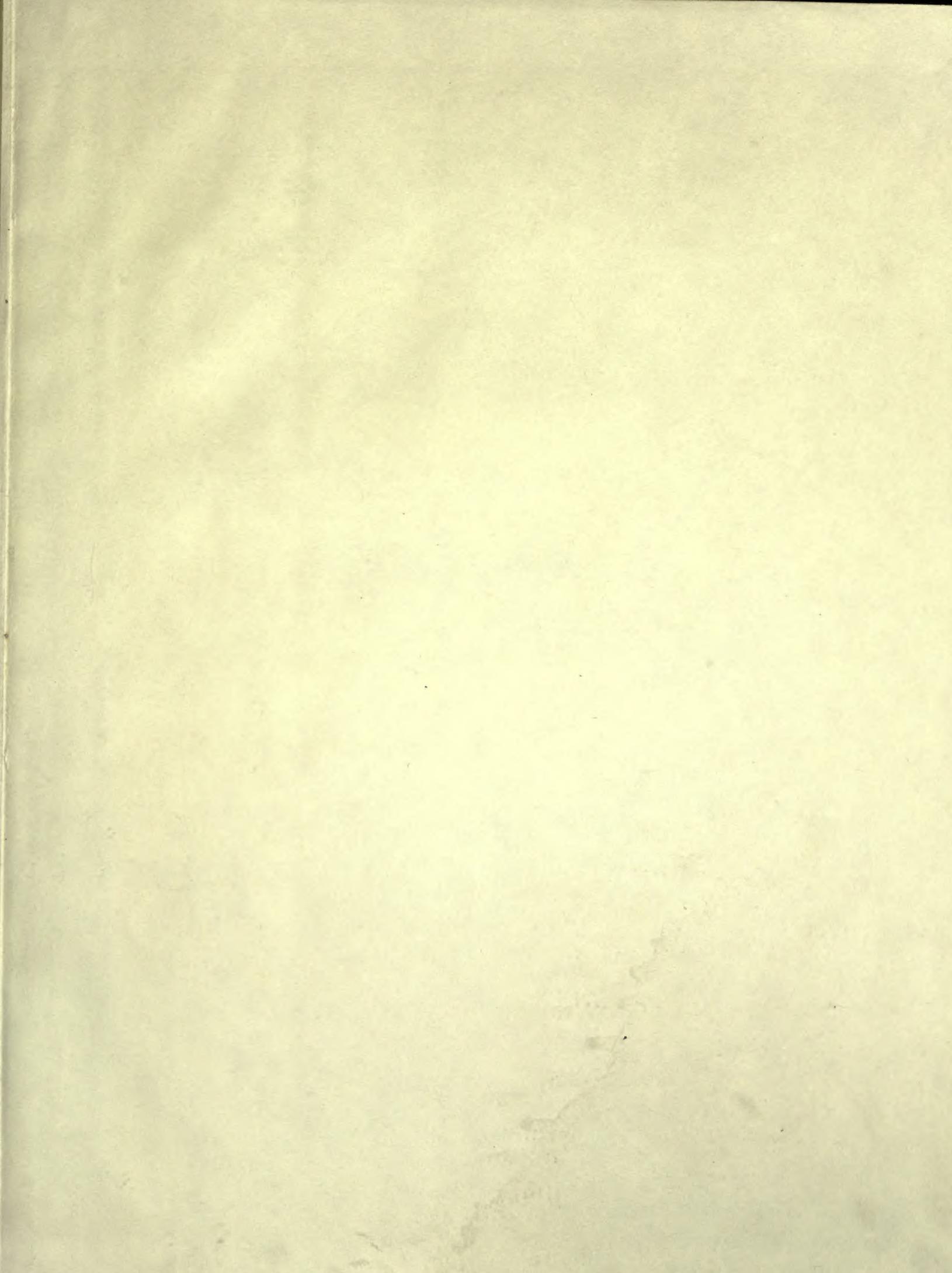


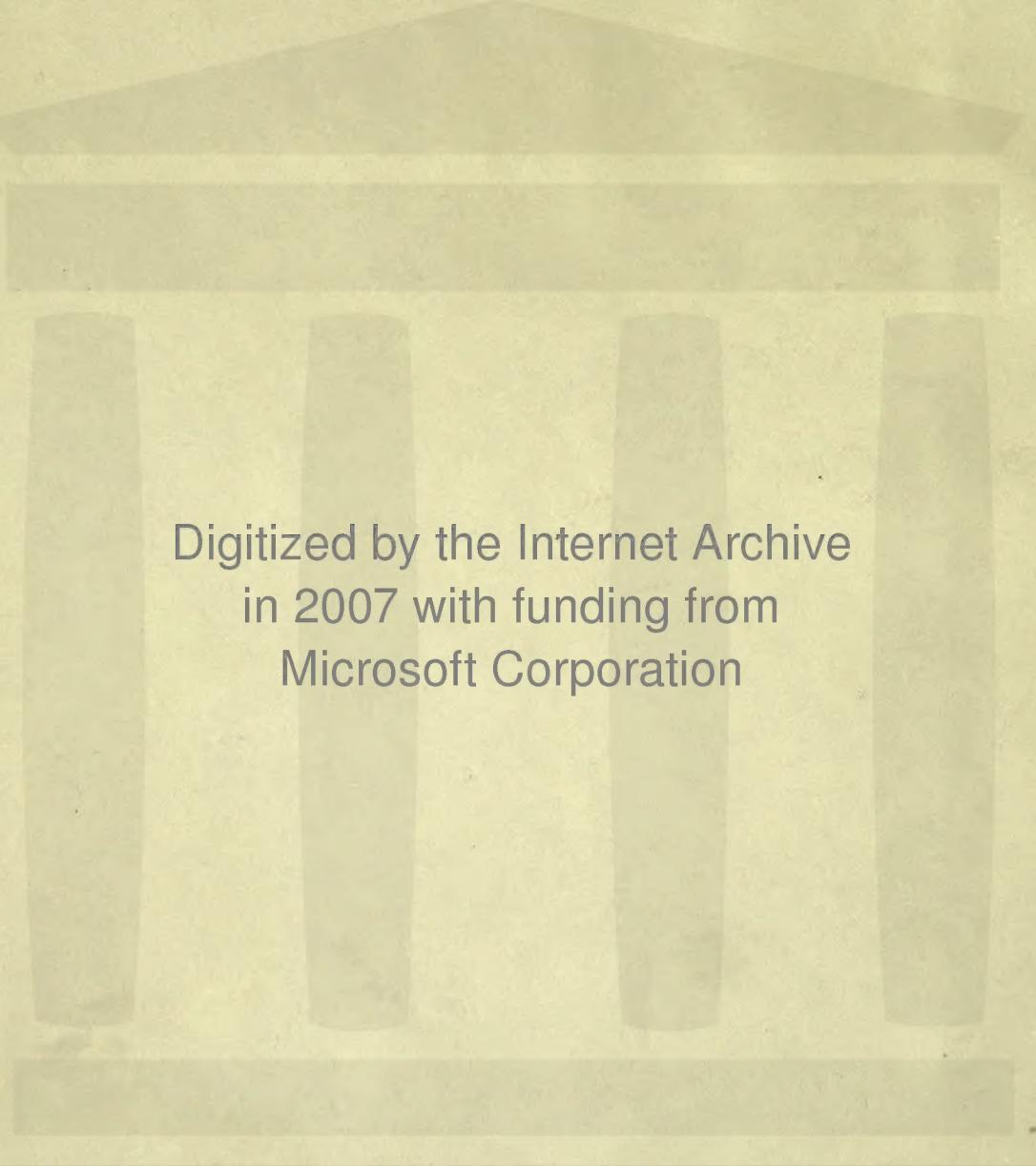
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ANCIENT IRISH DEEDS
(R.I.A. TRANSACTIONS, XV,
1826, pp. 3 - 95 inc.)

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people, than perhaps any other medium at present extant, the printed histories and unpublished annals of the country being in those respects lamentably deficient.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-Eibline* 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'Loghins of Burren, or Eastern Corcomruadh—The Mac Mahons of Corca-Bhaiscin—The Mac Donnells of Darach, descended from the Monarch Brian Boruimhe—The O'Connors of Corcamruadh—The O'Deas of Dissart-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'Molony's 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. C. 1287. Tomair De Clare an t-Íapla agus coirnámaí Gall Mumhan, agus na Ríordháin de Geanalt Meic Muirí, agus Ríocárd Taaffe, agus Ríocárd Deciter, agus Níocláir Teling do échtjm a g-eacáid a d-Tuadmumhan le Tuirnealbaí Mac Taidhg Caol-rírge Uí Bhráin agus le Tuadmhinnneacáid, go n-áin mór é níordháin agus é ghlac-gallairb Mumhan ríle, an céadra.”—“ 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 faid feanraíajr an Chláraíj agus Gall Tuadmumhan an tan ro .i. ó Tiobraid na Huinnsionn go h-jomalairb buna náire, A. C. 1285.”—“ The possessions of De Clare and the English of Thomond, at this time, extend from Tiobraid na Huinnsionn 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 develope 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 Terman 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. I. 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 contemporaries? 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 fiacla Ójaimada oíg I Eóin & Cnapoig .i. da manz do Muineadh Mac Matgamna: acu yf man ro tuz Ójaimajo oíg an da manz roin uajd .i. Cnapoig raei ag Ójaimajo oíg, raei an nle ní aict a cijn do Tálloglaic braid amain: acu raijri Cnapoig ag Ójaimajo Mac Concubh do cijn a raeieta do Ójaimajo oíg; no ag Ójaimajo oíg fein muna raei Ójaimajo Mac Concubh .i.: acu ní leg Matgamna Mac Tilla Rjabad an trajri ro gan tógbail érigi fein, aict aen blhadain amain: acu an raij teayda Muineadh Mac Matgamna, éajri Ójaimajo oíg a gcean Taidg Meic Matgamna, acu do jnijr naic ari comhail Mac Rjeaid Mac Tilla Rjabad an trajri yjn do; acu a dubajnt Taidg zu bfuajjgelad re an feanain o Ójaimajo oíg & an da manz yjn; aict muna tuigad Ójaimajo oíg éuig manz oíl; & an bfeanain yjn, man do geall do: acu do níneadaí cunradh ne celi, acu a ye ro an cunradh .i. na cuij manz yjn o Ójaimajo oíg do Taidg man geall & Cnapoig; acu muna éraenad Taidg an feanain yjn do Ójaimajo oíg, an nle ní da ndílfad Ójaimajo tan éan an feanain a beid mæ geall aíjí ari an bfeanain roin, a gcean na react manz roin. Concubh Mac Curtejn do ygriú ro, zu gcead do Ójaimajo oíg, acu do Ójaimajo Mac Concubh, a huic Taidg Meic Matgamna.

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 leáchan le leáchan, &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 Riabagh 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 Cuuitin wrote this, by the consent of Dermot oge and Dermot Mac Conor, in presence of Teige Mac Mahon.

II.

Almen. †.

Alc reo geall Concubair oc h̄i Uhablaid & ceadnamh̄in in Chal .i. da p̄that bo .i. reacht ba j̄n laeg d̄ib r̄jn .i. in bo d̄ib t̄m̄ r̄gillngad, in cuīt aile d̄ib in buab reacā : acuī ramla fuair̄ Concubair an feanand ya ne r̄lad, acuī d̄ic Concubair

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 18s. 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 ;

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oict ba deg taj ceand dfeanain yjn .i. ye ba deg djb yjn ne Gallocaib, acu leath manz in Aileacdeig, gu oet ba acu ujnzed yjn; acu a tajt na oet ba deg yjn gun nyt agu gun a foray ac Concubai an in feanand: acu yjad yeo fjadain in cundra yjn .i. Glanajd in Brijain, acu Fjndulad in Mecorinan, acu Concubai O'Ajrine, acu Seanan O'Leadain: acu gan ari neart an feanand yjn duayluead o Concubai na o in mac jndjad, aac man fuaylucad Muicah 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-calfie 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 Galloglachs, 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 jackets, 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 acreweing 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.

Alg yo Cajnt acur Djntuji a ta jtji Domnall Mac Sean Meic Mecon acur Domnall Mac Taidz [] Doncad O'Slatnajz, ari tabajnt gill do Domnall Mac Seajn acur da deasbriajtneacajb ari a cujt fejn do []. tnyt cujt do lead-creatramn an Reigatmori, acur ejri da crct do creatramn an Cnoc, acur yr a ye meir in gill .j. [] manz go led, acur crcc buab dec in laez, acur eac, [] acur yre af Domnajll n Slatnajz acur Domnajll Meic Seajn [] gan ari cumur do dujne q bjt an feanañ yr in do fuayclad o Domnall, act do fejn acur da mac acur do mac a meic.

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 Connara.

