir do dol o corcaig tré cairbreacóib co mainirtir bñntearge. Ro éur clann toirdealbair mic maólmuir, mic donnchaio mec fuibne, 7 mac uí donnaabáin 7 orong do énduib popal 7 do baóimib uairle cairbreac uáda do denam creac ar mac uí fuilleabáin, fuairrioc na fñnaoa po éur an captn uáda creaca aibble 7 iomaio édaia. Rob aónar lá domnall a oircene do léccaio uáda 7 é fñn ina bñchaio, 7 no ionnraig an gearraio gaoideiaio tarla i tti-m-cell na ccreac, 7 do dearbha an lá rin nác lé líon pluair bhirtear cat uair toiréaratar le domnall a pfoccur do tré céo do cairbreacóib, 7 ar bñg le lñt éétt fñr fñma baóirioim do rócraide acc tabairt an tochar rin.

de sang dans un bois, où il manquoit de tout secours, excepté le spirituel qui lui fut administré par Corneille Eveque Killalow, qui ne le quitta qu'à la mort."—Tom. iii. p. 448.

Dr. Saunders was for some time professor of law at Oxford, but, after the death of Queen Mary, he was obliged to quit Oxford, and go to Rome, where he received the order of priesthood, and the degree of doctor of divinity, about the year 1560. He afterwards taught divinity at Louvain. In 1571 he published his work, entitled, *De visibili monarchiâ Ecclesiæ*. He was soon after appointed Nuncio in Spain, where he wrote his *History of the Rise and Progress of the English Reformation*; but when he was about to publish it, he was ordered by Pope Gregory XIII. to proceed to Ireland, to instruct the Irish Catholics.

"*Captain Siutisi*.—This is an attempt at writing Captain Zouch, in Irish letters. He was appointed governor-general and general at arms in Munster by the Lord Deputy Grey this year.

"*The son of O'Donovan*.—The O'Donovan at this time was Donnell mac Teige mac Dermot, who is still vividly remembered in the traditions

of the mountains of Carbery under the appellation of Domnall na gCroiceann, i. e. *Daniell pellium*. P. O'Sullivan Beare says (*Hist. Cathol.*, c. 16), that the son of O'Donovan, who was slain on this occasion, was named Dermysius.

"Daniel Osullivanus adolescens, qui postea Bearra princeps factus pro Hispanorum salute cum Anglis bellum gessit: ad Beantriae monasterium Anglorum cohortem lapidibus obrutam delevit, et Dermysium Odonnobhanum Anglorum jussu Bearram deprædantem ad Lutum Boum (Lathach na ndaibh) occidit."

John Collins of Myross, in his pedigree of the late General O'Donovan, supposes that this Dermot was chief of the O'Donovans, and asserts that he was the grandfather of Domhnall na g-Croiceann [who died in 1584!]; and the same absurd opinion is gravely repeated as a historical fact by the late Timothy O'Donovan, of O'Donovan's Cove, Esq., in a letter to the Editor, dated August 4, 1841, in which he writes:

"Dermot O'Donovan, of Castle Donovan, though set down by Mr. Powell as fifth son of Daniel of 1629, was chief of Castle Donovan, and made an inroad into Berehaven, to bear away cat-

pillar of the Catholic faith, and the chief counsellor of the Geraldines during the war. It was not wonderful, for it was with James, the son of Maurice, he had come to Ireland.

The son of O'Sullivan Beare (Donnell, the son of Donnell, son of Dermot, son of Donnell, son of Donnell, son of Dermot Balbh) gave a defeat to the people of Carbery in the month of December. It was thus effected: Captain Siuitsi^a set out from Cork, through Carbery, for the monastery of Bantry. He sent the sons of Turlough, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough Mac Sweeny, [Dermot], son of O'Donovan^v [Donnell, the son of Teige, son of Dermot], and some others of the heads of tribes and gentlemen of Carbery, to plunder the son of O'Sullivan. These parties sent by the Captain seized great preys and much booty. Donnell thought it shameful to suffer his property to be carried away, he himself being alive^w; and he attacked the Irish bands around the booty, and proved on that day that it is not by the numbers of men that a battle is gained, for Donnell slew nearly three hundred of the Carbery-men, though his own forces in that engagement scarcely exceeded fifty men able to bear arms.

tle, where he was overtaken with his plunder by Donal O'Sullivan Coum, defeated, and *hanged* from an oak, the root of which is still to be seen, and goes by the name 'Daróc-adran-Dermody.'"

This, however, is a great error, for we know from a Chancery record, dated 12th February, 1592, that Donell mac Teige mac Dermot O'Donovan was chief of Clancahill in 1581, and till the year 1584, when he died, and was succeeded by his eldest legitimate son, Donell. From this document it also appears to a certainty that the Dermot slain by Donnell O'Sullivan Beare on this occasion, was not chief of Castle Donovan, but (according to the laws of England) a *Bastard Eigne* of Donnellmac Teige O'Donovan; for it was proved in Dublin, before the Lord Chancellor, Adam Loftus, in February, 1592, that Donell mac Teige O'Donovan had but two legitimate sons by his wife, Ellen Ny-Leary, namely, Donnell, who was nominated chief of his name by his father-in-law, Sir Owen MacCarthy Reagh, in 1584; and Teige, who was under twenty-one

years in 1592. But it is distinctly stated that Donell mac Teige had other sons, elder than Donnell, the chieftain, by the said Ellen Ny-Leary, but born before their marriage. The conclusion is therefore inevitable, that this Dermot mentioned by O'Sullivan, as slain by Donnell O'Sullivan, was one of these elder sons of Donnell mac Teige. According to the tradition in the country, which is referred to the wrong person and period by Collins, this Dermot mac Donnell na g-croiceann was slain in the territory of Clann-Lawrence by Donnell Cam O'Sullivan Beare, who buried his body under an oak tree, which has ever since borne the appellation of *Óapóg Diarmada*, or, according to Collins, *Dairiheen-Diarmada*, and of which the roots still remain, from which a number of young stems are still shooting forth. It is situated in the townland of Rosmacoan, parish of Kilconenagh, adjoining that of Kilcaskin, in the barony of Beare, and county of Cork.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 447, note^k.

^w *He himself being alive.*—The Four Masters

Πατριεὶν ἡ emann dá mac mec muirir ciarraiḡe (i. tomair mac emainn, mic tomáir, mic emainn) do éluð a cúirt an ríḡ a luimneach iar na cinnib don cōmairle a ccor do cum báir. Áét éḡna ní baí an coimde irin cōmairle rin. báttar epá an élan rin peal ar cōilltib cloinne cuilén acca ccaomna, ḡ do arcenattar iar rin ḡo cloinn Muirir, ḡ bá ḡar uair ḡur bó céuac cḡtḡrḡnac an cúideacḡta rin taimec in uatḡaḡ buidne ar pporḡrḡn luimḡḡ Áét po caitḡrḡot ina mbaos ríḡpa don bliadain rin pḡr poḡail ḡ pḡr oḡbeirḡ.

Comarba ríḡann décc i. an calbac mac riacair, mic Siacara mec catáin.

Sḡan ócc ḡ Conn, ua mac Sḡain, mic cuinn bacaiḡ, mic cuinn, mic enri, mic eoḡain uí neill do dol pluag i mbreirne uí raiḡillḡ. Ro lomaḡ ḡ po léir-aiḡccḡ leo ḡac ionaḡ in po ḡabḡat don breirne. Rucc mac uí raiḡillḡ i. rilip mac Aoḡa cōnallaiḡ, mic maolmóḡḡa, mic Sḡain ḡ turcōmḡpac tḡom-rlóḡ an tḡipe i tḡóraiḡeacḡt in na hairḡtib rin oppa. Nír bo ríḡḡe eóḡanaiḡ co éḡḡ ilbliadain amair an aenlaos rin, uair puccerac raiḡallaiḡ a cḡpeic ḡ a ccorccar. Ro ḡabaḡ leo cōnn mac Sḡain uí neill, ḡ cḡḡ an tan nár uair Sḡan ócc a ḡabáil lár na laocḡbuidḡb fuair a airleac ḡan airḡrḡom, ḡ a oḡḡḡ co heccobḡarḡ. bá uoiliḡ an diaḡ rin tuccac ar an deicḡḡr óir ní baos aoin pḡr do macaib mīleac ná baos a oḡol uoḡḡpe irin tḡḡan irin.

Sluacḡeacḡ lá hua neill tōirpḡealbḡac lūneac do tōcḡt do oḡoḡail an puatḡar rin ar Raiḡailleacáib. Ro pónac pḡrlongpḡrḡt laocḡa lḡtan armaḡ lá hua neill in šoirpḡḡon breirne uí raiḡillḡ, ḡ po ḡab acca móirḡmilleacḡ etir inḡilḡ, arḡar ḡ áitḡuacacḡ. Do póme iarom o Raiḡillḡ rḡḡ pḡr, ḡ po léicceacḡ cōnn amac ḡan puarḡlaccacḡ, ḡ bríḡḡḡḡar uia neill a marḡac Sḡain ḡ a mḡḡḡḡḡ.

Caranta anbróill do eirḡe etir ua ndomnaill (Aoḡ mac maḡḡḡar mic aodḡa óicc mic aodḡa puaiḡ) ḡ mac a. deairḡatḡar Conn mac an calbaiḡ, mic maḡḡḡar, mic aodḡa óicc, ḡ cōnn do dol i rano í neill tōirpḡealbḡac lūneac

could have improved this observation by adding: "and able to recover it, or take revenge of the plunderers."

^x *Padraigin*, i. e. Little Patrick.

^y *Clann-Cuilén*, i. e. Mac Namara's country, in the county of Clare.

^z *Clann-Maurice*, in the county of Kerry.

^a *Mac Cahan*.—This name is to be distinguished from O'Cahan; for although it be cer-

tain that a family of the O'Cahans, or O'Kanes, descended from Cumhaighe na nGall O'Kane, Chief of Keenaght and Firnacreeva, settled in Thomond at an early period, it does not appear that the coarbs of St. Senan were of that family. In the description of the County of Clare preserved in the Library of Trinity College, this Calvagh Mac Cahan is called Charles Cahane, of the Castle of Inishkathy, and it adds: "This

Padraigin^{*} and Edmond, the two sons of Mac Maurice of Kerry (Thomas, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Edmond), made their escape from the King's Court in Limerick, the Council having resolved to put them to death. God, however, was not at that Council. These sons were for some time sheltering themselves in the woods of Clann-Cuillein[†], and from thence they proceeded to Clann-Maurice[‡]; and those two, who had come out of the prison of Limerick with but a small company, soon found themselves supported by hundreds of kerns. They spent the remainder of the year in acts of pillage and insurrection.

The Coarb of St. Senan, i. e. Calvagh, the son of Siacus, son of Siacus Mac Cahan^a, died.

John Oge and Con, two sons of John, son of Con Bacagh, son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill, proceeded with an army into Breifny O'Reilly, and plundered and totally devastated every part of Breifny through which they passed. The son of O'Reilly, i. e. Philip, the son of Hugh Conallagh, son of Maelmora, son of John, and a large muster of the forces of the country, who had come in pursuit of the spoils, overtook them. The Kinel-Owen were not the better of that day's attack for many years; for the Reillys recovered the booty, and defeated them. Con, the son of John O'Neill, was taken prisoner; and, as John Oge would not yield himself a prisoner to the heroic bands, he was speedily slaughtered, and unsparingly slain. The fate of this good man was afflicting, for there was not one man of the race of Milesius to whom this John was not worthy to have succeeded as heir.

A hosting was made by O'Neill (Turlough Luineach), to take vengeance on the Reillys for this battle. He pitched a warlike, extensive, well-fortified camp in the very centre of Breifny O'Reilly, and then proceeded to destroy the country, including cattle, corn, and mansions. O'Reilly then made peace with him, and set Con at liberty without a ransom, and agreed to settle by adjudication the reparation to be made for the death of John and his people.

Great dissensions^b arose between O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe) and the son of his brother (Con, the son of Calvagh, son of Manus, son of Hugh Oge), upon which Con went over to the

man by inheritance is called a Courboe." His prietor of Ballykette, in West Corca-Vaskin. relative, James Cahane, is set down as the pro- . ^b *Great dissensions.*—These dissensions be-

mac neill conallaiḡ, mic airt, do éoccað ar a bḡatair, 7 do róine ionolaé 7
 fḡapórapaíð na ríḡom do pala ríét naill etir cenel ccónaill 7 eocáin go
 ro forcóngair for ua neill tionól plóig lánmóir do toét for ua ndóinnail
 do cóngnaí lair. Baí conn pé ríét marcaé co etir cóirigéib gallócclac
 do ríóét Ruaiðri do cloinn tḡuibne ránat im éoirpdealbáé mac mupchaíð
 mic eoin ruaið, im mall, mac eimír, 7 im bḡian mac eimír mec ríuibne, 7 cò
 nalbanáois iondaib, 7 ua neill gur an líon ar lia forcaemnacair, 7 ní ro
 haipiríð lár an luét ipin go ro gabrat forlongpore oc cill tuatáil lá taob
 raéta boé .i. baile eipide im ro bḡndaiḡ colaim cille 7 Adáinnán iapaí. O ro
 clor lá hua ndóinnail innirí ro tionól ríde i ccéttóir im ro éáemnacair do
 ríocraide ge ro baí go hanffúirigé ainepláí uair baí ríde fomámaigé do
 baipiríḡan tḡaxan, 7 robḡar cairbí a [n]eccraitte pḡirp gó rin co na baí h
 foimḡin coccáð, no cómpuachað. Ar a aoí bá forpán lair pluag éactair-
 ceneóil do toét dia éir gan pḡébsir pḡú dia mað dḡimín lair a oideáð po
 céttóir.

Conn ua ndóinnail tḡa baí do méð a mḡman, 7 dāirde a aicemó ríde
 ge no bḡit ua neill (toirpdealbáé), 7 ua ndóinnail (Ad) daoínlḡit go ttoctair-
 pḡ pḡú, Conað a mḡn ba forplann rom 7 ua neill daén aonta. Ro éairm-
 ceimnig ua ndóinnail co na roctraide do raiḡíð forlongpḡirp uí neill go díogair
 dáraétaḡ gan anað gan oiripiom pḡi hindell nó pḡi horpucáð itir. Ro
 gab ua neill occa mḡemáin ríá ríú pangatḡar ina énd, 7 ro áctómaire don
 cloinn tḡuibne (.i. do éoirpdelbáé mac Ruaiðri do ponnrað) baí ina pḡarrað,
 7 do conn cia céppað baí leó do eitirḡleóð an laí ipin. Pḡircaite don dḡib
 ríde (.i. toirpdelbáé mac ruaiðri) co ndebairte dia tḡealccat an luét úð a
 nanala, 7 dia neabatte uirce, 7 dia ndeacatte im innell, 7 im órpucáð ar
 dḡimín go rḡaoínḡit foirp dia no bemir líon ba lia hipuide. Maðó tḡarat
 gan inneall gan oiripiom, gan aipḡbað a níotað bíð rímaḡra 7 ríomne mḡuð-
 ríar. Bá imne tangatḡar lá boipḡað bḡíge, 7 lair an mbḡig mbicc do pon-

tween the race of Hugh and Calvagh burst forth with redoubled fury in the next generation, and finally led to the conquest of Ulster.

^c *Cill-Tuathail*, i. e. St. Tuathal's church, now Kiltale, a townland in the parish and barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.

^d *St. Columbkille and St. Adamnan*.—According

to the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, these two saints, of the race of Conall Gulban, were patrons of Raphoe. St. Adamnan, Abbot of Iona, died at Iona in 703, and his relics were translated to Ireland, and distributed among his churches of Raphoe and Drumhome in Tirconnell, and Skreen, in Tireragh, in the now county of Sligo.

side of O'Neill (Turlough Luineach, the son of Niall Conallagh, son of Art), to wage war against his kinsman. He complained of grievances, and reminded him of the old feuds that had existed some time before between the Kinel-Connell and the Kinel-Owen, so that he prevailed upon O'Neill to muster a numerous force to come to his aid against O'Donnell. Con had one hundred and twenty horsemen, and three companies of gallowglasses of the descendants of Rory of the Clann-Sweeny Fanad, under the conduct of Turlough, the son of Murrough, son of John Roë; of Niall, the son of Ever; and of Brian, the son of Ever Mac Sweeny; together with many Scots, and O'Neill, with the largest number he was able to muster. These forces made no delay until they had encamped at Cill-Tuathail^c, alongside of Raphoe, a town which St. Columbkille, and afterwards St. Adamnan^d, had blessed. When O'Donnell was apprized of this, he immediately assembled all the forces that he could, although he was ill-prepared and disorganized, for he was subject to the Queen of England, and his friends were till then at strife with him, so that he was not prepared for war or hostilities. He could not, however, brook that an extern army should come into his territory without opposing them, even though he were certain of meeting immediate death.

The courage and high-spiritedness of Con O'Donnell were such, that if O'Neill (Turlough) and O'Donnell (Hugh) were on one side, he would engage with them; but now that he and O'Neill were on the same side, he was more than a match [for O'Donnell]. O'Donnell advanced with his forces vehemently and boldly towards the camp of O'Neill, without waiting or delaying to draw up his men into any regular order or array. O'Neill proceeded to reconnoitre them before they came up to him; and he inquired of the Clann-Sweeny, who were along with him (and especially of Turlough, the son of Rory), and of Con O'Donnell, what their opinion was as to [the probable result of] that day's engagement. One of them, namely, Turlough, the son of Rory, made answer, and said: "If these people draw breath (i. e. take time), drink water, and form in regular order and array, it is certain that they will defeat us, [and would] were we even more numerous than we are; but if they come on without order, and without taking time to slake their thirst, thou and we shall defeat them"^e.

He is still remembered and venerated at Raphoe under the strange name of St. Eunan.

^e *Shall defeat them*, literally, "before thee and before us the rout shall be."

ρατ το ceneil eógain ar bá ghepaé lá ceneil cconnaill coimam a ccoira ppiú in
 gac airm i ccoimpectair gó rin. Ba rfd do pala dóib an tan poim iar poctair
 dóib i ccfno a poile go po pfgb sígail amnur aimarmaptaé ttoppa a dú 7
 anall, 7 po deapbaé an deapbarupcc airdeapc don éur pa (.i. beoða gac
 bratair ppi apoile). Ro ppaóineaé por ua ndomnaill co na íocraide, 7 po
 mapbaé dponz mór dia muinuir. Ro baé diéirde Mac ruibne bagaineac
 Maolmuire mac aóða co na cloinn .i. Murchaé, 7 toirpdealbáé mfpceeach,
 7 miall modarða mac neill óicc, mec ruibne. Acé éna topepatar éuicc ppi
 décc do cloinn truibne. típe boéaine, 7 dponz mór do na tuatáib dfanaitte, 7
 do baioéllcoib. Dponz mór beor do muinuir gállcuðair im fírgal mac
 toirpdealbáig mic tuatáil bailb, 7 co ndruing cen mo éat. Ro gabáé ona
 mac ruibne pánate irin ccaégleo írin. Ro baé tria earccaine an eppcoir
 uí fírgil po ppaóineaé an maíom rin uair po íáraiáiriot dponz do ceneil
 cconnaill cill mic nenáin an lá ppar an maíom 7 po guíó an teprcop dóib co
 nar bó rónmeach a tpuirar ituir. An 4 do mí iul do ppaóineaé an maíom
 rin.

An calbaé mac domnaill, mic taidce, mic caéail óicc, mic domnaill, mic
 eógain, mic domnaill, mec muiréfpraig uí conéobair, aon mac uí conéobair
 ílicciú décc. Ro baé tpomaipe a toirri ar na tirié nac paibe acc an lán-
 amian poicéineoil ór ríolaiú an paor éamian púil ná paóileaétain lé haoín
 gfin cloinne dpaébaíl dia éiri. Baíó mairé ccfvne co cfiir éorainn, 7 ó muaió
 co tórainn bpeirne agá ioðnaide puim daon oíðpe 7 daen éomarba dá mapáé
 iar nécc a atar.

Caéal ócc mac taidce, mic caéail óicc uí conéobair, 7 Maolmorða mac
 maolmuire, mic eocáan 7 pfpzanfzla a bratair go ndruing móir do maíéib
 na típe maparon pú do éuitim i nioctar connaé lá halbanchaib do pala oc
 imtéct an típe a huét Sipi moclar Maílbí, 7 ar é po baé confabal do na
 halbanchaib, Alaptrapann mac domnaill ballaig, mic mec domnaill, 7 ní baíó

^a *Bishop O'Freel*.—There is no mention of this
 bishop in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops,
 from which it would appear that Donat Mago-
 nail was Bishop of Raphoe in this year, and till
 1589, when he died. It is probable that the
 O'Freel mentioned in the text was only carob
 or abbot of Kilmaerenan.

^b *Magh gCeidne*, a plain situated between the
 Rivers Erne and Drowes, in the south-west ex-
 tremity of the county of Donegal.

^c *Ceis-Corainn*, now Keshecorran, a remark-
 able and celebrated hill in the barony of Corran,
 and county of Sligo. At this period O'Conor
 Sligo claimed chiefry over O'Dowda, the two

They now came on with boisterous vigour, regarding the Kinel-Owen as of little account; for the Kinel-Connell had been accustomed to defend their rights [successfully] against them in every place they contended until then. But it happened that, when they met together on this occasion, a furious and desperate battle was fought between them; and the celebrated proverb was verified on this occasion, i. e. lively is each kinsman [when fighting] against the other. O'Donnell and his forces were at length defeated, and a great many of his people were slain. Among these were Mac Sweeny Banagh (Mulmurry, the son of Hugh), with his sons, namely, Murrough and Turlough Meirgeach; and Niall Modardha, the son of Niall Oge Mac Sweeny; in short, fifteen of the Mac Sweenys of Tir-Boghaine were slain, and a great number of the people of Fanad, and of the O'Boyles; also a great number of the O'Gallaghers, under the conduct of Farrell, son of Turlough, son of Tuathal Balbh, and many others besides these. Mac Sweeny Fanad was taken prisoner in this battle. It was in consequence of the curse of Bishop O'Freel^f that they suffered this defeat; for a party of the Kinel-Connell had plundered Kilmacrenan the day before the battle, and the Bishop had prayed that their expedition might not be successful. This defeat was given on the 4th of July.

Calvagh, the son of Donnell, son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge, son of Donnell, son of Owen, son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor, the only son of O'Connor Sligo, died. He was the more lamented in the territories, because the noble couple from whom this free-born shoot sprang had no hope or expectation of any other child after him. That tract of territory from Magh gCeidne^s to Ceis-Corainn^b, and from the [River] Moy to the boundary of Breifny, was awaiting him as its only inheritor and coarbⁱ, if he should survive his father.

Cathal Oge, the son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge O'Connor; Maelmora, the son of Mulmurry, son of Owen^u; and Fearganeagla^j, his kinsman, with a great number of the chief men of the territory, were slain in Lower Connaught by some Scots who happened to be traversing the country, at the instance of Nicholas Malby. And the constable of these Scots was Alexander, the son of Don-

O'Haras, and O'Gara, while he himself was subject to O'Donnell.

ⁱ *Coarb*, i. e. heir. Here the word *coarb* is applied to a lay, not ecclesiastical heir.

^u *Son of Owen*.—Charles O'Connor interpolates *Mec Suibne*, i. e. Mac Sweeny, which is correct.

^j *Fearganeagla*: "man without fear, or fearless man."

ι νέρινν ζαν ποῦταιν hi ποινῃε δόιβ διαρ πο βα ορρθεαρπα αινην ουινε uαpαιλ
 7 conpabail ina caṭail ócc 7 Maolmóρḃa. Ro gabadh mac uí cōncóbaip
 duinn beór an lá rin lá halbancharib .i. aod mac diarmata mic cairppe, 7
 po éimigré a ṭabairt don cairpin, 7 do cóidré laiρ iaρm 1 pann uí Ruairc.
 Do rliḃeas dṃa ó Ruairc Aod ó na halbanacharib go mbuí ua Ruairc, 7 Aod
 daon pann ap a haile. An talartpann peṃpaite draḡbáil uí ruairc 1
 ppoḡmaρ na bliadhna po, 7 a dól do raiḡiḃ Sir niclaup, 7 po ḡabriḃe cuice
 hé co pfaile moip co mbaoi for coinnmib po raṃain do rōnnraḃ peacṃoin
 ua ppaiaṃac muarḃe. Iap ppior pccél dua cconcóbair plicciḡ .i. doṃnall,
 mac taḃce, mic caṭail oice, 7 do muintip Sir niclaup co mbaṭṭar amlaḃ rin
 po ionnpaiḡriote iat for a leaptoib luiḡe, 7 for a ndérḡaḃaib coḃalta co po
 marḃaḃ Alartpann co ndruing úrinne dia muintip amalle ppiρ 7 po dliḡ
 ua cconcóbair an marḃaḃ írin in dioḡail mārḃeṭa a deapḃraṭaṃ caṭail óice.

Clann iaρla cloinne piocairḃ do rioducṃaḃ lé Saḡanóib 1 raṃpaḃ na
 bliadhna po iaρ mbriρib a mbailtib, 7 iaρ ceρoṃaḃ a mbraṭar, 7 bá hamlaḃ
 po riodaḡriote ζαν ppiḃe, ζαν ḡhriḃaḃ, ζαν daoirri, ζαν dolaḃ do cor ap a
 nduthaiḡ, nó ap a pann coccaḃ an ecṃin do bñóir ríodach, acṭ eíor na bain-
 moḡna do díol fá dó ran mbliadhna. Maṭḡamain ó bṃain do bñe ap ríḃ
 cloinne an iaρla. Dá banna do raiḡduiriḃ do bñe ap óρḃa 1 tṡuaḃmumain
 aḡ capṡín diρing ó Shamuin go féil páṭṡraice.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1582.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cuice céo, oṡṡmoḡat, a dó.

Μαιρḡpéḡ mḡḡn aodḃa duib, mic aodḃa puaiḃ, mic neill ḡairḃ, mic toip-
 velbaḡ an piona uí doṃnail, bñ uí raiḡilliḡ (Maolmóρḃa mac Sṃain, mic
 caṭail) decc 1 nḡraṃ na bliadhna po, 7 ap mḡ má po baoi beó 1 νέρινν an tan

* *The son of O'Conor Don.*—Charles O'Conor has written the following observations in the margin of the autograph: Ní léip lfm bunabur an rḡeil po, 7 tṡoi an tṡompaḃ po pṡpánaṃ map eíṡp ḃamṡa, i. e. "I do not see the origin of this story, and the narrative is inaccurate, in my opinion."

¹ *And the people of Sir Nicholas.*—There must be some error here, as Alexander and his people were in the service of Sir Nicholas Malby on this occasion. It should evidently be: "iaρ ppior pccél dua cconcóbair plicciḡ, &c., muin-
 tip Sir Niclaup do beṡe amlaḃ rin," i. e. when O'Conor Sligo had received intelligence that the

nell Ballagh, the son of Mac Donnell; and there were no two in Ireland [among those] that had not attained to their estates, who were more renowned in name, the one as gentleman and the other as a constable, than Cathal Oge and Maelmora. The son of O'Conor Don^k, i. e. Hugh, the son of Dermot, son of Carbry, was taken prisoner by the Scots on that day; and they refused to give him up to the captain, but proceeded with him to join O'Rourke; and O'Rourke ransomed Hugh from the Scots, so that O'Rourke and Hugh afterwards became confederated on the one side. The Alexander already mentioned left O'Rourke in the autumn of this year, and went to Sir Nicholas [Malby], who received him with great welcome; and he was billeted [with his followers], about Allhallowtide, throughout Hy-Fiachrach of the Moy. When O'Conor Sligó (Donnell, the son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge) and the people of Sir Nicholas^l, had received intelligence that they were thus situated, they attacked them while sleeping in their beds and couches, and slew Alexander, and a great number of his people along with him. O'Conor committed this slaughter in just revenge^m of the death of his brother, Cathal Oge.

The sons of the Earl of Clanrickard were reconciled to the English in the summer of this year, after the demolition of their towns and the execution of their kinsmen. They agreed to this peace on condition that there should be no taxes, fines, bondage, or other impression imposed on their country, or on their allies in war, so long as they remained peaceable, they paying only the Queen's rent twice in the year. Mahon O'Brien was included in the peace of the sons of the Earl. Two companies of soldiers were billeted in Thomond by Captain Diring [Deering], from Allhallowtide to the festival of St. Patrick.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1582.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighty-two.

Margaret, daughter of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, son of Turlough of the Wine O'Donnell, and wife of O'Reilly (Maelmora, the son of John, son of Cathal), died in the spring of this year. There was scarcely

people of Sir Nicholas were thus situated, &c. due to O'Conor, in revenge of the killing of his

^m *In just revenge, literally, "This killing was brother, Cathal Oge."*

ρην το βασιλίοτ γαιοδλ γλαρ αοίν βñ αρ μό πο δφιλαιc ινα αν μαρρηεζ ρην.

Ιαπλα cloinne Ριοcαip, Ριοcαip Saγanaé mac uillicc na ccfno, mic Ριοcαip, mic uillicc énuic τυαγ, mic uillicc mñoonaiγ, mic uillicc añ piona an tí do γabað lap an iurcip Sip hanpin Siðnen an bliaðain daóip cpiopt 1576, γ baóí bliaðain illáim iap na γabail ι náτ cliaé, γ an peal ele illáim illonnoain γup an mbliaðain pι. Ro γab peipocclige pioγγalaip é ι pañpað na bliaðna po. Aτβεpεpατ a pιpγñða γ a lγga γomað doða a ðul décc ιna tépnuð on τñom ρην, γ dia mbñit ιn aigneað ðó a pláinte oπαγbail go mað ó péγαð a aτapða, γ o péγαð aeoip a éipe nó γébαð. Ro léicceað an tiapla ι nepinn pó biéim a eapláinte do éñ. an pñionnpa γ na comaipe, γ tucc papðún do paiγið a cloinne, γ maéñm ap ap mllpñt. Bá hann po γab popt cétyr ι naé cliaé, apñðe ðó iapoim co haéluain, γ co baile na γaillme. Rob aðbał méo na poρpáilci puaip ipm mbaile ípim. Baí ann aγ cup a pccíp γ a mñpim de, γ tanγaðap a cαipde γ a comñuilðe, a panna γall γ γaioðeal dia pioρpuc- cáð. An tan pob ál lap ðol ι mñpcc a mñuicpne, a cñice, γ a cloinne, ap ann do poρtpomaig a épeablaip, γ a eaplaicte paip co po écc pó ðeóid ι mí auyup do pñonnpað. Ro pñpað a cluicte caóicteaé lá cαipñib cññoiγib ip ιn mbaile ρην, γ pucað a cōpp dia aðnacal co honopaé ι mbaile loða pñac. Óála a cloinde pobðap pñoðaiγ pe apoile γó ρην. Do cōðapññe ðo ppeap- aþpa γ do cōp ι naγaið apoile ι ccfno Sip miclap maułbι baí ιna γoðepñóip ι ccóigeað cōnnaéτ. Do cōðap ðibññib co háτ cliaé hι ccionn na hapðcomaipe go po pñoðaiγheað ftoppia ðon cup ρην amlað po .ι. uillicc ιna éiγeapna γ ιna iaπλα ιn ionað a aτap, γ baγúntaéτ liaðopoma do éabaipe do Shfan. Ro pñannað ftoppia ó pñm amac a pñpñann, a mbailte, γ a mbñaiγéte ecclaiip go mbáτtap pñoðac óp apñ, γ eipñoðac ó mñmmain.

Ταðcc, mac concōbaip, mic τοipñðealbaig, mic ταιðcc, mic bpñain cáta an aonaiγ uí bpñain décc ι mι auyup map an ccedna ιn aóin tpeaéτmain pñp

ⁿ *Breathing the air.*—Literally, “and if it were in his intention to get his health, that it should be from seeing his fatherland, and from *seeing* the air of his territory, he would get it.”

^o *The barony of Leitrim*, i. e. the barony of Leitrim, in the south-east of the county of Galway. Sir Richard Cox gives the account of this

settlement as follows, under the year 1581 :

“About this time a contention arose between the Mac an Earlas, Ulick and John Burk, on the death of their father, but it was refer'd to Commissioners, who ordered that Ulick should have Loghrea and the Earldom of Clanrickard, and that John should have Leitrim ; and that

another of the female descendants of Gaedhal Glas then living in Ireland who gave away more presents than this Margaret.

The Earl of Clanrickard (Rickard Saxonagh, the son of Ulick-na-gCeanu, son of Rickard, son of Ulick of Knocktua, son of Ulick Meadhonach, son of Ulick of the Wine), he who had been taken prisoner by the Lord Justice, Sir Henry Sidney, in the year of the age of Christ 1576, and who, after being taken, had been imprisoned for a year in Dublin, and for all the rest of the time to this year in London, fell into a lingering consumption in the summer of this year. His physicians and doctors said that it was more probable that he would die than recover from this disease, and that, if he wished to recover his health, he could recover it only by visiting his patrimonial inheritance, and breathing the airⁿ of his native country. In consideration of his ill health the Earl was permitted to proceed to Ireland, the Sovereign and the Council consenting; and he brought his sons a pardon and forgiveness for all the injuries they had done. He landed first at Dublin, from whence he set out for Athlone, and from thence he went to the town of Galway, and in that town he was received with enthusiastic welcome. There he remained to rest and recruit himself after the fatigues of his voyage; and he was visited by his friends and relatives, and by his English and Irish allies. When [however] he was desirous to go home to his people, territory, and children, his sickness and disease increased, so that at last he died, in the month of August. His funeral ceremony was performed in that town by his merchant friends; and his body was conveyed to be honourably interred in the town of Loughrea. As to his sons, they had been till then at peace with each other; [but now] they repaired to impugn and oppose each other before Sir Nicholas Malby, who was Governor of the province of Connaught. Both went to Dublin to the Chief Council; and peace was established on that occasion between them, on these conditions, to wit, Ulick to be Lord and Earl, in the place of his father, and the barony of Leitrim^o to be given to John. Their other lands, towns, and church livings, were accordingly divided between them, so that they were publicly at peace, but privately at strife.

Teige, the son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Brian Chathanan-Aenaigh O'Brien, also died in the month of August, in the same week with

the Commissioners should intercede to have him agreed, that if either proved a Traytor to the created Baron of Leitrim; and both of them Queen, the other should have all."

an iapla. Cupað ap éalmaæt, míleað ap mílstaæt an tí tsíva annhín. Baofí ríde athaíð i ttanairteaæt tuaðmumhan gó po hionnarbað ap aon lá a deapbratáir lá domínall. Do cóið iapom don rráinn, don rráinn, 7 eiríð ríde i Saxoib go rruair a rparóún, 7 a cúid tpe, aæt tánairteaæt namá co po écc in iomláine a aoíri, 7 po haðnaicfó i mainirir inhirí.

Donnchað, mac murchaíð, mic toirpíðealbairg, mic taidce, mic toirpíðealbairg, mic briain éata an aonaig uí briain do báruccáð doirfó anuairil .i. a érochað i ttuaðmumhan lá caprin morrant baí ina márapccal irin tír, 7 lap an shiriam shí Seoipri mac tomair ciuínrocc, iap nvol dó an bliaðain roime rin i ccaparbað cloinne iapla cloinne ríocairp, 7 po fill tap a air maille le haíreacáir ap ppocehion, ruarctap ríde elang 7 uirparbað ap an bppocehion co po gabáð donnchað leó, 7 co po cpochað amail pémeperctap an 29 September i ndorur luimnig dia haoíne do rponnhað. Ruccáð a córp có a domígnar duécara go po haðnaicfó é i mhir.

Donnchað mac toirpíðealbairg, mic muirceapctairg mac mñic uí briain ara (iap mbíðe daímríri a aétar le hachaið rava, 7 ríapac lé hiarla dñmumhan) do éaæt ap ppocehion, 7 a deapbratáir rñin .i. toirpíðealbairg cappaé dia ionnraicéið go hñccairpdeamail go po marbað donnchað lair.

O cñbaill shan an bealairg mac uilliam uíðir, mic rirganainm, mic maolpuanaíð mic shain do marbað i rrioll aduaétmair éttarbaíð lá Maolpuanaíð, mac taidce éaíé, mic rirganainm, 7 níri bó cianraoglaé do éuaíð an marbað rin do Maolpuanaíð uair torcáir rñin pó cñn ráíte iap rin doirfó ríongaire lár an ccalbaé mac uilliam uíðir, 7 an calbaé rñirin dóirpneað in ionaíð a deapbratáir.

Cñrap mac an Róirctig .i. clann dauid, mic muirir, mic dauid, mic muirir do marbað lá tréatuirib i mí appil, 7 cið aoín dñm po éuir a ccorccap, ní in aon ló po hñrbairgic, uair torcáir Remann, 7 tsíroic, 7 dponz mór do maíctib a muirirpe, 7 dá cñnhaib conrapal i ttoraigeaæt cpeice (an éinn don tíri ina ttárlatctap ap tréatuirib) lé penepcal hua maccaille, 7 lé gíollapac-

^p *Turlough*.—This Turlough Mac-I-Brien Ara was a faithful subject of the Queen of England; see the Queen's letter in his favour printed above, under the year 1569, p. 1634. His son Muir-cheartach, or Maurice, was appointed Bishop of Killaloe by Queen Elizabeth.

^q *Calvagh*.—He was the third of the illegitimate sons of Sir William O'Carroll, chief of Ely O'Carroll, in the King's County.—See the Indenture made between this Sir William and Sir Henry Sidney, above printed under the year 1576, pp. 1690, 1691, from which it will ap-

the Earl [of Clanrickard]. The deceased was a hero in prowess, and a soldier in valour. He had been for some time Tanist of Thomond, [and continued such] until he was expelled, together with his brother, by Donnell. He afterwards went to Spain, and to France, and thence to England, where he obtained his pardon, and his entire share of the territory, except the tanistry alone. He died at a good old age, and was interred in the monastery of Ennis.

Donough, the son of Murrough, son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Turlough, who was son of Brian Chatha-an-Aenaigh O'Brien, was put to death in an ignoble manner, that is, he was hanged in Thomond by Captain Mortant, who was Marshal in the country, and by the Sheriff, Sir George, the son of Thomas Cusack. The year before he had formed a league with the sons of the Earl of Clanrickard, but, having repented, he returned back under protection. The others detected a flaw and a defect in [the form of] the protection, so that they seized on Donough, and hanged him, as we have before stated, in the gateway of Limerick, on the 29th of September, which fell on Friday. His body was conveyed to his native-territory, and interred at Ennis.

Donough, the son of Turlough^p, son of Murtough, son of Mac-I-Brién of Ara, having been a long time disobedient to his father, and obedient to the Earl of Desmond, came in under protection; but his own brother, Turlough, revengefully followed him, and slew him.

O'Carroll (John-an-Bhealaigh, the son of William Odhar, son of Ferganainm, son of Mulrony, son of John), was slain by abominable and unprofitable treachery, by Mulrony, the son of Teige Caech, son of Ferganainm; and this murder did not turn out to prolong the life of Mulrony, for he himself was slain by his kinsman, Calvagh^a, the son of William Odhar, upon which Calvagh was appointed in his brother's place.

The four sons of Roche, namely, the sons of David, son of Maurice, son of David, son of Maurice, were slain by traitors, in the month of April; but although they were cut off by the one party, it was not on the one day that they were killed; for Redmond and Theobald, with a great number of the chiefs of their people and of their chief constables, were slain, while in pursuit of the spoils of that part of the country where they had met those traitors, by the

pear that Sir William O'Carroll's bastard sons according to the English law, as if they were
are allowed by the Government to succeed him, legitimate.

επαίσε συνδύν. Αρ ί βά βñ δο έρποιτ αν ταν ριν .ι. γράννε ινγñ τοιρρ-
 ðealbaid, mic muirdeapraig, ινγñ mñic ί βριαιν αρα γ αν ταν αò cónnairc a
 ρñ ινα còtcoib cnaìpòinnτε, γ ινα αιγδωib ancomta δια ραιγib, πο ιαcτ co
 hainpñcc aiceap go πο ecc ιn adhaib ριν hι ppoðair a ρip cele comò ι naoin-
 pect πο haðnaicτ.

Ðipreað epoda do eðbairτ lár an mbarrað .ι. dauid ap an mac bá ρine ag
 an Róirpceac .ι. Muirp, γ Muirp do ceapnuð on epoib ριν ιap mbuain eac
 γ daoine iomða dé.

