

annala ríoghachta éireann.

ANNALS
OF
THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND,
BY THE FOUR MASTERS,
FROM
THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE YEAR 1616.

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

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

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ANNALA RÍOZHACHTA ÉIREANN.



ANNAZA RÍOZHACHTA EIREANN.

AOIS CHRÍOST 1172.

AOIS CHRÍOST míle céd reachtmoḡat adó.

BRIGHDÉIN ua CATHAIN comarba Maedóig do écc.

Giollu aeda ua muindin (do muintir aird loca con) eppcop corcaige do écc fear lan do rath dé eirride, tuir óige agur fha a aimpire.

* *O'Kane, O'Cathan.*—This name is anglicised O'Cahan in old law documents, inquisitions, &c., but it is at present made O'Kane, or Kane, in the north of Ireland, and the form O'Kane is adopted throughout this translation. There were several families of the name in Ireland, of whom the most powerful and celebrated were seated in the baronies of Keenaght, Tirkeeran, and Coleraine, in the present county of Londonderry; but it would not appear that the ecclesiastic, whose death is here recorded, was of this sept.

^b *Successor of Maidoc, Maadhog, or Aedhan,* now anglicised Mogue and Aidan, was the first Bishop of Ferns, and successor of Maadhog is used in these Annals to denote Bishop of Ferns. The word comarba signifies successor, either ecclesiastical or lay, but generally the former in these Annals. There were two other ecclesiastical establishments, the abbots of which were called Comharbas of Mogue, or Maidoc, viz. Rossinver, in the county of Leitrim, and Drumlane, in the county of Cavan; but whenever the abbots of these places are referred to, the names

of the monasteries are mentioned, as O'Farrelly, Comharba of St. Mogue, at Drumlane; O'Fergus, Comharba of St. Mogue, at Rossinver; but when the Bishop of Ferns is meant, he is simply called Comharba of St. Mogue, without the addition of the name of the place.

^c *Giolla-Aedha*, i. e. servant of St. Aodh, or Aidus. The word Giolla occurs so frequently, as the first part of the names of men, that I shall explain it here, once for all, on the authority of Colgan. Giolla, especially among the ancients, signified a youth, but now generally a servant; and hence it happened that families who were devoted to certain saints, took care to call their sons after them, prefixing the word *Giolla*, intimating that they were to be the servants or devotees of those saints. Shortly after the introduction of Christianity, we meet many names of men formed by prefixing the word *Giolla* to the names of the celebrated saints of the first age of the Irish Church, as *Giolla-Ailbhe*, *Giolla-Phatraig*, *Giolla-Chiarain*, which mean servant of St. Ailbhe, servant of St. Patrick, servant of



ANNALS OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1172.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred seventy-two.

BRIGIDIAN O'KANE^a, successor of Maidoc^b, died.

Giolla Aedha^c O'Muidhin (of the family of Errew of Lough Con^d), Bishop of Cork, died. He was a man full of the grace^e of God, the tower of the virginity and wisdom of his time.

St. Kieran. And it will be found that there were very few saints of celebrity, from whose names those of men were not formed by the prefixing of Giolla, as Giolla-Ailbhe, Giolla-Aodha, Giolla-Aodhain, Giolla-Breanainn, Giolla-Bhrighde, Giolla-Chaomain, Giolla-Chainnigh, Giolla-Dachaise, Giolla-Chaoimhgin, Giolla-Chiarainn, Giolla-Dacholmain, Giolla-Choluim, Giolla-Chomain, Giolla-Chomghaill, Giolla-Domhangairt, Giolla-Finnein, Giolla-Fionnain, Giolla-Mochua, Giolla-Molaisse, Giolla-Moninne, Giolla-Phatruig, &c. &c.

This word was not only prefixed to the names of saints, but also to the name of God, Christ, the Trinity, the Virgin Mary; and some were named from saints in general, as well as from the angels in general, as Giolla-na-naomh, i. e. the servant of the saints; Giolla-na-naingeal, i. e. the servant of the angels; Giolla-De, the servant of God; and Giolla-an-Choimhdhe, i. e. the servant of the Lord; Giolla-na-Trionoide, the servant of the Trinity; Giolla-Chriost, the servant of Christ; Giolla-Iosa, the servant of

Jesus; Giolla-Muire, the servant of Mary. These names were latinized by some writers in modern times, Marianus, Christianus, Patricianus, Brigidianus, &c. &c. But when an adjective, signifying a colour, or quality of the mind or body, is postfixed to Giolla, then it has its ancient signification, namely, a youth, a boy, or a man in his bloom, as Giolla-dubh, i. e. the black, or black-haired youth; Giolla-ruadh, i. e. the red-haired youth; Giolla-riabhach, the swarthy youth; Giolla-buidhe, the yellow youth; Giolla-odhar, Giolla-Maol, &c. &c.

The family name O'Muidhin is unknown to the Editor.

^a *Of Errew of Lough Con*, *Արթւ Լոճա Con*, now Errew on Lough Con, in the parish of Crossmolina, in the barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo. There was an ancient church here, dedicated to St. Tighernan.—See the year 1413. See also Genealogy, &c., of the Hy-Fiachrach, p. 239, note ⁱ.

^e *Grace of God*, *path oé*.—The word *path*, which is now used to denote prosperity or luck,

Τιςχίρνας ua maoileón comorba ciapán cluana mic nóir do écc.

Τιςχίρναν ua Ruairc τιςχίρνα brírne agur Conmaicne agur fíri cumachta móir fíri pe póta do marbáb (.i. i tlachta) la hugó de laoi i piull agur la domnall mac Annaða uí Ruairc dia éenél ferim boi imaille fíriu. Ro dícsinnab é leó. Ruccrat a cinn agur a éopp go doépaib co hath cliaí. Ro tocabað an cinn uar dopur an dúine ina pcat éearcc-éruag do gaoidealaib. Ro cpochað béor an copp fíria hat cliaí atuáit agur a éoppa ruar.

is employed throughout the *Leabhar Breac* to translate the Latin word *gratia*, from which the modern word *grápa* has been obviously derived.

^f *Tiernagh O'Malone*: in the original, Τιςχίρnach ua Maoileóm.—The name Τιςχίρnach or Τιςεapnach, which is derived from Τιςεapna, a lord, and is synonymous with the proper name Dominic, is pronounced Tiernagh, and shall be so written throughout this translation. The name Maoileóm, is written in ancient Irish characters on a tombstone at Clonmacnoise,

maeliohain ēps.

i. e. Mael-Johannis, Bishop.

The word maol, mael, or moel, like giolla, has two significations, namely, a chief, and a tonsured monk. It was anciently prefixed, like Giolla, to the names of saints, to form proper names of men, as Maol Colaim, Maol Seacnall, which mean the servant or devotee of the saints Columb and Secundinus; but when an adjective is post-fixed to MAOL, it has its ancient signification, as Maoldubh, i. e. the black chief.

^g *Kieran*, Ciapán.—This celebrated Irish saint died in the year 549. *Cluain mac nois*, or, as it is now anglicised, Clonmacnoise, was a famous monastery near the Shannon, in the barony of Garry Castle, and King's County. The name is sometimes written *Cluain muc Nois*, as if it meant the insulated meadow, or pasturage of Nos. The place was more anciently called

Druim Tiprad.—See Annals of Inisfallen, at the year 547, and Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 956, and Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. ii. pp. 52–59.

^h *Tiernan O'Rourke*, &c., Τιςχίρnan ua Ruairc.—The name Τιςίρnan, or Τιςεapnan, is a diminutive of Τιςεapnach, and may be interpreted "Little Dominic." It has been anglicised Tiernan throughout this translation, as this is the form it has assumed in the surname Mac Tiernan, which is still common in the county of Roscommon. Dervorgilla, in Irish Deapbporngall, the wife of this Tiernan, who is generally supposed to have been the immediate cause of the invasion of Ireland by the English, died in the monastery of Drogheda, in the year 1193, in the eighty-fifth year of her age. She was, therefore, born in the year 1108, and was in her sixty-fourth year at the death of Tiernan, and in her forty-fourth year when she eloped with Dermot, King of Leinster, in 1152, who was then in the sixty-second year of his age. Dermot was expelled in the seventieth year of his age.—See Dr. O'Connor's *Prolegomena ad Annales*, p. 146; and also O'Reilly's *Essay on the Brehon Laws*, where he vainly attempts to clear the character of Dervorgilla from the charge of having wilfully eloped from her husband. The family of O'Ruairc, now usually called in English O'Rourke, were anciently Kings of Connaught, but they were put down by the more

Tiernagh O'Malone^f, successor of Kieran^g of Clonmacnoise, died.

Tiernan O'Rourke^h, Lord of Breifny and Conmaicne, a man of great power for a long time, was treacherously slain at Tlachtghaⁱ by Hugo de Lacy and Donnell^k, the son of Annadh O'Rourke, one of his own tribe, who was along with them. He was beheaded by them, *and* they conveyed his head and body ignominiously to Dublin. The head was placed over the gate^l of the fortress, as a spectacle of intense pity to the Irish, *and* the body was gibbeted, with the feet upwards, at the northern side of Dublin^m.

powerful family of the O'Conors, and then became chiefs of Breifny. It is stated in the Book of Fenagh, that this Tiernan acquired dominion over the entire region extending from sea to sea, that is, from the sea, at the borders of Ulster and Connaught, to Drogheda. The territories of Breifny and Conmaicne, which comprised Tiernan's principality, would embrace, according to this passage, the counties of Leitrim, Longford, and Cavan, but no part of the county of Meath or Louth.

ⁱ *Tlachtgha*.—Dr. Lanigan, in his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland (vol. iv. p. 223), says, that Tiernan O'Ruairc was slain on a hill not far from Dublin, by Griffin, a nephew of Maurice Fitz Gerald. Tlachtgha, however, is not near Dublin, but was the name of a hill much celebrated in ancient Irish history for the druidic fires lighted there annually on the 1st of November, in times of paganism, and described as situated in that portion of Meath which originally belonged to Munster. It is the place now called the Hill of Ward, which lies in the immediate vicinity of Athboy in the county of Meath, as is evident from the fact, that in these annals and other authorities Athboy is often called *Áth Dubha Tlachtgha*, or Athboy of Tlachtgha, to distinguish it from other places of the name Athboy in Ireland. This Hill of Ward is crowned with a magnificent ancient rath, consisting of three circumvallations, which, connected with the historical references to the locality, and the present

local traditions, establishes its identity with the ancient Tlachtgha. The identity of Tlachtgha with the Hill of Ward was first proved by the Editor in a letter now preserved at the Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park. The situation of Tlachtgha has been already given by Mr. Hardiman in a note to the Statute of Kilkenny, p. 84, on the authority of a communication from the Editor.

^k *Donnell*, in the original *Doínnall*, is still common among the Irish, as the proper name of a man, but always anglicised Daniel. The Editor, however, has used the form Donnell throughout this translation, because it is closer to the original Irish form, and is found in the older law documents, inquisitions, &c., and in the anglicised forms of names of places throughout Ireland, as well as in the family names, O'Donnell and Mac Donnell.

^l *Over the gate*, *uar bogar an bóime*.—This was the Danish fortress of Dublin, which occupied the greater part of the hill on which the present castle of Dublin stands.

^m *The northern side of Dublin*.—The northern side of Dublin, at this time, was near the present Lower Castle-yard. At the arrival of Henry II. the whole extent of Dublin was, in length, from Corn Market to the Lower Castle-yard; and, in breadth, from the Liffey, then covering Essex-street, to Little Sheep-street, now Ship-street, where a part of the town wall is yet standing.

Domnall o feargail toircaí Conmaicne do marbáð la muintir níg Saxon.

Maol mairé mac murcháda toircaí muintire binn do marbáð la haed mac Aengusa agus la cloinn aída do uib eadhaí ulað.

Diarmuid ua caedlaigi do ecc.

Maidm for éenél neogain nia fflaibéirac ua maoldoraid agus nia ccenel cconall. Do beirad ár aóbal forra tria naem miobal de agus naem Patraicc agus naem colaim cille nra cealla ro oirccroí inopin.

Lán éuairt coicciú Connaét an cléramad feaét do tabairt la giollu macliacc comorba Patraicc agus Príomaid Érenn, co haromacha.

Mac Gilleppcoir taoircaí cloinne aeilabra peétairé chaá Monaiğ do marbáð la donmlebe uá neochaða ní ulað i puill. Na plána batap stoppa .i. maite ulað do marbáð Duindplebe ino.

ⁿ *Chief of Conmaicne.*—That is, of South Conmaicne, or Anghaile, which in latter ages comprised the entire of the county of Longford.

^o *Mulmurry Mac Murrough, Lord of Muintir Birn.*—The name Maolmairé or Maolmuiré, signifies the servant of the Virgin Mary. The name is correctly latinized *Marianus*, by Colgan; but the Editor thinks Mulmurry a more appropriate anglicised form, as it is found in ancient law documents, inquisitions, &c. Mac Murrough has also been adopted throughout, as an anglicised form of Mac Murcháda. Muintir Birn, Muintir binn, was the ancient name of a territory in Tyrone, bordering upon the barony of Trough, in the county of Monaghan.

^p *The Clann Aodha of Ui Eathach Uladh.*—Clann Aodha, i. e. the clan or race of Hugh, was the tribe name of the Magennises; and it also became the name of their territory; but they afterwards extended their power over all Ui Eathach Cobha, now the baronies of Upper and Lower Iveagh, in the county of Down, and, as O'Dugan informs us, over all Ulidia. Ro gabrae Ulað uile, "They took all Ulidia."—*Topographical Poem.* This territory was called Ui Eathach Uladh, or Ui Eathach Cobha, i. e. descendants

of Eochaidh Cobha, to distinguish it from Ui Eathach Mumhan, Ui Eathach Muaidhe, and other tribes and districts called Ui Eathach, in different parts of Ireland.

^q *Dermot O'Kaelly.*—The Irish name Diarmuid is anglicised *Dermot* in the older law documents, inquisitions, &c., relating to Ireland, and in the family name Mac Dermot. It is now almost invariably rendered Jeremiah, but the Editor prefers the form Dermot, as it comes nearer the original Irish. This family, who now anglicise their name Kelly, were located in the south of ancient Ossory, and were chiefs of the territory of Ui Berchon, now Ibercon, lying along the River Barrow, in the county of Kilkenny. O'Heerin thus speaks of O'Caelluidhe, or O'Kaelly, in his topographical poem:

Ui Bearchon an bpuir buíde;
Ri na críche O' Caollaiğe,
Clár na peáona ar epom do éil,
An ponu or Beapda braom-ğil.

"Ui Bearchon of the yellow surface;
King of the district is O'Kaelly,
Plain of the tribe, who heavily return,
The land over the bright-watered Barrow."

Donnell O'Farrell, chief of Conmaicne^a, was slain by the people of the King of England.

Mulmurry Mac Murrough^o, Lord of Muintir Birn, was slain by Hugh Magennis and the Clann-Aodha of Ui Eathach Uladh^p.

Dermot O'Kaelly^q died.

The Kinel Owen^r were defeated by Flaherty O'Muldorrry^s and the Kinel Connell^t. They [the Kinel Connell] made prodigious havoc of them, through the holy miracles of God, of St. Patrick, and St. Columbkille, whose churches they [the Kinel Owen] had plundered.

The complete visitation^u of the province of Connaught was performed the fourth time by Giolla Mac Liag [Gelasius], successor of St. Patrick and Primate of Ireland, to Armagh.

Mac Giolla Epscoip^v, chief of Clann-Aeilabhra, legislator of Cath Monaigh^w, was treacherously slain by Donslevy O'Haughy, king of Ulidia^x. The chiefs of Ulidia, who were as guarantees between them, put Donslevy to death for it [i. e. for his crime].

^r *Kinel Owen*, Cenel n-eoġann, i. e. the race of Eoghan, the son of Niall of the Nine Hostages. This Eoghan died in the year 465, and was buried at *Uisce Chaoín*, now Eskaheen, an old church in the barony of Inishowen, in the north-east of the county of Donegal. This tribe possessed the present counties of Tyrone and Londonderry, and originally the baronies of Inishowen and Raphoe, but these were, in later ages, ceded to the Kinel Connell.

^s *O' Muldorrry*, O'Maolooipaió.—This name no longer exists in Tirconnell, but there are a few of the name in Dublin and in Westmeath, who anglicise it Muldarry.

^t *Kinel Connell*, Cenel cconacill, i. e. the race of Conall or Connell, who died in the year 464, and who was the brother of Eoghan, or Owen, ancestor of the Kinel Owen. This tribe possessed, in later ages, the entire of the county of Tirconnell, now Donegal.

^u *A visitation*, Cuairt.—A journey performed into particular districts by the bishop or abbot,

to collect dues, or obtain donations for the erection or repairing of churches or monasteries.

^v *Mac Giolla Epscoip*.—This name would be anglicised Mac Gillespick, and is the same which in Scotland is now Mac Gillespie.

^w *Cath Monaigh*.—The territory of Cath Monaigh is somewhere in the present county of Down, but its extent or exact situation has not been discovered.

^x *Ulidia*, Ulaíó.—Uladh was the original name of the entire province of Ulster, until the fifth century, when it was dismembered by the Hy-Niall, and the name confined solely to the present counties of Down and Antrim, which, after the establishment of surnames, became the principality of O'h-Eochadha (now anglicised O'Haughy), and his correlatives. The founders of the principality of Oirghialla, or Oriel, in the fourth century, deprived the ancient Ultonians of that part of their kingdom which extended from Lough Neagh to the Boyne; and the sons of Niall of the Nine Hostages, in the

Ἐπεὰς ῥίλλ λα mac Ἀνδουὶ υἱ Ρυαίρε, ἀγυρ λα Saxanachaiḃ ap muinntir na hAnnḡaile, ἀγυρ ap muinntir megiollḡan co rugrat bú, ἀγυρ bpoio iomḃa. Sloiḡeas leó doḡidiri co hArḡachasḃ Eppcoir Mél ḡur po aipḡrḡt an tḡr ap meḃón, ἀγυρ do poḃair leo domnall ua fearḡail, ταιοḡeas muinntire hanḡaile don cḡr rin.

Seanaḃ cléipeas nEppenn la coḡeasḃ connaḃt laechaiḃ cleirchib occ tuaim da ḡuálann im Ryaḡiri ua concḃair ἀγυρ im Chaḃla uá ndubḡaiḡ Aipdeppcop Tuáma ἀγυρ tḡr teampall do cḡipearḃasḃ leo.

ΑΟΙΣ CHRIOΣΘ 1173.

Αοιρ ḡpioḡd mile, cḡt, reachtmoḡat, a tḡr.

Muḡḡasḃ ua cobḡaiḡ eppcop doḡre, ἀγυρ Raḡa boḡ, mac oḡe, leacc loḡmop, ḡm ḡloimḃe, Redla ḡolurta, cḡrḃe ταιpccḡa na hḡna, cḡapḃ ḡnuaraiḡ na canóme, iar tḡioḃnacal biḃ ἀγυρ edaiḡ do boḡtaiḃ ἀγυρ do aḡidḡneaḃaiḃ, iar noḡrḃneaḃ Saccapḡ ἀγυρ deochon ἀγυρ aepa ḡaḃa ḡraiḃh, iar naḡnuasḃḡasḃ eacclur mḡmḃa, iar ccoḡrpeaccaḃ tempall ἀγυρ pelḡeasḃ, iar ndḡnam iolar mainḡrḃneaḃ ἀγυρ pecclér, ἀγυρ ḡaḃa lubra ecclurtaḃda iar mbuaḃ cḡraḃasḃ, oilḡrḡr ἀγυρ aḡpḡcche. Ro ḡaoiḃ a ḡpioḡasḃ do cum nḡm i nduibpecclḡr ḡolam ḡille i ndoḡre an io. lá do ḡeḡra.

fifth century, seized upon the northern and western parts of Ulster; so that the ancient inhabitants, viz. the Clanna-Rury and Dal-Fiatachs, were shut up within the bounds of the present counties of Down and Antrim; but their country, though circumscribed, still retained its ancient appellation. The writers of Irish history have therefore used the form Ulidia, to denote the circumscribed territory of the Clanna Rury, and Ultonia, to denote all Ulster. — See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*; Part III. c. 78, p. 372; also Ussher's *Primordia*, pp. 816, 1048; O'Conor's *Dissertations on the History of Ireland*, 2nd edit. p. 176; and Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 28.

¹ *Annaly, or Anghaile*, was the tribe name of the O'Farrells, and it also became the name of

their country, which comprised the entire of the present county of Longford. According to the genealogical Irish MSS., the O'Farrells derived this tribe name from Anghaile, the great grandfather of Fearghal, from whom they derived their surname in the tenth century.

² *Muintir Magilligan*, which is usually called Muintir Giollgain throughout these Annals, was the tribe name of the O'Quins of Annaly, who were seated in the barony of Ardagh, in the present county of Longford, as will be more distinctly shewn in a note under the year 1234.

³ *Bishop Mel.*—Bishop Mel, who was one of the disciples of St. Patrick, is still the patron saint of the diocese of Ardagh, and the ruins of his original church are still to be seen in the village of Ardagh, in the county of Longford.

The son of Annadh O'Rourke and the English treacherously plundered the inhabitants of Annaly^y and Muintir Magilligan^z, carrying off many cows and prisoners. They afterwards made another incursion into Ardagh of Bishop Mel^a, and ravaged the country generally, and slew Donnell O'Farrell, chief of Annaly, on that occasion.

A synod of the clergy and laity of Ireland was convened at Tuam, in the province of Connaught, by Roderic O'Connor and Kyley [Catholicus] O'Duffy, Archbishop of Tuam, and three churches were consecrated by them.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1173.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred seventy-three.