Blg seo fíacha Clajnd Seadain Meic Connara aip Clajn Connara Meic Domnall. J. an Tadg acu aip Concubair Meicnamara Meic Domnall. J. en bo dec denjc Domnall muajz Meic Seadain Meic Connara acu Tadg na buagle do tóig na fíacha aip clajnd Concubair Meic Aeda; acu Concubair Meic Domnall do tóigbail aen ríngé dec denjc Domnall Meic Seadain aip clajnd Seadain Meic Hatgamna. Tujle eile. J. Túi manz do b1 a ngeall aip fearann clajnd Seadain, djeadaí gan fíne acu, agu aip mol Dondha O'Briain a fearann do fuaylucad do clajnd Seadain Meic Connara: acu a nejríce a comaentairdetuji o ríjn amac. Is jat ro fíadan an cundaita; Dondhab O'Briain, acu Domnall Meic Seadain Meic Domnall, acu Hatgamna Meic Connara, acu Domnall níabach Meic Ruagruig: acu na fíacha a mriú ag Mac Seadain Meic Connara o ríjn a nuay; acu aen bo dec do tóig Domnall Meic Seadain don eijne cethna eijri mriútearí Cadla acu eijri Domnall bujde; acu ríjn ag Domnall o Clajnd Seadain Meic Connara; acu túi píngjne fíchet do jc do Onorajnd Ingrí Sjda, do jc tan cean Tadg na buagle, acu ríjn a mriú ne xx. bljadain gan jc; acu ceitír ríngé dec dífhíacha eich noch do neic Seadan Meic Connara ne Domnall Meic Seadain, acu ríjn a mriú con ríct; acu fecht cairnig do bheirt do Domnall Meic Seadain o Onorajnd Ingrí Sjda, acu jad ríjn con ríct a mriú; acu ag Seadan og Meic Connara Meic Domnall a ta na fíacha ríjn a mriú;—acu ledechtamhne mriú a cujdach do cuit Seadain Mac Meic Seadain a ngeall: agu rí met an gíll. J. da ba dec an xx. Is amlaíd do jead Seadan Meic Connara an geall ríjn. J. náj mba dec do Tadg Meic Loelain, acu ocht mba do clajn Connara Meic Domnall, acu fecht mba do clajn Seagair Meic Connara.—Tujle eile. J. cuic manz do fuaylucad do buajn do Concubair Meic Sjda Meic Domnall bacairz gan coir aip Onorajnd Ingrí Sjda an ron manz do gairt Tadg na buagle acu ríjn a mriú o Onorajnd Ingrí Sjda tan cean Tadg na buagle. Tujleas eile. J. Teall níug Cumara Meic Domnall o Onorajnd Ingrí Sjda. Fíadan Ruagruig i Dunlajng, acu Loelain ndi hAiltigair, acu ríjn a mriú ne eedbie bljadna dec. Is Mac Seadain mac meic Seadain Meic Connara tug a comajll ro do Seadan cethna dom ceat fein.—[]

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 Buaile 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'Brien 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'Brien, 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'Brien; but would not be able to keep his said retinue longer, without some aid from the king, or oppose O'Brien 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'Brien 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 Connara ; 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 Connara : 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 Connara ; and 23d. 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 Connara 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 Connara 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 Connara is to discharge that mortgage, viz. nineteen cows unto Teige Mac Loghlan, and eight cows unto the children of Connara Mac Donald, and† seven cows unto the children of John Mac Connara.—

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 Moriartagh 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 Conn Mara Mac Donald from Honor daughter of Sheeda. Rory O'Dunlaing and Loghlan 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.

Alg ye ro geall Doncha I. Morain do [] Cnočairi Scañlajn do báile i Comhajde i. e. cr̄cc. ba .x. ari .xx. acuī cuīg p̄injīne dēg do t̄abairt do mac meic Doncha acuī gan ari cumay do an peanán r̄jn do fuayclad go ceñ t̄ri mbl̄adán, acuī a fuayclad fa ſejl San Seaajn do goband en laoī. Is iad ay unraida n̄i an geunnad r̄jn [] Seaan Mac Sjoda aguī Mac Doncha Meic Con Meic Sjoda.

V.

Translation.—Mortgage of Land.—No date.

This is the Mortgage of Donogh O'Moran unto [] Cnogher Scanlan, for Ballycomraide, viz. thirty-five cows and fifteen pence to be given unto the son of Mac Donogh; and said Cnogher 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.

Il re yo cuñhad Matamna i Allabriain acuy Íbrajne Ingjn Ruadrij h̄j Molomna ne
 Seaan Mac Ruajdrij Meje Concubair ne na clojñ. Tr̄j ba xxjt man̄ geall & cujt
 tSeaajn acuy a clojñe don Duppard, ledceetnamajn [] cujt don ledceetnamajn r̄jn
 aje Donneda mac Meje Con Meje Eogajn, acuy r̄nge ejra ac Seaan acuy a ga clān an
 ya feanand an Iapla; acuy an fuayluga do t̄abairt [] agur a tabairt amac
 fo aibde fejl Sjn Seagajn, acuy Cojnmeda, acuy Matamna ap̄ teact amac aymyjij na
 ðajg r̄jn, acuy cejtne ba do b̄nejt man̄ geall ap̄ an r̄nge r̄jn: acuy a r̄jat fjacha
 tucad a ndjl fjaé na cejtne mbo r̄jn, lojzec acuy lajn ðrojde, acuy na cejtne ba
 r̄jn ðfogajl a naonflect nejjn cujt eile don zell: acuy da t̄ejd a ndjolajgeet
 r̄nge ejra an Duppard, no clampax a ttaob tSeaajn Meje Ruajdrij acuy a clajndj c.
 luajn na cojj yr geall in a jnad; acuy cejtne ba eile ap̄ an rejjd cujt r̄jn Doncha
 Meje Mac Con Meje Eogajn, acuy a ye conrad Matgamna agur a ylecta r̄jjn clojnd
 Concubd r̄jn, gan an fean̄ r̄jn anazajd na fean̄ aile do t̄abairt a ngell ne fuaylacad
 an gill da fuayluzad, na tabairt daon dr̄ne eile da fuayluzad, ac̄ muna t̄j djb fējn a
 fuayluzad, a bed an̄ ya zell yan aje Matamn̄ acuy ac a cland: acuy cujt eile don
 cuñhad r̄jn, gac bojome da t̄jucfa a cēn in fean̄ r̄jn, Matamn̄ acuy a ylhet da
 h̄je, acuy a bed man̄ an geall, acuy gan n̄jt do dul an̄ ya bojome act fjacha in c. lae
 b̄je don bojome an tan beir anfhernd da fuayluzad ap̄ a ngeall r̄jn, man̄ an cujt eile.

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 *distaining*, and "en laot" 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 acreweing 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 painment, 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 painment 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 allwais 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 Teachtm̄ar 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 posterite 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.

Ag ro gell Matamna, i Allabnajn acur a gheacra g cujt Ruajdnj Meje Zhaoileaclajn don Durnad; nae; ba xx. rearg, acur oct mba jn laoga. Tujlead eile g cujt Ruajdnj Meje Conculajn Meje Ruajdnj ac elojn Matgamna n; Allabnajn, da ba. x. Tujlead eile ag clan Matamna, i nallabnajn a ngell an leadceatnamn eile don Durnad aji an ledceatnam aijteanac don Durnad, acur, i ac Tadg Mac Donchad acur gan aen ot g cuj; na g je ag clan Matamna don feana; jn ag Tadg Mac Donchad g tui ba bojimj da cuj; aji clan Matamna, acur tui ba do bnejt uad a tuijan bojome do cujt g an feana; in tan jn; bud do bnhajn Mac Matamna do bajnead da ba do bnejt do Donchad Mac Matamna h; bnhajn leij; jn amre ne tnejimj fada. Tujlead eile a ngeall g clan tSeajn Meje Ruajdnj g ejn an da rige do bjo a lam Sjta Meje Mecon, laji; gnojde 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 Fynyne, against Cahall O'Conor and his people, viz. That Cahall O'Conor, 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 Killihanán—Twelve priests of the Societie of Iniskatry, affirming that Teig Mor Mac Mahony gave Cnocknahuarna 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.

Alz ro an t̄r̄m ḡill a ta āḡ Donchad O'Imr̄i āḡ leat̄ceat̄naim̄n C̄ille, ceat̄naim̄n ne heac̄ [] man a ta da la loj̄l̄ deḡ, da ba dana ; gan̄ zu b̄fjadn̄ȳe do Doñchad Mac Toirdealbaj̄ Mejc Macchad, acur do Mac Toirdealbaj̄, acur do t̄Seán Mejc t̄Sjda Mejc Eogaj̄n, acur do t̄Sjda oḡ acur dEogán, O'Conuj̄de, acur do Doñca O'Imr̄i acur da mac do Doñca oḡ. Acur gan̄ b̄fjadn̄ȳe do da mac Mleaclaj̄n Mejc Cuña, man a ta Lochlaj̄n āḡur Ruidn̄i Mac Cuña, acur gan̄ ab f̄jadn̄ȳe do t̄Sjubaj̄ Inj̄ Hajle, majll ne tojl cloj̄ne Mleaclaj̄n Mejc Cuña fejn̄, acur gan̄ ḡ a comay a tabaj̄nt̄ ḡ anduğad ḡill daen dujne ejle o Doncha O'Imr̄i āct̄ da ylhoct̄ fejn̄ acur comay a fuaylaj̄ee ac yljet̄ Mejc Cuña acur je Concub̄g Mejc Toirdealbaj̄ i Úr̄aj̄n na T̄igeanna Tuat̄mumham.

The ruins of Iniscatha or Scattery 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, Moriartagh 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, Loghlan 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.

Ag ro c. abban Mhurchad, binnain cum báile, beachain i. Mac an Madaign do gaid bo o Feangair Mac Conchubair Theige Maoilreacailn, acu a bneit leis co báile, beachain a cean Laoi, acu ihe ri báile i geytajl do tuaitim uada an

* 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.*

ya bojn rjn, acur c. ba .x. dñagbajl ḡ Laoiseac; t̄ið rjn acur e tanjc rjn: acur
 r̄jad ro na dajne da tuig re na ba rjn .j. xx. r̄gillng do Taobh Mac Feidleme
 i Concuabair, acur manz do Taobh Mac Taidg Heje Concuabair, acur manz
 do Taobh og Mac Taidg i Dalaid, acur led manz do Moji Inj Domnallain,
 acur. ujj. mba do buajn de Laoiseach amata an leat̄mairg rjn; acur gan e a
 manz act̄ blhadain; acur an leadmairg rjn fejn do d̄jol a cejn blhadna le Moji:
 acur r̄jad fjaðn̄re a ta q na reac̄t mba rjn do d̄jol a naic̄t an leadmairg rjn
 .j. Cland Eogain i Connaḡ acur Sean Ma Caireaga acur m̄intji Duda; acur jj re
 uðaet̄ Laoijj, Loelain le bay, a t̄taobh bajle, beachain .j. naic̄t nojb aen p̄ingj̄n
 dñachajj ḡ bajle, bheachain a dul ḡ mbay do fejn: acur a r̄jad .f. an uðaet̄
 rjn .j. an t̄elb O'Briaind̄g, acur Sean O'Tighearna, acur Muineyre O'Mhionain, acur
 Toirdealbac dub Sagart. Jj r̄jad ro d̄jbalad Matgamna ballajj ag Claind Muineyre
 i Brijain .j. Muinecad O'Briain do dul go bajle, beacain, acur a tabd̄it uada
 an; acur Toirdealbac O'Briain do dul zu bajle, bheachain, acur a l̄igan a
 r̄teac̄, acur bajd̄ da deanam do an; agur an bajle do ḡabajl do Toirdealbac,
 agur an bajle do congbajl aige, acur gan cōin na ceant̄ na cunnaid do bed̄ aca
 ḡ an mbajle act̄ a ndeaninad̄ fejn don da ḡabajl rjn de m̄itoil m̄intji an bajle.
 Tujlead eile; Ceit̄ ba le Matgamna do manba do m̄intji Taidg i Brijain a
 mbajle, beachain an oidec̄ tajne Ógairmajd O'Briain .j. ceit̄ ba an laoig jat
 rjn. Tujlead oile; r̄nge doj̄ acur t̄ið manz .x. do buajn de O'Lochl̄n d̄fuay-
 glad̄ ay mnaj Matgamna ballajj, acur a nozlaic̄ do manbad̄, acur luac̄ .u. manz
 n.x. dajnejj do b̄reit̄ uajde do b̄t̄en an conanta do pojne Óncha O'Briain nejj
 O'Lochlajn a taobh bajl, beachain; acur Ógairmajd Og Ó'Neillain do reijba an
 cunanta rjn. Tujlead eile;—Loilgeac̄a acur r̄gata caoerac̄ do b̄reit̄ do Roja
 O'Lochl̄n lejj man an cedna. Tujlead eile;—oet̄ r̄gajle .x. do m̄ucajb agur t̄ið
 ḡabajj x. agur bo jn laoig do b̄reit̄ do Claind Domnall Mac Gill Roja acur do
 Conneac̄a Ma Conmair agur Domnall og O'Teimjn. Tujlead eile;—Matgamn̄
 ballac̄ acur Roja Mac Óncaid do dul go bajle-act̄-cliat̄ ne Ónca O'Mhriain,
 an raij, a t̄ajne Ógairmajd O'Briain acur let̄ji dñagbajl o lajm a Ógairmajd do Ón-
 chad O'Briain cum tobajj do deanam dojb an bajle, beacain zo fjannd̄re don
 da Macnamara agur do Majgejjd̄ri Njallain acur do O'Graofa rjn. Tujlead
 oile;—Roja Mac Óncaid do lot, agur cnead̄ reijen do deanam aij, agur a bra-
 t̄ajn do ḡabajl, acur luac̄ euj do c̄ulajte do buajn d̄jb aij aen do m̄intji Taidg i
 Brijain acur do fejn. Tujlead oile;—Seac̄t mba do brajn de Toirdealbac Mac
 Calbajj; t̄ið c̄roja obajj do deanajm aij bajle, beachain: acur jj r̄jad fjað-
 n̄de aij r̄na reac̄t mba rjn .j. O'Lochl̄n, acur Sean O'Tighearna, acur Clan Eo-
 gajn i Connaḡ, acur Muineceantac̄ O'Flanagajn. Tujlead oile;—Teac̄t do

Mac Taidh b*h* b*h*ajn *fa* b*h*ajl, beachajn acur loijead do b*h*ju*d* t*h*u mang
do b*h*rejt leo, acur i an e*or*, acur a pagbajl man*b* g*an* t*ylige*, acur da an*m. x.*
do c*ajne* acur do gabajn dan*m*an amuj*g* don a*ijje* do geallad do*b*, acur e*ota*
m*na*, acur le*ne*, acur b*h*re*d* c*in*, acur t*ry* b*h*u*n* daj*ng*ead,

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. 20*s.* 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'Loghlan 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'Neillan 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 Namara 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 seisin," 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'Loghan 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.