Αñ Sñinepcal pempraite, γ πατριccin conδύν do τεcτ ιn ρainain ap ccino
 ιp ιn ccfno eiar do epic Róirpγ. Dá mac ócca an poirpγ .ι. Sñan, γ uilleacc,
 γ αν eíp uile déirge pó na heigimib, γ αν céo cumarcc do cloð ap na επετυριb.
 Ro gabað pop a ρíplññain tap tórainn na eípe amac a ppoctur δια ndain-
 nγtib pñða, γ coillñ, πο pill na poγlaiðe ap dá mñac an Róirpγ co πο μαρbað
 ιað pññ, γ a τeápia ιna τιμιcεall, γ gé nác gnác ap gan élóidceac ní móp
 ceapna dá τeáimcc ιp ιn τοραιγεacτ, uair πο μαρbað aipeacτ, γ aipeaðaid,
 cinn pópai, γ aer poγnaíma γ pñma an eípe. Ro μαρbað ann beór conp-
 páil cloinne pñbne co nac mó ιna cñepi ρip décc do mñair lé hiomcāp aipm do
 luct an eípe ιapγ an τaðap ριν γup bó haiτpeaðaid eacτair ceneóil baó
 an Róirpceac γ muirp do eaprainγ dátiuccað na eípe δια éip.

^r *The Seneschal of Imokilly.*—He was the head of a branch of the Fitzgeralds, descended from James Earl of Desmond, who was constituted Seneschal of Imokilly, in the county of Cork, in 1420. He held his residence at Ballymartyr. It looks very extraordinary that the Four Masters should have called this personage *a traitor*! Cox says that he surprised, in 1582, Youghall, and entered one end of the town, but that he was so warmly received by Lieutenant Calverleigh, and forty shot he had with him, that he was forced to retreat and leave fifty of his men dead behind him.

^s *Horses.*—It looks very odd that the horses should be mentioned before the men. The loss of human beings was accounted as of very little moment at this period.

^t *Roche's country.*—This is comprised in the

present barony of Fermoy, in the north of the county of Cork.

^u *Traitors.*—It appears strange enough that the Four Masters should style these men traitors; for P. O'Sullivan Beare and O'Daly regard them as patriots, fighting against traitors and heretics for the cause of their country and religion. It should be here remarked that if the Four Masters had been writing on the Continent, the term *traitor* would have been applied by them to Roche and his people, who were on the side of the excommunicated Queen, and not to the Fitzgeralds, who fought for the Pope and his beloved son in Christ, the King of Spain. But these Annals were compiled for Farrell O'Gara, who was loyal to his Protestant sovereign, Charles I.; and it is quite evident that the Four Masters adopted their language to his,

Seneschal of Imokilly^r and Gilla-Patriek Condon. The wife of Theobald at this time was Grainne, daughter of Turlough, the son of Murtough, i. e. the daughter of Mac-I-Brien Ara ; and when she saw her husband, mangled and mutilated, and disfigured, carried towards her, she shrieked extremely and dreadfully, so that she died on that night, alongside the body of her husband ; and both were buried together.

The Barry, i. e. David, defeated Maurice, the eldest son of Roche, in a conflict ; and Maurice escaped from the fight, after having lost many horses^s and men.

The Seneschal before mentioned and Padraigin Condon came, about the ensuing Allhallowtide, into the western part of Roche's country^r. The two young sons of Roche, namely, John and Ulick, and all [the inhabitants of] the country, rose up at their shouts, and gained the first battle over the traitors^s. They proceeded to pursue them, beyond the boundary of the territory, into the vicinity of their fastnesses in the woods and forests ; but the plunderers turned upon the two sons of Roche, and slew them, and all those who were about them ; and though a slaughter does not usually take place without some person escaping^r, a very small number only of those who had come in this pursuit escaped, for [whole] tribes, families, heads of districts, servitors, and soldiers of the territory, were slain. The constables of the Clann-Sweeny were also slain : in short, not more than fourteen men of the people of the territory who bore arms outlived this engagement ; so that Roche and Maurice had afterwards to bring strangers from other territories to inhabit the territory.

not to their own notions on this subject.

^r *Escaping*.—The proverb “ní gnáé úp gan eloióceac,” is not happily cited here, because what immediately follows does not afford a contradiction to the proverb which the writer intended. The proverb should not be introduced at all. The language should be thus shaped:

“The two young sons of Roche, John and Ulick, and all the inhabitants of the territory, rose up at their shouts, and a battle ensued, in which the traitors were routed. The young Roches and all their people were so animated at

this success, that they pursued the enemy outside the boundary of Roche's country, and to the very verge of the woods and forests where the plunderers had their haunts ; but the plunderers, observing that they were likely to be followed into their fastnesses, and there slaughtered, took fresh courage, wheeled round upon their pursuers, and fought with such bravery and desperation that they killed the two young leaders, and nearly exterminated the inhabitants of Roche's country ; for after this engagement there were found but fourteen men fit to bear arms in the whole territory,” &c.

Mac uí máosínmuaid .i. domnall mac tepóid do mharbaid, 7 po ba luğaide po heccaoínead a oidead go po éionnreccain ré dol ar bélaib a aetar, 7 a ionnabaid, 7 é fín do fuidhe ma ionad.

Mac iarla d'fmuhan .i. Sfan, mac Sfmair, mic Sfcain, mic tómair iarla do éuitim mairccid lá a earccairidib, 7 apear do a fíir amail do pala dó, Sfan do dol cfeirar marcad do coilleibh fcarplac daccallaim an bairraig móir baí i ccombáid fogla fpir. Dol dó tar abainn móir bá d'f i mionfóón laoi doobarba d'uibéiac. Do pala fom 7 caprin fuitir co na cóirigéibh tul i tul 7 aghaid in aghaid, 7 gan aén aca acc iarraid apoile. Ro gonad 7 po gabad Sfan ar an laetar rin, 7 ní deachaid ead aén míle d'fearann an tan ró écc ró cedóir, 7 po bad faoínbél potairna po hiomrad ar a eoc é ar fide co corcaig, 7 ar poctain dó don baile do rónad cfeiraimna comroinnta de. Ro cuiread a éfn a oomairba corccair go hát eliaé, 7 muna bñt gurab i naghaid coróna Saxon baof po bad doilig díe an deigfir rin ar a bucca fpi toirbert Seó, 7 iolmaoimib, 7 ar a angbaigeact in ionad fñma. Semur mac Sfcain, mic fñróit mic tomáir iarla do gabail in aoínfét lé Sfan mac an iarla, 7 a érhoad real bñt tar a éir, 7 a dá mac do érhoad ar aon nír.

Caitilín, inéin taidg, mic domnall, mic corbmaic laðraig méz carraig, bean mec muirir ciarraige décc, 7 ar ann tangatar a tiuglaite ar loc lén lín fiaclag, 7 í agá hiomloctad on oilén co poile ar uaiman na ffoгла, 7 a haónacab i mainitir airbealag.

Goat móir rirpleochaid, Spairtine ríon, 7 deartan dearmair, rin dá bliadain ri diaid in diaidh.

^w *Sinisi*, i. e. Zouch.

^x *In search of the other*.—This does not appear to have been the case. O'Daly, who tells the story much fuller and better, asserts that a traitor named John conveyed information to Zouch; and Hooker and Cox state confidently that Captain Zouch having received information from an Irish spy where Sir John of Desmond was, went out in search of him.

^y *Wounded*.—O'Daly asserts, c. 23, that a villain named Thomas Fleming, who is said to have been once a servant to Sir John of Desmond, plucked a spear into his throat ere Zouch could

ward off the blow, for that the latter was desirous to seize the Geraldine alive. He adds, that his head was then cut off and sent to Dublin, and spiked in the front of the castle; and that his body was conveyed to Cork, and hung in chains at one of the city gates, where it remained nearly three years, till on a tempestuous night it was blown into the sea.—See also P. O'Sullivan Beare, *Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, fol. 99.

^z *The Crown of England*.—This was written for Farrell O'Gara, and the loyalists of the reign of Charles I.

^a *Along with*.—O'Daly says that he was sub-

The son of O'Molloy, i. e. Donnell, the son of Theobald, was slain. His death was the less lamented because he had commenced to depose his father, and to expel him, and to set himself up in his place.

The son of the Earl of Desmond, i. e. John, the son of James, son of John, son of Thomas the Earl, fell by his enemies, unrevenged. The following is the true account of the manner in which he came by his death. John set out, accompanied by four horsemen, for the woods of Eatharlach, to hold a conference with Barry More, with whom he had entered into a plundering confederacy. He proceeded southwards across the River Avonmore, in the middle of a dark and misty day, and happened to be met, front to front and face to face, by Captain Siuitsi^w, with his forces, though neither of them was in search of the other^x. John was [mortally] wounded^y on the spot, and had not advanced the space of a mile beyond that place when he died. He was carried crosswise on his own steed, with his face downwards, from thence to Cork; and when brought to that town he was cut in quarters, and his head was sent to Dublin as a token of victory. Were it not that he was opposed to the crown of England^z, the loss of this good man would have been lamentable, on account of his liberality in bestowing jewels and riches, and his valour in the field of conflict. James, the son of John, son of Garrett, son of Thomas the Earl, was taken, along with^a John, son of the Earl, and hanged a short time afterwards, together with his two sons.

Catherine, the daughter of Teige, son of Donnell, son of Cormac Ladhrach Mac Carthy, and wife of Mac Maurice^b of Kerry, died. She passed her last days upon the lake of Lean Linfhiaclauch^c, moving from one island to another, through fear of the plunderers; and she was interred in the monastery of Airbheallach^d.

Great wind, constant rain, lightning^e, and much tempestuous weather, prevailed successively in these two years.

sequently taken prisoner, sent to Cork, and, as some had asserted, put to death.

^b *Mac Maurice, anglice Fitzmaurice.*

^c *Lake of Lean Linfhiaclauch, i. e. of Lean of the white Teeth. This was the name of the lake of Killarney, which is derived, according to the Dinnsenchus (Lib. Lec., fol. 239, a. a.), from Lean*

of the white Teeth, the artificer of Sidh Bugha, who had his forge at this lake.

^d *Airbheallach, otherwise called the monastery of Oirbhealach, and now Muckruss.—See notes r, s, t, u, under the year 1340, p. 566, supra.*

^e *Lightning, rraibzine pion.—According to the Irish work called Coir Anmann, as pre-*

Cnóimís mór ioin mbliadain ri beór.

Banda raigdiúir, 7 lís banna marcepluaig do muinntir captin riutir do bñt i nard fñta ó éir fogmair na bliadna peacmata go mí mñoin fogmair na bliadna ppeachairce, 7 gé po baos iomatt bñ 7 ptoiruir aca on bpponnpa nñ anpat aét acc enaím, 7 ag caifñ na tpe ina taimceall, 7 pob eiccn mac gac cinn popail dá paibe ioin tír do éor illaím éuca.

Patricin, emann, 7 Robñd, clann Mheic muirir dñnlñt lé gearaltachab i ccoccaó ó do págbattar braigdsñur luimnið go rin. Áon doirdibh dia ndeárat go haro fñta, 7 po glacrat cpeacá an baile apá bapac ap madain. Ro éirigh captin an marcepluaig go hobann dia raigib .i. captin haiprim, 7 ní po fñuirig lá a raigdiuirib, 7 puair a pñeaccra go po ullaím, 7 éur dia éoir don céo éumapcc, 7 a éloñmeaó gan éoicill. Ro pillpñt clann Mec muirir co na cpeic go po gábrat poplongpopt imon mbaile pop na raigdiuirib. Duine. uapal do éloinn trítihg baos i ppoéair éloinne Meic muirir an tan po .i. Muiréñtaé mac emainn, mic mañnupa, mic emain, mec rítihg do marbaó i ndopar maipupñe ó ttoñna lá éloinn an earpuicc ciarpaiði baí ag congnaím lá muinntir na bainpíogña don éur poim. Mac muirir fñn, 7 upmór a ðuicéce do bñt pó ðlicéacó go rin. An tan atéonnairce riðe a tír agá tpomlot, 7 óo éualaió an captin do marbaó lá a éloinn po bñr po céoóir lñ pnáma, liop tuatail, biaille, 7 baile an ðuindénaig. Do éoib i ccñd a éloinne iapom. Ní ðeacaió lair ioin mñmipñt rin luét baile mec an éaim, na baile uí éaolaiði ná clann pñapair. Do tóccab Mac muirir a élann on mbaile, 7 do éoibpñt ðíblñib pop culaib a ccoilltib, 7 ní mó ná imteacé do puacé leó an

served in the Book of Lecan, fol. 221, the word ppaibñne signifies “a thunder-storm.” Thus, in explaining ppaibñne, the cognomen of Fiacha Sraibhtine, Mönarch of Ireland, it states that he was so called “do na ppaia teneó tñcñr i na pé, from the showers of fire which occurred in his reign.” The word beapñan is glossed in the Book of Lecan, fol. 164, by anpaó, a storm.

^f Into their hands, i. e. to be delivered up to them as hostages.

^g Patrickin, i. e. Little Patrick.

^h The monastery of Odorney, now Abbeydorney, or Abbey-Odorney, in the barony of Clan-

maurice, and county of Kerry.—See note ^d, under the year 1577, p. 1680, *supra*.

ⁱ Bishop of Kerry, i. e. of Ardfert. This was James Fitzmaurice, Bishop of Ardfert. In Harris’s edition of Ware’s Bishops, p. 523, it is stated that James Fitzmaurice was bishop of this see in 1551 and 1576, but no account is given of when he was consecrated or when he died.

^k Leacsnamha, now Lixnaw.—See it already mentioned under the years 1568 and 1577.

^l Lis-Tuathail, i. e. Tuathal’s fort, now Lis-towel, a well-known town in the barony of Clanmaurice, and county of Kerry, in which are the

There was a great abundance of nuts also in this year.

A company of [foot] soldiers, and half a company of cavalry, of the people of Captain Siuitsi, were [quartered] at Ardfert [in Kerry] from the beginning of the autumn of the past year to the September of the present year; and though they had received a great quantity of provisions and stores from the Sovereign, they never ceased consuming and spending the country around them; and they compelled the son of every head of a tribe in the country to be delivered up into their hands^f.

Patrickin^g, Edmond, and Robert, the sons of Mac Maurice, had sided with the Geraldines in the war from the time of their escape from Limerick till then. One night they went to Ardfert, and on the next morning they seized upon the spoils of the town. The captain of the cavalry, i. e. Captain Hatsim, rose up suddenly to meet them, without waiting for his soldiers; but he was actively responded to, dismounted, and put to the sword in the first onset. The sons of Mac Maurice [then] returned with their prey, and [afterwards] encamped around the town, to besiege the soldiers. A gentleman of the Clann-Sheehy, i. e. Murtough, the son of Edmond, son of Manus, son of Edmond Mac Sheehy, who was along with the sons of Mac Maurice at this time, was slain in the doorway of the monastery of Odorney^h, by the sons of the Bishop of Kerryⁱ, who were aiding the Queen's people on that occasion. Mac Maurice himself, and the greater number in his country, had been hitherto obedient to the law; but when he saw his territory plundered, and when he heard that the captain had been slain by his sons, he at once destroyed Leacsnamha^k, Lis-Tuathail^l, Biaille^m, and Baile-an-Bhuinneanaighⁿ. He afterwards went to join his sons. He was not joined in this evil career by the inhabitants of Baile-mhic-an-Chaim^o, or of Baile-Ui-Chaeluighe^p, or the Clann-Pierce. Mac Maurice took his sons away from the town [of Ardfert], and they all went back to the woods; and

ruins of a celebrated castle built by Fitzmaurice.

^m *Biaille*, now Beale, a ruined castle lying on the Kerry side of the Shannon, about four miles to the west of Ballylongford, in the barony of Iraghticonor, and county of Kerry.

ⁿ *Baile-an-Bhuinneanaigh*, i. e. Bunnion's, or Bunyan's town, now Ballybunnion, a small bathing village, about four miles and a half

from the cross-roads of Lisseltin, in the barony of Iraghticonor.

^o *Baile-mhic-an-Chaim*, now Ballymacqueem. —See note ^e, under the year 1577, p. 1689, *sup*.

^p *Baile-Ui-Chaeluighe*, now Ballykealy, a townland, containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Kilmoyly, barony of Clanmaurice, and county of Kerry.

tan tainic captein riuirí don tír ró éarcc marbtha captein hatrim, 7 d'fuir-
taíct a muinirí, 7 o na pucc forparom i taimíeall an baile ro cpochaó
laip b'raighe baofé l'nb baofé ar laim a muinirí on tír. Tucc cuairt ar na
coilltib diarraib meic muirir 7 a éloinne, fuair aircne, édaia, 7 marbtha
iomda ré a ndéanam. Ro cuiríad laip a d'utáirí fén (baí i p'póair an
caiptin ári an eapanta rin) illíe bebhonn iar na fáccbáil polam do mac
Muirir 7 dá muinirí. Cairnigir mac muirir iapla dearmuinan don tír i
ccionn aimiríe iar rin, 7 tucceatc troict do muinirí arda f'fíra, 7 do mar-
baó leo a ccaptin, a leutenant a f'fíri brataige, 7 d'ong mór elé a maille
p'píú. Ro b'fí a cúio don éoccaó rin lé mac Muirir reac cáe, óir do díol-
aiteicéad a d'aoíne do millead a ioc, a f'oirgní, 7 a aiteceaba. Ní óion
dia tairceceabáib, cuara crann, na caprac, ná tuinigíe talman, ná p'pema
río aét amail ba iatc a n'f'ceairíe nó fuircead ír na hionataib e'p'dalta
rin iat.

Captein riuirí do díol h'í Saíob i mí augur na bliadna ro 7 cáptin ele
d'faccbail dó ina g'obernóir ór c'fno muimíneac, 7 an captein rin do b'fíe na
míde ro máirí do f'raigíuiriúib árdá f'earra-lé a éoir go corcaig. Ní baofé ón
uair rin b'anda, nó l'fí b'anna do f'raigíuiriúib acc riuibál a tír, nó ag cuim-
gucad ar gearaltaíab go c'p'ocnucad na bliadna ro.

Captein riuirí do marbhaó i ccomrac h'í Saíab ruil p'aimic laip teacé
tar a aip i nepinn.

Iapla d'f'muinan do b'fíe o mí m'fóin f'ogmaip na bliadna r'f'maínn go
depead na bliadna ro etip d'ruim f'ingín, eapaplae, 7 coill an éuicéó 7 gan
do buain, nó do b'ranar ar a uíó nó ar aipe aét a b'fíe ag buain builte'p'ac
do ló, 7 d'oióce i ndio'gail ina ndéanna iapla up'muinan gó rin ar gearaltaíab.

^a *Leac-Beibhionn*, now Lackbeune, in the north-west of the barony of Iraghticonor, and in the county of Kerry. This castle, as well as all the others in the barony of Iraghticonor, belonged by right to O'Connor Kerry, but had been all seized upon, with the exception of Carrigafoyle, by Fitzmaurice, during the rebellion of Desmond.

^r *His treasures*, a éaircead, i. e. his money, plate, cups, and other valuable property.

^s *Before he could return*.—An English writer would be apt to say: "And thus the Queen

lost an able officer, and the Irish were rid of an indefatigable enemy."

^t *Druim-Finghin*, i. e. Fineen's ridge. This name, which is locally pronounced Droumfineen, is applied to a long ridge of high ground, extending from near Castle-Lyons, in the county of Cork, to Ringoguanagh, on the south side of the bay of Dungarvan, in the county of Waterford.—See O'Brien's Irish Dictionary, *in voce* Drom. This Drum, *dorsum*, or ridge, divides the barony of Decies within Drum from that of

they were scarcely gone when Captain Siuitsi came into the country, on report of the killing of Captain Hatsim, and to relieve his people; and as he had not overtaken them [the Mac Maurices] about the town, he hanged the hostages of the country, mere children, who were in the custody of his people. He traversed the woods in search of Mac Maurice and his sons, and took many preys and spoils, and slew many persons. He reinstated its lawful inhabitants, who were along with him during this disturbance, in Leac-Beibhionn^a, it having been left desolate by Mac Maurice and his people. Shortly afterwards Mac Maurice prevailed on the Earl of Desmond to come into the country; and they both gave battle to the people of Ardfert, and slew their captain, their lieutenant, their ensign, and a great number of others along with them. Mac Maurice experienced the effects of this war beyond all others, for his people were cut off, his corn was destroyed, and his mansions and edifices were demolished. His treasures^c were not secured [though he secreted them] in the hollows of trees or of rocks, or in subterranean caverns, or under the roots of trees, but [he lost them all] just as though they had been deposited in these respective places by his enemies.

Captain Siuitsi went to England in the month of August in this year, after having left another captain as governor over the Munstermen. This captain took all the surviving soldiers of Ardfert with him to Cork, so that there was not at that time, or until the end of this year, a company or half a company of soldiers to be seen traversing the country of the Geraldines, or encroaching upon their territory.

Captain Siuitsi was slain in a conflict in England, before he could return to Ireland.

The Earl of Desmond remained from the middle month of the autumn of the preceding year to the end of this year between Druim-Finghin^c, Eatharlach^d, and Coill-an-Choigidh^e, heeding or caring for neither tillage nor reaping, excepting the reaping [i. e. cutting down] of the Butlers by day and night, in revenge of the injuries which the Earl of Ormond had up to that time committed

^a Decies without Drum, in the latter county.

^b *Eatharlach*, now Aharlagh, or Aharlow, a remarkable glen, about four miles to the south of the town of Tipperary. Ware and Cox call this incorrectly Harlow.

^c *Coill-an-Choigidh*, i. e. the wood of the province. This wood is shewn on old maps of Munster, as "Kilquegg," a short distance to the south of Kilmallock, in the county of Limerick.

Rob. upaide buitilepaig do baogluuccaō iaṛla upmuṁan do bñt i paccpoib an bliadain pī go po bñ a ḡpoc iarmairt don dūthaiḡ ḡp nī mópī nat fáccbaō na hén tuinn fīataile ḡ fāraiḡ o popṛ laircece co loṛpa, ḡ o cñámcoill co connṫaé cille cainniḡ. Nīp bo macṫnaō ḡp bō fāpaē na puinn pīn ap a mñnce do aircc an tiarpla an dá upmuṁan, duthaiḡ apa, uí cairpīn, éle ḡñpceṛt, co na poṛṫuaēaib, an trian mñbónaē, ḡ trian cluana meala, ḡ ap ḡaē taoib do pīuip go donap puipṫaircece. Nī hñṫoir a innopīn, nó a airpñp lñt no trian ap iomcaipṛiōṫ ḡeapalṫaiḡ do ḡeabṫaib doilḡib do cōmḡlṫcaib cpuaide, ḡ dionnpaiḡṫib éṫṫuaillḡeaēaib an ṫan pīn, ḡ bá ipīn aimipīn pīn aḡbñṫaōi naē mópī co mbaōf ḡñm bō no ḡuē oipñmān o dūncaoñ co cairiol muṁan.

IAṚla dñpmuṁan do ḡol i pañpaō na bliadna po pa oipṫeap muṁan ḡ pa iapṫai buitilepīaē. Tapla in ṫan pīn i pṛioḡapḡ ap a cīōṛṫt dá mac occa iaṛla upmuṁan .i. emann an éalaō, ḡ eduaṛḡ, clann ṫṛemair mic pīapair puaiō, mic ḡñmar, mic emainn, da ḡeapbṛāṫaiṛ iadpīde don iaṛla upmuṁan baoi an ṫan pīn .i. tómar, ḡ bá hīaḡ po fáccaib an tiarpla ḡp cñḡ na cpīce dá cōiméḡ acc ḡol ḡó pñn hī ḡaṫoib. Tapla ina ṫṫimēaill poñ ip in mbaile an ṫan pīn mñp ḡappaō mñpcaē ḡ cōipḡṫe ḡlan ṫoḡṫa ḡallóccelaē, ḡ ḡíomanāē. Ro eipḡṫṫap pīde fō na hñmḡib ḡo hupmairneac co ndeaēaṫṫap ap aon ḡopṫ pīp an iaṛla. ḡaṫap acc cōimét pōp a éle ḡan cñṫap aca dionnpaiccīō apōile ó pṛioḡapḡ ḡo cnoc ḡṛapann, Ap annpīn po pīll an tiarpla ap na haipṫoib, ḡ do bñip pōp buitilepēaēaib. Ro fáccbaṫṫap ḡpōḡ mōpī ḡia mapeṫuaḡ, ḡ a ccoipḡṫe uile fō ioēṫ a nṫccapacṫ, ḡ po bññt a mbioḡbaō ḡup bō bṛeaē ó cōppaib ḡaoñne an ṫulaē pōp ap ṫaēpaṫṫap ó ḡeapalṫaēaib ip in nḡliaō pīn. Do pónaō éēṫ mópī ip in maḡipīn pīn .i. apḡcōnpapal buitilēpaē do mapebaō .i. Colla mac maolmuipē mic doñnaill óicc mēc puibne. Nīp

^x *Lothra*, now *Lorha*, a small village in the barony of Lower Ormond, county of Tipperary.—See note ^w, under the year 1179, p. 50, *supra*.

^y *Cnamhchoill*, now *Cneamhchoill*, near the town of Tipperary.—See note ^s, under the year 1560, p. 1578, *supra*.

^z *Irresistible*.—"Ḳṫṫuaillmḡ .i. dīoṫulaillmḡ no doṫulaillmḡ."—*O'Clery*.

^a *Dun-Caoín*, now *Dunqueen*, the most western part of Kerry.—See note ⁱ, under the year 1558, p. 1561, *supra*.

^b *Fidh-ard*, i. e. high wood, now *Fethard*, a well-known town, in the barony of Middlethird, and county of Tipperary. This town is of considerable antiquity, as appears from the Augustinian monastery founded there shortly after the English invasion, and from the grant made to the corporation by Edward III., to enclose the town with a wall. Of the fortifications there still remain some of the town wall and three of the gateway towers. In 1650 this town was besieged by Cromwell, to whom, after a

against the Geraldines. It was the easier to oppress the Butlers, because the Earl of Ormond was this year in England; and his territory experienced the ill effects of it [his absence], for almost the whole tract of country from Waterford to Lothra^x, and from Cnamhchoill^y to the county of Kilkenny, was suffered to remain one surface of weeds and waste. Nor was it wonderful that these lands should be left thus waste, on account of the many times the Earl had plundered the two Ormonds, Duharra, Ikerrin, South-Ely, and the Fortuathas, Middle-third and Clonmel-third, and [the districts lying] on both sides of the Suir, as far as the gate of Waterford. The one-half or one-third of the desperate battles, the hard conflicts, and the irresistible^z irruptions of the Geraldines, at this time, cannot be enumerated or described. At this period it was commonly said, that the lowing of a cow, or the voice of the ploughman, could scarcely be heard from Dun-Caoimh^a to Cashel in Munster.

In the summer of this year the Earl of Desmond proceeded to the east of Munster, and the western part of the country of the Butlers. He was met on this occasion at Fidh-ard^b by the two young sons of the Earl of Ormond, namely, Edmond an-Chaladh and Edward; the two sons of James, son of Pierce Roe, son of James, son of Edmond, and brothers of the Earl of Ormond that then was, namely, of Thomas; and these were they whom the Earl had left over the country, to protect his country, on his departure for England. They had with them in that town (Fethard) a vigorous body of cavalry, and select bodies of gallowglasses and Giomanachs [horseboys]. Those courageously rose up at the shouts^c, and entered the same field with the Earl. They marched on from Fethard to Knockgraffon, being on their guard of each other, and without coming to any engagement. At the latter place (however) the Earl turned round upon these warriors, and defeated the Butlers, who left a great part of their cavalry, and all their foot soldiers, at the mercy of their enemies, and the discretion of their foes, so that the hill on which they fought was speckled with the bodies of men slain by the Geraldines in that engagement. In this battle was slain [on the side of the Butlers] one whose death was the cause of great lamentation, namely, Colla, the son of Mulmurry, son of Donnell Oge Mac Sweeny, chief constable of the Butlers. There was slain on the other side only Gerald, the son of John

spirited resistance, it capitulated on honourable terms.

^c Rose up at the shouts.—See O'Daly's *Initium*, &c., *Giraldinorum*, c. 24.

marbhadh don taoibh ciar aet mað gearalt mac Slain óicc, mic Slain, mic tomair iarla 7 pob aðbhar éccaoíne epíde ina típi badéin.

Cuairt dá ndeachaidh iarla d'smumhan i cciarraiige i ppoðmar na bliadhna po, 7 baoid i ppoceur do ppaetmain i pporlongpore i mbairi cloinne muirir. Tiaðait epioigtið an iarla ón maigin rin do glacað epieide i popal uí éaoimh. Rucc opna ó caoimh, 7 na comfoctraib battar comfoiccepi dóib. - báttar pé híd an laoi rin epé leapcaib luacra deaðhaid acc lshmain na pfoha co pan-gatтар i ccomfoceur dporlongpore an iarla. Od éualaidh an ciarla cairmirta na ceshirp, 7 poðartopann a nopdanair, Ro eirig co hobann co po rraoínead ipin pligið ecéona pop ua ccaoimh, 7 ní mói tanaice pan topaigeaet ná topépatтар uile. Ro gabad ann ó caoimh pin .i. Art mac domnaill mic airp. Ro gabad beóp a mac .i. Art ócc 7 do marbadh mac ele dia cloinn .i. Aoð. Ro gabad ann mac an biocara uí pccolaige, 7 do epochad é ap a aite.

Dauid an comraic mac pslam óicc, mic Slain tiðearna na coille móipe décc.

Sémur 7 ghralt, clann an earpuice ciarraiige .i. clann epemuir mic Rir-dhird do marbadh lé cloinn emainn mec pichig i noioðail a nobhbratтар .i. Muiréshrað po marbrat clann ann earpuice pset piam.

Tomar, gearalt, 7 Slain ócc clann epslam mic emainn, mic tomair ón claonglar dímteact do-pinn 7 déccalib nadúrta an bliadhain pi.

^d *Pobal-Uí-Chaoimh*, now Pobble-O'Keeffe, situated on the confines of the counties of Cork, Limerick, and Kerry, about ten miles distant from Castle-Island on the west, and from New-Market and Kanturk on the east. This tract of land extends about seven miles in length from north to south, parallel with the Blackwater (by which it is in a great part bounded on the west), and about two miles and a quarter in breadth from west to east, on which side it is bounded by the Ownaglyn, a mountain stream flowing into the Blackwater. This territory, which lay waste since the time of James II., when the last O'Keeffe, a boy of sixteen, went into the French service at the head of his father's company of foot, was appropriated to the Crown, in the reign of William III., and a small town

built thereon, under the name of Williamstown, and the lands let to farmers directly under the Crown.

^e *Luachair-Deaghaidh*, now Sliabh Luachra, in the county of Kerry, adjoining Pobble-O'Keeffe, in the county of Cork.—See note ^a, under the year 1579, p. 1721, *supra*.

^f *Almost all*, literally, "not many came in the pursuit who were not all slain."

^g *David-an-Chomhraic*, i. e. David of the combat, or duel. He was the head of a sept of the Fitzgibbons, who possessed the half barony of Coill-mor, *anglice* Kilmore, near Charleville, in the north of the county of Cork.—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, book ii. c. 6. According to a pedigree of the Fitzgeralds in an interpolated manuscript copy of Keating's

Oge, son of John, son of Thomas the Earl, whose death was a cause of lamentation in his own country.

In the autumn of this year the Earl of Desmond made an incursion into Kerry, and remained nearly a week encamped in the upper part of Clann-Maurice. His foot-soldiers went forth to collect spoils in Pobal-Ui-Chaoimh^d. O'Keeffe and the neighbours of that vicinity pursued them, and continued during the course of the day to follow them through the sloping fields of Luachair-Deaghaidh^e, until they had come near the Earl's camp. When the Earl heard the bustling of the kerns, and the report of their ordnance, he rose up suddenly, rushed upon O'Keeffe, and routed him back the same passage by which he had come; and almost all the pursuers were slain. O'Keeffe himself, i. e. Art, the son of Donnell, son of Art, and his son, Art Oge, were taken prisoners; and Hugh, another of his sons, was slain. The son of the Vicar O'Scoly was also taken prisoner on this occasion, and was afterwards hanged.

David-an-Chomhraic^e, the son of John Oge, son of John [Fitz-Gibbon], Lord of Coill-mor, died.

James and Gerald, the sons of the Bishop of Kerry, i. e. the sons of James, son of Richard [Fitzmaurice], were slain by the sons of Edmond Mac Sheehy, in revenge of their brother, Murtough, whom the sons of the Bishop had slain some time before.

Thomas, Gerald, and John Oge, the sons of John, son of Edmond, son of Thomas [Fitzgerald] of Claenglais, died this year, by the sword^h or by a natural death.

History of Ireland, in the possession of the Editor, the Lord of Coill-mor descended from Gibbon, the natural son of the celebrated John of Callan Fitzgerald, by the wife of O'Coinnin; and the same Gibbon is the ancestor of the Ridire Fionn, or White Knight, Chief of Clann-Gibbon, as well as of Fitz-Gibbon of Ard-sciath. From John Mor na Sursainne, i. e. of the girdle, another illegitimate son of John of Callan, by the wife of O'Coilleain, was descended the Lord of Claenglais, (mentioned in the next entry), in the county of Limerick, the last chief of which family was Sir John Fitzgerald (the son of Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Maurice, son of Thomas, son of

Maurice, son of Gerald, son of John na Sursainne, natural son of John of Callan), who went to France in November, 1691. It should be here remarked, that the Down Survey shews a large wood in the north of this half barony of Coill-mhor (Kilmore), and that this is the Coill-mhor mentioned in these Annals, in connexion with Delge, at the year 1580.

^h *By the sword*, *do pinn*, i. e. by the point or edge of any weapon. The language is very unsatisfactory in the original. It should be:

"In this year died Thomas, Gerald, and John Oge, the sons of John fitz Edmond fitz Thomas of Claenglais. Thomas and Gerald having been

Eoghan mac maolmuire, mic donnchaíð, mic toirpðealbais mec ruibne conrapal dŕimūman, fŕi ciúin cŕhðraiğŕi i noilciğ 7 i noipeac̃tar, dūp dan-
arðā docoircc i ndeabaið 7 i monað fŕōma do ecc.

Toirpðealbāc̃ ócc mac toirpðealbais, mic maolmuire, mic donnchaíð, mic
toirpðealbais mec ruibne décc. Nŕi c̃in a cōmaopa dia c̃inŕō in aon aimŕip
fŕip ar ap luccā épa aon nduine inár.

Sŕi niclar maulbi do ðol i raxoib in bliaðain ri, 7 a filleað tar a air i
ngŕimpeað na bliaðna ap ccinð, 7 capŕin bŕaburŕun i ngoibŕinópaçt c̃óiccið
c̃onnaçt an airŕe rin, 7 an capŕin rin do ðol i c̃tŕi amalgaíð i nŕpaç na
bliaðna ro. An c̃ŕi uile do lot 7 do léirpccriop d̃ó on c̃úil go a c̃ele, uair
baí acc ruibal on f̃orlongŕopŕe g̃ó ariole ŕopŕo. Nŕi óion ap an ccapŕin rin,
ná f̃or a muinŕip, nŕimŕō naom̃ na f̃ilŕō, f̃iðō, na f̃oiŕiğlŕnð, na baile, na
babðún no gup toğlað an c̃ŕi uile laiŕ.

Mac ruibne bağaineç, Maolmuire óc, mac maolmuire, mic aóða, mic
neill, mec ruibne, 7 doinnall mac mupchaíð, mic Ruaiðŕi m̃óir, mic doinnall
na maðmann, mec ruibne do m̃arbað an 4 la do m̃i iun ap bŕú loça f̃eabail,
7 iað acc iomluāð aŕŕiŕcc 7 coinne eŕip ó nell 7 ó doinnall báttar i ndŕb
f̃orlongŕopŕeaið lŕŕnaið líonm̃araið imon loç. Bá hamlaíð do pónað na
m̃óiréçta rin .i. d̃opong dalbançoið anaiçŕŕta do c̃oçt a f̃orlongŕopŕe uí neill
i naŕŕeac̃ baí le hacchaíð iomloçtað ap caol loça f̃eabail, 7 do paóileāð
gup ab lá toircc eiccin ele do ðeac̃ataŕ go po g̃aḃŕaŕŕe ŕpaçt im upŕopaç in
aŕŕeaiğ i mbattar na conrapail f̃oiçenelçā i nuathā buiðne co hanf̃uiriğŕe
acc iomf̃uiriçā le c̃rioc̃nucchað a ccoinne co po claiðm̃iðŕiøŕ iaŕŕe gan
c̃oiçcill, 7 co ndŕŕaŕŕe f̃ŕin ap gan f̃uiliuğāð gan f̃oiŕðeapccāð f̃opŕa.

O doçapŕeaiğ Sŕan mac f̃eilim, mic concobair çappaig ŕiğearna innŕi heoğ-
ain décc, 26 maii 7 po bað bŕaiğe gill ap a f̃fuiğbiŕe eic̃ 7 ariğŕā (dia mað

slain in battle, and John having died a natural death, or Thomas having fallen in battle, and Gerald and John having died a natural death."

¹ *The meeting.*—The Oipeac̃tar, *anglice* Iraghts, was a meeting, or conference, held by the Irish on hills for the purpose of deliberating about their public affairs, and which frequently ended in a fight.

² *Less refused,* ap luccā epa.—This refers to

his hospitality, not his courage, as might be supposed. The phrase f̃eap ñap epa neac̃ um ní, "a man who never refused any one any thing," is always used to express "a man of unbounded bounty and hospitality."

³ *Sanctuary,* nŕimŕō.—See Petrie's *Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland*, p. 59, where this passage is quoted.

⁴ *Noble,* f̃oiçenelçā, literally, "of good tribe

Owen, the son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough Mac Sweeny, Constable of Desmond, a sedate and tranquil man in the drinking-house and at the meeting^l, but obstinate, furious, and irresistible in battle and in the field of contest, died.

Turlough Oge, the son of Turlough, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough Mac Sweeny, died. There had not been of his tribe, of his years, in his time, any who had less refused^k any man than he.

Sir Nicholas Malby went to England this year, and returned in the winter of the year following; and Captain Brabazon had the government of Connaught during this period. This captain went to Tirawley in the spring of this year, and plundered and devastated the whole territory, from one extremity to the other, for he [continually] moved from one camp to another among them. Neither the sanctuary^l of the saint nor the poet, the wood nor the forest-valley, the tower nor the bawn, was a shelter from this captain and his people, until the whole territory was destroyed by him.

Mac Sweeny Banagh (Mulmurry Oge, the son of Mulmurry, son of Hugh, son of Niall Mac Sweeny) and Donnell, the son of Murrough, son of Rory More, son of Donnell-na-Madhmán Mac Sweeny, were slain on the fourth day of the month of June, on the margin of Lough Foyle, whither they had gone to attend a meeting and conference between O'Neill and O'Donnell, who had two extensive and populous camps on the borders of the lake. These lamentable deaths happened thus: a party of strange Scots from O'Neill's camp went into the boat which was used for ferrying [passengers] across the straits of Lough Foyle; and it being supposed that they had come on some other embassy, they were permitted to land near the prow of the boat, where those noble^m constables were, attended only by a small party, and unpreparedⁿ [for hostilities], awaiting the termination of the conference. They [the Scots] unsparingly put them to the sword, and then escaped themselves, without receiving a wound, or losing a single drop of blood.

O'Doherty (John, the son of Felim, son of Conor Carragh), Lord of Inishowen, died on the 26th of May. He was a person for whose ransom (if he

or family."

ⁿ *Unprepared*, i. e. *nihil adversi timentes*. This anecdote is very unsatisfactorily told. It should

have been mentioned whether the Scots had been in O'Neill's service, or whether they had received instructions from him to attack the MacSweenys.

puarceclaó nó bñé fair) an tí tñda ann rin, 7 a mac Sñan ócc doirpneadó ina ionadó ar bélaib Chataóir uí doóairtaig. Tainic deiríde an tñr do épromloé, eñr ioté, arbar, áitiucchadó, 7 indilíb.

Mairpe mñín cúinn í neill, bñn tñomairple buíde mec doinnail decc.

Neactain mac cuinn, mic an cálbair do marbadó an. 5. September.

Mag plannchadó darptraigé (.i. catál ócc) do marbadó lá a bráear pñn tadcc ócc.

Clann uáteir fáda, mic dauíó, mic emainn, mēcc uillice a búpc .i. tñróit, 7 Maoilín do dól diarraadó gabala i tñr amalzadó a huét mñic uilliam dñr-bráear a náear .i. Ríroñr an iaraínn go po gabrat bú. Ricaró a búpc mac emainn, mic uillice ó cairlén an bairraig déirge pó na hñgñib co pucc for na buídnib, 7 po fñrat gñadó géar amñair pé aroile co po marbadó Riocaró 7 porcecla a tñarla ina timceall ra tñroir rin. Ruccrat clann uáteir fáda a cepeich, 7 a ceorccar.

Mac mēc uilliam búpc .i. Riocaró puadó mac Sñan mic oilueair mic Sñan do marbadó i ngñíneadó na bliadóna po lá tomair uirdeor duine uaral do inñntir na bainriogña, 7 aebñrñó cáé nár bó maré pñt an marbadó rin.

An dñcēanac ó gñáda décc .i. donnchadó ócc mac donnchadó mic donnchadó mic nicol, pñr cumácta móir i ceill 7 tñuair eiríde.