Murray O'Coffey^b, Bishop of Derry and Raphoe, a son of chastity, a precious stone, a transparent gem, a brilliant star, a treasury of wisdom, and a fruitful branch of the canon,—after having bestowed food and raiment upon the poor and the destitute, after having ordained priests and deacons, and men of every *ecclesiastical* rank, re-built many churches, consecrated many churches and burial-places, founded many monasteries and Regles's [i. e. abbey churches], and fulfilled every ecclesiastical duty; and after having gained the palm for piety, pilgrimage, and repentance, resigned his spirit to heaven in the Duibhregles^c of Columbkille, in Derry, on the 10th day of February. A great miracle^d

^b *Murray O'Coffey*, Mupfoach ua Cobéaig. The name Mupfoach, which is explained tigeapna, a lord, by Michael O'Clery, though it would appear to be derived from mup, the sea, is now obsolete as the proper name of a man, but it is preserved in the surname Murray, and has been anglicised Murray throughout this translation. The family name O'Cobéaig is anglicised Coffey in the northern half of Ireland, but sometimes barbarously, *Cowhig*, in the south. The Editor has adopted O'Coffey throughout this work.

^c *Duibhregles*.—The Dubh-Regles was the name of the ancient abbey church founded by St. Columbkille at Derry; it was probably called *Dubh*, or black, in contradistinction from the new Templemore, or cathedral church,

erected in 1164, by Flaherty O'Brollaghan. Concerning the situation of this old church, see *Trias Thaum.*, p. 398.

^d *A great miracle, &c.*—This passage is thus rather loosely, but elegantly, translated by Colgan, in his *Annals of Derry*: “S. Muredachus O Dubhthaich” [*recte* O'Cobhthaigh], “Episcopus Dorensis et Robothensis, vir virginitatis, seu castitatis intactæ, lapis pretiosus, gemma vitrea, sydus præfulgidum, arca et custos Ecclesiæ sedulus, et conservator canonum Ecclesiæ; postquam multos pauperes, et egenos enutrierit; Presbyteros, Diaconos, aliosque diuersorum ordinum, Deo consecrauerit; postquam diuersa monasteria et Ecclesias extruxerit, et consecrauerit; post palmam pœnitentiæ, peregrinationis, abstinentiæ

Do ponað miorbail mór ip in oíðche atbat .i. an oíðche ðoríca do foillriugao o thá iarmuirge co muichdóil agur an ðar leo an bá poppél do na comfocraíbe do'n doman baol ríðe for comlarað agur ionnamail éaoipe moipe teneð do eirgi ór an mbaile agur a toct forpósr. Ro eirigíro cáe uile, uáir andar leo po ba lá boí ann agur po boí amlaíð rin le muir anoir.

Conaing ua haéngura éinn canánaé pora epé do écc.

Ettrú ua miadachán, Eppcop cluana do écc ina Seandataíð iar ndecðbeathaid.

Cionaeð ua Ronáin Eppcop glinne da locha do écc.

Maoilioru mac an baipð Eppcop cluana fearra bpsnaim do écc.

Maolmochta ua maoilreaðnaill abb cluana mic nóir do écc.

Cpeac mór la haed mac aengura agur la cloinn aeða. Ro aipccíro

& reliqua religiosissimæ vitæ exercitia; ad Dominum migravit in Ecclesia Dorensi, *Dubhrigles* nuncupata, die 10 Febr. Miraculum solemne patratum est ea nocte quâ decessit: nam à mediâ nocte usque mane tota non solum ciuitas, sed et vicina ingenti splendore, ad instar iubaris diurni, circumfusa resplenduit: et columna insuper ignea visa est ex ciuitate ascendere, et versus orientalem Austrum tendere. Quo prodigio excitati ciues tanti spectaculi testes usque ad ortum solis, et venerabundi postea præcones extitere.—*Quat. Mag.*—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 504.

The phrase epaoð cnuaíraí na canoine, which is translated "conservator canonum ecclesiæ" by Colgan, is more correctly rendered "the fruitful tree of the Canon" in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster.

The account of this miracle is given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster as follows: A. D. 1173. Do ponað dono miorbail mór ip in aíðche atbat .i. in aðaíð do polurpugað ota iarmuirgí co gairm in coilíð 7 in doman uile for larað 7 coep mór teineð ðeipgí or in baile 7 a toct forpóser 7 eirgí do cáe uile in ðar leo pob é in laa, 7 po boí amlaíð rein pe muir anoir. It is thus rendered in the old

English translation: "A. D. 1173. There was a great miracle shewed in the night he died, viz. the night to brighten from the middest to Cockerow, and all the world burning, and a great flame of fire rising out of the town, and went East and by South; and every body got upp thinking it was day, and was so untill the ayre was cleare."

Here it is to be remarked that neither this translator nor Colgan has rendered the phrase pe muir anoir, which literally means *east of the sea*. In the Annals of Kilronan, the reading is 7 po boí amlaíð rin co himeal in aieoir, "and it was thus to the borders of the sky." The meaning of pe muir anoir is, that the inhabitants of the east coast of Ulster saw the sky illumined over the visible portions of Scotland on the east side of the sea. For the meaning of the preposition le, pe, or ppí, in such phrases as pe muir anoir, see the Editor's Irish Grammar, p. 314, line 1, and p. 439, note e, and Cormac's Glossary, *voce* Moí Eime, where ppí muir anoir is used to express "on the east side of the sea."

* *Conaing O'Hennesy*, Conaing ua haéngura. —The name Conaing, which is explained ppí,

was performed on the night of his death—namely, the dark night was illumined from midnight to day-break; and the people thought that the neighbouring parts of the world which were visible, were in one blaze of light; and the likeness of a large globe of fire arose over the town, and moved in a south-easterly direction; and all persons arose *from their beds*, imagining that it was daylight; and it was also thus on the east side of the sea.

Conaing O'Hennesy^c, head of the canons of Roscrea, died.

Ettru O'Meehan^f, Bishop of Cluain [Clonard], died at an advanced age, after *having spent* a good life.

Kenny O'Ronan^g, Bishop of Glendalough, died.

Maelisa Mac Ward^h, Bishop of Clonfert-Brendanⁱ, died.

Maelmochta O'Melaghlin^k, Abbot of Clonmacnoise, died.

A great plunder was made by Hugh Magennis and the Clann-Aedha. They plundered the large third^l of Armagh; but this man was killed in three months after this plundering of Armagh.

a king, in Cormac's Glossary, is now obsolete as the proper name of a man, but is preserved in the family name O'Conaing, under the anglicised form of *Gunning*. The family name Ua h-Cen-gura, is now invariably anglicised Hennesy. This family was anciently seated in the territory of Clann Colgan, in the barony of Lower Philipstown, in the King's County, and adjoining the conspicuous hill of Croghan.

^c *O'Meehan*, Ua Maóachan.—This name is still common in most parts of Ireland.

^g *Kenny O'Ronan*, Cionaeó Ua Ronáin.—The name Cionaeó is anglicised Kineth by the Scotch; but Kenny by the Irish, in the family name Kenny. It is obsolete among the latter as the proper name of a man. O'Ronan is still common as a family name in many parts of Ireland, but the O' is never prefixed in the anglicised form, which is Ronayne, in the south of Ireland.

^h *Maelisa Mac Ward*, Maoilíru Mac an bairné.—This family, who were hereditary poets to O'Kelly, were seated at Muine Chasain and

Ballymacward, in the cantred of Sodhan, in Hy-Many.—See *O'Flaherty's Ogygia*, p. 327.

ⁱ *Clonfert*, a bishop's see in the south-east of the county of Galway.

^k *Maelmochta O'Melaghlin*, Maelmochta ua maoilpeacnáill.—The name Maelmochta signifies the servant or devoted of St. Mochta, or Mocteus, first abbot and patron saint of Louth. This family is generally called O'Maoilseachlainn, or O'Maoileachlainn, which was first correctly anglicised O'Melaghlin, but now incorrectly Mac Loughlin. They are named after their great progenitor, Maelseachlainn or Malachy the Second, Monarch of Ireland, who was dethroned by Brian Borumha, and who died in 1022. The name Mael-Seachnaill signifies servant of St. Seachnall, or Secundinus, the patron of Dunshaughlin in Meath, and the tutelary saint of this family.

^l *Large third*, trian mór.—Colgan, in the Annals of Armagh (Trias. Thaum. p. 300), thus speaks of the ancient divisions of that city:

“ 1112. *Arx Ardmachana cum templis, duce*

τριαν μόρ αρδα μαά. Ro μαρβαδ van an fear írin i ccionn trí mír iarr an orccain rin αρδα macha.

Domnall b'ísgach ua maileclainn Rí Míde do μαρβαδ la mac a a'ar féin la harc ua maileclainn agur la muintir Laegacáin i ndurmai'gh colaim cille.

Siollu macliacc mac Ruaidrí comarba Patraicc P'ríomaid Arda maá agur Epenn uile mac oíge lán do gloine croidé p'ri dia agur p'ri daoinib do ecc go fechtach iar p'sndataid tocáide, 27, marta dia cedaoín iar ccaircc ír in pectmaid bliadain ochtmo'gat a aoiri. agur baol ríde pe bliadna décc i nab'daine coluim cille i nDoire ríá ccomarbur Patraicc.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSD 1174.

Αοιρ c'riord mile, ced, peactmo'gat, aceatair.

Maolíora ua conna'ctáin eppcop íil Muireadai'g do ecc.

Maolpattraicc ua banáin, Eppcop Condepe 7 dal apai'de p'ir airmid-neac lán do naimé, do éshnra 7 do gloine croidé do ecc co peactna'c inu hí colaim cille iar Seandataid éoghaidé.

Siollu mochaib'eo abb mairp'oreac p'sctair 7 p'óil i narbmaá, Mo'δ tpea'bor tairip'ri don coim'deac do ecc an 31. do Mhápta Se'ct-mo'gat bliadain a aeir.

Flann (.i. Flopent) ua Sormáin aip'p'í lecchinn αρδα μαά, 7 Epenn uile, Saoi, eap'gna eola'c ír in eaccna dia'da 7 dom'anda, iar mbeit bliadain

plateæ in Trian Massain, et tertiani Trian-mor incendio deuastantur."

"Ex hoc loco & aliis dictis suprâ ad annum 1092, colligimus ciuitatem Ardmachanam in quatuor olim partes fuisse diuisam. Prima *Rath-Ardmacha*, i. Arx Ardmachana, dicebatur: Secunda *Trian-mor*, id est tertia portio maior: Tertia *Trian Massan*, id est tertia portio Massan. Quarta, *Trian saxon*, id est, tertia portio Saxonum, appellata: quod nomen videtur, adepta ex eo, quod vel mercatores vel (quod verosimilius est) studiosi Anglosaxones illi inhabitauerint. Nam Monachi et studiosi Anglisaxones abstrac-

tioris vitæ, disciplinæ et bonarum litterarum gratia in magno numero olim Hiberniam frequentare solebant."—See also *Stuart's History of Armagh*.

^m *Sil-Murray*, Siol Muireadai'g, i. e. the progeny, race, or descendants of Muireadhach Muilleathan, king of Connaught, who died in the year 701. The principal families among them were O'Conor Don, O'Conor Roe, O'Finaghty of Clanconway, O'Flanagan of Clancahill, and Mageraghty. The *Liber Regalis Visitationis* of 1615, places the following fourteen parishes in the deanery of Silmury, which was coexten-

Donnell Breaghach [the Bregian] O'Melaghlin, King of Meath, was slain by the son of his own father [step-brother], Art O'Melaghlin, and by Muintir Laeghachain, at Durrow of Columbkille.

Gilla Mac Liag [Gelasius], the son of Rory, the successor of St. Patrick, and Primate of Armagh, and of all Ireland, a son of chastity, filled with purity of heart towards God and man, died in righteousness, at a venerable old age, on the 27th of March, being the Wednesday after Easter, and in the eighty-seventh year of his age. He had been sixteen years in the abbacy of St. Columbkille, at Derry, before he became successor of St. Patrick.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1174.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred seventy-four.

Maelisa O'Connaghtan, Bishop of Sil-Murray^m [Elphin], died.

Maelpatrick O'Bananⁿ, Bishop of Connor and Dalaradia^o, a venerable man, full of sanctity, meekness, and purity of heart, died in righteousness, in Hy-Columbkille, at a venerable old age.

Gilla Mochaibeo, Abbot of the monastery of SS. Peter and Paul at Armagh, a diligent and faithful servant of the Lord, died on the 31st day of March, in the seventieth year of his age.

Flann [i. e. Florentius] O'Gorman, chief Lecturer of Armagh, and of all Ireland, a learned sage, and versed in sacred and profane philosophy, after

sive with the territory : Elphin, Kilmacumshy, Shankill, Ballinakill, Kilcorkey, Baslick, Kilkivgan (Kilkeevin), Ballintober, Kilcooley, Kilukin (now Killuckin), Ogulla, Roscommon, Fuerty, Drumtemple.

This, however, is not a complete list of all the parishes in Silmurry, for the parishes belonging to monasteries, and those of which the tithes belonged to laymen, are omitted. The list, however, as far as it goes, is very useful to the topographer, as it proves where Moylurg and Silmurry meet. The parishes of Shankill, Killmacumshy, and Kilcorkey, were in Sil-Murry, while Kilcolagh, and all the parishes lying to

the north between it and the River Boyle were in Moylurg.—See *Moylurg*.

ⁿ *O'Banan*, O *Banam*.—There were several distinct families of this name in Ireland. It is now anglicised Bannan and Banon, but incorrectly Banim by the late celebrated novel writer in Kilkenny.

^o *Bishop of Connor and Dalaradia*, i. e. Bishop of Connor and Down. Dalaradia, according to the Book of Lecan, extended from Newry to Slieve Mis (now Slemmish, in the present county of Antrim), and from the sea to Linn Duachaill, now Magheralin, in the west of the present county of Down.

ar pichit i pppancab 7 i Saxab acc pocchlaim, 7 piche bliadan ele ag pprochnam 7 ag pollamnacchað Scol Epenn, atbat co ponnmeac ip in cft-
taóin pua ccairg iarpr an Seaátmogad bliadan a aoip.

Muirgíſr ua dubéaig abb mainirreð áta dá laarcc pop búill do écc.

Ruaiðri ua ceapbaill tigearna Ele do marbað ar lár innri cloépann.

Congalað ua Compiacela tigearna tſéba do ecc.

Maolpuanaid ua ciarða tigearna cairppi do marbað i meðail la gal-
laib áta cliað, .i. la mac turpin, 7 la mac Aoda uí feargail, 7 la ceallað
ua piondallán tigearna delbna moipe.

Fairce iartair miðe do éur le catair cluana mic nóir do péir cleipeac
Epenn.

Sluaicéað lar in iarla dindrað Muman. Sluaicéað ele la Ruaiðri
dia himdſgail poppo. Ot cualattar na goill Ruaiðri do éoét ip in
muman in airſr cata ppiu, po éocuipriot goill áta cliað dia paigib 7 ni

^p *Died happily*, atbat co ponnmeac.—Colgan renders this phrase “pie in Domino obdormivit,” in his Annals of Armagh. In the Annals of Ulster the phrase is atbat co pſamail, i. e. “died peaceably.” The whole passage is thus rendered in the old translation: “A. D. 1174. Flan O’Gorman, Archlector of Ardmagh and Ireland all, a skillfull notorious man in divine knowledge, and also Mundane, after being 21 yeares in France and England learning, and 20 yeares keeping scoole in Ireland, he died peaceably the 13 Kal. of April, on Wednesday before Easter, in the 70th yeare of his age.”

^q *Maurice O’Duffy*, Muirgear ua Dubéaig.—The name Muirgear, which seems different from Muirp, is anglicised Maurice throughout this translation.

^r *Ath da laarg* (i. e. at dá gabul, *vadium duarum furcarum*, vide *Trias Thaum.*, p. 173, n. 23), now the abbey of Boyle. There was an ancient Irish monastery or church here before the erection of the great Cistercian one by Maurice O’Duffy; as we learn from the Irish Calendar of the O’Clerys, that the holy bishop Mac Cainne

was venerated here on the 1st day of December:

“Decemb’ 1. The holy bishop Mac Cainne of *Ath-da-larg*.”

We learn from the Annals of Boyle and Ware, that in the middle of the 12th century, the abbey of Mellifont, in Louth, sent out a swarm of monks who had settled in several localities before they procured a permanent establishment on the banks of the River Boyle. In August, 1148, they settled at Grellechdinach, where Peter O’Mordha became their first abbot. He was afterwards promoted to the see of Clonfert, and was succeeded in the abbacy by Hugh O’Mac-cain, who removed the convent to Drumconaind. He was succeeded by Maurice O’Duffy, who remained there nearly three years, when he removed to Bunfinny, now Buninna, near Tonrego, in the county of Sligo, and after having resided there for two years and six months, at length fixed his family at Boyle (opposite the ford of *At dá laarcc*), in the year 1161, where this abbey was founded as a daughter of Mellifont, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary.—See Annals of Boyle, at this year.

having spent twenty-one years of study in France and England, and twenty other years in directing and governing the schools of Ireland, died happily^p on the Wednesday before Easter, in the seventieth year of his age.

Maurice O'Duffy^q, Abbot of the monastery of Ath da laarg^r, on *the River Boyle*, died.

Rory O'Carroll, Lord of Ely^s, was slain in the middle of the island of Inishcloghran^t.

Congalagh O'Coinfiac^u, Lord of Teffia, died.

Mulrony O'Keary, Lord of Carbury^v, was treacherously slain by the Galls [Ostmen] of Dublin, i. e. by Mac Turnin, assisted by the son of Hugh O'Farrell, and Kellagh O'Finnallan, Lord of Delvin-More^w.

The diocese of Westmeath was annexed to the city of Clonmacnoise, by consent of the clergy of Ireland.

The Earl led an army to plunder Munster; *King* Roderic marched with another army to defend it against them. When the English had heard of Roderic's arrival in Munster, for the purpose of giving them battle, they

This abbey was sometimes called Μανιρτιρ Αέα δα λαργ, i. e. ford of two forks, but generally Μανιρτιρ να Ούιλλε, i. e. the monastery of the (River) Boyle. For the meaning of λαργ, see MS. Trin. Coll., Class H. 13. p. 360.

^q *Ely, Eile*.—O'Carroll's territory, generally called Ely O'Carroll, comprised the baronies of Clonlisk and Ballybritt, in the south of the present King's County.

^t *Inishcloghran, inir cloēparr*.—It is an island in Lough Ree, in the River Shannon. See note under the year 1193.

^u *O'Coinfiac*.—This name is now obsolete in Teffia, which is an extensive district in Westmeath. See note under the year 1207.

^v *Mulrony O'Keary, Lord of Carbury O'Keary, Maolpuanaib ua ciarōa tigeapna Cairbre ua Ciarōa*.—This territory, about the situation of which Irish writers have committed most unaccountable blunders, is the barony of Carbury, in the north-west of the county of Kildare. In the translation of the Annals of Clonmac-

noise by Connell Macgeoghegan, the translator states, under the year 1076, that "Carbrey O'Kiergie was then called Bremyingham's country." The family name O'Ciardha is now anglicised, correctly enough, Keary, but sometimes incorrectly Carey, and is common in the counties of Meath and Westmeath. Maolpuanaib, which signifies *the ruddy chief*, is anglicised Mulrony throughout this translation; for although it is now obsolete as a Christian name, it is preserved in the surname Mulrony.

^w *Delvin-More*, now the barony of Delvin, in the east of the county of Westmeath.—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 82. The family of O'Finnallan were soon after conquered by Hugh de Lacy, who granted this territory to Gilbert Nugent, the ancestor of the present Marquis of Westmeath; and the O'Finnallans have been for many centuries in a state of obscurity and poverty. When the Editor examined the barony of Delvin in 1837, he did not find many of this family in their original locality.

po hairíead leo go rangattar go dúrlar. Tanais domnall ua briam, 7 dál ccair, 7 cat iartair connact, 7 morcat síl Muiríadaiḡ cenmoṭa dírím dḡrluaidḡ po faccbad lar an ríḡ Ruaidrí. Ro ríḡead cat cṛoda eter gallaib, 7 ḡaoidelaib an du rím, ḡo po rṛaoinead po deoib tṛe nḡrṫ iommbualta fop na gallaib, 7 po marbad rēct ccéd décc do gallaib ip in cat rím, co nac tēarna aēt tioruairrí bḡcc beo ar in cat rím do

^x *Thurles*, in Irish Dúrlar, a name signifying "strong fort," now a small but well-known town in the county of Tipperary. In the Bodleian copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, it is called Durlus Ui Fogarta, i. e. O'Fogarty's Durlus, from its situation in the territory of Elyogarty.

^y *Dint of fighting*, neapt iommbualta.—From this phrase it would appear that both parties fought with stubbornness and bravery. This entry has been abstracted by the Four Masters from the continuation of the Annals of Tighernach. According to Giraldus Cambrensis, the detachment sent from Dublin were slaughtered in Ossory by the Irish, who attacked them early in the morning, while sleeping in their camp. Giraldus also informs us that this party consisted of Ostmen, or Dano-Irish soldiers, and that the number cut off was four hundred, besides four knights by whom they were commanded. Giraldus devotes the third chapter of the second book of his *Hibernia Expugnata* to the description of this event; and as he is so directly opposed to the Irish annalists, and has been followed by Cox, Leland, and others, it is but fair to lay his words before the reader:

"*Interfectio Dublinensium apud Ossyriam.* His ita completis, familiaque tam maris quam terræ successibus egregie refecta: dum Reymundus ob patris, quem audierat, obitum, nobilis videl. viri Guilielmi Giraldidæ, remenso pelago, in Cambriam recessisset: Herueius iterum se constabularium gerens: vt absente Reymundo aliquid agere videretur: Comitem cum familia Cassiliam duxit. Dublinensium autem

exercitus in eorum interim auxilium ex edicto veniens, cum apud Ossyriam forte pernoctaret: ecce Limiricensium Princeps Dunenaldus vir sua in gente non improuidus, ipsorum aduentus exploratione certissima præsciis, summo diluculo cum manu armata irruens in incautos, 4. milites qui aliis præerant & 400. Ostmanorum viros simul interemit. His autem auditis, Comite Guaterfordiam cum confusione reuerso, casus istius occasione, totus Hiberniæ populus in Anglos vnanimiter insurgunt: ita vt Comes tanquam obsessus, Guaterfordiensi nusquam ab urbe discederet. Rothericus vero Connactiensis Synnenensis fluuii fluentia transcurrens in manu valida Mediam inuasit. Cunctaque eiusdem castra vacua vsque ad ipsos Dubliniæ fines igne combusta, soloque confracta redegit."