Beig yo fírín na fíach tuig Táinlo Tuadmuman do Conmara Mac hSiota Meic Eoghan
i. da manx an leath codach Conmara do Cluain Mhorthain, acu a ta bithdylre an
feanain co bhath ag in Táinlo acu aga mac na dajgh o Conmara acu ona mac ;
acu a ta geallad an in Táinlo math do geanamh do Conmara, acu a cùimdoch acu
a coinníl na coirn : acu ag yo fíudan laimteach an eunaitha yo. Mathgamhain
oig, Onora in hí bhráin, an Tilla dub Mac Taidg, Coneubair Mag Conmara, acu
Ricard Ruaidh Mac Moilin, acu Ruaidhri mor. Meajur Ónchad O'Duibhean-
tajn do fírbh yin ya Cúil Ríabhaig, majlly ne toil an da nán, an tsear la do iní
dilgurctur.

XI.

Translation.—Deed of purchase.—No date.

This is the sum given by the Earl of Thomond to Connara Mac Sioda Mac Owen, viz. 2 marks for half of Connara'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 Connara and from his son, and the Earl covenants to befriend Connara, 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, Gille-duff 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 re yo eondhad Connmaru Meje Domnajll .i. Doñcad Mac Connarad acur Domnajll ojg i Ceannujd ne cejlid, fa cean cetríaman mji Tuirit inaít Cajled .i. Domnall ojg do tabajnt gill do aji, itji cunjid acur coill acur cíuatain .i. eon manz deag do boj ag Dujmnajz do fuit ari .i. Donall ojg da hje rjn ne Dujmnajz tan cean Doñcad Meje Connara manz geall ari in cetríama rjn Tuirit inaít Cajled: Tujle ejle díjacaib Domnajll ojg ari Mac Connarad Mac Domnajll .i. mojan unrigajr do deanam aji, acur mojan fjaé do hje tanu a cean, acur mojan apligte do tabajnt do gac uajr da níggajd re a leay fírij: acur Domnall ojg O'Ceannujd acur Doñcad Mac Connarad danriu fo man dejhac Muijir O'Maoilconajne acur Tadz Mac Pjilp fíjn, acur Domnall deaig, acur Rúigidaceand hua Ceannuð; acur jre nejteac do níñatain in luí rjn aturra .i. u. manz .x. dagbajl ag Doñcad Mac Connara, acur Doñcad do tabajnt cetríama mji Tuirit inaít Cajled do a geall fírij na fjaçajb rjn. Tujle ejle do fjaçajb Domnajll ojg & Doñcad Mac Connara .i. tñj manz do tabajnt do ari unhar Seanguin Meje Majtaghma Mecnamara, acur Doñcad da facbajl rjn aige, man geall & in cetríama mji .c. acur rj rj na fjaçca rjn le cejle .i. naoj manz xxjt do buajb no dantet na hajmyrne bear añ, acur aijmyrjn oet mbljadan on fejl Majéil yo, aji gan fuayluga; acur a fuaylugað la fejl Majéil, acur muna fuaylujtan, gan a fuaylugað go cean tñj mbljadan on fejl Majéil rjn: acur rjat fjaðrñ lajneac in cuñnað rjn .i. Muijir O'Maoilconajne, acur Tadz Mac Pjilp, acur Rúigidaceand O'Ceannuð, acur Domnall deaig, acur in díj tSag-ant .i. Aod O'Dallajn acur Matgamhñ Mac Uilljam, acur Feardorica O'Maoil-caffne, acur Concúban O'Connajze, acur Tadz ojg, acur Tadz O'Shagajle acur díj

mac Matgamna Macnamara: acuſ gan cumar Donall oig datcúp aſ an feanóin aſ muna cuſne pojn coimhneach aſ uajd, acuſ da cuſne coimhneach in feanóin rjn dfaſajl do an rjn Cneatluſe, acuſ gan neart a cūp amac aſ cum mact a leayuſe fejn acuſ ait do ḱabait do an ra in mbajle a rdiſ. Is jat rylan comajl an cūnha rjn .i. Oja an tuy, aguſ Seangan Mac Cujlajn, a huz i bñajn, aguſ Maurice O'Maoilconajne a huč dojri Ealgan Tuadáin, acuſ oglac an Mejne a huč Caſnac Lujmne, acuſ Donall O'Bñajn man upnajd acuſ man rylan comajl an cūnha rjn aturu.

XII.

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

This is the covenant of Conn Mara Mac Donald, i. e. Donogh Mac Connara 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 Connara on account of said quarter. Further demands of said Daniel oge upon said Mac Connara 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 Connara 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, Fer dorogh 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 ye yo cundra Donagh ojg, acur Doñcha Meje Conmaraíod ne céjle, po ceann ledcedriama mjr do Cill fín Tjnajn .i. of manz do tabuirt do Doñcad Macnamaraíjg man geall an in ledcedriama mjr yjn Doñcad Macnamaraíjg, acur ajmyjrí tñi mbljadan on fejl Mjéjl yeo aij gan fuayluzad acur muna fuayluzter in la yjn, huad ajmyjrí tñi jnbljadan on la yjn an gan fuayluga: acur ijjat fjadrn an cundra yjn

.i. Muirír O'Maoileonairne, acur dír mac Matgamána Meenamaraib, acur Sean-doncuib O'Maoileonairne, acur Taibh Mac Páilíub, acur Morchad O'Briain, acur Donall O'Briain iur arraigír acur flanach coimíl in cundra ríin atáinna.

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 to 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.

Súim Cjotha Uí Óriain.

Seo ro Súim cjotha rí Óriain o Cillnoirí go Cluain Dáibh, ari an dtaoibh amuicé do Lír Conallairn, in a bpríul da bhríel cnuaitheacáta rí a bhíadairn ac ua bhríain an .i. tig marz go leá acur da .xx. marz, ari an dtaoibh a muig da bhuana acur da Tílla con: agur iur iad ro na feapairn in a fíul an eipe ríin .i. da ríng acur tig marc a cCillfíne do eisír acur do cùmuid acur .xx. ríglíng a dCullairg Cian, acur .xx. ríglíng a nDóine an Chroairn, acur ríngi doir a mbínd Moíain, acur ríngi doir a cCednamhna na Líghairtairi, acur .xx. ríglíng a cednamhna Óroma Deaghrá, acur ríngi doir a Cluainneair, acur ríngi doir a mbáile i gCáthair, acur fíteí ríglíng rí an da Báile Álnaibh, acur ríngi doir rí an Meathair, acur ríngi doir rí an Iúanáin, acur .xx. ríglíng rí an da Seancáe acur ríngi doir ag Cúlairi da con, acur .xx. fíteí ríglíng a cednamhna Cúlairi,

acur .xx. *rgylling* a Cednamr̄n Cluana Huallad, acur ḥn̄gj comad acur ḥn̄ge doī ya 'Cneacajne, acur a Cluajn Snejhta, acur .x. p̄n̄gjnd comad acur ḥn̄ge doī a Cluajn Cejtt, acur .x. p̄n̄gjnd comad acur ḥn̄gj doī a mboj̄t Luac̄na, acur .x. p. comad acur ḥn̄ge doī a clrajn Bojjne, acur ḥn̄ge doī a n̄gl̄n Canajn j acur .x. p. comad, acur .xx. *rgylling* a mbajle i buadaacacajn clajn Cejneda, acur .xx. *rgylling* ejra acur ḥn̄gj comad a mbajle i buadaacacajn clajn Cejneda, acur .xx. *rgylling* ejra acur ḥn̄gj comad a mbajle i buadaacan l̄ yleacta Tajoj Meje Mat̄gamna, acur ḥn̄gj doī a Cepnafexnog, acur *rgylling* acur naej n̄ng a Cucced Inj̄ Meje Uaj̄ne, acur *rgylling* acur naej n̄ng a Cucced na n̄grat, acur *rgylling* acur nae n̄ng a Leacujn na Sj̄nac̄, acur ocht p. dec comad a Ljor Conallajn, acur da *rgylling* comad a Cn̄bneccajn, acur da bond a mbajle i Leat̄ajn, acur .xx. *rgylling* ejra a mbajle na Ceanda, acur .xx. *rgylling* a n̄n̄j̄ mojn̄, acur man̄g a Roj̄ne, acur a mbajle na Cajlj̄ge, acur .xx. *rgylling* a Lj̄r Cealla O'Caadla, acur .xx. a Lj̄r Cealla ra N̄n̄y, acur t̄n̄ h̄n̄gj a Cn̄apoij̄, acur oī n̄ngj .x. a t̄n̄ ledcednamnajb Inj̄ Tj̄nead, acur ḥn̄gj doī a ledcednamr̄n na Lj̄ee Mec B̄n̄ajn̄ gen̄ge.

Sl̄g yo r̄m ejrra i B̄n̄ajn̄ o t̄n̄a j̄ḡ a Coica b. j̄aptauig .j. nae man̄c ejrra acur .xx. *rgylling* comad ari an taejb a m̄ḡ da Buaña acur da J̄llajb con .j. da man̄c yan da Mad m̄jn̄, acur man̄g a cednamr̄n na Faejlen, acur man̄g yan Cednamr̄n bajn̄, acur man̄g a T̄roj̄z fl̄jab, acur man̄g a mbajle, acur a ledcednamr̄n in J̄ap̄ajn̄ acur oct .p. acur ḥn̄gj doī a Cluajn Sumajn̄, acur oct .p. acur ḥn̄gj doī a n̄llactan Uj̄t, acur .xx. *rgylling* a Potra. Agur irjat fean̄r̄n comad B̄n̄ajn̄ j̄r̄ in t̄n̄ r̄jn̄;— .r̄j. p. a Cj̄ll Bejtech, acur da ḥn̄ge ari na Cealla beaga, acur cejt̄n̄ b̄nd a Rej̄che jantauud, acur cejt̄n̄ .p. x. aī ya da dt̄n̄jan acur aī ya Cajlle, acur a cetan .x. aī ya Rej̄he oj̄ntenač, acur a cetan .x. .r̄j. ya Cn̄oij̄, acur .r̄j. p. acur t̄n̄ n̄ngj a Cn̄bneč eñlle, acur *rgylling* a Clrajn Capaň, acur *rgylling* a Cj̄ll fjabra, acur a cethan .x. a mbajle i Eoñanajn̄, acur cetan .x. a Cylleajb, acur da *rgylling* a Lj̄r Loj̄nečajn acur a Lj̄r Ór̄b̄n̄, acur boñ a Cj̄ll Cn̄j̄n̄, acur ḥn̄gj a Oj̄l̄n̄ Clochajn̄, acur .r̄j. p. a Roj̄n̄ Meje n̄D̄j̄z acur *rgylling* a Cj̄ll Cn̄oij̄ne.

Sl̄c yo r̄m Cj̄rra i B̄n̄ajn̄ a Coicambuað, ari an taob amuig da Galloglacaib boña acur bajn̄, acur da J̄lladajb con .j. .r̄j. man̄g .xx. acur ejn̄ .p. x. acur ari an taob amrið do ejrr Tuajet̄ Glae ata an t̄feanañ r̄jn̄. acur irjatt fean̄j̄ ari a fuil an ejr r̄jn̄ .j. ari oī cednamnna a n̄n̄j̄ O'Fejt̄j̄b, acur ari Ledbajl̄ Meje Domnall bajn̄, acur ari an cednamr̄n n̄J̄rn̄, acur ari cednamr̄n bajle i Reabacajn̄, acur ari ledbajl̄ bajle Cj̄ñmanza, acur ari letballe i Seanuj̄z, acur ari an cetnamr̄n m̄loduj̄z, acur ari cednamr̄n bajle i J̄amnajn̄, acur ari cejt̄n̄ cetnamnajb Cn̄aej̄b Óengajn̄, acur ari in cetnamr̄n n̄D̄ub, acur ari cetnamr̄n Catnac In Dajne, acur ari cetnamr̄n na Raj̄en̄, acur ari cetnamr̄n bajle Spiajðoij̄, acur ari cetnamr̄n in Clrajn̄, acur ari

cetnamr̄n Bajle i bojda, acur ari cetnamr̄n an tSejdējn acur ari an cetnamr̄n n̄għi, acur ari cetnamr̄n In Longfūjiet, acur ari tħi cetnamnajb Glenna Meje Concubajn na Caille, acur ari letbajle na Cujlljānac, acur ari cednamr̄n in Dojje moj, acur ari ceatnamr̄n Mujsj̄ na nħenac, acur ari cetnamr̄n Tħi Lejtjn, acur ari cetnamr̄n Ċatnac Sejjejn, acur ari cetnamr̄n Bajle i Cojljāna, eo nox tħi ceatnamna acur da .xx. yra, acur a reċht dhlob acur letmañg aħxa cetnamr̄n djob.

Il-ġo r-riem Cjora i bñajn a nġlae, ari an taojb a mriż da Galloġlaċajb, bona acur Bajji acur da ġilladajb con .j. x. p. acur .r. r̄nġe acur da manz .x. acur raejnij Clajndi Flanchada dajjek ari yra; acur ir- ja tħenud ari a fuu l-an eej yra .j. ari letbajle Bajle na Huamad, acur ari cetnamr̄n i Clejxijż, acur ari letbajle Ċnejnej i Connajn, acur ari an cetnamr̄n n̄għi, acur ari letbajle na Glaxx, acur ari cetnamr̄n Bajle i Cojjejn, acur ari cetnamr̄n ċumujż i Ilanna, acur ari letbajle i Buadajd, acur ari letbajl Bajle na Lecan: A ta na r-ajnejn ac ħsl fl-aneċċa majl le letmañċċ do eej i bñajn a Ċnejnej i Connadajn, eo nox .r. p. acur .r. r̄nġe ari għad Cetnamr̄n do na cejtnej Cetnamnajb .x. yra.