Mac bruaróda ollam uí bñain lé rñcar .i. Maoilín mac conóbar mic diarmatca, mic Sñan décc, 7 a bráear. gñolla bñgde doirpneadó ina ionadó.

Diarmatca ulltaó mac Sñan décc.

Ma Conníde bñan dorca décc, 13 lunn.

The issue of the conference should also have been mentioned.

^o *Both*, literally, "between crops, corn, dwellings, and cattle."

^p *Dartry*, now the barony of Rosslogher, in the county of Leitrim, where the Mac Clancys, or Maglanchys, as they are locally called, are still very numerous, but all reduced to farmers or cottiers.—See note ^a, under the year 1228, p. 218, *supra*.

^a *Walter Fada*, i. e. *Walterus longus*, Walter the long or tall.

^r *Fairly slain*, literally, "and all used to say

that that killing was not well procured," that is, that it was accomplished by unfair or treacherous means.

^s *Ultach*, i. e. Mac Donlevy.

^t *Mic Connidhe*, now Mac Namee.

^u Under this year Cox has the following notice of the removal of the Lord Deputy Grey, of which the Four Masters have no notice:

"But this good Deputy, by the contrivance of the rebels, was represented at the court of England as a bloody man, that regarded not the lives of the subjects any more than the lives of dogs, but has tyrannized with that barbarity

could have been ransomed) many horses and herds would have been given. His son, John Oge, was elected in his place, in preference to Cahir O'Doherty; in consequence of which the country was ravaged, both° crops, corn, dwellings, and cattle.

Mary, the daughter of Con O'Neill, and wife of Sorley Boy Mac Donnell, died.

Naghtan, son of Con, who was son of Calvagh [O'Donnell], was slain on the 5th of September.

Mac Clancy of Dartry^p (Cathal Oge) was slain by his own kinsman, Teige Oge.

The sons of Walter Fada^a, son of David, son of Edmond, son of Ulick Burke, namely, Theobald and Meyler, went to Tirawley in search of booty, at the instance of Mac William, their father's brother, i. e. Richard-an-Iarainn; and they seized some cows. Rickard Burke, son of Edmond, son of Ulick of Castlebar, rose up at the shouts, and overtook them; and they fought a sharp and fierce battle, in which Rickard and the greater number of those around him were slain. The sons of Walter Fada carried off the prey in triumph.

The son of Mac William Burke, namely, Rickard Roe, the son of John, son of Oliver, son of John Oge, was slain in the winter of this year by Thomas Wideos, a gentleman of the Queen's people; and all said that he was not fairly slain^t.

The Dean O'Grady, i. e. Donough Oge, son of Donough, son of Donough, son of Nicholas, a man of great power in Church and State, died.

Mac Brody (Maoilin, the son of Conor, son of Dermot, son of John), Ollav to O'Brien in history, died; and his kinsman, Gilla-Brighde, was elected in his place.

Dermot Ultach^s, son of John, died.

Mac Conmidhe^t (Brian, the son of Donough) died on the 13th of June^u.

that there was little left for the Queen to reign over but carcasses and ashes. And this false story being believed in England, a general pardon was sent over to such of the rebels as would accept thereof, and the Lord Deputy, in the midst of his victories, was recalled. So that in August he left Ireland to the care of Adam

Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, Lord Chancellor, Sir Henry Wallop, Treasurer at Wars, Lords Justices, two men very unfit to be yoked together, the difference between them being no less in their minds and affections than it was in their bodies and professions."—*Hib. Anglicana*, vol. i. A. D. 1582.

Aois Chríost, 1583.

Aoir Chríost, míle, cúice cétt, oétmoğatt, a trí.

Cono mac an calbaicch, mic Mağnura, mic aoda duib, mic aoda ruaidh uí domnaill do écc, 13. do marpa. Sasoí dšrpeccaiğte, deiğeimiğ, fšr poiçim poagallma, porc congmal do clapaib, 7 do cšteapnaib, fšr cšnaigte duan, 7 dpeçt admolta ap a iolmaoimib fšrin, fšr ap lucca rob ole clú 7 cçtpaò do clandaib neill naoigiallaig sup bó ramail do çruite gan çšr, do luing gan luamape, 7 do ġort taob le tollaibbe amail ro battar cenel [ğconail] don çur rin iar nécc cuind.

Iarla upmuñan .i. tomar mac Semaip, mic piapair ruaid do bñth na ġobernoir ap dá cóicceaò muñan an bñdaoin ri, 7 iarla dšmuñan ağ daingnuccaa ina çpétúipeact, 7 ina dšbeircc, co pio ġaò por aòdmilleaò na çípe ina çompoçraib i nğeimpeaò 7 i neapraç na bñdaona ro pñmamn, ap a aoí basí daòuaç, 7 duirpeaccla acca dáoimibh piar an dliccheaò, 7 pia bñmonnra Saxon ġo ro ġaòrat ağ deihiuccaaò ppiç etip mnaoí porpa, cloinn, 7 çairuib, co ná basí açt aon cštpar nama [dia péir, C. O'C.] ón ccuar cairpce, nó çpoinn ġó apoile peaçnón dá cóicceaò muñan i ramraò 7 i pfoğmar na bñdaona ro. Iar mbriçt do çéð topaç an ġeimriò 7 don oibçe paò paip ro triallpaçt eapruppaò, 7 mširliğ muñan iaòaa ina uipçimçeaill, 7 aduò do çor i ccoiccill an çoccaaò sup bó miçhiò lá dia pccup çpíoc 7 poiçcñd do çur por çoccaaò ġfpaletac, 7 bá hamlaò ro porcaomnaccaip .i. dponğ duib muipçfpaig buipd Mhainge do pñocçt aoda bñdaoin do pağbaíl fòarbaogail ap iarla dšmuñan

* *Kinell Connell*.—The word ġConaill, which was omitted by the original scribe, is supplied by Charles O'Connor of Belanagare. Tir-Connell would be more appropriately used here.

* *The harp without ceis*.—This phrase has been borrowed by the Four Masters from the Amhra Choluim Cille. The glossographers, however, do by no means agree on the exact meaning of *ceis*; but the Four Masters seem to have taken it for the base string. In *Leabhar na h-Uidhri* it is glossed: “ainm don çpoinn çéð, no ip i çéir ip in çruite in ní çongðar in leiçpind co na

çétauib inçt; “a name for the heavy string, or the *ceis* in the harp, is what supports the *leith-rinn* and the strings.”

* *Without shelter*.—The word tollaibbe is explained barrenness, nakedness, exposure, want of clothing, cover, or shelter, by Peter Connell, in his Irish Dictionary, MS. in the British Museum, Egerton 84, 85.

* *Treason*.—This was written for Farrell O'Gara and the loyalists of the reign of Charles I. O'Daly would have pronounced the Four Masters rank heretics had he known that they had

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1583.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighty-three.

Con, the son of Calvagh, son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roc O'Donnell, died on the 13th of March. He was an accomplished and truly hospitable man, a sedate and affable man, the supporting pillar of the literati and the kerns; a man who had spent much of his wealth in the purchase of poems and panegyrics; a man by no means the least illustrious in name and character of the descendants of Niall of the Nine Hostages; so that after his death Kinel-Connel^v might have been likened to a harp without the *Ceis*^w, to a ship without a pilot, or to a field without shelter^x.

The Earl of Ormond, i. e. Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roc, was Governor of the two provinces of Munster in this year; and the Earl of Desmond became confirmed in his treason^y and insurrection; and he proceeded to ravage the country in his neighbourhood during the winter, and the spring of the following year. His people, however, were so much in dread and awe of the law and the Sovereign of England that they began to separate from him, even his own married wife, children, and friends, so that he had but four persons to accompany him [in his movements] from one cavern of a rock or hollow of a tree to another, throughout the two provinces of Munster, in the summer and autumn of this year. When [however] the beginning of winter and the long nights had set in, the insurgents and robbers of Munster began to collect about him, and prepared to rekindle the torch of war. But God thought it time to suppress, close, and finish this war of the Geraldines, which was done in the following way: a party of the O'Moriartys of the Mang's side, [a family] of the race of Aedh-Beannan^z, took an advantage^a of the Earl of Desmond,

written of his favourite hero in this strain.

^{*} *Aedh Beannan*.—He was King of Munster, and died, according to the Annals of Innisfallen, in the year 619. He had a son, Maelduin, who fought at the battle of Magh Rath in the year 637, who had a son, Congal, King of Desmond, who was slain in 639, from whom the O'Moriartys are descended.

^a *Advantage*.—This is not fair of the Four

Masters, though the tradition in the country ascribes the murder of the last Earl of Desmond to Kelly O'Moriarty. This tradition is written in a manuscript in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, appended to a poem addressed to the Earl of Desmond by Donnell Mac Brody. But the subject has not been fairly examined; for, though the O'Moriartys were certainly the party who pursued the Earl, the person who laid vio-

ιαρ μβήε δό ι πριανβοίε πολάεταε ι εεuar εαιρηγι ι ηγλινν αν γιννηε. βατταρ αν ορηεγ ίριν αε ταιρεεελαδ, η αε τιμείεαλλαδ να τέξδαιρι ι μβαοί αν τιαπια ό υπεοραδ οιδεε εο ηαδημαθαν, εο πο ληγριοε αν ευαηδοε παρ ι εερεπυρ- cal να μαίονε μίυεε δια μαίρε αρ αοι λαιτε πεεεμυμε, λά πελε μαρταιν δο ρονοραδ. Ρο γοναδ η πο γαβαδ αν τιαπια λεό, uαιρ νί βαοί λυεε εροετα νό ταεαιρ ινα παρραδ αεε αον βήη, η uαιρ ευαεαλλ, ηίρ βό ειαη όη εοιλλ εο δεαε- ατταρ αν ταν πο διέήνοραεε αν τιαπια γαν ευιρεαε, η μuna βήε ριδε πορ πογαίλ, η πορ οβήηρεε (αμαίλ πο βαί) ροβαδ εο μόιρηγέλαιβ ερεαην εον ιαπια οβρμυμιαη ριη.ι. γεαρόιβ mac Semair, mic Slean, mic εομαίρ ορηοίεε αεα, mic

lent hands on him was a soldier of the garrison of Castlemaine, named Kelly, or O'Kelly, a native Irishman, who had been bred by the English. O'Daly, the historian of the Geraldines, though he calls Owen Mac Daniel an inhuman villain, still seems to think that the Earl's party had acted barbarously. He writes that it unfortunately happened that those who were sent by the Earl to seize the prey, barbarously robbed a noble matron, whom they left naked in the field; that when this fact came to the knowledge of her kindred, they collected a party of men, and, led by a foster-brother of the Earl" [Owen O'Moriarty], "approached his hiding place; that a soldier, whose name was Daniel O'Kelly, smashed the Earl's right arm with a stroke of his sword, and by a second blow cut off one of his ears, then dragged him out, and, being apprehensive lest any one might come to the rescue, brutally separated the head from the body."—*Incrementum, &c., Giraldinum*, c. 24. See also Hooker; and Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1583, where it is stated that Owen O'Moriarta, who was otherwise called *Droghbearla* [i. e. an ορηοδέαπλα, of the bad English], had obtained seven musketeers and twelve kerne from the Governor of Castlemaine before he went in pursuit of the prey taken from his sister, whom he calls "a poor woman of the Moriartas." It may be here remarked, that it is not certain that Owen O'Moriarty knew

who the party were that had plundered his sister, and that it is very likely that the soldier Kollie, Kelly, or O'Kelly, had the Earl killed before O'Moriarty discovered who was in the hut.

Cox states that Kolly struck the old Earl with his sword, not knowing who he was, and almost cut off his arm; that the old man then cried out that he was the Earl of Desmond, and that Kolly would have spared him, were it not that he bled so fast that he could not live; that, therefore, he immediately cut off his head, which was afterwards sent to England, and placed on a pole on London Bridge; and he adds, that "for this exploit the family of the Moriartas are in disgrace amongst the Irish to this day."

P. O'Sullivan Beare does not mention the name of O'Moriarty in connexion with this murder, but he seems to think that the person who led the soldiers to the place did not know that it was the Earl of Desmond that was there. He seems to think, however, that the Daniel who slew the Earl was the brother of Owen. His words are:

"Inde Giraldus sylvam densissimam suæ ditionis quæ Sylva Cunei vocatur petit, cum quatuor aut quinque comitibus in quâ latitans circumventus capite truncatur. In rei memoriam locus qui tunc ejus sanguine perfusus adhuc sanguineo colore fertur esse affectus. Inveniendi cum duces fuerint duo fratres sui

whom they found in an unprotected position : he was concealed in a hut, in the cavern of a rock, in Gleann-an-Ghinntigh^b. This party remained on the watch around this habitation of the Earl from the beginning of the night to the dawning of day ; and then, in the morning twilight, they rushed into the cold hut. This was on Tuesday, which was St. Martin's festival. They wounded the Earl, and took him prisoner, for he had not along with him any people able to make fight or battle, excepting one woman and two men servants. They had not proceeded far from the wood when they suddenly beheaded the Earl. Were it not that he was given to plunder and insurrection, as he [really] was, this fate of the Earl of Desmond^c would have been one of the mournful stories of Ireland, namely, Garrett, the son of James, son of John, son of Thomas of

familiares et in quos soepe beneficia dicitur contulisse, Eugenius et Daniel, qui aliud forsan quærentes in eum inciderunt reginæ ministris comitati, sed tamen miserè obierunt suspensi alter in Angliâ nescio quod ob crimen, alter in Ibernîâ a Mac Morise Lacsnaë Barone ob foeditatem sceleris hujus in bello maximo quod inferius sum scripturus.”

^b *Gleann-an-Ghinntigh*, now Glanageenty, a townland situated in the east of the parish of Ballymacelligot, barony of Troughanacmy, and county of Kerry, and about five miles to the east of Tralee. The spot where the Earl was killed is still pointed out by the natives by the name of Bothar-an-Iarla, and the trunk of an old tree, under which his body was thrown, still remains. They also shew what they call his grave, but this must have been only the place where the body was for some time concealed, as it seems certain that his body was finally interred in a small chapel at Kilnamanagh, near Castle-Island.

^c *The Earl of Desmond*.—Mr. Moore, in the fourth volume of his *History of Ireland*, which he has suffered to issue from the press in a wofully imperfect state, ventures to draw the following character of this Earl of Desmond, in despite of all O'Daly's encomiums :

“ Among those champions of the cause of Ireland whom the long struggle of her people for freedom has raised into eminence, the Earl of Desmond, although in many respects the most showy and popular, must, in all that lends dignity or moral strength to so high a vocation, take rank on the very lowest level. It was, however, far more in weakness of understanding and violence of temper, than in any natural depravity, that the reckless excesses and headlong arrogance of this lordly demagogue had their source ; and a great statesman of that period,—one whose opportunities of studying the character of this lord were many and searching,—has left on record his opinion, that Desmond's ‘light and loose dealings proceeded rather from imperfection of judgment than from malicious intent.’ To the same cause,—a helpless want of common sense,—may fairly be attributed most of the anomalies and inconsistencies of his strange career. Hence was it that, though born to a rank almost princely, he herded chiefly with his lowest dependants ; inheriting estates that spread through nearly four counties, he was yet distressed for the means of daily subsistence ; and though circled wherever he went by crowds of followers, could not boast one single friend.”—Vol. iv. p. 95.

Semair, mic gearóid an dāna, mic muirir (.i. an cñib iarla dñmumān) mic tomair na napað, mic Seon caille, mic tómar (agá ccoñpaicir gearaltauð cille dāna, 7 dñmumān pé aróile) mic muirir (.i. an brátauir minúr) mic gearpailt, mic muirir, mic gearpailt.

Nñi biongnāð dñogaltar dé do dñlðññ gearaltauð pó dāið cōpa 1 naghaid a bñpionñra dia tparatatar dia rñnnreapauñ map tñr duécupa ó dñn caoín 1 cciarpaiðe go comar tñi nuircce, 7 ó oilean móir apoa neimñd 1 nuñ liatam, co lumneac.

^d *Thomas of Drogheda*.—See note w, under the year 1468, p. 1051, *supra*.

^e *John Caille*.—This is a mistake for John of Callainn.—See note u, under the year 1261, p. 382, *supra*.

^f *The Friar Minor*.—He died in the monastery of Youghal, in the habit of St. Francis, on the 20th of May, 1257.—See note o, under the year 1224, p. 217, *supra*.

^g *The vengeance of God*.—What a pity it is that O'Daly had not seen this observation of the Four Masters, that he might brand them, and their Trinity-College-educated patron, Farrell O'Gara, with eternal infamy! This historian of the Geraldines, in his strictures on Dr. O'Meara, calls him *impious* for his lavish encomium on the Earl of Ormond! After quoting a few lines of O'Meara's overcoloured verse in praise of Ormond, O'Daly asks:

"Now, is not this a glaring proof of O'Meara's impiety? He, forsooth, in every other respect a Catholic, dares to call the Geraldines, who were the strenuous supporters of their religion and country, the destroyers of both! Here is the man who does not hesitate to extol the Butlers, by whose supineness this land of Ireland was trodden down by England. Aye, truly was it ruined by Ormond; for had he leagued himself with his uncle Desmond, for altars and for hearths, this land would never have fallen by fraud or force of arms."—c. 24.

^h *Dun-caoin*, now Dunqueen, the most western point of the county of Kerry.—See this already

mentioned under the years 1558 and 1582.

ⁱ *Great Island of Ard-Nemidh*, i. e. the great island of Nemidh's hill, now the Great Island near the city of Cork.—See Keating's *History of Ireland*, Haliday's edition, p. 178, where it is stated that this island is called after Neimhidh, the leader of the second colony into Ireland after the flood, and that it is situated 1 *gepic liatam*, in the territory of Ui-Liathain, and otherwise called *Oilean móir an dhappauð*, i. e. Barry's Great Island.—See also O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 6. From these bounds it is evident that the Earl of Desmond claimed all Munster, except the portions of that province belonging to the Earls of Ormond and Thomond. In 1583 a special Act of Attainder was passed against Gerald Earl of Desmond, and his confederates in the rebellion, and it was found that 574,628 acres were forfeited to the Crown; but the territory over which the Earl of Desmond claimed jurisdiction comprised more than double this number of acres.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, edition of 1689, p. 384. For an account of the individuals settled on these lands under the name of undertakers and planters, the reader is referred to Fynes Moryson's *History of Ireland*, edition of 1735, vol. i. pp. 9, 10; Smith's *Histories of the Counties of Kerry and Cork*; and Fitzgerald's *Limerick, &c.* There is still extant a poem addressed to this Earl by Donnell Mac Brody, in which he introduces St. Fachtna of Ros-Ailither, as prophesying to St. Finchu that a famous Grecian family

Drogheda^d, son of James, son of Garrett of the Poetry, son of Maurice (the first Earl of Desmond), son of Thomas of the Apes, son of John of Caille^e, son of Thomas (in whom the Fitzgeralds of Kildare and those of Desmond meet each other), son of Maurice (i. e. the Friar Minor^f), son of Gerald, son of Maurice Fitzgerald.

It was no wonder that the vengeance of God^g should exterminate the Geraldines for their opposition to their Sovereign, whose predecessors had granted to their ancestors as patrimonial lands [that tract of country extending] from Dun-caoin^h in Kerry to the Meeting of the Three Waters, and from the Great Island of Ard-Nemidhⁱ in Hy-Liathain to Limerick.

would come to Ireland, who would conquer the race of Eoghan [the son of Oilioll Olum], and drive the Dal-Cais across the river of Luimneach [the Lower Shannon]; that afterwards another race of foreigners would arrive, who would subdue the former by treachery; but that the Fionn-Galls, and the Gaels would again recover their power. Mac Brody then tells the Earl that he was the person who would fight the battle of Saingiol [Singland, near Limerick] predicted by this saint, because he was half Leinsterman, and the knight who was first betrayed by the Londoners, which accorded with the prophecy; that he was the glowing brand who would inflame the Gaels to battle; that he would become Monarch of Ireland, and banish the new Saxons and the Londoners from his kingdom. The prophecy here attributed to St. Fachtna, which was evidently forged about the period of the first outbreak of this rebellion, was very famous in Munster and throughout Ireland in the middle of the next century, as appears from the Depositions concerning murders and robberies committed in the county of Fermanagh, preserved in the manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin, E. 3. 6, in which is preserved the following Deposition by Rickard Bourke of Enniskillen, Bachelor in Divinity, who, being sworn and examined; "Saith that one of the O'Briens of Thomond did read and

relate in this Deponent's hearing severall prophecies of St. Patrick and of Collumkill, the Sainct of Derry, of Berricanus, another of their Saincts, and of Ffeon Mack Woill, an ould Irish Champion: and the Deponent saw an English booke printed in the Low Countries importing another prophecy of St. Patrick (in the handes of one of the Rebells). All which prophecies the Rebells did conceive to import the extirpation of the English, and the settling of the whole kingdom in the Irish. And theise prophecies are very commonly, confidently, and vehemently urged and justified by their preists for undoubted verities: and amongst the rest there is one prophecie to the effect: *Do berhar cach Downaskia, curfear Ballaclach er goole, murfie Ierla Thraly fear inid Rie an Acrue*; which is thus in English:

"Att Downeskia a fight shalbe,
And Dublin citty shalbe ta'ne;
The King his Viceroy at Acrue [áe cpú]
By the Erle of Traly shall be slaine.

"The Rebells speake much of a dismall and fatall blow which the English shall receive, say they, in a battaile at Cas-Saingel, which they understand to be Singland at the south gate of Limerick: saying that shalbe a finall end of the warr. And thenceforth the Irish alone shall enjoy the kingdome of Ireland to thend of the world. And that there is a prophecy amongst

Μυρίαδ βακά, mac emainn, mic maḡnupa; mec pithiḡ décc i narp pearth
 γαρ ιαρ mbár iaḡla dŕmumhan, 7 aḡberat apoile γαρ ab dia cumhaíð atbaḡ.

Γορραíð capraḡ, mac donnchaíð baḡaiḡ, mic maolmuir, mic donnchaíð,
 mic toirpdealbhaiḡ mec fuibne do maḡbað la cŕtŕnaiḡ innri caoín do éanaip-
 teaḡt ó ccairppe pŕctmain pua mbár iaḡla dŕmumhan, 7 atbŕtí γαρ bó
 poḡaḡ pua mbár don iaḡla maḡbað goḡraíð.

Slan ócc mac pŕann, mic tomaiḡ iaḡla décc iap ccian aoip, 7 é illam
 illumneac a ccionaið a éloinne do bŕt i pparpað iaḡla dŕmumhan.

Αν Ρόιρτεac .i. dauið mac muir, mic dauið, mic muir, 7 a bŕn oilén
 ingŕn tŕémaip, mic emainn meḡ. Piaraiḡ décc in aoín mí i nŕpŕac na bhaḡ-
 na ro, 7 ní baí dŕionngallaiḡ epeann ap tŕioḡat ceo do dútaḡ lánamain pob
 oipdearica maítpiðe.

Ο μαοίλμυαιð .i. τεποιτε décc.

Corbmac mac taiðcc, mic corbmaic ócc méḡ captaḡ tḡearpa mŕcpaiḡe
 pŕi dŕiḡdealbða dpeacŕolaiḡ aḡar lia pŕiḡcŕnŕa pionnaolta, 7 caplŕn
 cúmḡaḡtḡlana, 7 caḡaoipe comopbaip do élanncibh eoḡain móip décc. An
 típ do bŕt impŕnac pé apoile iap néḡ corbmaic. Dŕong dŕb aḡ cup lé ceal-
 laḡan mac taiðcc po pobaip dol i pŕilb na tŕipe pó dáḡ a pŕipŕieḡta. Dŕong

them of the destruction of Kilkenny, to this effect, that Ó'Callaghan's horseboy (taking the bridle off his horse in the Cathedrall place of Kilkenny), shall there ask, where was the church of Kilkenny? There is another prophecy amongst them that Ross shall be destroyed, and left without either stick or stake. And this Deponent further saith, that he credibly heard from severall, and believeth, that one of the Kennedyes, a bloody Rebell, and his companie, murdered at the Silver Mines, in the countie of Tipperary, twenty-four Englishmen, after they were turned to mass. And afterwards he drowned himself, because he was not suffered to go on and exercise the like cruelty against the other English, as this Deponent hath also credibly heard. Jurat xii. Julii, 1643.

“[Signed] R. Bourke.

“[Signed] John Watson.
 Will. Aldrich.”

The prophecy relating to Singland is still current among the peasantry in the county of Limerick, where it is believed that the battle remains yet to be fought. A man with three thumbs will hold the general's horse, and a mill in the neighbourhood will be turned by the blood of the slain. After this battle the power of the new English will be for ever suppressed, and the Gaels and *ould* English will be restored to their former power and possessions.

* *Godfrey.* — He is called Goron Mac Swiny by Cox, who says of him that, having taken a great prey in Carbry, three Irishmen (who owned some of the cattle) followed them at some distance, expecting an opportunity at night to steal back their own cattle, or an equivalent; and that to that end they hid themselves within musket shot of Goron's camp or lodgment; that it so happened that Goron and a servant, both unarmed, walked that way, and came near the

Murrough Bacagh, the son of Edmond, son of Magnus Mac Sheehy, died at Ardferf, a short time after the Earl of Desmond, and some say that it was of grief for him [the Earl] he died.

Godfrey Carragh^k, the son of Donough Bacagh, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough Mac Sweeny, was slain by the kernes of Inis-caoin', in the tanist's portion, a week before the death of the Earl of Desmond. It was remarked that the death of Godfrey was an omen of that of the Earl.

John Oge, the son of John, son of Thomas, the Earl, died at an advanced age in captivity in Limerick [having been confined there], because his sons had joined the Earl of Desmond.

Roche (David, the son of Maurice, son of David, son of Maurice) and his wife, Ellen, the daughter of James, son of Edmond Mac Pierce, died in the one month in the Spring of this year. There did not exist, of all the old English in Ireland, a couple, possessing only a barony, of more renown than they.

O'Molloy (Theobald) died.

Cormac, the son of Teige^m, son of Cormac Oge Mac Carthy, Lord of Muskerry, a comely-shaped, bright-countenanced man, who possessed most white-washed edifices, fine-built castles, and hereditary seatsⁿ of any of the descendants of Eoghan More, died. The [people of the] country were at strife with each other after the death of Cormac; for some of them supported Callaghan, the son of Teige, who sought to get possession of the territory on account of his seniority;

place where the three men were hid; and that as soon as they perceived that Goron and his servant were unarmed, they surprised them, and cut off their heads.

¹ *Inis-caoin*, now Enniskean, or Inniskeen, a village situated on the left bank of the Bandon River, in the barony of East Carbery, and county of Cork. The author of *Carbriæ Notitia* asserts that this place is named from Kean Mac Moylemo, ancestor of the O'Mahonys, which does not accord with the spelling given in the text by the Four Masters.

^m *Cormac, the son of Teige*.—He is the Sir Cormack Mac Teige of Muscry, who was high sheriff of the county of Cork, and of whom Sir Henry Sidney said, that "for his loyalty and

civil disposition he was the rarest man that ever was born of the Irishry."

ⁿ *Hereditary seats*, *caṡaoipe coṡorbaip*.—The word *coṡorbaip* often signifies succession to a lay title or dignity. In a paper MS., formerly in the collection of Edward O'Reilly, No. 146 of the Sale Catalogue of his manuscripts, the word *coṡorba* is explained as follows:

"*Coṡorba .i. coṡeṡṡṡna no coṡoṡṡe ut in libro Connaciac coṡorba Cuinn Céa cá-chaiṡ uocatur Coṡpóealṡaṡ mop ó Concu-baip. Vide Uṡaṡe Mhopaṡn, i. e. Comhorbha, i. e. a lord or heir, as in the Book of Connaught, in which Turlough More O'Conor is called the Comhorbha [heir] of Conn of the Hundred Battles. Vide Udhacht Mhórainn.*"

ele aḡ cup lá corbmaic mac diarmadta mic taidcc baí aḡ iarraidh éinneir an tíre a huict páteant a aḡar, 7 an tísir dhong aḡ cup lé cloinn óicc an corbmaic rin, mic taidcc, mic corbmaic óicc, miccorbmaic, mic taidcc meḡ carḡaig, 7 lá na mátair .i. Siubán ingín piarair na buile mic remair, mic emainn méḡ piarair. Tar a éinḡ rin uile ar le corbmaic mac taidcc, mic diarmadta do buadaiḡḡ.

An tceppcop ciarraiḡeac décc .i. Semur mac ḡirḡḡirḡ, mic Sḡain roideac lán decena an tceppcop rin. Do cloinn piarair a bunadur .i. Sliocht Rémainn, mic .uilliam mic ḡearailt, 7 dearbḡatáir don muiuir táinicc ar an ccéḡ ḡabaltaí ó pḡionḡra paḡan i neḡinn do cḡngnaí lá diarmait mac murchaḡa (la ríḡ laḡean) an tuilliam rin mac ḡearailt do ráidḡiom, 7 ar dia rliocht uḡmóḡ ḡearaltaḡ cloinne muiuir.

O caoiḡ .i. Art mac doḡnaill, mic airt, mic eḡḡain, paíḡ duine eiriḡe do mabḡaḡ, 7 a mac .i. Art ócc doirḡneaḡ ina ionaḡ.

Mac mec amlaoib .i. donnchaḡ bán, mac maoleacḡlainn, mic diarmata, mic maoleacḡlainn, 7 mac a dearbḡatáir taḡcc, mac concḡbair, do comḡuitim ré apoile.

Sḡan carraḡ mac uilliam, mic tḡroict a búḡe oíḡre coiri ríuḡre baí i tḡré-tuḡreacḡ ḡur an tan pa do tḡacḡ irḡeac ar pḡotexion. Dol dó iar mbáḡ iarla dḡḡmḡan diarraíḡ ríadán i ḡearaltaḡaib. Ní ro airiḡ co haḡ ḡara,

° *Pierce-na-Buile*, i. e. Pierce of the madness, or mad Pierce.

° *Raymond*.—He was the celebrated Raymond-le-Gros, or the corpulent, the ancestor of Fitz-Maurice of Kerry. The character of this Raymond is given as follows by Giraldus Cambrensis in his *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. ii. c. 9:

“Erat itaque Reymundus vir amplę quantitatis, staturęque paulo plus quam mediocris: capillis flauis, et súberispis, oculis grossis, glaucis, et rotundis, naso mediocriter elato, vultu colorato, hilari ac sereno, et quanquam carnosam superfluitate ventre turgescens, naturalem tamen corporis grauitatem innata cordis redimens viuacitate carnis vitium animi virtute levabat. Super exercitus cura noctes ducebat insomnes, et tanquam excubiarum excubator,

mirabili solitudine nocte tota circumeundo gyronagus, clamorosus, errabundus excubare solebat. Felix in hoc et fortunatus, quod vel nunquam, vel rarissime, cui pręerat, manus, aut temerariis ausibus, aut per incuriam oberauerit. - Vir modestus et prouidus, nec cibo nec veste delicatus: Caloris ei algorisque patientia par: vir patiens irę, patiensque laboris. Quibus pręsidebat, prodesse magis quam pręesse, potiusque minister quam magister videri volens. Vt autem viri virtutes, mores et modos sub breuitate concludam: vir erat liberalis et lenis, prouidus et prudens. Et quanquam animosus plurimum, et armis instructus: prudentia tamen rebus in Martiis et prouidentia pręcellebat. Vir in vtroque laudabilis: multum quidem militis habens, plus quam Ducis.”

others joined Cormac, the son of Dermot, son of Teige, who sought the chieftainship of the territory by virtue of his father's patent; and a third party sided with the young sons of [the deceased] Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac, son of Teige Mac Carthy, and with their mother, Joan, the daughter of Pierce-na-Buile^o, the son of James, son of Edmond Mac Pierce. Notwithstanding all this [contention], Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Dermot, gained the victory.

The Bishop of Kerry died, namely, James, the son of Richard, son of John. This bishop was a vessel full of wisdom. He was of the stock of the Clann-Pierce, i. e. of the race of Raymond^p, the son of William Fitzgerald. This William was brother of the Maurice^a, who came from the King of England, at the time of the first invasion of Ireland, to assist Dermot Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, and from him most of the Geraldines of Clann-Maurice are descended.

O'Keeffe (Art the son of Donnell, son of Art, son of Owen), an eminent man, was slain; and his son, Art Oge, was installed in his place.

The son of Mac Auliffe (Donough Bane, the son of Melaghlin, son of Dermot, son of Melaghlin) and his brother's son, Teige, the son of Conor, mutually slew each other.

John Carragh, the son of William, son of Theobald Burke, heir to Cois-Siuire^r, who had been hitherto in treason [i. e. in rebellion], came in under protection. After the death of the Earl of Desmond he went into the country of

^a *Maurice*, i. e. Maurice Fitzgerald.—See note ^o, under the year 1224, p. 216, *supra*. According to these Annals, and other accounts written in the Irish language, the Geraldines were of Greek origin, but O'Sullivan and O'Daly assert that they derived their origin from the ancient Trojans. O'Sullivan's words are as follows:

"Iberniam Giraldini suum genus ad Hetruscos inde Troianos usque referunt. Quà de re quia Chronicis Iberniam non memoratur, nos pro certo nihil possumus confirmare, nec ad præsens institutum attinet. Satis est compertum Mauritiū Garaldum virum nobilem atque magnanimum a Dermysio Lageniam principem accitum ex

Angliā in Iberniam trajecisse: atque posteros ejus vocari tum Garaldos tum Garaldinos, et Giraldinos: ab his familias duas esse in Iberniam procreatas: earum principes institutos ab Anglis Regibus duos comites, alterum Desmoniam, vel Desiam in Momoniis; alterum Kildariam in Lageniam et inde illos Momonios hos Lagenios Giraldinos nuncupari."—*Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, fol. 77; see also fol. 87, 88.

^r *Cois-Siuire*, a district belonging to a family of the Burkes, and lying on the west side of the River Suir, in the barony of Clanwilliam and county of Tipperary. This name is formed similarly to Coshma, Coshbride, Coshmore,—*Corp*

the Geraldines in search of a prey, and made no delay until he arrived at Adare, where he seized on all the cattle of the town. The wardens of the town rose out at the shouts and pursued him. John, with his small body of horsemen, turned round upon the warders; but he was shot with a straight aim in the head with a ball, which pierced his helmet, so that he was thrown from his horse. His people [however] carried off the prey, but left John behind. He was afterwards taken to Limerick, where he was hanged by the Commissioners of Limerick.

Mac Teige^o of Ormond, i. e. Conor of the Harbour, the son of Teige, grandson of Mahon Don O'Kennedy, died. He was a ready, tranquil, and domestic man, without reproach from his birth. Philip, the son of Dermot O'Kennedy of Ropalach^t, was then styled Mac Teige.

The son of Mac Coghlan (Garret, the son of John, son of Art, son of Cormac), an intellectual youth, was, on his first assumption of chivalry, slain by the son of O'Kennedy Fin, namely, by Murrough, the son of Brian, son of Donnell.

The Countess Roche^u, namely, Eveleen, the daughter of Maurice, son of David Roche, and wife of the Earl of Thomond (Donough, the son of Conor O'Brien), died in the Summer of this year at Clonroad, and was buried in the Monastery of Ennis.

Honora, the daughter of Donnell, son of Conor, son of Turlough O'Brien, and wife of O'Conor Kerry (Conor), died, and was interred in Inis-Cathy^w.

A great army was led by the people of Sir Nicholas Malby, and the sons of the Earl of Clanrickard, Ulick and John, into Iochtar-Tire^x and Umhall-Ui-Mhaille^y, and took a countless number of cattle spoils on that occasion, and also burned and totally destroyed Cathair-na-Mart^z.

The son of the Earl of Clanrickard, namely, John Burke, the son of Rickard Saxonagh, son of Ulick-na-gCeann, son of Richard, son of Ulick of Cnoc-tuagh, was unfraternally slain in an assault at night, by his brother Ulick

Burrishoole and Murrek, in the county of Mayo.

^z *Cathair-na-Mart*, i. e. the stone fort of the beeves. This was the name of an ancient stone fort of a circular form, and also of a castle built by O'Malley on the margin of the bay of West-

port. The town of Westport is still always called *Cacáin na mairt* in Irish by the people of Connaught and Munster. The stones of the ancient *Cacáin* were removed some years since, but its site is still pointed out by the natives within the Marquis of Sligo's demesne.

no ba mairc̃ d̃aerbr̃at̃aṛ do d̃uṛpaccaṛ d̃uineṁar̃baḁ a d̃ṣbr̃at̃aṛ naile im com̃poim̃n ep̃ice ar ip̃ biṛ caic̃ ar uair an biṛ ro. Ba d̃oilig̃ m̃or ná ro p̃cepuṛṛ uill̃sec ina m̃ñt̃im̃n gup̃ bó maol̃ guala gan br̃at̃aṛ, 7 nác̃ pluac̃c̃ neac̃ ina aoñar. Ní h̃s̃o riñ do b̃ṣṛe dia uídh̃ aṛṛ a corp̃ do c̃ñṣṛtollaḁ, 7 a ṛaob̃ do ṛp̃ṣṛdaḁ go br̃ap̃ccaiḁrioc̃ mar̃b̃ gan añmaiñ é, 7 ar ar̃ éicc̃im̃ fuaṛ luṛṛ a iom̃c̃aṛ go baile aṛa añ r̃ioḁ aṛim̃ in ro haḁnaiceaḁ añ táir̃p̃iḁ. Bá ep̃aḁ ep̃iḁe lá a ṛip̃ baḁéim̃ oíḁeaḁ añ ṛip̃ h̃íṛiñ, ar̃ ṛṣṛar̃ a c̃eille, a c̃roṛṛa, 7 a c̃eneóil, a eim̃ig̃, a uair̃le 7 a oip̃ḁṣṛṛae.

Mac uilliam b̃urc̃ .i. R̃ip̃ḁṣṛo añ iar̃aim̃n, mac̃ dauid̃, mic̃ em̃aim̃n, mic̃ uill̃icc̃ ṛṣṛ c̃reac̃ac̃ c̃ongalaḁ, aip̃oṛṣṛ ṣṛṛáḁal, nó b̃riṛṣṛ b̃ṣṛim̃ m̃baog̃ail ar̃ a bioḁbaḁaib̃, 7 ṛoṛ a m̃b̃riṛṛí co m̃im̃ic̃ do écc̃, 7 ṛip̃ḁeaṛo mac̃ oílueraṛ, mic̃ Ṣṛaiñ d̃oiṛḁneaḁ ina ionaḁ.

O Raḁaill̃ig̃ aḁḁ c̃onallaḁ mac̃ maos̃lm̃óṛḁa, mic̃ Ṣṛaiñ, mic̃ caṛail̃ neac̃ do caic̃ a Ré gan ṛṣṛṛaḁṛa, 7 a ṛp̃ṣṛim̃ gañ ṛur̃ḁṛóḁ, 7 no c̃ongaiḁ añ b̃ṣṛṛne gañ baog̃lucc̃aḁ ṛar̃ lam̃aib̃ a c̃om̃aṛṛañ gall, 7 g̃aioḁel añ c̃c̃éim̃ do m̃aṛip̃ do écc̃, 7 a aḁnac̃al̃ i m̃aṛiṛṛip̃ añ caḁáiñ, 7 a b̃ṣṛ iṛib̃el̃ b̃ṣṛnauaḁl̃ décc̃ iñ aoñ

^a *Wished*, d̃uṛpaccaṛ.—This ancient verb, which occurs but once in these Annals, is used in the *Leabhar Breac* to translate the Latin *utinam*; thus: “D̃uṛpaccup̃ra, a d̃é, com̃p̃ṛṛ oip̃ge mo ṛéṛa, *utinam adirigantur, viæ meæ, &c.*” fol. 18, b. a.

^b *John Roe*, i. e. *Johannes Rufus*.—In a pedigree of O'Reilly, preserved in the Library of the British Museum, Harleian Manuscripts, 1425, fol. 186, he is called “Sir Shane O'Realie.” According to the pedigree of the Count O'Reilly, compiled by the Chevalier O'Gorman, this John Roe was the son of Hugh Conallagh O'Reilly, by the daughter of Betagh of Moynalty. This John, finding his party too weak, repaired to England to solicit Queen Elizabeth's interest, and was kindly received at Court, and invested with the order of knighthood; whereupon he returned home with letters from the Queen to the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland, instructing them to support him in his claim. It appears that he complained of the division of the territory then

recently made, and on the 1st of April, 1585, her Majesty's Commissioners at Cavan proposed to him several queries (see note ^b, under 1292, p. 1191, *supra*), as to the limits of his territories; the rents, duties, and customs due to O'Reilly in the five baronies of the Breny (Brefny); and as to the cause of his complaints against his relatives and neighbours, to which he replied at some length. After defining the limits of the baronies of Cavan, Tullaghgarvy, Tolloconho, Tolloha, and Clanmahon, he proceeds as follows:

“It may please your Lordship to caule for Mulmore Mac Prior Oreley” [i. e. Maelmora, son of Philip the Prior, son of Owen, who was the uncle of Sir John O'Reilly.—Ed.] “of Clanmahon, who hath threatened the tenants of the said Sir John, which dwelled in the towne of Doweld-donell, and hath put them in such fear to lose their lives and goods, as divers of them have departed from the said lands, and the rest will presently depart; by meanes

Burke. Alas! woe to that brother who wished^a to slay his other brother about the partition of a territory, for this world is the world of every one in turn. It was a great pity that Ulick did not ponder within his mind that "shoulders are bare without a brother," and that "one makes not an army"; instead of this, he perforated his body, and pierced his side, so that he left him stretched out lifeless; and it was with difficulty that his body was obtained by those who carried him to Athenry, where the hero was buried. The death of this good man weighed upon the hearts of the people of his territory, on account of his good sense, his personal form, his noble birth, his hospitality, his nobleness, and his renowned achievements.