Hanmer states, upon what authority the Editor has never been able to discover, that one of the four knights who commanded these Ostmen soldiers was an Irishman, by name O'Grame. As the English and Irish accounts of this event in Irish history differ so much, the Editor thinks it necessary to give here, for the use of the future Irish historian, the various notices of it in the older Irish annals. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, it is noticed in the following brief manner:

A. D. 1174. Cath Dúpluip la Domnall huambriam 7 la concobur maenmaige fop mun-
tip mic napeirí .i. ríḡ raxan.

"A. D. 1174. The battle of Thurles by Donnell O'Brien, and by Conor Moinmoy, against

solicited to their assistance the Galls [Ostmen] of Dublin; and these made no delay till they came to Thurles*. Thither came Donnell O'Brien and the Dalcassians, the battalion of West Connaught, the great battalion of the Sil-Murray, besides numerous other good troops left there by the King, Roderic. A brave battle was fought between the English and Irish at this place, in which the English were finally defeated by dint of fighting^y. Seventeen hundred of the

the people of Fitz-Empress, i. e. the king of England."

In the Annals of Boyle, a compilation of the thirteenth century, it is entered thus:

"A. D. 1174. *Bellum Durlas commissum est cum Anglicis et Dubliniensibus a Domnallo Rege Mumunie et Concobaro Maenmaigi cum suis, in quo Anglici defecerunt ad mortem, et Dublinienses perierunt.*"

In the older Annals of Innisfallen, preserved in the Bodleian Library (Rawlinson, 503), the number slain is said to be about seven hundred, not seventeen hundred, as the Continuator of Tighernach, and from him the Four Masters have it. The entry is as follows:

A. D. 1174. *Sluaged la Galluib glara go zancatap in h-Eli, co po cinolpatap Oomnall ua Opiain 7 Tuadmumain go Duplap ui Focapra, co po cuiped cath etappu, co pomaid ap Galluib glara in cath, in quo dcc. uel paulo plup ceciderunt. Conrtapla Puipz laipgi cum oucentip alup ceciderunt la gal-laib i nduni fein.*

"A. D. 1174. An army was marched by the green Galls till they came into Ely; and Donnell O'Brien and the men of Thomond flocked to Thurles, and a battle was fought between them, and the green Galls were defeated in the battle, *in quo dcc. uel paulo plus ceciderunt*. The Constable of Waterford, with two hundred others, were slain by the Galls of their own fortress."

In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen also, the number slain is stated to be seven

hundred. The literal translation of the passage is as follows:

"A. D. 1174. A great army was led by the Earl of Strigule to plunder Munster; and he sent messengers to Dublin, desiring all the Galls left there to join him; and a battalion of knights, officers, and soldiers well armed came to him, and they all marched to Durlus-O'Fogarty. But Donell More O'Brien there defeated the Earl and the knights, and slew four of the knights, and seven hundred of their men. When that news came to the hearing of the people of Waterford, they killed the two hundred who were guarding the town. Then the Earl went on an island near the town [the Little Island], and remained there for a month, and then went back again to Dublin."

The reader is also referred to Ware's Annals, cap. 6, regnant. Hen. II., to *Cambrensis Eversus*, p. 89, Leland's History of Ireland, vol. i. b. 1, p. 99, and the Abbé Mac-Geoghegan's *Histoire d'Irlande*, tom. ii. p. 9, where the Abbé writes: "L'armée étant restée sans chef par la retraite de Reymond, Strongbow en donna le commandement à Hervey. Ce Capitaine voulant tenter fortune, & faire des incursions du côté de Limerick, assembla les troupes de Waterford & de Dublin, & marcha du côté de Cashil; mais ayant été rencontré à Durlas Hy-Ogarta, aujourd'hui Thurles, dans le pays d'Ormond, par Roderick O'Connor le Monarque, son armée fut entièrement défaite, & dix-sept cens Anglois restèrent sur le champ de bataille. Wareus donne la gloire de cette action à Donald O'Brien

gallaid imon iapla. Taed ríde fo méla dia tig go portlárge. Soair ua briain dia tig iar ccorccur.

Maelpeclainn ó donnagán tigearna apad do marbad la hua ccona[ing].

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSD 1175.

Αοιρ Criosd mile, cét, peaéctmogatt, a cúig.

An tēppoc ua briain, eppoc cille dapa do écc.

Maoiliora mac an cleirig cúip eppoc ulað, do écc.

Giolla domnaill mac carmuic eppoc ulað do écc.

Flaitébrtaç ua bpolcain comorba colaim cille cuir eccna 7 enig, pear dia tuccator cleirig Eirínn cataoir eppoir ap a peabur 7 ap a eaccna 7 dia tarccur comorbur iae, do ecc co peaéctnaç iar ttreablaio togaide i nouibrecclér colaim cille, 7 giollu machiacc ua branain do oirðnead ina ionad ip in abbóame.

Maidm for cenel nñda pia neacmarcaç ua ccaéain, 7 pia mall ua ngairmleadaig 7 ár mór do cor forpa.

Mañnur ua maoilpeacluinn ticchírna airéir midí do épochar la gallaid iar pfeallað fair in át truim.

Roi de Limerick, & diminue beaucoup la perte des Anglois. Cet échec causa tant de chagrin au Comte Strongbow, qu'il s'enferma pour quelque tems à Waterford sans voir personne."

Mr. Moore, however, without making any allusion to the Irish accounts of this event, gives full credence to Giraldus's story, and thus manufactures it for the use of posterity: "A reinforcement from the garrison of Dublin, which the Earl had ordered to join him at Cashel, having rested for a night at Ossory on their march, were surprised sleeping in their quarters by a strong party under Donald O'Brian, and the greater number of them put almost unresistingly to the sword."—*History of Ireland*, vol.ii. p. 273. He does not even inform us that the soldiers thus massacred were Ostmen, though Giraldus, and even Sir Richard

Cox, distinctly state that they were. Cox says (*Hibernia Anglicana*), p. 27, without, however, quoting any authority, that this massacre was perpetrated by Donald [Fitzpatrick], prince of Ossory, but he observes, that the soldiers cut off were of that sort of the citizens of Dublin called *Easterlings*.

^a *Waterford*, in Irish, Popt lárge, which is the name of the city of Waterford at the present day in Irish. Both names seem to be of Danish origin, and the latter is most probably derived from a Danish chieftain, Lairge, who is mentioned in these Annals at the year 951.

^a *Ara*.—The territory of O'Donnagan, and afterwards of a powerful branch of the O'Briens, the chief of whom was styled Mac-I-Brien-Ara, is now called Ara, and sometimes Duharra, and is a half barony in the county of Tipperary bor-

English were slain in this battle, and only a few of them survived with the Earl, who proceeded in sorrow to his house at Waterford^a. O'Brien returned home in triumph.

Melaghlin O'Donnagan, Lord of Ara^a, was slain by O'Cona[ing^b].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1175.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred seventy-five.

O'Brien, Bishop of Kildare, died.

Maelisa Mac an Chlerigh Cuirr, Bishop of Ulidia (Down), died.

Giolla Donnell Mac Cormac, Bishop of Ulidia, died.

Flaherty O'Brollaghan, successor of St. Columbkille, a tower of wisdom and hospitality, a man to whom, on account of his goodness and wisdom, the clergy of Ireland had presented a bishop's chair, and to whom the presidency of Hy [Iona] had been offered, died in righteousness, after exemplary sickness, in the Duibhregles of Columbkille; and Gilla Mac Liag O'Branan was appointed in his place in the abbacy^c.

The Kinel-Enda^d were defeated, and a great slaughter made of them by Eachmarcach O'Kane^e, and Niall O'Gormly.

Manus O' Melaghlin, Lord of East Meath, was hanged by the English, after they had acted treacherously towards him at Trim.

dering on the River Shannon.

^b *O'Conaing*.—The last syllable of this name is effaced in the original, but it is here restored from the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen. O'Conaing resided at Caislean Ui Chonaing, now corruptly called Castleconnell, in the county of Limerick. See note 1, under the year 1175.

^c *Feachtach* is used in the *Leabhar Breac* to translate the Latin *pius*, and *nempechtach*, *impious*. O'Clery explains it by the modern word *pipénta*, i. e. just, upright.

^d *Kinel-Enda*, *Cmel Enda*, otherwise called Tir-Enda, was a territory comprising thirty quarters of land in the present county of Donegal, lying south of Inishowen, between the arms of

Lough Foyle and Lough Swilly, that is, between Lifford and Letterkenny. The Kinel-Enda were descended from Enda, the youngest son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, monarch of Ireland.

^e *Eachmarcach O'Kane*, *Eacmarcaé Ua Caéam*.—The name *Eacmarcaé*, which signifies horse-rider, *eques*, is anglicised Eghmarkagh in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster. The surname *Ua Caéam*, is anglicised O'Cahan throughout the same work, and in most Anglo-Irish records previous to the year 1700; but the form O'Kane is now so well established in the north of Ireland, that the Editor has thought it the best to adopt in this translation. —See p. 2, note ^a.

Domnall caemánac mac diarmada Rí laigín do marbhad la hua poirt-
cepn 7 la hua nuallán i ppioll.

Mac Domnall mic donncaða ticchérna orppaigí do marbhad i meabail
la domnall ua mbriám.

Tadhg mac fíorghail uí Rúairc do marbhad.

Diarmad mac taidg ui briain 7 Matgamain mac toirdealbhaig ui
briain do dallad (.i. ma tig buéim i ccairlén uí conaing) la domnall ua
mbriain 7 diarmad do écc iartain. Agur mac an leideperc ui concobhair
.i. Mac ui Concobair corcmóruad do marbhadh beor la domnall ip in ló
cedna.

¹ *Donnell Kavanagh*, Domnall Caománac.—He was the illegitimate son of Dermot, King of Leinster, and the ancestor of the most distinguished branches of the family of Mac Murrough, now Kavanagh. He was called Caománac from having been fostered at Cill Chaomán, now Kilcavan, near Gorey, in the county of Wexford. Dermot Mac Murrough's only legitimate son, Conor, was put to death by Roderic O'Conor, monarch of Ireland, to whom he had been given as a hostage by Dermot.—*Hib. Expug.*, lib. i. cc. 10, 17. This Donnell, though illegitimate, became the most powerful of the Mac Murroughs, and attempted to become king of Leinster, but his sister Eva, the wife of the Earl Strongbow, having proved his illegitimacy, he never was able to attain to that dignity.—See *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. i. c. 3, where Giraldus writes: "Murchardides autem audito eorum aduentu cum viris quasi quingentis (præmisso tamen Duuenaldo naturali eiusdem filio, et quanquam non legitimo, in sua tamen gente præualido) ad eos statim ouanter accessit." See also Pedigree of the Kavanaghs in the Carew Collection of MSS. in the Lambeth Library, No. 635, in which it is stated that Eva, the wife of the Earl Strongbow, to whom Dermot had bequeathed the kingdom of Leinster, proved in England and Ireland that this Donnell,

and his brother Eochy, or Enna Kinsellagh, were both illegitimate.

² *O'Foirthcern*.—This name is probably that now made O'Fuairéán; anglicised Forehan, or Foran.

³ *O'Nolan*, O'Nuallán.—He was chief of the barony of Fotharta Fea, now the barony of Forth, in the county of Carlow. O'Flaherty informs us (*Ogygia*, Part iii. c. 65), that the last O'Nuallán who had hereditary possessions here, died not long before his own time. The family are, however, still respectable in the territory.

⁴ *The son of Donnell, son of Donough*.—He was Gillapatrik, son of Donnell, son of Donough, who was son of the Gillapatrik, from whom the family of Mac Gillapatrik, now Fitzpatrick, derived their name and origin.

⁵ *Ossory*.—The ancient Ossory was a very large territory, extending, in the time of Aengus Oisreithe, in the third century, from the River Barrow to the River Suir, and from the Slieve Bloom mountains to the meeting of the Three Waters; but at the period of the introduction of Christianity it comprised no part of Munster, for it is referred to in all the lives of the primitive Irish saints as forming the south-western portion of Leinster, in fact, what the present diocese of Ossory is. See Life of St. Patrick, quoted

Donnell Kavanagh^f, the son of Dermot, King of Leinster, was treacherously slain by O'Foirtchern^g and O'Nolan^h.

The son of Donnell, son of Donoughⁱ, Lord of Ossory^j, was treacherously slain by Donnell O'Brien.

Teige^k, the son of Farrell O'Rourke, was killed.

Dermot, the son of Teige O'Brien, and Mahon^l, the son of Turlough^m O'Brien, were deprived of sight in their own house at Castleconningⁿ, by Donnell O'Brien; and Dermot died *soon* after; and Mac an Leithdheirg O'Conor, (*i. e.* the son of O'Conor Corcomroe^o), was also slain by Donnell on the same day.

by Ussher in his *Primordia*, p. 855, where Ossory is described as "*occidentalis Lagenensium plaga*." Also the life of St. Cronan, published by Fleming, where we read: "*Mater vero ejus Sochla, id est, Larga, vocabatur quæ erat de occidentali Lageniensium plaga, id est Osraigi oriunda*." O'Dugan, in his topographical poem, and Keating, in his *History of Ireland*, reign of Aodh Mac Ainmire, describe Ossory as extending from Slieve Bloom to the sea. In the latter centuries Ossory has been understood as comprising the country of the Fitzpatricks, or the barony of Upper Ossory, in the Queen's county; but its ancient extent is preserved in the diocese.

^k *Teige*, Τεῖγε.—This name, which signifies a poet, and which was used in the last century as an opprobrious name for a vulgar Irishman, like Paddy in the present century, is now anglicised Timothy and Thady, and sometimes latinised *Thaddæus* and even *Theophilus*.

^l *Mahon*, Μαῖγμαν, said by Spenser to signify a bear, is now anglicised Matthew, as the proper name of a man; but the Editor prefers the form Mahon, as it is used in the Irish Inquisitions and law documents, and also in names of places, and in the family name Mac Mahon.

^m *Turlough*, Τοῖρῑéalḃach, now generally anglicised Terence; but the Editor has used the form Turlough throughout this translation, it

being that most commonly found in old law documents, inquisitions, and most Anglo-Irish records.

ⁿ *Castleconning*, Cairḃen uḃ Chonaing, *i. e.* O'Conaing's, or Gunning's Castle, now corruptly anglicised Castleconnell. O'Conaing was Lord of Aos Greine, the situation of which is thus described in O'Brien's Dictionary:

"Aos-Greine, the small county of Limerick, from the hill called Knockgreine to Limerick, the ancient patrimony of the O'Conuings, whose principal castle, near Limerick, was called *Caislean O'Conaing*, or Castle Connell; Aos-trimaighe from Owny to Limerick." Castleconnell is now a village situated about six miles to the east of Limerick.

^o *Corcomroe*, Κορκομοῤῥουαῖ.—The barony of Corcumroe, in the west of the county of Clare, preserves the name of this territory, but the territory was unquestionably more extensive than the barony, and comprised not only this barony but also the entire of the barony of Burrin, in the east of which the abbey of Corcumroe is situated. According to the Irish genealogical books, this territory derived its name from Core Modhruadh, the great grandson of Rury Mor, monarch of Ireland, A. M. 3845, and the ancestor of the families of O'Loughlin Burrin, and O'Conor Corcumroe, the ancient proprietors of these two baronies.



Sluaiccheḡ la Ruaidḡr ua cconcobair la Rīg Epeann i munaḡn, Ro ionnarḡ domnall ua mbriain a tuadmunain ḡ po mill an tír ḡo moḡ don chup rin.

Concobor mac Concoille abb Reccléra Poil, ḡ psoair, ḡ comorba Patrince iarttain do écc hi Roimh iar ndol do accallain comorba psetair.

Ḥiolla colum ua maolmuaid, ticcsḡna fḡr cceall do marḡad la Ruaidḡr mac concobair méḡ cochlán tpe meabail.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSḠ 1176.

Αοιρ Crioḡr, mile, céḡ, peaḡtmoḡad, aré.

Faḡar, ḡ Ceanannur do faruḡad do ḡallaid ḡ do uib briuin.

Lughmaḡ do faruḡad do Saxaid.

Niall mac méc lochlann do marḡad la muinntir bḡanain (.i. dál mbuinne).

^p *Mac Concoille*.—This name is now obsolete, or translated Cox, or Woods.

^q *O'Molloy, Ua Maolmuaid*.—This family descends from Maolmuaid, a name signifying noble or venerable chieftain [muaid i. uaird no airmdom, *Cor. Glos.*], who was lord of the territory of Fera Ceall, and was slain in the year 1019. He was descended from Fiacha, the third son of King Niall of the Nine Hostages. The name of this territory is still preserved in that of the small barony of Fircal, in the south-west of the King's County; but we have the most satisfactory evidence to prove that it originally comprised the baronies of Fircal, Ballycowan, and Ballyboy, in the same county. The name Ua Maolmuaid, was originally anglicised O'Mulmoy, but it is now invariably written without the second *m*.

^r *Mac Coghlan*.—See note on Dealbhna Eathra, at the year 1178.

^s *Fore, faḡar, or foḡar*.—Ussher (*Primordia*, p. 966) states that Fore is called by the Irish *Baille Leabhair*, the town of books; and he has

been followed by Archdall, O'Connor, Lanigan, and all other writers on Irish topography; nor was this etymology questioned till the locality was examined, in 1837, for the Ordnance Survey, by the Editor, who found that this is one of those inadvertent errors into which Ussher has fallen from his want of intimate acquaintance with the Irish language. The Irish name, as now pronounced in Westmeath, is baile foḡar, which means the town of *Fore*, and not the town of *Books*; and Ussher was led into this error by the similarity of the pronunciation of both combinations, for baile foḡar and bail' leabair are not very dissimilar to the ear. According to the life of St. Fechin, who founded a monastery here in the seventh century, this place was originally called Gleann Fobhar; and it is probable that the term *Fobhar* was originally applied to the remarkable springs which flow from the hill into the mill-pond at the village of Fore, for the word foḡar, or fofar, is explained in an old Irish glossary, called

Roderic O'Connor, King of Ireland, marched with an army into Munster; he expelled Donnell O'Brien from Thomond, and much wasted the country on that expedition.

Conor Mac Concoille^p, Abbot of the church of SS. Peter and Paul, and afterwards successor of St. Patrick, died at Rome, having gone thither to confer with the successor of St. Peter.

Gillacolum O'Molloy^q, Lord of Fircall, was treacherously slain by Rory, the son of Conor Mac Coghlan^r.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1176.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred seventy-six.

Fore^s and Kells^t were laid waste by the English, and by the Hy-Briuin^u.

Louth^v was laid waste by the Saxons.

Niall, the son of Mac Loughlin, was slain by Muintir Branan, i. e. the Dal-m-Buinne^w.

Deipbriur do'n eagna an éigre, as signifying the same as tobap, a spring. Besides these celebrated rills which turn the mill of St. Fechin, there are in Gleann Fobhar, as it was originally called, two other wells dedicated to St. Fechin, one called tobap na Cogaine, and the other dobach Feichin. For the legend connected with the rills and mill of Fore, see Life of St. Fechin, published by Colgan in *Acta Sanctorum*, 20th January. For some account of the state of Fore in 1682, see Sir Henry Piers's account of Westmeath, published in the first vol. of Vallancey's *Collectanea*; and for a description of the ancient remains there in 1837, see a letter written by the Editor at Rathowen, dated October 13th, 1837, now preserved at the Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park.

^t *Kells, Ceanannur*.—This name was first anglicised Kenlis.—See Ussher, *De Primordiis*, p. 691. The name signifies the head seat, or residence, and is now translated Headfort, in the name of the seat and title of the present noble

proprietor. There is another Ceanannur in the county of Kilkenny, which is also anglicised Kells. The castle of Kells referred to on the next page (or rather reedification of it), stood not many years since opposite Cross-street, in the town of Kells, in the county of Meath, but no part of it now remains. Tradition ascribes its erection to Hugh de Lacy.

^u *Hy-Briuin*, uib briuin, i. e. the descendants of Brian, son of Eochaidh Muighmheadhain, monarch of Ireland in the fourth century. There were many septs of this race, but the people here referred to are probably the Hy-Briuin-Breifne, which was the tribe name of the O'Rourkes, O'Reillys, and their correlatives.

^v *Louth*, luḡmaḡ.—The name is sometimes written luḡmaḡ, and Colgan thinks that it signifies either the plain of Lugh, a man's name, or the plain of herbs: "Lugi campus seu campus herbidus."—*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 731, col. 2, n. 7.

^w *Dal-Buinne*, Dal mḃuinne, anglicised Dal-

Ἰνῆν Ρυαῖον υἱ concobair (.i. πῖ Εῖρεανν), βῆν πλᾶτῆστῑταις υἱ μαοῖλο-
ραῖδ do mairbad la macaib υἱ cairpellán.

Ḃḡnmíde Ἰνῆν donnchaḡa uí ésrbaill, βῆν Chonmaíge υἱ flainn, baintic-
chírna ua ttuirtre 7 fḡr lí do écc.

Cúmaíge ua flainn ticchírna ua ttuirtre, fḡr lí, 7 dal araidhe do mair-
bad la connmíde la a bratair fén 7 la fḡraib lí.

Saxaḡn do ionnairbad do domnall ua bríam a lunnacé tḡia forbair do
ḡḡnam ḡó forpa.

Cairdiall ḡall ḡá ḡḡnam i ccḡnannur.

