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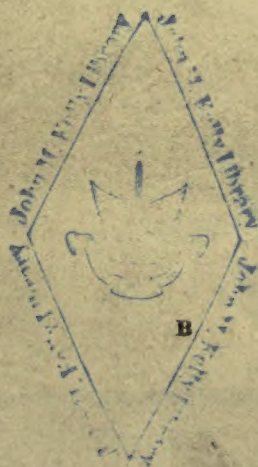


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JAMES HARDIMAN
ANCIENT IRISH DEEDS
(R.I.A. TRANSACTIONS, XV,
1826, pp. 3 - 95 inc.)

ANTIQUITIES.

VOL. XV.





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Ancient Irish Deeds and Writings, chiefly relating to Landed Property, from the twelfth to the seventeenth century, with Translations, Notes, and a Preliminary Essay. By James Hardiman, Esq., M. R. I. A.

Read February 27, 1826.

THE abolition of the ancient tenures of Ireland, and the consequent deduction of title from the crown of England, during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, rendered deeds and writings in the Irish language, particularly those relating to landed property, in a great degree useless. Other combining circumstances, but chiefly the policy and care of successive English grantees to destroy all evidence of previous right and possession in the natives, caused those domestic documents to become so scarce, that the few which escaped the general wreck are, at the present day, esteemed valuable rarities, when to be found in the cabinets of the curious. In fact so rare did they become, that Mr. O'Halloran, in the Introduction to his History of Ireland, has given a translation, accompanied by an elaborate description, of a single Irish deed, which he notices as a matter of great curiosity, though not much older than the beginning of the fourteenth century. This is a loss much to be regretted, but particularly so in an historical point of view; for, next to the publication of the remains of the Brehon law, the written instruments in use under that code would serve to convey more accurate information of the state of society in Ireland, and of the manners, customs and ordinary transactions of the

people, than perhaps any other medium at present extant, the printed histories and unpublished annals of the country being in those respects lamentably deficient. This position will appear clearly exemplified by the ancient Irish writings, which I now have the honor of laying before the Academy in their original form, accompanied with close English translations.*

This collection principally consists of deeds and instruments relating to property, and almost entirely belongs to that part of Ireland, anciently called *Tuath-Mumhain*, (Thomond) or North Munster. This great territory, which was formerly under the dominion of the powerful family of O'Brien, extended from the Isles of Aran, on the western coast of the kingdom, to *Sliabh-Eibhline* near Cashel in the present county of Tipperary, thence to *Carran-Fearaidh* or *Cnoc-Aine* in the present county of Limerick, and from *Leim-na-con* or Loopshead to *Sliabh-Dala* in Ossory. Part of this tract of country was erected into a county, in the year 1585, by Sir John Perrott, Lord Deputy of Ireland, and received the name "Clare," in commemoration of the Anglo-Norman Earl,†

* To William Dix, Esq. an eminent Solicitor of this city, I am indebted for many of these documents. William Shaw Mason, Esq., author of the Statistical Survey of Ireland, kindly furnished me with a few from his valuable MS. collection. The remainder were in my own possession. It has been suggested that many of a similar nature might be discovered in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, if carefully explored.

† By inquisition taken at Castlebank in the County of Clare, on the 23d of August, 1637, it was found, that Edward I. by letters patent dated 26th January, 1275, granted the whole land of Thomond to Thomas De Clare, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, who died thereof seized at Bunratty in 1287; that said land descended to Gilbert De Clare his son and heir, who having died without issue, it descended to Richard De Clare his brother, who having died in 1317, the land of Thomond, for want of heirs male of the original grantee, reverted to the crown; and that at the time of taking the inquisition the fee and inheritance thereof were vested in King Charles I.—*Orig. Inquis. Rolls Office*.—This inquisition was taken by order of Lord Deputy Strafford, in furtherance of his famous impolitic project to dispossess the ancient proprietors of their estates.

to whom Edward the First had, most inconsiderately, and with crying injustice to the natives, made a grant of the entire district, a grant which caused the loss of thousands of lives.* The aboriginal inhabitants of Thomond were—the O'Briens, who long possessed kingly power and dignity—the Macnamaras, hereditary Marshals of the country.—The O'Loughlins of Burren, or Eastern Corcomruadh—The Mac Mahons of Corca-Bhaiscin—The Mac Donnells of Darach, descended from the Monarch Brian Borimhe—The O'Connors of Corcamruadh—The O'Deas of Disart-*ui-Deagha*—The O'Hallorans—The O'Gradies, Lords of Muintir-Tir-Conlachta—O'Kearney—O'Daly—O'Slattery—The Mac Bruodins, hereditary historians of North Munster—The O'Gormans, chiefs of Tullichrien—The O'Hehirs of Callain—The O'Molonys of Ceil-Tanan—O'Heffernan and O'Quin of Corrofin—The Mac Clanchys, hereditary judges and lawyers.—The Mac Sweenys—Mulconrys, &c. and to several of these families the following instruments will be found to relate.

Many of these documents are of considerable antiquity. The

* From the Annals of Inisfallen we learn that Thomas De Clare, with many other Englishmen of rank, fell in battle with the O'Briens—"A. T. 1287. *Tomay De Clare an t-Iarla agus cornamac Gall Muman, agus na Ríodhíde Zeapalt Meic Muiriy, agus Ríocad Taaffe, agus Ríocard Deciter, agus Níocalár Teling do tuitim a g-cát a d-Tuadmuman le Tíoddealbác Mac Taidg Caol-ríge Uí Briain agus le Tuadmírneacab, go n-ár mór á ríodhíde agus á g-lar-gallab Muman ríle, ar céadna.*"—A. D. 1287. The Earl Thomas De Clare, the protector of the English of Munster, and the Knights Gerald Fitz-Maurice, Richard Taaffe, Richard De Exeter and Nicholas Teling, were slain in a battle fought in Thomond against Turloch son of Teige Caoluisge O'Brien and the Thomonians, in which battle all the knights and Englishmen of Munster were cut off with dreadful slaughter."—The same Annals also mention the extent of territory granted to De Clare.—"*Fa hē ro fad fearnañay an Chlárajg agus Gall Tuadmuman an tan ro .j. ó Tíobraid na hÍrjón go h-jomalaib Buna naye, A. T. 1285.*"—"The possessions of De Clare and the English of Thomond, at this time, extend from Tiobraid na Huinnsiann to the confines of Bunratty. A.D. 1285."

most ancient are without dates or signatures, having been entered into before it became customary in these islands to affix either to written contracts. These belong to the 12th, 13th and 14th centuries. The greater number, however, are dated. The earliest of the latter class occurs in the year 1419, and the latest in the year 1619, about which time the use of the Irish language in legal writings was discontinued. The deed, No. II. which I conjecture to be as early as the beginning of the 12th century, is a curious specimen of its kind. Of it and No. XXIX. which is dated in the year 1573, fac-similes are given. The rudeness of the one, and the comparative elegance of the other, will shew the improvement which took place in the art of penmanship between both periods.

Their contents are strikingly interesting at the present day, being illustrative of manners and customs, which have long since disappeared and been forgotten. Like all collections, some of the present articles, taken singly, may be esteemed of little or no value, but combined, their utility becomes obvious and unquestionable. They mutually serve to explain each other, and by so doing develop facts which, otherwise, might have remained buried in oblivion. To adduce a few instances. They evince the characteristic piety of the people, who often commenced and concluded these instruments with some word or expression of a pious tendency, and consecrated their ordinary dealings with the solemnity of religion, by frequently calling on God as a witness to their contracts.* They also shew the state of education, for I was not a little surprised to find so few marksmen, as they are termed, among so many origi-

* See Nos. XX—XXI.—In No. XXV. God with his angels are named as sureties, that the rival chieftains O'Brien and Macnamara would not wage war against each other.

nal signatures. But here it must be observed, that the district of Thomond, or Clare, like that of Kerry, has been from an early period, and still is, remarkable for the generally improved education of the various classes of its inhabitants. Further, they afford abundant evidence that the Irish natives of those parts acknowledged no other legal jurisdiction than that of the Brehons, until after the commencement of the seventeenth century, when the laws of England, under James the first, were extended over the whole island, and legal muniments were, for the first time, generally written in the English language. The following instruments, combined with the fragments of the Brehon code, published by the late venerable and learned Vallancey, even scanty and imperfect as they are, will demonstrate how long and how stedfastly the people adhered to those laws, which were established in Ireland before the era of Christianity, and continued to the accession of a monarch, to whom the nation willingly submitted, as the lineal descendant of its ancient kings.

Among the most curious may be enumerated No VIII. being an ancient translation of a Brehon Judge's sentence or decree, a record of very rare occurrence. The punishment appears to have been by Eric or Fine, for as murder was punished by an Eric, so a bare attempt to commit it, as in the present case, though unsuccessful, was also subject to a like penalty.* From this fragment it is manifest, notwithstanding some assertions to the contrary, that the decrees of the Brehons were committed, in regular legal form, to writing. It further shews that they were accustomed to insert in

* Vide Harris's Ware, where an instance is adduced under the year 1148, that "When Donald O'Ferral and several of his clan conspired to kill Ternan O'Rorke, whom they set upon and grievously wounded; yet, notwithstanding he escaped with life, his *Eric* was exacted from the O'Ferrals, as if he had been killed."—*Vol. 1. p. 70.*

their judgments the terms of the laws on which they founded their decisions. In the present instance such was the case, but the Irish original has not been handed down, and the words of the law are dismissed by an &c. in this old translation.—Numbers XIV. and XV. present a singular view of the possessions of the O'Brien and Macnamara families, near five centuries ago. Number XXV. might, with propriety, be termed Articles of Peace, between the Rival Chieftains of those names. Number XXIX. and the note subjoined to it are amongst the most interesting of the entire. The reader cannot but be struck by the expression in the latter, “*Prostrate upon my knees before your honors,*” as displaying an incident which, it is conceived, would form an appropriate subject for an historical picture, whose leading feature might be the striking contrast between the humiliated Milesian prince on the one side, and the arrogant members of Queen Elizabeth’s Irish Privy Council of that day on the other.

But the principal value of investigations like the present lies in the assistance which they afford the local or general historian, in tracing the progress of society, and illustrating the manners and customs of former times. The ancient writings now under consideration, may prove serviceable in these respects. So far as they extend, they shew the use and denomination of money, the value of land and its produce, and the price of several commodities from time to time, for some centuries. From among the matters of various information which they contain the following heads have been selected.—In No. X. a fine or Eric appears to have been imposed for murder or homicide, but very inadequate in amount to the dreadful crime committed. Although murder was generally punished by fine, as before observed, yet it must not be concluded that that was the only penalty. This and other heinous offences were punish-

able with death by the ancient laws of Ireland. This severity was, however, in general mitigated by the law of Eric or retaliation, to which some historians have given a decided preference over the more sanguinary inflictions of modern times.—From No. II. it may be inferred that title to lands might have been acquired by force, or in consequence of forfeiture as an Eric. Conor O'Hurley appears to have so acquired the land of Carrowancalla. To Galloglasses he paid sixteen cows and a noble for the Brehon's judgment, by which the transaction was affirmed.—The consent of the entire tribe or family necessary before an individual could alienate any part of the inheritance, XIX.—One tribe purchasing land from another becomes bound to furnish, as additional consideration, suitable food and raiment, for a certain period of time, and the disposing party is bound to be clement, or to afford protection to the other, XVIII.—Cattle given as a marriage portion, XXVI.—Cattle taken as a prey and the owners made prisoners, VIII.—A whole town land forfeited for stealing a cow. Crosses of interdiction raised between contending parties, X.—The same deed written in three languages, Latin, English and Irish, XXX.—These three languages used in the same instrument, XXIX.—Cows killed and liquor provided for funerals, XXXII.—Guarantees and hostages liberated, on payment of twenty marks for some and forty marks for others, XXV.—Broad cloth, hats, scarlet cloth, grey cloth, aquavita in the fifteenth century, XVII.—Hides, fells and chines of beasts killed for the chieftains' suppers, or while in camp, given as fees to the Marshall, and the Marshall's fees on the marriage of his chief's daughters, XXIX.—A cow valued at three shillings. Lands mortgaged for cattle. Fees for Brehon's judgment or decree. Interest for money due, shillings and nobles in use, II.—Rent paid in wheat, in beeves, in wine, in subsisting soldiers and sportsmen, in pence, groats, shil-

lings, marks, and ounces of gold. *O'Brien's Rental*, XIV.—Lady's rent, exclusive of Lord's rent, ounces of unspecified metal, (this metal is supposed to have been silver, for when gold is specified as rent it seldom exceeds an ounce,) paid, and food once a year reserved as rent, *Mac Namara's Rental*, XV.—Gardens, orchards and roads, XXVI.—XXVIII.—Public Notaries, a gilt cup valued at nine marks, four garrans and an ambling nag valued at five marks, XVII.—Five good hackneys and five marks considered as of equal value, XXIX.—A considerable extent of ground (the dimensions not expressed) with all its grass, moor, wood and arable land, sold for twelve marks, having been previously mortgaged for twelve cows, XXII.—Trivial as these particulars may at first sight appear, yet it must be remembered, that to an accumulation of such facts, made from time to time by men of antiquarian learning and research, and judiciously treated of by their historians, the people of England are mainly indebted for the present perfect state of their National History.

It must be obvious to all capable of considering the subject with attention, that much preliminary labour yet remains to be achieved, before a comprehensive History of Ireland can be fully and faithfully given to the world. When this desirable and much wished for work shall be completed, the Irish character will beam forth in all its native brilliancy from beneath the dark clouds of prejudice and misrepresentation, which have obscured it for centuries. Such a history will moreover be an awful warning to present and future generations, to avoid these internal dissensions, which at all times, even to the present day, have proved the principal impediment to the happiness and prosperity of the country.—Bede and others, at an early period, described Ireland as supereminently blessed with the choicest gifts of nature, as an Island flowing with milk and honey.

Had this venerable historian lived at a later period, he would see those boasted gifts of nature trampled under the foot of the hostile invader. Instead of milk and honey, he would have described Ireland as an Island flowing with blood, and plunged in all the horrors of almost continuous civil warfare and confusion. Tranquillity was for ages a stranger in the land, except for those few gloomy and transient intervals, which in general but preceded more dreadful storms. Yet even during these short cessations of war, the native character sometimes appeared, the cheering sounds of peace were heard, the shuttle and the plough were seen to move, and numerous flocks and herds covered its hills and plains. The art of agriculture too, but with frequent interruptions, flourished in many parts of the kingdom, to a degree that drew forth reluctant praises from those very men, whose policy and interest it was to misrepresent the country.

The people of the west, remote from the calamities in which the other quarters of the island were generally involved, retained to a late period many of the simple primeval customs of rural and even of pastoral life, as the instruments before us in many instances testify. Amongst them, debts were contracted and paid in living money,* lands were given in mortgage or exchange for cows, horses, sheep, &c. and tributes and rents were rendered in cattle or in ounces of gold and silver. In reviewing the manners and state of society in former times, care must be taken not to draw hasty conclusions from the present advanced position of human cultivation.† The improvement of man is ever progressive, and in Ireland,

* Mr. Henry, in his valuable History of England, states, that *living money*, which was so general in England before the Norman conquest, is not mentioned by writers after that event.—*Vol. III. p. 510.*—It appears to have been in use to a much later period in Ireland.

† In England, in the days of Edward I., and even so late as those of Henry VI., we know

notwithstanding the exaggerated allegations of prejudice, and the many obstacles which the people had to contend with, it is certain that they were not more backward in civilization than those of most of the other nations of Europe. The testimony of that distinguished Chief Justice of England, Lord Coke, concerning the Irish people, remains recorded in his Institutes, a triumphant refutation of previous and subsequent misrepresentation. "I have been informed," says this great and good man, "by many of them that have had *judicial places* there, and partly of mine own knowledge, that there is *no nation* of the Christian world that are greater lovers of justice than they (the Irish) are, which virtue must of necessity be accompanied by many others."—Can it be supposed that a declaration of this kind would be made, and that by such a man, if the Irish people were really what they had been represented by his countrymen and cotemporaries? But his is not the only testimony. Sir John Davis uses even stronger language, to the same effect. Every remnant therefore which tends to illustrate the manners and customs of such a people must be interesting and valuable, not alone in a national point of view, but as a leading feature in the history of mankind. These are the considerations which induced me to undertake the task of preparing these ancient fragments for inspection, and to deposit my humble mite in the treasury of public information.

that £10 or £20 a year were considered a competent estate for a gentleman. One possessing £150 yearly was esteemed rich, and Sir John Fortescue lays down £5 a year "as a fair living for a yeoman." In 1414 the expence of a scholar at the University was but £5 annually. In 1476 Counsel's fees were lower than in our times. In the account of the church-warden of St. Margaret, Westminster, we find, "Roger Fylpot, learned in the law, paid for his opinion given 3s. 8d. with 4d. for his dinner." In 1493 Sir William Drury, one of the richest men in Suffolk, bequeathed fifty marks to each of his daughters.—The value of money then was about twenty-four times more than at the present day.—See Henry's valuable History of England, whose excellent plan will yet, it is hoped, be extended to Ireland.—See also Fleetwood's *Chronicon Preciosum*.

To those literary friends who have kindly favoured me with their opinions on these documents I feel indebted, particularly to John D'Alton, Esq. Barrister at Law, the highly gifted author of the poem of "Dermid, or Erin in the days of Borū," and other talented productions relating to Ireland; to Thomas Furlong, Esq. who, with poetical genius of a superior order and the heart of a patriot, is deeply skilled in the history of his native land; and to Mr. James Scurry of Dublin, whose critical knowledge of our ancient language is, perhaps, not excelled.* The valuable assistance of the latter, in the translations, deserves my warmest acknowledgments. The few notes which are given may be found useful by the historical student. Finally, I shall feel more than repaid, for any labour I may have had, should this communication answer any of the purposes for which it was intended, and accord with the views, or meet the approval of the Academy.

* It is anxiously hoped by many of Mr. Scurry's friends, that his capabilities may be called forth, in the national task of translating the Brehon laws, the greatest desideratum, next to the publication of the Annals, in Irish literature.

TABLE.

No.	
I.	Bond or charge on Land. No date.
II.	Mortgage of Land. No date.
III.	Like. No date.
IV.	Acknowledgment of debts, &c. No date.
V.	Deed of Land. No date.
VI.	Deed of Agreement. No date.
VII.	Mortgage of Land. No date.
VIII.	Brehon's Decree. No date.
IX.	Mortgage of Land. No date.
X.	Forfeiture of Lands, &c. No date.
XI.	Deed of Purchase. No date.
XII.	Deed of Agreement and Award. No date.
XIII.	Mortgage of Land. No date.
XIV.	O'Brien's Rental. No date.
XV.	Mac Namara's Rental. No date.
XVI.	Deed of Purchase. No date.
XVII.	Ancient abstracts. A. D. 1419—1458.
XVIII.	Deed of Agreement. A. D. 1493.
XIX.	Like. A. D. 1502.
XX.	Partition of Land. A. D. 1542.
XXI.	Deed of Purchase of Land. A. D. 1545.
XXII.	Conveyance of Land. No date.
XXIII.	Mortgage of Land. A. D. 1548.
XXIV.	Assignment of Mortgage of Land. A. D. 1548.
XXV.	Bond and Covenant. No date.
XXVI.	Marriage Settlement. A. D. 1560.
XXVII.	Mortgage of Land. A. D. 1562.
XXVIII.	Deed of Sale of Land. A. D. 1573.
XXIX.	Deed of Appointment by Mac Carthy More, A. D. 1584.
XXX.	Conveyance of Land. A. D. 1586.
XXXI.	Release of Mortgage. A. D. 1587.
XXXII.	Award. A. D. 1592.
XXXIII.	Like. A. D. 1593.
XXXIV.	Surrender and conveyance of land. A. D. 1594.
XXXV.	Testamentum. A. D. 1603.
XXXVI.	Will and Testament. A. D. 1606.
XXXVII.	Mortgage of Land. A. D. 1608.
XXXVIII.	Assignment of Land. A. D. 1612.
XXXIX.	Like. A. D. 1619.

*Ancient Deeds and Writings in the Irish Language, with English Translations.**

I.

Is iad ro fjača Djarimada oiz 1 Eéjri 4 Cnapoiz .j. da mairz do Murchađ Mac Maégaíma : acur yr mar ro tuz Djarimajd óg an da mairz rojn uajd .j. Cnapóiz raei az Djarimajd óg, raei añ an rle nj aét a cjn do Galloglaé brajd amajn : acur rajrj Cnapoiz az Djarimajd Mac Concubá do éjn a raeíta do Djarimajd óg ; no az Djarimajd óg fejn muna raei Djarimajd Mac Concubajr 1 : acur njr lez Maégaímaí Mac Zjlla Rjabad an trarjyr ro zan tógbajl éhzi fejn, aét aen blyadajr amajn : acur an rajr éarba Murchađ Mac Maégaíma, éajrjz Djarimajd óg a zceañ Tajóiz Mejc Maégaíma, acur do jñjr naé ar éomajll Mac Rjeard Mac Zjlla Rjabad an trarjyr rjn do ; acur a dubajr Tadb gu bfuajrgelađ ye an fearađ o Djarimajd óg 4 an da mairz rjn ; aét muna tuzad Djarimajd óg éuz mairz ojl 4 an bfearađ rjn, mar do zéall do : acur do rjñeadaí cunrađ ye éelj, acur a ye ro an cunrađ .j. na éuz mairz rjn o Djarimajd óg do Tajóiz mar zéall 4 Cnapoiz ; acur muna éraerađ Tadb an fearađ rjn do Djarimajd óg, an rlj nj da ndjrađ Djarimajd tar éeañ an fearađ a bejd m4 zéall ajzi ar an bfearađ rojn, a zceañ na reaét mairz rojn. Concubajr Mac Curtejn do rgrjb ro, gu zcead do Djarimajd óg, acur do Djarimajd Mac Concubá, a huét Tajóiz Mejc Maégaíma.

I.

Translation.—Bond or charge on Land.—No Date.

These are the debts due to Dermot oge O'Hehir † on the lands

* From No. I. to XVII. are not dated, but they belong to the 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th centuries. The orthography, throughout the entire, is very imperfect ; in some places so much so, as nearly to render the meaning obscure ; but it was considered unadvisable for obvious reasons, to attempt any amendment, and the original orthography has been scrupulously adhered to. The Irish scholar will see that Aspiration and Eclipsis of consonants are frequently omitted in these instruments, and that no attention whatever is paid to the modern rule of *leatán le leatán*, &c.

† For the origin of Irish surnames, see Harris's Ware, Vol. I. p. 58. Also Camden's Re-

of Crappoge, viz. two marks ‡ of Morogh Mac Mahon, and it was on this condition Dermot oge advanced those two marks, viz. to have Crappoge free, free in every respect except giving their portion to Galloglasses || alone, the power of redemption of Crappoge to be enjoyed by Dermot Mac Conor for redeeming it from Dermot oge, or by Dermot oge himself, if not redeemed by Dermot Mac Conor ; and Mahon Mac Gilla Riabadh did not allow that power more than one year, until he took it to himself : and when Morogh Mc Mahon died, Dermot oge came to Teige Mac Mahon and informed him, that the son of Ricard Mac Gilla Riaba did not keep that power for him ; and Teige declared he would redeem the land from Dermot oge for said two marks, unless Dermot oge would give five other marks for it as he promised. And they covenanted with each other, and this is the covenant, viz. the said five marks to be given by Dermot oge unto Teige on Crappoge, and if the land be not redeemed from Dermot oge, every thing that Dermot shall pay for the land to be as a pledge unto him for it, added unto the said seven marks.—Conor Mac Cuutin wrote this, by the consent of Dermot oge and Dermot Mac Conor, in presence of Teige Mac Mahon.

II.

Չմեն. †.

ՉԼ րեօ չեալլ Կոնքուբայր օժ հյ Արաշլայծ 4 քաճմարն յն Շալ .յ. ծա քշտաժ Բօ .յ. րեաժտ Բա յն լաջ ծյծ րյն .յ. յն Բօ ծյծ Երյ րջլլնջաժ, յն Եւր Բալե ծյծ յն Բաժ րեճԻ : ԲԵՐ րամլա քաշլլ Կոնքուբայր ան քաթանօ րա քե րլաժ, ԲԵՐ ԲյԵ Կոնքուբայր

mains, for English surnames.—In Ireland, the descendants of Brien Boru took the name of “ O’Brien ;” those of Nial of the Nine Hostages, the name of O’Neil, &c.—*O’Halloran’s Introduction.*

‡ The mark was a denomination of money, and not a real coin. It was two thirds the weight and value of the pound. In shillings and pence 13s. 4d.—It was brought to France and England, and probably to Ireland, by the Danes.

|| “ The Irish of the middle ages employed two sorts of foot soldiers, Galloglasses and Kerns ;

[illegible]

1 day

N^o XXVIII. p. 71.