Mac William Burke, i. e. Richard-an-Iarainn, the son of David, son of Edmond, son of Ulick, a plundering, warlike, unquiet, and rebellious man, who had often forced the gap of danger upon his enemies, and upon whom it was frequently forced, died; and Richard, the son of Oliver, son of John, was installed in his place.

O'Reilly (Hugh Conallagh, the son of Maelmora, son of John, son of Cathal), a man who had passed his time without contests or trouble, and who had preserved Breifny from the invasions of his English and Irish enemies as long as he lived, died, and was buried in the monastery of Cavan. His wife, Isabella Barnewall, died about the same time. The son of this O'Reilly, namely, John Roe^b, then exerted himself to acquire the chieftainship of the territory, through

whereof the said lands are waste, to the greates hinderance and disinheritance of the said Sir John and his heires, if your Lordship take not some order to the contrary by surety of feare or good avering against the said Mulmore, which it may please you to do.

"The Dewties and Customs, &c.

"Orely by auncient custom and usadge of the country had alwayes out of the baronies of the Cavan and Tullaghgarvy, and out of every of the other three baronies, which he hath lost by the" [late] "division, yearly out of every barrony xlv. libr. as often as he had any cause to cesse the said barronies, either for the Queene's rents and dewties, or for any charge towards Onele, or other matter, which some-

tymes was twise or thrise a yeaere, and every time xlv. lib. to his owne use, besides the charge of the cess.

"Item, he had lykewise by the said custome and usadge all manner of chargis that either his son or any other of his men or followers weare put into by reson of their beinge in pledge, or attendinge by commandment of the Lord Deputy in Dublin, or otherwhere, for matter of the said Oreley.

"Item, by the said custom Oreley had all manner of fees and pensions and recompencis given by the said Oreley to any learned counsell or other solicitor or agent, for the causes of the contry, borne and payed by the said contry.

"Item, by the said custom Oreley had yearly,

ամբար քոր բնո. Mac an uí Raigallair քոր .i. Sían puas do bñt ag dol i
ccñour an típe a hughdarrar gall ap bélaib Émann mic maolmorða baí

over and beside all other dewties and customes, towards his chargis in going to Dublin, out of every pole, xvi^d Starling.

"Item, by the said custom he had yearley out of every viii. pooles of lande through the whole fyve barronies one fatt beefe for the spendinge of his house.

"Item, by the said custom, he had one horse for himselfe, one horse for his wife, and one horse for his son and heir, with one boye attendinge uppon every horse, kept through the whole fyve barronies yearly.

"Item, by the said custom it was lawfull for Orey to cess uppon the Mac Bradies, the Mac Enroes, the Gones, and the Jordans, by the spare of iii. quarters of a yeare yearely, one fote-man uppon every poole which the said sirnames had, to kepe his cattell, to repe and bynd his corne, to thrashe, hedge, and dicke, and do other husbandry and mersanary work for the said Orey.

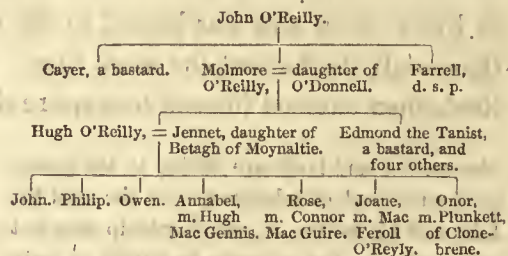
"Item, by the said custom the said Orey had uppon the Bradies, the Gones, the Mac Enroes, and the Jordans, out of every poole of land yearely, thre quarters of a fatt beefe, and out of every two pooles one fatt porke, and also the cessinge of strangers, their men and horses, as often as any did come in friendship to the country.

"Item, by the said custom the said Orey had by dewty all manner of chardgis both for workmen, stofe, and labourers, and victualls, for the buildinge and maintaininge of his castell of the Cavan, and all other necessary romes and offices about the same, borne and payed by the gentill and others of the barony of the Cavan.

"The dewties of the towne of the Cavan also by the said custom, as rents, drink, and other dewties, now taken and not denied.

"Item, Sir Hugh Oreley, father unto the said Sir John, had in morgadge from divers of the gentill of Clanmahon, xlviii. pooles in pawne of l. mylche kyne, which morgage discended upon Sir John, and he was seised of the said xlviii. pooles untill the division, which he desireth to continue possession of, or els that he may be payed the said l. milche kyne."—*Carew MSS.* at Lambeth palace, No. 614, p. 162.

^c *Edmond, the son of Maelmora.*—He is usually called Edmond of Kilnacrott. In a pedigree of O'Reilly, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, vol. for 1610 of the Irish Correspondence, Paper No. 73, this Edmond is called a bastard; but he is set down as a legitimate brother of Hugh, the father of Sir Shane in the Harleian MS. above referred to. The pedigree in the State Papers' Office, which was probably furnished by Sir John O'Reilly, stands as follows:



This Edmond, who would have succeeded his brother, Hugh Conallagh, in the government of East Breifny, according to the Irish law of tanistry, was set aside by the government, and Sir John set up in his place; but Sir John having joined Tyrone in the rebellion, the authority of the English became weak in Breifny, and Edmond, the tanist, was finally elected chief, to wit, in 1598, when he was a very old man. So early as the year 1558, he and his brother, Hugh, who was then the O'Reilly, made the following covenant with the Lord

the power of the English, in opposition to Edmond, the son of Maelmora^c, who was the senior according to the usage of the Irish. In consequence of

Deputy :

“Ordo Domini Deputati Concilii Capitaneo Domino O'Reilly apud Kilmacnois xxv. Maii, anno 1558.

“Primo, quod ipse arbitramento et ordinationi Commissariorum per nos jam assignatorum stabit circa restitutionem et debitam satisfactionem per quoscunque sub ejus gubernatione fiendam in iis quæ contra confines Anglicanos commiserint, et pro complemento et observatione hujus rei corporale se juramento astringet, quod illos obsides in manus baronis de Slane Magistri Mareschalli deliverabit infra octavum diem junii proximè futurum qui juxta nostram conclusionem fuerint assignati, similiter et idem Dominus de Slane aut Mareschallus in manus suas suscipiet eos ex confinibus Anglicanis versus quos dictus O'Reilly aliquam hujusmodi querelam seu occasionem habet, et sic penes se detinebit quousque debita per illos fiat restitutio secundum quod adjudicabitur, diesque restitutionis hujusmodi hinc inde certus prefigetur ac emitabitur[sic] in quandocunque constitutum terminum prætergredi seu violare contigerit, pœnam dupli incursurum, seu foris fracturum; quod si pars delinquens eandem pœnam sin forisfractum unacum adjudicata restitutione non persolverit infra decem dies proxime tum sequentes, quod tunc dictus Dominus de Slane aut Mareschallus pignus sufficiens capiet pro solutione ejusdem tam restitutionis quam pœnæ, quo satisfacto pignus homini iterum dimittet. Item quod contra hujusmodi bona quæ per filium suum Eugenium capta fuerant, post ultimam ordinationem habitam apud Kenles plenè in integrum restituentur, et dictus Eugenius præterea quod more guerino seu bellico invasit partes Anglicanas, ipse infra decem dies post datum præsentium ad Dominum Deputatum accedet ad perdonationem suam pro tali crimine humiliter postu-

landum, et insuper pro redemptione seu fine transgressionis suæ dabit centum vaccas Domine Reginæ.

“Item quod dictus O'Reilly obligabitur ad respondendum pro omnibus suis filiis et aliis quibuscunque personis sub ejus jurisdictione existentibus, quatenus ipse et quilibet eorum sese erga suas magestates bene et fideliter gesserint et pro pace observanda versus omnes suarum magestatum subditos Anglicanos, et si aliquis ex patria sua in hoc deliquerit quod ipse delinquentem in manus Domini Deputati tradet, aut pignus sufficiens pro restitutione damni commissi.

“Item quod ipse sine speciali licentia Domini Deputati non conducet, nec in patria sua remanere permittet quoquomodo aliquos Scotos aut alios extraneæ nationis quoscunque.

“Item in sua patria remanere non permittet absque licentia Domini Deputati aliquos ex stirpe O'More sive O'Chonor, aut ullum ex eorum sequacibus, nec aliquos alios cujuscunque generis qui rebelles exstiterint contra suas magestates, quin eos omnes pro virili et posse suâ, quantum in illo fuerit apprehendere conabitur et apprehensos ad manus Domini Deputati perducet, et si contingat aliquos hujusmodi malefactores seu rebelles ad patriam Domini O'Reilly, illo ignorante, subterfugere, et habita inde noticia, dictus Dominus Deputatus ad illum scripserit pro apprehensione hujusmodi malefactorum, quod tunc præfatus O'Reilly, summam diligentiam et operam suam præstabit, ut illos capere posset, captosque ad Dominum Deputatum perducet, aut cuicunque ipse assignaverit, ac etiâ quod omnes latrones et hujusmodi prædones qui furtim aliquod seu rapinam commisserint in partibus Anglicanis, et illud intra patriam illius subduxerint, apprehendi faciet et apprehensos ad vicecomitem illius comitatûs

this, the country and the lordship were divided between the descendants of Maelmora^d.

The son of O'Conor Sligo (Cahir, the son of Teige Oge, son of Teige, son of Hugh) was treacherously slain by a party of Muintir-Airt [the O'Harts].

centum martas quorum magna pars non est hactenus data ad usum prædicti comitis, prædictus O'Reilly dabit et deliverabit numerum prædictum vel reliquum sive martas non adhuc solutas ante fastum sancti Johannis Baptistæ proximum futurum ad manus Domini Deputati.

"Item ubi filius dicti O'Reilly, videlicet Johannes, accepit prædam rebellicam usque ad numerum trecentarum vaccarum, prædictus O'Reilly promittitur quod infra quindecim dies jam proximum futuros dabit dicto Domino Deputato prædictas trecentas martas vel suo certo attornato in villa de Kells incomitatu Mediæ vel prædictum filium suum Johannem mittet Domino Deputato custodiendum donec de martis prædictis solutionem fecerit.

"Item ubi Dominus Deputatus in manus suas ad usum Regiæ magestatis accepit castrum de Tullyvin, nuper in possessione Owen O'Reilly, et jam commisit hoc castrum Edmundo O'Reilly ad usum Reginæ, prædictus O'Reilly observabit et curabit quod prædictus Edmundus non nutriet vel sustinebit prædictum Owenum vel aliquem alium Rebellem sive bona eorum in castra prædicta certo vel alibi (ulterius hac lege) Edmundum in possessione patriæ prædictæ.

"Item prædictus O'Reilly promittet habitare in patriæ suæ confinibus et Anglicarum ad placitum Domini Deputati durante bello et rebellionem fratrum suorum et Johannis O'Neil ut inde eveniat securitas bonorum Anglicarum partium, protectionem suam contra rebelles prædictos, et pro his omnibus articulis Observandis dabit prædictus O'Reilly in manus prædicti Domini Deputati intra quindecim dies proximo sequentes obsidem quem in secreto inter ipsos demandatum est dari et deliberari, et iterum

obsides in custodia Patricii Cusack remanebunt, tam pro his quam pro omnibus aliis articulis finiendis. In cujus rei testimonium tam prædictus Dominus Deputatus et consilium quam prædictus O'Reilly alternatim his indenturis scripserunt.

"Datum in campo apud Loughshelen, 25^o Novembris anno nono Elizabeth.

"O'REILLY.

EDMOND O'REILLY."

^d *Were divided between the descendants of Maelmora.*—The territory of Breifny O'Reilly was divided among four principal men of the descendants of Maelmora, the father of Hugh Conallagh, on this occasion, namely, 1, Sir John, the son of Hugh Conallagh, son of Maelmora; 2, his uncle, Edmond, of Kilnacrott, son of Maelmora, and who was at this time tanist of Breifny, and became chief in 1598; 3, Philip O'Reilly, second son of Hugh Conallagh, who was made chief of Breifny by O'Neill in 1596; 4, Maelmora, the bastard son of Philip the Prior, the son of Owen, who was the fifth son of Maelmora, the stirpes of this head branch of the O'Reillys. The following note on the division of East Breifny between the descendants of Maelmora is given in a manuscript at Lambeth, Carew Collection, No. 635, fol. 19:

"The Breny, now called the county of Cavan, hath bene tyme out of mynde whollie in the jurisdiction of him that for the tyme was Oreillye, that is to say, Lord of the Countreye, but when partition of the same was made by Sir Henry Sidney, then Lord Deputie of Ireland, the baronies within the countie of Cavan aforesaid were divided amongst the principal gentlemen of the Oreillys, as ensueth, viz.:

Mac uí concobair doinn .i. Toirpdealbác mac diarmada, mic cairbre, mic eocáin éasóic mic feilim gíngcáig do écc.

Tadócc ócc mac tadócc uí ruairc do écc i mbriagófnar ag ua ruairc .i. brián mac brián mic eocáin.

Oiléin na ttauat (.i. Port an oiléin) do gabail lá Mac ruibne na ttauat .i. Eocchan ócc mac eocáin óicc, mic eocáin, mic doimnaill ar cloinn doimnaill mic donnchaí, 7 cláinte doimnaill do marbáð and.

Baile uí neill (.i. toirpdealbác luinec) .i. an rpat bán do loicead la hua ndoimnaill (Aodh mac maígnara) 7 dioibála móra do déanam dua neill, la taob oircne an baile oir ba don cúp rin do marbáð la hua ndoimnaill ua coinne, 7 Mac mec aoda go ndruing móir ele cen mo éat.

Donnchaí mac an cálbáig uí doimnaill do marbáð lá cablaic albanac.

brián mac donnchaí, mic concónnaic, mic concónnaic megiúir fear go nobáinm uairle 7 einig do écc.

CReaca móra do denam ar Shomairle mbuidé mac mec doimnaill lá haoð mac feilim bacáig uí neill, lá Mac uíóilín, 7 lá Saخانcoib. Somairle buide co na briatirib do dol i tóiragheac na cepeac, 7 briatirib doib for a mbaoi reampa, 7 na ceaca do bfin díob, 7 aéð mac feilim bacáig do marbáð don cúp rin, 7 banna nó óð do na Saخانcoib, 7 an cúid ele díb dimteac gan éreic gan corccar.

Toirpdealbác, mac doimnaill uí brián, 7 Stan ruad, mac aoda conallaig, mic maolmóroa uí raigillig do dol i Saخان, 7 i noirdneac i ngrádaib ruidre i naon ló i raiprad na bliadna ro do laetar an Rrionna Eirabeth.

Donnchaí mac uí baogill (.i. toirpdealbác) do marbáð lá muinir maille i nriar caoil.

"To Sir John Oreillye, and his heires, the baronies of Cavan, Tollagharvy, Tollogheconho, and Tolloha.

"To Edmond Oreillye and his heires, the baronie of Castlerahin.

"To Philip Oreillye, and his heires, the baronie of Inniskine" [now Clankee].

"To Moylemore mac an Prior, and his brothers, the barony of Rathenarome," [now Clanmahon].

^c *Port-an-Oilen*, now Portilan, an island be-

longing to the parish of Clondahorky, in the barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal. Mac Sweeny Doe had a castle on this island, which gives name to a manor in the parish of Clondahorky.

^f *Srath-ban*, i. e. the white srath, inch, or holm, now Strabane, a well-known town, in the north-west of the county of Tyrone.

^g *Renowned*, literally, "of good name."

^h *Turlough*.—This is the celebrated Sir Turlough O'Brien, the ancestor of the O'Briens of

The son of O'Connor Don, i. e. Turlough, the son of Dermot, son of Carbry, son of Owen Caech, son of Felim Geangcach, died.

Teige Oge, the son of Teige O'Rourke, died in captivity with [i. e. in the custody of] O'Rourke, i. e. Brian, the son of Brian, who was son of Owen.

Oilen-na-dTuath (i. e. Port-an-Oilen^c) was taken by Mac Sweeny-na-dTuath (Owen Oge, the son of Owen Oge, son of Owen, son of Donnell) from the sons of Donnell, the son of Donough, who were slain on the occasion.

The town of O'Neill (Turlough Luineach), namely, Srath-ban^f, was burned by O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Manus); and great injuries were done to O'Neill, besides the plundering of the town; for it was on this occasion that O'Coinne, the son of Mac Hugh, and many others besides them, were slain by O'Donnell.

Donough, the son of Calvagh O'Donnell, was slain by a Scottish fleet.

Brian, the son of Donough, son of Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught Ma-guire, a man renowned^g for nobleness and hospitality, died.

Great depredations were committed on Sorley Boy, the son of Mac Donnell, by Hugh, the son of Felim Bacagh O'Neill, by Mac Quillin, and the English. Sorley Boy and his kinsmen went in pursuit of the preys, defeated those who were before them, deprived them of the preys, and slew Hugh, the son of Felim Bacagh, and a company or two of the English. The remainder went away without prey or victory.

Turlough^h, son of Donnell O'Brien, and John Roeⁱ, the son of Hugh Conal-lagh, son of Maelmora O'Reilly, went to England, and were invested with the order of knighthood on the one day, in the summer of this year, in presence of the Sovereign, Elizabeth.

Donough, the son of O'Boyle (Turlough), was slain on Inis-Caoil^k, by the O'Malleys.

Ennistimon, in the west of the county of Clare.

ⁱ *John Roe, &c. O'Reilly.*—See note ^c, *supra*. It was probably on this occasion that Sir John O'Reilly furnished the pedigree of his family, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London. In a pedigree of O'Reilly, preserved in the Library of the British Museum, Harleian MSS. 1425, fol. 186, occurs the following note relating

to this Sir John: "Sir Shane O'Realie, by order out of England, anno 1587, was made Capten of the Countrie of Breny O'Realie, now called County Cavan, and his uncle, Edmond, was confirmed Tanist."

^k *Inis-Caoil*, now Inishkeel, an island near the mouth of Gweebarra bay, belonging to the barony of Boyleagh, and county of Donegal.

Éiríodá, mac toirpdealbairg iníirgig, mec ruibne décc i mbale mec ruibne bógaing.

Ua Néill toirpdealbairg luineac do bít for an rriath mbán co nupuing móir do Shaxanacáib ina párraó, 7 bátar occ báig, 7 acc baccar dul do indraó tíre conaill i ndíogail loircete an tsraeta báin riap an tan rin. Oc cuala Ua doinnail Aoó mac maígnura an ní rin, Ro tionoileac co tinnernaó a roóraitte dia raigib, 7 do cóib gan fuirneac go dpuim ligín go ro gab long-porir hipuibe i mí lún do rionnaó. No ticceac diorma do marcluaig uí neill do raigib uíra 7 iomruacceta for marcluaig uí doinnail. Nir bo feich oíra lá muinir Uí doinnail indrin go mbátar daoíne occa ndiugac scoria zach laoi. Feacat ann tangatar an ro baó deach do marcluaig uí néill go mbuig, 7 go mborrpaó go ttáir, 7 go tarpcaral for cenel cconail, 7 ní ro anpat dia ríimim go rangatar tar rin, 7 tria porir na tri naimat, 7 co hionipoc-paib longpuirir uí doinnail. Rorpar anslaima muinatar uí doinnail an tan rin, ar a aoi ro gabrat a ndíorma ro céoboir 7 ro lingirir forpa. Éscair iomarecc, 7 iomruaccac aingib éttrocar scoria rri ré foda. Ro rraoíneac ro díob for marcluaig uí néill gur in rrin tar a tuócar, 7 ro bap occa ffoiridige ina ndiub gan dícell, occa ttacmang, 7 occa ttimcellac co ná caoinnaccatar raigib áta ior gur bo hífecín díob an abann for a mon-cáib dionnraigib airim in ro díoririr dia rangib. Ro báidit, 7 ro marbat rocaibe do muinir uí néill in Ua ngoiririríraig Corbmac, 7 in mac Aoó, 7 in Maolmuir mac diarmata mic maígaína, mic tuacail uí cleirig, aon bráige gill Uí neill 7 cenel eógan don chur rin, uair rob ionann maíar dia atairrim, 7 dua néill rírin, 7 bá for a cumar buí iolmaoine uí neill ar aba a ríalura rriir, 7 nir bó ró lair a éóra cuíroma ba gab rírair ionnmura

¹ *The town of*, i. e. the castle or residence of Mac Sweeny Banagh, at Bawan, in the parish of Kilear, in the barony of Banagh, and county of Donegal.

^m *Druim-lighean*, now Drumleen, a townland in the parish of Clonleigh, barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.—See note ^b, under the year 1522, p. 1356, *supra*.

ⁿ *Precisely*.—This word is redundant, and might be omitted in the English.

^o *The Finn and Port-na-dtri-namhad*.—This

should be: “Until they crossed Port-na-dtri-namhad and the River Finn.” Port-na-dtri-namhad was the name of a castle on the Tyrone side of the River Finn, close to Lifford.—See note ⁱ, under the year 1522, p. 135; and note ^b, under the year 1526, p. 1384, *supra*.

^p *Rushed upon it*.—They had not time to look for the fords, but were obliged to plunge into that part of the river to which they first arrived, and attempt to cross it by swimming.

^q *The same mother*.—The Editor has not been

Fearfeadha, the son of Turlough Meirgeach Mac Sweeny, died in the town of Mac Sweeny Banagh¹.

O'Neill (Turlough Luineach) was stationed at Strabane, having a great party of Englishmen along with him; and they were menacing and threatening to go to plunder Tirconnell, in revenge of the burning of Strabane some time before. When O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Manus) heard of this, he expeditiously assembled his forces to meet them, and proceeded without delay to Druim-Lighean^m, where he encamped, preciselyⁿ in the month of June. A troop of O'Neill's cavalry occasionally went to offer skirmish and battle to O'Donnell's cavalry; and as O'Donnell's people would not refuse their challenge, great numbers were slain between them each day. On one occasion the choicest part of O'Neill's cavalry set out with vigour, fury, contempt, and arrogance, against the Kinel-Connell, and never halted in their course until they crossed the Finn and Port-na-dtri-namhad^o, and advanced to the borders of O'Donnell's camp. O'Donnell's people were unprepared at that time. [for an engagement]; nevertheless, they immediately sent out their squadron [of cavalry] to attack them. An obstinate and merciless contest and conflict ensued between them, which lasted for a long time. In the end the cavalry of O'Neill were routed as far as the River Finn, over which they had come; and they were hotly, and without intermission, pressed in the pursuit, and so surrounded and environed, that they were not able to make their way to any ford, so that they were forced to face the river at the point where they, torrent-like, rushed upon it^p. On this occasion numbers of O'Neill's people were both drowned and slain, among whom were O'Gormly (Cormac), and Mac Hugh, and Mulmurry, the son of Dermot, son of Mahon, son of Tuathal O'Clery, the only hostage of O'Neill and the Kinel-Owen, for his father and O'Neill himself were born of the same mother^q; and he had O'Neill's various treasures under his control, on account of his relationship to him; and O'Neill would have given three times the ordinary quantity

able to discover the name of the mother of Turlough Luineach O'Neill. It looks very odd that he and O'Clery should have been born of the same mother, as we have no authority for assuming that Turlough Luineach O'Neill was a bastard, like Mathew, Baron of Dunganon, who was the reputed son of a blacksmith of Dundalk

till he was fifteen years old. The probability is, that after the death of Dermot O'Clery, leaving a son, Mulmurry, Niall Conallagh O'Neill married his widow, for her beauty, and had by her Turlough Luineach. This Niall Conallagh must have had at the time of his marriage very small hopes of ever attaining to the rank

do tabairt ar, dia mað fuarcclað dó. Ró guimfoh 7 po báidfo eiríde lá muintir Uí doinnáill, 7 pó bað plán a mfhma, 7 poréar buidig dia zuitim leó.

AOIS CRIOST, 1584.

AOIR CRIOST, mile, cúicc cett, oétimóccatt, a cétair.

Mac oíðreac̃ta iarla cille dapa .i. gearoitt décc i Sacpóib.

Sir mclap maubli gobepnóir cóiccib connac̃t décc in át luain fá mott, fñi foglam̃ta i mbérlaib 7 i tcñgtoib oílén iaréair eorpa eiríde, feari cpoða caébuac̃ac̃a peac̃non epeann, alban, 7 na fpaingce ag fognam̃ dia p̃pionña, 7 po bað fñib̃ir co rom̃aoín dórom̃ ind̃rin, uair fuair a diongm̃ala do óf̃g̃tuarap̃oal on mbairñioḡann .i. Conr̃tablac̃t baile aṡa luain, gobepnoraṡt cóiccib connac̃t fñi pé peac̃t mbliac̃an p̃ia na b̃ar, r̃íor̃uic̃eac̃t Ror̃pa com̃ain 7 beóil aṡa na p̃luac̃ic̃s̃ dó fñi 7 dá oir̃fohaib, ina óf̃oaiḡ aṡt am̃ain sup̃ ab ó cloinn iarla cloinne Ríocair̃ po céo-ḡolaṡair pé b̃el aṡa na p̃luac̃ic̃eac̃o.

of Prince of Ulster.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 81.

Under this year Hooker describes a remarkable combat in appeal of treason, fought in Dublin before the Lords Justices, of whom Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, was one, by two Irishmen of the family of O'Connor Faly. This combat is also noticed by Philip O'Sullivan Beare, in his *Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, fol. 108, who exclaims against this barbarous mode of trial called wager of battle, which was of English introduction; and also by Sir Richard Cork, and Walter Harris, who gives the substance of it as follows:

"In the year 1583, Conor mac Cormac O'Connor appealed Teige mac Gillpatrick O'Connor before the Lords Justices and Council, for killing his men under protection. Teige, the Defendant, pleaded that the Appellant's men had, since they had taken protection, confederated with the Rebel Cahal O'Connor, and, therefore, were also Rebels, and that he was ready to maintain

his plea by Combat. The Challenge being accepted by the Appellant, all things were prepared to trie the issue, and time and place appointed, according to precedents drawn from the Laws of England in such cases. The weapons, being sword and target, were chosen by the Defendant, and the day following appointed for combat. The Lords Justices, the Judges, and Counsellors, attended in places appointed for them, every man according to his rank, and most of the military officers, for the greater solemnity of the trial, were present. The combatants were seated on two stools, one at each end of the inner court of the Castle. The Court being called, the Appellant was led forward into the lists, stripped in his shirt, and searched by the Secretary of State, having no arms but his sword and target, and, taking a corporal oath that his quarrel was just, he made his reverence to the Lords Justices, and the Court, and then was led back to his stool. The same ceremony was observed, as to the Defendant. Then the

of every sort of property for his ransom, if he could have been ransomed; but he was first mortally wounded, and afterwards drowned by O'Donnell's people, who were in high spirits, and who rejoiced at his falling by them^f.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1584.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighty-four.

The son and heir of the Earl of Kildare, i. e. Garrett, died in England.

Sir Nicholas Malby, Governor of the province of Connaught, died at Athlone, about Shrovetide. He was a man learned in the languages and tongues of the islands of the West of Europe, a brave and victorious man in battles [fought] throughout Ireland, Scotland, and France, in the service of his sovereign; and this was a lucrative service to him, for he received a suitable remuneration^g from the Queen, namely, the constableness of the town of Athlone, and the governorship of the province of Connaught, [which he enjoyed] for seven years before his death, and a grant in perpetuity of the towns of Roscommon and Ballinasloe^h, for himself and his heirs; but he himself had previously acquiredⁱ Ballinasloe from the sons of the Earl of Clanrickard. Captain Brabazon held the place of

pleadings were openly read, and the Appellant was demanded whether he would aver his Appeal? to which he answering in the affirmative, the Defendant was also asked whether he would confess the action or abide the trial of the same? He also answered that he would aver his plea by the sword. The signal being then given by sound of Trumpet, they began the combat with great resolution. The Appellant received two wounds in his leg, and one in his thigh, and thereupon attempted to close the Defendant, who, being two strong for him, he pummelled him till he loosened his murrion, and then with his own sword cut off his head, and on the point thereof presented it to the Lords Justices, and so his acquittal was recorded.^j—See Hooker, p. 445; Harris's edition of Warc's Antiquities, c. xix. pp. 153, 154; and Hardiman's *Statute of*

Kilkenny, pp. 95, 96.

^g *Remuneration*, literally, "good pay, or wages."

^h *Ballinasloe*, bel áca na pluairgead, the mouth of the ford of the hosts; but the true name is bel áca Naópluarig, i. e. the mouth of the ford of Nadsluagh, so called from Nadsluagh, the son of Feradhach, and brother of Cairbre Crom, Chief of Hy-Many. This was the name of a ford on the River Suck, in the county of Galway, from which the town of Ballinasloe has taken its name.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 165, note ^b. The fort and castle which gave origin to this town were called Dun-Leodha by the ancient Irish.—See note ^f, under the year 1189, p. 87, *supra*.

ⁱ *Acquired*, i. e. by conquest, purchase, or agreement; but we are not told which.

Ionað Sír moelár ag captaín bhaburún go teacét Sír níruepo lingam i neppinn ino árd cómeppoirpeét éóiccíð connaét i mí iun an traimhaid ar ccino.

Топпрдеалбаc mac uaithe mic maóileaclainn uí loclainn do gabail i ttorach mír mapta na bliaðna po i muicmír, le топпрдеалбаc mac doínnail uí brian, 7 a bapuccað iar rin lá captaín bhaburún ar Seppion an traimhaid ar ccinett. i mír.

Mac mec conmapa an taoíbe éiar do cloinn cuiléin vécc. i. donncáð mac taoícc mic conmíða mic conmapa mic Sfain, fír pír mó eaccla a eapccapatt i monað fíoma da mbaoí do cloinn cuiléin uile epíde.

Ruaðpí capprać mac máolmuire mic donnchaíð, mic топпрдеалбаг mec puibne do bápuccáð i ccorcaicch.

Sitécáin comcoitctinn do poccpa pó epinn uile, 7 pó dá cóicceað muíman do ponnrað iar ndícthað iarla dísrímuíman aínail a dubnamap. Tánaicc do bítin na poccpa rin, co po lingpíot aítpeabaig na ccíhntap ccomípoccup dáitpuccáð éonallać, éiappraige 7 conntae luimnig. Ní baóí fír iomécáir aipin do plioct Muipir meic gearaile in epinn do neóć baóí for poğail no for díbírce náć ttáimic pó díccéað, áct mað muipir mac Sfain óicc, mic Sfain, mic tomair iarla nama, 7 gíð epíde tánaicc pó pít ar pocai iarla upmuíman, 7 po pccap píde fír a úaoíníð iar rin uair po éla ar cúipe éúiccpí tap pionainn ppióğlaip ba éuað tpe tuaðmuíman, 7 o gac epíć gó apóile go ráimic Rúta mec uíóilín i ccíhnn Somaple buíde mec mec doínnail, appaíde go halbam, 7 don Spáin iarom go bpuair báp innre iar tpmoll.

Iupitir nua do teacét in Epinn. i. Sír Iohn Pappot an 21 iun 7 táimic

* *Muic-inis*, i. e. hog-island, now Muckinish, in the parish of Drumcreehy, barony of Burren, and county of Clare. There are two castles at this place, one called Shan-Muckinish, or Old Muckinish, alias Ballynascregga, which is in excellent preservation, and has been lately repaired and beautifully furnished by its present proprietor, Captain Kirwan. The last O'Loughlin, who lived in this castle, according to tradition, was Uaithne Mor O'Lochlainn, who flourished about one hundred and twenty years since. The other castle is called Muckinish-Noe, or New Muckinish, and is situated in the

townland of Muckinish East, on the margin of Pouldoody Bay; but only one side wall of it is now standing. The senior branch of the O'Loughlins of this place is the family of the late Mr. Charles O'Loughlin, of Newtown Castle, in the parish of Drumcreehy, who was locally called "Ríğ Óóipne, i. e. King of Burren."

* *Western part of Clann-Cuilein*.—According to a description of the county of Clare, preserved in the Manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin, E. 2. 14, the country of the Western Mac Namara, which was called the barony of Dangan when this description was

Sir Nicholas until the arrival of Sir Richard Bingham in Ireland as Chief Commissioner of the province of Connaught, in the month of June the following summer.

Turlough, the son of Owny, son of Melaghlin O'Loughlin [of Burren], was, in the beginning of the month of March in this year, taken prisoner on Muicinis^v, by Turlough, the son of Donnell O'Brien, and put to death at Ennis, by Captain Brabazon, at the ensuing summer sessions.

The son of Macnamara, of the western part of Clann-Cuilein^w, died, Donough, son of Teige, son of Cumeadha^x, son of Cumara, son of John; a man, of all the Clann-Cuilein, the most dreaded by his enemies in the field of battle.

Rory Carragh, the son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough Mac Sweeny, was executed at Cork.

A general peace was proclaimed throughout all Ireland, and the two provinces of Munster in particular, after the decapitation of the Earl of Desmond, of which we have already made mention. In consequence of this proclamation, the inhabitants of the neighbouring cantreds crowded in to inhabit Hy-Connello, Kerry, and the county of Limerick. There was not a single individual of the race of Maurice Fitzgerald able to bear arms in Ireland, even of all those who had been engaged in acts of plunder and insurrection, who did not become obedient^y to the law, excepting only Maurice, the son of John Oge, son of John, son of Thomas the Earl [of Desmond]; and even he came in under peace, on the word of the Earl of Ormond; but he afterwards separated from his people, and fled with a company of five persons across the green-streamed Shannon, northwards, through Thomond, and from one territory to another, until he came to Sorley Boy, the son of Mac Donnell, in Route [the territory of] Mac Quillin, from whence he proceeded to Scotland, and afterwards to Spain, where he died after some time.

A new Lord Justice, namely, Sir John Perrott^z, arrived in Ireland on the

written (1585), contains the following parishes, viz.: Quin, Toomfinlough, Kilraghtis, Bunratty, Feenagh, Kilcorney, Kilfintanan, Kilquan, Cloney, Dowry, Templemaley, Drumline, Clonloghan, Kilmaleery, and Killeely. The whole of the ancient district of Tradry, now almost all included in the barony of Bunratty,

belonged to this territory.

^x *Cumeadha*—This name is locally anglicised Cuvey, or Covey.

^y *Obedient*, literally, "who did not come under law."

^z *Sir John Perrott*.—Sir John Perrott, who was supposed to be a natural son of King Henry VIII.,

imaille pīp Sīp Iohn nōpīp ina p̄pēpīdēnt op c̄fnd dā cōicceāð mūmān, 7 Sīp Rīpdepð ðiongām ina gōbernōīp ōp c̄fnd cōiccið connac̄t. Nī po c̄aiē an Iurpīr mī co hīomlān 1 naē clīac̄ na cōmīnāðe an tan tāmīc co haēluam, 7 ap̄pīðe go gailmī. Tangattar maīte cōiccið connac̄t ina cōmōail gup an mbāile pīn dia p̄āilciuccāð, 7 dia aomāil map pōllamīnnaīḡteōīp 7 map cōðnac̄ ōp a ccīonn ōn bp̄pīonn̄pā. Iap mbīc̄ p̄eal don Iurpīr 1 ngailmī pō t̄pīall do ðol co luimneach, ðaoī an c̄ēð aothaīð Iap p̄fācc̄bāil na gailm̄he 1 c̄eill m̄ec duac̄. Tāmīc an ðapa hoīðce go cuinnce 1 c̄cloinn cuilēn. ðattar maīte cōnnac̄e an clāīp ap a cīonn annpīn ðoneoch ðīð nā ðeac̄haīð ina c̄fnd go gailmī. ðaī ðeōp Sīppīam na connac̄e .i. an c̄pūīp̄eac̄, tapla illāīn ag an t̄pīppīam an tan pīn, ðonnchāð beacc, maac̄taīðce, mīc ðonnchāð uī bp̄īam ap̄t̄p̄ētuīp, 7 uac̄tapān loēta aīðmīl̄te cōiccið connac̄t pīa pīn. Ro b̄fn a ðp̄oc̄ ðīac̄ ðō oīp p̄uap̄ a p̄īḡf̄ ap c̄ap̄p, 7 c̄naīp̄p̄ēðeāð coīmm̄bp̄īp̄te do ðēnam̄h dia c̄naīmaīð la cūl tuaiḡe t̄p̄uīme t̄īuḡp̄p̄mīnaīðe, 7 pō cuīp̄eāð a cōpp lāīmbp̄īp̄te l̄f̄m̄aīð c̄fngail̄te p̄pī caðlaðāīð c̄pūāīð p̄īḡm̄īð c̄nāībe 1 mbāīp̄p̄ cloccap̄ cuinnce pō cōpāīð ēn, 7 l̄c̄aīðe an aīeōīp ap̄ ðāīḡ gomaīð ionncom̄ap̄t̄a 7 eīppīomlāīp do luēc̄ ðenm̄a ðp̄oīc̄ḡm̄ōīð a p̄aīcpīn am̄laīð pīn.

Do t̄aod an Iurpīr ap na māp̄ac̄ co luimneac̄, 7 pō c̄īnn aīcc̄e ðp̄onḡ m̄ōpī do ðaōīnīð uap̄le ap gac̄ l̄f̄ do luimneac̄ do mīlleāð 7 do m̄īoc̄ōp̄uccāð co pucc̄p̄at̄t̄ pcc̄ēla p̄aīp Mup coblac̄ albanac̄ do t̄oc̄t don l̄f̄t̄ ba tuaiē ðepīnn pō cōḡap̄m̄ Somāīp̄le buīðe mīc m̄ec ðom̄naīll, 7 co mbāttar ag ionðp̄aīð 7 acc op̄cc̄aīn na t̄īp̄e ina t̄tīm̄c̄eall, 7 bā p̄f̄ō p̄oc̄aīð īma t̄tangattar Somāīp̄le buīðe (agā mbaoī an p̄ūta p̄ē p̄ē ðeīc̄ mbliāðan p̄īc̄f̄t̄ p̄oīm̄e pīn) do cloīp̄tīn gup c̄ūīp̄ com̄ap̄le ðaxan ðeac̄t 7 ðp̄op̄conḡp̄a ap an Iurpīr nua pīn an p̄ūta do c̄āðap̄t̄ ðā p̄onðūīp̄īð ðīp̄le baðem, 7 Somāīp̄le ðionnap̄bað go a aēap̄ōð bunāīð go halbam, 7 nī h̄f̄ō am̄āīn āc̄t gan gābaltar eaētap̄cenelaīḡ ap bīc̄

and had much of his towering spirit in him, was sworn Lord Deputy on the 26th of June, 1584. His commission was, as usual, during pleasure, to make war and peace, and to punish offences or pardon them (treason against the Queen's person, or counterfeiting money, only excepted), to make orders and proclamations, to impose fines, and dispose of rebels' estates, to exercise martial law, and to assemble the

Parliament with her Majesty's privy; to confer all offices, except Chancellor, Treasurer, three Chief Judges, and Masters of the Rolls; and to collate and confer all spiritual promotions, except archbishops and bishops; to do all things relating to justice and government that the Queen could do if present.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1584, edition of 1689, p. 368.

21st of June; and there came along with him Sir John Norris, as President over the two provinces of Munster, and Sir Richard Bingham, as Governor over the province of Connaught. The Lord Justice had not passed an entire month^a in Dublin before he proceeded to Athlone, and from thence to Galway. To this town the chiefs of the province of Connaught repaired, to meet and welcome him, and to acknowledge him as their ruler, and as the chief placed over them by the Sovereign. The Lord Justice, having spent some time in Galway, set out for Limerick, and remained the first night, after leaving Galway, at Kilmacduagh; on the second night he reached Cuinche^b, in Clann-Cuilein, where he was met by those chiefs of the county of Clare who had not met him at Galway. The sheriff of the county, namely, Cruise, also waited on him; and the sheriff had at that time in his custody Donough Beg, the son of Teige, son of Donough O'Brien, before then the arch-traitor and demagogue of the plunderers of the province of Connaught. His evil destiny awaited him, for he was hanged from a ear, and his bones were broken and smashed with the back of a large and heavy axe; and his body, [thus] mangled and half-dead, was placed, fastened with hard and tough hempen ropes, to the top of the Cloccas of Cuinnche^c, under the talons of the birds and fowls of the air^d, to the end that the sight of him in that state might serve as a warning and an example to evildoers.