Il-ġo r-riem Tjżeppu u Bñajn ja maenyeċċ Mec Con; Ċarġi a Ledbojnien don taoxb a muixi da manħajb acur da muċajb .j. tħi maċec .xx. eo led acur a tajd .x. manz hya oġġi oħra yra .j. L: maċec eo led ac mnaji i Lochlajn, acur .xx. r̄nġe a f'id-nabeaġa. Acur aye r-riem a manx acur a muċ ja maenyeċċ na maen-zeedna .j. .r. manx, .r. muċa, acur ban galloġlaċajb, na bona na bajji, na amuntu dajnejn għi yra. Acur ir- ja ad amma na ja ħażi ari a fuu l-fjaċċa yra .j. Cejtnej .S. Bajle .J. Mantan, acur da .S. Ċatnac Medajn, acur cejtnej .S. Bajle Danan, acur .S. Ċatnac Polla .j. Sejjread Learya Monajn, acur da .S. Ijx na Ljatanaċ, acur da .S. na Rajtnejn, acur .S. ir- ja na Ċeapajċajb, acur da .S. in Cnocajn, acur Sejjread na nluu-luġe, acur .S. rejjread O'ndonajll, acur .S. na Ċnejx, acur .S. Mujsj̄ Domnajll, acur .S. Matja Bñajn, acur an .S. mox, acur .S. fanad ġealbajn, acur .S. Ċatnac Mec i ġu, acur .S. na Tulgħajnej, acur .S. na Mjnjeaċ, acur .S. in Aenijż bix, acur .S. Bajle i Urta, [.j.] Tjżeppu u Bñajn ja maenyeċċ Clāna Camluu a lejha [] taoxb a muixi do Muċajb acur do manħajp .j. tħi maċec []. atajd cettixi manċec hya oġġi oħra yra, acur .xx. [] .j. pjanġiż aġur r-riżi doxi []. Ix- ja r-riem a manx acur a muċ ja maenyeċċ na maon-zeedna .j. .r. mägħi acur fitti r-ġallu dajnejn mriċċe acur [] galloġlaċa bona na bajji oħra yra, jna ammantu i Bñajn; acur ir- ja ad amma na ja ħażi ari a fuu l-fjaċċa yra .j. cejtnej .S. Bajle i Matgħamna, acur .S. Bajle i Mnejha, acur .S. na għal- Ċatnac, acur da .S. ġelex Slaod, acur da .S. Bajle i Tuatajll, acur rejjjed a formajl, acur rejjj Ċatnac, acur Ijx na h-żebha, acur rejjj n- Mnejda, acur da rejjj Fanad Fodman, acur tħi h-S. ir- ja na Dōjji, aġur tħi h-S. a Lixx

flaistí, acur eisr da .S. a mbajle i Maejl-Ceiri, acur .S. Leyra Juagair acur bajle i Comultairn, acur .S. bajle i Catajl, acur tñi .S. an ra Dajngair, acur a Cnoecan Tige Muinchá, acur .S. a Coill bneac, acur a Lír na Luachairnajd acur and ra Ruda, acur .S. a mbajle i Gedajl, acur tñi leitgeirj a Fjónajg, acur tñi leitgeirj an ra Dajngair, acur reisr bajle i Beacairn: acur ijjad ru cujd clajndi Camluairj ina Fjácajg maonajdeña dona Feanañib yñ .i. Cenama bajle i Conraoi, acur ledreijed leyra mBenchairn, acur .S. Caithne Lapairn, acur .S. Caithne Mec Ojylle yella.

XIV.

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

This is the amount of the rent of O'Brien from Killrush to Clon-dagad (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 *Dailtini*, 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 Kepnafernoge, 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 Curbrecan, 2 groats in Ballyleathan, 20 shillings rent in Ballynacearda, 20 shillings in Inismore, a mark in Rosore 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 Corcabaiskin 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 Trosg 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 Aillin-clogher, 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 Tuathiglae.—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 Glae, 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 Cahipolla, i. e. the ploughland of Lissmoran, the 2 ploughlands of the Liahaganagh, 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 Craby, 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.

Serm Tjéarnaj Mejc na Mana.

Ag yo do r̄m Tjéarnaj Mejc na Mana .i. Mac Conmeda Mac Mejc Con Mejc Lochn̄ Mac Conmeda mojn, do nejr̄ fjāgnajre maojn M̄ntjne Rodajn acuy Mana-gajl na t̄ne, do nejr̄ uāgac̄ta a nātan̄ acuy a ̄earātan̄, an a Tuat moj: acuy ij̄ad yo na maojn r̄jn .i. r̄lhoř an maojn nuad .i. Pj̄l̄b O'Rodajn, acuy Con-cuban̄ O'Rodajn.

Ag yo an éed éudo de r̄jn .i. cejtne h̄nge deag az Mac Conmaya an ya Rat, acuy az an Feidmánaçajb, an eazmajr̄ amantujn; acuy r̄nge dor̄ az an mbajn-

tjagannajn yan cCrajninnid an eaṁmajr amantujn Tjapna; acuṁ tñj hñnge yan mbljaġajn do ċjor bantjaġajn a cCeatħama blojð-na-cceall, acuṁ baje; Ċejlhoeġ, a neaṁmajr, ɿ.; acuṁ tñj hñnge dec do ċjor bantjaġajn a cceatħuma Ənoma-djotċlañ, a neaṁmajr, ɿ.; aġuṁ ċejtne hñnge decc a cceatħuma an Əuna do ċjor bantjaġajn, a neaṁmajr, ɿ.; cejtne hñnge deag a leatbajle ojnejhaqac Tāmnuġże do ċjor bantjaġajn, a neaṁmajr, ɿ.; Leatħmaq a mBajle; Neubaċajn; aġuṁ cejtne hñnge deag do ċjor Tjapna a mBajle na cCojlejn, a neaṁmajr, ɿ.; cejtne hñnge deag ja bħlaġajn a Leatbajle; Slatħa a neaṁmajr amantujn; acuṁ 14 hñnge a leatbajle; Maoljn, a neaṁmajr, ɿ.; 14 hñnge yan bħlaġajn d'fjaca Tjapna a leatbajle Noya Ċappuġże, a neaṁmajr, ɿ.; 14 hñnge a cCeatħuma Ģleana-dnejt, acuṁ 14 hñnge do ċjor Tjapna yan bfeantan-beag; 14 hñnge a cCeatħuma Ljora Mjodċajn, acuṁ a cCeatħuma na cCanobac; acuṁ a cCeatħuma baje Ubnejn, a neaṁmajr amantujn; 14 hñnge a cCeatħuma zo lejt baje; Ċealla; 14 hñnge ja mbljaġajn a leatbajle; Əuċapta; 14 hñnge a leatbajle Leaya Cojlejn; 14 hñnge a cerġ leatċeatħumajb; bħlojð; 14 hñnge a leatbajle an Noya nuad; acuṁ ta for bjað aġże a bfeanañajn yaona na Tuajte jin; 14 hñnge aż Mac Conmara a cCeatħuma Tāmnuġże bżże.

Aż ro do Tjapnay Mejc na Maja a tħuac-ħaġħiha .j. 14 hñnge yan cCearaġ; 14 hñnge a mBajle; Peariġoje; cejtne hñnge a mBajle; Naomajn; 14 hñnge a mBajle; Ojjen; acuṁ bjað rajn ja mbljaġajn a bfeanañajb yaona na tuajte yan. Aż ro na Maoljn do ċoġbad an ċjor yan .j. ɻiloj Matċgħamna fji; Rodajn.

Aż ro Tjapnay Mejc na Maja yan bħlaġajn ap Tuac O'bflojñ .j. 14 hñnge a tħix leatċeatħumajb Clojne Ierōġ .j. an Cuajllec acuṁ baje na nġħajr acuṁ Ənnejx-ġoże; 14 a tħix leatċeatħumajb Injx-Snájte, 14 hñnge a nħonac Muuċha bñiċċe, 14 hñnge a tħix leatċeatħumajb Clojne Sjoda; 14 hñnge a leatbajle għleha Ənħħa Mejc Ierōġ; 14 hñnge a tħix leatċeatħumajb Maċċa Talim; 14 hñnge a leatbajle tħix O'ndoda, a neaṁmajr amantujn Tjapna ayda rile; hñge don d'fjaca Bantjaġajn a leatċeatħuma żonha Congalajg; acuṁ bja riq ja mbljaġajn a bfeanañajb yaona na tuata yan; acuṁ boñ acuṁ reaġi hñnge aż Mac Conmara a mBajle; Mriegħajn. Mrietz Ħabri Maoljn na Tuata rojn.

Tjapnay Mejc na Maja a tħuac an Ģleana .j. 14 hñnge a Leatbajle an Ġapla nuad; 14 hñnge a mBajle Ċiġi; 14 hñnge a mBajle; Maoldomnajg; acuṁ a ta eż-za da tħixjan on da aġt jin ap cCeatħuma Ənnejx-ġożeċċe bñiċċe; 14 hñnge a leatbajle an Ċiġi; 14 hñnge a cCeatħuma Ċluana; Conajnej; 14 hñnge a cCeatħuma Formaġoje; 14 hñnge a cCeatħuma Ċluana Tħreaga; 14 hñnge a nħaduġġiż; 14 hñnge a

cecatnuma Cluana Daoijs, acus bja rajr yan bliajajn a bfeanainajb yaoia na hajte yjn.

Tjanay Meje na Maja a tTuaic O'cCongajle .j. 14 hrnge a mbel-cojle; 14 hrnge a ccatnuma Bajle r; Bnuacanajn; 14 hrnge a ccatnuma Bajle r; Lafnajn; 14 humge a ccatnuma Bajle r; Tjef; 14 hrnge a mbajle r; Bnajn; 14 hrnge a ccatnuma Conn acus an ya ccatnuma Tjor; 14 hrnge a ccatnuma Bajle na cClejneac; 14 hrnge a ccatnuma r; Ejone acus bja jdji Nodluig acus Ojnd an ya da Rataona acus a nOjlean r; Coiganaig acus a mbajle r; Uhtoile acus a ccatnuma Eac-Inj; agus bjad rajr ya bliajajn a ccatnumanajb yaoia na Tuata yjn: agus fa hjad Meje Rodajn maojn na tTuaic yjn.

Tjanay Meje na Maja a tTuaic O Rongajle: 14 hrnge a Leatbajle an Clocaj uacatajacc; 14 hrnge a Leatbajle an Clocajn loctaajacc no Daoil, agus a ccatnuma Cluana Cojle; 14 hrnge a cCluajn Moctajr; 14 hrnge a cCrl r; Njada; 14 hrnge a nDhomajit: 14 hrnge a nDhrim-ygamri; 14 hrnge a cCajtji Uhtajlle Clojne Hajynejyj; acus ata bja ag Mac na Maja eadar Nodluig agus Injt a ttej ccatnumanajb na ttij cCulnhabac; 14 hrnge a leatbajle Uacataj-Ruig, bjad a mbajle Meje Domnajl agus a cCilljohraijn ag Mac na Maja jdji Nodluig jr Injt, acus a mbajle Meje Con fjin, agus bja rajr yan bliajajn a bfeanainajb na Tuata yjn.

Tjanay Meje na Maja a tTuaic Eactaoj .j. 14 hrnge a nDonajz; 14 hrnge a mban na cCujlean; 14 hrnge a Rajneacan; rnge doj do cjoy bajntjajnajn an an b fjaçajl; 14 hrnge a ttij ccatnumanajb Cujl O'cCompujde: 14 hrnge yan cCoj Cluana; 14 hrnge a Ljat-żoxt; 14 hrnge a nżoxt r; Drñ; 14 hrnge yan Donac; 14 hrnge a cCatehuma an Cnoje Bejte; 14 hrnge a bfaċa r; Allmūajn; agus mrixti Nodajn jr maojn jnċe, agus bja jdji Injd jr Caijg.

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 Lisscullane, 14 ounces in the 5 half quarters of O'Blloid, 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 Aenaghmoroghbrick, 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 Fermoyle, 14 ounces in the quarter of Clontreagh, 14 ounces in Ardsgriath, 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 Ballyohiefa, 14 ounces in Ballybrian, 14 ounces in the quarter of Corr, (i. e. odd quarter) and in the quarter of Gorr 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 Coloriedy, 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 yo cundra Óncha i Ímair ne Clojñ Matgamna Mac Seajn duib .i. da fjejd bo do t̄abairt do clojñ Matgamna Meic Seajn duib, mar geall an ledceatnamajn na Cratze do Bajle i Comhuijde, acu do éanáig Ónchad bjejdlyre an feairn̄n r̄jn o r̄l̄j̄ Meic Mac Aeda le c̄eile. Al ye yo zell Ónchad i Ímair an Letceatnam̄n Zuijrtjn i Beollajn do Bajle i Comhuijde .i. oet mba acu da fjejt o Óncha do clojñ

Lochlann Meic Ruaidhri acuī do clojñ tSjda Meic Ruaidhri, acuī do cearaīg Donchad bjc̄dylr an fearnīn yjn rata le ceile, acuī ona clān mac n̄ille. Il ye yo zell Doncha i Ímairi an da t̄hian Letceathaman beannr le Loclojñ Meic Concubair i Comhríde do cearaīma an Óige .i. deic mba acuī t̄hij p̄c̄ed [] acuī t̄hij ba dez ag Doncha mani zell an cuīd Mhileacl̄n Comhríde don fearnīn yjn. Il ye yo geall Donchaid i Ímairi an Letceathamair an Seain Sgānlajñ do b̄aile i Comhríde .i. t̄hij p̄c̄ed acuī cearaīg p̄n̄gjnde décc do tabairt d̄aile Mac Concubair Meicj Clanchada, acuī gan an fearnīn yjn d̄fuaygalad go ceaī t̄hij mbljadan, acuī a fuaygalad fa fel yan Seain do z̄obān eun Laj. Ays r̄jad ays Urrada n̄y in cuīpād yjn do cōmajl .i. Seain Mac Sjda acuī mac Donchad Mac Concubair Meic 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 Loghlan 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 Loghlan 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 gawnaghes,‡ [] 5 cowe calves, 2 bull calves, 8 yearlings, the value of twenty cowes in money delivered upon all holland day. More delivered by the said David upon the Carrownire of Curraghmlrony in Cownagh, 18 merks, cross-keale money, with a penny addition in everie grote ; five milch cowes, with five cowe calves, ten heifers and seven agawnaghes. This mortgage was delivered on Munday in Whitson week, anno 1419.