[illegible]

2. *Spinoza* per *L. V. de*
Spinoza per *L. V. de*



my code

oét ba dez taji ceand dfeanajn rjn .j. re ba dez djb rjn ne Gallocajb, acur leath
 maiz jn Uleacbez, zu oet ba acur ujnzed rjn; acur a tajt na oet ba dez rjn
 zun nje azur zun a forar ac Concubari ar jn feanand: acur rjad reo fjadajn jn
 cundra rjn .j. Slanajb jnj brijajn, acur fndulad nj Meconman, acur Concubari
 O'ajjne, acur Seanañ O'leadan: acur zan ar neart an feanand rjn duaylucad
 o Concubari na o jn mac jndjad, aac mun fuaylucad Murcah fejn no mac he. Amen.

II.

Old Translation.—Mortgage of land.—No date.

Amen. †.

This is the mortgage due Conor oge O'Hurly upon Carowancalla, vlt. fortie cowes, * that is to saie seaven in-calf cowes, and everie cowe thereof valued in three shillings, and the rest of the cowes barren. The said Conor came by the said land thus, vlt. for stealth †; and Conor paid eighteen cowes for the said land, that is sixteene cowes to Gallowglasses, and a Noble, ‡ (fees for Brehon's

the former armed with an iron head-piece, and a coat of defence stuck with iron nails, wearing a long sword by their sides, and bearing in one hand a broad axe with an extreme keen edge, after the manner of those antient *Gauls* whom *Marcellinus* mentions."—*Ware*.—Camden informs us that when O'Neal visited London in 1562, "He appeared at Court with his guards of Gallowglachs, bare headed, armed with hatchets, their hair flowing in locks on their shoulders, on which were yellow surplices dyed with saffron, with long sleeves, short coats and trum jskets, at which strange sight the Londoners marvelled much"

* "Living money" was in use in Ireland long after it ceased in England. "In those parts of Britain where coins were very scarce, almost all debts were paid and purchases made with living money. This consisted of *slaves* and cattle of all kinds, which had a certain value fixed upon them"—*Henry's History of England, Vol. II. P. 425.*

+ Literally, rapine. It appears doubtful whether the land was acquired by force, or forfeited as an Eric: but from the Brehon's interference the latter might be inferred. The translation is ancient, and though not so literal or explanatory as could be wished, I considered it better to preserve it for its antiquity.

‡ In the original "half a mark."—The Rose Noble was a famous coin. It was so called

judgment, otherwise called *Oilegheag**) of the said stealth, and said eighteen cowes are without anie use accreweing thereout, unto the said Conor upon the said land—and the witnesses present to the said bargain are, Slaney Ny Brien, Ffynnola Ny Ma Gorman, Connor O'Arney and Senann O'Leadon. None shall have power to redeem the said land from Connor, unles Morough or his sonne doe redeeme the same. Amen.

III.

Uz go Cajnt acur Djntujn a ta jtnj Domnall Mac Sean Mejc Mecon acur Domnall Mac Tajdz [] Doncad O'Slatrajz, an tabajnt gjll do Domnall Mac Seajn acur da deajbajntneacajb ajn a cajt fejn do [] .j. tnt cajt do lead-ceatnamjn an Rejgatmojn, acur ejn da cjt do ceatnamjn an Cnoc, acur jr a je mejt jn gjll .j. [] marz go led, acur cjtcc buab dec jn laez, acur eac, [] acur jre af Domnajll nj Slatrajz acur Domnajll Mejc Seajn [] gan an cumur do dujne I bjt an fearan jrn do fuayclab o Domnall, act do fejn acur da mac acur do mac a mejc.

III.

Translation.—Mortgage of land.—No date.

This is a deed and indenture between Donald Mac Shane, Mac M'Con and Donald Mac Teige, [] Donogh O'Slattery on giving a mortgage unto Donald Mac Shane and unto his brothers upon his own share of [] that is three parts of the half quarter of Reigatmore, and upon two parts of the Knock quarter, and the amount of the mortgage is, viz. [] marks and a half, fifteen cows in calf and a horse.—[] and the covenant of Donald

from a rose encircling the King's arms, and the purity of its metal. From it every imaginary half-mark was called a Noble.

* *Oilegheag*.—The Brehon's fee—from *Oilegh*, a Brehon or Judge, and *eag* for *ioc*, payment.

O'Slattery with Donald Mac Shane, [] that it shall not be in any one's power to redeem said land from Donald, except (Donald O'Slattery) himself and his two sons and grandsons.

IV.

† Mac Conmáire.

Ug reo fíacha Clainde Seadain Meje Conmáire an Clain Conmáire Meje Domnall .j. an Tadhg acur an Concubair Mejenamáire Meje Domnall .j. en bo dec deise: Domnall nuag Meje Seadain Meje Conmáire acur Tadhg na buaile do éog na fíacha an clainde Concubair Meje Ueda; acur Concubair Meje Domnall do éogbair aen ríge dec deise Domnall Meje Seadain an clainde Seadain Meje Matgamna. Tuirle eile .j. Tí marz do b' a ngeall an fearand clainde Seadain, djeadar gan fíne acu, agus do mol Dondcha O'Bríain a fearand do fuarlucad do clainde Seadain Meje Conmáire: acur a neise a comaentaidetuir o ríne amac. Is iat ro fíadan an cundarta; Dondcha O'Bríain, acur Domnall Meje Seadain Meje Domnall, acur Matgamna Meje Conmáire, acur Domnall nábach Meje Nuagríg: acur na fíacha a mrig ag Mac Seadain Meje Conmáire o ríne a nuag; acur aen bo dec do éog Domnall Meje Seadain don eise cetna eise mrigtear Cadla acur eise Domnall buide; acur ríne ag Domnall o Clainde Seadain Meje Conmáire; acur tíne píníne fíchet do je do Onoráin Ingín Sida, do je tar cean Tadhg na buaile, acur ríne a mrig ne .xx. bliadain gan je; acur ceise ríge dec d'fíacha eise noch do nec Seadan Meje Conmáire ne Domnall Meje Seadain, acur ríne a mrig con ríe; acur recht cairig do bise do Domnall Meje Seadain o Onoráin Ingín Sida, acur iad ríne con ríe a mrig; acur ag Seadan og Meje Conmáire Meje Domnall a ta na fíacha ríne a mrig;—acur ledeetamíne mri a cuibach do eise Seadain Mac Meje Seadain a ngeall: agus rí met an gill .j. da ba dec an .xx. Is amlaib do jead Seadan Meje Conmáire an geall ríne .j. na mba dec do Tadhg Meje Ueda, acur ocht mba do clain Conmáire Meje Domnall, acur recht mba do clain Seagáin Meconmáire.—Tuirle eile .j. eise marz do fuarlucad do buain do Concubair Meje Sida Meje Domnall bacar gan coise an Onoráin Ingín Sida an ríne marz do gair Tadhg na buaile acur ríne a mrig o Onoráin Ingín Sida tar cean Tadhg na buaile. Tuirle eile .j. Geall nuag Cumáire Meje Domnall o Onoráin Ingín Sida. Fíadan Nuagríg i Dunlaing, acur Uedaib ndí h'Íngáin, acur ríne a mrig ne ceise bliadna dec. Is Mac Seadain mac meje Seadain Meje Conmáire tug a comáire ro do Seadan cetna dom ceat fíne.—[]

IV.

*Translation.—Acknowledgment of Debts, &c.—No date.**

† Mac Conmara.

These are the debts due unto the children of John Mac Conmara by the children of Conmara Mac Donald, i. e. by Teige and Conor Mac Namara Mac Donald, viz. Eleven cows of Eric. Donald Roe Mac Shane Mac Conmara and Teige of Buaille brought those debts on the children of Conor Mac Aodha; and Conor Mac Donald is to raise eleven ounces† of the Eric of Donald

* The following extract may fix the date of this instrument.—In 1374 Comar Mac Conmarre, captain of his nation, petitioned the L. L. and council, and set forth, that when O'Breen Tothomond, the King's Irish enemy and rebel, had lately fought against *John Mac Conmarre his father*, now deceased, because he and his men were faithful leige subjects, wasted his lands, the County of Limerick and the adjacent parts, he the said Comar, after his father's death, raised 400 defensible men to fight O'Breen, and restrain his intended mischief, whom at his own charge he had kept from Christmas last, whereby the faithful people of those parts were much comforted, and better enabled to restrain O'Breen; but would not be able to keep his said retinue longer, without some aid from the king, or oppose O'Breen for the future. And this statement being affirmed by the Earl of Ormond, the mayor and bailiffs of Limerick, and other credible people of those parts, before the council, and that the adjacent country would have been destroyed and wasted by O'Breen if the said Comar had not opposed him—the King (Edw. III.) by advice of the council, directed fifty marks to be paid him, taking his receipt.—Kilkenny, 7 May 1374.—*Rot. Claus. 48. E. III. f. r. 5.*

The chieftains of the Sept of Macnamara were afterwards distinguished by the title "Reagh." In the composition agreed on between the Lord Deputy, Perrott, and the lords, chieftains, gentry, freeholders and inhabitants of Thomond, at Innishe 17 August 1585, *Donall reogh Mac Nemarrie*, for his better maintenance of living, was to hold and enjoy for ever the castle of Garvoragh and several lands; but at his death all rights, duties and customs claimed to be belonging to the name of *Mac Nemarrie reogh*, in consideration that the same is but extorted, should be utterly extinguished and determined for ever.—*Orig. Record.*

† The ounce like the pound, was a standard of value. In the instance before us the eleven ounces appear to have formed part of the eleven cows Eric. It will be seen by Nos. XIV. and

Mac Shane off the children of John Mac Mahon : Furthermore three marks that had been in mortgage on the land of the family of Mac Shane which they paid without any witness ; and Donat O'Brien awarded that the land should be redeemed by the children of John Mac Conmara ; and they have agreed to all those conditions. The witnesses of this covenant are Donat O'Brien and Donald Mac Shane Mac Donald and Mahon Mac Conmedha and Donald reavagh Mac Rorey. Those debts are still due to the children of Mac Shane Mac Conmara : and also eleven cows levied by said Donald Mac Shane of the same Eric upon the Keilly family and upon Daniel Buidhe, which are due to said Daniel by the children of said John Mac Conmara ; and 23*d.* to be paid by Honor, daughter of Sheeda, for Teige of Buaile, due twenty years without being paid, and fourteen ounces, being the price of a horse which John Mac Conmara sold unto Donald Mac Shane, due without interest, and seven sheep to be given to Donald Mac Shane by Honor daughter of Sheeda, and they are due without interest. Those debts are due unto John oge Mac Conmara Mac Donald. Half a quartermire* to be reserved out of the share of John, son of Mac Shane, in mortgage, and the amount of the mortgage is thirty-two cows. This is the manner that John Mac Conmara is to discharge that mortgage, viz. nineteen cows unto Teige Mac Loughlan, and eight cows unto the children of Conmara Mac Donald, and† seven cows unto the children of John Mac Conmara.—

XV. that payments by the ounce were very common. In the venerable and magnificent MS. copy of the Gospels preserved in Trinity College Library, and said to have belonged to St. Columkille, there appears an entry that Moriortagh O'Laughlin king of Ireland granted a parcel of land to the monastery of Ardbraccan, in perpetuity, at a yearly rent of three ounces of gold.—See Vallancey's Collectanea, Vol. III.

* The same as Cartron.

† In all thirty-four cows. It is probable that the two additional cows were for interest.

Furthermore, five marks, redemption money, to be paid by Conor Mac Sheeda* Mac Donald the lame, without being charged to Honor daughter of Sheeda, for a cow stolen by Teige of Buaile, and which was due by her on account of Teige. More, viz. a pledge taken by Connara Mac Donald from Honor daughter of Sheeda. Rory O'Dunlaing and Loughlan O'Hartigan are witnesses of its being due fourteen years. It was the son of John son of Mac Shane† that gave this deed in keeping to the said John, by my own consent.—[]‡

V.

Alz ye ro geall Doncha I Moráin do [] Cnocháin Scanlajn do bayle j Com-
raide .j. cñcc. ba .xx. ari .xx. acur cuig pñgñe dez do tabairt do mac meic Doncha
acur gan ari cumar do an fearán rjn do fuayclad go ceñ tñj mbladan, acur a
fuayclad fa fejl San Seaaín do goband en laoj. Is jad ar uñraba nñr an zeunrad
rjn [] Seaan Mac Sjoda agur Mac Doncha Meic Con Meic Sjda.

V.

Translation.—Mortgage of Land.—No date.

This is the Mortgage of Donogh O'Moran unto [] Cnoger Scanlan, for Ballycomraide, viz. thirty-five cows and fifteen pence to be given unto the son of Mac Donogh; and said Cnoger not to have it in his power to redeem said land until the expiration of three years, and to redeem it before the feast of St John the Baptist, by one day's impounding.§ The sureties for that covenant are [] John Mac Sheeda, and the son of Donogh Mac Con Mac Sheeda.

* A branch of the Macnamara family.

† In the original, *Mac Meic Sedain*, literally the "son of the son of John" i. e. the grandson of John.

‡ The Nos. which terminate with brackets are imperfect.

§ In the original *Gobhand én laoi*—Translated "one days impounding." This must have re-

VI.

Al ye ro cunrad Matamna i Allabnain acur Ignine Ingyn Ruadry hy Molomna ye Seaan Mac Ruadry Meje Concubair ye na clojñ. Tñ ba xxjt mar geall & cajt tSeaan acur a clojñe don Durnad, ledcetnamajyn [] cajt don ledcetnamajyn rjn aje Dondcha mac Meje Con Meje Eogajn, acur rñge eja ac Seaan acur aza elañ añ ya fearand an Iarla; acur an fuayluga do tabairt [] acur a tabairt amac fo ajece fejl Sjn Seagajn, acur Cojmēda, acur Matamna ar teact amac ajmryjn na djaiz rjn, acur cejtne ba do bñejt mar geall ar an rñge rjn: acur a rjat fjacha tucad a ndjl fjae na cejtne mbo rjn, lojlgec acur lajn ġnojde, acur na cejtne ba rjn dpaazjl a naonfect mejrjn cajt ejle don zell: acur da tjejd a ndjolajgeet rñge eja an Duppab, no clampar a ttaob tSeaan Meje Ruadry acur a clajndj .c. luajn na cojn jr geall jn a jnad; acur cejtne ba ejle ar an mejrjd cajt rjn Dondcha Meje Mac Con Meje Eogajn, acur a ye conrad Matamna acur a rlecta rjrn clojnd Concubā rjn, gan an fearañ rjn anagajd na fearañ ajle do tabairt a ngell ye fuaylacad an zill da fuayluga, na tabairt daon dñe ejle da fuayluga, ac muna tj djb fējn a fuayluga, a beð añ ya zell ran aje Matamrñ acur ac a cland: acur cajt ejle don cunrad rjn, zac boñojme da tjeufa a ceñ jn fearañ rjn, Matamrñ acur a rjet da hje, acur a beð mar an geall, acur gan rjt do dul añ ya boñojme act fjacha jn c. lae dje don boñojme an tan bey an fearand da fuayluga ar a ngeall rjn, mar an cajt ejle.

VI.

Antient Translation.—Deed of agreement.—No date.

This is the bargain made by Mahon O'Hallouran and Granny daughter to Roery O'Mollowny with John Mac Rorey Mac Conor and his sonnes, vlt. the said John and his sonnes doe give their part of the land of Durah unto Mahon and Granny in morthgage of three and twentie cowes, and Donnogh Mac Vic Con Mac Owen

ference to some local custom with which I am unacquainted, and am not, therefore, certain of the correctness of the translation; it is, however, strictly literal, as the word "gobhand" (or gabhann according to modern orthography) amongst its other significations means *impounding* or *distraining*, and "en laoi" means *of one day*.

to have in the same maner halfe a quarter of the said land, excepting the fifth parte, and that the said John shall have tenne groates* rent accreweing unto him out of the said lands, over and above the said morthgage; and that the said Mahon and his sonnes or the survivor shall have the said three and twentie cowes paid unto them att the time of redemption in one whole and entire paiment, and the redemption to be made att the Bawon of Culreagh, by Mid-Somer. Alsoe Couen and Mahon having come a while after, receaved fouer cowes for the said tenne groates; and the paiment given them in lieu of the said fouer cowes was a milch-cowe and a stood mare, and the same to be repaid att once with the rest of the said morthgage: and if there be anie challenge or trouble come upon Durah aforesaid in the behalf of John Mac Roery and his children, Cluonachoir is to stand in Morthgage instead of the same, and alsoe fouer cowes more upon the said Donnogh Mac Vic Con Mac Owen his share, as morthgage; and it is covenanted betweene the said Mahon for himself and his posteritie that the said Conor shall not give power of redemption in the said land or in anie other land, unto anie other personne, unless they be able to redeeme the same themselves, but the same land to stand allwaies in morthgage as aforesaid: and another parte of the said covenant is, that if it shall chance the said land to be charged with anie *Borowa*,† vlt. O'Brien's rent, that

* "Tenne groates." In the original "*Uinge*" an ounce. There were several kinds of groats current in Ireland.—1. Broad-faced groats minted for 4*d.* but worth 8*d.*—2. Cross-keale groats stamped with the Pope's treble crown.—3. Dominus groats, coined by such English kings as stiled themselves lords of Ireland.—Rex groats by Hen. VIII. and Edw. VI.—White groats of so base an alloy that nine were but the value of a shilling.

† Boromha Laighean, was a tribute of cattle, laid on the king and people of Leinster by K. Tuathal Teachtmair about the year of Christ, 134, which was remitted by Finacht the Hospitable, A. D. 693, at the intercession of St. Moling. It was afterwards exacted by K. Bryen in the eleventh century; from whence he got the name of Boruma. It was so called from *It* an ox or cow, as it consisted chiefly in cattle.—*Harris. Ware's Antiquities. Vol. I.*

the said Mahon and his posteritie shall paie the same, and to be added to the said morthgage without anie use or damadge to run thereout, onelie the verie principall Borowa to be paied at the time of the redemption, att once, with the rest of the said morthgage.

VII.

Plig ro gell Matamna j Allabnajn acur a rleacta q cur Ruajon Meje Maog-leaclajñ don Durmad; naej ba xx. yearza, acur oct mba jñ laoga. Tujllead ejle q cur Ruajon Meje Concubajn Meje Ruajon ac clojñ Matamna nj Allabnajn, da ba. x. Tujllead ejle az clañ Matamna j nAllabnajn a ngell an leadceatramrñ ejle don Durmad ajñ an ledceatrama ojrteanae don Durmad, acur j ac Tadg Mac Donchad acur zan aen ot q cur na q je az clañ Matamna don fearañ rñ az Tadg Mac Donchad q rñ ba borojmñ da cur ajñ clañ Matamna, acur rñ ba do brejt uad a ttrñan borojme do turt q an fearañ jñ tan rñ; bud do brñajn Mac Matamna do bajnead da ba do brejt do Donchad Mac Matamna hj brñajn lejr rñ amrc ne tnejmñ fada. Tujllead ejle a ngeall q clañ tSeaañ Meje Ruajon q ejñ an da rñze do bjñ a lam Sjta Meje Mecon, lajñ gñojde agur ojz-eac.

VII.

Antient Translation—Mortgage of Land.—No date.

The morthgage due to Mahon O'Hallouran and his posteritie upon Rory Mac Moylaghlin his share of the land of Dourah, vlt. nyne and twentie baren cowes and eight in-calf cowes. More, upon Roery Mac Conor Mac Roery his share of the Dourah, due to the sonnes of Mahon O'Hallouran, vlt. twelve cowes. More due to Mahon O'Hallouran's sonnes as morthgage upon the East halfe quarter of Durah, and the same being in the hands of Teige Mac Donnogh alone, the said Mahon's sonnes having never a foot thereof in their possession, but Teige Mac Donnogh having the same, Mahon's

sonnes were challenged for three cowes Boroa, and three cowes being taken awaie from them for the Boroa that fell due upon the said land att that time, vlt. one cowe by Brien Mac Mahon O'Brien, and two cowes by Donnogh Mac Mahon O'Brien, and the same being for a long time unpaied. More due as morthgage upon the third parte of a quarter from the sonnes of John Mac Roery, for the two ounces that were in the hands and possession of Sida Mac Vic Con, vlt. a stood mare and a young horse.

VIII.

Brehon's Decree.—Ancient Translation.—No date.*

These be the allegations and challenges I have in the behalf of Donagh Mac Seayn and Teig Mac Fynne, against Cahall O'Connor and his people, viz. That Cahall O'Connor, together with his people, came forcibly to the land of the said Donnagh, and seised

* This article is given from an ancient translation much defaced. Where the blanks occur the original is worn away. The words within the brackets are supplied from the context.—Mutilated however, as it is, it proves that the judgments of the Brehons were duly committed to writing, and that in them they most judiciously inserted the words of the laws, on which they founded their decisions. In addition to this fact, the subjoined fragment of another Brehon's decree will shew that these judgments also included the witnesses names, and the testimony which they gave. It is to be regretted that these instruments have not been handed down perfect; as every particular connected with the administration of justice among the ancient Irish, is valuable to the historian of the country.

The following is the fragment alluded to.—“These be the witnesses that doe [affirm] for Mac Mahoun and his coheirs inheritance that belong unto them.—The prior of Killihanan—Twelve priests of the Societie of Iniskatry, affirming that Teig Mor Mac Mahony gave Cnockna-huarna unto God and Saint Seanan, the same being piece of Kilfinny.—Also the undernamed personnes of the chiefest of Corkavaskyn have affirmed that the sept of Teig Mor Mac Mahony have successively enjoyed Kilfinny.—Mahon Mac Teig boy—The sonnes of Morough Moel—Donnogh Mac Kennedy—Donnogh Mac Carroll—Teig Mac Thomas—Mora ny Brien.”—These translations were made in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

upon a prey belonging to him, and have taken away with them [] cowes of the said prey, and have also taken with them the said Donnogh and Teig prisoners, and the rest of the [prey] being taken [from] the said Cahall against his will : but having beaten, bruised and deadly wounded the said Donnogh and Teig, therefore I saie that they came [with intent to] kill the said Donnogh, and Teig, and that they [shall have] remedie and redresse *as if they had been killed*, in regard the said Donnogh and Teig never submitted themselves to the mercy of the said Cahall and his people, but scoope by their own valour and assistance, as by the law in that behalf appereth, which is in hec verba, &c.—[The words of the law are not given.]

IX.

Plig ro an tŕm gill a ta ag Donchad O'Imŕi aŕi leatceatŕamŕi Cŕlle, ceatŕamŕan ne heac [] maŕi a ta da la loŕŕi deŕ, da ba daŕa ; ŕaŕi ŕu bŕŕadnuŕe do Doŕchad Mac Toŕndealbajŕ Meŕe Muŕchad, acur do Muŕnceaŕtac Mac Toŕndealbaje, acur do tSean Meŕe tŕŕda Meŕe Eozajŕ, acur do tŕŕda oz acur deozan, O'Connuŕde, acur do Doŕca O'Imŕi acur da mac do Doŕca oz. Acur ŕuŕi bŕŕadnuŕe do da mac Mleacŕaŕ Meŕe Cuŕa, maŕi a ta Lochŕaŕi agur Nuŕdŕi Ma Cuŕa, acur ŕuŕi ab ŕŕadnuŕe do tŕŕuŕaŕi Inŕi Maŕle, maŕll ŕe toŕl cloŕne Mleacŕaŕi Me Cuŕa ŕeŕn, acur ŕan ŕ a comar a tabajŕt ŕ aŕduŕad gill daen duŕne eŕle o Doncha O'Imuŕi acŕt da ŕŕoet ŕeŕn acur comur a ŕuayŕaŕe ac ŕŕoet Meŕe Cuŕa acur ŕe Concuŕŕ Meŕe Toŕndealbajŕ ŕ ŕŕajŕ na ŕŕŕeapŕna Tuatŕumham.

The ruins of Iniscatha or Scatery Island in the Shannon, mentioned in the foregoing translation, are venerable and interesting. It formerly contained eleven churches. The round tower, 120 feet high, is in perfect preservation. In the East end of the cathedral, and in the stone that closes the top of the altar window, there is yet to be seen the head of St. Senan, with his mitre boldly executed, and near the tower they shew his monument.

IX.

Translation.—Mortgage of Land.—No date.

This is the amount of the mortgage which Donagh O'Ivur has for the half quarter of Kill, the quarter of Each [] to wit 12 milch cows and two bulled cows. The witnesses are Donogh Mac Turlough Mac Murogh, Moriertagh Mac Torlogh, John Mac Sheeda Mac Owen, Sheeda junior, Eugene O'Conary, Donagh O'Ivur and his son Donagh junior. These are also witnesses, viz. the two sons of Malachy Mac Con, to wit, Loughlan and Rorey and Judith O'Malley; that, with the consent of the children of Malachy Mac Con himself, he should not have it in his power to give the said land for a higher mortgage to any other person from Donagh O'Ivur except to his own descendants, and that the power of redeeming it should be vested in the posterity of Mac Con and Conor Mac Torlogh O'Brien chief of Thomond.*

X.