The Lord Justice went the next day to Limerick, and was resolved to destroy and reduce a great number of gentlemen on each side of Limerick, until news overtook him that a Scotch fleet arrived in the north side of Ireland, at the invitation of Sorley Boy, the son of Mac Donnell, and that they were plundering and ravaging the country around them. The cause of their coming was: Sorley Boy, who had had the possession of the Route for thirty years before, having heard that the English Council had issued an order and command to the new Lord Justice to restore the Route to its rightful inheritors, and to banish Sorley to his own original patrimony in Scotland; and not only this,

^a *An entire month.*—He was sworn on the 26th of June, and began his progress on the 15th of July.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*.

^b *Cuinche*, now Quin, in the barony of Bunratty.—See note ^a, under the year 1278, p. 429, and note ¹, under 1402, p. 775, *supra*.

^c *The Cloccas of Cuinnche*, i. e. the Belfry of

Quin. The word *clogár* is usually applied to a round tower belfry detached from the church, but is here evidently applied to the square tower of the great abbey of Quin still remaining.

^d *The birds and fowls of the air.*—This is a redundancy of words in the original for the sake of alliteration.

do léccað i neimh an cefin nó biað umhal don ppiomha. Oála an iurteir po páccaib luimneac ina luaitéim, 7 po póccair dá raibé d'earaib inéoma ó bóinn co béirpe a mbéit ina éinne i cefin chéire lá ficst ón lá rin i n'hoiceat áta. Ro p'p'cepað na póccarta rin lá fearaib muíman, mihe, 7 laigean, uair tongattar co líonmar, lértionóilte gur an maigin rin. Tuccrat iapom uile aghaib ar ulltoib. Oo éualaid Somairle dáil p'p' nepeann dia p'raigib po págaib an rúta, 7 pucc a éapraigéac, a mna, 7 a muin-teapra go gleann cóncaðan co nári páccaib aegaireacé no ioncóméad ar an tír, ná báp-vaet ar baile ip in rúta, aet ar óunlip amáin, 7 dió é pá diginn daingin don éuiceað po gabað é laf an iurteir p'ó éfnó da lá co na noicéib iap puidé ina éiméad, 7 po éuip bapda na bainríogha ino. Iap mbéit d'icé lá don iurteir ipin rúta, Ro págaib tri banna décc ar órda i nulltoib lé haigaib Somairle do c'f'p'uccaib, 7 ticc p'éin tap a air co haé chiac, 7 po p'ccaoilp'iot p'ip epeann dia t'p'igibh.

Éapraonta d'irge i maipar éonnaet etip p'lioet eoigan uí plaitébsitais, 7 p'lioet mupchaib mic b'p'ain na noineac uí plaitébeapitais. Rob é a ádbap rin Slíoet eoigan .i. ó plaitébsitais taðg mac taðg na buile mic mupchaib, mic eoigan, 7 clann domnaill an éoccaib mac an giolla óuib mic mupchaib mic eoigan do gabaíl oilein baile na hinri ar éaðcc, mac mupchaib na t'p'uaig mic taðcc, mic mupchaib uí plaitébsitais, uair báttar p'lioet eoigan agá p'ada gur bó leó p'ín ó éf'p' an toiléin rin, 7 gur ab tap a p'apuccaib baí taðcc agá éógbaíl, 7 agá cumdaé, 7 cecib epuc a mbaí a p'ip do éóib taðcc p'p'ra

^e *It*, i. e. Ireland; that is, not to allow any strangers, Scottish, or English, to come to colonise Ireland, so long as the native Irish remained obedient to the Sovereign.

^f *From the Boyne to Beare*, i. e. from the River Boyne, which falls into the sea near Drogheda, to Bearehaven, in the south-west of the county of Cork.

^g *Gleann-Concadhain*, now *anglice* Glenconkeine, a name applied to a romantic valley situated between Slieve Gallion and the Banagher mountains, in the parish of Ballynascreen, in the south-west of the county of Londonderry.— See note ^d, under the year 1526, p. 1384, *supra*.

But this name was originally applied to a territory comprising the parishes of Ballynascreen, Kilcronaghan, and Desertmartin, in the barony of Loughinsholin.

^h *Dun-lis*, now Dunluce, an old castle in ruins, about two miles and a quarter west from Bushmills, in the north of the county of Antrim. These ruins are situated on a rock which is separated from the mainland by a chasm of about thirty feet in width, and which, on the opposite side, rises about a hundred feet perpendicularly from the sea. This castle is said to have been originally erected by Mac Quillin, chief of the Route, and afterwards greatly en-

but not to suffer any strangers to settle in Ireland so long as it remained obedient to the sovereign. As for the Lord Justice, he set out from Limerick on his rapid progress, and issued orders that all the men fit for service from the Boyne to Beare^f should meet him at Drogheda, at the expiration of twenty-four days from that day. The men of Munster, Meath, and Leinster, obeyed this proclamation, for they came numerous and fully-assembled to that place. They all then set out for Ulster. When Sorley heard of the march of the men of Ireland towards him, he left the Route, taking with him his creaghts, his women, and his people, to Gleann-Concadhain^g, and leaving neither shepherds nor guards in the country, nor warders in any castle in the Route, except only Dun-lis^h; and although this was the strongest fortress in the province, it was, nevertheless, taken by the Lord Justice, after he had besieged it for two days and nights; and he placed the Queen's warders in it. The Lord Justice, having tarried ten days in the Route, left thirteen companies of soldiers billeted in Ulster, for the purpose of reducing Sorley Boy; and he himself then returned to Dublin, and the men of Ireland dispersed for their several homes.

Dissentions arose in West Connaught between the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty and the descendants of Murrough, the son of Brian-na-nOinseachⁱ O'Flaherty. They originated in this manner: the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty, namely, Teige, the son of Teige-na-Buile, son of Murrough, son of Owen, and the sons of Donnell-an-Chogaidh, son of Gilladuv, son of Murrough, son of Owen, took the island of Baile-na-hinnse^k from Teige, the son of Murrough of the Battle-axes, son of Teige, son of Murrough O'Flaherty; for the descendants of Owen had been wont to say that that island was their's by right, and that Teige had seized and held it in violation of their right. Be the truth as

larged by the Mac Donnells. The name Dun-lis, denoting strong dun or fort, shews that the site had been occupied at a remote period by a primitive Irish dun, or fort, either of earth, or Cyclopean stone architecture, like Dun-Aengusa, on the great Island of Aran, in the bay of Galway.

ⁱ *Brian-na-nOinseach*, i. e. *Brianus stultarum*. For a fuller account of these dissentions the reader is referred to *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, by Roderic O'Flaherty, edited

by Mr. Hardiman for the Irish Archæological Society, p. 387, *et sequent*.

^k *Baile-na-hinnse*, i. e. the town or castle of the island, now Ballinahinch, a small island towards the western side of Ballinahinch lake, in the barony of Ballinahinch, *alias* Cohnamara, in the county of Galway.—See *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, pp. 106, 403. On this island are still to be seen the ruins of a small square castle, about thirty feet in length and twenty-five in breadth, which was built, accord-

poim a ndiaid na gabala co nár fáccail míl ninnile gur a painice ar a ccuid do éir gan a marbad nó gan a tabairt lair. Do rónaó díogbala móra leó-poim do taócc gion gur bionann cuimang baí aca.

Peáct dá ndeachaí an taócc rin mac murchaí luét aréiraiḡ ar ionn-raiḡiú oíðce i mi iún i ndeathaid pleácta eoḡain uí flaitébsiraiḡ ḡo háraimn, Rucc taócc forpa ipin aómaḡain co hanullaín, etir éoblaó ḡ dúrccaó ar ḡac taóḡ do éuirr éorraiḡ ná luinge, ḡ bá hírccáiribímaíl an tairbenaó tucc ré dóib ar an tpaét rin, ḡ níri ppiú an toilén a ndearnaó an lá rin amáin ina timceall, uair po marbaó annpin Murchaó mac emainn óicc mic emainn meḡ aeóa pfi lítreac mealláin do cóiú i ccommbaíú pleácta eoḡcain uí flaitébsiraiḡ. Ro marbaó ann dha mac renercáil éloinne muirir baí ina pfoáir ar in pfoḡail cébna, ḡ mac uí flaitébsiraiḡ (.i. taóḡ) rin pfin .i. Murchaó palac. Ro marbaó beór dponḡ mór do muirir pleáct eoḡain uí flaitébsiraiḡ cen mo tátt na huairle rin. Báttar amlaíú rin acc coccaó ppi aroile co po pfoáiríot ḡoill scorpa ípin pfoḡmaí ar ccim, ḡ do pavaó an toilén do pfoíct eoḡain uí flaitébsiraiḡ.

Muiréaraiḡaí ḡarib mac briain mic taíðce uí briain décc ipin céomí dpoḡ-maí i ccoraice coreráin. Macaem ceillíde comfopraíú nac ppuair taḡaóir na toibím, ail, no aḡair ó a bpié, ḡó a báir, ḡ a aónacal i mainirir inhir.

An corraíac mac concoicpíce, mic diarmada, mic taíðce caim uí clíriḡ pfi puim roconáíḡ co ppebur tige naoidaó real i tpuadmuimain, ḡ real oile hi tpií conaill ḡo po écc ar an ppuarcoraiḡ i tpií conaill i ccorḡar na bliadna ro, ḡ a aónacal pó dícti dé, ḡ San bfiḡarpet occ na mancoib i mainirir eair a puaió.

ing to Roderic O'Flaherty, of the stones of the adjoining abbey of Tombeola.

¹ *Descendants of Owen O'Flaherty.*—These were the western O'Flahertys, who were an older branch of the family than Murrough na dTuagh, who was set up by Queen Elizabeth.—See *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, p. 362.

^m *The island.*—The island about which they were fighting was not the island of Aranmore, but the insignificant islet of Ballinahinch, in Ballinahinch lake, in Connamara.

ⁿ *Leitir-Meallain*, now Lettermellan, an island

belonging to the barony of Moycullen, in the west of the county of Galway, opposite the Great Island of Aran.

^o *Clann-Maurice.*—These were not the Clann-Maurice of Brees, in the now county of Mayo, but the Clann-Maurice of Kerry, who were in constant communication with the O'Flahertys and O'Malleys.—See the notice of the siege of Lixnaw under the year 1568, p. 1627.

^p *Craig-Corcrain.*—This name is now corrupted to Cahercorcrane, which is that of a townland containing the ruins of a castle in the

it might, Teige, after their capture of it, made an irruption upon them, and left not a single head of cattle on their portion of the territory which he did not either kill or carry off with him. They, in return, committed great injuries against Teige, although they had not equal power [with him].

On one occasion, in the month of June, as this Teige, the son of Murrough, went with the crew of a boat to the island of Aran, in pursuit of the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty^l, he overtook them at the break of day, [and found them] unprepared, in a state between waking and sleeping, at both sides of the fore-castle of their boat. He set them a very hostile example on this strand; and [indeed] the island^m was not worth all that was done about it on that day, for Murrough, the son of Edmond Oge, son of Edmond Mac Hugh of Leitir-Meallainⁿ, who had joined the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty, also the son of the Seneschal of Clann-Maurice^o, who was with them on this predatory excursion, and Murrough Salach, the son of O'Flaherty (Teige), were slain. Many of the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty were also slain, besides these gentlemen. Thus did they remain at war with each other, until they were mutually reconciled by the English in the ensuing autumn, when the island [of Baile-na-hinnsi] was given to the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty.

Murtough Garv, the son of Brian, son of Teige O'Brian, died at Craig-Corcrain^p in the first month of autumn [i. e. August]. He was a sensible, sedate youth, who never received blame or reproach, disrespect or insult, from his birth to his death. He was buried in the monastery of Ennis.

Cosnamhach, son of Cucogry, son of Dermot, son of Teige Cam O'Clery, a respectable and affluent man, who at one time had kept a house of hospitality in Thomond, and at another time in Tirconnell, died at Fuar-Chosach^q, in Tirconnell, in the Lent of this year, and was buried under the asylum of God and St. Bernard, in the monastery of Assaroe^r.

parish of Rath, barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare, and near the old church of Rath-Blathmaic. In the *Description of the County of Clare or Thomond*, preserved in the Manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin, F. 2. 14, this castle is set down as belonging to Moriortagh Caragh O'Brien, who is the very individual mentioned in the text. From this, and the names

of other persons mentioned therein, it is evident that this tract, which has been often quoted in the notes to these Annals, was written early in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

^q *Fuar-Chosach*.—This is still the name of a tract of land in the parish of Kilbarron, barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal.

^r *Assaroe*.—The ruins of this monastery, to

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1585.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cuicc céo, oēt[moğat] a cúicc.

Iapla cilli napá décc i rapaib̄ .i. ġríoib̄ mac ġeapóib̄, mic ġríoib̄ mic tomair, mic Sſain cáim. ̄bai an tiapla rin cúicc bliaðna i moð pepta aḡa congimáil ó na éir̄ dúthaiḡi co ppuair bár an tan rin. Henriu a mac doirp-neað ina ionað lá comairle Saxon, 7 a léccað anoir do p̄aiḡið a aṡarða.

Mac uilliam bupe, Rirpēpō mac oiluepair mic Sſain décc, 7 ní po hórp-neað ina ionað aēt an tab caoē (daplair fein) do beir̄ ina ionað dáimðeóin ḡall.

Ḥormlaið inḡſn uí Ruairc .i. inḡſn brian mic eoḡain bſn do cáit̄ a hamrip aḡá úiol opeapair̄ porpa, bſn řenámañl řoēpaib̄ nári t̄uill ġríoḡað ná ġnúir imðſpccað do taoib̄ ſcclaire na ealaðan, na taṡaoir elé beór do taoib̄ a hoimḡ na a hanma do écc.

Ḥrian mac taiðcc, mic brian mic eoḡain uí puairc do uol ap riubal pluaiḡ in daptpaiḡe meḡ plannchaið i p̄p̄ioṡtoṡac m̄ir ianuairi, 7 po pccaóil-riot a p̄ceimeſta p̄ó daiḡmib̄ daptpaiḡe do ēp̄uinnuuccað cpeac, 7 puairp̄iot euala aiðble. Ruḡ maḡ planncað t̄oir ēp̄om ualbancóib̄ 7 uerpennchaið air, 7 po ḡab̄ brian accá iomēap 7 báttap aḡ cait̄ſñ 7 aḡ com̄puabairt a éele ḡo pangattap airð a náirð p̄ri poile acc bſnðaið bó řan mbp̄irpne. Oo éualatap řip b̄p̄irpne, 7 muin̄tip uí puairc brian do uol i naptpaiḡe po ēp̄uinnḡp̄iot řop a éionn i nſhaē iomēumang ep̄oal̄ta in po bað uóḡḡ leó a řaḡbail dia řaiḡið. Puapattap eip̄p̄um̄ cūca ḡo maillēſimneach mópualaē, acc iomēap ep̄tualaing a eapccapatt, 7 ḡēr bó hé a cōbair po ba uleac̄t uá

which is attached an extensive burial ground, are still to be seen about one mile to the west of the town of Ballyshannon, in the south-west of the county of Donegal.—See note ¹, under the year 1184, p. 64, *supra*.

⁵ *To go westwards*, i. e. to return to Ireland.

⁶ *Son of Owen*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare adds, that she was the daughter of Brian Ballagh, son of Owen, son of Tiernan, son of Teige O'Rourke.

^u *Name*, i. e. her fame for goodness. *A hanma*

is here the genitive singular of a h-annm, her name.

^w *Beanna-bo*, i. e. the peaks of the cows, now Benbo, a remarkable mountain near the parish of Drumleas, barony of Dromahaire, and county of Leitrim, extending from near Manor Hamilton, in the direction of Sligo, for about three miles. According to the tradition in the country this mountain is pregnant with gold mines, which gave rise to the saying, “*Ir řaib̄p̄e ḡeanna bó ná Eipe řaoi dō*, i. e. *Tota Hiber-*

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1585.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighty-five.

The Earl of Kildare died in England, namely, Garrett, the son of Garrett, son of Garrett, son of Thomas, son of John Cam. This Earl had been five years under arrest, kept from his patrimonial inheritance, until he died at this time. Henry, his son, was appointed his successor by the English Council. Henry was then permitted to go westwards*, to his patrimonial inheritance.

Mac William Burke (Richard, the son of Oliver, son of John) died; and no person was elected his successor; but the Blind Abbot held his place; as he thought, in despite of the English.

Gormly, the daughter of O'Rourke, i. e. of Brian, son of Owen†, a woman who had spent her life with husbands worthy of her, a prosperous and serene woman, who had never merited blame or censure from the Church or the literati, or any reproach on account of her hospitality or name‡, died.

Brian, son of Teige, son of Brian, son of Owen O'Rourke, made an incursion into Dartry Mac Clancy in the very beginning of the month of January, and dispatched marauding squadrons through the fastnesses of Dartry to collect preys; and they obtained great spoils. Mac Clancy, with a numerous body of Scots and Irishmen, pursued and overtook him. Brian proceeded to resist them; and they continued fighting and skirmishing with each other as they moved along, until they came face to face at Beanna-bo⁴, in Breifny. When the men of Breifny and O'Rourke's people heard that Brian had gone to Dartry, they assembled together, to meet him at a certain narrow pass, by which they thought⁵ he would come on to them. They perceived him approaching at a slow pace, and with great haughtiness, sustaining the attacks of his enemies; and although [they as] his own true followers⁶ should have succoured him [on such an emer-

nia bis ditior Benbo."—See it again mentioned in these Annals at the years 1583, 1585, and 1586.

* *They thought*.—This should be, "they knew."

† *His own true followers*, i. e. these were his own followers who posted themselves in the narrow pass to intercept his retreat. It looks strange that the Four Masters should not have told us

why his own followers should have acted thus; but we may conjecture that they did so by order of O'Rourke, who, having submitted to the government this year, did not wish that Brian should thus violate the law.—See *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, edited by Mr. Hardiman, p. 346.

féor luét lánamna, ní hamlaio fín do rónraet acé a lá bága do éabairt lá a bioðbaðabí go po lingeað an laocímilíó dia díb líetib. Ro gáiríó poime 7 ina diaio don dígíó. Ro hiaðab dá gac aen taéb ina uiréimceall co ná po éumaing cfin fop a éulaib má fop a aghaio. Ro marbað daoíne iomóa ina éimceall ipin iomaireacc fín. Ro díóéaigeað ann coruccað gallócclaé do éloinn tríéig díarpmá 7 díuigell áir gallócclaé ngeapaltaé battar i pparrabó bíam an lá fín, 7 ag ríic a namprane ó éir do éir iar noioélaíéruccáó na noagðaoíneað agá mbáttar feacé piam, 7 níóir bó lám fop aipíóe a mionn-raigíó muna lungeað líon lám 7 iomaireabó anpporlainn fopra. Do beprerap fip breipne 7 muinipir uí Ruairc anacal do bíam ip in mbíóir baogail fín 7 Ruccrap leo he fop a mionchaib dia ioméomíéó, 7 ap í comairle ap ap cinn-píot a ccíonn an tpeap laoi a márbab go mircneac miorúnaé iar mbíic dó fop a móet 7 fop a neineac. Tuccab díóé cuic dua Ruairc don mígíom fín.

Emann díóéa mac díomnaill, mic mupchaio, mic Ruaióir móir, 7 Toirpí-dealbáé, mac emann dícc, mic emann, mic toirpí-dealbáig mec píéig do bápuccabó ina díoir in áé éiaé.

Iomate pleachab ip in mbliabain pí co po milleab upmóir aipá Éreann.

Díarpmate, mac díomnaill meg congail dícc an 14 iumí.

Pocpra parlimentí do éabairt díóíab Éreann dia fóicongra fop a maieib a bíé i mbeltaine do rónraab i naé éiaé uair báttar upmóir feap neirín uíal dia bpríomnra co tangattar uile gíuip do gíuip lap an fpopi-congra ípín go haé éiaé.

Tangattar ann maie cenel cconail 7 eogain .i. Ua neill Toirpí-dealbáé lúneac mac neill conalláig, mic aip, mic cuinn, mic ení, mic eogain, 7

^a *Their day's support*, a lá bága do éabairt.—This is a common Irish phrase.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 284, line 23.

^a *Was accused*, literally, “a bad share of this evil deed was ascribed to O'Rourke.”

^b *Mag-Congail*, now *anglice* Magonigle, a name still common in the south of the county of Donegal.

^c *Parliament*.—For some curious notices of the Parliaments held in Elizabeth's reign the reader is referred to Hardiman's edition of the *Statute of Kilkenny*, Introduction, p. xiii. *et seq.*

^d *Precisely on May-day*.—This Parliament assembled at Dublin on the 26th of April, 1585, according to the original record of it, preserved in the Rolls' Office, Dublin.—See Appendix to the *Statute of Kilkenny*, p. 139.

^e *Kinel-Connell*.—It looks very strange that the Four Masters should mention Kinel-Connell first in order, as O'Donnell was not acknowledged as a member of this Parliament.—See list of the “Lords spirituall and temporall, &c. &c. as were summoned unto the Parlyament holden before the right honorable Sir John

gency], it was not so that they acted, but they gave their day's support² in battle to his enemies, so that the heroic soldier was attacked on both sides; he was met by shouts before and behind; [and] he was so surrounded on every side, that he could not move backwards or forwards. In this conflict many men were slain around him; and [among the rest] was cut off a company of gallowglasses of the Mac Sheehys, who were the surviving remnant and remains of the slaughter of the gallowglasses of the Geraldines, who were along with Brian on that day, and who had gone about from territory to territory, offering themselves for hire, after the extermination of the noblemen by whom they had been employed previously; and they would not have been thus cut off, had they not been attacked by too many hands, and overwhelmed by numbers. The men of Breifny and O'Rourke's people gave protection to Brian in this perilous situation, and carried him off under their protection, to be guarded. On the third day afterwards, [however], they came to the resolution of malevolently and maliciously putting him to death, he being under their clemency and their protection. O'Rourke was accused³ of participating in this unbecoming deed.

Edmond Dorcha [the Dark], the son of Donnell, son of Murrough, son of Rory More, and Turlough, the son of Edmond Oge, son of Edmond, son of Turlough Mac Sheehy, were both executed at Dublin.

There was much rain in this year, so that the greater part of the corn of Ireland was destroyed.

Dermot, the son of Donnell Mag Congail^b (Mac Goingle), died on the 14th of June.

A proclamation of Parliament^c was issued to the men of Ireland, commanding their chiefs to assemble in Dublin precisely on May-day^d, for the greater part of the people of Ireland were at this time obedient to their sovereign; and, accordingly, they all at that summons did meet in Dublin face to face.

Thither came the chiefs of Kinel-Connell^e and Kinel-Owen, namely, O'Neill (Turlough Luineach^f, the son of Niall Conallagh, son of Art, son of Con, son

Perrot, Knyght, Lord Deputie Generall of the realme of Ireland, xxvi^o die Aprilis, anno regni Regine nostre Elizabeth vicesimo septimo," printed in the third Appendix to Hardiman's edition of the *Statute of Kilkenny*, p. 139.

^f *Turlough Luineach*.—He came to Dublin to

attend this Parliament, but it does not appear that he took his seat, as his name is not in the official list. It appears by patent, 20 Elizabeth, that the Queen intended to create him Earl of Clan O'Neill and Baron of Clougher, but the patent was never perfected. His rival, Hugh,

Αοδ' mac an fírdoríca, mic cuinn bácaíḡ, mic cuinn, mic enrí mic eoḡaíḡ .i. an bapún ócc o neill dia po ḡairb' iapla tpe heoḡaíḡ ar an bparliament rín, ḡ Ua domnaill aed mac maḡnupa, mic aodá duib, mic aedá ruaió mic neill ḡairb, mic toirpdealbáiḡ an fíona. Maḡḡuioir, cúconnaét mac conconnaét, mic conconnaét mic bpiain, mic pílir, mic tomair, O doéap-taíḡ Sfan ócc, mac Sfan mic feilim mic conóbaip éapraíḡ, O baioḡill toirpdealbaé mac neill mic toirpdealbáiḡ óicc, mic toirpdealbáiḡ móir, ḡ O ḡalléubair Eoin mac tuatail, mic Sfan, mic Ruaióir mic aodá.

Do cóid ipín cóimeirḡe rín, Maḡ maḡamna .i. Roppa mac airp, mic bpiain na moicéirḡe, mic Remainn mic ḡlaipne, O catáin .i. Ruaióir mac Maḡnupa, mic donnachaió an einḡ, mic Sfan, mic aibne, Conn mac néill óicc,

son of Ferdoragh, is entered twice in this list, once as Lord of Dunganyne, and again as Earl of Tyrone. This latter title was evidently interlined after his claim had been allowed by this Parliament. The first title should have been cancelled after the interlining of the higher title. Turlough Luineach is supposed by our historians to have sat in this Parliament, but they have not told us in what capacity. It is stated in Perrott's Life that it was the pride of Perrott that he could prevail on the old Irish leaders, not only to exchange their savage state for the condition of English subjects, but to appear publicly in the English garb, and to make some efforts to accommodate themselves to the manners of his court; but that it was not without the utmost reluctance and confusion that they thus appeared to resign their ancient manners. That Turlough Luineach, in his old age, encumbered with his fashionable habiliments, expressed his discontent with a good-humoured simplicity: "Prithee, my Lord," said he, "let my chaplain attend me in his Irish mantle: thus shall your English rabble be diverted from my uncouth figure, and laugh at him." Sir Richard Cox, who embraced every opportunity of translating the Irish, asserts, that "the Irish Lords were obliged to wear robes, and the better to

induce them to it the Deputy bestowed robes on Turlough Lynogh, and other principal men of the Irish, which they embraced like fetters." The representatives of these chieftains, Turlough and Hugh, are now unknown; but there are various persons of the name Mac Baron, now in humble circumstances, in the county of Tyrone, who claim descent from Cormac mac Baron, the brother of Hugh, Earl of Tyrone.

^a *Hugh Roe, the son of Manus.*—He became Chief of Tirconnell on the death of his elder brother, Calvagh, in 1566. The race of this Hugh have been long extinct. The O'Donnells of Castlebar in Ireland, and the more illustrious O'Donnells of Austria and Spain, are descended from his eldest brother, Calvagh, as the Editor shall shew under the year 1608.

^b *Maguire.*—The Chieftain of Fernanagh did not attend as a member of this Parliament. This Cuconnaught was the ancestor of the late Constantine Maguire, Esq., of Tempo.—See note ^c, under the year 1498, p. 1242, *supra*.

^c *O'Doherty*, Chief of Inishowen, did not attend as a member of this Parliament. There are various respectable branches of this family in Inishowen, but the eldest branch is not determined. The most distinguished man of the name in Ireland is the Honourable Chief Justice

of Henry, son of Owen), and Hugh, the son of Ferdoragh, son of Con Bacagh, son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen, i. e. the young Baron O'Neill, who obtained the title of Earl of Tyrone at this Parliament; and O'Donnell (Hugh Roe, the son of Manus^e, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, son of Turlough of the Wine); Maguire^b (Cuconnaught, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Brian, son of Philip, son of Thomas); O'Dohertyⁱ (John Oge, the son of John, son of Félim, son of Conor Carragh); O'Boyle^k (Turlough, the son of Niall, son of Turlough Oge, son of Turlough More); and O'Gallagher^l (Owen, the son of Tuathal, son of John, son of Rory, son of Hugh).

To this assembly also repaired Mac Mahon^m (Ross, the son of Art, son of Brian of the Early Rising, son of Redmond, son of Glasny); O'Kaneⁿ (Rory, the son of Manus, son of Donough the Hospitable, son of John, son of Aibhne; Con, the son of Niall Oge, son of Niall, son of Con, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill,

Doherty; and Mr. Thomas Doherty of Muff, so remarkable for his gigantic stature, has, by honest industry, realized a larger property than the chieftains of Inishowen had ever enjoyed.

^k *O'Boyle*, Chief of Boylagh, in the west of the county of Donegal, did not attend as a member of this Parliament. This family are dwindled into petty farmers and cottiers.

ⁱ *O'Gallagher*, O'Donnell's marshal, who had a small tract of land in the barony of Tirhugh, did not attend as a member of this Parliament. Though the family is one of the most regal of the Milesian race, there are none of the name at present above the rank of farmers in the original country of Tirhugh, and very few in any part of Ireland. Captain Gallagher, of Kill of Grange, near Dublin, and Henry Gallagher, Esq., Baldoyle, Raheny, form the aristocracy of this name at present.

^m *Mac Mahon*, Chief of Oriel, did not attend this Parliament as a member. The present representative of this family is unknown to the Editor. The Baron Hartland of Strokestown, in the county Roscommon, and Sir Ross Mahon of Castlegar, in the county of Galway, are said to be of this race, but their pedigrees are un-

known. Sir Beresford Mac Mahon, the son of the late Sir William Mae Mahon, Master of the Rolls in Ireland, is of a very obscure branch of the Mae Mahons of the county of Clare, his grandfather having been a gentleman's servant, and his pedigree unknown.

ⁿ *O'Kane*, Chief of Oireacht-Ui-Chathain, did not attend as a member. The present representative of this family is unknown. The only person of the name in the county of Londonderry, whose pedigree was confidently traced to Donnell Cleireach O'Kane of Dungiven, when the Editor examined the county of Londonderry in 1834, was George O'Kane, who was gardener to Francis Bruce of Downhill. Sir Richard Kane [O'Cathain] of the county of Waterford, and Sir Robert Kane of Dublin, the distinguished chemist, who has reflected so much honour on his name and country in the nineteenth century, are undoubtedly of this race, but their pedigrees are not satisfactorily made out. There are several of the name in Boston, and other parts of America, some of whom are related to Sir Robert Kane of Dublin, who are distinguished for scientific and literary attainments.

as representative of the O'Neills of Clannaboy^o; and Magennis^p (Hugh, the son of Donnell Oge, son of Donnell Duv).

Thither came also the chiefs of the Rough Third of Connaught; namely, O'Rourke^a (Brian, the son of Brian, son of Owen); O'Reilly (John Roe^r, the son of Hugh Conallagh, son of Maelmora, son of John, son of Cathal), and his uncle, Edmond, son of Maelmora^s, both of whom were then at strife with each other concerning the lordship of their country; also both the O'Farrells, viz. O'Farrell Bane^t (William, the son of Donnell, son of Cormac), and O'Farrell Boy^u (Fachtna, the son of Brian, son of Rory, son of Cathal).

Thither also repaired the Sil-Murray, with their dependents: namely, the son of O'Conor Don^w (Hugh, the son of Dermot, son of Carbury, son of Owen Caech, son of Felim Géanncach); O'Conor Roe^x (Teige Oge, the son of Teige Boy, son of Cathal Roe); O'Conor Sligo^y (Donnell, the son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge, son of Donnell, son of Owen, son of Donnell, son of Mur-

O'Conor of Elphin, and Matthew O'Conor, Esqrs., sons of Matthew, son of Denis, son of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare, the historian.

^x *O'Conor Roe*.—He did not attend as a member of this Parliament. The knights elected for the county of Roscommon were Sir Richard Byngnam and Thomas Dillon. The late Peter O'Conor Roe, of Tomona, in the county of Roscommon, who left one illegitimate son, Thomas, of Ballintober, was the last recognised head of this family. There is another family of the O'Conors Roe, living in the village of Lanesborough, who retain a small property in Slieve Baune; and there are others of undoubted legitimate descent living in and near the town of Roscommon, but they are reduced to utter poverty.

^y *O'Conor Sligo*.—Sir Donald O'Conor Slygagh was not a member of this Parliament. The knights elected for the county of Slygagh were Sir Valantyn Browne, Ja. Crofton, and Jo. Marbury. The last chief of the O'Conor Sligo family was Daniel O'Conner Sligoe, who was a lieutenant-general in the Austrian service: he died at Brussels on the 7th of February, 1756, and was buried in the church of St. Gudule,

where the last female of the house of Hapsburg erected a monument to him, which exhibits the following inscription:

D. O. M.
HIC JACET
ILLUSTRISSIMUS D. D. DANIEL O CONNER SLIGOE
IN EXERCITU AUSTRIACO LOCUM TENENS GENERALIS
ET ANTIQUISSIMÆ APUD HIBERNOS OENTIS CAPUT
QUI MOX APUD SUOS CENTURIO, SUB JACOBO II.
IN GALLIS SUB LUDOVICO XIV.,
DEIN SUB LEOPOLDO LOTHARINGÆ DUCE,
AC DEMUM SUB INVICTA AUSTRIACORUM AQUILA
ANNIS XLVIII.
STIPENDIA EMERITUS
FIDÆ UBIQUE, ET VIRTUTE PATRIA
SVO APUD OMNES DESIDERIO RELICTO,
DECESSIT PLANE UT VIXERAT
CHRISTIANI MILITIS EXEMPLUM
OBIIIT BRUXELLIS VII. FEBRUARII MDCCXVI
ÆTATIS XCII.
R. I. P.

Some of the collateral branches of this family who remained in Ireland are still respectable; but the present senior representative of the name is a struggling farmer, as the late Matthew O'Conor, of Mountdruid, who knew him intimately, often told the Editor.

luirce .i. brian mac Ruaidrí, mic taidé mac Ruaidrí óicc, óir baí mac diarmatta fíin .i. Taidé mac eocáin ina íshóir áianaorua. O beirn cairbre mac taidé mic cairpre mic maóileáclainn.

Do cóid ann taidé mac uilliam mic taidé duib uí éallaiḡ, O Maḡagan .i. doinnall mac Sḡain, mic bḡfḡail.

Do cóid and tḡa iapla cloinne Riocairt uillecc mac Riocairt mic uillecc na ccsḡt, ḡ diarm mac an ḡiolla duib uí ḡeacḡaraiḡ Sḡan, ḡ diarmait.

Ní deachaid ann aon baḡ ionairḡe ó tḡian iartḡarac cóiccíḡ cḡnnaḡt aḡt mupḡaid na tḡuaḡ mac taidé mic mupḡaid mic Ruaidrí uí plaitḡeartaiḡ.

Do cóid ann tḡa iapla tḡaḡmḡan .i. Donnḡaid mac cḡncḡbair mic donnḡaid mic cḡncḡbair mic tḡirḡḡealbaiḡ mic taidé uí bḡrian, ḡ Sḡi tḡirḡḡealbac mac doinnall mic cḡncḡbair mic tḡirḡḡealbaiḡ mic taidé uí bḡrian iap na tḡḡa mar ḡiḡiḡe pḡrlimentí a cḡnntae an cláir.

^z *Mac Dermot of Moyburg.*—His deputy did not attend as a member of this Parliament. This family is now represented by Charles Mac Dermot of Coolavin, Esq., who ridiculously styles himself “Prince of Coolavin,” a small barony to which his ancestors had no claim.

^a *O’Beirne.*—He was Chief of Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna, a beautiful district lying between Elphin and Jamestown, in the east of the county of Roscommon. Mr. O’Beirne, of Dangan-I-Beirne, *alias* Dangan Bonacullinn, in the parish of Kilmore, near the Shannon, in this territory, is the undoubted head of this family. He still possesses a small remnant of Tir-Briuin. O’Beirne did not attend this Parliament as a member.

^b *Teige, son of William, &c. O’Kelly.*—He was the head of the branch of the O’Kellys, seated at Mullaghmore, in the county of Galway. This Teige was not chief of his name, nor did he attend this Parliament as a member. The race of this Teige are now extinct, but the families of Screen and Gallagher are still extant, and highly respectable.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 121. The knights of Parliament elected for the county of Galway were Thomas le Straunge and Frauncis Shane [who was a

disguised O’Fferall].

^c *O’Madden.*—He did not attend as a member. The present representative of this Donnell, the son of John O’Madden, is Ambrose Madden of Streamstown, Esq., who is the son of Breasal, son of Ambrose, son of Breasal, son of Daniel, son of John, son of Anmhadh, son of the Donnell mentioned in the text. See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 152.

^d *The Earl of Clanrickard.*—In the list of the “Temporal Lordes” of this Parliament, printed by Mr. Hardiman, “the Earle of Clanricard” is given as the fourth in order. He is now represented by the Marquis of Clanricarde.

^e *O’Shaughnessy.*—Neither of these sons of O’Shaughnessy was a member of this Parliament.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 378, 386, 388. The present head of this family is Mr. Bartholomew O’Shaughnessy of Galway. The very Rev. and Ven. Terence O’Shaughnessy, R. C. Dean of Killaloe, Dr. Wm. O’Shaughnessy of Calcutta, F. R. S., and all the O’Shaughnessys of the county of Clare, are not of the senior branch of this family, but descended from Roger, the third son of Lieutenant-Colonel William O’Shaughnessy, who was made free of the

tough); and a deputy from Mac Dermot of Moylurg^z, namely, Brian, son of Rory, son of Teige, son of Rory Oge, for Mac Dermot himself (i. e. Teige, the son of Owen) was a very old man; and O'Beirn^a (Carbry, the son of Teige, son of Carbry, son of Melaghlin).

Thither went also Teige, the son of William, son of Teige Duv O'Kelly^b; and O'Madden^c (Donnell, the son of John, son of Breasal).

Thither likewise went the Earl of Clanrickard^d (Ulick, the son of Rickard, son of Ulick-na-gCeann); and the two sons of Gilla-Duv O'Shaughnessy^e, i. e. John and Dermot.

None worthy of note went thither from West Connaught, with the exception of Murrough of the Battle-axes, the son of Teige, son of Murrough, son of Rory O'Flaherty^f.

Thither, in like manner, went the Earl of Thomond^g (Donough, the son of Conor, son of Donough, son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien); and Sir Turlough^h, the son of Donnell, son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, who had been elected a Knight of Parliament for the county of Clare.

Corporation of Galway in 1648, and who was the son of Sir Dermot II., who died in 1606, who was the son of Sir Roger I., who was the son of Sir Dermot O'Shaughnessy, who was knighted by King Henry VIII. A. D. 1533. A branch of this family have changed their name to Sandys: and Mr. Levey, the well-known musician of the Royal Dublin Theatre, who is one of the descendants of Lieutenant-Colonel William O'Shaughnessy of 1648, has suppressed his father's name and retained that of his mother, contrary to the usage of most nations.

^f *O'Flaherty*.—Sir Murrough na doe O'Flahertie was not a member of this Parliament. This chieftain is now represented by Thomas Henry O'Flahertie of Lemonfield, in the county of Galway, Esq., who is the son of Sir John O'Flahertie, the son of Murrough, son of Brian Oge, son of Brian Oge na Samthach, son of Teige, who was son of Murrough na dTuagh, or Murrough of the Battle-axes, who was appointed

“chief of all the O'Flaherties” by Queen Elizabeth.—See Genealogical Table in *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, edited by Mr. Hardiman, p. 362.

^g *The Earl of Thomond*.—In the official list printed by Mr. Hardiman, the “Earle of Tomond” is given as fifth in order among the “Temporal Lordes.” The race of this Donough, son of Connor, is extinct. The present Marquis of Thomond descends from Dermot, who was the son of Murrough, first Earl of Thomond, from whose second son, Donough, the family of Dromoland are descended.

^h *Sir Turlough*.—He was duly elected one of the knights of Parliament for the county of Clare. According to a pedigree of the O'Briens, preserved in a paper manuscript, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, No. 23, p. 61, this Sir Turlough had a son, Donnell, who married Ellen, the daughter of Edmond Fitzgerald, knight of Glinn, by whom he had two sons, 1,

Do éuaib ann toirpdealbáí mac taidé mic cóncoðair uí brian, 7 tig-eapna an taidé iar do cloinn éuiléin .i. Mac cónnapa Sfan mac taidé, 7 baotgalach mac aoda mic baotgalaiḡ meḡ plannchaða an dapa Ríðipe Parlimentí ar an cconntae cedna.

Do éaot ann mac uí lochlainn boirne .i. Roppa mac uaiténe, mic maol-eaclainn mic Ruðraige mic ana. Mac uí brian ara .i. Muirceartac (.i. ερροcc cille dalia), mac toirpdealbaiḡ mic muirceartaiḡ mic domnaill mic taidé. O cspbaill .i. an calbac mac uilliam uíðir mic pírḡanainm mic maolpuanaib mic Sfan. Maḡ cocláin .i. Sfan mac airt mic corbnaic, O duiðoir coille ná manac .i. Pílip mac uaiténe.