Αν τῑαπλα Saxanach (.i. Ρῑοεαρḡ) do écc in áth chiat do bannne aillḡi
po ḡad ar a éoir do miorbailḡ bḡicche éolam éille 7 na naom aréḡna ἱra
ceallu po millead lairḡ. Ατ connairc rium fḡirḡn bḡigḡt andairlar ag a
mairbad.

Boyne.—This tribe was seated near Lough Neagh, in the present county of Antrim; and their territory was nearly coextensive with the district of Killultagh, which was a part of the county of Down in the year 1662, though now in the county of Antrim. According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, at the year 1176, this tribe of Dal-Buinne was seated in the territory of Moylinny, which extended from Lough Neagh to near Carrickfergus. For the descent of the Dal Buinne, the reader is referred to O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 46. For a list of the parish churches and chapels in this territory about the year 1291, see Pope Nicholas's Taxation of the Dioceses of Down and Connor and Dromore, edited by the Rev. William Reeves, M. B.

* *Benmee*, βḡnmíde, denotes *woman or lady of Meath*. It was very common as the proper name of a woman among the ancient Irish, as was also ḡeanmumán, meaning "woman, or lady of Munster."

† *Of Donough O'Carroll*, Donnchaḡa uí Ceap-
baill.—This was O'Carroll, chief of Oriel, not of Ely O'Carroll. There is a curious entry respecting the death of this Donough O'Carroll

of Oriel, in an ancient Antiphonarium, formerly belonging to the cathedral church of Armagh, and now preserved in Ussher's collection of MSS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin (Class B. Tab. 1. No. 1). It has been recently published, with a literal English translation, in Petrie's *Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland*, p. 389.

* *Cooley O'Flynn*, cumaíge ua flainn.—The name of this family is now anglicised O'Lynn in the north of Ireland, and by some incorrectly made Lindsay. Their territory lay between the Lower Bann, Lough Neagh, and the sea, in the present county of Antrim; but there seems to have been another branch of them in the barony of Loughinsholyn, in the south of the county of Derry, where they gave name to Lough Inish O'Lynn, i. e. the lake of O'Lynn's island, near the village of Desartmartin, and also to Desert Lyn and Monaster Lynn, in the same neighbourhood.

The pedigree of this famous family, who were the senior branch of the Clanna Rury of Uladh, or Ulidia, is thus given in a MS. in Trinity College, Dublin, Class H. 1. 15. p. 266, line 28 :

The daughter of Roderic O'Connor, King of Ireland, and wife of Flaherty O'Muldory, was killed by the sons of O'Carellan.

Benmee^x, the daughter of Donough O'Carroll^y, and wife of Cooley O'Flynn, lady of Hy-Tuirtre and Firlee, died.

Cooley O'Flynn^z, Lord of Hy-Tuirtre^a, Firlee, and Dalaradia, was slain by Cumee, his own brother, and the Firlee.

The English were driven from Limerick by Donnell O'Brien, by laying siege to them.

An English castle was in progress of erection at Kells.

The English Earl (i. e. Richard^b) died in Dublin, of an ulcer which had broken out in his foot through the miracles of SS. Bridget and Columbkille, and of all the other saints whose churches had been destroyed by him. He saw, as he thought, St. Bridget in the act of killing him.

1. Rory, the son of
2. Donnell, who was son of
3. Cumee, or Cu-Midhe.
4. Murtough, or Moriertagh.
5. Alexander.
6. Cumee, or Cu-Midhe.
7. Cooley, or Cu-Uladh.
8. Cumee, or Cu-Midhe.
9. Rory.
10. Foley.
11. Mac Kieran.
12. Hugh, or Aodh.
13. Donnagan.
14. Forgartagh.

15. Flann, the progenitor, *a quo* the O'Lynns [Uí Lonn], &c. &c. up to *Colla Uais*, monarch of Ireland in the fourth century.

The name Cu maighe, meaning *dog*, or *greyhound of the plain*, and Cumidhe, *dog*, or *greyhound of Meath*, were very common among this family. The former is anglicised Cooley, and the latter Cumee, throughout this translation.

^a *Hy-Tuirtre*, Uí Tuirtre, was the ancient name of a territory in the county of Antrim, lying to the east of Lough Neagh. The parishes of Racavan, Ramoan, Donnagorr, and Killead, the church of Dun Chille Bice, now Downkillybegs, in the parish of Drummaul, and the island of Inis Toide, now Church Island, in Lough Beg, were included in this territory, which was the name of a deanery in Colgan's time.—See *Trias Thaum.*, p. 183.

The tribe called the Firlee, and sometimes Fir Li of the Bann, were originally seated on the west side of that river, but at this period they were unquestionably on the east of it. They were probably driven from their original locality by the family of O'Kane, who, at this period, had possession of all the district lying between Lough Foyle and the Bann. For the descent of the Fir Li of the Bann, see *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 76; *Ogygia Vindicated*, Dedication, p. lvi; and Duaid Mac Firbis's Genealogical Book, Marquis of Drogheda's copy, pp. 95, 128.

^b *The English Earl*, i. e. Richard de Clare, Earl of Strigul, commonly called Strongbow. Matthew Paris inserts the death of this earl at the same year; but Pembridge places it about the 1st of

Carlsn Sláine i paibē Riocard plemenn co na rluag, ar po bār oc milleadh oirgiall 7 ua mbriúin 7 fēi mīde do opccam la Maileaclainn mac meclochlainn la ticcheapna cenel neoġain 7 la cenel neoġain buđēn 7 la haingiallaib. Ro marb̄rat cúicc cēt no ní ar uille do na gallaib la taeđ ban, leanam 7 eac co ná tēina duine i mb̄sthaib ar in ccaipdiall. Ro paraiġte tpi caitteoil im mīde ar nabapach ar uamān cenel neoġain .i. caitiall cēnanna, carlsn calatpoma 7 carlen doipe Pattraic. Riocard plemenn fein do marb̄ad don chup rin.

Baile biataig do iodbairt la puaidri ua concobair Rī Epeann don coimbed 7 do naom beapac go bpat .i. baile tuama achad. Itiad Slana na hogdri go bpat. Cadla ua dubtaig airdp̄p̄cop tuama, aipeactac ua Roduib, plann ua p̄ionnachta, aod uá ploinn, Ruarc ua Maibp̄eann, Ignadhe uá manacain, Siollu an coimbed mac an leartair, ua hainligi, 7 concobair mac diarmada, a ccopaiġeact an baile rin do b̄it ag dia 7 ag beapac go bpat ó ua cconcobair 7 o p̄ior a ionaid.

Domnall mac toirdealbair uí Concobair ticchēna t̄uairceirt Connaet, opdan, Smaet 7 d̄gcomairle na ngaiđeal do écc 7 a adnacal i maig eo na Saxan.

Domnall mac toirdealbair uí b̄riain pioġdamna muian do écc.

May, 1177, and Giraldus Cambrensis about the 1st of June. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, Strongbow is called the greatest destroyer of the clergy and laity that came to Ireland since the time of Turgesius. His character is thus given by Giraldus, who was his cotemporary :

“Comiti vero modus hic erat. Vir subrufus, lentiginosus, oculis glaucis, facie fœminea, voce exili, collo contracto, per cetera fere cuncta, corpore precero, vir liberalis & lenis. Quod re non poterat, verborum suauitate componebat. Togatus & inermis parere paratior, quam imperare. Extra bellum plus militis, quam Ducis : in bello vero plus Ducis quam militis habens : omnia suorum audens consilio : Nihil vnquam ex se vel armis aggrediens, vel animositate præsумens. In prælio positus fixum suis recupe-

rationis & refugii signum manebat. In vtraque belli fortuna stabilis & constans, nec casibus aduersis desperatione fluctuans ; nec secundis villa leuitate discurrens.”—*Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. i. cap. 27, Camden. Francofurti, M.D.CIII. p. 774.

^c *Slane*, Slaine, now generally called Baile Sláine in Irish. It is a small village near the Boyne, midway between Navan and Drogheda, in the county of Meath. The site of Fleming's Castle is now occupied by the seat of the Marquess of Conyngham.

^d *Besides women, children, and horses*, le taeđ ban leanam 7 eac.—This was evidently copied by the Four Masters from the Annals of Ulster, in which the original reads as follows : ou in po marb̄ad cet no ní ip moó do gallaib pe taeđ ban 7 leanum 7 ec in caitteoil do marb̄ad

The castle of Slane^c, in which was Richard Fleming with his forces, and from which he used to ravage Oriel, Hy-Briuin, and Meath, was plundered by Melaghlin, the son of Mac Loughlin, Lord of the Kinel-Owen, by the Kinel-Owen themselves and the men of Oriel. They killed five hundred or more of the English, besides women, children, and horses^d; and not one individual escaped with his life from the castle. Three castles were left desolate in Meath on the following day, through fear of the Kinel-Owen, viz. the castle of Kells, the castle of Galtrim^e, and the castle of Derrypatrick^f. Richard Fleming himself was slain on this occasion.

A ballybetagh was granted in perpetuity by Roderic O'Connor, King of Ireland, viz. the townland of Toomaghy^g to God and St. Berach. The following were the sureties of that perpetual gift: Keyly [Catholicus] O'Duffy, Archbishop of Tuam; Aireaghtagh O'Rodiv; Flann O'Finnaghty; Hugh O'Flynn; Rourke O'Mulrenin; Ignatius O'Monahan; Gilla-an-choimhdhe Mac-an-leastair; O'Hanly; and Conor Mac Dermot; who were to guarantee that this townland was to remain for ever the property of God and St. Berach, from O'Connor and his representative.

Donnell, the son of Turlough O'Connor, Lord of the north of Connaught, the glory, the moderator, and the good adviser of the Irish people, died, and was interred at Mayo of the Saxons.

Donnell, the son of Turlough O'Brien, the heir apparent to the kingdom of Munster, died.

co ná céirna dume i mbercharó ar in cáirtel. Thus rendered in the old translation of the Ulster Annals: "where one hundred and more were killed of the Galls, besides women and children, and the horses of the castle, soe as none living escaped out of the castle."

^c *The castle of Caltruim.* — Capten Calá Τρομα, i. e. the castle of Galtrim. Galtrim is now the name of a townland, containing a moat, in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Deece, and county of Meath. The district belonging to this castle was an ancient palatinate, and gave the title of Baron to the family of Hussey, whose ancestor had been a butcher in

the town of Athenry, but who was knighted for having killed O'Kelly and his esquire, in the battle of Athenry, in the year 1316. *q. v.*—See *Hibernia Anglicana*, by Sir Richard Cox, p. 96.

^f *Dome Patraic*, now Derrypatrick, a townland containing the ruins of an old castle, in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Deece, and county of Meath.—See *Ordnance Map of Meath*, sheet 43.

^g *Toomaghy*, tuam ácaó.—A ballybetagh was the thirtieth part of a *triocha cead*, or barony. It contained four quarters, or seisreaghs, each seisreagh containing 120 acres of the *large* Irish measure. The name of this ballybetagh is

Domnall ua máilli tigearna umáill do écc.

Diarmaid mac corbmaic még captaig m dſmuman do gabáil la a mac pſin corbmac liathanaic 7 corbmac do marbáð hi pfiull la a muintir buðein 7 diarmaid do gabáil a tigearnair iaram.

Domnall mac giollapatraicc tigearna oppaige do écc.

Goð mac giollabroidi ui puairc do écc.

Domnall mac giolla patraic tigearna cairppe ua cciarða, do marbáð i pfiull dua maileclainn (.i. Art), 7 Art do aipioḡað la fearaib mide, 7 piḡe (no ticcearnur) do tabairt do ðonnchað ua maileclainn agur flann a mac do marbáð la cairppe ua cciarða.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΘ 1177.

Αοιρ Cριορθ mile, cétt peaçtmoḡat, a peaçt.

Uuianur cardinal do teaçt i nEpin. Seanað clſipeaç Epenn do bſic ettir eppcopaib 7 abbaib iman ccapdinal in ath cliaç an cſo domnaic don corḡur 7 po ðinnrſo deitħide iomða ná comailteap.

Aeð O Nell .i. an macaom tóinleapcc ticchſpna cenel neoḡam pe heaðh 7 Rioḡðamna Epenn do marbáð la maileaclainn ua loclainn 7 la hapḡal ua laclainn 7 apḡal pſipin do ðomtuim la hua nell ap an laçair pin.

Sluaicchſo la lohn do cuip 7 lap na piupioib i noal apaiðe 7 co dun

now forgotten. It must have been applied to a large townland, since subdivided into quarters, somewhere near Kilbarry, in the north-east side of the county of Roscommon, where St. Berach's principal church is situated. But the name does not appear in any form on the Down Survey for Connaught, or on the Ordnance Survey.

^b *Cardinal Vivianus*.—He was sent to Ireland by Pope Alexander III., as apostolic Legate. According to Rogerus Hoveden, and the Chronicle of Man at this year, Vivianus was in the Isle of Man on Christmas-day with King Gothred. After Epiphany he landed at Downpatrick, and on his way to Dublin was taken prisoner by the soldiers of John de Courcy, by whom he was

set at liberty. Giraldus Cambrensis states, in his *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. ii. c. 17, that this Legate held a synod at Dublin, in which he published the King of England's title to Ireland, and pronounced excommunication against all that should oppose it; that he also gave leave to the English, to take out of the churches and monasteries corn and other provisions as often as they should require them, always paying the true value for the same. To which Hanmer most impertinently adds: "He filled his bagges with the sinnes of the people; the English captaines understanding of it, gave him in charge, either to depart the land, or to goe to the warres, and serve for pay with them, and no longer to re-

Donnell O'Malley, Lord of Umallia [the Owles, in the county of Mayo], died.
 Dermot, the son of Cormac Mac Carthy, King of Desmond, was taken prisoner by his own son, Cormac Liathanach; but Cormac was treacherously slain by his own people, and Dermot then re-assumed his lordship.

Donnell Mac Gillapatrik [now Fitzpatrick], Lord of Ossory, died.

Hugh, the son of Gilla-Broidi O'Rourke, died.

Donnell, son of Gillapatrik [O'Keary], Lord of Carbury O'Keary, was treacherously slain by O'Melaghlin (i. e. Art), upon which Art was deposed by the men of Meath, and his kingdom (or lordship) was given to Donough O'Melaghlin; and his son Flann was slain by *the inhabitants of Carbury O'Keary*.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1177.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred seventy and seven.

Cardinal Vivianus^b arrived in Ireland. A synod of the clergy of Ireland, both bishops and abbots, *was convened* by this cardinal on the first Sunday in Lent, and they enacted many ordinances not *now* observed.

Hugh O'Neill, *popularly called* an Macaemh Toinleasc, *who had been* for some time Lord of the Kinel-Owen, and heir presumptive to the throne of Ireland, was slain by Melaghlin O'Loughlinⁱ and Ardgall O'Loughlin; but Ardgall himself fell on the spot by O'Neill.

An army was led by John De Courcy^j and the knights into Dalaradia and

ceive money for nought."—*Hanmer's Chronicle*, edition of 1809, pp. 295, 296. See also the same fact given as true history by Sir Richard Cox in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, pp. 33, 34.

ⁱ *O'Loughlin*.—The name of this family, which was the senior branch of the northern Hy-Niall, is now generally written Mac Loughlin.

^j *John De Courcy*.—He set out from Dublin, and in four days arrived at Downpatrick. The character and personal appearance of this extraordinary man are thus described by his cotemporary, Giraldus Cambrensis:

"Erat itaque Iohannes vir albus & procerus,

membris nervosis & ossosis, stature grandis, & corpore perualido, viribus immensis, audaciæ singularis, vir fortis & bellator ab adolescentia. Semper in acie primus, semper grauioris periculi pondus arripiens. Adeo belli cupidus & ardens, vt militi dux præfectus, ducali plerunque deserta constantia Ducem exuens, et militem induens, inter primos impetuosus & præceps: turma vacillante suorum, nimia vincendi cupiditate victoriam amississe videretur. Et quamquam in armis immoderatus, & plus militis quam Ducis habens, inermis tamen modestus, ac sobrius, & Ecclesiæ Christi debitam reueren-

da lēglarr. Ro marbrat Donnall mac mic caṡaraṡ ticcṡṡna vāl araide. Ro hoipcead 7 po millead dun da lēglarr la lohn 7 lar na

tiam præstans, diuino cultui per omnia deditus: Gratiæque supernæ, quoties ei successerat, cum gratiarum actione totum ascribens, Deoq; dans gloriam, quoties aliquod fecerat gloriosum. Sed quoniam, vt ait Tullius, Nihil simplici in genere, omni ex parte perfectum natura expoliuit: nimis parcitatis & inconstantis nœui, niueum tantæ laudis nitorem denigrauerant. Regis itaque Manniæ Gotredi filia sibi legitime copulata, post varia belli diuturni proelia: & graues vtrunque conflictus, tandem in arce victoriæ plane constitutus, Vltoniam vndique locis idoneis incastellauit. & nusquam (non absque labore plurimo) & inedia, multisque periculis, pace firmissima stabiliiuit. Hoc autem mihi notabile videtur: quod grandes hi quatuor Hibernicæ expugnationis postes, Stephanides, Herueius, Reymundus, & Iohannes de Cury (occulto quidem Dei iudicio, sed nunquam iniusto) legitimam ex sponsis prolem suscipere non meruerunt. Quintum autem his Meylerium adiunxerim, qui legitimam vsque hodie de sponsa prolem non suscepit. Sed hæc de Iohanne Cury summatim, & quasi sub epilogo commemorantes, grandiaq; eiusdem gesta, suis explicanda scriptoribus reliquentes." — *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. ii. cap. xvii.

^k *Donnell, son of Cahasagh*, Donnall mac Caṡaraṡ.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, and in the Annals of Kilronan, he is called Donnall mac mic Caṡaraṡ, i. e. Donnell, son of the son, i. e. grandson of Cahasagh. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, the chieftain who contended with De Courcy at Down, on this occasion, is called Rory Mac Donslevy; and it is certain that the family name was Mac Donslevy at this time, though it was originally *O'h-Eochadha* (O'Haughy). The name is latinized *Dunleuus* by Giraldus Cam-

brensis; but Dr. Hanmer, who knew but little of Irish families or history, supposing that by Dunleuus (which he reads incorrectly *Dunlenus*) Giraldus meant O'Donnell, he speaks throughout of the chief who contended with De Courcy, at Down, as O'Donell! Giraldus, who was contemporary with Sir John De Courcy, speaks in high terms of the valour of the King of Down, who contended with him on this occasion. It appears that the Pope's Legate, Cardinal Vivianus, happened to be at Downpatrick on De Courcy's arrival, and that he endeavoured to prevail on De Courcy to withdraw his forces from Down, on condition that Dunleuus should pay tribute to the King of England. De Courcy refusing to comply, Dunleuus, encouraged by the suggestions of the Legate, collected his forces, and attacked the English, we are told, with astonishing bravery; but if we believe Giraldus's statement, that he mustered ten thousand warriors, who, fighting manfully (*viriliter*) with spears and battle-axes, were defeated by three hundred English soldiers, commanded by twenty-two knights, we must conclude that his people were either very feeble or very unskilful warriors. Giraldus describes the conquest of Down by De Courcy in the sixteenth chapter of the second book of his *Hibernia Expugnata*, where he writes as follows:

"Videns autem Dunleuus se verbis minime profecturum, corrogatis vndiq; viribus cum 10. bellatorum millibus infra 8. dies hostes in vrbe viriliter inuadit. In hac etenim insula sicut et in omni natione, gens borealis magis bellica semper et truculenta reperitur, &c., &c.

"Prospiciens itaq; Iohannes hostiles acies acriter ad urbem accedere: quanquam manu modica, tamen perualida, potius obuiam exire, & viribus dimicando, belli fata tentare, quam

to Dun da leathghlas; they slew Donnell, the grandson of Cathasach^k, Lord of Dalaradia. Dun da leathghlas was plundered and destroyed by John and the

exili municipio, quod in vrbis angulo tenuiter crexerat, diutius ab hoste claudi, & fame confici longe prælegit. Igitur atroci bello conserto, in primo eminus sagittarum iaculorumq; grandine perfuso. Deinde cominus lanceæ lanceis, securibus enses confligentes: ad tartara multos vtrinq; transmittunt. Dum igitur acerrimo Martis conflictu, *Iam clypeo clypeus, umbone repellitur umbo: Ense minax ensis, pede pes, & cuspide cuspis*: qui gladii Ioannis ictus hic cerneret, qualiter nunc caput ab humeris, nunc armos à corpore, nunc brachia separabat, viri bellatoris vires digne possit commendare. Multis igitur in hoc conflictu se strenue gerentibus: Roger. tamen Poerius adolescens imberbis & flauus, pulcher & procerus (qui postmodum in Lechliniæ & Ossyriæ partibus emicuit) secundam non immerito laudem obtinuit. Post graues itaq; diuq; ambiguos, nimis impari certamine belliq; congressus, tandem Ioannis virtuti cessit victoria: hostium multitudine magna per marinam glisin, quo transfugerant, interempta."

And again, in his short recapitulation of the battles of De Courcy, towards the end of the same chapter:

"In duobus itaque magnis præliis Iohannes apud Dunam victor enituit. In primo post purificationem. In secundo circa Calendas Iulii, in natiuitate Sancti Iohannis, vir de quindecim virorum militibus [al. millibus] victoriam obtinuit cum paucissimis, hostium extincta multitudine. Tertium erat apud Ferly in prædæ capitione," &c.