213 ro .c. abbaí Murchad 7 bhríajr cum baile 7 beachajr .j. Mac an Madra-
driñ do gairb bo o feargur Mac Concubajr Mheic Maoilreacłajr, acur a bneit lejr
co baile 7 beachajr a ceañ Laojrj, acur jre rj baile jgejtajl do tujtjm uada añ

* Otherwise called, Conor Mor na Sron, who, "immediately after the death of his brother Teige an Chomhaid, was inaugurated king of Thomond, according to the Mulconnerys, A. D. 1468. In the last year of this Prince's reign, which was in 1496, he fought an obstinate battle against Gerald Fitzgerald Earl of Kildare, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, near the castle of Bally-Hicky, which that Earl took soon after by assault, together with the castle of Fiadh-Bog and other Castles in Thomond, belonging to Florence Mac Namara. See the annals of Sir James Ware at this year. This prince died in the same year 1496, and left posterity who were called the O'Briens of Sealuidhe in the county of Clare. The chief representative of that family, as I am credibly informed, is Morrogh O'Brien, who now lives near Ennis in the said county."—*Vallancey, Collect. Vol. I, p. 641.*

րա թոյն ին, acur .c. ba .x. ծբաշբաշ ք Լոյրեազ; էրն ին acur e տաշ ին: acur
 իրա՞ծ րո na ծայն da տշ րե na ba ին .j. xx. իշլլինշ do Եաճ Կա թշթեմե
 j ConcuԿայն, acur մաշ do Եաճ Կա Եաճ Կա ConcuԿայն, acur մաշ
 do Եաճ օշ Կա Եաճ j Օալաշ, acur Լե՞ մաշ do Կոյն Լնj Օոմնալայն,
 acur. ujj. մԿ do Կայն ծե Լաօյրեաշ ալա՞ա an Լեա՞մայն ին; acur չան e a
 մաշ ռե՞ Կա՞մայն; acur an Լեա՞մայն ին թեյն do ծյօլ a ռեյն Կա՞մա Լե Կոյն:
 acur իրա՞ծ թա՞մնիշ a տա ք na թեա՞տ մԿ ին do ծյօլ a թա՞ an Լեա՞մայն ին
 .j. Ըան Եօշայն j Conրաշ acur Sean Կա Կայրա acur միշտիյն ՕւԿա: acur իր րե
 տԿա՞տ Լաօյր j Լօ՞ւալն Լե Կա, a տԿա՞ Կալե j Կեա՞մայն .j. na՞ թոյն aen թիշտի
 ծբաշաշ ք Կալե j Կեա՞մայն a ծլ ք մԿ do թեյն: acur a իրա՞ծ .ք. an տԿա՞տ
 ին .j. an տԿ Ե՞Կայն, acur Sean Օ՞Ղալա, acur Կայրա Օ՞Կոնայն, acur
 ԵոյնԼեա՞ծ ծլ Տալա՞տ. Իր իրա՞ծ րո ծլԿա՞ծ Կա՞շա՞մնա Կալաշ օշ Ըան Կայրա
 j Կայն .j. Կայն Օ՞Կայն do ծլ չօ Կալե j Կեա՞մայն, acur a տԿա՞տ տԿա՞
 ալ; acur ԵոյնԼեա՞ծ Օ՞Կայն do ծլ չօ Կալե j Կեա՞մայն, acur a Լշան a
 թեա՞տ, acur Կա՞ծ da ծեանա՞մ do ա՞ն; աշ an Կալե do չԿալ do ԵոյնԼեա՞ծ,
 աշ an Կալե do ռոնշԿալ աշ, acur չան ռոյն na ռեա՞տ na ռոնա՞ծ do Լե՞ ա
 ք an մԿալե ռե՞ a ռեա՞մա՞մ թեյն ծոն da չԿալ ին ծե միշտի միշտիյն an Կալե.
 Ելլեա՞ծ օլե; Եեյն Կա Լե Կա՞շա՞մնա do մա՞Կ do միշտի Եաճ j Կայն a
 մԿալե j Կեա՞մայն an օյ՞ժե տալա՞ Օյալա՞մ Օ՞Կայն .j. ռեյն Կա ա՞ն Լաօշ յա՞
 ին. Ելլեա՞ծ օլե; ինշ ծոյն acur էրն մաշ .x. do Կայն ծե Օ՞Լօհլն ծբաշ-
 չա՞ծ ալ մնալ Կա՞շա՞մնա Կալաշ, acur a ռոլա՞ծ do մա՞Կ, acur Լա՞ծ .u. մաշ
 n.x. ծայնիշ do Կեյն տա՞ծ do Կեյն an ռոնա՞ա do թոյն Օո՞նա Օ՞Կայն թեյն
 Օ՞Լօհլայն a տԿ Կալ j Կեա՞մայն; acur Օյալա՞մ Օշ Օ՞Կալայն do թեյն an
 ռոնա՞ա ին. Ելլեա՞ծ օլե;—Լօլ՞եա՞ա acur իշա՞ա ռոնա՞ծ do Կեյն do Ռօրա
 Օ՞Լօհլն Լեյն մալ an ռե՞մա. Ելլեա՞ծ օլե;—օշ իշալե .x. do մա՞Կ աշ էրն
 չԿալալ x. աշ Կո ին Լաօշ do Կեյն do Ըան Օոմնալ Կա Զլլա Լօրա acur do
 ԵոյնԼեա՞ Ռա Եոյնալ աշ Օոմնալ օշ Օ՞Եյն. Ելլեա՞ծ օլե;—Կա՞շա՞մն
 Կա՞ծ acur Ռօրա Կա Օո՞նա do ծլ չօ Կալե-ա՞ա-Կալ թե Օոնա Օ՞Կայն,
 an ռալ a ռալա՞ Կայն Օ՞Կայն acur Լեյն ծբաշալ օ Լալն a Զլլա թեյն do Օոն-
 ա՞ծ Օ՞Կայն ռոն տԿա՞շ do ծեանա՞մ ծոյն ալ Կալե j Կեա՞մայն չօ թալա՞ծ ծոն
 da Ռեանալա աշ do Կալալալ Ռալլայն acur do Օ՞Կալա ին. Ելլեա՞ծ
 օլե;—Ռօրա Կա Օոնա՞ծ do Լօ, աշ ռեա՞ թեյն do ծեանա՞մ ալ, աշ a Կա-
 ռալ do չԿալ, acur Լա՞ծ ռալ do ռալա՞ծ do Կայն ծլ ալ aen do միշտի Եաճ j
 Կայն acur do թեյն. Ելլեա՞ծ օլե;—Եա՞տ մԿ do Կայն ծե ԵոյնԼեա՞ծ Կա
 Ըալաշ; էրն ռօրա ռալ do ծեանա՞մ ալ Կալե j Կեա՞մայն: acur իր իրա՞ծ թա՞-
 նա՞ծ ալ ին թեա՞տ մԿ ին .j. Օ՞Լօւալն, acur Sean Օ՞Ղալա, acur Ըան Եօ-
 շայն j Conրաշ, acur ԿայնԼեա՞ծ Օ՞Կալայն. Ելլեա՞ծ օլե;—Եա՞տ do

Mac Taidg h; b;riajn fa baile ; beachajn acur loilgeac do b;riud t;ri man; do b;riec leo, acur ; an cor, acur a fagbajl man; g an t;ri;ge, acur da ann .x. do c;ajne acur do gabajn danm;ri; amu;g don a;r;c do geallad do;ib, acur eota mna, acur le;ne, acur b;riec c;ri; acur t;ri b;ri; da;r;gead.

X.

Translation.—Forfeiture of lands, &c.—No date.

This is the first cause of Morogh O'Brien's possession of the lands of Ballybeghan, viz. The son of the Madra dun* stole a cow from Fergus Mac Conor Mac Maelseachlan, and brought her to Ballybeghan unto Lewis, and for this act he forfeited that Townland, in satisfaction for that cow, and also fourteen cows mulct were imposed upon him, and through these said possession accrued. These are the persons unto whom he (Lewis) gave these cows, viz. 20s. unto Teige Mac Phelim O'Connor, a mark unto Teige oge Mac Teige O'Connor, a mark unto Teige oge Mac Teige O'Daly, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a mark unto Mora O'Donnellan. Seven cowes were to be taken from said Lewis in payment of that $\frac{1}{2}$ mark, and it was due only a year, and he was even to pay that $\frac{1}{2}$ mark at the expiration of a year unto Mora. The witnesses that these 7 cows were paid in satisfaction of that $\frac{1}{2}$ mark are the children of Eugene O'Conry and John Mac Casey, and the Dowde family. The last will and testament of Lewis O'Loughlan at his death, concerning Ballybeghan was that Ballybeghan was not subject to any debts, not so much as one penny, at the time of his death. The witnesses to said

* Madra dun, lit. the Brown Dog. The feat of the son is the best commentary on the title of the Father, who may be supposed to have lived like the Scotch hero Donald Bean Lean, secure in his fastnesses against the punishment due to his depredations. The Irish were profusely liberal of Nicknames. Every defect of body or mind, moral or physical, supplied these derisive appellations.—*See Ware Antiq. Vol. I. p. 58.*

will are these, viz. the Abbot O'Brody, John O'Tierny, Maurice O'Minan and Turlogh Duffe the priest. These are the alienations of Mahon Ballagh unto the children of Maurice O'Brien, viz. Murogh O'Brien was to go to Ballybeghan, and to take it from him again; and Turlogh O'Brien was to go to Ballybeghan, and to permit him (i. e. Murogh) to enter and dress food there,* and take possession of the townland from Turlogh, and to keep same to himself, and that they should have neither right, title nor covenant to said townland, except what they acquired by these entries, against the will of the inhabitants of the same. Further 4 in-calf cows belonging to Mahon were killed by the people of Teige O'Brien in Ballybeghan, the night that Dermot O'Brien came there. Furthermore an ounce of gold and 13 marks mulct taken from O'Loghlan for killing the wife of Mahon Ballagh and their servants, and the value of 15 marks of cattle to be taken from him, by virtue of the covenant entered into between Donat O'Brien and O'Loghlan respecting Ballybeghan. Dermot Oge O'Neallan wrote that contract. More, milch cows and a flock of sheep to be given to Ross O'Loghlan by him in like manner. More, to give 18 litters of swine and 13 goats and a cow in-calf to the children of Donald Mac Gill Christ, Coineabha Mac Gorman and Donald oge O'Tevin.—Furthermore, Mahon Ballagh and Ross Mac Donagh going to Dublin, with Donat O'Brien, when Murogh O'Brien came to obtain a letter under the Lord Justice's hand, for Donogh O'Brien to enter Ballybeghan, as witnessed by the two Mac Namaras and Master Neallan and O'Griffa.—Furthermore, Ross Mac Donogh was grievously

* This appears to have been the old Irish mode of giving possession of lands. In England the ceremony was termed "delivery of seizin," and was generally performed by handing a sod of the earth. In antient times a pair of gloves, a ring, &c. were delivered as a token of possession.

wounded, and his brother taken, and the value of 5 suits of clothes taken from them both, for the sept of Teige O'Brien and for himself. Furthermore to take 7 cows from Terence Mac Calvey, and to erect three crosses of interdiction * in Ballybeghan. The witnesses for these 7 cows are O'Loghlan and John Tierny and the children of Eugene O'Conry and Muircertagh O'Flanagan.— Finally, the coming of Teige O'Brien into Ballybeghan and taking a milch cow worth three marks, and leaving her dead on the way, and 12 sheep and goats remained due of the restitution promised by him to them, and a woman's gown, a shirt and barread, and three groats in money.

XI.

2lx ro rrm na fjach tug Iaplo Tuadmuman do Conmaro Mac hSjota Meje Eoghajn .j. da marz ar leath codach Conmaro do Cluajn Morthajn, acur a ta bjrthdylre an fearajn co bñath ag jn Iaplo acur aga mac na djaigh o Conmaro acur ona mac ; acur ata geallad ar jn Iaplo majth do zeanamh do Conmaro, acur a cumdoch acur a cornom na cojn : acur ag ro fjudan lajnreacñ an cunaptha ro. Macthgamrñ oz, Onora jn hj brjajn, an Zilla dub Mac Taidg, Concubaj Mhag Cormajn, acur Rjeard ruajdh Mac Mhohljñ, acur Ruajdhj mor. Meajrj Doñchañ O'Duibfeartajn do rcmjb rjn ra Cujl Rjabajg, majllj re tojl an da mañ, an tneay la do mñ Muzurtur.

XI.

Translation.—Deed of purchase.—No date.

This is the sum given by the Earl of Thomond to Conmara Mac Sioda Mac Owen, viz. 2 marks for half of Conmara's part of

* It is still customary, in many parts of Ireland, to place " crosses of interdiction," to prevent yearly or occasional tenants from removing their tillage until the rent is paid.

Clonmoher, and the Earl and his son after him are to enjoy the fee simple of same land for ever, from Conmara and from his son, and the Earl covenants to befriend Conmara, and to protect and defend him in his rights. These are the witnesses present at the making of this covenant, viz. Mahone oge, Honor O'Brien, Gilledduff Mac Teige, Conor Mac Gorman, Richard roe Mac Miler and Rorey more.—I Dennis O'Duffertain wrote the above at Cul-Riabuig, with the consent of both parties, the third day of the month of August.

XII.

Is ge ro condrað Conmaru Meje Domnall .j. Doñcað Mac Canmaræð acur Donall oð 1 Cearnuð me cejlyð, fa ceañ cetraman mji Zujit jnajt Cjleð .j. Domnall oð do tabajit zjll do aji, jti coruð acur cojll acur cruatañ .j. eon marz deaz do boi az Duymnajt do fuit aji .j. Donall oð da hje rjn me Duymnajt tar ceañ Doñcað Meje Conmara mar geall aji jn cetrama rjn Zujit jnajt Cjleð: Tujle ejle dñja-
cajð Domnall oð aji Mac Conmarað Mac Domnall .j. moran urizajr do ðeanañ aji, acur moran fjað do hje taru a ceañ, acur moran arizge do tabajit do zac uaji da rizajr ge a leay fñr: acur Domnall oð O'Cernuð acur Doñcað Mac Conmarajð danmñr fo mar ðejnað Muñr O'Maolconajne acur Taðz Mac Pjlyp fñ, acur Domnall deayz, acur Rujrðaceand Hua Cernuð; acur jre nejteað do rijnatar jn luñ rjn aturra .j. .u. marz .x. dagbajl az Doñcað Mac Conmara, acur Doñcað do tabajit cetrama mji Zujit jnajt Cjleð do a geall fñr na fjaðajð rjn. Tujle ejle do fjaðajð Domnall oð 4 Doñcað Mac Conmaru .j. tñ marz do tabajit do aji urur Seanzuj Meje Majegamna Mecnamaru, acur Doñcað da fjaðajl rjn ajze, mar geall 4 jn cetrama mji .c. acur rj rñm na fjaða rjn le cejle .j. naoj marz xxjt do buajð no ðarzet na hajmñne beay añ, acur ajmñr oð mblyadan on fejl Majejl ro, aji zan fuayluza; acur a fuayluzað la fejl Mjej, acur muna fuayluztañ, zan a fuayluzað zo ceañ tñ mblyadan on fejl Mjej rjn: acur rjat fjaðñ lajñeað jn cuñnað rjn .j. Muñr O'Maolconajne, acur Taðz Mac Pjlyp, acur Rujrteñr O'Cernna, acur Domnall deayz, acur jn dñr tSag-
ant .j. Doð O'Dallaj acur Matgammñ Mac Ujlljam, acur fearðonca O'Maol-
cayne, acur Concuðar O'Connajze, acur Taðz oð, acur Taðz O'Sjagajle acur dñr

mac Matgaimna Mhecnamaid: acur gan cumar Donall oig datcur ar an fearonh
 af muna cujne rojn commbiajtneac ar uajd, acur da cujne commajt in fearonh rjn
 dfağajl do an rjn Cneatlujge, acur gan neart a cur amac af cum majt a leayujge
 fejn acur ajtj do tabajnt do an ra in mbajle a rdiğ. Ir jat rlan comajll an cuñna
 rjn .j. Oja an tur, agur Seangan Mac Cujlajn, a huz j bñajjn, agur Muijry O'Maoil-
 conajne a hué dojry Ealzan Tuadhmuan, acur oğlac an Mejne a hué Catñac
 Lujmne, acur Donall O'bñajjn mar unñajd acur mar rlan comajll an cuñna rjn atunu.

XII.

Translation.—Deed of Agreement and Award.—No date.

This is the covenant of Conmara Mac Donald, i. e. Donogh Mac Conmara and Daniel oge O'Kearny with each other, concerning the quartermire of Gurtinaithcailey, viz. Daniel oge to give him this consideration for it with its woods,* underwoods and barren tracts, viz. 11 marks which were due unto Dominick White upon it, and which Daniel oge should pay unto said Dominick for said Donagh Mac Conmara on account of said quarter. Further demands of said Daniel oge upon said Mac Conmara Mac Donald are for many securities entered into for him, and many debts paid, and many loans given to and for his use. The said Daniel oge and Donogh agreed to abide by the award of Maurice O'Maoilconary and Teige Mac Philip finn and Donald derg and Richard O'Kearny between them. The award made is as follows: Donagh Mac Conmara to receive 15 marks, for which he was to give the

* The western parts of Ireland, even those districts most exposed to the rage of the Atlantic storms, were formerly better wooded than the interior of the country is at the present day. In Shaw Mason's Statistical Survey of Ireland we find, "that almost the entire country about Ennistymon (in the west of the County Clare,) was, within the recollection of an old man aged one hundred, who died thirty or forty years ago, (1810) covered with woods, mostly oak and ash full grown, and that he frequently shot wild pheasants in those woods."—*Vol. I. p. 485.*

said quartermire of Gurtinaithcailey as security. More of said Daniel oge's debts upon said Donagh are 3 marks to him given upon the security of Sheanguin Mac Mahon Mac Nemara, which said Donogh was to leave him as a charge on the said quartermire. The amount of all those debts is 29 marks either in cows or in money, according to its value when said land should be redeemed, which redemption shall not take place for 8 years from the present Michaelmas, and it is to be redeemed on Michaelmas day, and if not then redeemed it shall not be redeemed for 3 years from that Michaelmas. The witnesses present to this Covenant are Maurice O'Mulconary, Teige Mac Philip, Richard O'Kearny, Donald Derg, the two priests, Hugh O'Dallan and Mahon Mac William, Ferdorogh O'Mulquin, Conor O'Conery, Teige oge, Teige O'Sheil, and the two sons of Mahon Macnemara. It is not to be in said Daniel oge's power to dispossess him of any part of said land except for his own brothers; and if he does he is to obtain as good land in Cratla, and is not to have power of dispossessing him without giving him an equivalent for his lease and place within the townland. The sureties for the performance of this contract are; God in the first place, Seangan Mac Cuillain in the presence of O'Brien and Maurice O'Mulconary with the learned of Thomond, and the Bailiff of the Mayor of the City of Limerick, and Donald O'Brien.

XIII.

Is re ro cundria Donajll oig, acur Doñcha Mejc Conmanajd re cejle, fo ceann ledcednaman mji do Cjll fin Tjnajn .j. of marz do tabujit do Doñcad Macnamanajg mar geall an jn ledcednama mji rjn Doñcad Macnamanajg, acur ajmji trj mbljadan on fejl Mjrl reo ajn zan fuayluzad acur muna fuayluzter jn la rjn, huad ajmji trj jnbljadan on la rjn an zan fuayluzg : acur jxat fjadrn an cundria rjn

.j. Murrer O'Maoileonaine, acur d'yr mac Matganna Meenamarad, acur Fear-
doncuid O'Maoileaine, acur Cadz Mac Dyluib, acur Morchad O'Brjajn, acur
Donall O'Brjajn yr urragar acur rlanajb comajl in cundria rin aturra.

XIII.

Translation.—Mortgage of Land.—No date.

This is the covenant of Daniel oge and Donogh Mac Connara respecting the $\frac{1}{2}$ quartermire of Killfinntinan, viz. said Daniel to give 8 marks unto said Donogh in consideration of or for that $\frac{1}{2}$ quartermire, and same is not be redeemed for 3 years from the present Michaelmas; and if not redeemed upon that day, same cannot be redeemed for 3 years afterwards. The witnesses of this covenant are Maurice O'Maelconary, the two sons of Mahon Mac Nemara, Ferdorogh O'Maoilchaine, Teige Mac Philip, Morrogh O'Brien and Donald O'Brien, and they are the sureties and guarantees for the performance of said covenant between them.

XIV.

Sujm Cjora Uj brjajn.

Alz ro Srim c'jora r brjajn o Cjllnoyr zo Cluajn Dagad, ar an ttaob amujc do
Lyr Conallajn, in a b'fujl da bujrel c'rujneacta ra b'jadajn ac ua brjajn an .j. t'ij
marz zo leð acur da .xx. marz, ar an ttaob a mujc da buaia acur da Zjlla con:
agur yr jad ro na fearajñ in a fujl an erjc rin .j. da rnzge acur t'ij marcc a
cCjllfjñe do c'jr acur do cumujb acur .xx. r'zjllnjg a dCullajg C'rajñ, acur .xx.
r'zjllnjg a nDojñe an C'noyajn, acur rnzg doñ a m'jnd Moñajn, acur rnzge doñ a
cCednamrñ na Ljg lartar'zjg, acur .xx. r'zjllnjg a cednamrñ Oñoma Deag'ja, acur
rnzj doñ a Cluajnarejy, acur rnzge doñ a m'bayle l Zadb, acur f'ej r'zjllnjg ran
da bayle Zlnada, acur rnzge doñ ran Mettanajg, acur rnzg doñ a Cluajn Cjanle,
acur rnzg doñ ran Erball, agur rnzg doñ ran l'earnan, acur .xx. r'zjllnjg ran da
Seancae acur rnzg doñ ag Catajñ da con, acur .xx. r'zjllnjg a cednamrñ Cujlmjn,

acur .xx. ʔgʔlljnz a Cednamr̥n Cluana Huallab, acur r̥nzj comad acur r̥nze dor̥ ʔa 'Cneac̥ajne, acur a Cluaj̥n Snechta, acur .x. ʔjnzjnd comad acur r̥nze dor̥ a Cluaj̥n-Cejtt, acur .x. ʔjnzjnd comad acur r̥nzj dor̥ a mboj̥t Luac̥ma, acur .x. p. comad acur r̥nze dor̥ a clraj̥n bojjne, acur r̥nze dor̥ a nʔlj̥n Canaj̥n j acur .x. p. comad, acur .xx. ʔgʔlljnz a mbajle j buadaac̥acaj̥n elaj̥n Cejn̥eda, acur .xx. ʔgʔlljnz ej̥ʔa acur r̥nzj comad a mbajle j buadaac̥acac̥aj̥n elaj̥n Cejn̥eda, acur .xx. ʔgʔlljnz ej̥ʔa acur r̥nzj comad a mbajle j buadaac̥an l̥j ʔleaact̥a Taj̥dz Meje Mac̥z̥am̥na, acur r̥nzj dor̥ a Cepnapej̥noz, acur ʔgʔlljnz acur naej̥ n̥r̥nz a Cucced In̥ʔj Meje Uaj̥tne, acur ʔgʔlljnz acur naej̥ n̥r̥nzj a Cucced na nʔrat, acur ʔgʔlljnz acur naej̥ n̥r̥nzj a Leacuj̥n na Sj̥nac, acur oecht p. dec comad a L̥jor Conallaj̥n, acur da ʔgʔlljnz comad a Curb̥neec̥aj̥n, acur da bond a mbajle j Leat̥aj̥n, acur .xx. ʔgʔlljnz ej̥ʔa a mbajle na Ceap̥da, acur .xx. ʔgʔlljnz a n̥lj̥ʔ mojj̥, acur man̥z a Noj̥c̥ne, acur a mbajle na Caj̥llj̥ze, acur .xx. ʔgʔlljnz a L̥jʔ Cealla O'Cabla, acur .xx. a l̥jʔ Cealla ra M̥r̥n̥ʔ, acur t̥j̥ʔ h̥r̥nzj a C̥rapoʔz, acur of̥ n̥r̥nzj .x. a t̥j̥ʔ ledcet̥nam̥n̥aj̥b In̥ʔj T̥j̥nead, acur r̥nzj dor̥ a ledcet̥nam̥r̥n na L̥jee Mec̥ b̥r̥j̥aj̥n gen̥ze.