Do cóid ann mac brian ó ceuanac .i. Muirceartac mac toirpdealbaiḡ,

Teige, the grandfather of Christopher O'Brien, Esq. [of Ennistimon], who was living in 1713, when this pedigree was compiled; and, 2, Murtough, who married Slainé, daughter of John Mac Namara of Moyreask, by whom he had a son, Donnell, usually called Doínnall Spáineac, i. e. Donnell, or Daniel the Spaniard, who married the daughter of Major Donough Roe Mac Namara, by whom he had issue living in 1713; but the compiler of this pedigree does not name the issue of Donnell Spaineach. According to the tradition in the country, Terence O'Brien, Esq., of Glencolumbkille, is the great grandson of a Donnell Spaineach, son of Colonel Murtough O'Brien; but Terence O'Brien himself asserts that he descends from a Donnell Spaineach, who was the son of a General Murtough O'Brien, who was the son of Dermot, fifth Baron of Inchiquin; but the Editor has not been able to find any evidence to prove that Dermot, the fifth Baron of Inchiquin, had a son Murtough.

¹ *Turlough, the son of Teige, &c. O'Brien.*—He did not attend as a member of this Parliament. The Lord of Inchiquin sat in this Parliament among the peers, though the Four Masters take no notice of him.

² *Mac Namara.*—He did not attend as a mem-

ber of this Parliament. The race of this John is extinct. Major Mac Namara, M.P., is descended from a junior branch of the eastern Mac Namara family, but his pedigree is not satisfactorily made out. Major Daniel Mac Namara Bourchier descends by the mother's side from the senior branch of the western Mac Namaras.

³ *Boethius Mac Clancy.*—"Boetius Clanchy," who was the Brehon of Thomond, and a good scholar, was duly elected one of the two knights to represent the county of Clare in this Parliament. He was afterwards appointed High Sheriff of the county of Clare, an office for which he was very well qualified, and, according to the tradition in the country, murdered some Spaniards belonging to the great Armada, who were driven on the coast of Clare in 1588.

^m *O'Loughlin of Burren.*—He did not attend as a member of this Parliament. Mr. O'Loughlin of Newtown is the present senior representative of this family. Sir Colman O'Loughlin represents a junior branch.

ⁿ *Mac-I-Brien Ara.*—This bishop was the son of Turlough Mac-I-Brien Ara, who made his submission to Queen Elizabeth in 1567.—See note ¹, under the year 1569, p. 1634, *supra*. On the death of his elder brother, Donough, Murtough, or Maurice, Bishop of Killaloe, became

Thither went Turlough, son of Teige, son of Conor O'Brienⁱ; and also the Lord of the Western part of Clann-Coilein, namely, Mac Namara^k (John, the son of Teige); and Boethius, the son of Hugh, son of Boethius Mac Clancy^l, the second Knight of Parliament elected to represent the county of Clare.

Thither repaired the son of O'Loughlin of Burren^m (Rossa, the son of Owny, son of Melaghlin, son of Rury, son of Ana); Mac-I-Brien Araⁿ, Bishop of Killaloe, namely, Murtough, son of Turlough, son of Murtough, son of Donnell, son of Teige; O'Carroll^o (Calvagh, the son of William Odhar, son of Ferganaim, son of Mulrony, son of John); Mac Coghlan^p (John, the son of Art, son of Cormac); and O'Dwyer^q of Coill-na-manach (Philip, son of Owny).

Thither went Mac-Brien of Hy-Cuanagh^r, namely, Murtough, the son of

the head of this family. Murtough O'Brien Ara was appointed Bishop of Killaloe by Queen Elizabeth, by letters patent, dated the 15th of May, 1570, and had his writ of restitution to the temporalities the same day. He received the profits of this see six years before his consecration; but being at last consecrated he sat about thirty-six years after. He died on the last day of April, 1613, having voluntarily resigned a year before his death.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 595, where Harris states, that the Arra from whence this bishop's family, for the sake of distinction, were called O'Brien-Arra, is a barony in the county of Limerick. But this is an error of Harris, who ought to have known that Mac-I-Brien was seated on the east side of Lough Derg, in the barony of Ara, or Duharra, in the county of Tipperary. The castle of Ballina, near the bridge of Killaloe, and the castles of Castletown and Knoc-an-Ein-fhinn, now Birdhill, in this barony, belonged to this family. It should be here remarked, that the "Busshopp of Killalowe" appears in the list of the spiritual lords of this Parliament. The race of this bishop has become extinct; but some of the line of Donnell Connaughtagh Mac-I-Brien Ara are still possessed of some property in the territory. Mr. O'Brien, of Kincora Lodge, Killaloe, is of

this race.—See pedigree of Mac-I-Brien Ara, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 1. 7.

^o *O'Carroll*.—He did not attend this Parliament as a member of it. This Calvagh was the third illegitimate son of Sir William O'Carroll, Chief of Ely O'Carroll, comprising at this period the baronies of Clonlisk and Ballybritt, in the south of the King's County.—See note ^e, under the year 1577, p. 1691, *supra*. The present chief of this family is unknown. The grandfather of the Marchioness Wellesley, who died in America, was its undoubted representative.

^p *Mac Coghlan*.—He did not attend this Parliament as a member of it. The last chief of this family died some forty years since, without issue, and his estates passed to the Dalys and Armstrongs. General Coghlan is of an obscure branch of this family.

^q *O'Dwyer*.—He was not a member of this Parliament. Coill-na-manach is the present barony of Kilnamanagh, in the county of Tipperary. The present chief of this name is unknown to the Editor. There is a Colonel Dwyer, of Ballyquirk Castle, in the parish of Lorha, barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary; but the Editor does not know his descent.

^r *Mac-Brian of Hy-Cuanagh*.—He was not a

mic muirceartaig, tigearna cairpcece ó ccoinnell, 7 páraigh luimnig .i. brian dub, mac donnchaid, mic matgaimna, mic donnchaid, mic brian dub uí brian. Concobair na moinge, mac uilliam éasóic, mic diarmata uí máoilriain tighfina uaitne uí máoilriain tighfina uaitne uí máoilriáin.

Do éaid don Parliament rin dhong do máitib pleacta eogain móir co na pporéuataib. Mag carptaiḡ móir domnall mac domnall, mic corbmaic laóraig, Mag carptaiḡ cairbreac eogain mac domnall mic ríngin, mic domnall mic diarmata an dúnaid, 7 clann a deire dearbhratar Domnall mac corbmaic na haine, 7 ríngin mac donnchaid.

Do éaid ann beór an diarb bai i ccoinnell pe roile im tigearnar dúitce ealla .i. Diarmait mac eocain mic donnchaid an bóair mic eogain még donnchaid, 7 donnchadh mac corbmaic óicc, mic corbmaic még donnchaid.

Do éaid ann dha ó rúillebáin beppe, Eocán mac diarmata, mic domnall, mic donnchaid meic diarmata baib, O Súillebáin móir .i. eocán mac domnall, mic domnall na rceirbairge. O matgaimna an fúinn iartaraiḡ

member of this Parliament. The two knights elected for the county of Limerick were Thomas Norris and Richard Bourke. Mac Brian Cuanach was seated in the barony of Coonagh in the county of Limerick, where the ruins of his splendid mansion are still to be seen in the townland and parish of Castletown. The present representative of this family is unknown to the Editor.

^s *The Lord of Carrigogunnell*.—He was not a member of this Parliament. The present representative of this family is unknown to the Editor.

^t *Fasagh Luimnighe*, i. e. the forest or wilderness of Limerick. This was a name for a part of the territory of Pobblebrien near the city of Limerick.

^u *O'Mulryan*.—Chief of the two Ownys, one a barony or half barony, as it was till recently called, in the county of Limerick, and the other a barony in the county of Tipperary. He was not a member of this Parliament. The Ryans of Ballymakeogh, near Newport, in Tipperary, now extinct, were the senior branch of this fa-

mily. Edmond O'Ryan, Esq., of Bansha House, near the town of Tipperary, and George Ryan, Esq., of Inch House, were considered the chief representatives of this family in 1840, when the Editor examined the county of Tipperary for the Ordnance Survey.

^w *Eoghan More*, i. e. the son of Oilíoll Olum, king of Munster, in the third century, and ancestor of the dominant families of Munster.

^x *Mac Carthy More*.—He is entered in the list next after "The Earle of Tomond," as "The Earle of Glancare," that being an anglicised abbreviation of Clann Captaig, and not Glencare, the vale of the River Carthach, in the county of Kerry, as ignorantly assumed by most Anglo-Irish writers. The race of this Earl is extinct.

^y *Mac Carthy Cairbreach*.—He was Sir Owen Mac Carthy Reagh, chief of Carbery, in the county of Cork. He was not a member of this Parliament. The present representative of this family is said to be the Count Mac Carthy of France, whose pedigree has been published by

Turlough, son of Murtough ; the Lord of Carrigogunnell^a and of Fasach-Luim-nighe^b, namely, Brian Duv, the son of Donough, son of Mahon, son of Donough, son of Brian Duv O'Brien ; and Conor-na-Moinge [of the Long Hair], son of William Caech, son of Dermot O'Mulryan^c, Lord of Uaithne-Ui-Mhaoilriain.

To this Parliament repaired some of the chiefs of the descendants of Eoghan More^w, with their dependents, namely, Mac Carthy More^x (Donnell, the son of Donnell, son of Cormac Ladhrach); Mac Carthy Cairbreach^y (Owen, son of Donnell, son of Fineen, son of Donnell, son of Dermot-an-Duna), and the sons of his two brothers, namely, Donnell, son of Cormac-na-hAine, and Fineen, the son of Donough.

Thither also went the two chiefs who were at strife with each other concerning the lordship of Duhallow^z, namely, Dermot, the son of Owen, son of Donough an-Bhothair, son of Owen, son of Donough ; and Donough, the son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac, son of Donough.

Thither likewise went O'Sullivan Beare^a (Owen, son of Dermot, son of Donnell, son of Donough, son of Dermot Balbh); O'Sullivan More^b (Owen, the son of Donnell, son of Donnell, son of Donnell-na-Sgreadaighe); O'Mahony^c the

Monsieur Laine, who was genealogist to Chas. X.

^a *Duhallow*.—Neither of these chiefs was member of this Parliament. The knights elected to represent the county of Cork in this Parliament were John Norries, Lord President, William Cogan, and John Fitz Edmond. The Editor does not know the present chief of this family.

^a *O'Sullivan Beare*, was not a member of this Parliament. The present representative of this family is unknown. There are several respectable gentlemen of the race in the baronies of Beare and Bantry, but the Editor has not been able to ascertain their pedigrees. The Editor is not aware how the Baron O'Sullivan de Grass, the present Ambassador of Belgium at the Court of Vienna, descends; the family claim to be the representatives of the O'Sullivans. It is probable that they descend either directly or collaterally with the O'Sullivan who was one of the faithful companions of Prince Charles Edward, in his perilous wanderings after the

defeat of Culloden: One of the Baron's brothers is married to the sister of the present Sir Roger Palmer, Bart.

^b *O'Sullivan More*.—He was not a member of this Parliament. The two knights elected to represent the county of Kerry in this Parliament were John Fitzgerald and Thomas Spring. The representative of O'Sullivan More in the last century was O'Sullivan of Tomies, near Killarney. Timothy O'Sullivan, Esq., of Prospect, near Kenmare, represents O'Sullivan of Cappanacush, from which house the O'Sullivan More was elected, in case of failure of issue in the senior branch. Mac Gillicuddy of the Reeks, near Killarney, whose pedigree is very well known, represents another branch of this family of O'Sullivan More; and Sir Charles Sullivan, of Thames Ditton, county Surrey, is said, in Burke's Peerage, to be of this family.

^c *O'Mahony*, i. e. O'Mahony, of Fonn Iartharach, or Ivahagh, in the south-west of Carbery,

Concobaṛ mac concobaṛ ṛinn óicc, mic concobaṛ ṛind mic concobaṛ uí mathgarmna, ⁊ ó hñdṛrcceóil móṛ, ṛínḡin mac concobaṛ mic ṛínḡin mic concobaṛ.

Do éuaṛḡ dṛn Mac ḡiolla patṛpaicc ṛṛpaḡe ṛínḡin mac bṛiam mic ṛínḡin, Máḡ eoáḡán Connla, mac Concobaṛ, mic laḡne. O maolmuaiḡ .i. Conall mac caṛaoṛṛ.

Ní háṛṛmṛṛṛaṛ aon do ḡol ḡur an bṛarliament ṛin baḡ ionaṛṛmṛe do ṛlioṛṛ laoiḡṛiḡ lñomóṛ mic conall éṛnaḡ, do ṛlioṛṛ. Ropṛa ṛaṛḡiḡ, mic caṛaoṛṛ móṛ ó uíḡ ṛaṛḡe; ná ḡeóṛ do ṛíol daṛpe ḡaṛpaḡ mic caṛaoṛṛ móṛ do éaoṛmancoṛḡ, ḡṛanaḡ, Tuataṛlaḡ, uí ḡuinn, uí ḡíomaṛpaḡ aṛ an ccop ccéṛna

in the county of Cork. He was not a member of this Parliament. The present representative of this family is supposed to be O'Mahony of Dunlow, near Killarney. There is a Count O'Mahony of France, who resides, or recently resided, at Fribourg in Switzerland, and who, no doubt, descends from "*le fameux Mahony*," of the early days of the Irish Brigade.

^d *O'Driscoll More*.—He was Chief of Collymore, a territory of which Baltimore was the chief town, in the county of Cork. Sir Fineen, or Florence, O'Driscoll More was not a member of this Parliament. Con O'Driscoll, called the Admiral, was the last known chief of this family. Alexander O'Driscoll, Esq., J. P., of the county of Cork, comes from a junior branch.

^e *Mac Gillapatrik*.—The Lord of Upper Ossory sat in this Parliament among the "Temporall Lordes." The late Earl of Ossory was the chief of this name. He left one illegitimate son, who inherits his estates, and who claims legitimacy, as his mother had been privately married to the Earl, his father, by a Roman Catholic priest.

^f *Mageoghegan*.—He was chief of Kineleaghe, a territory now included in the barony of Moycashel, in the county of Westmeath. He was not a member of this Parliament. The two knights elected to represent the county of Westmeath in this Parliament were "Ed. Nugent de

Disert," and "Ed. Nugent de Morton." The present chief of the Mageoghegans is John Augustus O'Neill [Mageoghegan], Esq. of Bunowen Castle, in the county of Galway, the grandson of Richard Geoghegan, so remarkable in Ireland for his learning and knowledge of the fine arts. Sir Richard Nagle, of Jamestown and Donore Castle, in the county of Westmeath, is maternally descended from the senior branch of this family, but he cannot be considered the chief of the Mageoghegans, as he is not of the name by paternal descent.

^g *O'Molloy*.—He was chief of a territory comprising the baronies of Fircall, Ballycowan, and Ballyboy, in the present King's County; but he did not attend as a member of this Parliament. This Connell was the father of the illustrious Cahir or Carolus O'Molloy, whose hospitality the Rev. P. Fr. Francis O'Molloy thus lauds, in an incidental remark in his Irish Prosody, published at Rome in the year 1677, p. 180:

"Difficile quidem factu apparet hoc metri genus, verum difficilius creditu quod superius allatum naóí cceḡ, &c. refert; verissimum tamen, cuius ipse oculares vidi et audiui testes fide dignissimos: nempè quod Carolus Conalli filius Molloyorum Princeps, Avus Illustrissimi nunc viuentis, vastatò Hiberniæ Regno fame, flammâ ferro, sub Elizabetha Regina in summis Annonæ penurijs, inuitatos a se pro Christo Na-

Western, namely, Conor, the son of Conor Fin Oge, son of Conor Fin, son of Conor O'Mahony; and O'Driscoll More^d (Fineen, the son of Conor, son of Fineen, son of Conor).

Thither likewise repaired Mac Gillpatrick^e of Ossory (Fineen, the son of Brian, son of Fineen); Mageoghegan^f (Conla, the son of Conor, son of Leyny); and O'Molloy^g (Connell, the son of Cahir).

None worthy of note are said to have gone to that Parliament of the race of Laoighseach Leannmor^h, son of Conall Cearnach; or of the race of Rossa Failgheⁱ, the son of Cahir More, from Offaly; or of the descendants of Daire Barach^j, the son of Cahir More; or of the Kavanaghs^k, Byrnes, Tooles^l,

talitij per dies duodecim tractauerit, nongentos sexaginta homines in domo propriâ."

There are several respectable gentlemen of the Molloy's of this race. Daniel Molloy, Esq., of Clonbela, near Birr, in the King's County, is the present head of the family, according to the tradition in the country; but the Editor does not know his pedigree.

^h *Race of Laoighseach Leannmor*, i. e. Laoighseach or Lewis of the large mantle. He is otherwise called Laoighseach Ceannmhor, i. e. of the large head, and Laoighseach Lannmhor, i. e. of the large sword. He is the ancestor of the O'Mores and their correlatives, the seven sept's of Leix. The present representative of the O'Mores is unknown. R. More O'Farrell, M. P. descends from the senior branch of them by the mother's side; and Garrett Moore, Esq., of Cloghan Castle, calls himself the O'Moore, though he does not know his pedigree beyond the year 1611, and there is strong evidence to shew that he is an offset of the English family of the Moors of Drogheda.

ⁱ *Race of Rossa Failghe*, i. e. the O'Conors Faly, who had but little property in Ireland at this period. The present chief is unknown.

^j *Daire Barach*.—The principal family of his race, extant at this period, was Mac Gorman, who was then seated in the barony of Ibrickan, and county of Clare. There are several respectable gentlemen of this family who now call

themselves O'Gorman.

^k *Kavanaghs*.—The family of Borris-Idrone are the senior branch of this family. There are several highly respectable families of the name living in the neighbourhood of Vienna. These are supposed to be descended from the celebrated Brian-na-Stroice of Drummin, son of Morgan, son of Dowling Kavanagh of Ballyleigh, in the county of Carlow, who distinguished himself by his valour at the battles of the Boyne and Aughrim. His son, John Baptista Kavanagh, left Ireland after the capitulation of Limerick, and became Baron Gniditz in Bohemia, and died in 1774. His father, Brian na Stroice, who is said to have been the largest officer in James's service, remained in Ireland, and lived at Drummin till February, 1735, when he died, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, and was buried at St. Mullin's, where there is a curious monument to his memory.—See Ryan's *History and Antiquities of the County of Carlow*, p. 350. From Maurice, the elder brother of Brian-na-Stroice, is lineally descended John Kavanagh (son of Dowling, son of Morgan, son of Maurice, son of Morgan, son of Dowling of Ballyleigh, son of Dermot, son of Murrough, brother of Cahir Baron of Ballyanne) of Bauck, near St. Mullins, in the county of Carlow, who possesses a small estate in fee. From Rose, the daughter of Dowling Kavanagh of Ballyleigh, who was married in

Ácť cńha taimicc ġur an bparlament rin rinnteap ġaible paġnaill Fiaġhaio mac Aeđa, mic Słain mic doinnall ġłair ó ġłionn maosłuġra.

Iar tťionol na nuaral rin uile co hať cliať, ġ iar mbńť né haťhaio ańń nť po cuipeađ cpiođ for an bparlament an bħiađain ri, ġ po pccaosłriot iarom via tťiġb.

Tanaicc ġobernoir cđiccio connacť co noruing do đaoimđ onorća, ġ do cđimiple baile aťa cliať : ccđiccio connacť, tanġattar cetur do congmaill Seirpion : maniptir inri : cconntae an clair. Do rđnađ orđaiġťe ionġġnaťa aca ann rin .i. deic ġłillingi dođuuccađ don ġainpřoġain in ġac aen cťťraimain cille ġ tuatťe đa mbaoi rin tťr cńmo řa ġberťi do aontaiġriot řlin do

the year 1670, to Cornelius O'Donovan of Ballymountain, in the barony of Igrine, and county of Kilkenny, the Editor is the fourth in descent.

¹ *Tooles*.—The head of this family in the last century was Laurence O'Toole, Esq., of Buxtown, alias Fairfield, in the county of Wexford. For some account of his descendants see note under the year 1590.

^m *O'Dunnes, O'Dempseys*.—The present head of the O'Dunnes is Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Dunne of Brittas, in the Queen's County, who is the son of the late General Edward Dunne, son of Francis, son of Edward, son of Terence, son of Charles, son of Barnaby, patentee, 15 Car. I., son of Brian, son of Teige, son of Teige, son of Leyny, son of Rory, son of Donough, son of Amhalgaidh. See note under the year 1448, p. 968, *supra*. The O'Dempseys have dwindled into plebeians, and Mr. Dempsey, of Liverpool, merchant, is now the most distinguished man of the name.—See page 1690, *supra*.

ⁿ *Fiagh, the son of Hugh*.—He was not a member of this Parliament, though Plowden asserts that Fiagh Mac Hugh “took his seat” as representative for Glenmalure. The late Garrett Byrne, Esq., of Ballymanus, in the county of Wicklow, who was expatriated in 1798, was probably the head of the race of Hugh Duv O'Byrne, whose descendants were rivals of the

family of Fiagh Mac Hugh.—See *History of the Rebellion of 1798*, by P. O'Kelly, Esq., p. 185. The Lord De Tabley descends from Melaghlin Duff O'Byrne of Ballintlea, in Wicklow, who was of the senior or chieftain branch of the O'Byrnes, not of the Gaval-Rannall.

^o *The Parliament was not finished*.—This Parliament was prorogued on the 29th of May, having passed the two Acts following :

1. An Act to attain James Eustace Viscount Baltinglas and others, which is commonly called the Statute of Baltinglass, and makes estates tail forfeitable for treason, and provides against the fraudulent conveyances of the attainted.

2. An Act for the restitution in blood of Laurence Delahide, whose ancestor had been attainted in the reign of Henry VIII.

The Lord Deputy intended to suspend Poyning's Act, that he might the more speedily pass such laws as he thought necessary ; but some of the Anglo-Irish members, who were by no means disposed to intrust the Lord Deputy with the power of assenting to any laws which might be procured in Parliament, overthrew the bill at the third reading. The second session of this Parliament was on the 28th of April, 1586, when it passed the celebrated Act, “That all conveyances made, or pretended to be made, by any person attainted within thirteen years before the Act, shall be entered on record in

O'Dunnes, or O'Dempsys^m. To this Parliament, however, went the senior of Gaval-Rannall, namely, Fiaghⁿ, the son of Hugh, son of John, son of Donnell Glas of Glenmalure.

All these nobles assembled in Dublin, and remained there for some time ; but the business of the Parliament was not finished^o this year. They then departed for their respective homes.

The Governor of the province of Connaught, with a number of other men of distinction, and of the Council of Dublin, went to the province of Connaught, to hold, in the first place, a session in the monastery of Ennis, in the county of Clare. Here they enacted unusual ordinances, namely: that ten shillings should be paid to the Queen for every quarter of land in the country, as well ecclesiastical as lay lands, excepting the liberties^p which they themselves consented

the Exchequer within a year, or be void."—See Spenser's *View of the State of Ireland*, Dublin reprint of 1809, p. 41. This Parliament was dissolved on the 14th of May, 1586.

On the 15th of July, 1585, Perrott issued a commission, directed to Sir Richard Bingham, Governor of Connaught, the Earls of Thomond and Clanrickard, the Baron of Athenry, Sir Turlough O'Brien, Sir Richard Bourke Mac William Eighter, Sir Donald O'Connor Sligo, Sir Brian O'Rourke, Sir Murrough-na-Doe O'Flahertie, and others: reciting, "Where our province of Connaught and Thomond, through the contynuall dissention of the Lords and Chieftains, challenging authorities, cuttings, and cessings, under pretexte of defending the people under their several rules, have run to all errors; and understanding the good inclination of these our subjects, through the good mynsterie of our truly and well beloved Sir John Perrott, our Deputy, &c., to embrace all good wayes and means that may be devised, to conserve them in our obedience, and their rights and titles reduced from the uncertaintye wherein it stood, to continue certain for ever hereafter."

The following proposals were made by these commissioners: "The Chieftains of countries,

Gentlemen and Freeholders of the province of Connaught, to pass unto the Queen's Majestie, her Heirs and Successors, a grant of ten Shillings English, or a marke Irish, upon every quarter of land containing 120 acres, manured or to be manured, that bears either horne or corne, in lieu and consideration to be discharged from other cess, taxation or challenge, excepting the rising out of Horse and Foote, for the service of the prince and State, such as should be particularly agreed upon, and some certaine dayes labour for building and fortification for the safety of the people and kingdome."—*Government of Ireland under Sir John Perrott, Knight*, 4to. London, 1626, p. 80.

The Commissioners commenced with the county of Clare or Thomond. Then followed the districts comprehended within the newly created county of Galway. "Indentures of Composition" were entered into for these territories, which were printed for the first time in the Appendix to Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, pp. 309-362.—See also Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1585.

^p *Liberties*.—Queen Elizabeth, in her letter to the Deputy, Sir Henry, dated 7th October,

éabairt do dhaoibh maíte an tíre, ⁊ cúice ríllingi acc tigeapna tuad-
muman ⁊ lupce cíora na bainpíogha in gac aén éstíamain tuaithe dfeapann
traéir ⁊ dhoir dia mbaoi irin tír uile, aét amain libereti ⁊ feapann fglairí.
Ro deilígríot dha tríoáa céo ceneoil ppsímaic pé tigeapna tuadmuman, po
baoi ina ppsíann cíora agá ínnhfeapais niam go rin, ⁊ tucrat tigeapnár an
tríoáat céo rin do bapún innir í cúinn do mupcáa mac mupchaáa mic dia-
mada uí brian. Ro hopdaicchead, ⁊ po haontáigeaó mar an ccéda cíor
⁊ cúirt corcumruaó do éoirpdealbác mac doinnail mic concóbaír uí brian
ar lupce a aétar dia tucraó an tír rin ó éir (a tigeapnar tuadmuman) lá
hiapla tuadmuman .i. concóbar mac donnchaó uí brian. Ro deilígríot a
cíor ⁊ a uairle pé gac cfnó popail, ⁊ pe gac tigeapna tríoáat éétt baoi irin
tír ó rin amac cenmotaó Sfan mac conmapa tigeapna an táoibe éiar do cloinn
cuilein na pó cúir a lám ar an compoirpion rin do rónrat. Do rónrat an
compoirpion ceóda ⁊ cconntaé na gailme, ⁊ cconntae porra comain, ⁊ cconntae
maige eo, ⁊ ⁊ cconntae plicció.

AOIS CRIOST, 1586.

Aoir Cnóirt, mile, cuice céo, óctmogat, a Sé.

Seirpion do congmaíl lá Sír Rírdeto bionggam, ⁊ la comairle cúicéó
connaét ⁊ ngailmín ⁊ mí ianuairí Seacémogatt do mnaibh, ⁊ dfeapais do

1577, says that the Earl of Thomond pretended
an ancient freedom in the whole barony of
Ibreckan, and desired the like in the other ba-
ronies.—See *Iar-Connaught*, p. 359.

^a *Free and unfree*.—It is not easy to deter-
mine what the Four Masters intend here by
píppann paep ⁊ dhoir, that is to say, whether they
spoke in reference to English or Irish tenure.
The Editor, therefore, has translated the words
literally leaving the reader to form his own
opinion. Feapann paép, according to the Irish
notion, meant land held by the chief's relatives
free of rent, and feapann dhoir was land held
by strangers (or natives who had forfeited their
privileges by crime or otherwise), at high rents,
and for services of an ignoble nature. If they

use the term with reference to the English law,
as received in Thomond since the creation of
the Earldom, they must have taken feapann
paép to denote lands held in frank-tenement,
or knight's service, which was esteemed the
most honourable species of tenure among the
English; and feapann dhoir, land held in pure
villanage.

^b *Kinel-Fearmaic*.—In the description of the
county of Clare, written about this period, and
now preserved in the Manuscript Library of
Trinity College, Dublin, E. 2. 14, this territory
is called Troghkeyd Kynel Veroge, or the ba-
rony of Tullagh-I-Dea. It comprised the fol-
lowing parishes, viz.: Rath, Kilnamona, Kil-
linaboy, Kilvedain, Kilvilly, Dysart, Ruane,

to grant to the gentlemen of the country; and that, over and above the Queen's rent, five shillings should be paid to the Lord of Thomond for every quarter of land free and unfree^a in the whole country, except the liberties and church land. They took from the Earl of Thomond the district of Kinel-Fearmaic^r, which had been theretofore under tribute to his ancestors, and gave the lordship of it to the Baron of Inchiquin^s, Murrough, the son of Murrough, son of Dermot O'Brien. It was also ordained and agreed that Turlough, the son of Donnell, son of Conor O'Brien, should have the rents and court of Corcomroe [the castle of Dumhach] in succession to his father, to whom it had been first given out of the lordship of Thomond by the Earl of Thomond, namely, Conor, the son of Donough O'Brien. They deprived of title and tribute every head or chief of a sept, and every other lord of a triocho-ched throughout the whole country (with the exception of John Mac Namara, Lord of the western part of the district of Clann-Coilein), who did not subscribe his signature to this ordinance of their's. They acted a like ordinance in the counties of Galway, Roscommon, Mayo, and Sligo^t.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1586.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighty-six.

A session was held by Sir Richard Bingham and the Council of Connaught in Galway, in the month of January. Seventy men and women were put to

Kilnoe, Kilkeedy, Inishcronan. From this list it is clear that the whole of the cantred of Kinel-Ferwaic is included in the present barony of Inchiquin, except the parish of Inishcronan; and we have sufficient evidence to prove that this parish did not originally belong to Kinel-Ferwaic, although attached to it at this period, for it was anciently a portion of Hy-Caisin, or Mac Namara's original territory, and was a part of the deanery of Ogashin, according to the *Liber Regalis Visitationis*.

^a *The Baron of Inchiquin*.—This Murrough, who was the fourth Baron of Inchiquin, attended the Parliament of 1585, though the Four Masters take no notice of him. The pro-

bability is that they mistook him for Turlough, the son of Teige, son of Conor O'Brien, a personage who appears to have been called into historical existence by an error of transcription.

^t Charles O'Conor, of Belanagare, adds the obituary of his ancestor, Dermot, as follows:

"O'Concabaig Donn, siarmanu, Mac cair-bhe, Mic Eogain áaoich, do écc i mbaile tobaig bhríchte iap áicéan aoir 16 September, 7 a áo-nacal i noéapligé a hrimpean i Ror Comáin. O'Conor Don (Dermot, the son of Carbry, son of Owen Caech) died at Ballintober, at an advanced age, on the 16th of September, and was interred in the burial-place of his ancestors at Roscommon."

bárucáð ar an-reirion ím. Ro bað dibríðe domnall mac muirceartaig gairib mic brian mic taidcc uí brian, 7 mac uí fígra buíðe .i. brian mac céim mic oilealla ó gailíngairib connact co nórung duairlib cenmotat.

An gobernoir céuna Sir Ríðepð do íuðe pe haghað cluana dubain an céo lá do marta. Bá hé baóí ím mbaile ím Matgamaín, mac toirpðeal-baig mic matgamaína, mic toirpðeal-baig, mic Matgamaína uí brian o nabartar Shioct matgamaína. Ro páccbað nuimhí éccinnite do muintir an gobernoira ím pé trí ífctmuine báttar acc íomíuðe an baile. Ír an dapa lá ífct

^u *Murtough Garv.*—In the Description of Clare, preserved in Trinity College, Dublin, E. 2. 14, he is called Moriortagh Garagh of the castles of Cahircorkrane and Rahe.—See his death entered under the year 1585, *supra*.

^w *Gailenga of Connaught.*—The Gailenga of Connaught, who received their name from Cormac Gaileng, son of Tadhg, son of Cian, son of Oilioll Olum, King of Munster, originally possessed the whole of the diocese of Achonry, but at the period of which we are now treating, their territory was very narrow. O'Hara Boy possessed about the eastern half of the barony of Leyny, in the county of Sligo.

^x *Cluain-Dubhain*, now Cloon-oan Castle, in the parish of Kilkeedy, about six miles to the north-east of Corofin, in the barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare.—See note ^e, under the year 1569, p. 1632, *supra*. Only one side of this castle now remains perfect. It is twenty-nine feet in length and about sixty feet in height. All its outworks are entirely destroyed, and no idea can be formed of their extent or character. It is highly probable that this castle was re-edified since the year 1586, as the present walls could not have belonged to so strong a castle as this is said to have been when stormed by Bingham. Sir Henry Doewra, in his *Relation of Services done by Sir Richard Bingham in Ireland*, gives the following account of the taking of this Castle of Cluain-Dubhain, and of Castle Nacally, or Hag's Castle, a circular

fortress of great strength, situated on an artificial island in Lough Mask, near Ballinrobe, in the county of Mayo.—See note ^r, under the year 1195, p. 102, and note ^e, under 1233, p. 268, *supra*:

“Aboute this tyme Sir Richard Byngham laye at the seidge of Clan Owen in Thowmond, a strong Pyle manned and kept against her Majestie, by Mahowne O'Bryan, a most dangerous enemye to the state; a cheiffe champion of the Pope's, and a great prackyzer with fforraigne Powers ffor the Invasion of this Realm of Ireland. At this seidge Sir Richard Byngham had but one hundred English souldiers and some ffewe kearne of the countrie, by reason whereof he was dryven to noe small payne in skrymisheing, watchinge, and wardinge, with soe ffewe men; neverthelesse, within seaven dayes he wanne the castell, and slew the said Mahowne O'Bryan, and the warde within, and razed the said castell, without the ffurtheraunce of any great ordynance.

“After that Sir Richard marched ffrom this castell to Castell-ne-callye, within the which the traytors were, and enclosed themselves. Att his ffirst comeing thether he parlyed with them, advyceing them to remember the obedyence which they owed to hir Majestie, and to yeilde themselves to hir Majestie's mereye, assuring them that in soe doeing they shoulde ffinde that ffavoure in all respects, that other hir Highnes subjects did; but they myndeinge nothing lesse

death on this occasion, among whom were Donnell, son of Murtough Garv^u, son of Brian, son of Teige O'Brien; and the son of O'Hara Boy, namely, Brian, the son of Kian, son of Oilíoll of the Gailenga of Connaught^w; and many other gentlemen besides.

The same Governor, Sir Richard, on the first of March, laid siege to Cluain-Dubhain^x, then in possession of Mahon, the son of Turlough, son of Mahon, son of Turlough, son of Mahon O'Brien, from whom the Sliocht-Mahon are named. An indefinite number of the Governor's people were left there, besieged the castle for three weeks, and on the twenty-second day of the same month they made

then to submit themselves on any suche conditions, saide they woulde not doe any hurte, but keep themselves there in saffetye, ffor that they were ffearefull to trust any Englishman, alleadgeinge manye ffrivelous and impertynent cawses, movinge them to stande vppon their garde. Herevppon Sir Rychard proceeded to beseige them in the said castell, which was a strongeroundeffortresse erected ffarr within the Loghe, vppon a smalle compasse of grounde soe scant by the wall that scarce a standinge place was left vnto it. The seidge was all by water in boats, and coule not otherwyse be attempted, insoemuche as Sir Richard goinge aboute to bourne a boate or two of theires that they had docked and layde vpp vnder the castell wall, to the ende they might not escape awaye, and that alsoe he might watche and warde them with ffewe men (haveing but a small companie there, and those alsoe soore weariyd, bruised with stones, and galled with shott at the seidge of Clanowen), was forced by the suddayne ryseinge of contrarye weather, which muche ffavoured the enemye, to leave the attempt with the loss of one of his boats and two or three of his souldiers; himself and others being in the said boate hardlye escaped by the healpe of other boates, which other boates came not in tyme to his succoure, thoroughe the negligence of such as he had put in truste with them, and appoynted to come and joyne with him. The boat which he

soe lost the enemyes gatt, in which and in another boate of theire owne, before Sir Richard coulede retourne to chardge them with a fresse supplye from his camp lyeing on the shoare, they shipped themselves, and with greate secleritye escaped into the woodes, ffearing that at the next chardge Sir Richard would haue wonne the castell.

"Captain Mordante and others had the chase of them by water. Theise traytors beinge thus escaped to the woodes and mountaines oute of Castell-ue-callye, their accomplies alsoe fledd out of the other castell, both which, and one stronge pyle of ffarroge M^c Donnell's, Sir Richard razed to the ground, ffor that they were not fitt or stood serviceable to be kept to the English, and were very daungérous to be in the possession of the Irisherye. Riccard Bourke, alias the *Pall* of Ireland, a man of no small accompte amonge his septe, and all the ill affected Irishe-rye, repayred to Sir Rychard at his first comeing to Castell-ne-callye, beinge indeede the cheiffe of theire confederacye. This man, vnder cullor of dutyefull subiection, intended to haue betrayed Sir Richard and all his companie (but intelligence herof beinge given, and manye appaunte prooffes had of his trayterous intentions and devyces), this *Pall* of Irelande was soone executed by Martiall Lawe. This was assuredlye the most daungérous member in all the countye of Mayo, especiallye ffor the draweing in of

don mÍ céona no gabrat co díocra doíprírtail ag cup do cum an baile do gabail. Baí Maégamain fóp taiblíb an éapléin acc diubhaccaó cloó 7 caprac fóp an luét báttar imó bun ag cup ráp, 7 raiúgíó fúip, 7 do pala óó go no haimpíó go hinnelloipeac dúpcor do péilér é gur bó marb gan anmain. Tuccaratt an barba an baile iarom iar marbadh maégamna, 7 ge maó lainn leó anacal dfaégbail nóca nfuairpíot ior. Ro lúgaó an lú riar don baile ó mullaó go talmain. Rob oiróípcuccáó anma 7 onóra do Sí Rí Ríuero bíonggam an toircc rin, uair ní baóí fop típ tírim i neirinn baile baó daingne 7 ba dítoélaigi ina cluain dubáin.

Do chuair an gobernoir iaram pe haccáó capléin na caillí fop loc mÍpca, 7 pob é an baile rin díghn daingín cóiccíó connacht. Báttar iatt baóí accá barbaó an tan rin Ríuero a búpc (dia ngoiréi díman an éoprain) mac Ríocairt, mic Ríuero, mic uilliam, mic emainn, mic Ríocairt uí cuairpcei, 7 uáter, mac emainn, mic uillicc, mic emainn mic Ríocairt uí cuairpcei. Do éuattar do reaóna Seppion, 7 do éaónna a ccorp ip in ccapléin rin. Ro gab an gobernoir acc iompúíde an baile, 7 do éur luét a cíteir, nó a cúicc darpéraigíó do poigníó a raibé ap in ccampa i mÍdon laí do ionnpaigíó an baile, 7 níp bo toirba díóib uair no marbáó dpong óa ndaoímb, 7 no fágaíbríot arpéac dá narpéraigíó, 7 do cóióríot an luét ele pó iombáéaó gur an ccampa. Iar nímteéct díobríóe arpíó no éinnríot na búpcraig rin gan bíte le barbaó baile ap bíé i naghairó pprionpa Saxon. Do cóióríot luét óa arpéac co na mnab, 7 co na leañbaib don lúe ele don loc ór comair an campá. Do búr an gobernoir an baile dia níp iaram, 7 bá ipin ccampa rin do cpochaó leir mac mÍc uilliam búpc .i. Ríocairt ócc (ap a ttabaréai pál pá epinn) mac Ríocairt mic Síain an tcapmainn iar marbáó a deapbriatár ele peime rin .i. tomar puáó agápaige capléin na nenuige ap fionnloc éfra i

Scotts, a thing which Sir Richard ever doubted, and which the Bourkes undoubtedly intended."

^y Was razed to the ground, literally, "the west side of the town was knocked down to the ground."

^x Impregnable, dítoélaigi.—This might be translated: "There was not upon dry land in Ireland a castle more firm, or more difficult to be razed than Cluain-Dubhain."

^a *Deamhan-an-Chorrain*, i. e. the demon of the reaping-hook.

^b To avoid, &c.—An English writer would say, "that they might not be obliged to attend the sessions."

^c Their efforts were fruitless, literally, "and it was not profit to them."

^d In danger of being drowned, pó iombáéaó, literally, "under drowning." A storm arose

vigorous and irresistible exertions to take the castle. Mahon was on the battlements of the castle, casting down stones and rocks upon those who were at the base applying engines and apparatuses to it to demolish it; and it happened to him that he was aimed straight in the head with the shot of a bullet, which killed him on the spot. The warders, on Mahon's death, surrendered the castle; but though they expected quarter, they did not at all receive it. The western side of the castle was razed to the ground^y. This achievement exalted the name and character of Sir Richard Bingham, for there was not upon dry land in Ireland a stronger or more impregnable^z fortress than Cluain-Dubhain.

The Governor afterwards proceeded to attack Caislen-na-Caillighe [the Hag's Castle], in Lough Mask, which was the stronghold of the province of Connaught. These were they who guarded it at the time: Richard Burke, who was called Deamhan-an-Chorrain^a, the son of Rickard, son of Rickard, son of Edmond, son of Edmond, son of Edmond, son of Rickard O'Cuirsci; and Walter, the son of Edmond, son of Ulick, son of Edmond, son of Rickard O'Cuirsci. They had gone to this castle to avoid^b the session, and to protect their persons. The Governor proceeded to lay siege to the castle; and he sent the crews of four or five boats, of the flower of the choicest men in the camp, to attack the castle in the middle of the day. But their efforts were fruitless^c, for a number of their men was slain; they left behind one of their boats, and the rest returned, in danger of being drowned^d, for the camp. After their departure the Burkes resolved that they would not [in future] defend any castle against the Sovereign of England; and they went in two boats, with their wives and children, to the other side of the lake, opposite the camp. The Governor destroyed the castle after their departure. It was in this camp that he hanged the son of Mac William Burke, namely, Rickard Oge, usually styled Fal-fo-Eirinn^e, the son of Rickard, son of John of the Termon^f, after his other brother had been killed, namely, Thomas Roe, the claimant of Caislen-na-nenuighe^g on Finnloch-Ceara in Connaught.

on the lake, which rendered it very dangerous to approach the castle. When the Editor examined the ruins of this castle in 1838, he found it exceeding difficult to land on the artificial island on which the castle stands, in consequence of a brisk breeze on the lake, which raised remarkable billows near the castle.