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

The mortgage of said David upon Partinglass in Cownagh, viz. 9 stood mares, and 3 fooles 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.

‡ “Gawnaghes,” i. e. strippers.

goyer, 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 Craigimoyley 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.

Az ro eiseact agur conrad r'leacta Meje Seajn ne m'ntj'n Slatna .i. Tadz òg Mac Tadazg Meje Cojneada, agur Tadz Meje Lochlajn Meje Seajn, acur Sadb inȝ-ean Tadz Meje Donchad acur Òjamajd Mac Loelujn, a lama acur a ltejri yjn ujle do bejt az M'ntj'n Slatna, cum bajle i Slatna do bejt az an m'ntj'n Slatna ro an a nojr .i. Domnall Mac Donchad Meje Domnajll Meje Òjamada i Slatna, acur Loelrn puad Meje Domnajll Meje Domnajll Meje Lochlrn i Slatna: acur d'fjacaib aji an r'hoct r'an Meje Seajn a mbantur acur a lama acur a ltejri do bejt az m'ntj'n Slatna ne ndul a ceuirt acur a ccomajple do éornam a nduérjr agur a n'gill dojb a mbajle i Slatna. A ta an ojhead ro az r'hoct Meje Seajn aji m'ntj'n Slatna ro anojr: .xx. r'gjlljn anojr, acur da r'nge ya blaghajn go cean da blaghajn on blhadajn ro amac; acur d'fjacaib aji m'ntj'n Slatna onoju b'jò agur eadajz, go hjomeubajd, do tabajt don r'hoct yjn Meje Seajn, do nejr a ccomajr; agur d'fjacaib aji r'hoct Meje Seajn bejt tajr don m'ntj'n yjn: Agur da ttj ðjb anaon an bajle do r'abjal on m'ntj'n do b'ed az deanam eugcona oppa, o cjoñ da blhadajn no r'j amac, man a dearfay Tadz Ma Clanchajde acur Matgáimn Mac Seain Meje

Donchad, acur Nuajðri O'hlej don tSlioc̄t yan Ȧhejc Seajn o m̄nt̄ri Slat̄ra o rojn amac. Año Ón̄ 1493.

Myre []

Myr̄ Ójarmajd Mac Lochl̄n̄.

Myr̄ Tad̄ Mac Lochl̄n̄.

Myre Sab̄ Inȝjn̄ Tad̄ Ȧhejc Donchad.

Ir̄ r̄jad a b̄fjegajn̄ r̄jn̄ .i. Tad̄ Ȧha Clanchajde, acur Nuajðri O'hlej, acur Ȧhat̄gairn̄ Ȧhejc Seajn̄ Ȧhejc Donchad, acur na rojn̄ fejn̄ .i. Slioc̄t Ȧhejc Seagajn̄, acur Ȧh̄nt̄ri Slat̄ra .i. Domhnall O'Slat̄ra, acur Lochl̄n̄ O'Slat̄ra, acur Tad̄ O'Slat̄ra.

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 Loghlan Mac Shane, Sabia daughter of Teige Mac Donagh and Dermot Mac Loghlan, 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 Loghlan Roe Mac Donald Mac Donald Mac Loghlan 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 Loghlan,
 I Teige Mac Loghlan,
 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, Loghlan and Teige.

XIX.

Ag ro Caint agur Ójntear ata idir Domnall Mac Seadair Mac Con agur Domnall Mac Loelain I Slatnád agur Domnall O'Slatna, an tabairt gill do Domnall Mac Seadair agur da deanbhraicneachair ariú cíud Domnajll Mac Seadair de Baire I Slatna; acur rí a cíud .i. Tír cíud de ledceadairiamain an Ríayza mojr, ejdri da cíud de ledceadairiamain a Cnoje: Agur rí mead an gill do tuc Domnall O'Slatna do Domnall Mac Seadair .i. rí. mang co led, .n. ba deag in laoigh agur each doin leadmujge intre fejn. Agur rí aict Domnajll r'Slatna acur Domnajll Mac Seadair ne a ceile, gan an cumas dujne ariú bjt in feartaír in do fuayglad O Domnajll O'Slatna, aict do Domnall Mac Seadair no da mac, no do mac a mhe: agur an fajtee na Cillinech a ta in geall ro aijmim, gu fjaðnryte Domnajll [] .i. Sjda agur a clain .i. Fjnjn agur Mac Con, acur Mon Ingean Brijain, man an cenda, agur do cland Crimmeada Mac Loelain acur an muanan oile da ríloct nochtuz a ced agur a naonta ariú gac taebleo. Ando Ón Mhile agur .r. .c. agur da bládair níra mo, an tan do níne in eunnaid ro ne ceile; agur rí man ro fuanar an tan tóreann cíud, go fjað-

nuis do Tadg Mac Flanchaide, acuis do Blathyn Mac Flanchaide acuis do Oíagmuíd Mac Flanchaide muri an cedna.

Domnall Mac Seadair 
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.

ISI pojim acur ejfecht na ḡr̄iobnoisneacta ro ḡur ab amlajd ro noj̄near O'Briajn .i. Donchad, agur Concoban Mac Donchad Mac Gluin, dute jojn Matgam̄n Mac Murchad Mac Gluin agur Donchad mac Murchad Mje Gluin .i. in ceatnamad m̄j̄n den leat̄ceat̄namajn is̄ pojim don Ljor de leat̄ceat̄nam̄n na Cuileanac a mbajle Mje Gluin do Donchad Mac Murchad Mje Gluin agur leathceat̄namad m̄j̄n an Dojjn an̄ r̄an ceat̄namajn Djojjn agur leat̄ceat̄nam̄a m̄j̄n do macajne an leaya dub an̄ r̄a Cnoibjgh, agur leat̄ceat̄nam̄a m̄j̄n an̄ r̄a Cluajn mor an̄ r̄a Cnoibjgh, ionuiḡ ḡur ab e yjn r. leat̄ceat̄nam̄a m̄j̄n. Agur gac fejan̄ da b̄fjil ag an celojn Mac Gluin yjn, or cjoñ a b̄fjilmojd do r̄enjōbad an̄ ro, a tamojt da fagbajl yjn leath rm̄ leath etoñta co pead Donchad do bed inzglacajdte fejn̄n o Matgam̄n, agur gac fejan̄ ḡill da b̄fjil aca fuajn Zealltan uatha, fagbajd in fuayglad leath um leath etupria, man an cedna, agur noj̄n c̄oñjam etupria ñ gac fejan̄ da mbja aca o yjn amac; agur bejth r̄ejd le cejle. 2l̄i na r̄enjōbad a Cr̄nce an taonmad la .x. do Julj 2l̄o Domjn M. cccc. 2 bl̄adajn 7 2 xx. Is̄ iad a fjadajn lajt̄neac̄ ro, Òja an̄ tur. O'Briajn .i. Donchad, Macnamara .i. Tadg Mac Commeada, Donchad Mje Seaajn o Cojlejyjn, Tadg Ulltaç o bajl Mac Caijyl, Concoban Mac Gluin, Rjeand .i. Mac Maoljhn, Concoban balb O'Nodan.

Maojn i b̄riajn.

M̄j̄n Matgam̄n Mac Gluin.

XX.

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

The form and effect of this writing are as follows, viz. A partition 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

in the Croby, and the half quarter mire in Clonmore in the Croby, comprising 5 half quartermires. All the lands that the said Mac Gluins possess, over and above those before mentioned, are to be divided share and share alike between them, as long as said Donogh is entitled to lands from said Mahon, and they are to redeem all the mortgaged lands belonging unto them share and share alike, in the same manner, and to make an equal partition between them of all the other lands which they shall possess henceforth, and to quit claim to one another.—Written at Kuince the 11th day of July, A. D. 1542.—The witnesses present are, God in the first place, Donogh O'Brien, Teige Mac Conmeadha Mac Nemara, Donogh Mac Shane from Killeisin, Teige Ulltagh from Ballycashiell, Conor Mac Glin, Rickard Roe Mac Meelin, Conor balf O'Rodan.

The Stewards of O'Brien.

I Mahon Mac Gluin.

XXI.

Ag ro rym acur mēd an gyll do éuji Murcha Mac Doncha Mje Gljn an let-
cethramn an leya do Caipmela do Doñcha Mje Concubajn i bñjajn, acur da
ejgnj acur da rjnejgnj do Murcha Mac Gljn fejn, acur da ejgnj acur da rjnej-
gnj ina ðjajz .i. fñj lojgeach cona laoð, acur .xx. bo jn laoð, dojen reacbjajdje
acur daðgáinnach jr do tuead an gell ro do Matgamajn Mac Loelajn Meenamana
o bajle i Maicacajn [] leathceðramajn Ljyjn na brñj, acur an letceðramajn
mji do cethru mji bela an Eanbuill cona cojle agur ejajze, rjajza acur jnþjn, fñj
acur ujzj acur cona nrj. jochan dñ bñjil a ceathramnajb na bñjajn rjn o rjn amach:
acur jr do ced acur do tojl Tadz Mje Loelajn, a ðeanþraðz, acur do ced a
cejnjd acur a combhajthneç an gac taoð, do eujn Mathgamajn Mac Loelajn, acur
Tadz Mac Loelajn in letceðramn an leya acur an Cnrc ina fñajn ejle rjn a
dubhamañ nomñ an gell; acur gac fñajn da yolaðnadaðj an elan Mje Gljn rjn, do
bjd rjn let rm leath etonna fén acur a ecumalta .i. Donchad O'Brñajn, acur ag a
nojgrneadajb na ndjajz: acur a cejn .r. mbljadan ina ðjajz rjn, tuc Murcha Mje

Ílén tuij .xx. marig dairged ȿalkair do Matgamain Mac Loélaín acuī do Tadz Mhic Loélaín an bjtduirli na feirainn rjn, go bnat; an gáe aijde acuī an gáe aet, acuī an gáe conrad acuī gell, da ndubhamaír rómajn. Ólño Domajn an tan ro m. eeeee. r. bládha acuī 2 .xx. Marí deaibhad ari rjn atamháine Matgamain Mac Loélaín o báile i Maenacáin, acuī Tadz Mac Loélaín on báilí cena a cuí an láim ari an ceant ro dfjne na bpjadrn laitreach a ta do lathairí ari ro.

Matgamain Mac Loélaín.

Tadz Mac Loélaín.

Murchadh O'Briain na O'Briain an tan ro.

Is iad ro na píadairn laitreach .i. Tadce Macnamara acuī Seán Macnamara on Dajngeen bheic, Domhnall Mac Ruadhn o cathair Scuajb, Pláitbeantac O'Liobhde on rSendajngeen, Tadz O'Briain o Cúinche, Tomádub Mac Maoilín o Cill na hUá, Tadz Mac Doncha Mec Seáin o Cluain Líraín acuī móran eile náic aijmheir an ro, o rjn amach.

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 Ballyanerball, 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.

Bith a fhor ag gac aon leagfar acu^r eairdfar an rgnibjn ro, go bpuilimyj
 Emaⁿ nuad Mac an Gylla drb Mac Sujbne o Cillaojde a gcountae an Cláir duine
 uayal, a ngjoll an rgnim dairte dairged do glacay om Tigeina Onoⁿac o Jayla
 Tuadmuman a led eanma an rgnibjn ro, acu^r an a lan dadbanaib ojnceaya ele, an
 dtabairt mo ceairt acu^r mo tjdair fejn & an nraijt .i. ledcedraima dpeanⁿ an
 Duna b^hg no^ca tomaⁿajgeay ne bun an Gaota bujde don taob teay, acu^r ne La-
 tha^c-mangajge don taob thuajd, ne bun na Caee Dujbe ag dul airt^c an ojlen
 Mac Ulga don taob tojn, acu^r ne Caman na Feamn^hge don taob tjan, don Jayla
 cedna rjn: acu^r do beirn^m majll^m n^m an rgnibjn ro an feanⁿ rjn a dubnay,
 itji^m fejn, acu^r nraijt, acu^r coill, acu^r ithijr, agur r^mge, acu^r an rle r^mocan beanay
 n^m ron Jayla neamhajte, ne beir^m acu^r ne congmajl aige fejn, ga ojgneadajb acu^r
 ga rgnibj^m, r^majm fejn, om ojgneadajb acu^r om rgnibj^m, gu rjoni^majde, an
 geonjzell ro .i. G^bbe huajn fuagfeolajd ojgneada dyrle Muinch Mac Muinchean-
 rajc Mac Matgamna an feanⁿ rjn on Jayla an da mbuajb deag ne a dtug an
 achan .i. an Muinch neamhajte, an feanⁿ rjn na rgnit^m a ngjoll dam Uthan rj .i.
 don Gylla dub Mac Srbne, amajl jr pollar rjn rgnibjn do n^mned etorna, a bed
 d^mhachajb an an Jayla a bpeanⁿ do leagad cuca gan buajned gan tojnmeayg, jan
 ndjol an da bo deag rjn ay, acu^r gu faghaid an da bo deag rjn ay an bpeanⁿ, co
 nojgned^m Muinch Mac Matgamna, an feanⁿ gur an rle r^mocan beanuy n^m do bed ag
 an Jayla neamhajte ga ojgneadajb acu^r ga rgnibj^m amrl a dubnaman n^majn;
 acu^r muna reayma an rgnibneoprect gaojdejlge do n^mdead dom at^m an an bpeanⁿ,
 an feanⁿ rjn na Rajte do ceairt an don Jayla, a tajm-rj an t^mam^m neamhajte, dom
 ceangal fejn, acu^r ag ceangal mojgneada acu^r mo recjdrnjde ne da mang deag
 coonta Sacrajn do djol n^m an Jayla, ne na ojgne no ne na recjdujn an ionad an
 aigjd do glacay on Jayla an an bpeanⁿ; acu^r jr an Jayla a ta cajteam coydri^r
 ne r^mtear uay an feanⁿ; acu^r do n^mry an t^mam^m neamhajte Tumnae do Njcular^r
 C^mrn, do tabjt rejlb^m an feanⁿ rjn, a dubnaman, don Jayla c^mna no don Tumnae-
 c^mufear re da glacad ay a uay, acu^r gac n^m da ndjngna an Tumnae rjn a dubnaman
 a led n^m an rejlb^m rjn, do tabjt don Jayla no da Tumnae amajl a dubnaman: Foydujm
 acu^r dajngnj^m onam fejn an n^m rjn, amrl do beajn fejn am penyt^m r^mil tugay
 an tugdairday ro uajm, ag deanam gac neajt de; acu^r man dajngnjughad an gac n^m

de r̄in cuimh̄ an tēmān cedna r̄in comrāta mo l̄ajme ocū mo réala an ygn̄dean
r̄o.