ʔlz ʔo ʔr̥m̥ ej̥ʔa j b̥r̥j̥aj̥n o'ej̥ʔaʔ ʔj̥ʔa a Cor̥ca b. ʔaj̥tan̥uʔz .j. naej̥ man̥ce ej̥ʔa acur .xx. ʔgʔlljnz comad ari an t̥aej̥b a m̥r̥z da buḁna acur da ʔj̥llaj̥b con .j. da man̥ce ʔan da Mad̥ m̥j̥n, acur man̥z a cednam̥r̥n na ʔaej̥len, acur man̥z ʔan Cednam̥r̥n baj̥n, acur man̥z a T̥roʔʔz ʔlj̥ab, acur man̥z a mb̥j̥le, acur a ledcet̥nam̥r̥n j̥n ʔaj̥maʔj̥n acur oet .p. acur r̥nzj dor̥ a Cluaj̥n Sumaj̥n, acur oet .p. acur r̥nzj dor̥ a n̥lact̥ar̥i ũj̥t, acur .xx. ʔgʔlljnz a ʔot̥ma. ũʔur̥ ʔj̥ʔat ʔeap̥r̥n̥ comad b̥r̥j̥aj̥n ʔj̥ j̥n t̥j̥ʔ ʔj̥n;— .r̥j. p. a Cj̥ll bej̥tech, acur da r̥nze ari na Cealla beaʔa, acur cej̥t̥j̥ b̥r̥nd a Nejeche ʔaj̥tan̥ud, acur cej̥t̥j̥ .p. x. ḁn ʔa da det̥jan acur ḁn ʔa Caj̥lle, acur a cet̥ar̥i .x. ḁn ʔa Net̥he oʔj̥tepḁc, acur a cet̥ar̥i .x. .r̥j. ʔa C̥roʔʔ, acur .r̥j. p. acur t̥j̥ʔ n̥r̥nzj a C̥r̥b̥ne̥n̥ c̥r̥lle, acur ʔgʔlljnz a Clraj̥n Cap̥ḁn̥, acur ʔgʔlljnz a Cj̥ll ʔjab̥ma, acur a cet̥ar̥i .x. a mbajle j Coʔanaj̥n, acur cet̥ar̥i .x. a Cj̥lleaj̥b̥j̥, acur da ʔgʔlljnz a L̥jʔ Loj̥neac̥aj̥n acur a L̥jʔ Oʔb̥j̥n, acur bo̥n a Cj̥ll C̥r̥n̥, acur r̥nzj a Oʔlj̥n Clochaj̥n, acur .r̥j. p. a Noj̥n Meje n̥oʔʔz acur ʔgʔlljnz a Cj̥ll C̥roʔne.

ʔle ʔo ʔr̥m̥ Cj̥ʔa j b̥r̥j̥aj̥n a Cor̥camb̥ruad, ari an taob̥ am̥uʔz da ʔalloʔlac̥aj̥b bo̥na acur baj̥ri, acur da ʔj̥lladaj̥b con .j. .r̥j. man̥z .xx. acur ej̥n .p. x. acur ari an taob̥ am̥r̥z do ej̥ʔ Tuaj̥t̥ ʔlae ata an t̥ʔeap̥ḁn̥ ʔj̥n. acur ʔj̥ʔatt ʔeap̥aj̥n ari a ʔuj̥l an ej̥ʔ ʔj̥n .j. ari of̥ ced̥nam̥na a n̥lj̥ʔ O'ʔej̥t̥ʔ, acur ari led̥baj̥l Meje Dom̥nall baj̥n, acur ari an cednam̥r̥n nʔj̥ri, acur ari cednam̥r̥n bajle j Reab̥ac̥aj̥n, acur ari led̥baj̥l bajle Cj̥n̥man̥za, acur ari let̥balle j Sean̥uʔz, acur ari an cet̥nam̥r̥n m̥bloʔuʔz, acur ari cednam̥r̥n bajle j ʔam̥n̥aj̥n, acur ari cej̥t̥j̥ cet̥nam̥n̥aj̥b C̥raej̥b̥j̥ Oer̥ʔaj̥n, acur ari j̥n cet̥nam̥r̥n n̥Dub, acur ari cet̥nam̥r̥n Cat̥nac In̥ ũaj̥ne, acur ari cet̥nam̥r̥n na ʔaj̥t̥n̥j̥, acur ari cet̥nam̥r̥n bajle ʔp̥raj̥b̥j̥n, acur ari cet̥nam̥r̥n j̥n Clraj̥n, acur ari

ԵԵՐԱՄԻՐԻՆ ԵՅԼԵ 1 ԵՐԻԺԱ, ԱՇՄՐ ԱՐ ԵԵՐԱՄԻՐԻՆ ԱՆ ԵՇԵՐԺԵՅՆ ԱՇՄՐ ԱՐ ԱՆ ԵԵՐԱՄԻՐԻՆ
 ՆՅՅԻՐԻ ԱՇՄՐ ԱՐ ԵԵՐԱՄԻՐԻՆ ԻՆ ԼՈՆԳՐԱՅԻԷ, ԱՇՄՐ ԱՐ ԵՐԻ ԵԵՐԱՄՆԱՅԺ ԶԼԵՆՆԱ ՄԵՇԵ
 ԿՈՆԿՍԱՐԻ ՆԱ ԿԱՅԼԼԵ, ԱՇՄՐ ԱՐ ԼԵԵՅԼԵ ՆԱ ԿՍԻԼԼԻՆԱՇ, ԱՇՄՐ ԱՐ ԵԵՐԱՄԻՐԻՆ ԵՆ ԾՈՂՈՒ
 ՄՈՅՐԻ, ԱՇՄՐ ԱՐ ԵԵՐԱՄԻՐԻՆ ՄԱՅԺՆ ՆԱ ՌԵՆԱՇ, ԱՇՄՐ ԱՐ ԵԵՐԱՄԻՐԻՆ ԵՐԻ ԼԵՅԵՆ, ԱՇՄՐ ԱՐ
 ԵԵՐԱՄԻՐԻՆ ԿԱԵՐԱՇ ՏԵՅԻՐԵՅՆ, ԱՇՄՐ ԱՐ ԵԵՐԱՄԻՐԻՆ ԵՅԼԵ 1 ԿՍԻԼԼԻՆԱ, ԵՐ ՈՅԺ ԵՐԻ ԵԵՐԱՄՆԱ
 ԱՇՄՐ ԸԱ .XX. ԴՅՆ, ԱՇՄՐ Ա ՐԵԽԷ ԺԻՅՈՅ ԱՇՄՐ ԼԵԵՐԱՄԻՐՁ ԱՆԿԱ ԵԵՐԱՄԻՐԻՆ ԺՅՈՅ.

Յի րորդիմ Շորա 1 Երայն առ Յլաւ, ար ան տաօյն ա մրչ ծա Յալլոցլաւայն, Ծոնա ար
Եայրն ար Եա Յլլաճայն Եոն .յ. .x. ք. ար .ր. րնց ար Եա մայր .x. ար րաւյր
ՇայնԵ ՓլաճաԵա Եայրն ար րն ; ար յր յաթ քըրոն ար Ե քլ ան Եր րն .յ. ար
լեւայն Եայն Եա Խաւաճ, ար ար Եեթրաւրն 1 Շլայրչ, ար ար Եեթայն Շրայւ 1
Շորայն, ար ար ան Եեթրաւրն յՅրն, ար ար Եեթայն Եա Յլայր, ար ար Եեթրաւրն
Եայն 1 Շոյլայն, ար ար Եեթրաւրն Շումայր 1 Խաւա, ար ար Եեթայն 1 Ծաճայն,
ար ար Եեթայն Եայն Եա Լեւան : Ա տա Եա րայր Ե Յլ փլաճաԵա մայն Ե Եեթրաւր
Եո Եր 1 Երայն Ե Շրայւ 1 ՇորաԵայն, Եո րոյ .ր. ք. ար .ր. րնց Եա ճաճ Եեթրաւրն
Եո Եա Եեթրաւրն Եեթրաւրն .x. րն.

[illegible]

*Translation.—O'Brien's Rental.—No date.**

This is the amount of the rent of O'Brien from Killrush to Clondagad (exclusive of Lissconnellan, out of which O'Brien has 2 bushels of wheat yearly) viz. 3 and a half marks and 40 marks over and above his footmen† and sportsmen. These are the lands out of which said rent arises, viz. 2 ounces and 3 marks in Killfinne, 20 shillings in Tullykreen, twenty shillings in Derryancrosson,

* The date of this document is not given, but it may, with some certainty, be assigned to the middle of the 14th century ; perhaps about the period of the following extract.—“ Whereas Murgh O'Brien having assembled a large force of Irish enemies and rebels to the state, in Munster, lately came into Leinster, in aid of the Irish there, purposing to make war upon the king's liege subjects, and destroy those parts, and the L. J. and council together with the Peers of the Realm in Parliament assembled at Tristeldermot, perceiving the damages and misfortunes the said Murgh would occasion if he were permitted to continue there without resistance, ordained amongst themselves in said Parliament, that he should have 100 marks, if he would withdraw himself and forces out of Leinster, and do no further mischief there, which sum (9 marks excepted) the clergy and commons of the counties of Dublin, Kildare, Kilkenny and Weysford agreed to pay ; and because he did not intend to depart unless he received the whole sum, it was agreed by the L. J. and council that the said 9 marks should be paid out of the treasury. For which a warrant issued at Tristeldermot 24th March 1377.—*Rot. Claus.* 1.^o *Ric. II. f. r. 2.*

† Or soldiers. Probably the *Dailimi*, who, on foot, attended the Irish horsemen, and had the care of their horses. "*Gilla con*," an imposition in money, or victuals, or both, for the maintenance of the Lord's Huntsman or Dog-keeper.

an ounce of gold* in Bindmoran, an ounce of gold in the quarter of Western Ligi, 20 shillings in the quarter of Dromdegria, one ounce of gold in Clonareis, an ounce of gold in Ballyogara, 20 shillings in the two Ballyannas, an ounce of gold in Methany, an ounce of gold in Clonkianly, an ounce of gold in the Erball, an ounce of gold in the Itharnan, 20 shillings in the two Sheankays, an ounce of gold at Cathardachon, 20 shillings in the quarter of Cuilimin, 20 shillings in the quarter of Clonhowly, an ounce of tribute and an ounce of gold in the Creachaire and in Clonsnaghta, 10 pence tribute and an ounce of gold in Clonkett, 10 pence tribute and an ounce of gold in Bothluachra, 10 pence tribute and an ounce of gold in Clonboirne, an ounce of gold in Glencanan, 10 pence tribute and 20 shillings in Ballybohan Clankennedy, 20 shillings rent and an ounce of tribute in Ballybohan from the descendants of Teige Mac Mahon, an ounce of gold in Kepnafer-noge, one shilling and 9 ounces in the one-fifth of Inis Mac Uahny, one shilling and 9 ounces in the one-fifth of the Grat, one shilling and 9 ounces in Leckannashinnagh, 18 pence tribute in Lissconnellan, 2 shillings tribute in Curbreacan, 2 groats in Ballyeleathan, 20 shillings rent in Ballynacearda, 20 shillings in Inismore, a mark in Roscre and Ballynacally, 20 shillings in Lisskelly O'Keilly, 20 shillings in Lisskelly O'Nuins and 3 ounces in Crappoge, 18 ounces in the three half quarters of Inistire, and an ounce of gold in the half quarter of Leck Mac Bryan, gankach.

This is the amount of the rental of O'Brien from the beach westward in Corcabaishin west, viz. 9 marks of rent and 20 shillings tribute over and above his footmen and sportsmen, i. e. 2 marks in

* It is observable that in this and in the following article when rent is payable in gold it seldom exceeds an ounce ; when payable in silver it extends to 14 ounces and more, although the metal is not specified.

the 2 Moymeens, a mark in the quarter of Faelan, a mark in the White quarter, a mark in Trosq mountain, a mark in Bille and in the half quarter of Garrane, 8 pence and an ounce of gold in Clonsuman ; 8 pence and an ounce of gold in Oughterart, 20 shillings in Fotra.—These are the tributary lands of O'Brien in that country, 6 pence on Killbetagh, 2 ounces on the Kellybegs, 4 groats on Reithy-west, 14 pence on the two Trians and the Cally, 14 pence on Reithy-east, 14 pence on the Cross, 6 pence and 3 ounces on Cuibhrencuille, one shilling on Clonkarran, one shilling on Killfiabra, 14 pence on Ballyeoganan, 14 pence on Killky, 2 shillings on Lisslinehan and Lissduibhin, a groat on Killkurn, an ounce on Aillinclogher, 6 pence on Roinmicnisg and one shilling on Killkrone.

This is the amount of the rent of O'Brien out of Corcumroe, over and above the Galloglasses, royalties* and sportsmen, viz. 26 marks and 11 pence ; and that land is exclusive of the rent of Tuaithiglae.—The land out of which said rent arises are, 8 quarters in Inisofehiv, the half townland of Mac Donald bane, the short quarter, the quarter of Ballyrohan, the half townland of Ballykinmaraga, the half townland of O'Shany, the quarter of Bloady, the quarter of Bally O'Gawnane, the 4 quarters of Craevdergan, the black quarter, the quarter of Catherandary, the quarter of Rathny, the quarter of Ballyspraidin, the quarter of Clone, the quarter of Ballyborda, the quarter of Sheden, the short quarter, the quarter of the Longfort, the three quarters of Glenmacconornacally, the half townland of Cuillinagh, the quarter of Derrymore, the quarter of Moynanonach, the quarter of Trileithin, the quarter of Cahirsherkin, the quarter of Ballycollinna; so that there were 43 quarters, 7 of which were subject to a half mark each.

* "*Bonna agus bairr*."—Translated royalties.—By *bonna* is meant mines, minerals, &c. and by *bairr* fishing, fowling, and hunting, &c.

This is the amount of the rent of O'Brien in Glac, over and above the Galloglasses, royalties and sportsmen, viz. 10 pence and 5 ounces and 12 marks, and the immunities of the Flanchy family are charged on same. The lands subject to that rent are, the half townland of Ballynahuama, the quarter of O'Clery, the half town land of Cragicorran, the short quarter, the half townland of Glaishe, the quarter of Ballycollins, the quarter of Dumyillanna, the half townland of O'Boe, and the half townland of Ballynaleckan. The immunities of the race of Flanchy, with half a mark of the rent of O'Brien are an Cragicorradon, so that there are 5 pence and 5 ounces on each of those 14 quarters.

This is the amount of O'Brien's Lordship, under the stewardship of Mac Con, out of Carrickaleborny, over and above beeves and swine, viz. $23\frac{1}{2}$ marks, (and there are 10 marks immunities included in them,) $50\frac{1}{2}$ marks belonging to the wife of O'Loghlan, and 20 in Finnaveara. The number of beeves and swine under the stewardship of said stewards is, 6 beeves and 6 swine; and Galloglasses, royalties and privileges are not reckoned. These are the lands subject unto these dues, viz. the 4 ploughlands of Bally G. Martin, the 2 ploughlands of Cahirmedon, the 4 ploughlands of Ballydanon, the ploughland of Cahirpolla, i. e. the ploughland of Lissmorán, the 2 ploughlands of the Liahánagh, the 2 ploughlands of Raithnagh, a ploughland in the Kappaghs, 2 ploughlands in Knockan, the ploughland of Urling, the ploughland of Seiseadh O'Donnell, the ploughland of Croby, the ploughland of Moydonnell, the ploughland of Bryan's mother, the great ploughland, the ploughland of Fanagaluan, the ploughland of Cahirmickyguil, the ploughland of Tulglaishe, the ploughland of Mingeagh, the ploughland of Aenybeg, the ploughland of Ballyiustad, [] of the Lordship of O'Brien under the management of the family of Camluas hitherto [] over and above swine and beeves, viz. 3 marks []. There

are 4 marks of immunities among them and 20 [] i. e. one penny and an ounce of gold. [] The number of beeves and swine under the management of said stewards is, 6 beeves and 20 shillings of swine money, [] Galloglasses, royalties or privileges of O'Brien. These are the lands subject to said charges, viz. the 4 ploughlands of Ballymahony, the ploughland of Ballymorogh, the ploughland of the Caltrags, the 2 ploughlands of Glenslaed, the 2 ploughlands of Ballytoole, the ploughland of Formail, the ploughland of Cathra and Lissmahalia, the ploughland of the Murrays, the 2 ploughlands of Fanadfodhman, the 3 ploughlands in the Doirinies, the 3 ploughlands in Lissflattery, the rent of 2 ploughlands in Ballymaelcher, the ploughland of Lissaguagain and Ballycomultan, the ploughland of Ballycahill, 3 ploughlands in Dangin and Knockanteemoragh, a ploughland in Killbree, Lissnalougherny and in the Rooda, a ploughland in Ballygedal, 3 half ploughlands in Fidney, 3 half ploughlands of Dangin, and the ploughland in Ballybeaghan. These are the proportions of the Camluas family, in their claims of stewardship over these lands, viz. the quarter of Ballyconry, the half ploughland of Lissbercan, the ploughland of Cahirlappan, and the ploughland of Cahirmacolilla-Shelly.

XV.

Srim Tjagannaj Meje na Mana.

Alz ro do rym Tjagannaj Meje na Mana .j. Mac Conmeda Mac Meje Con Meje Loelrñ Mac Conmeda mojn, do nejn fjažnajtje maon Mhntjtje Rodajn acur Manar-žajl na tjne, do nejn uagačta a načar acur a jeačačar, an a Tuat mojn : acur jrad ro na maon rjn .j. rloř an maon nuad .j. Pstjb O'Rodajn, acur Con- cubar O'Rodajn.

Alz ro an čed čuř de rjn .j. cestje hrnje deaz az Mac Conmana an řa Rač, acur az an řejomačacajb, an eažmajr amantujr ; acur rnje dor az an mbajn-

tjağarnajn ran cClrajnmiññb an eağmajr amantujr Tjařna; acur tñj hñnge ran
 mbljağajn do ċjor bañtjařnaajn a cCeatřuma błoř-na-cceall, acur bařle ř, Ceřljoeğ,
 a neağmajr, řċ; acur tñj hujnge dec do ċjor bañtjařnaajn a cceatřuma Đřoma
 đřoćċlañ, a neağmajr, řċ.; acur ċeřře hñnge dec a cceatřuma an Đřma do
 ċjor bañtjařnaajn, a neağmajr řċ.; ceřře hñnge deağ a leaťbařle ořřteanać
 Tañnujğe do ċjor bañtjařnaajn, a neağmajr, řċ.; Leaťmařc a mbařle ř Reuđaćajn;
 acur ceřře hñnge deağ do ċjor Tjařna a mbařle na cCořlean, a neağmajr, řċ.;
 ceřře hñnge deağ řa bljağajn a Leaťbařle ř Slatřa a neağmajr amantujr.
 acur 14 hñnge a leaťbařle ř Maosřjn, a neağmajr, řċ.; 14 hñnge řan bljağajn
 đřjaća Tjařna a leaťbařle Rořa Cařřteujğe, a neağmajr, řċ.; 14 hñnge a cCeatř-
 numa Gleađa-đřjć, acur 14 hñnge do ċjor Tjařna ran břeařtan-beağ; 14 hñnge
 a cCeatřuma Ljořa Mjoećajn, acur a cCeatřuma na cCařřbać; acur a cCeatřuma
 bařle Ubrajn, a neağmajr amantujr; 14 hñnge a cCeatřuma go leř bařle ř
 Cealla; 14 hñnge řa mbljađajn a leaťbařle ř Đuťarta; 14 hñnge a leaťbařle
 Leara Cořllejn; 14 hñnge a ceřğ leaťceatřumnajb ř błořb; 14 hñnge a leať-
 bařle an Rořa řuađ; acur ta řoř bjađ ařge a břeařajn řaora na Tuajće řjn:
 14 hñnge ađ Mac Conmaņa a cCeatřuma Tañnñğe břje.

Այլ րօ ծխարար մեզ յառնաւ Եւսէպիմոս-նա-համան . յ. 14 հրնցէ րան շէպար-
այծ; 14 հրնցէ ա միայլէ րի քարիցոյլէ; շէքիւր հրնցէ ա միայլէ րի Մաօմայն; 14
հրնցէ ա միայլէ րի Օյրմի, ապա քիւս քարի րա միլիադայն ա ծքարանայծ րաօրն յառ-
նաւիւր րան. Այլ րօ յառնաւ ծոյցած ան շիւր րան . յ. րիւր Մաւշամնա քիւր րի
Ռօմայն.

Այլ քո Եղարայ Մեյս ըն Մարա քան Յիշայն ար Դաւթ Օ՛րբփօյն .յ. 14 հրնցէ ա
տր լեւթ շատրմանայծ Ըլոյնէ Լեյօջ .յ. ան Ըսայլեւթ աւսր Եայլէ ըն Նշլայ աւսր
Օրդմբօյլէ; 14 ա տրյ լեւթշատրմանայծ Լնյ-Տնայթէ, 14 հրնցէ ա ընժոն Ըսրիւ
Երյ, 14 հրնցէ ա տրյ լեւթշատրմանայծ Ըլոյնէ Տյօժա; 14 հրնցէ ա լեւթայլէ րլեթ
Տօնիւ Մեյս Լօրօյջ; 14 հրնցէ ա տրյ լեւթշատրմանայծ Մաժմա Թալմրն; 14 հրնցէ
ա լեւթայլէ տրյ Օ՛նժօժա, ա ընշմայր ամանայր Եղարա արժա րլէ; րնցէ ծօր
Երյաժա Եայնտարնայն ա լեւթշատրմա Զօրթա Ընշալայջ; աւսր Եյա րճ րա միւյ
շայն ա Երբարնայծ րաժնա ըն Դաւթա քան; աւսր Եօն աւսր րեւթ րնցէ ազ Մա
Ընմանա ա միւյլէ ր Մրբեշայն. Մրնտրյ Լաժրլ Մաօրն ըն Դաւթա րօյն.

Tjarnar Mejc na Maria a tTuat an Gleana .j. 14 hrnge a Leatbasle an Jarla
muab: 14 hrnge a mBasle Crñ: 14 hrnge a mBasle r Maoldomnag; acur a ta cjon
da ttrjan on da ayt rjn an ceačnuma Dronžnjec bjec; 14 hrnge a leatbasle an
Crñ; 14 hrnge a cceačnuma Cluana r Conajje; 14 hrnge a cceačnuma Pormaojle;
14 hrnge a cceačnuma Cluana Treazja; 14 hrnge a nDronžjat; 14 hrnge a

cceatnuma Cluana Zaotjñ, acur bja rajr ran bljažajn a bfeapnañajb paopa na hajte rjn.

Tjapnar Meje na Mapa a tTuajt O'cConzajle .j. 14 hrnge a mbejl-cojle ; 14 hrnge a cceatnuma bajle r bpuacapanj ; 14 hrnge a cceatnuma bajle r Lafnajn ; 14 humge a cceatnuma bajle r Tjēfe ; 14 hrnge a mbajle r brnajn ; 14 hrnge a cceatnuma Conr acur añ pa ceatnuma Zjorn ; 14 hrnge a cceatnuma bajle na cClejneac ; 14 hrnge a cceatnuma r Ejōne acur bja jōjn Modluzg acur Ojñd añ pa da Račaona acur a nOjlean r Coržanajž acur a mbajle r Upčojle acur a cceatnuma Eac-Inj, azur bjađ rajr pa bljažajn a cceatnumnajb paopa na Tuata rjn : azur pa hjađ Meje Rodajn maojn na tTuata rojn.

Tjapnar Meje na Mapa a tTuat O'Ronzajle : 14 hrnge a Leatbajle an Cločar uactarajce ; 14 hrnge a Leatbajle an Cločarj loctarajce no čaol, azur a cceatnuma Cluana Cojle ; 14 hrnge a cCluajn Močarj ; 14 hrnge a cČrl r Rjada ; 14 hrnge a nOromajr : 14 hrnge a nOpm-γzamr ; 14 hrnge a cČajrj Upčajle Clojñe Hajrnejrr ; acur ata bja az Mac na Mapa eadar Modluzg azur Injt a ttrj ceatnumnajb na ttrj cCulmajbač ; 14 hrnge a leatbajle Uactarj-Rujr, bjađ a mbajle Meje Domnajll azur a cČlljobrajn az Mac na Mapa jōjn Modluzg jr Injt, acur a mbajle Meje Con fñ, azur bja rajr ran bljažajn a bfeapnañajb na Tuata rojn.

Tjapnar Meje na Mapa a tTuat Eactaoj .j. 14 hrnge a nČonajž ; 14 hrnge a mban na cCujleañ ; 14 hrnge a Rajčneacan ; rnge dōr do čojr bajntjapnajn ar an b fjačajl ; 14 hrnge a ttrj ceatnumnajb Čujl O'Comrujde : 14 hrnge ran cČojr Cluana ; 14 hrnge a Ljač-žort ; 14 hrnge a nžort r Očñ ; 14 hrnge ran Čonač ; 14 hrnge a cČeatnuma an Čnojč bejče ; 14 hrnge a bČata r Čllimujajn ; azur mēntjñ Rodajn jr maojn jñte, azur bja jōjn Injd jr Čajrž.

XV.

*Translation.—Macnamara's Rental.—No date.**

This is the sum of the Lordship of Mac Namara, i. e. Mac Con Mac Conmhedha, Mac Mac Con Mac Loghlan Mac Conmhedha more ; according to the testimony of the stewards of the Rodan family and of the Marshal of the country, and to the will of their

* This is supposed to be something older than " O'Brien's Rental." Probably about the commencement of the 14th century.

father and grandfather out of Tuathmore ; and the said stewards are Philip O'Rodan and Conor O'Rodan, descendants of the red steward.