^e *Fal-fo-Eirinn*, i. e. the hedge or fence of Ireland. Docwra calls him the "Pall of Irelande."

^f *Of the Termon*, i. e. of the Termon of Balla, in the barony of Clonmorris, and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 197, note ^k.

^g *Caislen-na-nenuighe*, i. e. the castle of An-

ceonnaictaib. Rob éicefn an baile rin do tabairt don góbernnóir iar mbá-
pucchað Ríocaird 7 tómai, go po bpipeað laf é amail nō bpipeað na bailte
rin ele. Bá irin tan cédna po cpoçað lár an ngobearnoir diar mac uatéir
páda mic dauid mic emainn mic uillicc a búpc, Teboit 7 Maolir a nanmanna.
Orong mór do cóicceað éonnaict do gabail lár na búpcacáib rin, 7 a ndol
ma ccommbáid trétiurpeacta iar pféil éoin na bliadna po. Robað diþriðe
clann ndomnaill gallogclac, 7 Seóaið iarþair connaict. Do éuirriort a nimir-
gñda, a mná, 7 a muinteapa i ndaingmb, 7 i ndiþpeabaib an típe. Tánaiucc
an góbernoir pe a naðaið go baile an poðba, 7 po leicc a peact nó a hoct do
bandaðaib pō iarþair connaict i ndiaid na ndiþpceac, 7 ó na puairriotte gheim
por na poðlaðaið po airccriort muintir mupchaib na ttiuað, 7 muintir plecta
eoccaim uí plaitþeaptauð po buí (an ðap leó peim) po dliccheað an tan rin.
Ro marbað ðna leó riðe mná, 7 mionðaoíne, aittpebaib 7 aer anffann. Ro
cpoçpat teboitte ó tuatail pfp togbala tróð 7 congmaia tiðe naoidfō. Do
gabað leó ðeór eoðan, mac domnaill an éoccaid, mic an giolla ðuib, mic mup-
chaib mic eoðain uí plaitþeaptauð, 7 po baraiðgriort é iar na gabail. Pillite
tap anair iaraiñ i ccfñ an góbernoira go cpeacáib 7 co nedalaið iomðaið.

Coblaç albanac do teaçt i ttiir i nimir eoccaim i ndúthaið uí ðoçaptauð
ir in eing toir tuaid do ttiir éonail. Robtap iat bá huairle 7 bá cinn éonrapal
ar in ecoblaç rin ða mac Shemair mic alaptauinn, mic éoin éatanaib mēc
mec domnaill .i. domnaill gorm, 7 alaptauinn, 7 giolla erpuicc mac ðubðgail
mic donchaib éaim mic giolla erpuicc mécailín co ndruing ele ðuairlið cen-
mo éat. Bá moa a nāim 7 a noirþeapcur inap amail tangattap. Do pónað

nies, situated opposite Caislen-na-Caillighe, on Hag-island, in Finlough Carra, near Ballinrobe. There was also a small nunnery at this place, which, according to Downing, "was founded and given by Thomas Burke, chief of the Burkes of Mayo, to the abbot of Cong, upon condition that, if any woman of his posterity would vow chastity, the abbot of Cong should maintain her during her life, as appears by the several Inquisitions after the dissolution of Cong."—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 203, note ^c.

^b *Clann-Donnell Galloglach*, i. e. the Mac Don-

nells of Mayo, who were hereditary leaders of Gallowglashes.

¹ *The Joyces of West Connaught*.—These were a family of Welsh descent, seated in the barony of Ross, in the north-west of the county of Galway.—See *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, edited by Mr. Hardiman, pp. 44, 248, 249, 382.

² *The descendants of Owen O'Flaherty*.—These were the O'Flaherties of Connemara.—See Genealogical Table in the *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, p. 362, where all the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty are given by

This [last-mentioned] castle had to be given up to the Governor after the execution of Rickard and Thomas ; and it was demolished by him, as the other castles had been. It was about the same time that the Governor hanged the two sons of Walter Fada, son of David, son of Edmond, son of Ulick Burke, whose names were Theobald and Meyler. A great portion [of the people] of Connaught, about the festival of St. John this year, joined these Burkes in their treason. Among these were the Clann-Donnell Galloglach^b and the Joyces of West Connaught^c. They sent away their moveables and their women into the fastnesses and wilds of the country. The Governor went to Ballinrobe to oppose them, and dispatched seven or eight companies of soldiers through West Connaught in search of the insurgents ; and these [soldiers], not having caught the robbers, plundered the people of Murrough-na-dTuagh and the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty^k, who were, as they thought themselves, under [the protection of] the law at that time. They killed women, boys, peasants, and decrepit persons. They hanged Theobald O'Toole^l, the supporter of the destitute, and the keeper of a house of hospitality. They, moreover, took prisoner Owen, the son of Donnell-an-Chogaidh^m, son of Gilla-Duv, son of Murrough, son of Owen O'Flaherty, and put him to death after taking him. They then returned to the Governor with many preys and spoils.

A Scotch fleet landed in Inishowen, O'Doherty's country, in the north-eastern angle of Tirconnell. These were the gentlemen and chief constables of that fleet : Donnell Gorm and Alexander, the two sons of James, son of Alexander, son of John Cahanagh, son of Mac Donnell ; and Gillespick, the son of Dowell, son of Donough Cam, son of Gillespick Mac Ailin [Campbell] ; with many other gentlemen besides. Their nameⁿ and fame were greater than their appearance.

name, and their relationship to Murrough-na-dTuagh shewn.

^l *Theobald O'Toole*.—He lived in the island of Omev in Iar-Connaught, where his ancestor, who was of the O'Tooles of Leinster, settled at an early period. The pedigree of this Theobald, who had a son, Edmond O'Toole, of Omev or Imagia, in Conmaicne-mara, is given as follows by Duaid Mac Firbis : Theobald, son of Faelan [or Felim], son of Tuathal, son of Tuathal, son of Hugh, son of Awley, son of Dermot Oge, son

of Dermot Sugagh, i. e. the Merry, son of Dun-chuan, son of Tuathal, son of Dunlang, son of Gilla-Kevin of the Green, son of Walter, son of Gilla-Kevin, son of Gilla-Comhggaill, in whom the Connamara branch meets the chieftains of Imaile and Feara Cualan.—See Mac Firbis's genealogical work, and also *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, pp. 280, 281.

^m *Donnell-an-chogaidh*, i. e. Donnell of the war.

ⁿ *Their name*, &c., i. e. the forces they took with them, and their military preparations on

πορλονγορτα φεόιλ ιομδα λέό ιριν τήν ι ττυδκατταρ, γ βάτταρ αέρ φήγ
 πορualλας, γ λυέτ φυράιλμε φειλγμοή, γ μίόυιδιγέε μαίτςρα να αεριοό αομή-
 πορταρ acc τοέτ δια φαίγχιό αν δύ'ριν έο νάρι φάγαιβριοτ ατμάοήν δια νήρ
 ι μιοιρ εόόόαιν δαρδαν νό δαρνηιρ δο έυρ ριν. Λοτταρ ιαροή λάιμ lé ριν
 γ lé Μοδαρην δο τήρμανν μέγεραιέ, δο τυαιέ λυιρεε, γ δο μιοδδυλεε γο
 πανγατταρ γο ηυιρ ιμλιβη έιρνε. Οτ έυαλατταρ να βύρκαιγ βάταρ πορ ραν
 φρογαίλ, γ ποριρ αν διβήρρεε πέμρράτε .ι. Ριρδςρδ α βύρκε mac δςίμáιν αν έορ-
 ράιν, γ clann emainn abύρκε, γ clantε νοοίμναίλ γallocclac ρccela na nalbanac
 πο έυιρριοττε τεαέττα αο τιννεαρναέ δια ττοζαριμ έυκα, γ πο ραιδριοτ αο
 ρφυιγβιττίρ έδαλα ιομδα, γ α νοιονγίμáλα δο δυτκαίγ ι αόόίγεαδ connaéτ δια
 ττίοραδ όιοδ φήν α αορναή ρρι μυντιρ αν ρριονηρα. Λοταρ να halbanaiγ
 ταρ έιρνε λάρ να ηαιέςρκαιβ ριν, γ πανγατταρ αν αέονα ηυιδε επιρ δαιβ, γ
 όροδαοίρ αο πο γαβρατ αγ milleac δαρτραιγε, γ ααιρρηε, τάναιαέ Ριρδςρδ γ
 clann emainn ινα ααήν ανηρην. Δο έαεδ αν γοβςήρνοιρ ρέ α nacchaδ γο
 ρlicceac. Ράαεδαο να halbanaiγ αν τοιρςρ ριν, γ πο γαβρατ βάδςρ δο δαρ-
 τραιγε, γ lá ταδ βήννα-βό ιριν μβρπειρνε δάτταρ τεόρα ηοιδέ ι νορρυιμ δα
 έτιαρ. Ρο αρccνάτταρ αρ ριν δο δραιορλιαδ, γ ní πο αιριρςταρ αο αίλλήόναιν,

this occasion, did not sustain the martial character which fame had reported of them.

^o *The haughty robbers.*—The Irish word φείγ, which is explained γέρ, sharp, by O'Clery, and bloody, by O'Reilly, really means *acer, atrox*; πορuallac means, indignant, proud, or haughty.

^p *The perpetrators of treacherous deeds, λυέτ φυράιλμε φειλγμοή.*—In this phrase φυράιλμε is the genitive singular of φυράίλεαμ, to offer, incite, provoke; φειλγμοή .ι. γήοή φείλλε, a deed of treachery.

^q *The opponents of goodness, αυιδιγέε μαίτςρα* means, to help to do good; and μίόυιδιγέε μαίτςρα, as in the text, means the very opposite.

^r *Míodhbholg*, a district on the margin of the Lower Lough Erne, in the barony of Lurg, and county of Fermanagh. The name is locally pronounced Meeluck.—See note ^r, under the year 1432, p. 882, *supra*.

^s *To their assistance*, literally; “to invite them

to them.”

^t *The first march, αέονα ηυιδε .ι. αν έεδ αιρ τιν*, i. e. the first day's march.

^u *The Governor.*—This was Sir Richard Bingham, whose brother, George Bingham, is the ancestor of the Lords Lucan and Clanmorris, and of the late Major Bingham of Erris, in the county of Mayo. Richard Bingham (afterwards Sir Richard Bingham) makes his first appearance in Irish history as one of the bloody actors at Dun-an-oir, near Smerwick in Kerry in 1580. There is preserved in the British Museum, Titus B. xii. p. 115, an original letter from him to the Earl of Leicester, dated Smerwick Road, 3rd November, 1580, conveying intelligence of the arrival of a ship with men, pressed. And, p. 116, another letter, dated 11th November, 1580, from Smerwick, same to same. His cenotaph in Westminster Abbey, which begins, “*To the glory of the Lord of Hosts,*” states that he served at Smerwick in Ireland. It is curious

They pitched camps in [that part of] the country where they landed, where they had much flesh meat. The haughty robbers^o, the plunderers, the perpetrators of treacherous deeds^p, and the opponents of goodness^q, of the neighbouring territories, flocked to join them there; so that there was nothing of value in Inishowen, whether corn or cattle, which they did not carry off on this occasion. They afterwards passed along by the River Finn and the Mourne to Termon-Magrath, to the territory of Lurg, and to Miodhbholg^r, until they arrived at the borders of the Erne. When the Burkes, who were engaged in plundering and insurrection, as before stated, namely, Richard Burke, the son of Deamhan-an-Chorraín, the sons of Edmond Burke, and the Clann-Donnell-Galloglagh, had heard the news of [the arrival of] these Scots, they expeditiously sent messengers, inviting them to their assistance^s, and stating that they would obtain many spoils and a territory worthy of them in the province of Connaught, should they themselves succeed in defending it against the people of the Sovereign. The Scots, upon receipt of these messages, proceeded across the Erne by the first march^t, until they arrived [in the district lying] between the Rivers Duff and Drowis; and they proceeded to plunder Dartry and Carbury, where they were met by Richard and the sons of Edmond [Burke]. The Governor^u proceeded to Sligo to oppose them, upon which the Scots departed from that district^w, and passed southwards through Dartry, and by the side of Beanna-bo^x in Breifny. They remained three nights in Dromahaire, from whence they proceeded to Braid-Shliabh^y; and they never halted until they arrived at Kilronan^z,

to remark how treacherous all his attacks have been. Sir Henry Docwra, who was himself a fierce soldier, draws Sir Richard's character in colours rather agreeable. But courage and cruelty were admired in this age, even by the Four Masters themselves. Cox hides the exact nature of this attack on the Scots in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1586.

^w *District*, oipeap.—This word is otherwise written aipeap, which occurs frequently in these Annals in the sense of territory, district, or region.—See the year 1558, where oapeccam na n-oipeap is used in the sense of “to plunder the districts.”

^x *Beanna-bo*, now Benbo, a mountain at

Manor-Hamilton, in the county of Leitrim.

^y *Braid-shliabh*, now locally pronounced in Irish Óráibh-shliabh, and anglicised Braalieve, or Braulieve, a mountain situated about four miles to the south of the town of Dromahaire, on the southern boundary of the parish of Killannumery, where the county of Leitrim adjoins that of Roscommon. The lie or direction of its ridge is nearly south-east and north-west. It is to be distinguished from the neighbouring mountain of Breic-shliabh, or Breclsieve.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 480, 481.

^z *Kilronan*.—See note ^o, under the year 1339, p. 564, *supra*.

Ro gabratt an dú rin i ccoicciú na bpeirne, maige luirce, 7 ua noilella. Tánaiucc an gobernoir don taobh tuar co bél an áta paba i tuir oilella. Báttar dublínib co cñu coicciúir i na hionaduib rin gan neactar diobh dionnraighib apoile. Ro gabrat na halbanaiḡ lám por iméect torac oidee plicte piorḡoirce, 7 ro gabrat riar tuaid do tír oilella do dol tar dhoicte cula maóile. Báttar trí banna do muintir an gobernoira ag coiméu an dhoicte in oidee rin. Do pala na halbanaiḡ ina cñu go ro pñuḡ gliaib ngairib stoppa, 7 pob eicefn do na halbanhaiḡ ionḡabail an dhoicte, 7 gabail tar an at alla tuar de. Do cóiríot an oidee rin go rliaib gam, 7 ar ná marac go haru na riasḡ. Do deachaiḡ an gobernoir uaduib a bél an áta paba ar namarac amail na biaḡ a aipe pñi a marimóireact iuir, 7 baí por pud connaect co cñu cóig lá ndécc acc tionol roḡraide amail porcaemnacair, 7 baí beór brat 7 caircélaḡ uada ar na halbancoib in airíte rin. O pob eplaím lair an líon ráimce alir, luib o maimprip bñuḡpoda i luighib connaect torac oidee pñuḡ oirce roḡmair, 7 ní ro airir do ló no doidee co ráimce i mñón laoi ar na marac go haru na riasḡ gan pabaḡ, gan raucchaḡ do na halbancoib. Ar amne battar riḡe por a cionn ina ccoibailtiḡib gan fairceir gan pñuḡcruir, act amail biḡ leó pñuḡ gan pñuḡbeart an tír eaḡtairceueoil ina ttangattar. Bá ré céir ní léir bñuḡattar ar a mbuan toirpíim gair a ngiollanraide agá nguin ag muintir an gobernoira pñuḡn an baile. Ro éirḡeatar na halbanaiḡ ar a haile co hailem, 7 do cóiríot i minnell 7 i noḡucḡaḡ amail ar deach

^a *Ballinacfad*, bél an áta paba, i. e. mouth of the long ford, a small village in the barony of Tirerrill, at the base of the Curliu hills, and about^o four miles to the north of Boyle.

^b *Cul-Maoile*, now Collooney, a small but well-known town at the junction of the Owenmore and Owenbeg rivers, in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.

^c *To abandon the bridge*, ionḡabail an dhoicte, i. e. to relinquish their design of crossing the bridge in despite of the Governor's soldiers.

^d *Sliabh-Gamh*, now Slieve Gamph, and sometimes incorrectly translated the Ox Mountains. —See note ^d, under the year 1285, p. 442, *supra*. See also *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 497, and the map to the same work.

^e *The requisite number*.—William Hawkins, Esq., Ulster King of Arms, states, in his pedigree of the Count Lally Tolendal, that Dermot O'Maollalla, second Baron of Tully-Mullally, went to Ballinrobe on this occasion to join Sir Richard Bingham, at the head of his vassals, as O'Kelly, Bermingham, and others; but this is a mere fabrication.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 180, note ^k; and Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, vol. i. p. 394. Sir Richard Bingham was met on this occasion by the Earl of Clanrickard and O'Kelly, as also by Bermingham at the head of his vassals, among whom, no doubt, was O'Mullally, the ancestor of Count Lally Tolendal.

^f *Bannada*, a village in the parish of Kilmac-

where they stopped, in the vicinity of Breifny, Moylurg, and Tirerrill. The Governor went from the west to Ballinafad^a in Tirerrill; and both parties remained in those places without coming in contact with each other. The Scots [at length] began to move from that place in the beginning of a wet and very dark night; and they proceeded north-westwards through Tirerrill, with the intention of crossing the bridge of Cul-Maoile^b; [but] three companies of the Governor's people were guarding the bridge on that night. The Scots advanced to them, and a fierce conflict was fought between them. The Scots were obliged to abandon the bridge^c, and to cross the ford on the west side of it. After this they went on the same night as far as Sliabh-Gamh^d, and on the following day to Ardnarea. The Governor departed from Ballinafad on the following day, as though he had no intention of pursuing them; and he went through Connaught for fifteen days, collecting forces as he could; and during that time he had [people employed] to spy and reconnoitre the Scots. When he had the requisite number^e ready, he marched from the monastery of Bannada^f in Leyny of Connaught, in the beginning of a very dark night in autumn, and stopped neither day nor night until he arrived at Ardnarea, about the noon of the day following, without giving any warning to the Scots. The way^g the Scots were on his arrival was, sleeping on their couches, without fear or guard, just as though that strange country into which they had come was their own without opposition. They were first aroused from their profound slumbers by the shrieks of their military attendants^h, whom the Governor's people were slaughtering throughout the town. The Scots then arose expertly, and placed themselves as well as they were able in order and battle-array, to

teige, barony of Leyny, and county of Sligo. In Sir Henry Docwra's Account of Services done in Connaught by Sir Richard Bingham, a very curious description of Bingham's movements are given, but the Editor does not deem it necessary to give the entire of it, as it agrees in substance with the narrative of the Four Masters. He describes the situation of the places thus:

"When the moone gave light Richard Bingham" [being at the abbey of Bannada] "arose, and addressing himself and companye, marched

towards Belclare, seven myles from the abbeye, in the highway towards the enemy. Here one of the espyalls came in bringinge news that the Scots lay still encamped at Ardnarye, which was twelve myles from the foresaid abbeye of Banneda, and eight miles from the abbeye of Belclare."

^a *The way*, ar amne .i. iramlao.—This Irish idiom translates very awkwardly into English.

^b *Military attendants*.—The *giollanpaioe* of the Irish were the same, or nearly the same, as the *calones* of the classical writers.

po féudrat do éocair, fhu muintir an gboernora. Nír bó torba dóib muintir uair ní mó ná an céona raité dia raiḡuib po diubraicriot an tan po rraoín-eaḡ porra go dian dáractaḡ do raiḡiḡ na habann tapla por a cciomn .i. an muaiḡ maigreac mshḡloraḡ. Ro fáccbaio fhu i pfaenliḡe uaḡaib cfin báttar aḡ ionnraigḡiḡ na habann, ḡ iar poḡtairn dóib dia raiḡiḡ ní hairiḡiḡm fhu a huḡt do ponrat, aḡt vol ma hiomḡomairn gan anadh uair po baḡ fḡrr leḡ a mbátaḡ inár a marbaḡ do muintir an gboernóra. Aḡt cḡna arreaḡ a cumair po marbaḡ a ngar do dá míle uib an tan rin. Ní rabattar clann emainn a búrc ipin mbrḡrim rin óir do cóirpet co ttríḡ cédaib fḡr an lá iar an maiḡm rin diarraḡ cḡeaḡ gur na halbranchaib, ḡ iar cclairteaḡt na rḡél rin dóib po rraoíriot ó poile, ḡ po anrat clann emainn a búrc i ndaingmḡiḡib a nduicḡe féin. Ro ériallrat ma mbaoí dultaḡaib ḡ dalbranchaib ma ffoḡair aḡhaḡ do éabairt ar ḡol a nulltoib, ḡ ḡiḡ iauḡiḡe ruarattar a cḡrochaḡ ḡ a marbaḡ durnḡór in ḡaḡ tḡr tḡrḡ a tḡuḡcattar ma ríú tangadair tḡr Eirne. Aḡair na cloinne rémḡáití .i. Emann mac uilicc mic emainn, mic Riocairḡ u i éuairpce do érochaḡ lár an ngobernoir iarr an maiḡm rin. Ba hamlaḡ bḡi ríḡe, ḡ ré arraiḡ arac liath gan lúḡ gan lántaraḡ gur bó héicḡn a iomḡar i náraḡ aḡá bḡeit gur an cḡroicḡh.

Aḡo mac eocḡainn, mic domnaill, mic eocḡain, mic domnaill na maḡmanḡt arḡḡonrapal cloinne riocairḡ do écc, míliḡ ar mḡo, ḡ cupaḡ ar calmaḡar an tḡ tḡra anḡrin rin.

Alarḡrann mac rḡairle buiḡe, mic Alarḡrann, mic eóin éatánaḡ mac mec domnaill na halban do marbaḡ le cairḡin mḡrḡman, ḡ le hAḡo mac an deccánaḡ uí ḡallcubhair a mi maḡ do rḡonraḡh.

Sḡrrion do cḡngmáil i ngailḡin i mí december na bliḡna po in po báraiccheaḡ iomatt ban ḡ fḡr, ḡ po báraiḡeaḡ ann emann ócc mac emainn mic maḡnura mec rḡiḡiḡ, ḡ ochtar diolmáineac do ḡeapaltachaib ma ffoḡair iarr ffaḡail a fḡara porra go mbattar ar aon lar na halbancoib rin po marbaḡ i nairḡ na ríaḡ.

Conn mac airḡ óicc, mic neill, mic airḡ, mic cuinn, mic enri, mic eoḡain

ⁱ *Salmon-full*, maigreac.—See the reference to maḡ maigreac, i. e. the River Maigue abounding in salmon, under the year 1580, note ², p. 1730, *supra*.

^k *Was hanged*.—Sir Henry Doeiora (MS.

Bibl. Harl. No. 357, foll. 235, b.) says that this Edmond Burke, though very old, was hanged for abetting his sons to persevere in their rebellious practices, and that, though Sir Richard Bingham might have executed him by martial

engage the Governor's people. But this was of no avail to them, for they had scarcely discharged the first shower of darts before they were routed by the Governor's people, [and driven] towards the river which confronted them, namely, the loud-sounding, salmon-full¹ Moy. On their way towards the river many were laid low; and when they arrived at the river they did not stop at its banks, but plunged without delay into its depths, for they chose rather to be drowned than be killed by the Governor's people. In short, near two thousand of them were slain on this occasion. The sons of Edmond Burke were not [present] at this onslaught, for on the day before that defeat they had gone forth with three hundred men, in quest of booty for the Scots; but, hearing the news [of this disaster of the Scots], they kept aloof from them, and remained in the fastnesses of their own country. Such of the Scots and Ulstermen as were with them [i. e. with the sons of Edmond Burke] attempted to effect their passage into Ulster; but they were almost all hanged or slain in the several territories through which they passed, before they could cross the Erne. The father of the sons already mentioned, namely, Edmond, the son of Ulick, son of Edmond, son of Richard O'Cuairsei, was hanged^k by the Governor after this defeat. He was a withered, grey, old man, without strength or vigour, and they were obliged to carry him to the gallows upon a bier!

Hugh, the son of Owen, son of Donnell, son of Owen, son of Donnell-na-Madhmunn [Mac Sweeny], Chief Constable of Clanrickard, died; and the person who then departed was a soldier in stature, and a hero in valour.

Alexander¹, the son of Sorley Boy, son of Alexander, son of John Cahanagh, son of Mac Donnell of Scotland, was slain by Captain Merryman and Hugh, the son of the Dean O'Gallagher, in the month of May.

A session was held at Galway in the month of December of this year, and many women and men were put to death at it; and Edmond Oge, the son of Edmond, son of Manus Mac Sheehy, and eight soldiers of the Geraldines along with him, were put to death, information having been given against them that they had been along with those Scots who were slain at Ardnarea.

Con, the son of Art Oge, son of Niall, son of Art, son of Con, son of Henry,

law, he preferred having him put on his trial by the common law that his estates might be confiscated to Her Majesty.

¹ *Alexander*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare adds, *inter lineas*, in Irish, "that he was the kinsman of Ineenduv, the wife of O'Donnell, and

δο δολ αρ ριυβαλ ερειεε ι νουτχαιζ μεγυιδιρ ο λοε (.i. λοε ειρνε) ροιρ. Mac megyidιρ .i. αοδ mac conconnaeτ mic conconnaeτ do bpiτe go mbuidιn mbicc mapcpluaζ φορ εονn co po pizcδ pccainnear εριδa ctoppa ι mbeol ατα ραιν- pδαιζ, γ conn do mapbaδ λα mac megyidιρ go nupmδp α muintipe am aille ριρ, γ an εpδc do iδaδ tap αιρ gup na muintepaiδ o puccaiττ.

Peilun dub mac αιρτ mic emnn uί neill duine deaprccaizte do dūthaiζ pleaeτa αιρτ, γ α mac do mapbaδ λα haod mac megyidιρ.

Mac ρuibne bāzaineac δpian occ mac maolmuire do mapbaδ ι8 maii la mall mhpzeac mac maolmuire mic aodha.

Aimpiρ plic, apbar ettoipteac, γ iomat enoi mēpa an bliadain ρι.

Parliament aτα cliaτ do epioenucchaδ an bliadain ρι, γ tap zac nί dā ndeapnaδ and do cñglaδ oipreaeτ iapla cille dapa lé copoin tcahan.

Eogan ulltae (mac donnchaδ .i. an doctūp) γ po ba doctūp ap aoί ppoqlaina an teogan ipin, uair po deaprcnaiz pide do doctuipib leizip na hepeann ipin aimpiρ ριn ι mbaoί do ecc.

An topical-maz congail .i. eogan ballae decc la pēle bpiγde do ponnaδ.

Corbmac mac domnaill meζ congail decc ι7 do mapta.

Cūicc cēu eipndae do dol a hepinn do εongnaim la bainpioxain Shaxan ι ccoccaeδ plonδpαιρ, γ ze po dioτaizte a nupmδp ipin epip ριn do deachaiδ a nainm γ a noipdeapcyp pδn eδpαιρ ap aoί ngeipaitteaeτa γ nzaipccid.

the mother of Hugh Roe, son of Hugh, son of Manus."

^m *At the entrance of a certain ford*, ατα ραιν- peδαιζ, i. e. *ad os vadi cujusdam*. The adjectives ραινpeδae and epδalta, are nearly synonymous, and mean "certain, particular."

ⁿ *Was finished*, i. e. closed its session. The second session of this Parliament was on the 28th of April, 1586, and it was dissolved on the 14th of May following.

^o *The Earl of Kildare*.—This should be "The Earl of Desmond," for this Parliament had nothing whatever to decide concernig the Earldom of Kildare; but in relation to the estates belonging to the Earldom of Desmond, it found that the Earl of Desmond, before his breaking forth into open rebellion, had secretly conveyed

all his lands to feoffees, in hope to have cut off Her Majesty from the escheate of his lands, and this Parliament therefore passed an Act, "that all conveyances, made, or pretended to be made, by any person attainted within thirteen years before the Act, shall be entered on record in the Exchequer, within a year, or be void." Sir Richard Cox remarks, that this Act did not pass the houses without great difficulty, and perhaps had not passed at all, if John Fitz Edmond Fitzgerald, to prevent the Earl of Desmond's forfeiture, had not produced a feoffment made by that Earl before he entered into rebellion, which had taken effect and baffled the expectations of the undertakers, if Sir Henry Wallop had not gotten a document which proved that the Earl had entered into a confederacy of rebellion with the

son of Owen, went upon a predatory excursion into Maguire's territory, east of the Lough (i. e. Lough Erne). The son of Maguire, namely, Hugh, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught, with a small party of cavalry, came up with Con, and a fierce conflict was fought between them at the entrance of a certain ford^m, in which Con was slain, together with the greater part of his people, by the son of Maguire. The prey was restored to the respective persons from whom it had been taken.

Felim Duv, the son of Art, son of Con O'Neill, an accomplished man, from the country of the descendants of Art, and his son, were slain by Hugh, the son of Maguire.

Mac Sweeny Banagh (Brian Oge, the son of Mulmurry) was slain on the 18th of May, by Niall Meirgeach, son of Mulmurry, son of Hugh [Mac Sweeny].

There was [much] wet weather and unproductive corn, but a great supply of nuts, in this year.

The Parliament of Dublin was finished^a this year; and the most remarkable Act passed in it, [was one by which] the inheritance of the Earl of Kildare^o [*recte* Desmond] was annexed to the Crown of England.

Owen Ultach^p (the son of Donough), i. e. the Doctor, died; and this Owen was a doctor in regard of learning, for he excelled the medical doctors of Ireland in the time in which he lived.

The official Mac Conghail, i. e. Owen Ballagh, died on the festival of St. Bridget.

Cormac, the son of Donnell Mac Conghail, died on the 17th of March.

Five hundred^q Irishmen left Ireland, in order to assist the Queen of England in the Flemish war; and though the greater part of them were cut off, their name and renown for heroism and bravery spread throughout Europe.

very persons to whom he conveyed the estates (of whom John Fitz Edmond was one), two months before the conveyance; but that upon the producing of the document, and the discovering of the fraud and subtlety, the honest part of the house were ashamed to abet so ill a cause, and that accordingly the Act was made to prevent the like contrivances.—*Hibernia Anglicana*, vol. i. p. 384; and Moryson's *History of Ireland*, edition of 1753, vol. i. pp. 8, 9.

^p *Owen Ultach*.—His real name was Donlevy, or Mac Donlevy. He was physician to O'Donnell. The exact nature of the construction of the original Irish will appear from the following literal Latin version:

“Eugenius Ultoniensis filius Dionysii (i. e. Doctoris), et erat doctor quoad eruditionem hic Eugenius, nam præcelluit ille Doctoribus medicinæ Hiberniæ tempore quo floruit, obiit.”

^q *Five hundred*.—Cox states that Sir William

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1587.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cinncc céo, oétmoğatt, a Seaçt.

Mac uí ðomnaill aoð ruao mac aoða mic mağnupa do ġabail lá gallaibh. bá hamlaò po cetup po tionnpeenaò an epğabáil hipin. Ro ġabpat goill imon iurtip Sir Iohn Perrott, ġ imon ccomairle ap éñna miotoimòin móip don iapla ua neill aoð mac an pipoðopca (ġep bó pnapac ppu é) epia ionnlaç ġ ctapcòpaoiò uí néill toippealbac luineaç mac neill conallaiğ baí hi ppiébeapc do ġnep ppu, ġ ap oáiğ Siobaine inğine uí ðomnaill .i. aoð mac mağnupa po baò commaim do iapla tpe heoğain. Apail ele ðeóp po lft

Stanly and a thousand men were sent from Ireland into Holland in 1587, "where Stanly turned Papist and Traytor."

Moreover, apail ele, i. e. another thing too, or in addition to this. The English were anxious to secure this youth for three strong reasons; first, because his sister was married to Hugh Earl of Tyrone, whose loyalty they suspected on account of the accusations of his rival, Turlough Luineach, and the sons of John an-Diomais O'Neill; secondly, because his promising warlike characteristics had caused the people to look up to him as the *Donn oiaða*, said to have been foretold by St. Columbkille, as the great man who would reign for ten years, and liberate the Irish from the yoke of the foreigners, which was a belief then very dangerous to the English government, as the inhabitants of Tirconnell relied as much on prophecies of this nature as upon their mountain fastnesses; and, thirdly, because they felt assured that O'Donnell, his father, who had recently bidden defiance to the English government, and absolutely refused to admit a sheriff into his territory, might be kept to his allegiance as long as they held so prized a son of his as a hostage. For the English account of this capture of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, which was so disgraceful to the Irish council, and so

unworthy of the towering spirit of Sir John Perrott, the reader is referred to the Life of Sir John Perrott, 8vo. London, 1728. At the very period that Perrott was guilty of this weak stroke of policy, he was neglected in England, and denied the support necessary for his government; mortified in various instances by his relative the Queen, traduced by the unceasing malice of his enemies, and insulted by his inferiors at the Council board. In Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, edition of 1707, the following account of a scene, which would do honour to two of the Milesian Irish chieftains, which took place between him and Marshal Bagnal, at the Council board in Dublin, is printed from the Council Book, fol. 261:

"The 15th of May, very angry words passed between the Lord Deputy and Sir Nicholas Bagnal, Marshall, in the presence of the Chief Justice, the Master of the Rolls, and the Secretary of State, upon occasion that one Patrick Cullan (who used to go into England, in the name of O'Neal, with complaints to her Majesty against the Lord Deputy) was ordered to be examin'd before the Council. The Marshal required that the Lord Deputy should not be present at the examination; upon which the Lord Deputy, taking it ill to be directed by him, told him: 'That though he would not be

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1587.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighty-seven.

The son of O'Donnell (Hugh Roe, the son of Hugh, son of Manus) was taken by the English. His capture was first effected thus : the English, with the Justice and the Council in general, had contracted a great dislike to the Earl O'Neill, Hugh, the son of Ferdoragh (although he was obedient to them), in consequence of the accusations and complaints of Turlough Luineach, the son of Niall Conallagh O'Neill, who was always in opposition to him ; and because Joan, the daughter of O'Donnell, i. e. of Hugh, the son of Manus, was married to the Earl of Tyrone. Moreover, the name and renown of the above-named

present at it, yet he would do what he thought fit.' The Marshal reply'd : 'He mistrusted false measures wou'd be used.' The Deputy said : 'He defyed him, or any man who shou'd think any false measure should come by him.' The Marshal told him : 'He defyed him also.' Hereupon the Deputy, with the flat of his hand, touch'd his cheek once or twice, and laying his other hand on his right shoulder, said : 'Well, well, Marshal, if you defyed a man in my place in another country, he would have hanged you.' The Marshal hereat held up his staff, as if he would have struck the Deputy ; but Mr. Fenton, the Secretary, and Sir Nicholas White, Master of the Rolls, interposing themselves, the Marshal fell back, and rising up said : 'It will be proved you have done ill in this matter.' The Lord Deputy answer'd : 'You lye, if you say I have done ill in this matter.' Said the Marshal : 'You lye ;' and, correcting himself : 'If you were not Lord Deputy, I would say, you lye ; but I care not for Sir John Perrott.' The Deputy said : 'If I were but Sir John Perrott, I would teach you to use me thus ; and if you did not dote I would commit you to prison.' 'If you do,' answer'd the Marshal, 'I wou'd come out whether you wou'd or no.' The Lord Deputy said : 'Get you hence, for tis no reason

to talk with you ; for a man would think you are drunk.' 'You are drunk,' replied the Marshal. What was the end of this discourse is not known, nor the cause of it, only tis believed that the Marshal was a great friend to Cullan."

The cause of this will be yet elicited from the State Papers. The truth is, that Perrott, notwithstanding his treacherous capture of the young O'Donnell, was one of the best friends to the old Irish race that was ever appointed Chief Governor of Ireland, and a great lover of fair play ; while the Marshal was a base and slanderous defamer, who wished to remove Perrott, that he himself might be enabled to ruin Turlough Luineach and the Earl of Tyrone.

Perrott, finding himself beset with base enemies, who forged letters against him in O'Neill's name, grew impatient to be recalled, and earnestly petitioned Elizabeth to relieve him from a burden, which the perverseness of her subjects in Ireland of the English race had rendered intolerable, and whom he had provoked beyond all possibility of reconciliation by restraining their oppressions of the ancient Irish natives. "I can please your Majesty's Irish subjects," said he, "better than the English, who, I fear, will shortly learn the Irish customs, sooner than the Jews did those of the Heathens. My

ainm 7 eirdearcur an macaóim péimraite aóð ruad mac aóð a pó cóice cóice-
 fdaib eireann aóð ruá ríu painice co haoir éiríada ar aóí ngaoiri, 7 ngliocair,
 mair, 7 oirdearta. Ateberoir dha cáe i ccoitcínne gur bó tairnngírtac
 idir é, 7 maó dia léccéi-co haoir iníoma coo ttiocraó buaidreacó inhi
 eireann uile tpeimé, 7 tpiá iapla típe heógan diamad daóinleir nó imep-
 daoir, 7 nó éirídaoir a mbáire o robtar caratradó ppi aóile amail peme-
 bertar. Comó ar na rotaib rin po epídeacó a ccomairle lar an iurair 7
 lá gallaib duiblinne cipi hairmimbirt do géndair imon ní rin po omnaigírt,
 comó fair deiríó leó long co na foirinn co bpión 7 co ccomaim do eplumad
 oca in at cliaé duiblinne, 7 a fáoideacó laim éle ppi hepinn foirtuacó, amail
 bíó ppi cínadaigeet do deachacó go po gabacó calacó i ccuaín éiccin do oirdear-
 aib tpe conaill. Rainice iapom an luing lá tinfé na gaoíte amair gan
 anacó gan oirpín go po gabh forr hi pínúan rúiligi po epcomair Raéa
 maoláin, baile rin comodaet for up an mair lá mac ruibne panac peét
 ruam, aon eiríde do éuaircnaib caéa tigeapina ó cconail ó éin mair. lar mbíe
 don baire rin for a hangcuirib ionforadig in dú rin tangatcar dhong don
 foirinn in ícarbáet biucc i tair inéccorce cínadaigeacó pó gne ríóda 7 éaon-
 comraic, 7 gabaitt for bpiat 7 tairccélaó for creic, 7 connaó ppi an ccac
 do éuirtetar for a ccionó, 7 po airnóiríot co mbuí pín 7 ccomaim leó. ina
 luing. Oo éuala mac ruibne co na muinir an ní rin po gabíat ag cínacó
 7 comól an piona combtar míreca. lar ppior pcel na luinge hírin do luét
 na cpié ina comfoccur báttar acc tionol ar gac airé dia raió. Bá hanó
 do ralaóon aóð ruad péimraite a bíe (for a baótréim baóiri, 7 for a éuairt
 macdaéa 7 reabíradó) ina naéoccur in ionbaó rin, 7 po éurairíot an

soul is a witness to my Saviour, Jesus, this is truth which your true and faithful subject speaketh. I am weary of my place, but never to serve your Highness."—See Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, A. D. 1588.

* *As they were allied to each other.*—This was evidently written after the result of the united efforts of Hugh Roe O'Donnell and Hugh Earl of Tyrone had been witnessed; for it is quite impossible that it could have been foreseen while Hugh Roe O'Donnell was a lad, and while Hugh Earl of Tyrone was a loyal English sub-

ject, fighting against the Earl of Desmond. The Four Masters should have written the above sentence thus:

"And the English feared that if he should arrive at the age of maturity, and be elected the chief of his race, that he and the Earl of Tyrone, whose loyalty they had strong reasons to suspect, should they unite in rebellion, a contingency which appeared highly probable, from the alliance subsisting between them (as we have already mentioned), they might shake the English government in Ireland, till it should totter

youth, Hugh Roe, the son of Hugh, had spread throughout the five provinces of Ireland, even before he had arrived at the age of manhood, for his wisdom, sagacity, goodly growth, and noble deeds; and the people in general were used to say that he was really the prophesied one; and [the English feared] that if he should be permitted to arrive at the age of maturity, that the disturbance of all the island of Ireland would result through him and the Earl of Tyrone; and that, should they unite in their exertions, they would win the goal, as they were allied^s to each other, as we have before mentioned. To deliberate on premises, a council was held by the Lord Justice and the English of Dublin, [and to consider] what manœuvre they might adopt to prevent this thing which they feared; and the resolution which they came to was, to prepare a ship at Dublin, and send it, with its crew^t, laden with wine and beer, north-eastwards, keeping Ireland to the left, until it should put into some harbour of the harbours of Tirconnell, as if it had gone for the purpose of traffic. The vessel [sailed northward to Benmore in the Route and then] turned westwards; with a favourable breeze of wind, without stopping or delaying, until it put in at the old harbour of Swilly, opposite Rathmullan, a castle erected on the margin of the sea, some time before, by Mac Sweeny Fanad, [a family the chief of which] had been one of the generals^u of the lords of Tirconnell from a remote period. The ship being there stationed at anchor, a party of the crew came on shore in a small boat, under the guise of merchants, in the semblance of peace and friendship; and they began to spy and explore [the country], and to sell and bargain with those who came to them; and they told them that they had wine and ale in their ship. When Mac Sweeny and his people heard of this, they began to buy the wine, and [continued] to drink of it until they were intoxicated. When the inhabitants of the neighbouring district heard the news of the arrival of this ship, they flocked to it from every quarter. The Hugh Roe before mentioned happened at this time to be in the

to the very foundation, and shew to the world an instance of Irishmen conquering in their own cause.”