It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, a work which seems to have been very much interpolated, that John De Courcy on this occasion erected a strong fort of stones and clay at Down, and drew a ditch or wall

from sea to sea, but that he was defeated and taken prisoner, and the greater part of his men slain by Rory Mac Donslevy; that he was afterwards set at liberty; and that the English, taking fresh courage, being led on by De Courcy and a valiant knight called Roger Poer, again attacked the Irish and made a great slaughter of them; and took from them the croziers of St. Finghin and St. Ronan, and that then all the English of Dublin went to the assistance of De Courcy. These Annals then add:—"Melaghlin O'Neill [*recte* Mac Loughlin], at the head of the Kinel-Owen, and Rory Mac Donslevy, at the head of the Ulidians, accompanied by the Archbishop of Armagh, Gilla-an-choimdedh O'Carran, the Bishop of Ulidia, and the clergy of the north of Ireland, repaired with their noble relics to Downpatrick, to take it from John De Courcy. A fierce battle was fought between them, in which the Kinel-Owen and Ulidians were defeated, with the loss of five hundred men, among whom were Donnell O'Laverty, chief of Clann Hamill; Conor O'Car-ellan, chief of Clann-Dermot; Gilla Mac Liag O'Donnelly, chief of Ferdroma; Gilla-an-Choimdedh Mac Tomulty, chief of Clann Mongan; and the chiefs of Clann Cartan and Clann Fogarty. The Archbishop of Armagh, the Bishop of Down, and all the clergy, were taken prisoners; and the English got possession of the croziers of St. Comgall and St. Dachiarog, the Canoin Phatruic [i. e. the Book of Armagh], besides a bell called *Ceolan an Tighearna*. They afterwards, however, set the bishops at liberty, and restored the Canoin Phatruic and the bell, but they killed all the inferior clergy, and kept the other noble relics, which" [remarks this compiler] "are still in the hands of the English."

Dr. Hanmer, in describing this battle, states

knights who came in his army. A castle was erected by them there, out of which they defeated the Ulidians twice, and the Kinel-Owen and Oriels *once*, slew Conor O'Carellan, chief of Clandermot¹, and Gilla-Macliag O'Donnelly, chief of Feardroma^m; and Donnell O'Flaherty [now Laverty] was so wounded by arrows on this occasion, that he died of his wounds in the church of St. Paul at Armagh, after having received the body and blood of Christ, and after extreme unction and penance. Many other chieftains were also slain by them besides these. During the same expedition, John [De Courcy] proceeded with his forces to Hy-Tuirtre and Firlee; before his arrival, however, Cumee O'Flynn had set Armoyⁿ on fire; but they burned Coleraine and many other churches on this incursion.

Niall O'Gormly, Lord of the men of Magh-Ithe and Kinel-Enda^o, was

brensis, that having malevolent feelings towards De Courcy, he slightly passed over and misrepresented his actions, seems very unfounded, for Cambrensis speaks of the noble achievements of this knight in terms of the highest admiration, saying that he would leave his grand exploits to be blazoned by De Courcy's own writers, evidently alluding to the monk Jocelyn, who was at the time employed by De Courcy to write the Life of St. Patrick. "Sed hæc de Johanne Cury summam, & quasi sub epilogo commemorantes, grandiaq; eiusdem gesta suis explicanda scriptoribus reliquentes."—*Hiber. Expugnata*. lib. ii. c. 17.

¹ *Clandermot*.—The name is yet preserved in Clondermot, a parish in the barony of Tirkeeran, in the county of Derry, east of the Foyle. The O'Caireallans are still numerous in this parish, but the name is variously anglicised Carlan, Curland, Carellan, Carelton, &c.

^m *Feardroma*.—This was an ancient territory in the county of Tyrone, containing Castle-Cauldfield, anciently Ballydonnelly, and the surrounding district.—See note on Ballydonnelly, at the year 1531. It is to be distinguished from the townland of *popopum*, or Fardrome, mentioned in the Donegal Inquisi-

tions, which never at any period belonged to the O'Donnellys.

ⁿ *Armoy*, *Ar̄spmuige*.—The author of the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, which was translated and published by Colgan, in his *Trias Thaum.*, calls this "*Arthermugia præcipua civitas Dalriedinorum*." It was anciently a bishop's see, and an ecclesiastical town of consequence; but in Colgan's time it was only a small village in the territory of Reuta. It is still called by its ancient name in Irish, but is anglicised Armoy. It retains at present no monumental evidence of its ancient importance except a part of an ancient round tower, which, however, is no small proof of its ancient ecclesiastical importance. Colgan in his *Acta S. S.*, p. 377, col. 2, note 6, describes it as follows: "Est hodie vicus tantum exiguus in regione Reuta juxta Oceanum octo circiter millibus passuum a Dunliffisia" [Dunluce] "distans."

^o *Magh-Ithe and Kinel-Enda*.—*Magh Ithe*, i. e. the plain of Ith, is said to have derived its name from Ith, the uncle of Milesius of Spain, who, according to some of the Irish Shanachies, was slain by the Tuatha De Dananns, at Drumline, near Lifford, and buried in this plain.—See Keating's History of Ireland, Haliday's edition,

bað la donnchað ua ccaipeallám 7 la cloinn diarmada ar lár ðoipe colaim cille ar po loircceað teað fair cstur 7 tsina mall amac ar 7 po marbað i ndorur an ticche iarttain. Da poine doná Donnchað ua caipellám oðrít fpi dia fpi colaim cille 7 fpi muinntip ðoipe annpin tar a cñn fén 7 tar cñn a pleacta .i. a mainchine pen, a mec, a ua, 7 a iarmua tria biðhe do colaim cille 7 do muinntip ðoipe. Ro iobbar doná baile biataig i fparpað domnaig móip ðóib. Do pað dóib béor Mac riabac .i. corn ar fspri boi i nEpinu ip in aimrip rin i ngioll tri fichit bó. Do ponað imorpa teað don clípeac i monað an tiðe po loircceað uaða for ua ngairmleadaig. Ro hiocað uile fpiip gað ar loircceað imbe. Do paðpat clann ndiarmada uile lórgmoin tar a ccñn pen uatha.

Murcað mac Ruaidri u Concobair do bpeit Mile coca co na riðipib laip go Ror commain do milleað Connaçt ar ulca fpi Ruaidri. Ro loircceps doná Connaçtaið po cñoir tuaim do gualann 7 ceallu an tpe ar cñna ar na hairipðip goill inntib. Ro chuipst iarttain maðm for na gallaib 7 pó diochuipst ar éccin ar an típ iatt. Ro ðall Ruaidri a mac murchað i ccionað an tupaip rin.

p. 266, and note on Druim lighean, in these Annals, at the year 1522. From the situation of the parish church called Domhnach more Muighe Ithe, or the great church of Magh Ithe, now Donaghmore, it is quite evident that Magh Ithe is the tract of level land in the barony of Raphoe, now called the Lagan. The territory of Kinel-Enda lay immediately south of Inishowen, and comprised the parishes of Raymoaghy and Taughboyne.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, Life of St. Baithenus. The Editor has a copy of the will of O'Gallagher, who was steward to the celebrated Red Hugh O'Donnell, in which it is stated that Kinel-Enda contained thirty quarters of land.

^p Near Donaghmore, Domnaç mop, i. e. the great church, generally called Domnaç mop Muige lée, as in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, and in O'Donnell's Life of St. Columbkille, apud Colgan. *Trias Thaum.*, p. 390. It is a

parish church, near the village of Castlefin, in the barony of Raphoe and county of Donegal. It was in the territory of Magh-Ithe, of which O'Gormly was lord. From this passage it appears that O'Carellan had seized upon some of O'Gormly's territory, after he had killed him.

^q *The tan-coloured son.*—This is a fanciful name given to the goblet. The adjective riabac, pronounced in the south of Ireland as if written riac, and anglicised Reagh in names of men and places, signifies tan-coloured, or greyish, and is translated *fuscus*, by Philip O'Sullivan Beare, in his History of the Irish Catholics.—See pp. 123, 145, *et passim*.

^r *This expedition.*—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen contains the following account of this excursion:

“A. D. 1177. A great army was led by the English of Dublin and Tullyard [near Trim] into Connaught. They proceeded first to Ros-

slain by Donough O'Carellan and the Clandermot in the middle of Derry Columbkille. The house in which he was was first set on fire, and afterwards, as he was endeavouring to effect his escape out of it, he was killed in the doorway of the house. Donough O'Carellan then made his perfect peace with God, St. Columbkille, and the family [i. e. clergy] of Derry, for himself and his descendants, and confirmed his own *mainchine* (gifts) and those of his sons, grandsons, and descendants, for ever, to St. Columbkille and the family of Derry. He also granted to them a ballybetagh near Donaghmore^p, and, moreover, delivered up to them the most valuable goblet at that time in Ireland, which goblet was called *Mac Riabhach* [i. e. the tan-coloured son^q], as a pledge for sixty cows. There was also a house erected for the cleric, in lieu of that burned over the head of O'Gormly, and reparation was made by him for all damage caused by the burning. All the Clandermot gave likewise full satisfaction on their own behalf.

Murrough, the son of Roderic O'Conor, brought Milo de Cogan and his knights with him to Roscommon, to ravage Connaught, to annoy Roderic *his father*. The Connacians immediately burned Tuam and other churches, to prevent the English from quartering in them. They afterwards defeated the English, and forcibly drove them out of the country [of Connaught]; and Roderic put out the eyes of his son, in revenge for this expedition^r.

common, where they remained for three nights. Here they were joined by Murrough, the son of Roderic O'Conor, who guided them through the province. King Roderic at the time happened to be on his regal visitation, and was in Iar-Connaught when the news of this irruption into his territories reached his ear. The English proceeded through the Plain of Connaught, burning the country as they passed along, including the churches of Elphin, Fert-Geige, Imleagh Fordeorach, Imleagh an Bhroghadhia, and Dunamon, and making their way to Ath Mogha and Fiodh Monach, and passing over the Togher [causeway] of Moin Coinneadha, and through the great road of Lig Gnathaile, and the ford of Athfinn, near Dunmore, proceeded directly to Tuam; but they made no prey or

battle during all this excursion, for the Connacians had fled, with their cattle and other moveable property, into the fastnesses of the country. On this occasion Tuam was evacuated, and the churches of Kilbannan, Kilmaine, Lackagh, Kilcabill, and Roskeen, and the castle of Galway, were burned. The English remained three nights at Tuam, without being able to obtain provisions, or gaining any advantage; here they were informed that the men of Connaught and Munster were on their march to give them battle, which indeed they soon perceived to be true, for they saw that Roderic gave them no time to consider, for he drew up his forces for an engagement. The English took to flight, and escaped to Tochar mona Coinneadha. They were, however, hotly pursued and attacked as

Μαῖομ πορ ua μαοιδοραιο ἡ πορ cenel cconail na cconcobor ua ccairealláin áit in po marbað ár cenél fnda im mac ui Seappraig ἡ im maicib iomda archeana.

Domnall ua heaghrá ticcfrma Luigne do écc.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΘ, 1178.

Αοιρ Κριορ mile, céo, reactmogat a hoct.

bachall coluim mic luigdeac do bñt acc iomacallam pe na cleireac fñn co fiaðnac.

Domnall ua foccapta eppcop oppaige do écc.

Giollu crior ua heothaid eppcop Conmaicne do écc.

Concobar mac conallaiḡ ui luimḡ do gabál toirigeacta cenél Moen ἡ domnall mac domnaill ui gairmleadaḡ do ionnarbað a maig ithe i nniur eoḡam do cum donnchaða uí ðuibðiorpa. Cenél moién i ccionn páite iaram do cup concobar mic conallaiḡ a toirigeact, ἡ a ccñnur do tabairt do domnall mac domnaill ui gairmleadaḡ. Muinnter domnaill .i. mac giollu caec uí edepla ἡ uí flannagáin do marbað concobar mic conallaiḡ i ttoisḡ domnaill fñrin i meabail ar comairce aircinnḡ na hñnaide boi ina pappað an tan rin. Ro ionnarbrat iaram cenél Moán domnall ua gairm-

they were crossing the Togher, or causeway, where they would have been defeated had not the son of Roderic assisted and guided them. They next proceeded directly to Oran-O'Clabby, and passed the next night there, and on the day following went on their retreat to Athleague, where they were overtaken at the ford by a party of Connacians, who made a vigorous attack upon them, and they did not know their losses until they were clear out of the province. For this, and other previous offences, Murrough O'Conor, the son of Roderic, had his eyes put out by the Sil-Murray, with the consent of his father." Giraldus Cambrensis, in his account of Milo de Cogan's excursion into Connaught (*Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. ii. c. 17), asserts, that

the churches were burned by the Connacians themselves, and that the English, who were five hundred and forty in number, lost only three of their men! "Rothericum vero Conactiæ principem cum 3. exercitibus magnis in sylva quadam prope Sinnenum obuium habens, inito graui utrinq; conflictu, demum tribus tantum satellitibus equestribus amissis, & interemptis hostium multis, Dubliniam indemnus euasit."

* *Colum Mac Luighdheach*.—This is the Colman, son of Lughaidh (of the race of Niall of the Nine Hostages), whose festival is marked in the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at the 2nd of February. The Editor has not been able to discover this entry in any of the older annals.

' *O'Loony*.—The O'Loonys were afterwards

O'Muldory and the Kinel-Connell were defeated by Conor O'Carellan *in a battle*, in which O'Sherry and many other distinguished men of the Kinel-Enda were slain.

Donnell O'Hara, Lord of Leyny [in the now county of Sligo], died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1178.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred seventy-eight.

The crozier of Columb Mac Luighdheach^r openly conversed with its cleric. Donnell O'Fogarty, bishop of Ossory, died.

Gilchreest O'Hoey, bishop of Conmaicne [Ardagh], died.

Conor, the son of Conallagh O'Loony^r, assumed the chieftainship of Kinel-Moen^u; and Donnell, the son of Donnell O'Gormly^r, was banished from Moy Ithe into Inishowen, to Donough O'Duibhdhiorma^w. In three months afterwards, the Kinel-Moen deposed Conor, the son of Conallagh, and gave back the chieftainship to Donnell, the son of Donnell O'Gormly. The people of Donnell *O'Gormly*, namely, Gilla Caech O'Ederla, and the O'Flanagans, treacherously slew O'Loony in Donnell's own house, *even* while he was under the protection of the Erenagh of Urney^x, who was with him at the time. Upon this the Kinel-Moen drove Donnell O'Gormly from the chieftainship, and set

driven into the wild mountainous district of Muintir-Loony, in the north of the county of Tyrone.

^u *Kinel-Moen*.—The Kinel-Moen, or race, or descendants of Moen, the principal family of whom were the O'Gormlys, inhabited that tract now called the barony of Raphoe, which was then a part of Tir Eoghain, or Tyrone. In after times this tribe was driven across the river Foyle by the O'Donnells, and their original country was added to Tirconnell.

^r *O'Gormly*.—An old map of Ulster, preserved in the State Papers' Office, shews the country of O'Gormly, who was originally the chief of Kinel-Moen, as extending from near Derry to Strabane.

^w *O'Duibhdhiorma*.—The country of O'Duibhdhiorma was called Bredach, and comprised the eastern half of Inishowen. This is to be distinguished from the half cantred of Bredach in Tirawley, in the county of Mayo, the patrimonial inheritance of O'Toghda, who was descended from Muireadhach, son of Fergus, son of Amhalgaidh, *a quo* Tirawley. O'Duibhdhiorma was of the Kinel-Owen, and his family had their tomb in the old church of Moville, near Lough Foyle. The name is still numerous in the barony of Inishowen, but corruptly anglicised to Diarmid, and sometimes, but rarely, to Mac Dermot, though always pronounced O'Duibhdhiorma by the natives when speaking Irish.

^x *Urney*, Eṛnaíoe, i. e. *Oratorium*.—A parish

leabaiḡ a toirigeaḡt 7 tugrat Ruaidḡri ua flaitḡsrtaḡ 1 ccsnnur poraib. Meabail do ḡsnaḡ la triḡ macaib uī flaitḡsrtaḡ for cenél Moáin. Domnall mac domnaill uī ḡairmleabaiḡ do marbaḡ leo, [7] Ticḡsrnan mac Raḡnaill mic domnaill 7 oḡtar do maḡtib Cenél moáin immaile fpu. Raḡnaill mac eaḡmarcaḡ uī éatán do marbaḡ la cenél moáin a toiraḡ aḡ traḡmraḡ rin cona ina ḡioḡail riḡe do poḡair ḡalaḡ ua luimḡ 7 Muir-éarḡtaḡ ua Beatain, 7 ar na ḡioḡail beḡr do poḡaḡ in meabail pempaite for cenél Moáin.

ḡaet mor ir in mbliabain ri. Ro lá riḡár, Ro traḡccair paḡḡe. Ro traḡccair doná ré ficiḡt crann 1 ndoipe colaḡm cille.

Iohn do cuirḡ co na allmupchaib do éeaḡt co maḡaire Chonaile, do poḡrat oipcne ann. Baḡar oḡḡe longpuirḡ 1 nḡlionn riḡe iaraḡ. Do bḡrḡ

partly in the county of Tyrone, and partly in the county of Donegal, extending to the south of Lifford.

¹ *O'Flaherty*, in Irish Ua Flaitḡsrtaḡ.—This name is still common in the counties of Donegal, Derry, and Tyrone, but, by an aspiration of the initial f, is anglicised Lavery, and sometimes Lafferty. —See note on O'Flainn, where a similar suppression of the initial f takes place in the modern anglicised form O'Lynn.

² *Derry-Columbkille*.—This passage is given in the Annals of Kilronan, as follows: "A. D. 1178. ḡaot aḡbal do éoḡeḡt ir in mbliabain ri, co po traḡccair bloḡḡ moir do éoḡlḡib 7 o'fḡḡaḡoib, 7 do paḡḡib pa mópa fpu lári, 7 co traḡccair for re ficiḡt paḡaḡ, uel paulo pluḡ, a ndoipe colaḡm cille.

"A. D. 1178. A great wind occurred in this year, which prostrated a great portion of the woods, forests, and great oaks, and prostrated among the rest six score oaks, *vel paulo plus*, in *Roboreto Columbae Cille*."

The word paḡl, plur. paḡḡe, signifies an oak tree. The oak wood of Derry-Columbkille, now Londonderry, is specially mentioned in O'Donnell's Life of Columbkille, as an object

for which the saint had a peculiar veneration.

³ *Machaire Chonaile*, i. e. the plain of Conaille Muirtheimhne, a territory comprising the level part of the present county of Louth, as appears from the ancient Lives of St. Bridget and St. Monenna, and from the Festilogies of Aengus, and other calendars, which place in this territory the churches of Faughard, Iniskeen, Kill Uinche, and Druim Ineascluinn. This district retained the name of Machaire Chonaile in the seventeenth century, as we learn from Archbishop Ussher, who, in his notices of St. Bridget and St. Monenna, has the following notice of this territory: "Intra alterum autem à Dundalkiâ miliarium, in Louthiano Comitatu & territorio olim *Conayl-Murthemni & Campo Murthemene* (in quo Conaleorum gens maximè viget, *de qua & ipsa sanctissima Monenna procreata est*; ut habet in libri secundi Vitæ illius initio Conchubranus) hodie *Maghery-Conall* dicto, posita est villa *Fochard*: quem locum *nativitatis Brigidæ virginis* habitum fuisse, & in Vitâ Malachie notavit olim Bernardus, & hodierna totius viciniae traditio *Fochardam Brigidæ* eam appellantis etiam nunc confirmat."—*Primordia*, pp. 705, 706. The *Conaleorum gens* here mentioned

up Rory O'Flaherty' as their chieftain: *but* the three sons of this O'Flaherty acted a treacherous part towards the Kinel-Moen; they slew Donnell, the son of Donnell O'Gormly, Tiernan, the son of Randal Mac Donnell, and eight other gentlemen of the Kinel-Moen. Randal, the son of Eachmarcach O'Kane, had been slain by the Kinel-Moen in the beginning of this summer, and in revenge of this were slain Galagh O'Loony and Murtough O'Petan; and it was in revenge of this, moreover, the aforesaid act of treachery was committed against the Kinel-Moen.

A violent wind-storm *occurred* in this year; it caused a great destruction of trees. It prostrated oaks. It prostrated one hundred and twenty trees in Derry-Columbkille^a.

John De Courcy with his foreigners repaired to Machaire Conaille^a, and committed depredations there. They encamped for a night in Glenree^b, where

were the descendants of Conall Cearnach, the most distinguished of the heroes of the Red Branch in Ulster, who flourished early in the first century.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 47.

^a *In Glenree*, i. nglionn púge, i. e. the vale of the River Righe. Giraldus Cambrensis, in his brief enumeration of the battles of De Courcy, in the sixteenth chapter of the second book of his *Hibernia Expugnata*, calls this his fifth battle, and says that he fought it at the bridge of Newry. In this he is right as to the place; but, it is quite evident from the older Irish Annals that he has transposed the order of the battles, for he was not in Ireland when De Courcy first invaded Ulster. Giraldus came first to Ireland in 1183, and again in 1185, as tutor to the Earl of Moreton, afterwards King John. The bridge of Newry well agrees with the Glenn Righe of the Irish Annals, for the river of Newry was anciently called the Righe, and the valley through which it flows bore the appellation of Glenn Righe. Giraldus states that De Courcy was the victor in this battle: "Quintum apud Pontem Iuori in reditu ab Anglia, unde tamen ad sua victor evasit." But in the Annals of Ulster

and Kilronan, and in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, it is emphatically stated that the English were dreadfully slaughtered here: *Ro mebaio for gallanb 7 po cuipeo depg ap poppu*. The number of the English slain on this occasion is not stated in the Annals of Ulster or Kilronan, but it is given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen as four hundred; and it is added that the battle was fought at Newry, and that O'Hanvy, chief of Omeath, and one hundred of the Irish, were killed, and that Murrough O'Carroll, King of Oriel, and Rory Mac Donslevy O'Haughy (O'h-Eochadha), were victors. The name Rory is, however, incorrect; for, on the death of Donnell, the grandson of Cahasagh, Cu-Uladh, the son of Conor, who was son of Donslevy, son of Eochaidh, became the chief of the Dal-Fiatachs. The pedigree of this Cu-Uladh (i. e. dog of Ulidia) is given by Duald Mac Firbis in his genealogical work, p. 510. He was succeeded by Rory Mac Donslevy, who is introduced in the interpolated Annals of Innisfallen as the chieftain who opposed Sir John De Courcy at Down, in the first battle in 1177. Dr. Hanmer, with that love of dull invention which distin-

Murcáð ua císbaill ticchsrna Oirghiall 7 cu ulað mac dunnplebe .i. Rí
ulað fuabairt bioðbað fopra gur po marbað 7 gur po bábað ceitri céo
co leit díob. Torépatar céo do na gaoidealaib i ppiotguin an cáta im
uá nainpfeð tigeapna uá méit maða.