This is the first part of the same, viz. 14 ounces to Mac Conmara and his servants in the Rath, exclusive of royalties. The Lady, (i. e. Conmara's consort,) has an ounce of gold out of Cluanmuiny, exclusive of the Lord's rights, 3 ounces of Lady's rent* yearly in the quarter of Bloynakill and Ballyokeilegher, 13 ounces in the quarter of Dromdyelan, 14 ounces in the quarter of Dura, 14 ounces in the east half townland of Tawnagh, exclusive of the Lord's rights ; half a mark in Ballyrohan, 14 ounces of Lord's rent in Ballymacollane, exclusive as above, 14 ounces yearly in the half town land of Ballyslattery, 14 ounces in the half townland of Ballyomoylin, 14 ounces yearly of Lord's debts in the half townland of Rosscarthy, 14 ounces in the quarter of Glendree, 14 ounces of Lord's rent Fertan-begge, 14 ounces in the quarters of Lissmeehan, Carovagh and Ballyubrane, exclusive as above, 14 ounces in the quarter and half of Ballykelly, 14 ounces in the half townland of O'Doharty, 14 ounces in the half townland of Lissculane, 14 ounces in the 5 half quarters of O'Blويد, and 14 ounces in the half townland of Ballyrossroe. He has moreover food † in the free lands of that territory, and Mac Conmara has 14 ounces in the quarter of Tannaghbegge.

This is rental of Macnamara in Tuathnahavon, viz. 14 ounces

* This separate Lady's gold or rent bears some resemblance to the " Queen gold" belonging to the Queen consort of England. For a particular account of which the curious reader is referred to Pryn's treatise on the subject.

† Among the ancient Irish exactions, *Coshery* was laid by the chief Lord or Dynast on his tenants and others under his protection, and consisted of provision and lodging for himself and his retinue. The exaction however, mentioned above, was called a *Refection*, and was a privilege claimed by the chieftain of being entertained for one meal only.

in Kappagh, 14 ounces in Ballyfarrell, 14 ounces in Ballyonevane, 14 ounces in Ballyioisine and food once a year in the freelands of that district. These are the stewards that used to receive said rents, viz. the posterity of Mahon finn O'Rodan.

This is the yearly rental of Macnamara in the territory of O'Flinn, viz. 14 ounces in the 3 half quarters of the Clancusack, i. e. the Koolagh and Ballynaglaig and Drumsohilly, 14 ounces in the 3 half quarters of Inis-Snaty, 14 ounces in Aenaglmoroghbrick, 14 ounces in the 3 half quarters of the Clansheeda's, 14 ounces in the half townland of the posterity of Donogh Mac Cusack, 14 ounces in the 3 half quarters of Mount-tallon, 14 ounces in the half townland of the country of O'Hay, exclusive of the royalties of the Lord out of them all; an ounce of gold of Lady's rent in the half quarter of Gortcongalagh, and food once a year in the free lands of said territory, and a groat and 7 ounces unto Mac Connara in Ballymurregan. The family of Lavelle were the stewards of said territory.

The rental of Macnamara in the territory of Glen, viz. 14 ounces in the half townland of the red Earl, 14 ounces in Ballyquin, 14 ounces in Ballymuldowny, and the share of two thirds from said two places is charged upon the quarter of Drynaghbegge, 14 ounces in the half townland of Cuim, 14 ounces in the quarter of Clonconry, 14 ounces in the quarter of Fermoye, 14 ounces in the quarter of Clontreagh, 14 ounces in Ardsgiath, 14 ounces in the quarter of Clongueeheen, and food once a year in the free lands of that place.

The rental of Macnamara in the territory of Congalagh, viz. 14 ounces in Belcolly, 14 ounces in the quarter of Ballybruagheran, 14 ounces in the quarter of Ballyolaghnan, 14 ounces in the quarter of Ballyohief, 14 ounces in Ballybrian, 14 ounces in the quarter of Corr, (i. e. odd quarter) and in the quarter of Girr and in the short

quarter, 14 ounces in the quarter of Ballynaglearagh, 14 ounces in the quarter of Eidhny; food between Christmas and Shrove-tide in the 2 Rathaonas in Island-Cosgary, Ballyhurly and the Horse-island quarter, and food once a year in the free quarters of that territory. The Rodans were the stewards of that country.

The rental of Macnamara in the territory of O'Rongaile viz. 14 ounces in the half townland of upper Clogher, 14 ounces in the half townland of lower or small Clogher and in the quarter of Cloncolly, 14 ounces in Clonmogher, 14 ounces in Cooloriedy, 14 ounces in Dromart, 14 ounces in Dromsgamur, and 14 ounces in Cahirhurly of the Clan Hasneises. Macnamara has food between Christmas and Shrove-tide in the 3 quarters of the 3 Culreavaghs, 14 ounces in the half townland of Upper-Ross, food in Ballymacdonnell and in Killuvran between Christmas and Shrove-tide, and also in Ballymaccon-finn, food once a year, in the free lands of said territory.

The rental of Macnamara in the country of Eactaoi, viz. 14 ounces in Eanagh, 14 ounces in Bawn-no-cullane, 14 in Rathnecane, an ounce of gold of Lady's rent in Fiecal, 14 ounces in the 3 quarters of Coolocowry, 14 ounces in the Corecloney, 14 ounces in the Liehgort, 14 ounces in Gort O'Dun, 14 ounces in Enagh, 14 ounces in the quarter of Knockbehy, 14 ounces in O'Halloran's green, (and the O'Rodan family are stewards therein,) and food between Shrove-tide and Easter.

XVI.

Al ye go cundna Doncha i Imajr ne Clojñ Matžamna Mac Seajn dujb .j. da fjejb bo do tabajr do clojñ Matžamna Mejc Seajn dujb, mar žeall ar ledceatramajn na Crajze do bajle i Compujde, acur do čeaňajz Donchað bjedjlye an fearrn rjn o rlyr Mejc Mac Aeda le čejle. Al ye go zell Donchað i Imajr ar letceatramrn žujrjn i beollajn do bajle i Compujde .j. oct mba acur da fjejt o Doncha do clojñ

Loelajnd Meje Ruajdij acur do clojñ tSjda Meje Ruajdij, acur do ceañajz Donchad
 bjedjlyj an feapirñ rjn rata le cejle, acur ona clañ mac nñlle. Al ye ro zell Doncha
 j Imajr an da trjan Letcetnaman beañr Le Loclojñ Meje Concubajr j Comruide
 do cetnaña an Oojne .j. deje mba acur trj fjeed [] acur trj ba dez ag Doncha
 mar žell ar cujd Majleaclrñ Comruide don feañ rjn. Al ye ro zeall Donchajd j
 Imajr an Letcetnamrñ an Acajn Sgañlajñ do bajle j Comruide .j. trj fjejd acur
 cujz pñgjn de dēcc do tabajr dēd Mac Concubajr Mejj Clañhada, acur gan an
 feañ rjn dñuargalad zo ceañ trj mbljadan, acur a fuarglad fa fel ran Seajn do
 žobañ eun laj. Ar rjad ar Uñrada nñr jn cuñrad rjn do cōmajl .j. Seaan Mac
 Sjda acur mac Donchad Mac Concubajr Meje Sjda.

XVI.

Translation.—Deed of Purchase.—No date.

This is the covenant of Donogh O'Ivar with the children of Mahon Mac Shaneduffe, viz. that Donogh should give them 40 cows in consideration of the Rock half quarter of Ballycomruide, and he purchased the fee simple of the land from the race of the sons of Mac Aoda altogether.—This is the consideration which Donogh O'Ivar paid for the half quarter of Gurteeneebolan of Ballycomruide, viz. 48 cows to the sept of Loughlan Mac Rorey and of Sheeda Mac Rorey, and Donogh purchased the fee simple of that land from them altogether, and from all their sons.—This is the consideration which Donogh O'Ivar gave for the $\frac{2}{3}$ of the $\frac{1}{2}$ quarter belonging unto Loughlan Mac Conor O'Comruide of the quarter of Derry, viz. 70 cows [] and he was to have 13 cows in mortgage for Malachy Comruide's part of that land.—This is the consideration which Donogh O'Ivar gave on a mortgage of the $\frac{1}{2}$ quarter of Achca-Scanlan of Ballycomruide, viz. 75 pence to Hugh Mac Connor Mac Clanchy, and said land was not to be redeemed until the end of

3 years, and then before St. John's day by one day's impounding.* The securities for the performance of this covenant are Shane Mac Sheeda and Donogh Mac Conor Mac Sheeda.

XVII.

Ancient translated Abstracts.—A. D. 1419-1458.

The mortgage of the quartermire of Cragannessh [] Cownagh† purchased by David O'Ferala for 20 cows, vlt. 15 incalf cowes, 7 gawnaghesh,‡ [] 5 cove calves, 2 bull calves, 8 yearlings, the value of twenty cowes in money delivered uppon all holland day. More delivered by the said David upon the Carrowmire of Curraghmolrony in Cownagh, 18 merks, cross-keale money, with a peny addition in everie grote; five milch cowes, with five cove calves, ten heiffers and seven agawnaghesh. This mortgage was delivered on Munday in Whitson week, anno 1419.

The Carrowmire of Tarpane in Curcagh, purchased in fee simple by David for 35 marcks and 9 pence of cross-keale money, with a peny in addition to every grote thereof, 17 yards of broad cloth, a hatt and a horss, valued to be worth 20 agawnaghesh.—Written anno 1440 by Conor Cleanchy, Notarius publicus.

The mortgage of said David upon Partinglass in Cownagh, viz. 9 stood mares, and 3 foolles and 4 colts, whereof one was a faire horss-colt, 4 yeards of scarlett or stained cloath, and 6 yeards of grey cloath. The said David's mortgage upon the quartermire of Lissen-

*See Note to No. V.

† These lands lie between Bunratty and Limerick along the Shannon. The lands of Curcagh also mentioned above lie in the same direction.

‡ "Gawnaghesh," i. e. strippers.

goyre, viz. 6 mercks cross-keale money, 1 gilt cupp for 9 mercks, and 4 garrons and an ambling nagg in lieu of 5 mercks. This deed was written in anno 1453.

The fee simple of Craigmoyley in Cownogh purchased by the said David, for a great pan, that cold boyle 3 beoves and 2 hogges at once, 14 mercks of cross-keale money, 9 milch-cowes with 5 cow-calves, 4 bull-calves, 3 stood mares and 2 garrans.—Alsoe the fee simple of the quartermire of Carren purchased by the said David for 30 mercks cross-keale money, with a peny addition to every grote thereof, one aquavite distiller called Corkan, and a great brass pan. This deed was written by Conor Clanchy in anno 1458.

These collacons were taken out of the originalls in Irish, by or at Limericke the 19th of Febr. 1611.—H. Brickdall, Ja. Mac Inerhyny.

XVIII.

[illegible]

Donchad, acur Ruaidhri O'hicj don tSlioct ran Mheic Seajr o mrentjr Slatra o rojn amac. Anno Dni 1493.

Mjre []

Mjrr Ojarmajd Mac Lochlra.

Mjrr Tadg Mac Lochlra.

Mjre Sadb Injrn Tajdg Mheic Donchad.

jr rjad a bfeagajn rjn .j. Tadg Ma Clanchad, acur Ruaidhri O'hicj, acur Matgairn Mheic Seajr Mheic Donchad, acur na rojn fejrn .j. Slioct Mheic Seagajn, acur Mrentjr Slatra .j. Domnall O'Slatra, acur Lochlra O'Slatra, acur Tadg O'Slatra.

XVIII.

Translation.—Deed of Agreement—A. D. 1493.

This is the covenant and agreement of the Sept of Mac Shane with the Slattery family, viz. Teige oge Mac Teige Mac Coinmheadha, Teige Mac Loughlan Mac Shane, Sabia daughter of Teige Mac Donagh and Dermot Mac Loughlan, viz. that the Slattery family are to obtain their (i. e. the race of Mac Shane's) handwriting and letter, assigning Ballyslattery unto the Slattery family now present or in being, viz. Donald Mac Donagh Mac Donald Mac Dermott O'Slattery, and Loughlan Roe Mac Donald Mac Donald Mac Loughlan O'Slattery. The sept of Mac Shane are bound to give their warrant, deed, and sign manual to the Slattery family, that they (the Sept of Mac Shane) should go into court and to council to make good their inheritance in Ballyslattery. The Slattery family are to pay at present to the sept of Mac Shane 20 shillings and two ounces yearly for two years from this date, and are bound to honour the sept of Mac Shane with suitable food and raiment according to their ability, and the sept of Mac Shane are bound to be clement to that family. And if it shall happen that both parties should preserve the land from those dealing unjustly

towards them, then after the expiration of 2 or 3 years from this time, the treatment of the sept of Mac Shane by the Slattery family shall be as regulated by Teige Mac Clanchy, Mahon Mac Shane Mac Donogh and Rorey O'Hickey from thenceforth.—
A. D. 1493.

I []
I Dermot Mac Loughlan,
I Teige Mac Loughlan,
I Sabia daughter of Teige Mac Donagh.

The witnesses are Teige Mac Clanchy, Rorey O'Hickey and Mahon Mac Shane Mac Donogh and the parties themselves, viz, the sept of Mac Shane and the Slattery family, viz. Donald, Loughlan and Teige.

XIX.

43 ro Cairte agus Dñtjur ata idir Dòmnaill Mac Seadain Mac Mhe Con
 agus Dòmnaill Mac Lochlainn i Slatruad agus Dòmnaill O'Slatrua; ar tabairt gill do
 Dòmnaill Mheic Seadain agus da dearbhairt reacair ari cuib Dòmnaill Mheic Seadain
 de bairt i Slatrua; agus iij a cuib .j. Tii cuib de leideadairmair an Riarra moir,
 eidir da cuib de leideadairmair a Cnoic: Agus iij mead an gill do eic Dòmnaill
 O'Slatrua do Dòmnaill Meic Seadain .j. .r.ij. marz co leib, .n. ba deaz in laoz agus
 each don leabmair ihte feir. Agus iij aic Dòmnaill r'Slatrua agus Dòmnaill Meic
 Seadain re a ceirle, gan ar cumair dñne ar bir in fearair iij do fuairglaid O Dòmnaill
 O'Slatrua, aic do Dòmnaill Mheic Seadain no da mair, no do mair a mair: agus ar
 fairte na Cillirnech a ta in geall ro airimim, gu fairdnre Dòmnaill [] .j. Sida
 agus a claid .j. fñgñin agus Mac Con, agus Moir Ingean Buirair, mar an cenda, agus
 do claid Cñmeada Mheic Lochlainn agus an muair oirle da rloict noic tug a ceib agus a
 naonta ar gac taeb leo. Ando Dñ Mair agus .n. .c. agus da bairdair nñra mo, an tan
 do mñne in eunair ro re ceirle; agus iij mar ro fuairair an ran tñean cuib, go faird

nuyr do Tadg Mac Flanchaíde, acur do Flathry Mac Flanchaíde acur do Ojarmuio
Mac Flanchaíde mur an cédna.

Domnall Mac Seabain ☞

Donchad Mac Seain ☞

Cumeada Mac Seain ☞

XIX.

Translation.—Deed of Agreement—A. D. 1502.

This is the deed and indenture made between Donald Mac Shane Mac Mac Con, and Donald Mac Loghlan O'Slattery and Donald O'Slattery, upon giving a mortgage unto Donald Mac Shane and his brothers, for Donald Mac Shane's proportion of Ballyslattery, being 3 parts of the $\frac{1}{2}$ quarter of Riasgamore between the two parts of the $\frac{1}{2}$ quarter of the Knock. The amount of the mortgage that Donald O'Slattery gave unto Donald Mac Shane is $7\frac{1}{2}$ marks, 15 in calf cows and a bay horse. The conditions between Donald O'Slattery and Donald Mac Shane are, that it shall not be in the power of any person to redeem that land from Donald O'Slattery, except Donald Mac Shane himself, his son or grandson. The green of Killeen is the place charged with this mortgage, as is attested by Donald [] i. e. Sheeda and his children, Finian and Mac Con, and Mora daughter of Bryan in like manner, and the children of Conmeadha Mac Loghlan and many other of their race, who have given their permission and consent at both sides. A. D. 1502 this covenant has been entered into between them. This I have found in the original as witnessed by Teige Flathry and Dermott Mac Flanchy.

Donald Mac Shane ☞

Donogh Mac Shane ☞

Convey Mac Shane ☞

XX.

151 roym acur ejfecht na rghobnoyneacta ro zur ab amlaib ro rojneay
 O'brayn .j. Donchad, azur Concobari Mac Donchad Mac Zlqn, dute idyr Mat-
 zamrn Mac Murcad Mac Zlqn azur Donchad mac Murchad Mje Zlqn .j. in ceat-
 namað mjr den leatceatnamajn yr zojry don Ljor de leatceatnamrn na Cujleanac
 a mbajle Mje Zlujn do Donchad Mac Murchad Mje Zlujn azur leathceatnamað
 mjr an Dojryn an ran ceeatnamajn Zjorri azur leatceatnama mjr do macajne an
 leayr dub an ra Croybzh, azur lgtceatnama mjr an ra Cluajn mor an ra Croy-
 bzh, joñur zur ab e rjn r. leatceatnamna mjr. Azur zac fepañ da bfuyl az
 an celoyn Mac Zlqn rjn, of cjoñ a bfuylmojd do rernjobad an ro, a tamoyt da
 pazbajl rjn leath rm leath etorita co fead Donchad do beð jnqlacajðte fepryn
 o Matzamrn, azur zac fepañ zyll da bfuyl aca fuajr Zealltar uatha, pazbajd
 jn fuayzlad leath um leath eturra, mar an cedna, azur rojn coetnam eturra
 3 zac fepañ da mbja aca o rjn amac; azur bejth mejd le cejle. Zl na rernjo-
 bad a Crnce an taonmad la .x. do Julj Zlño Domjnj M. cccc. 2 blyadajn 7 2 xx.
 Jy jad a fjadajn lajneac ro, Oja ar tur. O'brayn .j. Donchad, Macnamara
 .j. Tadg Mac Commeada, Donchad Meje Seaañ o Cojllejryn, Tadg Ulltaç o Bajlj
 Mac Cajrjl, Concobari Mac Zlujn, Rjearb .r. Mac Mhaojljn, Concobari balb
 O'Rodan.

Maoyr 1 brayn.

Mjr Matzamrn Mac Zlujn.

XX.

Translation.—Partition of Land.—A. D. 1542.

The form and effect of this writing are as follows, viz. A parti-
 tion is made by Donogh O'Brien and Conor Mac Donogh Mac
 Gluin, between Mahon Mac Morogh Mac Gluin and Donat
 Mac Morogh Mac Gluin, to wit, to Donogh Mac Morogh the
 quartermire of the half quarter next to the Fort of the half quarter
 of Cuilenagh in Ballymacglin, and the half quartermire of Durrin
 in the short quarter, the half quartermire of the field of Lisduffe

Blŕn tŕŕ .xx. marŕ darrged ŕalŕar do Matŕamajn Mac Loelajŕ acur do Tadŕ
 Mŕe Loelajŕ ar brŕdŕŕŕ na ŕeŕaŕ ŕŕn, ŕo brat; ar ŕac arŕde acur ar ŕac
 act, acur ar ŕac conŕad acur ŕell, da ndubŕamar ŕomajŕ. Alŕo Domŕŕ an tan ŕo
 m. ccccc. r. bŕadna acur 2 .xx. Mar dearrbad ar ŕŕn atamŕtne Matŕamŕŕn
 Mac Loelajŕ o baŕle 1 Marcaacajn, acur Tadŕ Mac Loelajŕ on baŕŕ cena a cur
 ar lam ar an ccarr ŕo dŕŕŕe na brŕadŕŕ laŕŕeacŕ a ta do laŕŕar ar ŕo.

Matŕamŕŕ Mac Loelajŕnd.

Tadŕ Mac Loelajŕnd.

Murcŕad O'brŕajn na O'brŕajn an tan ŕo.

1Ŗ jad ŕo na ŕŕadajn laŕŕeacŕ .1. Tadŕe Macnamara acur Seaan Macnamara
 on ŕajŕŕeŕ brŕe, Domnall Mac Ruadŕŕ o cathar Scuajŕŕ, ŕlaŕŕearrac O'ŕŕŕŕe
 on tŕendajŕŕeŕ, Tadŕ O'brŕajn o Cujŕŕe, Tomar dub Mac Maoŕŕŕŕ o Cŕll na hŕŕa,
 Tadŕ Mac Doncŕa Mec Seaaŕŕ o Cluaŕŕ ŕŕraŕŕ acur mŕŕŕan eŕle naŕ arŕŕŕŕŕŕŕ aŕ
 ŕo, o ŕŕŕ amac.

XXI.

Translation.—Deed of purchase of Land.—A. D. 1545.

This is the amount of the mortgage which Morogh Mac Donogh Mac Gluin paid for the half quarter of the Liss of Carnmela, for Donogh Mac Conor O'Brien * his heirs and assigns, and also for Muragh Mac Gluin himself his heirs and assigns, viz. 20 milch cows with their calves, 20 in-calf cows, a dozen of heifers and 2 strippers: This mortgage was given to John Mac Loghlan Mac Namara of Ballymarkacan [] the half quarter of Lissin-nabuinge, and for half the quartermire of Ballyanerbball, together with their woods and craggy lands, moors and rivulets, grass and

* Otherwise called Donogh the fat.—He was eldest son of Conor King of Thomond, and was created Baron of Ibracken by Henry VIII.

water, and all the other benefits therein from henceforth. It is by the permission and consent of Teige Mac Loghlan, his brother and of all their race and relatives, that said Mahon mortgaged the half quarter of the Liss and Knock in the first mentioned lands. All other lands which the aforesaid race of Mac Gluin should acquire, to be enjoyed share and share alike between themselves and their foster brother, said Donagh O'Brien and their heirs. At the expiration of 5 years afterwards, Murogh Mac Gluin gave 60 marks to said Mahon and Teige Mac Loghlan for the fee simple of that land for ever, according to the form, condition, covenant and consideration before mentioned, Anno Domini 1545. In witness whereof we Mahon Mac Loghlan of Ballymarkacan, and Teige Mac Loghlan of the same place, do set our hands to this deed in presence of the witnesses here present.

Mahon Mac Loghlan.

Teige Mac Loghlan.

Murogh O'Brien,* is the O'Brien at this time.

These are the witnesses present, viz. Teige Macnamara and John Macnamara of Dangin-brick, Donald Mac Rorey from Cahirscooley, Flaherty O'Liddy from Shendangin, Teige O'Brien from Cuinchy, Thomas duffe Mac Miler from Killnahow, Teige Mac Donogh Mac Shane form Clon-Lissan, and many others not named here.

* Uncle of Donogh the fat. This Murogh was created Earl of Thomond, in 1543, by Henry VIII. Here it is observable that his new English dignity of Earl is passed over, while he is mentioned by his paramount Irish title of "O'Brien."

XXII.

bitch a ffor ag gac aon leagfar acur eayrdpar an rgybñ ro, go bfeulmyr Emañ muab Mac an Gilla drb Mac Subne o Cylleaojde a gcuntae an Cláir dujne uayal, a ngjoll ar rym daryte darged do glacay om Tjgerma Ononac o Jarla Tuadmuman a lod eanma an rgybñ ro, acur ar a lan daddapayb ojnceaya ele, ar dtabajre mo éejre acur mo tjdajl fejn q an rrajt .j. ledcedmaña dfeañ an Duna bjg noça topanajgeay ne bun an Gaota bujde don taob teay, acur ne Lathac-marzajge don taob thujab, ne bun na Caee Dujbe ag dul arteg an oplen Mac Ulga don taob toji, acur ne Caman na feamngge don taob tjar, don Jarla cedna rjn: acur do bejym majllj nyr an rgybñ ro an feañ rjn a dubnay, jtnj fer, acur rjag, acur cojll, acur jthjn, agur rjge, acur an rle rocar beanay nyr ron Jarla neamrajte, ne bejt acur ne conzmayl ajge fejn, ga ojgneadajb acur ga rjgnrjyb, rajm fejn, om ojgneadrjb acur om rjgnrjyab, gu rjornajbe, ar an gcojngell ro .j. Gjbe huajr fuargeolajd ojgneada dyle Murcha Mac Mujnecar-tajc Mac Matgaimna an feañ rjn on Jarla ar da mbuajb deag ne a dtuz an achar .j. an Murcha nemrajte, an feañ rjn na rjre a ngjoll dam dthar rj .j. don Gilla dub Mac Sñbne, amajl jr pollay rjn rgybñ do rjnbe etorma, a beð dfrachajb ar an Jarla a bfeañ do leagad cuca gan buajdmed gan tojmeayg, jar ndjol an da bo deag rjn ar, acur gu raghajd an da bo deag rjn ar an bfeañ, co nojgneada Murcha Mac Macgaimna, an feañ gu an rle rocar beanay nyr do beð ag an Jarla nemrajte ga ojgneadajb acur ga rjgnrjyb amrl a dubnamar romajñ; acur muna reayma an rgybneorect gaojdejlge do rjnbead dom atq ar an bfeañ, an feañ rjn na Rajte do éaric an don Jarla, a tajm-rj an tEmañ nemrajte, dom ceanzal fējn, acur ag ceanzal mojnneada acur mo recjdrjyb ne da marz deag coronta Sacrajn do djol nyr an Jarla, ne na ojgne no ne na recjdurj an jonad an arjgd do glacur on Jarla ar an bfeañ; acur jr ar an Jarla a ta casteam cororj ne rjreay urur an feañ; acur do njmjr an tEmañ nemrajte Turmae do Njculay Cymjn, do tabqt rejlb an feañ rjn, a dubnamar, don Jarla cēna no don Turmae-éujrfeay re da glacad ar a urur, acur gac nj da ndjngna an Turmae rjn a dubnamar a led nyr an rejlb rjn, do tabqt don Jarla no da Turmae amajl a dubnamar: fordujm acur dajngnjgm oram fejn an nj rjn, amrl do beajñ fējn am rejyrñ rrl tugay an tugdarpar ro uajm, ag beanam gac neajt de; acur mar dajngnjuzhad ar gac nj

be yjn cuymy an tEmañ cedna yjn comrta mo Lajme ocyr mo réala an an yzmybeañ
ro.

his

Edmd. + Mac Swyny,
mark,

Being present, Teige Mac Brody,*
Finis Padrycke.