^t *With its crew.*—The commander of this vessel was a Dublin merchant, named John Bermingham, and the crew consisted of fifty armed men.—See P. O’Sullivan Béare’s *Hist. Cathol. Iber.*,

&c., c. 24; Pet. Lombard *de Regno Hiber. Comment.* c. 24; Ware’s *Annals of Ireland*, ad ann. 1588; and the Abbé Ma-Geoghagan’s *Histoire d’Irlande*, tom. iii. p. 465.

^u *Generals*, i. e. one of the leaders of his gallowlasses. This family, though an offshoot of the great family of O’Neill of Tyrone, came first into

taor péigh popuallaic baof ina farrmaid fair toct id dú rin. Bá roðainn ón a éogaoiá poim in ionbaib rin uair ní bó comlán a cóice bliathna déce dó in tan rin, 7 ní baof aon dia d'fcoimairligib dia oiofcaib, na dia ollaimnaib ina éaoimíteaict dia peimíomtur ná dó f'educcaó comairle dó. An tan po clop la luét an taircélaib eipioim do toct don baile imroac por cula ar po cédaib do cum á luinge. Ró riadaigib poim la mac puibne, 7 lar na maicib ar cna, 7 faidit dailíman 7 deogmairída uata gur an luing do cuingio piona don aoiú doir fairice. Atbererat na cínuaigte na baof leó dia p'fion ní ba mó am oldár diol ná fairne, 7 na leicéirer uadab por tír do roigib naé aoin, áct namá dia tairpaó uataó daigdaoine ina ndócum dia luing po gébtaoir ina mbaoi do fion 7 cormaim ina ccuimang. Opó hairnidead an tairfice do Mac puibne bá haónár lair indrin, comó í comairle appict lair aó do éocuiread lair irin luing, 7 iar caindead por an ccomairle rin dóib do cóidriot in fcar bíce baof por up na tairga, 7 imhairfe é co ndeacatar inunn irin luing. Ró fáiltigead p'riú, 7 do b'fca hi cubacail imoetapraig in miondón na luinge iad gan fuircead gan f'pnaóad, 7 po b'ot occa p'p'fical 7 occa p'p'rioetaleam gombtar rubaig poimínmnaig. An tan bá haínein dóib iruidé po hiaóad comla an hairte tar anéir, 7 po gata á nairm porra, 7 po gabad an tócc mac aó puad don cup rin. Do deacab p'céla an gabala rin pon cepic i ccoitcine, 7 po tionoilrfe ar gac airm do faigib an calad puir, d'ur an ccaomrattooir fcaribaozal éiccin por aor na ceilece. Ní baof bá do roðain, ar po báttar i momdóimain an éuain iar p'fingéarraig an angairie cuca, 7 ní rabattar longá náit laoiónga aca dia t'ogpaim naé dia t'apraáctain. Tánac Mac puibne na tuat a ccuina cáig gur an ccalad, 7 ba hoide ríde don Aó hírin, 7 baof ríde occ f'pail giall 7 aittire oile d'ara á éire. Ní bó tofba doim ón ar ní baof i ccoicead ulaó giall nó gébtair árr. Dalá na luinge 7 na poirne baí innte ó do b'f'erat in po baó toirgide leó do aittiribh an tíre, lotar lá t'fcan an t'p'ota gó mangatar an mair, 7 p'rioetore na conaire pemedeoatar go po gabrat cuan an at

Tirconnell from Scotland. Christopher Irwin, in his *Historiæ Scotiæ Nomenclatura*, Edinburgi, 1697, states, that their first habitation was "M'Suan Castle, in Knapdale, a countrey belonging to Argile."

* To go to the place, i. e. to have a drink of

wine, and to see a Spanish ship.

* At the circumstance, i. e. he felt ashamed at not being able to entertain his guest as he had expected.

* Until they were jolly and cheerful, combtar rubaig poimínmnaig. Here it will be observed

neighbourhood on an excursion of thoughtless recreation, and youthful play and sports; and the vehement and fool-hardy people who were along with him requested of him to go to the place^w. It was easy for them to prevail on him to do so, for at this time he was not quite fifteen years of age; and there were none of his advisers, tutors, or ollavs, along with him, to direct him or give him counsel. When the spies heard of his arrival in the town, they immediately went back to the ship. He was welcomed by Mac Sweeny and the other chieftains; and they sent their waiters and cupbearers to the ship for wine for the guest who had arrived. The merchants said that they had no more wine [remaining unsold], excepting what the crew required for their own use, and that they were unwilling to give any more of it out for any one; but they added, that if a small party of gentlemen would come to them into the ship, they should get all the wine and ale that was in their possession. When Mac-Sweeny received this message, he felt ashamed at the circumstance*, and accordingly he decided upon inviting Hugh to the ship. This being agreed upon, they went into a small boat which was on the margin of the strand, and rowed it over to the ship. They were welcomed, and conducted without delay or loitering into an apartment in the lower centre of the ship; and they were waited on, and attentively served, until they were jolly and cheerful^y. When they were here making merry, the door of the hatch was closed after them, and their arms were stolen from them; and thus was the young son, Hugh Roe, taken. The rumour of this capture spread throughout the country in general; and the inhabitants flocked from all quarters to the harbour, to see if they could bring any danger upon the machinators of the treachery. This was of no avail, for they were in the depth of the harbour, after having hauled in their anchor; and they [the natives] had no ships or boats to pursue or take revenge of them. Mac Sweeny-na-dTuath, who was the foster-father of that Hugh, came, among the rest, to the harbour, and offered hostages and other pledges for him; but this was of no avail to him, because there was not in the province of Ulster a hostage that they would accept in his stead. As for the ship, and the crew which were in it, having secured the most desirable of the hostages of the territory, they sailed with the current of the tide until they reached the sea, and retraced

that the adjectives have a plural termination, which is contrary to the idiom of the modern

Irish language, in which we would say, *go páb-
adap pábaé pomeannnaé*.

chlaé. At clop po céadóir ipin ccaétraig uile a éirídeét rom pámlaíð, 7 bá paoslið laí an iurair, 7 laí an ccomairle aroctain éuca gen sup bó for a ísle iurair 7 po forcongairriot a éabairt dia raigíð. Do pattað eicem combáttar acca accallam 7 acc áccomairc pcel ndó occá mídeínain, 7 occa inreachað do éairccélað for a airíðib fpi ré foda. Pó deóid tra po forcongairriot a éor i ccairteall comódaingín cloéda baos ipin ccaétraig airim i mbáttar dponga dearmara do íaorclandais mac míleað i ccuimpeac 7 hi ccuimídeét, 7 arail dponngallais. Ba fíð pob ainí 7 pob aircecc tuile dóib do lo 7 daðais ag eccaoíne a nettualais 7 a nimní fpi aroile, 7 ag coirrech fpi na hainbríctais nó himbríctá for íaorclandais pocenélcha ereann ar éina.

Mac méic Conmara an tasoíbe éiar do cloinn éuléim .i. cumída mac Slain, mic taidg, mic conmída, mic conmara, mic Slain décc. Bín an conmída rin inígean emainn mic Semair mec íarair décc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1588.

Aoir Crioírt, míle, cuicc céb, oétnoíat, a hoct.

Mac íuibne baíaineac Niall mínceac mac maolmuíre, mic aóda mic neill do íarbað lá donnchað mac maolmuíre mínceig, mic maolmuíre, mic neill i ndoírur im íel bpiíde do íonnað. Bá hamlaíð do íónað indorin íar íarbað íriain óicc amail íémeberímar lá miall mínceac, Ro hionnarbað donnchað co na luét íínamna i cconnaéctais lá miall beóir, 7 po baos íeal i ífappad gall, 7 athaíð oile ar aon lá hua neill, 7 do íóine iondraigíð foda iméian for miall mínceac amail ná po íaóil miall, uair bá dóig laí ná tíocfað donnchað don tír an ecín nó íarbað rom innre. laí mbíct do donn-

^z *Endowments.*—The word *apíde* signifies a mark, sign, token, or characteristic. What the annalists say is, that the Lord Deputy and Council felt curious to sound the depth of the intellectual powers of a youth, whose promising and aspiring abilities induced the people to believe that he was the person predicted by St. Columbkille as their deliverer.

^a *Stone castle.*—This is the Bermingham Tower

in the Castle of Dublin.—See an account of this treacherous capture of the young Hugh Roe O'Donnell; in Dr. O'Connor's suppressed work, *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare*, p. 105, where the writer draws largely on his own imagination for particulars. The most trustworthy account of this capture is perhaps that given by the Four Masters, which is abstracted from the Life of Hugh Roe

their former course back again, until they landed in the harbour of Dublin. It was soon heard all over the city that he had thus arrived; and the Lord Justice and the Council were rejoiced at the arrival of Hugh, though indeed not for love of him; and they ordered him to be brought before them, and he was brought accordingly; and they continued for a long time to converse with him, and to ask questions of him, to examine and criticise him, that they might explore his [natural] endowments². At last, however, they ordered him to be put into a strong stone castle^a which was in the city, where a great number of Milesian nobles were in chains and captivity, and also some of the old English. The only amusement and conversation by which these beguiled the time by day and night was, lamenting to each other their sufferings and troubles, and listening to the cruel sentences passed on the highborn nobles of Ireland in general.

The son of Mac Namara of the western part of Clann-Cuilein, namely, Cumeadha, the son of John, son of Teige, son of Cumeadha, son of Cumara, son of John, died. The wife of that Cumeadha, [who was the] daughter of Edmond, the son of James Mac Pierce, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1588.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighty-eight.

Mac Sweeny Banagh (Niall Meirgeach, the son of Mulmurry, son of Hugh, son of Niall) was slain on Doirinis^b, on St. Bridget's Day, by Donough, the son of Mulmurry Meirgeach, son of Niall. That event happened thus: after Brian Oge had been slain by Niall Meirgeach, as we have already stated, Donough, with his followers, were, moreover, banished into Connaught by Niall, and he remained for some time with the English, and for some time after that along with O'Neill. [At last] he made an incursion from a far distance against Niall, what Niall did not expect, for he thought that Donough would not come into the country while he [Niall] should live in it. Donough, after having passed

O'Donnell, written by Cucogry or Peregrine O'Clery, of which there is a copy, in the handwriting of the late Edward O'Reilly, preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy.— See O'Reilly's *Descriptive Catalogue of Irish*

Writers, p. 190.

^b *Doirinis*, now Derryness, an island off the coast of the parish of Inishkeel, in the barony of Boylagh, and county of Donegal. See the Ordnance Map of the county of Donegal, sheet 73.

chað teopa hoιðce ι νοιαμπαιβ 7 ι νοροιβέλαιβ an típe, puaip a pìor co mbaoí mac puibne ι τεριαν ιοέταιρ βασιγellaç, 7 po cúip luét bpaéa do éaircélað fair, 7 puccpat pccéla do paiccið donnchaìð go ττιοcπαð rom tapτραιβ anìor ap a bariac. Baoí pìom co líon a cumaing eplam do εfγmair ppiip comið ann conpanzattap acc an ττοιρινιρ [recte νοορινιρ] pémpáite go po pizfð pccamniñ epòða ftoppa go po mapbað Mac puibne annpin co nopuing mòiρ dia luét lñamna, 7 do cloinn τpuibne na mumán. Ro diéñhað mac puibne ðna, 7 po cuipeað a éñh go hát eliaé. Mac puibne do gairm do donnchað iapom.

Eoin moðapða mac aoða,^a mic neill ócc mec puibne do mapbað la ðpuing do luét lñamna mec puibne donðchað.

Aoð mac néill mic τοιρρðealβαιγ bñnaiγ uí baοιγill (ταναιρτε βασιγεal-lac) décc.

Domnall mac néill puaið mic neill uí baοιγill co na mac do mapbað lá taðcc ócc mac ταιðcc; mic τοιρρðealβαιγ uí baοιγill ap τραιβ pampfðaiγ pan τριαν ιοέταιρ ipm ppoγmar do pñpαð.

An calbac ócc mac cuinn mic an calbaiγ uí domnall do mapbað lá ðpuing do muinτip domnall (.i. lá Maγnur óγ ó ppaicén), mic aeða mic maγnupa í domnall ι ccoip pinne.

Maolmuipe mac emainn, mic maolmuipe, mic donnchaìð mec puibne do mapbað lá niall garb mac cuinn mic an calbaiγ uí domnall.

Iapla tìpe heoγain, aoð mac pìpðopéa, mic cuinn bacaiγ mic cuinn do tìonol plóiz lánmòiρ do toét for ua néill τοιρρðealbac lúneaç. Ní po hanað lap an iapla go piaét co na plóg tap moðairn tap ðeipcc go po gab airipñi ag an ccappaicc léé. Ro ðail ua domnall aoð mac maγnupa ι ccomðail an iapla a élnna go líon a poépaiðe aét éñha ní éaimcc ineallma. O neill τοιρρðealbac baoí pìðe co poépaiðe mòiρ ðaon pianτ 7 ðaon aonta in aghaìð an iapla 7 uí domnall. Robtap iad baoí ι ppaipað uí neill .i. Aπc ócc a mac co mbuandaðaìð iomða (.i. capτm) Uilliam mupreñ mac poibñpð go mbanna paizðuipìðe, 7 ðpong do cloinn τpuibne na mumán im Mupchað na

^a *Lower Third of Boylagh*, i. e. that part of the barony of Boylagh now called the Rosses, and situated between the north island of Aran and the River Gweedore.

^d *Certain strand*, τραιβ pampfðaiγ.—See note^m on aτ pampfðaiγ, under the year 1586, p. 1856, *supra*.

^e *Lower Third*.—See note ^c, *supra*.

three nights in the wilds and recesses of the country, received intelligence that Mac Sweeney was in the Lower Third of Böylagh^c; and he sent spies to reconnoitre him; and the spies brought news to Donough that he would come up [i. e., southwards] across the strand on the day following: he [Donough] was prepared with all his forces to oppose him. They met at Doirinis, before mentioned, where a fierce battle was fought between them, in which Mac Sweeney was slain, together with a great number of his followers, and of the Clann-Sweeney of Munster. Mac Sweeney was beheaded, and his head was sent to Dublin. Donough was then styled Mac Sweeney.

John Modardha, the son of Hugh, son of Niall Oge Mac Sweeney, was slain by the followers of Mac Sweeney (Donough).

Hugh, the son of Niall, son of Turlough Bearnach O'Boyle, Tanist of Boylagh, died.

Donnell, the son of Niall Roe, son of Niall O'Boyle, and his son, were slain by Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Turlough O'Boyle, on a certain strand^d in the Lower Third^e, in the autumn of this year.

Calvagh Oge, the son of Con, son of Calvagh O'Donnell, was slain near the River Finn, by Manus Oge O'Sraithein^f, one of the followers of Donnell, the son of Hugh, son of Manus.

Mulmurry, the son of Edmond, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough Mac Sweeney, was slain by Niall Garv, the son of Con, son of Calvagh O'Donnell.

The Earl of Tyrone (Hugh, the son of Ferdorcha, son of Con Bacagh, son of Con) mustered a very great army to march against O'Neill (Turlough Lui-neach). The Earl never halted until he had crossed the Mourne and the Derg, and encamped at Carraic-liath^g. O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Manus) came to join the Earl, his son-in-law, with a number of his forces, but, however, he did not come with all of them. O'Neill (Turlough) had [on the other hand] a great army of unanimously combined forces to oppose the Earl and O'Donnell. These were they who were with O'Neill on this occasion: Art Oge, his son, with a great number of Connaughtmen, [namely] Captain William Mostin, the son of Robert, with a company of soldiers a party of the Mac Sweenys of Munster,

^f O'Sraithein, now *anglice* Strohane.

^g Carraic-liath, now Carricklea, or Carricklee, a townland situated between the rivers Finn and

Mourne, in the parish of Urney, barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.—See note ^o, under the year 1557, p. 1550, *supra*.

marc mac maolmuire mic donnchaib co rocaide ele cenmoat. Niall garb, 7 Aoð mac an dŕganaiŕ uí gallcubair (dia ngoiréi an tan rin Aoðh mac an calbair uí domnaill) do bŕt go rlioct an calbair uile, 7 co na luét lŕnamna daon pann, 7 daon aonta lá hua néill, 7 bá hann batтар pŕde i ccairlén na pinne. Báttar dŕong dia muinŕi aŕ arlac aoda im ionnraigib oide do éabairt ar an iarla uair baó an iarla aŕ cŕeachaó 7 acc orccain na tŕpe etŕ na hailmbŕ rin .i. Fíónn, 7 Moðarin. Nŕp bó miaó lairŕiom inŕpin lá huail 7 ionnocbáil, 7 atberc ná hionnraigŕeaó iarla i ndoréa oide itŕ, acŕ po baó i roillŕi laóí lánŕolair nó ŕearpaó iomairŕ nuŕra pŕpŕ. Ro comailŕiom inŕpin uair po ionnraig an iarla ar a barac, 7 po meabaó pŕam, 7 po ŕáŕaib an iarla daóine iomóa immaile pé heachair, 7 pé hédaib iolairda ar éŕna, an ceo lá Maŕ inŕpin.

Más eoagáin tŕŕearna éenél ŕiachac .i. Connla mac concóbar mic laighe mic connla mic aoda décc, 7 ní baó ó éŕin máŕ inall do éenél ŕiacac mic néill ŕŕi po baó mó daóbar eccaoine inar, 7 a mac bŕian, 7 mall mac pŕa do bŕt ino ŕraonta pŕi apoile im tŕŕearnar an tŕpe.

Œgan manntac mac emann, mic ploinn, mic concóbar uí éoin tŕŕearna ua ŕŕiacŕac aóne décc, 7 a mac aod buide do oirŕneac ina ionac. Tanairŕe an tŕpe céona do écc .i. tŕŕŕŕealbac mac puaibŕi an doŕpe uí éoin.

Coblac móŕ .i. ocŕ ŕŕicŕ long do éocŕ ó ŕŕŕ na ŕŕáinne ŕŕi ŕairŕge ŕŕin mbliadair po, 7 aóberac a poile ŕup bó hŕŕ po ba mŕnmarc leo cuan 7 calac

^b *Murrough-na-mart*, i. e. Murrough, or Morgan, of the Beeves.

¹ *Magnanimity*.—"Ionnócbáil .i. méio mŕnman."—*O'Clery*.

^k *Owen Manntagh*, i. e. Owen the Toothless. He succeeded his uncle, Rory of the Wood, as Chief of Coill O'bh-Fiachrach, in the barony of Kiltartan, and county of Galway, in the year 1578. For a curious order of the Council of Connaught in his favour, see *Genealogies, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 404.

¹ *A great fleet*.—This fleet is usually referred to by historians as the Invincible Armada. Camden, in his *Annals of the reign of Elizabeth*, in which he gives a most interesting account of the battles between the Armada and the Queen's

fleet, states that this mighty armament, which was styled "*Classis invincibilis*," consisted of 130 ships, in which were 19,290 soldiers, 8,350 sailors, and 2,630 great guns. Cox has the following notice of this fleet, in connexion with the Deputy, Sir William Fitz William :

"Sir William Fitz William, Lord Deputy, was sworn on the 30th of June, 1588. He had formerly been a very good Governour in Ireland, but being answered at Whitehall (wher he sought some reward for his services), that the Government of Ireland was a preferment, and not a service, he ever after endeavoured to make his profit of that office.

"It was not long after his comiŕg before the Invincible Armado was forced to coast about

with Murrough-na-mart^h [O'Flaherty], the son of Mulmurry, son of Donough; with many others besides them. Niall Garv [O'Donnell], Hugh, the son of the Dean O'Gallagher (who was then usually styled Hugh, the son of Calvagh O'Donnell), with all the descendants of Calvagh, and their followers, joined O'Neill with one accord on this occasion. These were then in Castlefinn. Some of his people were requesting of Hugh [O'Gallagher] to make a nocturnal attack upon the Earl, who was then preying and plundering the country between the Rivers Finn and Mourne; but, through pride and magnanimity¹, he did not deem this honourable, and said that he would not at all attack an Earl in the darkness of the night, but that he would give him a fierce battle in the broad light of day. This he performed, for on the following day he attacked the Earl, and defeated him. The Earl left behind great numbers of men, horses, and spoils, on this occasion. This was on the first of May.

Mageoghegan, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach, namely, Connla, son of Conor, son of Laighne, son of Connla, son of Hugh, died; and there had not been a long time before any one of the descendants of Fiacha, the son of Niall, who was more generally lamented; and his son, Brian, and Niall, the son of Ross, were in contention with each other for the lordship of the territory.

Owen Manntagh^k, the son of Edmond, son of Flann, son of Conor O'Heyne, Lord of Hy-Fiachrach-Aidhne, died; and his son, Hugh Boy, was elected in his place. Turlough, son of Rory-an-Doire O'Heyne, Tanist of the same territory, died.

A great fleet^l, consisting of eight score ships, came from the King of Spain upon the sea in this year. Some say that their intention was to have taken

Scotland, so that many of them became shipwreck'd on the northern shoars of Ireland, to the number of 17 ships and 5394 men" [the exact number given by Thady Dowling]. "By this shipwreck much treasure (which belonged to the Queen by her prerogative) fell into the hands of the natives. The Deputy issued out a Commission to make enquiry after it; but that proving ineffectual, and he being desirous to have a finger in the pie, went personally to Ulster in November, to the great charge of the Queen and countrey, but to very little purpose;

whereupon he grew so enraged that he imprisoned Sir Owen O'Toole" [*recte*, Sir Eoin or John mac Toole O'Gallagher], "and O'Dogherty, who were the best affected to the state of all the Irish; and the former he kept during his time, and the other he detained two years, until he was forced to purchase his discharge."—*Hibernia Anglicana*, vol. i. p. 397.

It is added, in Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, ad ann. 1589, that "this hard usage of two such persons caused a general dissatisfaction among the gentlemen in Ulster."

δο γάβαλ ηι σεριοχαὶς Σαχαν δια σεαοῖραταοῖρ σταρβαογαλ ορογβαλ πυρρε. Νίρ βό χαμλαὶο δό παλα δόιβ, ναίρ δο εεαῖνν κοβλας να βαηριογνα πυύρ πορ αν πραιρηγε, γ πο γάβρατ ελίερ longa δις, γ πο ργαοῖλ γ πο ἱρρίσθ αν εῖνν ele don κοβλας πο αηρῖαὶς να σεριος εεοῖρποεεγ .i. don ταοβ τοίρ δο ῥαχαὶς, γ don ταοβ τοίρτυαὶο δο Albain, γ don ταοῖς εἱαρτυαὶο δέιρηνν. Ro βάιθδθ ορογνα μόρὰ δο να ρραιννεαάαὶς ιρ να ἡοῖρῖαὶς ριν ιαρ λάινβρῖρσθ a long, γ τερνα αν εῖνν πο ba lúga δις εἱαρ αναίρ don ρράννι, γ ατβερατ a ποίλε go πο ράεεβαδ ναοί míle δις don εῖρ ριν.

Αρδ ιυρτίρ να ἡερεανν .i. Σίρ lohñ Ραρροτ δο ὅολ ι Σαεροῖς, γ Σίρ uil-liam ρετzuuilliam δο εεετ ι νερηνν ινα ιυρτίρ ινα ιοναδ.

Ο δεαδὰ Ματζαῖννιαν μίε λοέλαῖνν, μίε Ρυαῖορ, μίε μυρεαοθαῖς μίε ματζαῖννα βυῖδε τῖγεαρνα εενεόιλ ρρῖρμῖαε δέεε.

Uilliam mac doῖnnail (i. an doctuyr) μίε αμλαοῖς μίε vonnchaῖο uí nial-lain δο μαρβὰδ ι νδορρρ μαινιρτε ιννρῖ λά cloinn uí ḡríobda .i. clann τρσαιν μίε Slain, μίε ταῖδεε, μίε λοέλαῖνν.

Sloiccead mór lá iuytir na héreann Síρ uilliam ρετzuuilliam, γ la gobep-nóir cóiccῖο connaeτ Síρ Ríρdeapῖ bionggam, γ le Ppēpidentῖ dá cóicceῖο mū-man .i. Síρ tomap noρῖρ, γ lá ποργλα ρρῖρ nepeann cenmotá cóiccead ulaῖο δο ὅολ πορ ua Ρυαῖρ, γ πορ Mac ρυῖβῖε να τευαε δο ρóινε coδaς γ coῖaοντα lá εῖνν don κοβλας ρράννεας ριν πο ρέμρῖαῖορῖοῖν. Ro míllpíot na ρlóig ριν

^m On the coasts, literally "in finibus Anglie."

ⁿ Nine thousand.—This was probably the number reported; but it appears from a document in the State Papers' Office, London, signed by Geoffrey Fenton, that the total number of ships lost by the Spaniards on this occasion was eighteen, and the total number of men, 6194. This document runs as follows:

"Ships and men sunke, drowned, killed, and taken upon this coast of Ireland in the month of September, 1588, as followeth: In Lough Foyle, in Tirconnell, one shipp, 1100 men; in Sligo, three great shipp, 1500 men; in Tyraughlie, one shipp, 400 men; in Clear Island, one shipp, 300 men; in Fynglassé, O'Male's country, one shipp, 400 men; in O'Flaertie's country, one shipp, 200 men; in

the Shannon, two shipp, 600 men; in Tralie, one shipp, 24 men; in Dingle, one shipp, 500 men; in Desmond, one shipp, 300 men; in Irris, two shipp, none lost, because the men were taken into other vessels, but the vessels and ordenance remained; in Shannan, one burnt, none lost, because the men were likewise embarked in other shipp; in Gallway Haven, one shipp, which escaped and left prisoners 70; drowned and sunk in the N. W. sea of Scotland, as appeareth by the confession of the Spanish prisoners (but in truth they were lost in Ireland), one shipp, called St. Mathew, 500 tonnes, men 450; one of Byshey of St. Sebastian's, 400 tonnes, men 350: total of shipp 18; total of men 6194.

"(Signed), GEEFF. FENTON."

harbour, and landed on the coasts of England^m, if they could get an opportunity. But this did not happen to them, for they were met on the sea by the Queen's fleet, which captured four ships; and the rest of the fleet were scattered and dispersed along the coasts of the neighbouring countries, namely, to the east of England, to the north-east of Scotland, and the north-west of Ireland. Great numbers of the Spaniards were drowned, and their ships were totally wrecked in those places. The smaller part of them (i. e. the remainder) returned to Spain; and some say that nine thousandⁿ of them were lost on this occasion.

Sir John Perrott, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, went to England; and Sir William Fitzwilliam^o came to Ireland as Justice in his stead.

O'Dea (Mahon^p, the son of Loughlin, son of Rory, son of Muireadhach, son of Mahon Boy), Lord of Kinel-Fearmaic, died.

William, the son of Donnell (i. e. the Doctor), son of Auliffe, son of Donough O'Neillán, was slain in the doorway of the monastery of Ennis, by the sons of O'Greefa^q, namely, the sons of John, son of John, son of Teige, son of Loughlin.

A great army was mustered by the Lord Justice of Ireland, Sir William Fitzwilliam; Sir Richard Bingham, Governor of the province of Connaught; and Sir Thomas Norris, Governor of the two provinces of Munster; together with the most of the men of Ireland, the people of Ulster excepted, to march against O'Rourke and Mac Sweeny-na-dTuath, who had formed friendship and alliance with some of the Spanish fleet^r which we have before mentioned.

The Annals of Ireland, by Thady Dowling, give a list which agrees with the foregoing, with the exception of the number drowned and sunk in the north-west sea of Scotland, of which it takes no notice; but it adds, that 700 men were lost in "Galloway Bay."—See the *Icon Antistitis*, where there is a curious account of the shipwrecked Spaniards who were cast on the coast of Galway.

^o *Sir William Fitzwilliam*, Lord Chief Justice. He was sworn Lord Deputy on the 30th of June, 1588. This entry should have been inserted by the Four Masters before their account of the great Spanish fleet.

^p *Mahon*.—In the manuscript account of the county of Clare, preserved in the Library of

Trinity College, Dublin, E. 2. 14, this Mahon is mentioned as the proprietor of the castles of Beallnelyke and Moghowny, in the barony of Tullag-I-Dea (now Inchiquin).

^q *O'Greefa*.—In the manuscript account of the county of Clare just referred to, he is called O'Griffée, and set down as the proprietor of the castle of Ballygriffée, in the barony of Tullagh-I-Dea. This name is now usually anglicised Griffin, though always called O'Gríobéa in Irish. The Griffins of Corgrick, near Foynes Island, in the county of Limerick, and Dr. Griffin, of Limerick, are of this family.

^r *Some of the Spanish fleet*.—Philip O'Sullivan Beare informs us, in his *Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, fol. 121, that one thousand Spaniards, under

gac ní gur a pangatтар dá mbaói rímpa ó muinistir na bainmíogha o'tá rúca go d'obaoí, 7 ó d'obaoí co fínn, ar a aoí ní ro gabrat d'ínm nó gabáil dua Ruairc ná do mac rúibne don éur rin. Bá don éuairt rin trá do gabáil ó doáraitag Sfan ócc mac Sfan, mic feilm, mic conéobair cappaig, 7 ó gall-éubair d'ir eóin mac tuatáil baib, 7 do éuaid an iurair go hat éiait, 7 ro rccáoiríot f'ir epeann dia ttiáib.

Áo mac an d'scánag uí galléubair (dia ngoiréi ao mac an éalbag uí domnaill) do marbaó lair an ingin duib ingín t'remair mec domnaill b'ín uí domnaill ao mac maánpa. Ba hamlaib' ro arriót lé an marbaó rin do ámóm. Áo do b'it do ápér i pann r'leáta d'íir an éalbag uí domnaill, 7 a mb'it uile d'aoín l'it i' pann uí neill t'oirp'dealbag luimig baó ag coccá do ápér pé hua ndomnaill 7 pé a éiamain an t'iaira ó neill .i. ao mac an f'irp'deá. Araill ele beór ro marbaó a brátair d'il deap'deáir alart'pann lá haod mac an d'scánag amail pemeberpmap. Ro batar beór fo'ta ilé eccraittir aice f'ir cen motat r'ide. Bá galair ep'de 7 bá t'ocpaó m'íman lé gan d'ioáil a uabair 7 a diumara fair. Ro eccaoín a himnead, 7 a hé-ttuallang f'ir an amraib' albanag baó f'or a t'euillme 7 f'or a t'uarur'al do ápér, 7 ina comaitéct in gac maáin go ro t'ing'eallrat r'ide f'ria gomd'ir ellma f'or a f'or conáir'ir d'aité a neccraittir f'or a mb'io'dbaib cecib tan do t'ocpaó éuca. Do pala d'in don ao h'irín t'oct (lá b'orppaó b'íge 7 lá h'ionnocebáil m'íman é'n f'orait'mt a fálaó nó a eccraittir) go hairm i mbaói r'í i maá gailín. lair t'oct d'órom don baile ro aiceill i' a r'ainmuinistir .i. na halbanagh, 7 ro ráib' f'ir 7 ro aplaig iad in éomallaó in ro geallrat. Do r'onaó f'uirp'eri rin, uair ro ionnraig'riot an t'airpeccal i mbaói ao, 7 ro gabrat agá d'ub'pacá do r'ag'duib 7 do péiléraib' go f'parccab'riot marb' gan anmain, 7 ro marbaó beór amaille f'ir an ro baó t'airp'ir lair dia r'ainmuinistir.

Mac mec conmapa an t'aoib'e t'oir do cloinn cuilem .i. t'ao'cc mac

Antonio de Leva, were relieved and protected by O'Rourke and Mac Sweeny Tuethius on this occasion, who saved them from the fury of the Queen's officers and conducted them in safety to their ship; but that, unfortunately, the ship foundered and they were all drowned in sight of the harbour.

⁵ *Sir John, the son of Tuathal.*—In Ware's *Annals of Ireland* he is called Sir Owen Mac Toole, which is not very incorrect; but in Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, vol. i. p. 397, he is called "Sir Owen O'Toole," which is ridiculously incorrect.

⁶ *Pride and arrogance.*—The reader will bear

These forces spoiled every thing to which they came in their course, not belonging to the Queen's people, from the Suck to the Drowes, and from the Drowes to the Finn; yet they were not able to overtake or apprehend O'Rourke or Mac Sweeny on this occasion. It was on this expedition that O'Doherty (John Oge, the son of John, son of Felim, son of Conor Carragh), and O'Gallagher (Sir John, the son of Tuathal^a Balbh), were taken prisoners. The Lord Justice (then) went to Dublin, and the men of Ireland dispersed for their [respective] homes.

Hugh, son of the Dean O'Gallagher (who was usually called Hugh, son of Calvagh O'Donnell), was killed by Ineenduv, the daughter of James Mac Donnell, and wife of O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Manus). It was thus she was enabled to effect this killing: Hugh had constantly sided with the descendants of Calvagh O'Donnell, who were all conjointly leagued with O'Neill (Turlough Luineach), who was always at war with O'Donnell and his son-in-law, the Earl O'Neill (Hugh, son of Ferdorcha). Moreover, her dearly beloved brother, Alexander, had been, as we have before stated, slain by Hugh, son of the Dean, and besides these she had many other causes of enmity towards him; and it was sickness of heart and anguish of mind to her that revenge was not taken of him for his pride and arrogance^t. She complained of her troubles and injuries to the Scottish auxiliaries, who were constantly in her service and pay, and who were in attendance on her in every place; and they promised that they would be ready at her command, to wreak vengeance upon their enemies, whenever they should meet with them. Hugh [one time] happened to be coming up, in pride, vigour, and high spirits (without remembering the spite or the enmity against him) towards the place where she was, at Magh-gaibhlin^u. When he had come to the town, she addressed her faithful people, i. e. the Scots; and begged and requested^w of them to fulfil their promise. This was accordingly done for her, for they rushed to the place where Hugh was, and proceeded to shoot at him with darts and bullets, until they left him lifeless; and there were also slain along with him the dearest to him of his faithful people.

The son of Mac Namara, of the eastern part of Clann-Cuilein (Teige, the

in mind the O'Gallaghers are the senior and most royal family of all the Kinel-Connell.

^a *Magh-gaibhlin*, now Mongavlin, a townland in the parish of Taughboyne, barony of Raphoe,

and county of Donegal. Ordn. map, sheet 63.

^w *Begged and requested*: literally, "and she told them, and requested of them to perform what they had promised."

domnaill riabaid mic connsda, mic donnchaib, mic Ruaidri do epochaib i ngaillim.

Mac uí concobair ruaid .i. mac Taidce óicc mic taidce buide, mic caithail ruaid do epochaib i ngaillim beór:

O cinnéititig pionn .i. brian mac domnaill mic donnchaib décc, uaitne mac donnchaib óicc mic aoda, mic amlaib, 7 an giolla dub mac diarmaida mic aoda mic ruaidri uí ceinneidig i neapontaib 7 i nimptraib pé poile imon tigeapnar gur ab amlaib do ríobaidgrioc an tigeapnar do pionn scoppa ap óó, an tainm ap uaitne.

* *The manner in which.*—The Irish idiom, gur ab amlaib, i. e. so that it was the way, is of very frequent occurrence, and it is impossible to translate sentences so constructed into anything like readable English, without deviating

from the construction of the Irish. The above entry should be thus made English: "O'Kennedy Finn (Brian, &c.) died; upon which a contention arose between Owny, the son of Donough Oge, and Gilla-Duv, the son of Dermot,

son of Donnell Reagh, son of Cumeadha, son of Donough, son of Rory), was hanged at Galway.

The son of O'Conor Roe, i. e. the son of Teige Oge, son of Teige Boy, son of Cathal Roe, was also hanged at Galway.

O'Kennedy Finn (Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Donough) died; [upon which] Owny, the son of Donough Oge, son of Hugh, son of Auliffe, and Gilla-Duv, the son of Dermot, son of Hugh, son of Rory O'Kennedy, were at strife and contention with each other concerning the lordship; so that the manner in which^x they made peace was by dividing the territory in two between them, and the name was conferred on Owny.

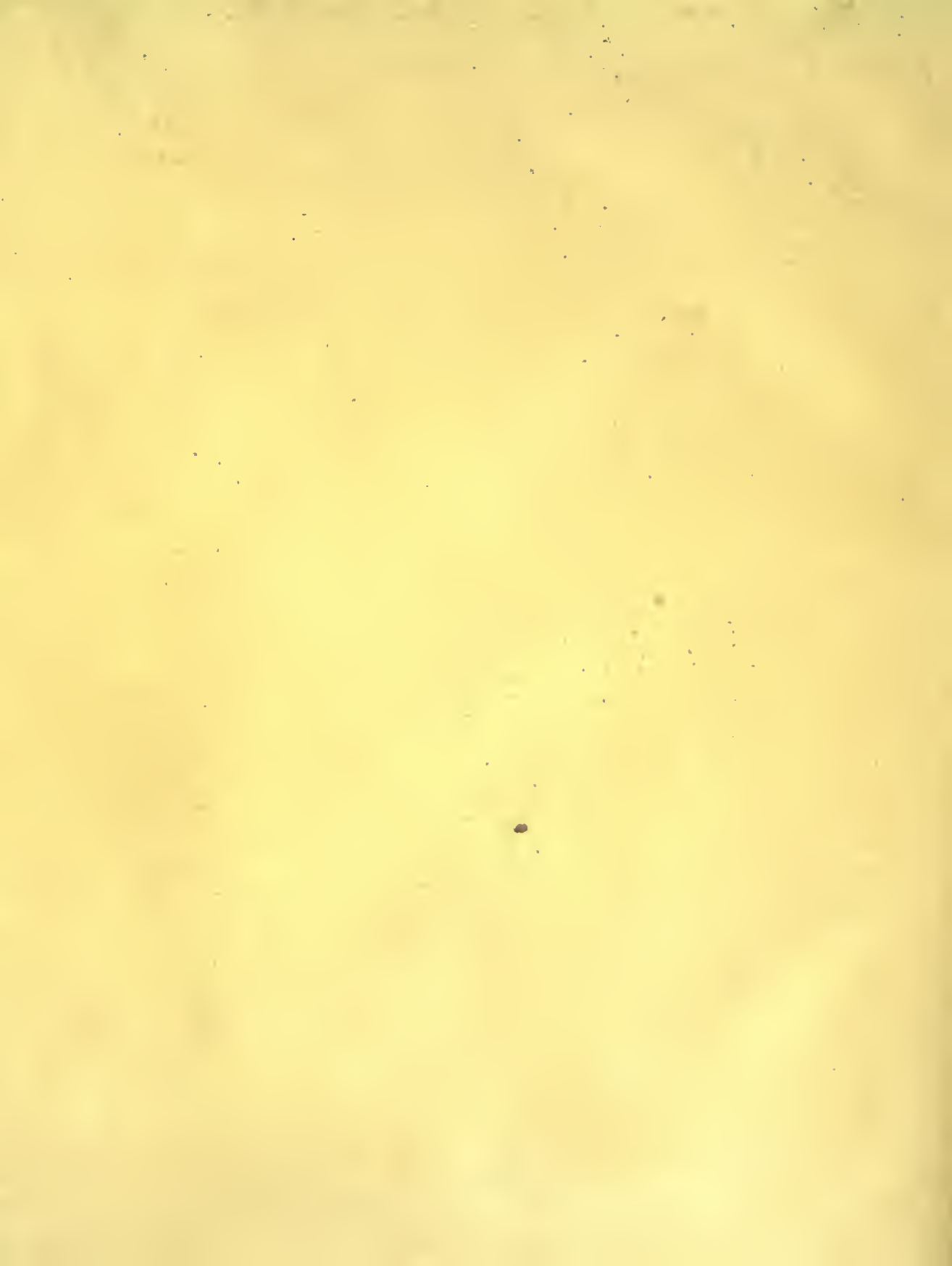
concerning the chieftainship. At length, however, they agreed to settle their differences by dividing the territory equally, and conferring

the name of O'Kennedy Finn upon Owny, who was adjudged to be the senior."









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Annals of the Four masters.

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Annals of the kingdom of
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