Tainic Iohn do cuirte iar ttrioll do orccain dál araidhe 7 uib Tuirtre.
Tucc doná cumide ua plainn ticchsrna ua tuiurtre 7 físr lí deabað dorom

guished him, metamorphoses this Rory Mac Donslevy into Roderic O'Connor, Monarch of Ireland.

The exact situation of the valley of Glenree had never been known to any Irish historical or topographical writer in modern times, till it was identified by the Editor of this work when employed on the Ordnance Survey in 1834. Keating, Duaid Mac Firbis, O'Flaherty, and all the ancient Bardic writers of the history of Ireland, state that the three Collas, who formed the territory of Oriel, deprived the Ultonians of that portion of their kingdom extending from Gleann Righe, and Loch n-Eathach, westwards. The general opinion was, that the territory of Oirghiall, or Oriel, comprised the present counties of Louth, Armagh, and Monaghan, and that Uladh or Ulidia, the circumscribed territory of the ancient Clanna Rury, was, when formed into shire-ground, styled the county of Down, from Down, its principal town. This having been established, the Editor, during his examination of the ancient topography of Ulster, was led to look for Glenree somewhere on the boundary between the counties of Armagh and Down; and accordingly, on examining the documents, he found that, on an ancient map of the country lying between Lough Erne and Dundalk, preserved in the State Papers' Office, the vale of the Newry River is called "*Glenree*," and the river itself "*Owen Glenree fluvius*." He also found that in the Ulster Inquisitions the remarkable place near Newry called Fathom, is denominated Glenree Magaffee. Oriel, or Oirghialla, anciently ex-

tended from this Glenree to Lough Erne, and comprised the counties of Louth, Armagh, Monaghan, and in later ages the whole of the county of Fermanagh, as we learn from O'Dugan, who, in his topographical poem, places Tooraah, the country of O'Flanagan, in the north-west of Fermanagh; Lurg, the country of O'Muldoon, in the north of the same county; and the entire of Maguire's country in it. That the county of Fermanagh was considered a part of Oriel, at least since the Maguires got possession of it, is further corroborated by the fact, that throughout these Annals Maguire is called the pillar and prop of the Oriels. It is stated in a manuscript in Trinity College, Dublin (H. 3. 18. p. 783), that the boundary between Oriel and Ulidia, or the Clann Colla and Clanna Rury, or ancient Ultonians, was made in the west side of Glenree from Newry upwards, and that the Clanna Rury never extended their territory beyond it. This boundary, which consists of a fosse and rampart of great extent, still remains in some places in tolerable preservation, and is called by the strange name of the Danes' Cast, in English, and *Gleann na muice duibe*, i. e. *Valley of the Black Pig*, in Irish. For a minute description of this ancient boundary the reader is referred to Stuart's *Historical Memoirs of the City of Armagh*, Appendix, No. III., pp. 585, 586.

^c *Hy-Meith Macha*.—Now the barony of Monaghan, in the county of Monaghan. This was otherwise called Hy-Meith Tire, to distinguish it from Hy-Meith Mara, now Omeath, a moun-

Murrough O'Carroll, Lord of Oriel, and Cooley Mac Donslevy, King of Ulidia, made a hostile attack upon them, and drowned and otherwise killed four hundred and fifty of them. One hundred of the Irish, together with O'Hanvy, Lord of Hy-Meith-Macha^c, fell in the heat of the battle.

John De Courcy soon after proceeded to plunder Dalaradia and Hy-Tuirtre; and Cumee O'Flynn, Lord of Hy-Tuirtre and Firlee^d, gave battle to him and

tainous district lying between Carlingford and Newry, in the county of Louth. This is evident from the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, published by Colgan, and from the Irish Calendars, which place in it the churches of Tehallan, Tullycorbet, and Kilmore, all situated in the present barony of Monaghan; and the former authority states that the place called *Omna Renne* was on the boundary between it and Crich Mughdhorn, now the barony of Cremourne, in the county of Monaghan. For the descent of the Hy-Meith, see O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 76; and Duaid Mac Firbis's Pedigrees. Harris is totally incorrect in his account of the situation of the districts called Hy-Meith.—See his edition of Ware, vol. ii. p. 51.

^d *Firlee*, Fir lī, a tribe and territory situated on the Bann, in the county of Antrim.—*Ogygia*, part iii. c. 76. See note under the year 1176. Giraldus Cambrensis writes this name *Ferly*, and states that De Courcy fought his third battle here, where he lost all his men except eleven. His words are: "Tertium erat apud Ferly in Prædæ captione, vbi ob arctam viæ transitum post graues tandem congressus & anxios: sic pars Iohannis victa succubuit, aliis interemptis, aliis per nemora dispersis, vt vix Iohanni 11. milites superstites adhæsissent. Ipse vero virtutis inuictæ cum tantilla suorum paucitate per 30. miliaria se ab hostili multitudine continue defendendo, equis amissis omnibus vsq; ad Castrum suum duobus diebus & noctibus, ieiunii, armati pedites, miro conatu memoriaq; dignissimo euaserunt."—*Hiber. Expugnata*, l. ii. c. 16.

It may be curious to remark here, as an example of the manner in which Irish history has been manufactured by English writers, how Dr. Hanmer changes the Ferly of Cambrensis into Ferny; and attempts by the sheer force of impudence to break down his evidence in this instance. He says that Cambrensis lightly "overskipped the achievements of De Courcy, partly upon private grudge, for that Sir John De Courcy allowed him not for Vicar-generall in Ireland, and secretary to the state; yet that the certainty of his exploits hath been preserved, and in Latine, committed to paper by a Fryer in the North, the which booke Oneil brought to Armagh, and was translated into English by [George] Dowdall, Primate there Anno 1561." If, however, the account which Hanmer gives of this battle, in direct opposition to Giraldus and the Irish Annals, has been taken from this book, it would appear to be a work compiled at a comparatively modern period, and perhaps first written in Latin on *paper* as he states. Hanmer (or his author) not knowing the situation of *Ferly*, found no difficulty in changing the name to *Ferny*, a well-known territory in Oriel, in which the Mac Mahons were noted rebels in Hanmer's time; and takes occasion to introduce Sir John De Courcy in 1178, as fighting against the rebel Mac Mahon. Now it is worthy of remark here that Hanmer's cotemporary, Spenser, writes that Mac Mahon was of English descent, and that the first of them, an Englishman, named Fitz-Ursula, came to Ireland with his relative Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford [1385], and de-

co na gallaib i ruide. Ro meabair fórra. Ro cuir a nár tria miorbailib patrúic, colum cille 7 bpenaim. Ocur tearna lohn peim ar ecceim ar co cpeactnaighite co paimic co hat [cliat].

Conrtapla mīg Saxon i nat cliaē (.i. hugo), 7 i nairēir mīde co na iōcraide do ēoēt go cluain mic nōir. Ro aigrēo an baile aēt na tempaill 7 ticche an eaprcor. Do pome dia 7 ciarān miorbaile foillir fórra, uair m po cūmairgrēo tatām no tionabrad do dñam gur po élaigrēo a cuirp cluana arabadac.

Abann na gailme do tracchaō ppi pe laite aicēta. Na huile aōme po bāidid mnte ó cēn co na hiarcc do tionól la luēt an dūm 7 an tiri i ccoitcinne.

generating into a wild Irishman, changed his name to Mac Mahon, which is a translation of Fitz-Ursula, or son of the bear. Both stories were evidently invented to turn them to account against the Mac Mahons of Ferny and Oriel who were then very troublesome to the government. But it is well known that the Mac Mahons were not chiefs of Oriel, or Uriel, in De Courcy's time, for it appears, from the concurrent testimony of all the Irish annals, that O'Carroll was then king or chief lord of Oriel, and that the Mac Mahons, who are a collateral branch of the O'Carrolls, were not heard of as chiefs of Oriel for some time after De Courcy's disappearance from Irish history in 1205. Hanmer manufactures the story as follows, and his version of it is gravely quoted as true history by Cox, Leland, Ledwich, and Stuart, who were not able to detect the forgery, but each echoing the tale of his predecessor :

"The third battaile that Sir *John De Courcy* fought was in Ferny, against eleven thousand Irishmen : the occasion was thus, *Courcy* had builded many Castles throughout Vlster, and especially in Ferny [*recte* Ferly], where *Mac Mahon* [*recte* O'Lyn] dwelled ; this *Mac Mahon* [*recte* O'Lyn] with solemn protestations vowed to become a true and faithful subject, gave

Courcy many gifts, and made him his Goship, which is a league of amitie highly esteemed in Ireland. Whereupon *Courcy* gave him two Castles, with their demesnes, to hold of him. Within one month after, this *Mac Mahon* [*recte* O'Lyn], returning to his vomit, brake downe the Castles, and made them even with the ground. Sir *John De Courcy* sent unto him to know the cause that moved him to fall to this villanie: his answer was, that he promised not to hold stones of him, but the land, and that it was contrary to his nature to couche himself within cold stones, the woods being so nigh, where he might better warme himself, with other slender and scornfull answers." He then goes on to give a detailed account of a prey taken, and a battle fought, in which, of the eleven thousand Irishmen, only two hundred escaped with their lives. But the Doctor is obliged to confess that there was a totally different account of this battle (alluding to that already quoted from Cambrensis), which, however, he feels inclined not to believe : "There are," he says, "some out of the schoole of envy, with grace to disgrace *Courcy*, that report the story otherwise, which deliver not wherein he was to be honoured, but wherein he was foiled, *fortuna de la guerra* ; that he was driven, with

his foreigners, and defeated them with great slaughter, through the miracles of Patrick, Columbkille, and Brendan; and John himself escaped with difficulty, being severely wounded, and fled to Dublin^e.

The Constable of the King of England in Dublin and East Meath (namely, Hugo) marched with his forces to Clonmacnoise, and plundered *all* the town, except the churches and the bishop's houses. God and Kieran wrought a manifest miracle against them, for they were unable to rest or sleep, until they had secretly absconded from Cuirr Cluana on the next day.

The River Galliv (Galway) was dried up for a period of a natural day^f; all the articles that had been lost in it from remotest times, as well as its fish, were collected by the inhabitants of the fortress, and by the people of the country in general.

eleven persons in armes, to travaile a foote some 30. miles, for the space of two dayes, the enemy still pursuing (the which they lay not downe), all fasting without any relief, till he came to an OLD Castle of his owne, which savoureth not altogether of truth, but forwards with the history."—*Hanmer's Chronicle*, *Dubl. edit.* 1809, p. 309.

^e *Dublin*, *ae cliaze*.—The latter part of this name is destroyed in the autograph original; but is here restored from Maurice Gorman's copy, which had been made from the autograph before the edge of the paper was worn away. The place to which De Courcy fled on this occasion is not mentioned in the *Annals of Ulster* or those of *Kilronan*, or in the *Dublin* or *Bodleian* copy of the *Annals of Innisfallen*; and it is highly probable that he fled to Downpatrick, not to Dublin.

Under this year the *Dublin* copy of the *Annals of Ulster* has a brief notice of an attack made upon John De Courcy in the territory of Cuailgne, which is not in any of the other *Annals*, under this or any other year, except the *Dublin* copy of the *Annals of Innisfallen*, in which it is entered under the year 1180, as follows:

"A. D. 1180.—John De Courcy plundered

Machaire Chonaille, and Cuailgne, and took a prey of a thousand cows; but Murrough O'Carroll, King of Oriel; Mulrony O'Boylan, Chief of Dartry; and Gillapatrik O'Hanvy, Chief of Mugdorna [*Cremourne*], pursued and overtook them: a battle ensued, in which the English were routed, and deprived of the prey; and John De Courcy betook himself for shelter to the castle of Skreen-Columbkille, which he himself had built."

Hanmer gives a strange version of this excursion, evidently from the *Book of Howth*, which is a collection of traditional stories, written by an Anglo-Irish Romancer in the fifteenth or sixteenth century.

^f *Natural day*, *laite aiceanta*.—The word *aiceant* is used in ancient Irish writings to denote nature, and *aiceanta*, natural. O'Flaherty, in his *Account of Iar-Connaught* (printed for the *Archæological Society*), notices this occurrence as follows, from which it will be seen that he had other *Annals* besides those of the *Four Masters*: "There is an island, where the river issues from the lake, now called *Olen na mbrahar*, or the *Fryars Isle*, but anciently *Olen na golereagh*, i. e. the *Clergy's Isle*; for the Irish *Annals* mention that, anno 1178, from midnight

Μαῖδμ ρια ναρτ υα μαοιlechlainn, γ ρια νuib̄ failge, γ ρια ngalluib̄
 ρop̄ dēlōna eaṭra, γ ρop̄ Mhaoileachlainn mb̄cc, γ ρop̄ vpeim do p̄raib̄
 tēthōa dū in po marbād Muireadhac̄ mac an tṛionnaigh.

Αοδ υα πλαῖb̄sr̄ταιḡ ticch̄sr̄na iap̄tair Connact̄ do écc i neanach duin.

Αmalgaid̄ mág amalgaid̄ do marbād la riol nanmchadha.

Μaelpeclainn b̄cc υα μαοιeclainn do gabáil tige ρop̄ Art υα μαοι-
 leaclainn, γ Art do téapnuō ar, γ Plann mac mēg amalgaid̄ taoipeac̄
 calpaige do marbād ann la Maelpeclainn.

to noon Galway river became dry from Clergy
 Isle to the sea; and much fish, and goods long
 afore drowned therein, found by the people of
 the town."—pp. 28, 29. See note under the
 year 1191.

² *Offaly, U. Failge*.—This was originally a
 very extensive territory in Leinster, and the
 principality of the O'Conors Faly. Before the
 English invasion it comprised the present ba-
 ronies of eastern and western Ophaly, in the
 County of Kildare, those of upper and lower
 Philipstown, and those of Geshil, Warrenstown,
 and Goolestown, in the King's County, as well
 as those of Portnahinch and Tinnahinch, in the
 Queen's County. Shortly after the English in-
 vasion, however, the Fitzgeralds of Kildare
 wrested from O'Connor Faly and his correlatives
 that portion of his original territory of Ui
 Failghe comprised within the present county of
 Kildare, and now called the baronies of eastern
 and western Ophaly. There were then two
 Ophalys formed out of the ancient Ui Failghe,
 namely, the English Ophaly, in the county of
 Kildare, giving the title of baron to a branch of
 the Fitzgeralds; and the Irish Ui Failghe, ex-
 tending into the present King's and Queen's
 Counties, as already specified, and giving the
 Irish title of King of Ui Failghe to O'Connor
 Faly, the supposed senior representative of Rosa
 Failghe, the eldest son of Cathaoir Mor, monarch
 of Ireland in the second century. See O'Fla-
 herty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 59, and an old map

of the territories of Leix and Ophaly, made in
 the reign of Philip and Mary, the original of
 which on vellum is now preserved in the Bri-
 tish Museum, and copies in the MS. Library of
 Trinity College, Dublin, and at the Ordnance
 Survey Office, Phoenix Park, Dublin. See note
 on Clann Maoilughra, or Clanmaliere, under the
 year 1193.

^h *Dealbhna Eathra*, called Dealbhna Meg
 Cochlain in these Annals, at the years 1572 and
 1601. This territory comprised the entire of
 the present barony of Garrycastle in the King's
 County, except the parish of Lusmagh, which
 belonged to Sil Anmchadha, or O'Madden's
 country, and which is still a part of the diocese
 of Clonfert.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*,
 p. 132, col. 2; Keating, in the reign of Niall
 Cailne; O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 82;
 and De Burgo's *Hibernia Dominicana*, pp. 305,
 306.

ⁱ *Annadown*, Eonach Duin, an ancient cathed-
 ral on the margin of Lough Corrib, in the
 barony of Clare, and county of Galway.—See
 note ^f, *infra*, A. D. 1179.

^k *Sil-Anmchadha*.—This was the tribe name
 of the O'Maddens, and was also applied to their
 country, which in latter ages comprised the
 barony of Longford in the county of Galway,
 and the parish of Lusmagh in the King's County,
 on the east side of the Shannon.—See *Tribes
 and Customs of Hy-Many*, published by the Irish
 Archæological Society in 1843, p. 69, note ^x.

A victory was gained by Art O'Melaghlin, the people of Offaly^k, and the English, over the people of Delvin Eathra^h and Melaghlin Beg, and a party of the men of Tefia; in the battle, Murray, the son of the Sinnagh (the Fox), was slain.

Hugh O'Flaherty, Lord of West Connaught, died at Annadown^l.

Awley Mac Awley was killed by the Sil-Anmchadha^k.

Melaghlin Beg O'Melaghlin took the house of Art O'Melaghlin, who made his escape out of it; but Flann, the son of Mac Awley^l, chief of Calry, was killed by Melaghlin^m.

^l *Mac Awley*.—He was the chief of Calry an chala, which comprised the parish of Ballyloughloe, in the county of Westmeath.

^m The Bodleian copy of the Annals of Innisfallen has the following brief notice of the transactions of the English in Munster, which is omitted by the Four Masters: A. D. 1178. Copcach do impiud la mac mic Domnaill ua Capthaig 7 la gallaib glara. Forbar la Milió Cocain 7 la Mac Stemni i Copcaig. Turur la buoin dib go h-Achad da eo, go po babar da la, 7 da edchi innti, 7 appin go Copcaig apir doib. Iap rin doib ap ammur puirtlaige go po chinolratap na Gaedil cucu illanapoe lip mop, go po mapbar ule pene.

"A. D. 1178. Cork was plundered by the grandson of Donnell, who was the grandson of Carthach and the green Galls. Cork was besieged by Milo Cogan and Fitz Stephen. A party of their people made an excursion to Aghadoe, where they remained two days and two nights, and then returned again to Cork. After this they went towards Waterford; but the Irish gathered against them at the hill of Lismore, and nearly killed them all."

Under this year also the same Annals record a desolating war between the Irish inhabitants of Thomond and Desmond, during which the whole country extending from Limerick to Cork, and from the plain of Derrymore, near Roscrea, to

Brandon Hill, in Kerry, was desolated. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen it is stated, that during this war several of the Eugenic septs fled from their original territories. "A. D. 1178. There was a very great war between the O'Briens and Mac Carthys, so that they desolated the entire country from Limerick to Cork, and from the plain of Derrymore to Brandon Hill, and the greater part of the race of Eoghan fled to the woods of Ivahagh, south of the River Lee, and others to Kerry and Thomond. On this occasion the Hy-Conaill Gabhra and the Hy-Donovane fled southwards over the Mangartan mountain."

Dr. O'Brien, in his History of the House of O'Brien, published by Vallancey, in his own name, in the first volume of the *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, thus very correctly paraphrases this passage. "A. D. 1178. Donal O'Brien, at the head of the entire Dal Cassian tribe, greatly distressed and reduced all the Eugenicians, laid waste their country with fire and sword, and obliged the dispersed Eugenicians to seek for shelter in the woods and fastnesses of Ive Eachach, on the south side of the Lee. In this expedition they routed the O'Donovans of Ive-Figeinte, or Cairbre Aodhbha, in the county of Limerick, and the O'Collins of Ive-Conaill Gabhra, or Lower Connallo in said county, beyond the mountain of Mangerton, to the western parts of the county of Cork: here these

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΘ 1179.

Αοιρ Κριοθ mile, céo, ρεάτμοζατ, α ναοι.

Τατάλ ua Connachtaiḡ eppcop τίρε bpiun colmán ua ρcannláin aip-
cinneac̃ cluana, ḡiollu domnaiḡ ua ρopannáin aipcinneac̃ arda ρpαtha, 7
Maelmaire mac ḡiollu colmain Secnap arda ρpατα do ecc.

two exiled Eugenic families, being powerfully assisted by the O'Mahonys, made new settlements for themselves in the ancient properties of the O'Donoghues, O'Learies, and O'Driscolls, to which three families the O'Mahonys were always declared enemies, to the borders of Lough Leane, where Auliff Mor O'Donoghue, surnamed Cuimsinach, had made some settlements before this epoch." See note under the year 1200.

The territory of Hy-Figeinte, here referred to by Dr. O'Brien, derived its name from the descendants of Fiacha Figeinte, son of Daire Cearb, who was the son of Oilíoll Flannbeg, King of Munster, in the latter part of the third century, and comprised the barony of Coshma, and all that portion of the present county of Limerick lying to the west of the River Maigue. Its situation is thus described in the Life of St. Molua, who was descended from Fiacha Fidgeinte: "Et venit [Molua] ad Mumeniam, et lustravit patriam suam, .i. Nepotes Fidgenti, quæ gens est in medio Mumenie, a media planicie Mumenie usque ad medium Montis Luachra in occidente ad australem plagam fluminis Synna." —*Vitæ S. Molue, Abbatis et Confessoris*, as in the Codex Killkenniensis in Marshe's Library, v. 3. 14. F. 135. In a MS. in Trinity College, Dublin, H. 3. 17. p. 748, it is described thus: *Ḥip í cpich hua Fioḡsinnte o Luachair ḡpum co ḡpupig̃, 7 o ḡpupig̃ co ḡuair*. "The country of the Hy-Fidgeinte is from Luachair Bruin to Bruree, and from Bruree to Buais." Keating describes this territory as the plain of the county

of Limerick: *Uí Fioḡeinte re paḡḡtior clár Contae luimniḡ aniu.*—*History of Ireland*; Reign of Diarmaid Mac Ceirbheoil and Conall Caol. O'Flaherty has the following notice of it in his *Ogygia*, pp. 380, 381: "*Anno 366. Crimthannus filius Fidachi Heberio è semine Achaio Mogmedonio sororio suo Temoriæ extremum diem quietè claudenti substituitur Rex Hiberniæ annis tredecim. Transmarinis expeditionibus in Gallia, et Britannia memorabilis erat: uxorem habuit Fidengam è regio Connactiæ stemnate, sed nullam sobolem reliquit.*"

"Crimthanni regis abavus Fiachus latus vertex rex Momoniæ duos Olillos genuit Flannmor et Flannbeg cognominibus distinctos. Olillus Flannmor rex Momoniæ sobolis experts Olillum Flannbeg fratrem adoptavit. Olillo Flannbeg regi Momoniæ superant Achaius rex Momoniæ, Darius Kearb, ex quo O'Donnowan, Lugaduis et Eugenius.