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 "soured 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 Muircheartach 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.

ISÉ NÍ FOSILÍSÍGHEAS IN TÍMEAN YO GO BPHUL DOMNALL MAC DONCHA MAC DOMNAJLL
 O BEL IN CUJILLE, ACUR SEAAN O'MAEYL CONAJNE ON ARDEOJLL AG DENAM CONAHTA ACUR
 CEANAGJLL NE CEAJLE A TÍMEEL CEATHAMA MJRI MACAJNE IN CLOJGJN ACUR LEATCEATHAMA
 MJRI MACAJNE BEAJL NA ÁBA, JTJN COJLL ACUR COPAC ACUR CHUAODTAN .J. DOMNALL MAC
 DONCHA MAC DOMNAJLL AG TABGT NA TÍJ LEAT CEATHAMAN MJRI YJN UAD PEJN, ACUR
 ONA EAJGNJB NA DJAJG, DO SEAAN O'MAEYL CONAJNE ACUR DA EAJGNJB NA NZJLL NE REAF
 MBUAJB FÍCJT IN LAOG: ACUR MAY JDJN BEALLTOJNE ACUR FEAJL YAN SEAANJN FUAJYCEOLTAN
 IN FÉPÁN YJN, JAD YJN DO BEJT NA MBUAJB FÉAREA, ACUR A MBEAJT IN LAOG A FEAJL YAN
 SEAAN AMAC; ACUR A BAJN RAON YLAN AG SEAN AN BLJADAJN FUAJYCEOLTAN .J; ACUR
 DFJACHAJB AN DOMNALL ACUR AN EAJGNJB AN PEJNÁN DO CÓNNAJL RAON DO SEAAN ACUR DA
 EAJGNJB O CION TÍHE; ACUR ZAN AN NEANT AN REAPÁN YJN DO FUAYELAD AF DEJGNJB DJLJY
 DOMNAJL MHE DONCHA MAR ZEALL AN A APNEJY DJLJY PEJN. ALGUR MJRI MUINCEANTAC
 MAC CONCUBAN OJZ MEG FLANCHADA DO YGNIJB DO TOJL IN DA RAÁN, A ROYMRNEAP, AOJZ
 IN TÍGEAJNA .M. B. ACUR ERG C. ACUR OY MBLJADNA ACUR DAFJÉJT. LYJAT A FJAGOJN
 LAJTEAC YO, DONCHA MHE SEAANJN MAC MATJAMNA O ROYMRNEAP, DOMNALL .N. MAC
 CONCUBAN RAJNE, SEAAN MAC DONCHA MAC DOMNAJLL, FLAJTJN MAC DOMNAJLL MEG
 FLANCHADA, LOCHLÁN O'CEAMHODA, LOCLÁN MÍABAÉ MAC LYOG; AN NAOBAD LA DO MJ JUN
 DO YGNIJOBAD.

FLAJTJN MAC CLÁNCHAJ.

SEAN MAC DONCHA.

DONCHA MAC SEAANJN.

DOMNALL MUAD MAC CONCUBAN UAJNE.

DOMNAJLL MHE DONEHA.

DOMNAJLL MHE DONEHA.

XXIII.

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

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

* Another Irish Poet, who presided over a great school at Ardcoil, 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 Moriertach Mac Connor oge Mac Flanchy wrote this by the consent of both parties at Rossmuincher in the year of our Lord 1548. The witnesses are Donogh Mac Shane Mac Mahon of Rossmuincher, Donald roe Mac Conor Uaihne (green) John Mac Donogh Mac Donald, Flattery Mac Donald Mac Flanchy, Loghlan O'Carmody, Loghlan reavagh Mac Cusack. Dated the 9th day of June.

XXIV.

Alm Leitceathama mjh Tujnt Prill an Marla.

ISÉ fach an rgyrbjñ go zo bfuil mje Loélan Mac Seaajn ; Ceapmada acur Domnall Mje Loélannd ag tabajnt an tabantair fejn agur an rejlö acur an ngyll do Seaan O'Mulconajne agur da ejgn na djajd, acur a ngyll le dejc mbuajb acur ne pjeé rgyllingz dajngead: acur atamajd adimalac gun glacamajn an drojl fejn de djolajdeact o Sean O'Mulconajn an ron an gyll rjn, acur agur zo bfuilmjd nejd rjj, acur zo dtugamajn an tajrbeanad fejn a Lajm Seaajn, acur an realb. Al Roymnecaj do renjobad; aij an Tjgeapna mje bljadajn acur cuig .c. oet mbljadna agur da pjeéat, an t-aenmád la deg do Dejcejmber. Ij jad a fjadajn lajtnjé Domnall Mje Donchad Mje Domnajl, Donchad Mac Seaajn Mje Mac

gamhna, Mac Con Mac Sjoda Mac Domnajll, Tadg Ulltaic O'Briain. Mhise fein
flairin Mac Flanchay do r'crys yd, do toil an da nain.

✠ Lam Loélaing r'Ceamoda.
Domnall Mac Loélaing.

Lám na fíadnúijj;
Donchad mac Seajn.
Domnall Mac Donchad.
Tadg Ulltaic O'Briain.
Mac Con Mac Sjoda.
Cumea Mac 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 Rossmuiniecar 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'Carmody
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 documents, in the latter capacity.

XXV.

Se yeo aet acur conrad Japla Tuamuman .i. Concupan r'Brijajn acur Macnamara .i. Tadg Mac Conmeada Mac Conmara Me Conmara ne ceile .i. Macnamara, man a ta Tadg Macnamara majll ne na aojgnjib jna djajg do comajll co dylear neam-majlj do Japla agur da ojgnjib na djajg co yjrruoj, acur nj he amajn yjn jmijnt do fejn acur da ojgnjib lejz an Japla acur le na ojgnjib aji, can aon drine aji a njnco-nad fejn, acur co hajpythe can coza na freayabna do deanam do fejn na da ojgnjib nij an Japla na ne na aojgnjib jna djajg, co yjrruoj, leo fejn na a comluatan drine ayle: agur a majlle fruij yjn, Macnamara cona aojgnjib do bed dylejz tajnijz do bujthe claojne Culeajn; acur can dul ojta tan tonad an cejnt do gnajt; a atg acur a jenatg dazbajl uatha dffadnajre an ceatnan buj yjne acur buj feann in yan tuajt, acur in maojn acur in manaycal buj yjne acur buj feann bej ac Conmara in yan tuajt; acur fa brijg eunanta acur aeta in Japla nij can dul ojta tan yjn: acur jf jat ylana comajll an acta yjn acur in conapita Dja cona ajngljib, acur na hujle mjin fruij ne na tabjt do, acur Zjujydz na henean a huet Zall acur Zaojdel na henean, acur a majll ne ojgnjib ne comall.

Ag ro an taig acur an pjan aji aji lejz Japla Tuadumuman Mac Conmara amac, majlle ne gaec unradrib acur ne gaec brijgrib eyle da bpuj rajo .i. O'Seaenurajz a pejn .xx. manz, acur Mac r'Brijajn aji a bpéjn da fficead manz, acur Ulljam O'Maojl Rjadajn acur a mac ne da fficead manz eyle, acur Donchad Mac Macnamara r'Brijajn ne ffice manz; gan Mac Conmara jna a ylhet do cajlleamajn aji an Japla jna aji a ylhoet go bpath. Ag ro na fhadujn a ta ag an Japla aji an pejn yjn .i. Domhnall Mac Murchad Heje tSujbne, acur Tomay Mac Cubag, acur Ruajdru oig O'Fajee, acur Zilla Brijgde Mac Brijdeadha.

Ag ro an taet aji a ndeacajd Mac h'Brijajn aji a ylanaib acur a bpéjn aji Macnamara .i. da lejcean a mac fa cean Caoejyj he go mbja yan an a ylanaib acur an a pejn aji: acur ag ro na ftagajn a ta aji yjn .i. Tadg mon Mac Ceajbajll O'Mol-zaoste, acur Eoghan O'Cejnejdjz; acur muna lejcean a mac fa cean na caojejj yjn he, Mac r'Brijajn deirge aji a pejn acur aji a ylanaib muna t) aitceajn ygel cujce.

□ Δ acur a pejn .i. da ffited manz.

Ag ro an taet aji a ndeacud Ulljam O'Murilhjadajn aji an ylan aji Macnamara, da lecan amac h) fa cean caojejj, Ulljam dymjnt Lejz in Japla aji Macnamara muna comleac Macnamara a geallad don Japla: Ag ro na fhadajn do bjo do lajteajn

Uillajm i'Muileannadajn do dul ar a ghnáin a'g Macnamara .i. Óg mac Domnall i'Cineadh, .i. Ógib acu gLoed, acu an Sagart Mac Nuaidh Óg Meic Óncha .i. Eogán acu Sagart Ó Dabhráin, .i. bne Uilliam fíjn.

Ónchad Mac Matgamna i'Briain ne .xx. manz don peajn rjn Meig Conmara go bpradnúrte do Mac Floin, Meajg Chraic, acu do Mac Seain i'fhajl Conaire. Concubai Mac Nuaidh Meajg Conmara ne .x. manz don peajn rjn, acu truiup Mac Loelain Meic Óncha ne coig manz deag; ceathair Mac Léda Mac Eogain ne .r. manz deag eile .i. Óncha acu Cu meada acu Cu maha acu Léda òg; Fingín Mac Loelain acu a Mac ne coig manz deag, acu Toindelba Mac Domnall ruad ne .r. manz, Mac Taidh Mac Matgamna .i. an Sagart, acu da Mac Loelain Mac Matgamna acu Mac i'Majl Domna ne .xx. manz.

In dha mbia imrean eatairna rjn in gac lan [] ayn imreay do bed ag Mac Loelain [] Chraic acu ag Mac Conmara acu ag Mac Gill Ríaba.

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 MacConmara, 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 Conn Mara 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 Conn Mara 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 Conn Mara, 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 Conn Mara 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 Conn Mara, 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'Mulgeehy 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 Conn Mara, viz. that if he should be set at liberty within a fortnight, the said William would punish Mac

Conn Mara in conjunction with the Earl, unless Mac Conn Mara would perform his engagements to the Earl.—These are the witnesses present when William Mulryan became surety for Mac Conn Mara, 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 Conn Mara, in presence of Mac Flinn Mac Grath and Mac Shane O'Mulconry.—Connor Mac Rorey Mac Conn Mara 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, Conn Mara 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 man ro do tug Uilleg O'Briandair ybneig le na Inighn do tSean Mac Donchad .i. ocr mba ion laoga, ye buajb djob reayga acuy fecht ceanta acuy tajb gun ab e ryn bo agur .xx. acuy taj capajl .i. lajn gona bhumac agur Jeannan majte crillte: agur yr iad ro na hurnrde do b1 ag Uilleg ryr an ybneig ryn .i. Sean og Mac Eogain Meje tSean, acuy Alob Mac Donchad Meje Lochlighn Dojnn, acuy, Maoileaclajn O'Maoineachajn; acuy ceatrama co led feajn acuy aballgoit, acuy ait ceitne dtigte acuy ceitne gairidte do bann leij na hurnb ryn: acuy a dtig O'ndoga ata an fghan ryn; acuy Domnall Mac Doncha, an Mac yr yne ag Dochad Mac Domnajl, na unnd ohta ryn nle; acuy Maetgairn O'Conjn,

an Sagart, do fiaignaire aijr rjn; agur do rghojo e an raij dob aoir an Tighear-
na mhele blhadair, cuig c. acuig trj. xx.

Sean og Mac Eogain, Urrad.
Aibh Mac Donachad, Urrad.
Maoilegclainn O'Maoineachain, 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 heifers 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 Loghan 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'Conor, 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.

b10d a fjr ag gac en dujne eisdear an rghojo rye go duzara, Conchubair O'Briain j. Iapla Tuadmhama, leisceartama an Dhuirt Ean a Tuaimfhoilse, do Macnamana j. Sean Meic na Mara, a ngeall ne da ba deag na Feala Meijl, agur iad ion laoiga: agur a deirnmyr, Conchubair O'Briain, go bfuil dualac om

pein agur g mo fílóct jm ðjajg an ledceatnama rjn do djon agur do reayam do Mac na Mana agur da fílóct jna ðjajg, go read a fuaygalta: acur admr; nuc bpuil ari neant a fuayclad aet um fseal Mhchjl, do goban en lao: acur man deanbad ari an ngeall rjn do glacad, agur ari an bfeapian do tabajnt uajm a ngeall rj, atajmyj, Concupan O'Brijan, ag cõi mo lajme ari an Deñtjujn ro. Acur jf rjad fjadajn an cónarca ro .i. Uajne O'Lochlrijn, .i. O'Lochlrijn agur Concupan Mac Gilla Riaba, agur Nuajdn Mac Donchad agur Sheeda Mac Nuajdn acur jf aorj Cnijt an tan ro mle blhadajn, cujj cead, da blhadajn tñj fjcjd.