XXII.

Translation.—Conveyance of Land.—No date.

Be it known unto all who shall read and hear this writing, that I Edmond roe, son of Gilla duff Mac Sweeny from Killkee in the county of Clare, gentleman, in consideration of a certain sum of money, which I have received from my honourable Lord the Earl of Thomond on the day of writing this deed, and for many other good and lawful causes, do give up my own right and title in the Rath, i. e. the half quarter of the townland of Dunbegg, which meareth by the pool of Gaethboy on the South, and by Lake Margaige on the North, by the foot of Cree-duffe at the entrance of Island Mac Ulga on the East, and by Camannafeamny on the West, to said Earl. I assign with this writing the aforesaid land with all its grass and moor, and wood and arable land, and water and every other emolument and profit appertaining thereto, unto

* A celebrated Irish Bard, and chief Poet of Donogh Earl of Thomond. He is also known to Irish scholars by the name of Teige M'Daire. Several fine poems of his composition are preserved in one of the most valuable collections of Irish poetry extant, well known by the name of the "Book of O'Gara," in the possession of the writer hereof. They are of that class, which, according to Spencer "savoured of sweet wit and good invention," and are highly worthy of publication. One only of his productions, a didactic poem addressed to Earl Donogh on his election to the sovereignty of Thomond, has been published, with spirited translations in Latin and English, by the late ingenious Theophilus O'Flanagan, in the Transactions of the Gaelic Society, Dublin.

the Earl aforesaid. To have and to hold to him and his heirs and assigns, from me my heirs and assigns for ever, upon this condition, that whenever the lawful heirs of Morogh Mac Muirchear-tach Mac Mahon shall redeem said land from the said Earl for 12 cows, (for which their father the said Morogh mortgaged the land of the Stream, part of said premisses, to my father the said Gilla duff, as by the deed between them appeareth) that then the Earl is bound to restore unto them their said land without let or hindrance, and until he or they shall obtain said 12 cows for the said land from the heirs of said Murogh, that the same with its appurtenances shall belong unto the said Earl his heirs and assigns as aforesaid; and if the Irish deed made unto my father concerning the said land shall not warrant the said Earl's title to the land of the Rath, then I the aforesaid Edmond do bind myself, my heirs and executors to pay 12 marks of good and lawful money of England unto the said Earl his heirs and executors, in place of the money which I have received from him for the said land. The said Earl is to defray the expences attending the confirmation of the title of said land. I the said Edmond do constitute Nicholas Cumin my attorney to deliver possession of the aforesaid land to the said Earl, or to the attorney whom he shall appoint to receive it for his use, and whatsoever shall be done by my said attorney, concerning the delivery of said possession, I ratify as if I myself were present in person performing every part thereof, and as a ratification of this contract, I the said Edmond have hereto set my mark and seal.

his

Edmond + Mac Sweeny,
mark.

Being present,

Teige Mac Brody.

Finis Padrycke.—[i. e. Padrycke, witness.]

XXIII.

ISE nī foīllrjzhear jn rjzrjbean ro zo bfuīl Dōmīnall Mhac Dōncha Mhac Dōmīnall o bel jn Cujlle, acur Seaan O'Maeīl Conajne on Ardecoīll az denam conarēa acur ceangajll ne ceajle a tīmcēl ceatīnama mīrī Macajne jn Clojzjn acur leatēceatīnama mīrī Macajne beajl na ūba, jējī coīll acur corac acur cruadtan .j. Dōmīnall Mac Dōncha Mac Dōmīnall az tabēt na tīrī leat ceatīnāman mīrī rjīn uad fējī, acur ona eajzrjīb na dīajz, do Seaan O'Maeīl Conajne acur da eajzrjīb na nījll ne fēaf mbuajīb fējē jn Laoz: acur mā jōjī bealltoīne acur fēajl rān Seaan fūajrceoltar jn fēīnā rjī, jad rjī do bejē na mbuajīb fēayca, acur a mbeajē jn laoī a fēajl rān Seajī amac; acur a bārī rāorī rlan az Seajī an blādajī fūajrceoltar j; acur dīfīachajīb arī Dōmīnall acur arī eajzrjīb an fēīnā do cōmīajl rāorī do Seaan acur da eajzrjīb o cīon tīne; acur gān arī neart an fēīnā rjī do fūayclad af dējzrjīb dīlīr Dōmīnall Mīc Dōncha māī zeall arī a arīnejīr dīlīr fējī. Ūlīur mīrī Mīrīcearītac Mac Concubār oīz Mēz flānchada do rjzrjīb do tōīl jn da nīn, a Rōymīrīnearī, aōjī jn ūjzearīna .m. b. acur crīz .c. acur of mbīladna acur dāfījē. Ijīat a fīajōjī lājīfēac ro, Dōncha Mīc Seaan Mac Matīgamna o Rōymīrīnearī, Dōmīnall .j. Mac Concubār rajtne, Seaan Mac Dōncha Mac Dōmīnall, flājīrī Mac Dōmīnall Mēz flānchada, Lochlān O'Ceapmōda, Loēlān nīabac Mac Ijōz; an naobad la do mī Jun do rjzrjōbad.

Flājīrī Mac Clānchaj.

Ū Lām Dōmīnall Mīc Dōncha.

Seajī Mac Dōncha.

Dōncha Mac Seajī.

Dōmīnall nīuad Mac Concubār uajīne.

XXIII.

Translation.—Mortgage of Land.—A. D. 1548.

This writing declareth that Donald Mac Donogh Mac Donald of Belincolly and John O'Mulconry of Ardcoill,* do covenant and

* Another Irish Poet, who presided over a great school at Ardcoill, in Thomond, at the time of the date of the above deed. He was author of an excellent poem, written in the Phenian dialect of the Irish, on *Brian na Murtha O'Rourke*, prince of Breifny, who was elected chief of his tribe in the year 1566. A fine copy of this poem, with an interlined gloss, is in the possession of the writer hereof, which he intends shortly to publish, with a translation.

agree with each other, concerning the quartermire of Magherainchloigin, and the half quartermire of Magherabelna-ab, with their woods, underwoods and unreclaimed tracts, viz. said Donald conveys the said 3 half quartermires for himself and his heirs unto John O'Mulconary and his heirs, in mortgage for 27 in-calf cows; and it is agreed that if said lands shall be redeemed between May and the festival of St. John, the consideration to be repaid shall be in barren cows, and if redeemed after St. John's day it shall be in-calf cows, and said John is to have the crop of said lands free for the year they shall be redeemed. The said Donald and his heirs are bound to keep those lands free from tribute, and none shall have power to redeem same except the lawful heirs of said Donald, and that with their own proper cattle. I Moriartach Mac Connor oge Mac Flanchy wrote this by the consent of both parties at Rossmuinner in the year of our Lord 1548. The witnesses are Donogh Mac Shane Mac Mahon of Rossmuinner, Donald roe Mac Conor Uaihne (green) John Mac Donogh Mac Donald, Flattery Mac Donald Mac Flanchy, Loughlan O'Carmony, Loughlan reavagh Mac Cusack. Dated the 9th day of June.

XXIV.

Չյի Լէյժեատրաճա մյի Զայր Քրլլ առ Մարկա.

ԻՅԵ քա՛ն առ ղչոյծոյն ղո զօ Բքսլ մյր Լօճա՛ն Մա՛ Տաճոյն ղ Ըարմաճա աւր Օմնալ Մյ Լօճայն՝ ազ տաճոյն առ տաճոյն քոյն աւր առ քոյն աւր առ ղչլլ ծօ Տաճա Օ՛Մալճոյն աւր ծա շչոյն յա ծոյն, աւր ա ղչլլ ԼԵ ծոյն մաւաճ աւր քո քոյն ղչլլոյն ծաճոյն: աւր աճաճոյն աճալաճ ղոյն ղլաճաճոյն առ ծոյն քոյն ծօ ծոյն ծաճոյն ծօ Տաճա Օ՛Մալճոյն առ ղոյն առ ղչլլ ղոյն, աւր աւր ղօ Բքսլոյն ղոյն քոյն, աւր ղօ ծոյն աւր առ տաճոյն քոյն ա լաճոյն Տաճոյն, աւր առ քոյն. Չ Ռօրմոյնաճա ծօ քոյն: առ ղ ղչաճա մյ Բլաճոյն աւր շչ .c. ծօ մալաճա աւր ծա քոյն, առ ղ-աճաճա ԼԵ ծօ ծօ ծօյն. Ի ղ ղօ ղլաճոյն ղաճոյն Օմնալ Մյ Օմնաճ ղաճոյն Օմնալլ, Օմնաճ Մա Տաճոյն ղաճոյն ղաճոյն

gamna, Mac Con Mac Sjoda Mac Domnall, Tadh Ulltae O'bhajna. Mjre fejn
flaitej Mac Flanchaj do fejnb ro, do tojl an da nañ.

☞ Lam Loelajñ r'Cearmoda.
Domnall Mjre Loelajnd.

Lám na fjadnujy;
Donchad mac Seajn.
Domnall Mac Donchad.
Tadh Ulltae O'bhajna.
Mac Con Mjre Sjoda.
Cumea Mjre Seajn.

XXIV.

Translation.—Assignment of Mortgage of Land.—A. D. 1548.

Upon the quartermire of the field of the Marle-pit.

The intent of this writing is, that we Loghlan Mac Shane O'Car-
mody and Donald Mac Loghlan do transfer our right, possession and
security unto John O'Mulconry and his heirs, in consideration of 10
cowes and 20 shillings in money, and we do acknowledge to have
received full payment and satisfaction from him for the same, and
that we have no further claim on him, and we have given our own
security and possession into his hands.—Written at Rossmuinecar in
the year of our Lord 1548 on the 11th day of December.—The
witnesses present are Donald Mac Donogh Mac Donald, Donogh
Mac Shane Mac Mahon, Mac Con Mac Sheeda Mac Donald,
Teige Ulltagh O'Brien.—I Flattery Mac Flanchy* wrote this by
the consent of both parties.

☞ The hand of Loghlan O'Car-mody
Donald Mac Loghlan.

* Or Clanchy. This family furnished hereditary judges, lawyers and notaries under the
Brehon Code, in the district of Thomond. The name frequently occurs throughout these docu-
ments, in the latter capacity.

XXV.

Se yeo aet acur conrad Iarla Tuamuman .j. Concubari I'brujain acur Meconmaria .j. Tadg Mje Cojnmeada Mje Conmaria Me Conmaria ne ceyle .j. Maconmaria, mar a ta Tadg Maconmaria majllj ne na aojgryb jna djaig do comajll co dylear neam-majljr don Iarla agur da oigryb na djaig co rjruibj, acur nj he amajn rjn jmjrt do fejn acur da oigryb lejr an Iarla acur le na oigryb aji, can aon digne ar a njcon-nad fejn, acur co hajrythe can coza na freayabna do deanañ do fejn na da oigryb rjr an Iarla na ne na aojgryb jna djaig, co rjruibj, leo fejn na a comluatar digne ajle: agur a majlle fjrj rjn, Maconmaria cona aojgryb do beð dylejr tajrjyr do dujthe claojne Cujleajn; acur can dul orca tar torad an cejrt do gnajt; a atq acur a jenaetq dagbajl uatha dfradnajre an ceatnan buy rjne acur buy fearn jn ran tuajt, acur jn maojn acur jn maraycal buy rjne acur buy fearn bey ac Conmaria jn ran tuajt; acur fa brjz eunartea acur acta jn Iarla rjr can dul orca tarjyr rjn: acur jr jat rлана comajll an acta rjn acur jn conartea Oja cona ajngljb, acur na hujle mjñ fjrj ne na tabqt do, acur Jrujrojr na hEneañ a huët Jall acur Jaojdel na hEneañ, acur a majllj neoj rjn an tjrjm ajrjbj a dearnam jn ar ndeag do bejt ar Mac Conmaria con oigryb ne comall.

Alg ro an tar acur an rjan aji ar lejr Iarla Tuadmuman Mac Conmaria amac, majlle ne zac urradryb acur ne zac brjagryb ejle da bful rajb .j. O'Seaenurajg a pejn .xx. marz, acur Mac I'brujain ar a bpejn da fjcead marz, acur Ujlljam O'Maojl Rjadajn acur a mac ne da fjcead marz ejle, acur Donchað Meje Mač-žamna I'brujain ne fjce marz; gan Mac Conmaria jna a rlyet do cajlleamajn ar an Iarla jna ar a rlyoet go brath. Alg ro na rjadujn a ta ag an Iarla ar an pējn rjn .j. Domnall Mac Murchad Meje tSujbne, acur Tomar Mac Cubag, acur Ruajdrj ož O'fajce, acur Jylla brjzde Meje brujadeadha.

Alg ro an taet ar a ndecajb Mac hI'brujain ar a rlanajb acur a bpejn aji Macnamaria .j. da lejcear a mac fa ceañ Caojeryj he go mbja ran an a rlanajb acur an a pējn ar: acur ag ro na rjadajn a ta ar rjn .j. Tadg moji Mac Cearbajll O'Mol-žaojte, acur Eožan O'Cejnejdjg; acur muna lejcear a mac fa ceañ na caojeryj rjn he, Mac I'brujain dejrge ar a pejn acur ar a rlanujb muna tj ajceajr rzel cujce.

✠ Δ acur a pejn .j. da fjtad marz.

Alg ro an taet ar a ndeacub Ujlljam O'Mujllrjadajn ar an rlan ar Macnamaria, da lecar amac hj fa ceñ cajeryj, Ujlljam dymjt Lejr jn Iarla ar Macnamaria muna comleac Macnamaria a zeallad don Iarla: Alg ro na rjadajn do bjd do lajtajr

Ullljam I'Muylrjadajn do dul ar a rlan ajr Macnamara .j. dŷr mac Domnall I'Cŷneŷdŷ .j. Pŷlŷ acur Dloed, acur an Sagarŷ Mac Ruadŷrŷd Meŷe Doŷcha .j. Eogaŷ acur Sajnŷretaŷ O'Dabrŷrŷn .j. bŷet Ullljam fējn.

Doŷchaŷ Mac Maŷŷamna I'Ůrŷajn ŷe .xx. maŷz don peajn rŷn Meŷz Conmara zo bŷjadnuŷre do Mac floŷn, Meaŷz Cŷaŷt, acur do Maŷ Seaŷn I'Maŷl Conaŷŷe. Concubaŷ Maŷ Ruadŷrŷ Meaŷz Conmara ŷe .x. maŷz don peŷn rŷn, acur tŷrŷur Mac Loelaŷn Meŷe Doŷcha ŷe coŷz maŷz deaŷ; ceaŷŷara Mac Sŷda Maŷ Eogaŷn ŷe .r. maŷz deŷ eŷle .j. Doŷcha acur Cu meada acur Cu mara acur Sŷda ŷz; fŷnŷŷn Mac Loelaŷn acur a Mac ŷe coŷz maŷz deŷ, acur Toŷrŷdelbaŷ Mac Domnall ruad ŷe .r. maŷz, Mac Taŷdŷ Mac Maŷŷamna .j. an Sagarŷ, acur da Mac Loelaŷn Mac Maŷŷamna acur Mac ŷ'Maŷl Doŷna ŷe .xx. maŷz.

Aln dŷa mbŷa ŷmŷeŷan eaŷaraŷ rŷn ŷn ŷac lan [] ajr ŷmŷeŷ do bed aŷ Mac Lochlaŷn [] Cŷaŷt acur aŷ Mac Coŷmaŷn acur aŷ Mac ŷŷlla Rŷaba.

XXV.

Translation.—Bond and Covenant.—No date.

These are the condition and covenant entered into between Conor O'Brien Earl of Thomond, and Mac Conmara i. e. Teige Mac Conmeadha, son of Conmara Mac Conmara, viz. the Mac Conmara, that he and his heirs for ever shall conduct themselves, faithfully and without malice towards the Earl and his heirs for ever, and not only that he and his heirs shall do so with respect to the Earl and his heirs, but no person on their part shall act contrary to these conditions and covenants, and particularly that neither he nor his heirs shall wage war against or oppose the Earl or his heirs for ever, either by themselves or in conjunction with any other person. Further, Mac Conmara and his heirs shall be loyal and faithful to the country of the Clan Cuilean, and not encroach upon them beyond the bounds of justice for ever. His father and grandfather to give as guarantees the four principal persons and the chief steward and mareschal Mac Conmara has in the country; and by virtue of that covenant and

agreement with the Earl he was to be satisfied therewith. The sureties for the performance of said covenant are, God with his angels, and Connmara to swear by every oath the most sacred before the chief Justice of Ireland in the presence of the English and Irish of Ireland. Furthermore, Mac Connmara with his heirs shall be bound in a certain sum to be specified for the performance of the premises.

These are the condition and penalty upon which the Earl of Thomond liberated Mac Connmara, together with the guarantees and other hostages required, viz. O'Shaughnassy under the penalty of 20 marks, the son of O'Brien 40 marks, William O'Mulryan and his son 40 marks, and Donat Mac Mahon O'Brien 20 marks, that neither Mac Connmara nor his posterity shall be guilty of defection from the Earl or his descendants for ever. These are the Earl's witnesses to said penalty, viz. Daniel Mac Murogh Mac Sweeny, and Thomas Mac Cubag and Rory oge O'Fahy and Gilla Breeda Mac Brody.

These are the conditions upon which the son of O'Brien became surety and liable to penalty for Mac Connmara, viz. that if he should be liberated within a fortnight from this time he would become bail for him and be subject to the penalty ; and these are the witnesses thereto viz. Teige Mor Mac Carroll O'Mulgeehey and Eugene O'Kennedy ; and if he shall not be set at liberty within the said period, that the son of O'Brien shall not be subject to the suretyship or penalty aforesaid unless something to the contrary may appear.

His penalty is 40 marks.

These are the conditions upon which William O'Mulryan became surety for Mac Connmara, viz. that if he should be set at liberty within a fortnight, the said William would punish Mac

Conmara in conjunction with the Earl, unless Mac Conmara would perform his engagements to the Earl.—These are the witnesses present when William Mulryan became surety for Mac Conmara, viz. the two sons of Daniel O'Kennedy, i. e. Philip and Hugh and the Priest, Mac Rorey Mac Donnogh and Eugene and Justin O'Davoren. This was the determination of William himself.

Donat Mac Mahon O'Brien binds himself under the penalty of 20 marks for Mac Conmara, in presence of Mac Flinn Mac Grath and Mac Shane O'Mulconry.—Connor Mac Rorey Mac Conmara binds himself in 10 marks of said penalty.—The 3 sons of Loghlan Mac Donogh bind themselves in 15 marks. The four sons of Sheedy Mac Owen, i. e. Donogh, Conmeadha, Conmara and young Sheeda in 15 marks more. Finian Mac Loghlan and his son in 15 marks.—Terence Mac Donnell roe in 5 marks.—The son of Teige Mac Mahon, i. e. the priest, the two sons of Loghlan Mac Mahon and Mac O'Muldowney in 20 marks.

If any dispute shall happen among the parties, the same is to be settled by Mac Loghlan [] Mac Grath, Mac Gorman and Mac Gilla Riaba.

XXVI.

Is mar ro do tug Uilleag O'Bradaigh r'brejg le na Injyn do tSean Mac Donchad .j. oet mba jon laoga, re buab djob reayga acur recht ceapta acur tarb gun ab e rjn bo agur .xx. acur tny capajll .j. lajn zona brumac agur Zeannan majt crllte: agur jr jad ro na huprde do bj ag Uilleag nyr an r'brejg rjn .j. Sean oz Mac Eozajn Meje tSean, acur Flob Mac Donchad Meje Lochlqn Dojn, acur, Maojleaclajn O'Maojneachajn; acur ceatnama co led fepajn acur aball-gort, acur ajt cejtre dtjgte acur cejtre garqde do bapn lejr na huprb rjn: acur a dtjn O'nloza ata an fepan rjn; acur Domnall Mac Doncha, an Mac jr rjne ag Donchad Mac Domnajll, na upnad onta rjn rle; acur Matgamhn O'Conjn,

an Sazant, do fagnajre ajr rjn; azur do ržmojð e an rajr dob aojr an Tjžear-
na mjle blyadajn, cuzg .c. acur tñj .xx.

Sean og Mac Eogajn, Urrad.

Flod Mac Donchad, Urrad.

Maojleclajñ O'Maojngēcājn, Urrad.

XXVI.

Translation.—Marriage Settlement.—A. D. 1560.

Thus has Ulick O'Broder given a dowry with his daughter, unto John Mac Donogh, viz. 8 in calf cows, 6 dry cows, 7 heiffers and a bull, in all 21 cows and 3 horses, viz. a mare with her colt and a good gelding; and these are the sureties which he gave to said John, viz. Shane oge Mac Owen Mac Shane; Hugh Mac Donagh Mac Loghlan dun, and Malachy O'Meenahan, together with a quarter and a half of land, an orchard and the scite of 4 houses with 4 gardens, over and above the said sureties. The said land is situated in the country of O'Haye. Donald Mac Donogh the eldest son of Donogh Mac Donald is surety for them all. Mahon O'Conin, the priest, is witness hereto; and this deed is written in the year of our Lord, 1560.

Shane oge Mac Owen, surety.

Hugh Mac Donagh, surety.

Malachy Meenahan, surety.

XXVII.

b100 a fñr az zac en dujne ejrðfeay an ržmjðjnre zo duzara, Concubān
O'brjajn .j. lajla Tuadimūan, lēceatnāma an Tujnt fññ a Tuajmřjoñloē, do
Macnamāra .j. Seaan Mejc na Māra, a ngeall ĩe da ĩa deag na feala Mjejb,
azur jad joñ laogā : azur a dejmymř, Concubān O'brjajn, zo břuyl dualac opm

fejn agur d mo řljocť jm řjajz an ledceatnama řjn do řjon agur do řeayam do Mac na Maria agur da řljocť jna řjajz, zo řeab a řuayřalta: acur admřm nuć břuřl an neart a řuayřlać aćť um řeal řjchřl, do řoban en laoj: acur mař řeayřlać ařj an ngeall řjn do řlacad, agur ařj an břeayřlać do tabayřť uaym a ngeall řjř, atayřřř, Concubay O'řřjajř, ař cōř mo lařme ařj an řeñťjajř řo. Acur řř řjad řjadajř an cōnayřa řo .j. Uayřne O'Lochlrjñ, .j. O'Lochlrjñ agur Concubay Mac řjlla řjaba, agur řuayřřř řřac řonchad agur řjoda řřac řuayřřř acur řřř aojř Cřjřť an řan řo řjle řjadajř, cujř ceab, da řjadajř řřř řřćřđ.

CONOR THOMOND.

XXVII.

Translation.—Mortgage of Land.—A. D. 1562.

Be it known unto all who shall hear this writing that I, Conor O'Brien, Earl of Thomond, have given the $\frac{1}{2}$ quarter of Gortfinn in Tuamfinnlogh unto John Mac Namara in mortgage for 12 incalf cows, and I, the said Conor O'Brien, do declare that I and my descendants are bound to secure and maintain the said $\frac{1}{2}$ quarter unto Mac Namara and his descendants, until the term of its redemption, and I acknowledge that same is not redeemable, except at Michaelmas by one day's impounding.* And in acknowledgement of my receiving the said consideration, and giving said land for same, I, Conor O'Brien, do set my hand unto this indenture. The witnesses are Anthony O'Loughlin, that is, the O'Loughlin, Conor Mac Gilla Riaba, Rorey Mac Donogh, and Sheeda Mae Rorey.—In the year of our Lord, 1562.