"Darius Kearb præter Fidachum Crimthanni regis, et Mongfinnæ reginæ Hiberniæ patrem genuit Fiachum Figente, et Achaium Liathanach, ex quo Hy-Liathan in agro Coreagiensi. Fiacho Figente nomen et originem debet Hy-Figenta regio olim variis principibus celebris in media Momoniæ planicie usque ad medium montis Luachra in Kierrigia ad australem Sinanni fluminis ripam; licet hodie hoc nomine vix nota, sed Limericensis comitatus planities appellata."

Nothing has yet been discovered to prove whether the O'Donovans ever returned to their original territory of Cairbre Aobhdha, in the

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1179.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred seventy-nine.

Tuathal O'Connaghty, Bishop of Tir-Briuin^a; Colman O'Scanlan, Erenagh of Cloyne; Gilladowny O'Forannan, Erenagh^o of Ardstraw; and Mulmurry Mac Gillacolum, seachnab^p (prior) of Ardstraw, died.

present county of Limerick, after this expulsion. It is stated in Lewis's Topographical Dictionary, under the article Croom, that Dermot O'Donovan was possessed of the territory of Coshma in the reign of King John, when he built the Castle of Croom on the River Maigne; but the Editor has not been able to discover any original or trustworthy authority for this statement. It would appear, however, that all the Clann-Donovan were not driven out of Cairbre Aobhdha in 1178, as the name has been very common in many parts of the county of Limerick, particularly the parish of Kilmoylan; and in the year 1551, John Donevan, Rector of Derrygallavan, in the diocese of Limerick, obtained a grant of denization.—(Inrolled 5^o Edw. VI. f. r. 19.)

^a *Bishop of Tir-Briuin.*—There were many territories in Ireland called Tir Briuin and Hy-Briuin, as Tir Briuin na Sinna, Hy-Briuin Breifne, Hy-Briuin Seola, &c. Sir James Ware mentions a Tuathal O'Connachtaigh, Bishop of Hua mbriuin, which he explains by Enaghdune, as attending at the Council of Kells in 1152, who would appear to be the same whose death is here recorded, for Enaghdune was the capital of the Hy-Briuin Seola, or O'Flahertys, and their correlatives.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 955. Roderic O'Flaherty, in his account of the territory of Iar-Connaught, states that the cathedral of the seigniory of the O'Flahertys was "Enaghdun, dedicated to St. Brendan, the 16th of May, Anno Christi 577, there deceased, in the barony of Clare, on the brink of Lough Orbsen." But

that "in the time of Malachias Mac Aodha, of West Connaught extraction, archbishops of Tuam [ab an. 1313, ad ann. 1348], after a long debate for many years before and in his time, the cathedrall of Enaghdun was, anno 1321, united to the see of Tuam, by the finall decision of Pope John the Twenty-second." Duaid Mac Firbis states, in his Genealogical work, that Aodh, the son of Eochaidh Tirmcharna, was the first that granted Eanach Duin to God and St. Brendan.

^o *Erenagh, Aipcinneac.*—This term is explained as follows in Cormac's Glossary: aipcindech .i. aipcendach, aipcor grece, excelsus latine dicitur. Aipcindech din .i. epcend ogh, .i. uapal-cend comlan. "Airchindech, i. e. arcendach, archos Grece excelsus Latine dicitur. Airchindech then, i. e. *erchend ogh*, i. e. a noble perfect head." In the *Leabhar Breac*, fol. 76, a, b, the term is used to denote a president or superintendent, and is applied to Satan, who is styled "*Airchinnech* of hell and prince of death," aipcindech ipripn 7 taiprech in bair. The first mention made of this office in these Annals occurs at the year 788. Thus Doimtheach, aipcindech Trepoid móip, becc, i. e. "*Doimtheach, airchinnech* of the great Trevet, died." From this period forward, however, all the annalists frequently mention this office. Ussher, in his Treatise on Corbes, Herenachs, and Termon Lands, published in the second Number of Vallancey's *Collectanea*, asserts that the office of Herenach and Archdeacon was the same; and Connell Mageoghegan, in his Translation of the

Αρδ μαά do loṛccad̃ eṭṭip templaib̃ 7 peccḡsraib̃ ac̃t peccḡs̃ b̃p̃ic̃ch̃de
7 teampall na ḡḡs̃ṛta namá.

Cealla t̃ipe heoḡan o ḡl̃éb̃ buḡ ḡs̃r̃ do ḡolmuḡad̃ t̃ipe coḡcad̃, 7 com-
ḡuachad̃, t̃er̃ce, 7 ḡoḡmataib̃.

Ua ḡuaḡaḡáñ t̃ic̃ch̃s̃ṛna ua neachḡad̃ do écc̃ do ḡalop̃ t̃ri noḡḡc̃ĩ iap̃ na
ionnarbaḡ t̃r̃é ḡáruc̃c̃ad̃ canóine πατ̃ραicc̃ ḡó ḡap̃ ḡoim̃e.

S̃iḡ do ḡs̃nam̃ do ḡonnchad̃ ua caipealláñ 7 do cloinñ noḡar̃mataḡa uile
la cenél̃ M̃óeñ 7 la huã ḡḡar̃mlead̃aḡ, amlaib̃ mac̃ m̃s̃nmañ ḡs̃r̃b̃raḡaṛ̃
ḡiḡe m̃ná̃ añ ḡonnchad̃ ḡem̃paite. ḡa hanñ ḡo naḡm̃ḡs̃ḡ a ḡiḡ ḡe apoile
i teampall̃ ar̃ḡa ḡraḡa ḡo mionnaib̃ na heaccail̃ṛẽ s̃ṛiñ, ḡom̃naḡ̃ m̃óip̃ 7
na h̃s̃ṛnaide. T̃ainic̃ ḡoná̃ ua ḡar̃mlead̃aḡ .i. amlaib̃ ar̃ na m̃araḡ̃ do
cuingeḡ t̃uillead̃ ḡlána co t̃eaḡ̃ ḡonnḡaḡ̃ uĩ caipealláñ Ro mar̃baḡ̃ ḡom̃
ḡo c̃s̃ḡḡip̃ ar̃ lár̃ añ aipeach̃ta a noḡup̃ añ t̃ighe i ḡḡiaḡnaṛ̃ĩ a ḡs̃r̃b̃ra-
ḡop̃ .i. b̃s̃ñ ḡonnḡaḡ̃a. Ro mar̃baḡ̃ ḡeḡ̃ t̃riup̃ dia muinñt̃s̃r̃ i maille ḡḡiṛṛ̃
.i. c̃ionas̃ḡ̃ mac̃ aṛ̃t̃ uí̃ ḡraḡáiñ, 7 mac̃ ḡiollũ c̃ḡiḡḡḡ̃ mec̃ c̃oḡb̃maic̃ mec̃
ḡeḡḡáiñ .i. ḡs̃r̃b̃ c̃om̃altã ḡonnḡaḡ̃ uĩ caipealláñ.

Αρḡḡraḡã ḡom̃naḡ̃ m̃op̃ añ Εap̃naide * * * * *
do ḡolmuḡad̃ la ḡs̃raib̃ maighẽ h̃it̃he.

Annals of Clonmacnoise, always renders *airchin-
nech* by archdeacon. In this, however, it is
more than probable that both Ussher and Ma-
geoghegan are mistaken. The annalists have
another term to express the office of archdeacon,
and it is quite certain that the archdeacon was
always in holy orders, whereas the *airchinnech*
was always a layman, or at least one who had
merely received *primam tonsuram*. The origin
and duties of the office of Herenach are stated
as follows by Sir John Davies, in his letter
to the Earl of Salisbury: "For the Erenach:
There are few parishes of any compass or extent
where there is not an Erenach, which, being an
office of the Church, took beginning in this man-
ner: when any lord or gentleman had a direc-
tion to build a church, he did first dedicate some
good portion of land to some saint or other,
whom he chose to be his patron; then he

founded the church, and called it by the name
of that saint, and then gave the land to some
clerke, not being in orders, and to his heires for
ever; with this intent, that he should keep the
church clean and well repaired, keep hospitality,
and give almes to the poore, for the soul's health
of the founder. This man and his heires had
the name of Erenach. The Erenach was also to
make a weekly commemoration of the founder
in the church; he had always *primam tonsuram*,
but took no other orders. He had a voice in
the chapter, when they consulted about their
revenues, and paid a certaine yearly rent to the
Bishop, besides a fine upon the marriage of every
of his daughters, which they call a Loughinipy;
he gave a subsidy to the Bishop at his first en-
trance into the bishoprick, the certainty of all
which duties appears in the Bishop's Register;
and these duties grew unto the Bishop, first be-

Armagh was burned, as well churches as regleses^a, excepting only Regles Brighde and Teampull na bh-Fearta.

The churches of Tyrone, from the mountain southwards, were left desolate, in consequence of war and intestine commotion, famine, and distress.

O'Rogan, Lord of Iveagh, died of three nights' sickness, shortly after he had been expelled for violating the Canoin-Phatruig^r.

A peace was concluded by Donough O'Carellan and all the Clandermot with the Kinel-Moen and O'Gormly (i. e. Auliffe, the son of Menman, brother-in-law of the aforesaid Donough). This peace was concluded between them in the church of Ardstraw, upon the relics of that church and those of Donaghmore and Urney. On the following day, O'Gormly (Auliffe) repaired to the house of Donough O'Carellan to demand further guarantees, but was killed in the middle of the meeting, in the doorway of the house, in the presence of his own sister, the wife of Donough. Three of his people were also killed along with him; namely, Kenny, son of Art O'Bracan; the son of Gilchreest, son of Cormac Mac Reodan, the foster-brother of Donough O'Carellan^r.

Ardstraw^r, Donaghmore, Urney, * * * * * were desolated by the men of Magh Ithe.

cause the Erenach could not be created, nor the church dedicated without the consent of the Bishop."

^p *Seachnab*.—At the year 1089 of these Annals, *Seachnab* is explained by *Prior*: in Cormac's Glossary it is explained *secundus abbas*, i. e. *vice abbot*. The Irish word *peach* has the same signification in compound words as the English *vice*, in *vicepresident*, *viceroy*, *viceregent*, &c.

^a *Regles* seems to have been abbreviated from the Latin *Regularis ecclesia*, and means a church belonging to the regular, not the secular clergy. O'Flaherty says it is an ecclesiastical word of no great antiquity in the Irish language.—*Ogygia*, p. 16.

^r *Canoin-Phatruig* is the old name of the ancient manuscript book of the Gospels, commonly called the Book of Armagh.—See a de-

scription of this manuscript written by the famous Antiquary Lhuyd, and published by Dr. O'Connor in his *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores*, vol. i. *Epist. Nunc.* pp. lvii, lviii, and reprinted, with an English translation, by Sir William Betham, in his *Antiquarian Researches*, and in the original Latin in Petrie's *Essay on the Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 329, 330.

^s *O'Carellan*.—This passage shews that O'Carellan, Chief of the Clandermot, had seized upon that part of Moy-Ithe, O'Gormly's country, in which Donaghmore-Moy-Itha was situated.

^t *Ardstraw*, ἀρδ στρα, an ancient church in Tyrone, formerly the head of a bishop's see, of which Bishop Eoghan, or Eugenius was patron, whose festival was annually celebrated there on the 23rd of August, as was that of Bishop Coibhdhenach on the 26th of November.—See the *Felire Aenguis*, and Irish Calendar of the

Κόιςς τῖγε ἀρ' ἐδ' δὸ λῶρκαδ' ἡ ἐκλὺαν μὲ νοῖρ ἡ πρὸγαῖλ.

Κλὺαν πῆρτα βῆρνανν ἐὼ νὰ τῆμπλαῖδ' δὸ λῶρκαδ'.

Λοῖρα, ἀρδρεαρτα βῆρνανν, Καῖριολ, τυαῖν δὰ ḡυαλανν, δῖρῆτ' ἐαλλαῖḡ, ἐαλλμῶδῶν ἡ balla, ἰαδρῖδ' δὸ λῶρκαδ' υἷλ.

Μαελρεαῖλανν υὰ μαοῖλμιαδ' αῖḡ ταιοῖρεαδ' μυνντῖρε ἡεολαῖρ δὸ ἐκκ.

ἰομαῖρ υὰ κατ'αραῖḡ τῖγεαρνα νὰ ραῖτ'ν δὸ ἐκκ.

Μαοῖλεαῖλανν ριαδ' ὁ ρεαχναρ' αῖḡ τῖεεαρνα λῖτ' ἐνελ Αῖδὰ δὸ μαρδ' δὸ λα μακ' δοννχαῖδ' ἰ' ἐατ'αῖλ.

Αῖῖςς ΚΡΙΟῖδ' 1180.

Αῖῖρ Κριοῖδ' μῖλ, ἐδ', οχδ'μοḡαττ.

Λῶρκαν υὰ τυατ'αῖλ .i. λαβ'ραρ ἀρδερρὸς λαῖḡν, ἡ λεḡαττ' νὰ ἡῖρεανν δὸ μαρτρ'αδ' ἡ Saxan.

O'Clerys' at these days. It was afterwards annexed to the see of Clogher; but about the year 1266 it was separated from the see of Clogher, with other churches in the territory of Hy-Fiachrach Arda Sratha, in the gift of the Kinel-Owen, and incorporated with the see of Londonderry.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 857; O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 76; and Ordinance Memoir of the Parish of Templemore.

^u *Clonfert-Brendan*, Κλὺαν πῆρτα βῆρνανν. The church of Clonfert, the head of an ancient bishop's see, in the barony of Longford, and county of Galway.

^w *Lorha*, Λοῖρα.—A small village in the barony of Lower Ormond, about six miles to the north of Burrisokeane. Here are the ruins of two abbeys of considerable extent, but none of an antiquity prior to the Anglo-Norman invasion, though St. Rodanus, the patron of the place, had erected a primitive Irish abbey here in the sixth century. For an account of Rodanus, the reader is referred to his Life, as published by the Bollandists, at 25th April.

^x *Ardfert-Brendan*, now Ardfert, in the county

of Kerry, about four miles to the north of Tralee, where the ruins of several ancient churches are still to be seen.

^y *Disert-Kelly*, Δῖρετ' ἐαλλαῖḡ.—The name is now corruptly anglicised Isertkelly, and is applied to an ancient church and parish in the diocese of Kilmacduagh, situated to the south-west of the town of Loughrea, in the county of Galway.—See Ordnance Map of the county of Galway, sheet 114.

^z *Kilmaine*, Cill mead'oin, i. e. the middle church, a small village in a barony to which it has given name in the south of the county of Mayo, and not far from the boundary of the county of Galway.

^a *Balla*, or *Bal*, ὀαλλα, a village containing the ruins of an ancient church and round tower in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Carra, and county of Mayo, and about eight miles south-east of Castlebar.—See Life of St. Mochua, published by Colgan, in *Acta Sanctorum*, at 30th of March.

^b *Muintir-Eolais*.—This territory, which afterwards became the principality of Mac-Rannall,

One hundred and five houses were burned in Clonmacnoise, during a predatory incursion.

Clonfert-Brendan^u, with its churches, were burned.

Lorha^w, Ardfert-Brendan^x, Cashel, Tuam, Disert-Kelly^y, Kilmaine^z, and Balla^a, were all burned.

Melaghlin O'Mulvey, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, died^b.

Ivor O'Casey, Lord of the Saithne^c, died.

Melaghlin Reagh O'Shaughnessy, Lord of half *the territory of Kinelea*, was killed by the son of Donough O'Cahill^d.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1180.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred eighty.

Lorcan O'Toole, i. e. Lawrence, Archbishop of Leinster and Legate of Ireland, suffered martyrdom^e in England.

comprised the southern half of the present county of Leitrim. It extended from Slieve-in-ierin and Lough Allen to Slieve Carbry, and to the west of Ballinamuck, in the county of Longford, and contained the castles of Rinn, Lough-skur, and Leitrim, and the monasteries of Fiodhnacha Muighe Rein, now Fenagh, Maothail, now Mohill, and Cluain Conmaicene, now Cloone. The mountains of Slieve-in-ierin are placed in this territory by the ancient writers.

^c *Saithne*, an ancient territory in East Meath, the ancient inheritance of the O'Caseys. The Saithne, or O'Caseys, are descended from Glasradh, the second son of Cormac Gaileng, who was of the Munster race, and settled here under King Cormac Mac Art, in the third century.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 69; and Mac Firbis's Irish Pedigrees. Giraldus Cambrensis states, in his *Hiber. Expugnata*, lib. ii. c. 24, that Philippus Wigorniensis seized on the lands of O'Catheise, to the king's use, though Hugh de Lacy had formerly sold them. "Inter ipsa igitur operum suorum initialia, terras, quas Hugo de Lacy

alienuerat, terram videlic. Ocathesi & alias quam plures ad Regiam mensam cum omni sollicitudine reuocauit."

^d *O'Cahill*, ua caéaíl.—O'Shaughnessy shortly afterwards became lord of all the territory of Kinelea, and the O'Cahills sunk into comparative insignificance. This territory comprised the southern half of the diocese of Kilmacduagh, in the south-west of the county of Galway, and contained the churches of Kilmacduagh, Beagh, and Kilbecanty, and the castles of Gort, Fedane, and Ardmulduane.

^e *Suffered martyrdom*.—This is a mistake of the Four Masters, for it is stated under this year in the Bodleian and Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, as well as in the Annals of Boyle, and in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, that he died [a natural death?] in France. The fact is that St. Laurence O'Toole died in the monastery of Augum, now Eu, in Normandy, but an attempt had been made by a maniac to murder him at Canterbury in 1175, and this is the martyrdom alluded to by the Four

Macraic ua daighe aircinneach doipe [vo ecc].

Raighall ua caipealláin do marbhad la cenél Moaín i neneac colaim cille for lár doipe colaim faoin.

Masters. Ussher has the following curious notice of this distinguished prelate in his *Veterum Epistolarum Hibernicarum Sylloge*, note to the Brief of Pope Alexander III., Epist. xlviii. Anno Christi 1179 :

“Est hic Laurentius O’Tolus; cujus Vitam ab Augiensis Collegii monacho descriptam tomo 6. Vit. Sanctor. Novemb. 14. inseruit Laurentius Surius. Patrem habuit, ut author ille indicat, *Muriartach sive* Mauricius O’Tuohail, ad quem *non modica pars Hiberniæ, quæ Lagenia dicitur, iure hæreditario pertinebat*: matrem *Ingen Ybruin* (ita enim legunt duo hujus Vitæ, quæ ego habeo, Manuscripta exemplaria) id est, *filiam Principis*, ex Birnorum, ni fallor, familiâ. Annos natus decem, Dermitio regi (qui alius ab illo Murchardi filio fuit, à quo Angli in Hiberniam sunt introducti) à patre obses datus, durissimè ab eo habitus est: post biennium verò patri restitutus, et Ecclesiæ ministerio ab eo dicatus, sub magisterio Glindelacensis Episcopi vixit. Cùm annorum esset xxv. Ecclesiæ S. Comgeni sive Keivini de Glindelach Abbas, *Clero et populo id postulantibus*, constitutus est: ac demùm Gregorio Dubliniensi Archiepiscopo defuncto, ad Dubliniensem cathedram evectus, anno Domini 1162, à *Gelasio totius Hiberniæ Primate, in ipsâ Dubliniensi Ecclesiâ, multis Episcopis præsentibus, gratias agente populo, solemniter consecratus est*. Anno 1179. unà cum *Catholico Tuamensi Archiepiscopo et quinque vel sex Hiberniæ Episcopis Romam ad Lateranense concilium profecturus*, per Angliam transiit: ubi omnes *pro licentiâ transeundi iuraverunt, quòd neque Regi, neque regno eius damnum quærerent*; quemadmodum in anni illius historiâ refert Rogerus Hovedenus. Laurentium tamen, *ob privilegia in Lateranensi Concilio contra Regiæ dignitatis,*

zelo suæ gentis, ut ferebatur, impetrata, Anglorum Regi suspectum fuisse, libro 2. Expugnat. Hibern. cap. 23. narrat Giraldus Cambrensis. Eo tempore, Dubliniensi suæ Metropoli præsens hoc impetratum est ab eo privilegium, ex antiquo Dubliniensis Archiepiscopi Regesto, *quod Crede mihi appellant*, a nobis exscriptum. Obiit apud Augiense Normanniæ castrum (cujus Comes Richardus Strongbous fuerat, qui Dubliniam & Lageniam, Laurentii sedem metropolitica & provinciam, ipso vivente & vidente subjugavit:) quum patriæ ab Anglis vastatæ calamitatem deplorasset, miserabiliter lingua materna dicens: *Heu popule stulte & insipiens; quid jam facturus es? Quis sanabit aversiones tuas? Quis miserebitur tui?* Atque ita, XVIII. Calendas Decembris, *cùm sextæ feriæ terminus advenisset, in confinio Sabbati subsequenti spiritum sancti viri requies æterna suscepit*; inquit vita eius scriptor. Annum, quem ille tacet, Annales nostri assignant 1180. quo et 14. dies Novembris in sextam feriam incidit. Rogerus Hovedenus, & eum secutus Cæsar Baronius in Annalibus suis ad sequentem annum malè referunt. Nam ut ipse Rogerus postea confirmat, anno 1181. *Henricus Rex Angliæ, filius Imperatricis, dedit Ioanni Cumin clerico suo, Archiepiscopatum Divelinie in Hiberniâ, viii. Idus Septembris apud Euesham.* (ideoque Novembris dies 14. qui electionem hanc antecesserat, ad annum 1180, necessariò retrahendus est.) et anno 1182. *Lucius Papa III. ordinavit Ioannem Cumin in sacerdotem III. Idus Martij apud Velletre: deinde consecravit eum in Archiepiscopum Divelinie XII. Calend. Aprilis, Dominicâ in ramis Palmarum, apud Velletre*, cui Calendarij quoque ratio suffragatur; quæ anno 1182. Dominicam Paschalem 28. die Martij celebratam fuisse docet. In sanctorum

Macraith O'Deery, Erenagh of Derry [*died*].