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'Loghlin, that is, the O'Loghlin, 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 cunnaid Uilljam Meje Seaajn h' Fearnghala acuy Mac Con Meje Seáajn Meje Domnajll Meje Conmeuda on Aill bje ne céjle, fa ceand leadceathnaman don nAillibje .i. an letceadnamá roctaíach: Agur ag ro man fuair Uilljam bith-dírlí an feanajnd rjn uada .i. a bejt a ngíll ne manz boinnithe ag maonajb an lapla .i. ag mhnítrí Rodajn, agur do jann Mac Con aijn Uilljam an fírnand d'fhuair-gaist agur a báinn do éabairt do fein; agur tuz Uilljam an báinn rjn uada, acuy tuz Mac Con a jnád fein d'Uilljam aijn an feanain acuy da rílocht andjajz: agur ag ro ait jna bfuil an feanand rjn .i. a Póinairde bunpajt, acuy do chonadé an Clajn é; acuy jr an ro taobh rjap bud thuaidh de bunpajt a ta ré; agur ag ro teorantaict an feanajnd rjn .i. o bocan Clajn Cúlín co bocan na Cluana Mhíngí, acuy o Tobair an Caca go bocan an Bajle bain. Ag ro euid an feanajnd rjn do Concaig .i. Concaich an Clajde acuy Ríleacan; acuy ag ro anm an feanajn mhatata ata an rjn .i. Machairne na Sgeithe acuy Zont an Tóirn acuy an Sean-Aballgont, acuy gac a bfuil atuinni rjn d'feanain, man deanajn a ajnm. Acur jr iad ro fíragain an coíanta rjn do deanam .i. b'fíagairne bunpajt, Síacur O'Coíallajn, agur Tadg Mac Matgamna, mac Eoin h'Ceannmada, agur Tadg Mac Sláinteantaig h'Uldón, agur Concubair Mac Darj l'Rodajn, agur Matgamna fín Mac Seajn l'Rodajn, acuy Donchad og O'Rodajn, acuy Sean Mac Concubair l'Rodajn, acuy Muinchad O'Rodajn, acuy Donéad Mac Domnajll l'Tóirnac .i. Cleirneac Pátraiucc, acuy jr rjad ro báilljde rejlí an feanajn .i. b'fíagairne bunpajt, Síacur O'Coíallajn, acuy Tadg Mac Matgamna. Agur jr aor an Tígeairne an tan ro .i. mhl bládair agur r. c. agur tui bládair x. acuy tui xxjd. Acur ro lam Meje Con Meje Seajn aijn ro, do éabairt bithdírlí an feanajn d'Uilljam Mac Seajn: acuy ag ro mo éoíl acuy mo aonta acuy mairgne acuy mo fíeala leir rjn do. Agur mhe Conajne Mac Muinny Meje Tóirnac do ríriob ro da ttóil an fajé bunpajt.

✠ Meir Tóirnac O'Maeleconajne.
Muinneadach O'Dalnd.

✠ Meir Conge.

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 Clashquinlin 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, Gortnakkilly, 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 hereby appointe Manus oge O'Rourke, weareman and marshalle 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 husbande 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. Moriartagh Mac Teige.

Teige Mac Dermody.

Cormac Mac Owen.

XXX.

Emmanuel ♫.

b103 a fior ag gac aon leigheas an Caisleán Tabartais ro, acuī an neleis, go
 truagára hanneadh Mac Aodha Ó'Ghráda a h-áit agus a bfuil díon acuī dpeanán
 acuī do éis agam a gCineol Dungais agus an gáe nle ait dá bfuil re agam, idir
 cloisbh acuī cnand acuī fean acuī stéan acuī coill agus mojn acuī iarr agus
 nge agus gáe rocais eile da mbeanán neis na feanáinb éan, do Donchadh
 O'Dhráin Mac Conchobair acuī da oiginnib agus da rinn goisneadaí jn a díajig go bhrach
 uaim fein acuī om oiginnib agus om rinn goisneadaí am díajig, go bhrach; acuī cuimh
 Caoil O'Rabacáin acuī Donchadh O'Rabacáin mar báilib reilbe leis da éin ina
 seilb mar tráinteocuī an t-ábla neimhíte rjn a gcuī an ra tseilb uate fein;
 acuī do beinim mo ceatt acuī maonta an Caisleán ro do cuī a meamnam, a ladrón
 acuī a mbeanla acuī an Táobháilz a bfuilim dlíz; acuī cuimh mo laim acuī mo
 realad an an gCaisleán ro do dínam a fiaognáire rjn, acuī aictaoim orn dul do cuī
 mo laim acuī mo realad an gáe Caisleán díb rjn mar iarrasgáitear orn e dul an;
 acuī do beinimis an tOgrád neimhíte rjn an éis ro a mo laim fein don lapa
 neimhíte rjn a biaognáire gáe ndúine ag a bfuilte a láim an lteis ro:
 A nua gCraobh Namhána an 4 la do mì Aprial, 1586.

O'Wyrre Hainry O'Ghráda (L. S.)

Na fiaognáin do bhd do latai a nam ro do fiosllyuigad.
 Sjne do latai naim do conphimata acuī realalaig ro.

By me, Robert Fentone,
 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'Rabacan 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 Fentoine,
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. ISÉ njo foillíjír an réibhíon ro, go bfuil Donchád dub Mac Conrajdín admalac an ro gheall do bjd aigí fein aí an gcuad do molad do ceathumajn minn Túigt an Chrocaire do bcd ac Ógáimajd Mac Emonnd r, Deaigh uada fein acu o na feigíb acu o nayngrib, go bhuac ac Ógáimajd acu aga feidhíb acu ag aynngib; acu a ta admalach, go bfuain a toil fein o Ógáimajd O'Deaigh anagajd a gill fein & an bfeairn rjn a dubham. Agur man deanbád & ro, a ta lam agur toil Donchád réibhícta an ro, man gac fíadain eile da bfuil réibhícta an; agur is iad fíadain Lajcheac, do bjd do latajn an réibhíon ro .i. Óga an ttuig, agur Matzamhín Mac Domhnaill Meic Conrajdín, agur Ógáimajd O'Flanagajn: Agur Ógáimajd Óg O'Uallajn do réibhíb ro do toil Donchád Meic Conrajdín agur da fularam. An na réibhíb a nDáirín Morai an ceathnamad la xx. de October 1587.

Diarmitius Neallain Testis.

¶ Myre Donchád Meic Conrajdín.

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. VII.*—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 2l. and two pair of gloves at All Saints, or 3s. 4d. 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 aforesaid 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'Neillan 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.

Aḡ yo an fóirn agur an mola do n̄n̄n̄ b̄n̄an Mac Ruadhraide acū Connmeda Mac Taid̄g oj̄g Meic Taid̄g Meic Macgáimha edā Loélin̄ .n. O'Slatra acū Onora ingean tSeajn an gleána, fan mejd dáljnejr Majne n̄ Seacnayajz dfan aij̄ Sean Mac Muinchad̄ I'Slatra .j. do moladai atgánnac reaye j̄n̄ laoz no reac buach jn̄ laoz acū bo reayz na bealtoine a noj̄ aij̄ Loélin̄ .n. acū gá̄c d̄jol aij̄ feij̄ do b̄r̄ ag loélin̄ do ḡabail̄ yan̄ mbojn̄ reayz fa man̄ b̄r̄ ya t̄j̄n̄. Tujlle ojle, ata an coinnidh Mac b̄nuajdeada man̄ ylan geoyz ḡ ingean tSeajn an gleána da dt̄ej̄ anuay ḡ Loélin̄ .n. yan̄ b̄feanañ inad Majne n̄ Seacnayajz do bed ag loélin̄ .n. aij̄ cetr̄oma m̄n̄ Cn̄e na Tujge .j. na t̄j̄ ba do faḡbád̄ ag Majne aij̄ a m̄bed ag Loélin̄ aij̄ feij̄ an Tj̄geanma .j. da bl̄had̄gajn̄ dēḡ acū cejt̄ne .xx. acū .r. .c. acū m̄le, aij̄ an ceadl̄a d̄foḡm̄an̄ do r̄gn̄iob̄ Taid̄g O'Cleir̄e an̄ In̄ȳ le roj̄l̄ an̄ da n̄ān̄.

Loélin̄ .n. O'Slatra.

Loélin̄ .n. O'Slatra.

An Coinnidh Mac b̄nuajdega.

b̄n̄an Mac Ruadhraide an moltoj̄i.

acū Connmeda Mac Taid̄g.

Tujlleád eyle ag loélin̄ .n. aij̄ a b̄feanañ ḡceadna .j. bo mor̄ do man̄bád̄ do aij̄ toráma Seajn Meic Muinchad̄ I'Slatra majle ne gá̄c cnuj̄t̄neac̄ta acū ne gá̄c rolatan̄ b̄j̄otajlle.

A tajmȳ Onora, In̄ȳn tSeajn an gleána adhálaç̄ ḡur̄ ḡlacay na b̄aȳn̄ o loélin̄ Ruadh O'Slatra.

 M̄yre 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.

Án med gu dtarla Imheayan a dtaoibh éjora a nGáibh idir an tIarla agus Tadg Mac Matgamna .i. an tIarla ag toghaíl ejora an rian bfeanaí, acuig an tEaybog mai an gceáadna ag toghaíl ejora an rian bfeanaí céadna; acuig dair le Tadg nári ejora iad achaon dymcún ria bfeanaí; acuig gunn tójl leo & gac taobh ríin do leagad do cum ari mbneáchnuigte-ne acuig ari molta an lúf ro za bpuilid an láma ari an ríghibh ro, man a ta Muineceantac cam Comáinba Seanain, Domhnall Magconmair, Ónáin Mac Matgamna acuig Ógairmair Meic Muincháis, agus gunn éeangladaí na nánta ríin iad fíein, fa mhonda, fa fíneac man deaomhaí. Is amlaíd doinduigheamair, an meid goi bfeanaínamair fíadaí g, gunn ab amlaíd do b, an feanaí ríin go brac .i. tójl ceadhamna de, ag joc nír ra mbhíain, acuig ceadhamna ag joc nír an Eaybog, ríuil do cuimheadaí na funduighe na fíaca & gac taobh etoimpá rian cotnam. Do molamairne tójl ceadhamna don feanaí ríin go nácad uaidh ro amach do díol ejora nír an Iarla .i. 15 ríghillings ria mbliadain: acuig do fíghadair na ceiste ba do glac an tIarla rian feanaí, an ionad a ndeacaird tairis do ejor; agus a bfeineáct an ríghuigte do nínde ari a maon, acuig ejor tójl gceatánaman díaghail go ríghmeac uaidh ro amach: acuig do deanam a fíaduigre ríin, do cuimheadaí, na moltoirí neimhneadte ríin, ari Lám & an ríghibh ro. Sa Cluain, an naomad la do m' Iúil 1593. Is í ceadhamna fíghamaois ag an Eaybog, an ceadhamna ari a ríghdeocar fíaca an Eaybog do bed an .c. lá.

Muineceantac Cam.

Domhnall Magconmair.

Ónáin Mac Matgamna.

Diermold 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, Moriertach 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,
Diermold Mac Morogh.

XXXIV.

BiT a fhor ag gac aon leasfur agur eairdfeas an tghribean ro, go bfuilimur Matgamh Mac Dhinn Meagóimhain o Catairi Muinch a gCuntae an Chláir an gcoll ari coisíl jonda an oindis do éidream acus an Tígerna onoraí Javla Tuadmuman acus an lán dadbairiú oifcheaya eile & dtabdt mo cent agur mionaid fein & an dtúrion dílighim a lóir mo mna .i. Sloban Magóimhain, a gcairlen acus a bfean an Duna mojr, agur in gac feanáil ele da náibh ag Donchadh Mac Ógáimhada Mac an Fhionmacaigh do oí na fein poirda agan Sloban rjn don Javla neamhajte da oigheádab acus da tghribean ro, om oigheádab acus da tghribean ro; agur do bheirim, miall rír an tghribean ro, mo ceart acus mo tialfach fein & an dtúrion rjn Cailean an Duna-mojr amhril a dubhamh; gur an ríle feanáil, beanar rír, acus gur an uile rocair acus rocamail, rojr coill acus rír, acus fein acus rír, acus rírge acus rír, acus an ríle rocamal beanar rír an dtúrion an Cailean acus rír an bfeanáil rír an Duna-mojr, amhril a dubhamh; acus in gac feanáil ele da náibh agam, amhril chena rjn a dubhamh; don Javla cena, da oigheádab acus da tghribean, amhail a dubhamh rír nómajn uaim fein, om oigheádab acus da tghribean amhail a dubhamh: acus do bheanáil a bantayya rjn don Javla, anaghaid an ríle dhíne ele, Cúrimur an Matgamhain nemhajte comaita mo lajmé acus mo ríela & an tghribean ro ag Cúibréin Cuylle an 25 lá do September 1594.

Comháta Matgamh Mac Gormain. (L. S.)

Being present at the signing, sealing and delivery hereof

Teige Mac Brody.—Dermot Mac Brody.

XXXIV.

Translation.—Surrender and conveyance of Land.—A. D. 1594.

Be it known unto all who shall read or hear those presents that I Mahon Mac Dun Mac Gorman* of Caher Murogh in the county

* A very ancient Irish family of Thomond. In an old document now before me I find that Melaghlin Mac Gorman died 1st May 1580, and that his estates of Dromelihy and Cahirmoroghs descended to his son and heir Dermot.—The late respected Chevalier O'Gorman, distinguished for his attachment to Irish learning and antiquities, was descended from this family. He died at Dromelihy, the ancient inheritance of his forefathers.

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 Fermacalagh 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.
Dermod 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 relinquimus corpus meum sepeliendum in templo de Kilmory-Ibreacan. Secundo, rellegio et relinquimus Domino meo, comiti Donato O'Brien, fœudum 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, relinquimus. Tertio, rellegio et relinquimus Johanni O'Griffa, et Gradarium meum cum ephippio suo vice rerum omnium, quas post mortem mecum consumpsert: Quarto, rellegio et relinquimus Domino Donato O'Brien alteram semiquartam vocatam Ballicassin. In cujus rei testimonium, potestatem imponendi manum meam, atque subscribendi, Donato Griffeo, per præsentes, 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 aym an Ætar, acay an Mje, acay an Spjnd Naojm.