CONOR THOMOND.

* See No. V.—Many points of doubt and difficulty in our history and antiquities would be explained by the publication of the Brehon Institutes. If the translations of the principal *Annals* of the country by the learned Doctor O'Conor of Stowe, now at press, were followed by the *Laws*, much would be done towards rendering our national history complete.

XXVIII.

IS ye reo cunnað Ujlljam Meje Seaajn h' feargala acur Mac Con Meje Seáajn Meje Doimnaill Meje Cojmmeuda on Ujll bje ne éejle, fa ceand leadceathnaman don nUjllbje .j. an leiceadhnamna joctariach: Agur ag ro mar fuajr Ujlljam bjthdijrlj an fearajnd rjn uada .j. a bejt a ngjll ne marz bojnthe ag maonab an lanla .j. ag mriñtjn Rodajn, agur do jarn Mac Con ajr Ujlljam an fearand dpuar-gajlt agur a bair do éabajnt do fejn; agur tuz Ujlljam an bair rjn uada, acur tuz Mac Con a jnad fejn dUjlljam ajr an fearañ acur da jljoct andjajgh: agur ag ro ajt jna bfuil an fearand rjn .j. a Dornajrde bunrajtj, acur do éonbaé an Clajr é; acur jr an ro taob rjan bud thuajd de bunrajtj a ta ré; agur ag ro teonantact an fearajnd rjn .j. o boctar Clajrj Cujljn co boctar na Cluana Mriñtj, acur o Tobar an Caca go boctar an basle bair. Alz ro cujd an fearajnd rjn do Corcajg .j. Corcach an Clajde acur Rjñleacan; acur ag ro anm an fearajñ njata ata añ rjn .j. Machajne na Szejthe acur Jort an Tobrj acur an Sean-Aballjort, acur zac a bfuil aturj rjn dfeanañ, mar deanañ a ajm. Alur jr jad ro fjaajr an éonarta rjn do deanañ .j. bjeajne bunrajtj, Sjacur O'Conallajn, agur Tadg Mac Matgamna, mac Eojh h'Ceajmada, agur Tadg Mac flajtbeartajg h'Ujdj, agur Concubajr Mac Darj I'Rodajn, agur Matgamna fñ Mac Seajn I'Rodajn, acur Donchad oz O'Rodajn, acur Seaan Mac Concubajr I'Rodajn, acur Murchad O'Rodajn, acur Doncad Mac Doimnaill I'Tornae .j. Clejneac Pattrujce, acur jr rjad ro bajllde rejlbj an fearajñ .j. bjeajne bunrajte, Sjacur O'Conallajn, acur Tadg Mac Matgamna. Alur jrj aorj an Tjgeajna an tan ro .j. mjl bjadajn agur .r. c. agur tñ bjadna .x. acur tñ xxj. Acur ro lam Meje Con Meje Seajn ajr ro, do éabgt bjthdijrlj an fearajñ dUjlljam Mac Seaajn: acur ag ro mo éojl acur mo aonta acur majgne acur mo feala lejr rjn do. Agur mjre Conajne Mac Murnj Meje Tornae do rjrnjod ro da ttoj an fajej bunrajte.

† Mejr Tornae O'Maejleonañne.
Murneadach O'Dalrj.


† Mejr Conq.

XXVIII.

Translation.—Deed of Sale of Land.—A. D. 1573.

This is the covenant between William Mac Shane O'Farrell and Con Mac Shane Mac Donald Mac Conmeada of Aillveg, concern-

ing the lower half quarter of Aillveg, and thus has said William acquired the fee simple of said land from Con, viz. said land being in pledge for a noble mulct with the Rodan family, the stewards of the Earl (of Thomond) and Mac Con requested of said William to release the same, and to give him (Mac Con) the crop, which he accordingly did, in consideration whereof said Mac Con made over unto the said William and his descendants his right to said land. The premises are situate in the parish of Bunratty and county of Clare, in the North West part of said parish. These are the boundaries of said land, viz. from the road of Clashquilin unto the road of Clonmuny, and from Toberincaca unto the road of Ballybane. The proportion of said land is Corcaghincloy and Ringleckan, and the chargeable lands are Machairnasgeihe, Gortnakilly, Gortinleaghta, Gortintubber, the Old-Orchard, and all the land which lies between them, though not here named. The witnesses to said covenant are Siacus O'Connellan, vicar of Bunratty, Teige Mac Mahon, the son of John O'Carmody, Teige Mac Flaherty O'Liden, Conor Mac David O'Rodan, Mahon finn Mac Shane O'Rodan, Donogh oge O'Rodan, John Mac Connor O'Rodan, Morogh O'Rodan and Donogh Mac Donald O'Tornee, the clerk of Patrick. The bailiffs who gave possession of said land are the said vicar of Bunratty, and Teige Mac Mahon. In the year of our Lord, 1573. This is the hand-writing of Con Mac Shane, on his giving the fee simple of said lands unto said William Mac Shane; and I, said Con, do declare this to be my will, consent and intention, and do affirm same with my seal.—I, Conry Mac Maurice Mac Torney wrote this by consent of both parties on the green of Bunratty.

 I Torney O'Mulconry.

Murray O'Daly.

 I Conaire.

XXIX.

Deed of Appointment by Mac Carthy More. A. D. 1584.*

To all men greeting.—Where Teige Mac Carthy, formerly Mac Carthy More, alias Teige na Manistraghe, granted to Cathal O'Rourke and his heirs, in consideration of the said Cathal being overseere in buildinge or repairing, partlie at his own chardges, the weire on the river Laune, adjoining Lough-leine (Killarney) in Dheas-Mumhain

* The following curious document taken from the patent roll, 13 Eliz. (1571,) presents a striking contrast to the above Milesian grant.—“ The most humble submission of the unworthy and most unnatural Earl of Clancahir otherwise called Mac Carthy More, unto the Right Honorable Sir Henry Sidney knight.—I the most unworthy and unnatural Earl of Clancahir, with inward sorrow of mind and most hearty repentance, calling to mind the great benefits and exceeding bounty I have in sundry sorts received from the Queen's most excellent Majesty, and the place of honor and pre-eminence I have been most unworthily called unto by her Majesty, far greater than ever I, accursed creature, have or can deserve, or that any of mine ancestors heretofore have had, which, with bitter tears and compunction of mind I most humbly do confess, do so much the more aggravate the heinousness of mine offences, and heaps more abundantly her Majesty's most just indignation against me, do most humbly acknowledge and confess before you, my dear Lord and Governor, and this honorable Table, that being seduced by that most perverse rebel, James Fitz-Morris and other of the Geraldynes his associates, upon a false pretence to have a parley with me, and to conclude a friendship betwixt the said James and Mr. Richard Grenville, then sheriff of the county of Cork, which when it took effect, I, forgetting my duty to Almighty God and obedience to her Majesty, was, by subtle inticements and most wicked persuasions, induced and brought to take an unadvised and rash oath ; which done, I consequently entered into that fury and madness of unnatural rebellion against my most gracious Sovereign, combining myself both with Sir Edmund Butler, and with all the rest of the principal rebels in Ireland, wherein, in sundry degrees, I have disloyally swerved and declined from my allegiance to her Highness, by raising traiterously her Majesty's subjects against her Highness's peace and laws, besieging her towns, shamefully murdering and destroying her subjects, burning her houses and castles, and besides have committed, since my entry into that my disobedience, sundry grievous offences, and heinous and detestable treasons, deserving extreme punishment and sharp correction : which my heinous misdemeanors as I neither

(South Munster or Desmond,) by the appointment of the said Teige, the office of Weareman, with the usual fees and rightes to the said Cathel and his heires or Septe succeedinge him, as wearemen, to take the fishe of said weare, and to sende the same to the house or manor of the said Teige.—Now know ye that I Donell Earle of Clancare do herebye appointe Manus oge O'Rourke, weareman and marshall of all my houses; and I the said Earle do manifestly declare that the said Manus's duties and the fees of his saide offices are

mean or can in any sort justify or defend by any color, so I, for the same, prostrate here before your Lordship, with most penitent and humble mind, humbly with all reverence voluntarily and freely yield and submit my body, life, goods and lands to the order and disposition of her Highness, beseeching, with all humility and due reverence your good Lordship, my gracious Lord and Governor, and you the rest of the Lords and others of her Majesty's honorable council to take compassion upon me, and to be means to the Queen's Majesty, that her Highness, who hath been ever, to her immortal fame, inclined to mercy and pity, will now vouchsafe to receive me most vile and unworthy wretch of her creation to her clemency and mercy, and extend upon me, above my deserts, her most gracious pardon, upon assured trust of my loyalty hereafter. For, sith I came first to Sir Hum. Gilbert, and gave in my only son into his hands as a pledge of my loyalty, truth and fidelity, I have since continued a good, faithful and a true subject, and ready at all times to employ myself in her Majesty's service, as far forth as my poor ability would extend unto, as both the Earl of Ormond, when he had charge, and likewise Sir Hum. Gilbert in the time of his charge, can well testify and declare, which if her Majesty shall do, by your good means, and the rather for that, I simply here *prostrate upon my knees before your honors*, submit myself, life, lands and goods, and am come in to present myself voluntarily before you without any pardon or protection, which if I had either, by word, letter or promise in any sort, I utterly relinquish and forsake, reposing myself in your merciful consideration and pitiful regard of my poor and wretched estate, and hoping that those demonstrations and tokens of my loyalty hereafter may move your grave wisdoms to be means to the Queen's Majesty for me, and I shall, according to my most bounden duty, pray to Almighty God, to grant her Majesty a most prosperous and happy reign over all her dominions and subjects and immortal triumph over all her enemies; and likewise that it should please him to unseal my eyes, and grant me grace, by my dutiful and humble service hereafter, which I do dedicate to her Majesty to the last drop of my blood to be spent to acquit and recompence some part of my grievous offences past, which I will endeavour myself to perform. In testimony of all and singular the premises to be true, I the said Earl of Clancahir have hereunto subscribed my name.—DONYLL CLANCARE.—(Rot. Pat. 13 Eliz. d. r. 6.)

as followethe.—Imprimis he is to receive from O'Sullivan-more, and O'Donoughoe-more, and Macgillicuddy, for every night's cudihie they paie yearelye, the hydes of all the beoves and the felles of all the shepe that shal be killed for the said Cudihies, together with the chines of the said beoves and of hogges ; alsoe O'Sullivan Beara is to give the said Manus his tribute, and from everie other gentleman or person of my countrie or anie other that owes a night's supper, alias a Cudihie, the said Manus and his heires are to receive the hydes of the beoves, together with the chines of the beoves and hogges that shal be killed for the provision of the said Cuddyhies : alsoe I authorize the said Manus whensoever I or my heires shall not be determined to repaire to the said gentlemen's houses, to spende the said Cuddyhies, to take upp and collecte the same for my use, he the said Manus beinge bound to sende the same to my house or manor, receiving his accustomed fees ; and said Manus and his attornies are to keep all the meat and victuals that shall be sent to my houses and manors : and moreover it shall be lawfull for the said Manus to receive on the marriage of every of my daughters, or of the daughter of a Mac Carthy More, in facie Ecclesiæ, from the husbände of said daughter, five marks or five good hackneys as his fee ; and also the fosterers of my children are to pay him his fees ; and the said Manus shall have the hides of all the beoves killed when I the said Earl shall be in camp, alias in *fustoheel*, with Easter and Christmas offerings, and all other accustomed dues,— Datum vicesimo Septimo die Julii anno Domini 1584, annoque regni Reginæ nostræ Eliz. Vicesimo Sexto.

(Signed) Donyll Clancare.

Witness. Moriertagh Mac Teige.

Teige Mac Dermody.

Cormac Mac Owen.

1 2

XXX.

Emanuel ✠.

b103 a ffor az zac aon lezgeay an Cajiſe Tabantay ro, acur an meleſy, zo
 ttuzaya Hanruſde Mac Nloba I'Znada aljay Ozna a bfuſl dfoñ acur dfeanañ
 acur do ejor azam a zCjneol Dunſaſle azur añ zac rle aſt dā bfuſl ye azam, idyr
 cloſth acur cmand acur fear acur jteſy acur coſll azay moſn acur jayz azur
 ryzē azur zac ročar eſle da mbeanañ meſy na fearaſaſb ran, do Donchað
 O'brujay Mac Concuſajy acur da oſzryb azur da rjnznoſneada jñ a djaſz zo brach
 uajm feſn acur om oſzryb acur om rjnznoſdnyb am djaſz, zo brach; acur cuſny
 Caſal O'Nabacay acur Donchað O'Nabacay man baſlyb reſlbe leſy da cūn jnat
 reſlſ man tſajnteocur an tlapla meſmraſte rjn a zcūn añ ya tſeſlſ uate feſn;
 acur do beſny mo ceatt acur maonta an Cajiſe ro do cūn a meamram, a ladyn
 acur a mbeapla acur an Zaoſdylz a bfoſny dlyz; acur cuſny mo lam acur mo
 realað an an zCajiſe ro do deſnam a fjaſnaye rjn, acur ačtaoſm oſm dul do cūn
 mo laſme acur mo realað an zac Cajiſe dyb rjn man jayſaſzter oſm e dul añ;
 acur do beſnymy an tOznað meſmraſte rjn an cajiſe ro a mo laſm feſn don lapla
 meſmraſte rjn a bſjaſnaye zac nduſne az a bfuſlytt a lama an lſtyn ro:
 A nju zClraſn Ramtſna an 4 la do mj dſryl, 1586.

✠ Wryſe Hanry O'Znada (L. S.)

Ma fjaſayn do byð do lačar a nam ro do foſllyjužad.

Sjñe do lačar najm do conſjymata acur realalaž ro.

By me, Robert Fentinoe,

Jacobus Lukeus Testis.

Ry. White.

XXX.

Translation.—Conveyance of Land.—A. D. 1586.

EMANUEL. ✠

Be it known unto all who shall read this deed of assignment
 and release that I Henry son of Hugh O'Grady, otherwise

O'Gra,* have given all the land and ground and all my rent in Cinel-Dungaley, and in every place where it is due to me both in stone and tree, in grass and arable land, wood and bog, fish and water, and every other profit, appertaining unto said lands to Donagh, son of Conor O'Brien (Earl of Thomond) and to his assigns for ever, from me my heirs and assigns for ever. And I send Charles O'Rabecan and Donogh O'Rabecan as bailiffs with him, to put him into the possession thereof. I give my permission and assent to have this deed written on parchment, in Latin, English and Irish in legal form, I set my hand and seal hereto in testimony thereof; and I bind myself to go and put my hand and seal unto said other deeds (in Latin and English) as shall be required of me. I the aforesaid O'Grady do give this deed out of my own hand to the said Earl in presence of all those whose hands are hereunto subscribed this day, at Clonramtra, the 4th of the month of April, 1586.

✍ I, Henry O'Grady. (L. S.)

The witnesses present at the
confirmation and sealing of
this deed.

By me, Robert Fentinoe,
Jacobus Lukeus Testis,
R. White.

* King Henry VIII. by letters dated 9th July, 1543, signified that he had granted to Sir Denis O'Grada, *knt. captain of his nation*, and to the heirs male of his body, all the lands, &c. which he pretended a right to; with a power to the Chancellor, Alen, to pass Letters Patent to him of the same. They accordingly passed, reciting that the king and his predecessors were the Lords and true possessors of all the manors, &c. of Thoymcreny, with various lands; yet the said Denis and his ancestors, the King's natural subjects, against their allegiance, and without any title, usurped the premises, until of late said Denys, calling to mind as well his duty towards God, as his allegiance towards his natural and liege Lord and King, humbly sub-

XXXI.

✠ IN DEI NOMINE. ISC nŷb ƿoŷllyŷr an ƿeŷŷbjoŷn ƿo, zo bƿuŷl Doŷnchad dub Mac Conŷraŷoŷn adŷmalac an ƿo Ʒeall do bŷd aŷŷŷ ƿeŷn aŷ an Ʒeud do molad do ceatŷumajŷn mŷŷ Ʒuŷŷt an Cŷocajŷe do beð ac Oŷaŷmajd Mac Emoŷnd ŷ Deaŷa uada ƿeŷn acur o na ƿeŷŷŷŷb acur o naŷŷŷŷŷb, zo bŷac ac Oŷaŷmajd acur aŷa ƿeŷdŷŷb acur aŷ aŷŷŷŷŷb; acur a ta adŷmalach, zo bƿuajŷ a toŷl ƿeŷn o Oŷaŷmajd O'Deaŷa anazaŷd a Ʒŷll ƿeŷn Ʒ an bƿeapad ŷŷn a dubŷamŷ. Uŷur maŷ deapbað Ʒ ƿo, a ta lam aŷur toŷl Doŷnchad ƿeŷŷobta aŷ ƿo, maŷ Ʒac ƿadaŷn eŷle da bƿuŷl ƿeŷŷobta aŷ; aŷur ŷŷ jad ƿadaŷn Laŷŷneac, do bŷd do laŷajŷ an ƿeŷŷbŷŷn ƿo .j. Oŷa aŷ ttur, aŷur Maŷŷamŷŷn Mac Domnaŷll Meŷe Conŷraŷoŷn, aŷur Oŷaŷmajd O'ƿlaŷazajŷ: Uŷur Oŷaŷmajd oŷ O'Uallaŷn do ƿeŷŷob ƿo do toŷl Doŷnchad Meŷe Conŷraŷoŷn aŷur da Ʒularam. Uŷ na ƿeŷŷobað a nOŷŷŷm Moŷaŷ an ceatŷamad la .xx. de October 1587.

Diarmidius Neallain Testis.

✠ Meŷe Doŷnchad Meŷe Conŷraŷoŷn.

Copia vera examinata et concordans
cum Originali coram nobis infrascriptis.

Do. Myagh.

John Gold.

XXXI.

Translation.—Release of Mortgage.—A. D. 1587.

✠ In the name of God. This writing maketh known that Donogh Duffe Mac Consadine acknowledges that the mortgage which he had upon that part of the quarter-mire of Gortanchrochaire awarded unto Dermot Mac Edmond O'Dea, shall be held by said Dermo this

mitted to the King and his laws; wherefore the king, considering and hoping that he and his heirs thereafter would always behave like faithful and obedient subjects, granted the said premises as above, with a proviso of forfeiture, if he or his heirs should confederate with any rebels, or war against the Government. *Rot. Pat. 35°. Hen. VIII.*—On 1st August, 1582, John O'Grady, alias Brady, gent. (son of Sir Denis deceased) and Hugh Brady, obtained a grant of the Lordships, Manors, &c. of Tomgrenie, Ballyduff, Skariff, &c. for ever. Rent 2*l.* and two pair of gloves at All Saints, or 3*s.* 4*d.* for same. *Rot. Pat.*

heirs and assigns, for ever, from him the said Donogh, his heirs and assigns. Said Donogh also acknowledges to have received full consideration from said Dermot for said mortgage of the afore-said land. In testimony hereof the said Donogh signs these presents with the witnesses hereto. The witnesses present at this writing are, God in the first place, Mahon Mac Donel Mac Consadin and Dermot O'Flanagan. Dermot oge O'Neallan wrote this by the consent of said Donogh Mac Consadin and at his request. Written at Drummother, the 24th day of October 1587.

✠ I Donogh Mac Consadin.
Dermot Neallan, witness.

XXXII.

✠ Amen.

Alz ro an fonn agur an mola do nyne brian Mac Rudraide acur Cojmēda Mac Taidg oig Meje Taidg Meje Matganna edar Loelrē .n. O'Slatra acur Onora injean tSeajn an gleaṇa, fan mejd dājnnejr Majne n'Seacnaraig dfan ajr Sean Mac Murchad I'Slatra .j. do moladan atgammac rearc jn laoz no reac buach jn laoz acur bo rearz na bealtojne a nojr an Loelrē .n. acur zac dōl ar fejr do ber az loelrē do gabajl fan mbojn rearz fa mar ber fa tjr. Tujlle oile, ata aṇ cōrnudēc Mac brianbeada mar rlan zcojrz q injean tSeajn an gleaṇa da dtjej anuay q Loelajṇ .n. fan bfeapān jnad Mar nj Seacnaraig do bed az loelaṇ .n. an cetroma mjr Cnrc na Tujze .j. na tjr ba do pagbād az Majne an a mbed az Loelaṇ an Glojr an Tjgearna .j. da bjadgajn dez acur cejrne .xx. acur .r. .c. acur mje, ar an ceadlā dfoḡmar do rgrjōb Taidg O'Clejrne aṇ Injr le tojl an da maṇ.

Loelrē .n. O'Slatra.

Loelajṇ .n. O'Slatra.

An Cornudēc Mac brianbeza.

brian Mac Rudraide an moltojr.

acur Cojmēda Mac Taidg.

Tujllead ejle az loelajṇ .n. an a bfeapān zceadna .j. bo mojr do marbād do ajr torama Seajṇ Meje Murchad I'Slatra majlle ne zac crujtneacta acur ne zac folatar bjotajlle.

Al tajmjr Onora, Injṇ tSeajṇ an Gleaṇa admalac zur glacar na bairṇ o loelajṇ Ruad O'Slatra.

✠ Mjr Onora.

XXXII.

Translation.—Award.—A. D. 1592.

✱ Amen.

This is the settlement and award made by Brian Mac Rorey and Conmeadha Mac Teige oge Mac Teige Mac Mahon, between Loghlan roe O'Slattery and Honor daughter of John of the Glen, respecting all the cattle belonging unto Mary Shaughnessy that remained due of John, son of Morough O'Slattery, viz. they awarded a dry stripper in-calf, with one in-calf heifer and one barren of the present May from said Loghlan roe to said Honor, she to take the best payment that Loghlan can give in place of that barren cow according to the times. Furthermore, Cosny Mac Brody is guarantee for said Honor, that if any charge be made on said Loghlan concerning the land, he shall be entitled to Mary Shaughnessy's claim in the quarter-mire of Tuighe, viz. the three cows left to her thereout to be enjoyed by him therein. In the year of our Lord 12 years, 4 score, 5 hundred and 1000,* and on the first day of harvest this has been written, by Teige O'Clery at Ennis with the consent of both parties.

Loghlan roe O'Slattery.

Bryan Mac Rorey, the Umpire,

Cosny Mac Brody and Coinmedha Mac Teig.

More, to which Loghlan roe is entitled, out of the same land, viz. a great cow which was killed for the funeral of John Mac Murogh O'Slattery, together with all the wheat and liquor provided for same.†

I Honor, daughter of John of the Glen, do acknowledge that I received the said three cows from Loghlan roe O'Slattery.

☞ I Honor.

* This custom of the Irish to reckon from unity, is deserving the attention of the learned.

† The ancient Irish indulged in feasts and banquets at funerals, and this habit they are said

XXXIII.

An med zu dtaola Impearan a dtaob cjoia a nZabq joia an tlaola agur Tadg Mac Matzanna .j. an tlaola ag togbajl cjoia an ran bpearan, acur an tCarbog mar an zceadna ag togbajl cjoia an ran bpearan cedna; acur dar le Tadg nar coia jad aiaon dmcun ra bpearan; acur zur tojl leo q zac taob rin do leagad do cum ai mbeatnujgte-ne acur ai molta an luf ro za bfuljd ai laia ai an rerbjn ro, mar a ta Murnceartac cam Comarba Seanajn, Domnall Maccoimajn, brian Mac Matzanna acur Ojarmajd Meje Murchad, agur zur ceangladan na nanta rin jad fejn, fa mionda, fa fujneac mar dearmaoir. Ir amlajd dondujgeamajr, an mejd zoi bfuamamajr fjadajn q, zur ab amlajd do bj an pearan rin zo bpac .j. tuj cednamna de, ag joc nuj ra mbrian, acur ceadnamna ag joc nuj an Carbog, fujl do cujneadan na fundujrjde na fjaia q zac taob etoira ran cotnam. Do molamajrne tuj ceadnamna don pearan rin zo macad uajd ro amac do djol cjoia nuj an laola J. 15 rjlljngj ra mbjadajn: acur do fagbadan na cejre ba do glac an tlaola ran pearan, an jonad a ndeacajd tajnuj do cjoir; agur a bjneact an rjanujgte do rinde ajr a maon, acur cjoir tuj zceatnaman dfaighajl zo rramneac uajd ro amac: acur do deanam a fjadnujre rin, do cujnemqne, na moltoiruj neumnajdte rin, an lam q an rerbjn ro. Sa Cluajn, an naomab la do mj lujl 1593. Nr rj cednama fagbamaojd ag an Carboir, an cednama ai a rujdeocar fjaia an Carboir do bed an .c. la.

Murnceartac Cam.

Domnall Maccoiman.

brian Mac Matzanna.

Diermoid Mac Morogh.

I, Teige Mac Brody, wrote the above order, by the consent and appointment of the above arbitrators.—Witness my hand.