TIOMSGAS in Tjomna yo Emriñ Znay * .i. an tuñ, Tjomna ye ann do Òja acay do cujmhe Muiñe Matçajn agur do Mjcel Aýdangel, acay na hujle Naojm a bplaycay Òej, acay a corp djoglan a Majnjetjñ beolajz. ITEM, ata ye aijz fagbajl a majtjñ raojalta na tñj naññp, acay aijz yod man fagbajl ye na tñj naññ yñ

* 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; acuñ an dñha tñjan da Ingn, acuñ da clujmñu J. Sean Mac Uatejn,* acuñ an tneay tñjan da mnaoij pñjta.

ITEM, a ta ye ag fagbajl fjtjò rgjlljng tatanaç aijg Maolhuana Ma Þrijabajd. acuñ cujg rgjlljne aijg Ðjapmajd Ma Þrijabjd, acuñ cujg rgjlljne aijg Sean òg ðgur aijg yo na fjaðjnjyj do bj do latuñ an Tjomanta yjn, mayi ata, a Sagart umacda fejn J. Maolhuana Ma Þrijabajd aguñ Seoij Mac Uatejn, acuñ Conla O' Culajn acuñ Ðoncuan O' Cuslajn. Anno Ðn. 1606.

ITEM aijg yo na recjtorij da fag ye of ejona a matuñ J. Sean Mac Uatejn, acuñ a bean pñjda fejn do nejri na bfjagan tuay, an xx. la do mj Decembri, anno 1606.

Edmñnd Þnay.

Tjomna Edmñnd Þnayre O' Boyle Walter a gCunde Cedaplajc andjorj Lejghlyn, 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 Mulroney 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'Antríne Ulánry.

A tajm̄rī Ó Domhnaill Ó Dala acuī Cormac Ó Ó hUíri, admalač gur glacamajj tēdne pujnt d̄ggead coonta Sacra, gur ab e mējd meadr̄deay an tuñra de .i. cūjz rgilljng, acuī f̄jce rgilljng cūm an p̄int de, man ḡell aij leitcedhama m̄jri Ó hUíri-ta-rgneire fa man gabay re idji c̄eañ acuī ait eile, acuī r̄jn do beit uajne ait O'Antríne acuī ait a ojgr̄nigajb, uajne acuī o n̄an nojgr̄nigj, acuī d̄fjachajb Ó hUíri an f̄enān r̄jn, fa man a gabay, do r̄ejram acuī do c̄oynam anaghajd gac en dujne, no go b̄faġa r̄e cejne p̄int d̄ggead glan fa man a ta rḡnjob̄ca tuay: acuī atamaodhna admalač go tugam̄ yelb an ledcedhama m̄jri r̄jn acuī an aitj̄ḡte acon gac en taib̄a da mbeanañ leij, fa t̄alam acuī oy c̄ioñ t̄alamān, d'Antríne Ulánry, no go b̄faġa r̄e a cūj fejn. Cūnrað eile a tamaojd̄n do ðenam le h'Antríne, acuī ej̄r̄jn l̄ne, a gabajl an f̄enr̄nijun uajde acuī d̄fjachajb Ó hUíri ða p̄jce na gajlljme do c̄nuj̄neac̄t c̄nuajd glajn do taib̄t d'Antríne, no dojgr̄nigj no ða t̄orne añ ya bl̄aġr̄n, acuī mun r̄jn gac eñj bl̄aġr̄n no go b̄faġa r̄e a c̄nd ḡgj ña mējd na tuġ r̄e uajde ē; acuī atamaodhna an Domhnaill r̄jn acuī an Cormac r̄jn, ña c̄eangal f̄ejn, acuī ait n̄dutha acuī ñ n̄dneij acuī ñ nojgr̄nigj leij gac eñj c̄eangal ña f̄r̄l tuay añ r̄jn, do c̄oynl̄onad d'Antríne acuī ña ojgr̄nigj; acuī comay ait d'Antríne ñ n̄geall le c̄eile do glacab̄, no ḡell d̄r̄ne aȝr̄n, no ñ pean̄ra ña mad c̄nuajd do, acuī ne f̄j̄nijne do ðeanañ do na c̄onar̄tajb̄ ño do c̄ujneam̄ r̄ela gac dujne aȝr̄n ñ a rḡnigjboñ ño, acuī fa deana ñon rḡnigjneojn ñ n̄ajn ñ do rḡnjob̄ad: acuī an taonm̄ad lá d̄eġ do m̄j ḡjun, acuī ait ño aoyr̄ an T̄iḡ-eapna an tanro, M̄ile acuī r̄e .c. acuī oet m̄bl̄aġna.

Domhnaill ñ O' Dala.

Cormac ñ O' hUíri.

Acuī dax lat̄dne, na peair̄j̄n yo, do n̄nead̄ an ḡḡn̄b̄j̄oīn̄ yo, acuī tuigad̄ realb̄ dā lām̄b̄ fejn̄ dān̄tr̄ne Alj̄re, acuī tuig Antr̄ne doib̄j̄n̄ ariȳ i d̄ na cr̄n̄geallr̄b̄ a ta tuay rana, acuī do ḡḡn̄b̄d̄ an t̄j̄n̄jl̄n̄ a ta tuay an̄ ȳn̄ noim̄ lajm̄ acuī noim̄ j̄ela.

W̄yj̄, Muirneantāc O' Cleir̄j̄z̄, an̄ ragart̄, fiaiḡn̄ an̄ cōn̄antā ya t̄uay.

Sean † O'Dala teit̄j̄.

W̄yj̄, Aod̄ Muirneantāc O'Dala ḡḡn̄b̄neoj̄ acuī teit̄j̄.

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 ÷ 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 Muirceartagh O'Daly, scriviner, and witness.

XXXVIII.

b100 a fhor ag gac aon drine ejttafeay, lejghfeay acu tujfeay an tghidhinn, go bpuilmyj Dooncha Mac Loelainn ruaidh r, Dala ò Fjodnabeana a bprannajrde Octamama a mbanuntaet boinne a ccontae an Clainne, drine uayal, admalaic an ro, gan glac me re pujnt dgeatt glan coronta na Sagaran comiglan, comfhnajlte, comytuthamyl acur man ata an tanzed rjn a rtig a Sagaran a nojr, fa nam a dtuctan amac e, fa man a tajd ceiste hurna an ra punt, acu ejug tghilljng a nra nuanya, acu da pjngjn deig coronta na Sagaran an ra tghilljng o Antojne Mac Seamus Meje Ambrois Ulhnyj o Tairlinn ceanuighe, acu atajmyj an Doncha rjn, an ron an ggoj rjn, a tabjt ledceodhama mji feiran .i. an dala cujd deig do ceatnamajn baje dan ab aijnm ledceodhuma mji Tairlinn na drinre dfeiran Fjodnabeana fejn, ejdji ájt acu ganmajde, acu ajtjuigad, ejdji feni acu rtig, acu rige a majle neijin rle rochan acu amuntan acu tenmenti da mbeanaan lejlyn

bfeanáin, acur bür cōj dō bējt ceangailte de faoi éalam acur oí ejón talaman, uaim fejn om oíglúigib, om reiceduijib, acur om fínguaíjib um ðjagh, don Antoíne nemhájde rjn, dá oíglúigib, da reiceduijib acur da híngnigib ana ðjajg go rjorriúde acur go brach, amajl acur mar a ta ye agam fejn rjorriúde mar éitt na ña om bnaítheacab; acur for, fa mar atajd cejtui rejijoib fionnabeana ag mriantui Dala o Iarla Tuadmúman go cean acur go cnuigib bládha acur cét on bealltoine ar gairne don data ro, an ced la do iní mayur 1590, acur an fenaí rjn do cónmajl o Andúigeannadajb an fenojn ari a rjorriúde nocha atá do cōjn acur do gnáthuigib dljge ñ. acur a tajmyr, an Doncha cedna rjn, dom ceangal fejn an ro, a cengal moíglúigib mo reiceduijib acur mo híngnajde lejryn ledcedhúmajn mji cedna Túi-ndúire, amajlle nejryn rle nj dá mbeanañ lej, acur bür cōj do do bēt ceangailte de, do reayam, do bárantay, do cothugad acur do cōrajnt don Antoíne rjn, dá oíglúigib, acur da hreicedhúmajb, acur da fíngnigib go brach, anadajg gac rle Díne go cean, agur go cnuigib na hajmyrre a tá gan catham don teagmha bládha, acur ced rjn a dhubham ñ thuairi. bládajn teayda do cejtui fíct, o bealltoine ro éigajn ar ghe do data na rjorriúde ro fejn, amajl acur mar do bána Iarla Tuadmúman reayajn cejtui rejijoib fionnabeana do mriantui Dala, do nejri a gcoíanta lejryn Iarla. Tujle ñ. bjd a fíor ag gac aon díne go dtucaya an Doncha nemhájde rjn, nem lajm fejn, realb rjtojle, lóine an reayajn an ra ledcedhúmajn mji cedna rjn Túi na díire an gac rle nj da mbeanañ lej don Antoíne nemhájde rjn, Mac Searáig meic Ambrois Úlajr do nejri epeacta, acur fóima na rjorriúde ro anuay; acur mar beanáib, acur mar fóilligib ñ gac nj de rjn, do chuirneaya Doncha O'Dala mo lám agur mo rjela ñ an rjorriúde ro, an 18 la do iní Deireamh, a bffiodnabegna, Óno Domhna 1612, acur an ra naomád bládajn do rjogacit ari bPrioíra gráamh Séamáig, do grárajb Dej Ríg Sagart, na fírajne, acur na hEireann, acur an ra cufgead bládajn acur da fíct do rjogacit na hálban, 7c.

Doncha O'Dala.

Ag ro na fíadajn do bjd lajt, an uq a tuigib an rjorriúde ro aytig a meamhar, oír do cufgeaya an Doncha O'Dala ro aytig, lám agur rjela ñ an rjorriúde ro. Sjne an mriantui ag a bffulj a námaína acur comháta a láma an ro rjor.

Uodh O'Daboin.

Hugh O'Finne.

Nehemias O'Davoren.

Ag ro na fíadajn do bjd lajt, an rjel do éigaya an Doncha O'Dala, ro aytig, realb rjtojle lóine an reayajn nem lám fejn an ra bfeanáib ro aytig, acur an rjel rle nj dá mbeanañ lej, acur dá bffulj ceangailte de, don Andúigeannadajde

ro artig, do nejjn epeacta acur jorma na ygrybjne ro ardjg. Sjne an mntjn og a bfuljd a nanamana acur comart a lam an ro rjor.

Domhnall mac Gearrnaydair.

Aodh O'Daboinn. } Nehemias O'Davoren.
Hugh O'Finne. } Loelainn 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 sessioghs 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 sessioghs 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.

These are the witnesses who were present when I, with my own hands, delivered the quiet and peaceable possession and livery of the within mentioned land, with all its appurtenances, unto the within-named Anthony, according to the true intent and meaning of the within writing.

We whose names and hands are hereto set :

Hugh O'Davoren,	¶	Nehemias O'Davoren,
Hugh O'Finne.	§	Loughlin O'Daly.
Donald Mac Gernasdir.		

XXXIX.

Ag ro tabantur ari na denam acur ari na renjobad an cugzead la deg do mⁱ
 Juin an aymyrⁱ yⁱ aoir don Tgegeuna mle blhagoin ye ced naoi mblhadna deg, da
 foilllyuigad go bfuilmyⁱ Onora Ingean Domnajll Mhc Seaan I'Maoil Domnaje o bajle
 rBhaoacanain ag denam tabantur acur ag tabdt mjonrd fejn a leat ceatramajn
 bajle rBhaoacanain, uaim fejn acur om ojgneadajb acur om rjgneojgneadajb do
 Donchad O'Bhajn, do Tlapla Tuadumian, do Pteyduin da cugzead Muiman, do fejn
 acur da ojgneadajb agur da rjgneojgneadajb, go bnat gan ejluigad gan athaghna
 do denam an djajgh an feiroin yjn, go bnat: agur atajm adimalac gon glacur mo
 tojl fejn fejn do djolajgeaf o Doncha O'Bhajn ari in bfeapoⁱ yjn; acur a tajm ag
 tabdt mjonrd fejn, mo nleas acur mo tabantur ari in bfeapoⁱ yjn do Doncha O'Bhajn
 acur da ojgneada agur da rjngenojgneada na djajgh, go bnat, uaim fejn acur om
 rjgneojgneadajb acur om rejcjduijib am djajgh, acur man an gcedna, atajmyⁱ an
 Onora yjn adimalac go bfuil do fachabj opm fejn dul an gac ionad da njanpoid
 an tlapla opm dul, do reyram an feiroin yjn do ceapt do Lathajn dljzead, no an
 gac ionad eile da njanpoid an tlapla no Ojgneada opm do dul; acur at tajm da
 adimalad, fa bnoig na mbanajge ata opm, gac uan da njanpoid in tlapla no Ojgn
 eada no Tumpajge opm dul do lachan in tabantur do eup a bfojim dljzead, fa man
 ondeocur fean dljzead an Tlapla, o aymyrⁱ go hajmyⁱ, go naigad an: agur man
 denbad ari yjn, a tajm ag eup mo lajme acur mo rela ari ro an la yjn tuay don mⁱ.

her

Onora ny + Donnell.
 mark.

IS iad yó fíadóin do b'í do lathan in tabantur yó do r'griobád, agus do lathan
láma agus fela. Onóraíonn do cur.

Domhnall Mac Suibhne, fíne.

Sean O'Coáin, fíne.

Donnell Conry.

Morish O'Mulconry.

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 War-
 ranty. 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.

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

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Ancient Irish deeds and
writings