Teige Mac Brody.

to have borrowed from the Germans. Sir James Ware makes the following quotation from an old book of canons taken from an ancient Irish Synod:—"Every dead body has, in its own right, a cow, and a horse, and a garment, and the furniture of his bed; nor shall any of these be paid in satisfaction of his debts; because they are, as it were, peculiar to his body."—*Ant. Vol. I. p. 152.*

XXXIII.

Translation.—Award.—A. D. 1593.

Whereas a dispute has arisen concerning the rent of Gabhair, between the Earl (of Thomond) and Teige Mac Mahon, to wit, the Earl taking rent on the land, and the Bishop (of Killaloe) doing the same ; said Teige considered that both ought not to do so ; wherefore the parties have consented to submit the matter to the arbitration and decision of us whose hands are hereunto subscribed, to wit, Moriartach cam Comorban of Seanan, Donald Mac Gorman, Bryan Mac Mahon and Dermot Mac Morogh, and have bound themselves by oath to abide by our decision. We do, (after hearing evidence, that said land had been circumstanced thus, viz. 3 quarters paying rent to O'Brien and 1 quarter to the Bishop, before the arbitrators had allocated their claims equally between them,) do adjudge that 3 quarters of the land shall henceforth pay rent unto the Earl to amount of 15s. annually, that the 4 cows which he had taken on the land are to be in payment of the past arrear of rent and the trespass committed against his steward, that he is henceforth peaceably to receive the rent of said 3 quarters. In witness whereof we, the arbitrators aforesaid, have set our hands to this writing, at Clone the 9th day of July 1593. The quarter which we award to the Bishop is that which shall be proved to have been the quarter originally charged with his dues.

Muriertach Cam,
Donald Mac Gorman.
Bryan Mac Mahon,
Diermoid Mac Morogh.

Being present at the signing, sealing and delivery hereof
Teige Mac Brody.—Dermod Mac Brody.

Teige Mac Brody.—Dermod Mac Brody.

buy. . .

1594.

of Clare, in consideration of the fulfilment of an award made between me and the honorable Lord the Earl of Thomond, and for other lawful considerations on surrendering my right and title in and to the one third which belongs to me in right of my wife Judith Mac Gorman of the castle and lands of Dunmore, and all other lands held by Donat Mac Dermot Mac Fermacaigh belonging to said Judith in right of her husband to the aforesaid Earl, his heirs and assigns, from me my heirs and assigns, do hereby assign my right and title in and to said one third of the said castle of Dunmore before mentioned, with all the lands thereunto belonging and every other emolument and profit both wood and moor pasture and arable land, fish and water with the appurtenances, and in every other land held by me as we have also before recited, to the said Earl, his heirs and assigns, as aforesaid, from me my heirs and assigns, and for warranting same to the said Earl against every other person. I the aforesaid Mahon do set my hand and seal unto these presents at Cuivren-colly the 25th day of Sept. 1594.

The mark of Mahon Mac Gorman. (L. S.)

Being present at the signing,
sealing and delivery hereof.

Teige Mac Brody.
Dermot Mac Brody.

XXXV.

Testamentum.—A. D. 1603.

In Dei Nomine, Amen. Ego, Donaldus Mac Murucha, an Tarymun, non coactus, non impulsus, sed mera et propria ac legitima voluntate, ad hæc inductus, facio ac condo meam ultimam

voluntatem et testamentum, modo et forma subsequenti. In primis rellegio ac relinquo corpus meum sepeliendum in templo de Kilmory-Ibreacan. Secundo, rellegio et relinquo Domino meo, comiti Donato O'Brien, fœdum meum seu terram, scilicet semiquartam existentem in villa de Cassleancalla et quecunque alia fœuda, seu terras ubicunque sunt aut fuerunt, eidem Domino meo Donato, per præsentes, relinquo. Tertio, rellegio et relinquo Johanni O'Griffa, et Gradarium meum cum ephippio suo vice rerum omnium, quas post mortem mecum consumpserit: Quarto, rellegio et relinquo Domino Donato O'Brien alteram semiquartam vocatem Ballicassin. In cujus rei testimonium, potestatem imponendi manum meam, atque subscribendi, Donato Griffæo, per presentes, concedo. Datum in Kilmory, secundo die mensis Maii, 1603.

Donaldus Mac Murcha en Tarymun.

Donagh O'Gripha.

Johannes O'Griffa, testis.

Thadeus † Gulliel. Mac Gillipatrick, testis.

XXXVI.

✱ In Dei Nomine. Amen.

In ajm an Aeterni, acur an Mje, acur an Spjryt Naojm.

ՇԻՈՄՏՅԱՏ յո Շյոմնա րօ Եմրն Յրայ * .յ. ար տւր, Շյոմնա րե անմ ծօ Ծյա acur ծօ Եւրմիյե Մայրե Մաթայրի agur ծօ Մյւել Արժանգել, acur na հոյլլե Մայրի a Բլայթւր Ծեյ, acur a Կօրք Ծյօջլան a Մայրյրտի Եօլայճ. ԵՇԵՄ, առ րե այճ քաջ-
Բայլ a մայրյր քաջալա ռա տիյ ռաճրք, acur աջ րօծ մար քաջԲար րե ռա տիյ ռաճա րյո

* The ancient family of Grace, whose chiefs were formerly Barons of Courtstown, co. Kilkenny, was descended from Raymond Le Gros (one of the principal invaders of Ireland in the time of Hen. II.) by Basilia sister of Earl Strongbow. One of the direct descendants of this great family Sheffield Grace Esq. of the Inner Temple, London, whose virtues would reflect honour on a nobler race, if a nobler could be found, has lately enriched the Biographical History of his country by most invaluable Memoirs of his family; an example, which, if generally followed, would prove incalculably advantageous to the History of Ireland.

.j. an cead tñjan dun anam; acur an darna tñjan da lngjn, acur da clujmñu .j. Seon Mac Uatejn, * acur an tñeay tñjan da mnaoj pōrta.

ITEM, a ta ye az pagbasl pñjñd rñjllñz tatanaç azg Maolhuah Ma Tñjabajñ. acur cuñz rñjllñe azg Oñarmajñ Ma Tñjabajñ, acur cuñz rñjllñe azg Sean oz Azur azg ro na pñajñññ do bj do latujñ an Tjomanta rñn, mañ ata, a Sazart umaçda pññ .j. Maolhuana Ma Tñjabajñ azur Seojñ Mac Uatejn, acur Coñla O'Culajñ acur Doñcuan O'Cuslajñ. Anno Oñj 1606.

ITEM azg ro na recñtoññ da pag ye of cñona a mañur .j. Saon Mac Uatejn, acur a bean pñyda pññ do pñññ na bñazan tuay, an xx. la do mñ Decembey, anno 1606.
Edmññd Tñññ.

Tjomna Edmññ Tñññye O bajle Ualteñ a zCunde Cedarlayc andjoññ Leñghlñ, 1606.

XXXVI.

Translation.—Will and Testament.—A. D. 1606.

✱

In the name of God, Amen.

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.

This will of Edmund Grace thus begins, viz. First, he bequeaths his soul unto God, and to the protection of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and to Michael the Archangel, and to all the saints in the kingdom of Heaven; and his body to be interred in the Abbey of Booley. Item, He leaves his worldly substance in three portions, and these three portions he bequeaths thus, viz. The first for his soul, the second to his daughter and son-in-law John Mac Walter,* and the third to his wife.

Item, he bequeaths 20 English shillings to Mulrony Mac Griffa, 5 shillings to Dermot Mac Griffa, and 5 shillings unto John ju-

* This John Mac Walter Walsh was one of the "heirs of the Walsh Mountains" in the county of Kilkenny, and an excellent Irish Poet. Many beautiful poems of his composition, in the Irish language, principally of the elegiac and descriptive kind, are still extant; several of them in the possession of the writer hereof, replete with all the charms of poetry.

nior. These are the witnesses present at the making of that will, viz. the priest of his own testament, i. e. Mulroney Mac Griffa, John Mac Walter, Conly O'Collins and Duncan O'Collins.—A. D. 1606.

Item, these are the executors whom he appointed over his worldly substance, viz. John Mac Walter and his (the testator's) wife, according to the above witnesses, the 20th day of December, 1606.

EDMUND GRACE.

(Indorsement.)

The will of Edmund Grace of Walterstown in the Co. of Carlow, diocese of Leighlin, 1606.—Probat'. Tho. Canc. Leighlin.

XXXVII.

O Antyrne Alhry.

A tarmy Domnall O'Dala acur Cormac O'huirne admalac gur glacamañi cedne puynt d'gead coronta Sacran, gur ab e mejd meadrdear an tuñra de .j. cūz r'gilln'ge, acur fice r'gilln'z cum an pñnt de, mañ zell aji lejtcednañma mji Zujnt-na-zneje fa mañ zabar ye jðji ceañ acur ájt ejle, acur rjn do bejt uajne az Antyrne acur az a ojgryzab, uajne acur o nañ nojgryzab, acur d'fachaab opññ an fenañ rjn, fa mañ a zabar, do f'erañ acur do corynañ anazhab zác en dujne, no go b'faža rē cejtne pñnt d'gead glan fa mañ a ta r'gryobta tuar : acur atamaoñnj admalac go tuzamđ r'ell an lejtcednañma mji rjn acur an ajtjgte acon zác en tarba da mbeanañ lejt, fa talañ acur of cjoñ talañan, d'Antyrne Alhry, no go b'faža rē a cūjd fejn. Cuñnađ ejle a tamaoñnj do denañ le h'Antyrne, acur ejrjn lñe, a zabajl an f'erañrjn uajde acur d'fachaab opññ da pñce na gajlljñe do c'rujtneact c'ruajb glajñ do tabgt d'Antyrne, no dojgryzab no dá cōrne añ ra b'jažrn, acur muñ rjn zác ejñ b'jažrn no go b'faža rē a cñd đgjd añ ra mējd na tuz rē uajde ē ; acur atamaoñnj an Domnall rjn acur an Cormacryñ, dañ ceanzal fējn, acur añ ndutha acur đ nđñejr acur đ nojgryzge lejt zác ejñ cēñgal da f'rl tuar añ rjn, do cōjñljonad d'Antyrne acur da ojgryzab ; acur comay az Antyrne đ ngeall le cējle do glacad, no zell dñne agññ, no đ pearyañna da mađ c'ruajb do, acur ne f'jññe do deanañ do na cōñar'cajb ro do cūjñeamđ rēla zác dujne agññ đ a r'grybjoñ ro, acur fa deara don r'grybñeoññ đ nañnm do r'gryobad : acur an taonmađ lá dēz do mñ žjun, acur az ro aojy an Tjž-eañna an tanyro, Mjle acur rē .c. acur oet mb'jažna.

Domnall 7 O'Dala.

Cormac 7 O'huirne.

Acuf dan latēne, na pearyn ro, do nynead an rghybjoñ ro, acuf tugadā realb dā
lāmrb fejn dāntēne dlyne, acuf tug dntēne dojbrjn ams 1 ā na cghēallrb a ta
tuay tana, acuf do rghyobad an tñjrljn a ta tuay añ rjn rojm lajm acuf rojm řela.

Mjy, Mjncēntac O'Clejyž, an raganr, řažrn an cōnāra řa řuay.

Sean † O'Dala teryr.

Mjy, dōb Mjncēntac O'Dala rghybneojn acuf teryr.

XXXVII.

Mortgage of Land.—A. D. 1608.

From Anthony Lynch.

We Donald O'Daly and Cormac O'Houroune do acknowledge to have received four pounds crown stamped money of England, every 5 shillings weighing an ounce, and 20 shillings makeing a pound sterling, in consideration of the $\frac{1}{2}$ quartermire of Gortnagreisi with its appurtenances ; to have and to hold same unto the said Anthony and his heirs, from us and our heirs, and we are bound to uphold and maintain said land with its appurtenances unto him against all persons until he shall receive from us 4 pounds sterling money, as is above written : and we acknowledge that we have given the possession of said half quartermire and all its appurtenances and profits issuing therefrom, over and under ground, unto said Anthony Lynch until he shall be repaid. We further covenant with said Anthony and he with us, that on our receiving the said land from him, we are bound to give yearly unto him his heirs or attorney two pecks of Gallway measure of hard clean wheat, and so to do every year until he shall be repaid the money aforesaid which he advanced us. And we the aforesaid Donald and Cormac do bind ourselves, our property, our cattle and our heirs for the performance of all the above covenants unto said Anthony and his heirs. And said Anthony shall have it in his power to levy from us jointly or severally,

or even to arrest our persons, if under the necessity of so doing, and in testimony of these covenants we have set our seals respectively to this writing, and caused the Scriviner to write our names, this 11th day of June in the year of our Lord 1608.

his

Donald Δ O'Daly,

mark.

his

Cormack & O'Houroune,

mark.

In presence of us the undersigned this writing has been made, and they (the parties) have given possession by their own hands unto said Anthony Lynch, and he has restored it unto them again on the conditions above recited ; and the marks above were written before their hands and seals.

I Muirceartagh O'Clery, the priest, witness of the above contract.

John + O'Daly, witness.

I Hugh Muircearteagh O'Daly, scriviner, and witness.

XXXVIII.

6100 a fyor az zac aon dhne ejrttfeay, lezhfeay acur tujfeay an rzybñ-
 ro, zo bfulmyr Doñcha Mac Loelajñ ruajd r, Dala ð fjoðnabeana a bpanmajrde
 Octamama a mbapuntaet bojine a ccontae an Clajr, dhne uayal, admalac añ ro,
 zur glac me rē pujnt dāgeatt glan cōponta na Sagran comžlan, comfñajlte,
 comytuthamrl acur mar ata an tajged rjn a rtyž a Sagrajn a nojr, fa nam a
 dtuctar amac e, fa mar a tajd čejre huñra añ ra pñnt, azur čujz ržlljnzge añra
 nuñra, acur da pñngjñ dēž cōponta na Sagran añ ra ržlljnz o Źntojñe Mac Sē-
 majr Meje Źmbrožr Źljñr o Žajlljñ ceañužge, acur atajmyr an Doñcha rjn, an
 ron an žgjd rjn, a tabgt leðčēðnañma mji feñajñ .j. an dapa cujd dēž do ceat-
 nañmajn žajle dar ab ajnm leðčēðnañma mji Žrjt na dhjre dfeñañ fjoðnabeana
 fejn, ejdji ajt acur žarñajde, acur ajtjužad, ejdji fēñ acur jēñ, acur rjze
 a majlle nejryn rle jočhar acur amuntur acur tenmentj da mbeañ lejryn

bfeanañryn, acur byr cojn dō do bejt ceangajlte de paōj talañ acur or ejoñ talañan, uaim fejn om ožgryžyb, om fejcedujoyb acur om řjnguzjyžyb um djažh, don Antoñe nemřajdte řjn, dā ožgryžyb, da fejcedujoyb acur da hřjngnřžyb ana djažg zo řjorřujoyde acur zo bñach, aimañ acur mañ a ta ye azam fejn řjorřujoyde mañ čřtt maña om bñajřnečajb; acur řor, řa mañ atajd čejřj řejřjođ řjođnabeařa az mřntjř Dāla o lařla Tuadmūman zo ceañ acur zo cřjočnužab bñadna acur čēt oñ mbealltojne ar zajne don data řo, an čed la do mř majur 1590, acur an řeñañ řjn do čongmañl o Ařdčjžearnađajb an řeřojñ ař a řeřbřř noča ata do čōjř acur do žnačužab dlyže ř. acur a tajmřj, an Doncha cedna řjn, dom čeangal fejn añ řo, a čengal mořgryžje mo řejcedujoyb acur mo hřjngnřjde leřřjn leđčedřmañmajn mřj cedna Žujřt-na-dřjre, amajlle řejřjn řle nj dā mbeanañ leřř, acur byr cojn do do beđ ceangajlte de, do řeayam, do bāřantay, do čōthužab acur do čōřajnt don Antoñe řjn, dā ožgryžyb, acur da hřfejcedujoyb, acur da řjngnřjžyb zo bñach, anađajg žac řle Dřne zo ceañ, ačur zo cřjočnužab na hājmyřne a tā žan cathañ don teayma bñadna, acur ced řjn a dūbřamř thuar .j. bñadajn teayda do čejřne řjčejř, o bealltojne řo čužajñ ar žče do data na řeřjbyñe řo fejn, aimañ acur mañ do čena lařla Tuadmūman řeayajn čejřne řejřjō řjnebeařa do mřntjř Dāla, do řejř a žeoñarča leřřjn lařla. Tujlle .j. bjođ a řjor az žac aon dřne zo dtucayā an Doncha nemřajdte řjn, nem lařm fejn, řealb řjčojlte, ljbne an řeayajn añ řa leđčedřmañmajn mřj cedna řjn Žujřt na dřjre añ žac řle nj da mbeanañ leřř don Antoñe nemřajdte řjn, Mac Semayř meje Ambřōjř Aļjņř do řejř eřeacča, acur řōřma na řgřjbyñe řo anuay; acur mañ đearbbađ, acur mañ řojllyjužab ř žac nj de řjn, do čuřneayā Doñcha O'Dāla mo lañ ačur mo řela ř an řgřjbyñ řo, an 18 la do mř Deřřember, a břjođnabeřa, Añō Domjņ 1612, acur añ řa naomađ bñadajn do řjožacč ař břřjođřa žņayamřl Sēmay, do žņayajb Deř Rjž Sāžřan, na řřajneč, acur na hčřeñ, acur añ řa eujgeab bñadajn acur da řjčejř do řjožacč na hāllban, 7c.

Doncha O'Dāla.

Až řo na řřadajn do bjođ lačř, an uř a tugađ an řgřjbyñ řo arčjž a meamřam, ojn do eujneayā an Doñcha O'Dāla řo arčjžh, lañ ačur řela ř an řgřjbyñ řo. Šjne an mřntjř az a břuļjt a nanmaña acur čomařča a laña añ řo řjor.

Aobh O'Dabojřñ.

Hugh O'Finne.

Nehemias O'Davoren.

Až řo na řřadajn do bjođ lačřjř, an rč do čužayā an Doñcha O'Dāla, řo arčjž, řealb řjčojlte ljbne añ řeayajn nem lañ fejn añ řa bfeñañ řo arčjž, acur an řžac řle nj dā mbeanañ leřř, acur dā břuļl ceangajlte de, don Ařdtojne nemřajdte

ro arɔɔɔ, do neɔn epeaɔta acur ɔɔma na ɔɔɔɔɔne ro arɔɔɔ. Sɔne an mɔnɔɔn az
a bɔulɔ a nanamaɔa acur comɔɔta a lam an ro ɔɔɔɔ.

Domnall mac Zeamɔɔɔɔɔɔɔɔ.

Adɔ O'Dabɔɔɔɔ. } Nehemias O'Davoren.
Hugh O'Finne. } Locɔɔɔ O'Dala.

XXXVIII.

Translation.—Assignment of Land.—A. D. 1612.

Be it known unto all who shall hear, read, or understand this writing, that I, Donogh Mac Loughlin roe O'Daly, of Finvarra in the parish of Octamama (Oughtmanagh) and barony of Burren, in the county of Clare, gent. do acknowlege that I have received £6 of pure crown stamped money of England, as pure, as refined and as valuable as that coin now is in England, and as it was when first it was made current, consisting of four ounces to every pound sterling, and 5 shillings to every ounce, and 12 crown stamped pence of England in each shilling, from Anthony Mac (Fitz) James Mac (Fitz) Ambrose A'Linsi (Lynch) of Gallway, merchant. And I the said Donogh, in consideration of said sum of money, do give the half quarter-mire of land, viz. the one-twelfth part of a quarter of a townland, called the half quarter-mire of Gortnadrise, of the townland of Finvarra itself, with its scite, garden and dwelling, pasture and arable land and water, with all other profits, royalties, and tenements, appertaining unto said land, over and under ground, from me, my heirs, executors and assigns after me, unto said Anthony, his heirs, executors and assigns, after him, for ever, as fully as I possess it myself for ever, as my dividend from my relatives; and as the 4 sessiogs of Finvarra are held by the Daly family from the Earl of Thomond, until the end and expiration of one hundred and one years from the May next after the first day of May, 1590,

same to be held from the chief Lords of the soil, for the service due and accustomed in law. Now I the said Donogh do bind myself, my heirs, executors and assigns the said half quarter-mire of Gortnadrise, with its appurtenances and all other things which appertain to same, to uphold, warrant, maintain, and protect unto said Anthony, his heirs executors and assigns, henceforth, against every person, until the end and expiration of the said term of 101 years as yet unexpired, viz. a year wanting of 80 years from May day next after the date of this writing, in like manner as the said Earl of Thomond shall maintain the said 4 sessioghls of Finvarra unto the Daly family, according to their covenant with the said Earl. Further, be it known unto all men, that I the aforesaid Donogh, with my own hand, have given the quiet and peaceable possession, livery and seisin of the said half-quarter-mire of Gortnadrise, with every thing thereto appertaining, unto the said Anthony Mac James Mac Ambrose Lynch, according to the intent and meaning of the foregoing writing. In testimony whereof, I, the said Donogh O'Daly, have set my hand and seal to this writing the 18th day of the month of December, at Finvarra, Anno Domini 1612, and in the 9th year of the reign of our gracious prince James, by the Grace of God, King of England, France and Ireland, and in the 45th year of his reign of Scotland.

Donogh O'Daly.

These are the witnesses present when this writing was given, upon parchment; for I, the within-named Donogh O'Daly have set upon this writing my hand and seal.—We the persons whose names and hand-writings are hereto subscribed.

Hugh O'Davoren.

Hugh O'Finne.

Nehemias O'Davoren.

IS jab ro fjadon do bj do lathan in tabantur ro do rgnobad, agur do lathan
lama agur rela Ononajn do cup.

Domnall Mac Suibne, fjne.

Sean O'Coana, fjne.

Donnell Conry.

Morish O'Mullconry.

XXXIX.

*Translation.—Assignment of Land.—A. D. 1619.**

These presents have been made and written on the 15th day of June, 1619, and make it known, that I, Honor, daughter of Daniel, son of John O'Muldowney of Ballyhybroackaran, by these presents do resign my right and title in the half quarter of Ballyhybriackaran, from myself, my heirs and assigns, unto Donat O'Brien, the Earl of Thomond, president of the two provinces of Munster, and to his heirs and assigns for ever, without laying any claim or preferring any suit to said land for ever. And I acknowledge to have received satisfactory payment from said Donat O'Brien, as consideration for said land, and I hereby give my own place, my release and assignment of said land unto said Donat O'Brien, his heirs and assigns for ever, from myself, my assigns and executors; and also I, the aforesaid Honor, do acknowledge myself bound to go to every place which the Earl shall require of me to go, to secure him in the rightful possession of said land, to appear before the law, or go to any other place which the Earl or his heirs shall require of me to go. And I acknowledge, thro' virtue of the bonds by which I am bound, at every time that the Earl or his heirs, or his attorney

* From this period few, if any, legal instruments were written in the Irish language.

shall require of me to appear to have these presents put into legal form, as the Earl's lawyer shall order, from time to time that I shall so appear. In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand and seal the day of the month above written.

her
Honor + O'Donnell,
mark.

The witnesses present at the writing of this assignment, and of Honor's setting her hand and seal hereunto are

Daniel Mac Sweeny, witness.

John Coony, witness.

Donnell Conry.

Morish O'Mulconry.

Having now concluded this collection of Irish Deeds, I may, to the more ancient of them, apply the description given of Saxon instruments of a similar nature, by the celebrated English Antiquary, Sir Henry Spellman.—“The Saxons, in their deeds, observed no set forme, but used honest and perspicuous words to express the thing intended with all brevity, yet not wanting the essential parts of a deed; as the names of the donor and donee, the consideration, the certainty of the thing given, the limitation of the estate, the reservation, if any were, and the names of the witnesses, which always were many, some for the one part and some for the other.—As for dating, it was not usual amongst them. Seals they used not at all, other than (the common seal of Christianity) the sign of the Cross, which they, and all nations following the Greek and Roman Church, accompted the most solemn and inviolable manner of confirming.”—The Irish deeds of more recent dates generally come within the description of those commonly in use in the time of Hen. III. of England and afterwards, as given by the same Author.—“I observe in the deeds of that time a very absolute and methodicall composition, which therefore hath ever since been received, and conteyneth in a manner to this day; consisting upon the parts here following:—

1. The Direction. 2. The Parties. 3. The Consideration. 4. The Words of Grant or Donation.
5. The thing granted. 6. The Estate of the Granter. 7. The *Habendum* or Estate granted.
8. The Use whereto. 9. The Reservation, if any were. 10. The Tenure. 11. The Warranty. 12. The Sealing and Delivery. 13. The Date. 14. The Witnesses.”—SPELLMAN

“of *Ancient Deeds and Charters*.”—Vide his English Works, folio, London, 1723. p. 234. 235.

ERRATUM.—Page 6, line 9, for XXIX read XXVIII.

KDK 217 .A3 1826 SMC
Ancient Irish deeds and
writings