Randal O'Carellan was killed by the Kinel-Moen, in defence of St. Columbkille, in the middle of Derry-Columbkille.

verò numerum relatus est Laurentius ab Honorio III. anno 1225. ejus canonizationis Bulla, data Reate, III. Id. Decembr. anno Pontificatus 10. habetur in Laërtij Cherubini Bullario; tomo I. pag. 49. edit. Rom. anno 1617." For more information about this distinguished prelate, the reader is referred to his Life, as published by Messingham in his *Florilegium*, and to De Burgo's *Hibernia Dominicana*. Dr. Lanigan in his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. iv. p. 174, and Mr. Moore, in his History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 308, state that Muirchertach, the father of St. Laurence, was prince of Imaile; but this is as great a mistake as that of the author of St. Laurence's Life, who makes him a son of the King of all Leinster, for O'Toole was at this period Lord of the tribe and territory of Hy-Muireadhaigh, called Omurethi by Giraldus, comprising about the southern half of the present county of Kildare, to wit, the baronies of Kilkea and Moone, Narragh and Rheban, and a part of the barony of Connell. It was bounded on the north by the celebrated hill of Allen, on the north-west by Offaly, which it met at the Curragh of Kildare, and on the west by Laoighis or Leix, from which it was divided by the River Barrow. According to O'Heerin's topographical poem, O'Teige was the ancient chief of Imaile (which was a very small district), but O'Toole was Lord of Hy-Muireadhaigh, which extended along the Barrow northwards as far as the hill of Almhuin, now Allen:

Ṭriall ear ḡearbha an bairne ealaig,
O'n eip iochmair upméalaig,
O Dmorpig co Maipdin mup,
Do díol m'airtup o a n-uairle.
O'Tuacail an mup méalaig,
Ar Uib meapba Muipéalaig,

Co h-Almain an ceoil coclaig,
An peop bappglom bpaontopéalaig.

"Pass across the Barrow, of the cattle abounding border,
From the land rich in corn and honey,
From Dinnree to the pleasant Maisdin (Mullamast),
My journey is repaid by their nobility.
O'Toole of the festive fortress,
Is over the vigorous Hy-Muireadhaigh,
As far as Almhuin of melodious music,
Of the fair, grassy, irriguous surface."

The ancient Irish topographical work called *Dinnsenchus*, places in the territory of Ui Muireadhaigh, the old fort of Roeireann, which was situated on the top of the remarkable hill of Mullach Roeireann, now Mullagh-Reelion, about five miles to the south-east of Athy, in the county of Kildare. The name of this territory is preserved even to the present day in that of the deanery of Omurthie, which, according to the Regal Visitation Book of 1615, comprises the following parishes, in the county of Kildare, viz., Athy, Castlereban, Kilberry, Dollardstown, Nicholastown, Tankardstown, Kilkea, Grange-Rosnolvan, Belin, Castledermott, Grange, Moone, Timoling, Narraghmore, Kilcullen, Usk. And this authority adds: "Adjacent to the deanery of Omurthie is the parish church of Damenoge [now Dunamanoge], and the parish church of Fontstown."—See Ledwich's *Antiquities of Ireland*, second Edition, p. 294, where the author ignorantly assumes that Omurethi was O'Moore!

Soon after the death of St. Laurence the O'Tooles, or O'Tuathails, were driven from this beautiful and fertile district of Omurethi by the Baron Walter de Riddlesford, or Gualterus de Ridenesfordia, who, according to Giraldus

Donnacò ua caipealláin do marbáð la cenél cconall i níosgal a meabla ar ua ngairmleadaig tre miorbailib na nasm ira heneac po rapaig.

Aindilr ua dochartaig do écc i ndoirpe colaim cille.

Caé na cconcobor .i. Concobor masnmaige mac Ruaidri ui Choncobair 7 Concobar ua ceallaið (.i. tigearna ua maine) dú i ttorcáir Concobor ua ceallaið, taðg a mac, a ósrðraðair diarmaid, 7 Maoilreachlann mac diarmada ui ceallaið, 7 mac taðg ui Concobair (.i. taðg).

Muirghir ua hedhin tigirna ua briaðrach aione do marbáð la pðrað Mumán.

Carrgamán ua giolla ultáin taoirac Muinntipe Maoil trionna do marbáð la haéð Mac carrgamna i mhir éndam for moploch.

Domnall mac taðg uí chinnéidig tigearna upmuman do éc.

(*Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. ii. c. xxi.), had his castle at Tristerdermot [Disert Diarmada, now Castledermot], in the territory of Omurethi. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen it is stated, under the year 1178, that the English of Wexford set out on a predatory excursion into Hy-Muireadhaigh, and slew Dowling O'Tuathail [O'Toole], king of that territory, and lost their own leader, Robert Poer. But though the O'Tuathails were driven from their original territory about this period, they were still regarded by the Irish as the second highest family in Leinster, and the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, record under the year 1214, the death of Lorcan O'Twahall, "young Prince of Leinster, and next in superiority of that province." After their expulsion from the rich plains of Omurethi, the O'Tuohills, or O'Tooles, took shelter in the mountain fastnesses of Wicklow, where in course of time they dispossessed the O'Teiges of Imaile, and other minor families.

It has been the object of the Editor in this note to collect together such evidences as will prove that the father of St. Laurence O'Toole, though not King of all Leinster, was chief of a more important territory than Imaile, a fact which has hitherto escaped our modern his-

torians and topographical writers, who have copied each other without consulting any but printed authorities.

^f *Violated*.—It is worthy of remark here, that whenever a chief, who had offered insult to a church or sanctuary, happened to be killed, his death is invariably attributed to the miraculous interposition of the patron saint.

^g *Hy-Many*. — The following parishes, or coarships, were in Hy-Many, according to a tract in the Book of Lecan, treating of the manners and customs of the O'Kellys, viz.: Clonfert, Kilmeen, Kiltullagh, Kilcommon, Camma (where the Hy-Manians were baptized), Cloontuskert (where the O'Kelly was inaugurated), and Cloonkeen Cairill. The following families were located in Hy-Many, and tributary to O'Kelly, viz., Mac Egan, Chief of the tribe of Clandermot; Mac Gillenan, Chief of Clann Flaitheamhla and Muintir kenny; O'Donnellan, Chief of Clann Breasail; O'Doogan, Chief of Muintir-Doogan; O'Gowran, Chief of Dal-Druithne; O'Docomhlain, Chief of Rinn-na-hEignidi; O'Donoghoe, Chief of Hy-Cormaic, in Moinmoy; and O'Maoilbrighde, Chief of Bredach, which was the best territory in Hy-Many. For further particulars concerning the families and districts of Hy-

Donough O'Carellan was killed by the Kinel-Connell, in revenge of his treacherous conduct towards O'Gormly, and by the miracles of the saints whose guarantee he had violated^f.

Aindileas O'Doherty died at Derry-Columbkille.

A battle, called the battle of the Conors, was fought between Connor Moinmoy, the son of Roderic O'Conor, and Connor O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many^g, in which were slain Conor O'Kelly, his son Teige, his brother Dermot, Melaghlin, the son of Dermot O'Kelly, and Teige, the son of Teige O'Conor^h.

Maurice O'Heyne, Lord of Hy-Fiachrach-Aidhneⁱ, was killed by the men of Munster.

Carroon O'Gilla-Ultain, Chief of Muintir Maoil-t-Sionna, was killed by Hugh Mac Carroon^k, on Inis Endaimh^l, in Mor-loch.

Donnell, the son of Teige O'Kennedy, Lord of Ormond^m, died.

Many, the reader is referred to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed for the Irish Archaeological Society in 1843.

^h *O'Conor*.—It is added in the Annals of Kilronan, that this battle was fought at Magh Sruibhegealain, at the head or extremity of Daire na g-capall.

ⁱ *Hy-Fiachrach-Aidhne*, Ul Fiachpach Aíone. A territory in the south-west of the county of Galway, which, as we learn from the Life of St. Colman Mac Duach, published by Colgan, was originally coextensive with the diocese of Kilmacduagh.

^k *Mac Carroon*, mac cappgáinna.—This name is anglicised Caron by O'Flaherty, in his *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 85, and Mac Carrhon by Connell Maggeoghegan, who knew the tribe well. The name is now anglicised Mac Carroon. O'Flaherty locates them in the territory of Cuirenia, now the barony of Kilkenny West, in the county of Westmeath. Their ancestor was called Mael Sionna, i. e. Chief of the Shannon, from the situation of his territory on the east side of that river. They are to be distinguished from the O'Caharnys, Sionnachs, or Foxes of Kilcoursey, whose tribe name was Muintir-Tadbgain.

^l *Inis Endaimh*, is now called Inchenagh, and lies in Lough Ree, not far from Lanesborough. It is curious that Lough Ree is here called mór lóc, or the great lake.

^m *Ormond*, Uprumam.—Now the baronies of Upper and Lower Ormond, in the county of Tipperary. The territory of Uprumam was anciently very extensive, but it has been for many centuries limited to the baronies now bearing its name. O'Kennedy, who descended from Donnchuan, the brother of Brian Borumha, was originally seated in Glenomra, in the east of the county of Clare, whence they were driven out, at an early period, by the O'Briens and Mac Namaras. O'Heerin thus notices the original situation of O'Kennedy in his topographical poem :

O Cinneibí górcar ga, ar Ghleann fárring,
peib Ompa,
Slíocht ar nDumdcuan, tpe éroáct, na fann
fuair gan iarmoraet.

“O'Kennedy, who purples the javelin, rules over
the extensive, smooth Glenomra,
Of the race of our Donnchuan, who, through va-
lour, obtained the lands without competition.”

Μαολμυρε mac cuinn na mbocht pprimhíróir Ερεανν do écc.

Αοδ ua caithiad, tigeapna loppair do marbad la hua cceallachan hi ppiull hi ccill comáin.

Amhlaid ua togha taoipeac na bpedca, do marbad la hua ngaidtecan taoipeac maige helg.

Murhad ua laetna taoipeac an dá bac do bádash illoch con.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΘ, 1181.

Αοιρ Cριοθ mile, ced, ochtmogett, a hafn.

Oungal ua caellaigi erroc lúthglinne do écc.

Μαολμυρε ua dunan abb enuic na Sngan hi lugmag do écc.

Μαολειapain ua pioadpa comarba ciapain do écc.

Cathraíno pia pfraithéirac ua maeldoraio ticchírna cenel cconail for macaib níg Connaet Satarn cinctidiri dú in po marbad re meic décc do clannuib ticchírnao γ τοιρεac Connaet la cenel cconail co rocaidip oile do íospclannaib γ doípcclannaib immaille ppiú cenmotháiríoe. *Ro chuipíret Connaetaig po daoire dóib ppi ré imcén iappan cat rin. Cat epice coirppe ainm in cata rin.

^a *Mac Con-na-mbocht*, i. e. the descendant of Conn of the poor, was the name of the Erenaghs of Clonmacnoise.

^o *O'Caithniadh*.—This name is now obsolete in Erris, an extensive and remarkably wild barony in the north-west of the county of Mayo, unless it has been changed to O'Cahan, or O'Kane.

^p *Of Bredagh*, na bpedca.—This is the name of a district in the barony of Tirawley, comprising the parish of Moygawnagh, and part of that of Kilfian. It is to be distinguished from Bredagh in Inishowen, in the north-east of the county of Donegal, which was the inheritance of O'Duibh-dhiorma, of the race of Eoghan, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages.

^q *Moy-heleag*, mag helg.—This is also called mag heleog; it was the ancient name of the level part of the parish of Crossmolina, in the

barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo. The monastery of Errew, on Lough Conn, is in this district, and the family of O'Flynn, a branch of whom were hereditary Erenaghs of this monastery, are still numerous in the parish of Crossmolina. They were till lately in possession of the celebrated reliquary called Mias Tighernain, which is now at Rappa Castle. These O'Flynnns are mentioned by Giolla Iosa Mor Mac Firbis, the compiler of the Book of Lecan, as the Brughaidhs, or farmers, or Maghheleag.—See *Genealogies, Tribes and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1844, p. 113, note ^k, and p. 239, note ⁱ.

^r *Da-Bhac*, now generally called the Two Backs; a territory in the south of the barony of Tirawley, in the county of Mayo, lying between Lough Conn and the River Moy.—See

Mulmurry Mac Con-na-mbocht^a, chief senior of Ireland, died.

Hugh O'Caithniadh^c, Lord of Erris, was treacherously slain by O'Callaghan at Kilcommon.

Auliffe O'Toghda, Chief of Bredagh^p, was killed by O'Gaughan, Chief of Moy-heleag^q.

Murrough O'Laghtna, Chief of Da Bhac^r, was drowned in Lough Conn.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1181.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred eighty-one.

Dungal O'Kaelly, Bishop of Leighlin, died.

Mulmurry^s O'Dunan, Abbot of Cnoc-na-Seangan^t (Louth), died.

Mulkieran O'Fiävra, successor of Kieran, died.

Flaherty O'Muldory, Lord of Tirconnell, defeated the sons of the King of Connaught on the Saturday before Whitsuntide. Sixteen of the sons of the lords and chieftains of Connaught were slain by the Kinel Connell, as well as many others, both of the nobles and the plebeians^u. They held the Connacians under subjection for a long time after this battle, which was known by the name of Cath Criche Coirpre^v [i. e. the Battle of the Territory of Carbury].

Tribes of Hy-Fiachrach, pp. 11, 165, 228. The name O'Toghdha, which would be pronounced O'Toffey in this district, is now obsolete. Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, record that John De Courcy fled from Downpatrick, and went to Ath Glaisne [Ard-glass?] where he built a castle which he made his residence for some time. According to the Annals of Clonmacnoise he returned to Down in 1181, and repaired his house there.

^a *Mulmurry*, maelmuirpe.—Colgan says, *Acta SS.*, p. 737, that this was the celebrated Marianus, the author of the Irish Martyrology, so often quoted by him and other ecclesiastical writers.

^c *Cnoc-na-Seangan*, i. e. Hill of the ants. This place, which is situated about thirty perches to the east of the town of Louth, is now generally

called in English, Pismire Hill. It contains the ruins of a church, but no part of the great abbey is now traceable on it. This abbey was founded and endowed for Augustinian Canons, by Donough O'Carroll, Prince of Oriel, and Edan O'Kaelly, or O'Caollaidhe, Bishop of Clogher.—See *Trias Thaum.*, p. 305; Ware's *Antiquities*, cap. 26; and also his *Bishops of Louth and Clogher*, at the name Edan.

^u *Both of the nobles and the plebeians*.—In the Annals of Kilronan this phrase is given in Latin: "*et alii nobiles et ignobiles cum eis*."

^v *Cath Criche Coirpre*.—According to the Annals of Kilronan the persons slain in this battle were the following, viz.: Brian Luighnech and Manus O'Conor; Melaghlin, Murray, and Murrough, three sons of Turlough O'Conor; also Hugh, son of Hugh, son of Rory (O'Flaherty),

laṛ naṛaile liubar ιτατε na mīc nioḡ toṛepatur la plaṛḡḡṛtaḡ ιṛ in caṛ pempāite, bṛian ḡ Maḡnur dā māc toṛpḡdealbāḡ moṛ, * * * * ḡ Maolpuanaḡ, dā mac ele Aoḡa í cōncōbair. Do poḡair beoṛ Aoḡ mac cōncōbair uṛ cellaḡ, ḡ ḡiollacṛṛṛt mac meḡoṛpeaḡṛtaḡ uṛ Roḡuib, Eaḡmaṛcaḡ ua muṛḡḡḡaḡ, doṛnchaḡ mac bṛian luḡniḡ uṛ Cōncōbair, cucuallaḡṛta mac Muṛḡḡṛṛtaḡ uṛ Cōncōbair, τṛi huṛ maolbṛenainn, dā mac ḡiollabuṛde, ḡ aoḡ mac mīc aoḡa mīc Ruaiḡṛi, ḡ poḡaṛde ele do ṛaṛṛclannaṛb.

Sloicḡḡḡ la doṛnall mac aḡḡa mēc lachlainn, ḡ la cenel neoḡain telca óḡ i nultoiṛ. Ro meabṛate ṛoṛ ultoiṛ, ṛoṛ uṛb τṛuṛṛṛṛe, ḡ ṛoṛ ṛḡṛaṛb lí im Ruaiḡṛi mac duṛnnṛlebe ḡ im cōinnṛde ua ṛlainn.

Sluacḡ la ṛḡṛaṛb maḡḡe hiṛhe im ua ccaṛain Eaḡmaṛcaḡ, ḡ im cenel mbiniḡ ḡlinne co ṛanḡaḡaṛ τaṛ tuaim. Ro aṛccṛḡḡo ṛṛ lí, ḡ ua τṛuṛṛṛṛe uile Ruccṛat ilmīle do buaṛb.

Tomalṛaḡ ua Cōncōbair do oṛṛḡneaḡ i ccomṛbuṛ ṛaṛṛaṛcc. Cuairṛ cēnel eoḡain do ṛaḡairṛ laiṛṛ, do bḡṛṛ a ṛḡṛ uaiḡṛb ḡ ṛo ṛaccaṛb bḡṛnaḡṛain.

King of West Connaught; and Donough, son of Brian O'Fallon, *et alii multi nobiles et ignobiles cum eis*. The same annals also state that it was Donough, the son of Donnell Midheach O'Conor, that brought Flaherty O'Muldory to assist him in asserting the chieftainship of the territory of Carbury for himself. They also add, that this was called the Battle of Magh Diughbha, and that the bodies of the chieftains were carried to Clonmacnoise, and there interred in the tombs of their ancestors.

^w *O'Connor*.—According to the Annals of Ulster and of Kilronan, three of the sons of Hugh, son of Turlough O'Conor, were slain in this battle, namely, Melaghlin, Murray, and Murtough.

^x *O'Murray, O'Muṛpeaḡḡaḡ*.—In 1585 the head of this family was seated at Ballymurry, in the parish of Kilmaine, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.

^y *O'Mulrenins*, pronounced in Irish O'Maol ḡṛénainn, *O'Mul-vrénin*.

^z *Kinel-Binny, Cenel ḡinniḡ*.—It would appear from several authorities that this tribe was

seated in the valley of Glenconkeine, in the south of the county of Derry.

^a *Toome, Tuaim*.—This is called *Feappṛaṛ Tuama*, i. e. the *trajectus*, or ferry of Tuaim, in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick. The place is now called Toome-Bridge, and is situated between Lough Neagh and Lough Beg, and on the boundary between the counties of Antrim and Derry. “Fearsait Tuama hodie vulgo vocatur Tuaim est vadum vel trajectus ubi Banna fluvius ex lacu Echach.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 183.

^b *Firlee, ṛṛ lí*.—The Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, as translated by Colgan, in *Trias Thaum.*, pp. 127, 146, calls this territory “*Leæorum fines*,” and states that it was on the east side of the River Bann. “Venit (Patricius) in *Leæorum fines Bannæ flumini ad orientalem ejus ripam adjacentes*.” But though the *Firli* were unquestionably seated on the east side of the River Bann, since the twelfth century, it would appear, from the Annotations of Tirechan on the Life of St. Patrick, that they were on the west side of this river in the time of the Irish apos-

According to another book, the sons of kings who were slain by Flaherty in the last mentioned battle were the following, viz. Brian and Manus, two sons of Turlough More; and Mulrony; and * * * two sons of Hugh O'Connor^w. In that battle also fell Hugh, the son of Conor O'Kelly, and Gilchreest, the son of Mageraghty O'Rodiv; Eachmarcach O'Murray^x; Donough, the son of Brian Luighneach O'Conor; Cucuallachta, the son of Murtough O'Conor; three of the O'Mulrenins^y; the two Mac Gillaboys; and Hugh, son of Hugh, who was son of Roderic, together with many others of the nobility.

Donnell, the son of Hugh Mac Loughlin, and the Kinel-Owen of Tullaghoge, made an incursion into Ulidia, and defeated the Ulidians, the Hy-Tuirtre, and the Firlee, together with Rory Mac Donslevy, and Cumee O'Flynn.

The men of Moy-Ithe, together with O'Kane (Eachmarcach), and the Kinel-Binny^z of the Valley, mustered an army, and crossed Toome^a. They plundered all *the territories of* Firlee^b and Hy-Tuirtre, and carried off many thousands of cows.

Tomaltagh O'Conor was consecrated successor of St. Patrick. He performed the visitation of the Kinel-Owen, received his dues from them, and left them his blessing.

tle. The Bann (i. e. the Lower Bann), according to the oldest accounts of that river, flowed between the plains of Li and Eilne, and we learn from Tirechan that the plain of Eilne was on the east side of the river, and consequently the plain of Li, or Lee, was on the west side of it: "Et exiit [Patricius] in Ardd Eolergg et Ailgi, et Lee Bendrigi, et perrexit trans flumen Bandæ, et benedixit locum in quo est cellola *Cuile Raithin* [Coleraine], in *Eilniu*, in quo fuit Episcopus, et fecit alias cellas multas in *Eilniu*. Et per Buas flumen" [Bush River] "foramen pertulit, et in Dun Sebuirgi" [Dunseverick] "sedit super petram, &c. &c. Et reversus est in campum *Eilni* et fecit multas ecclesias quas Condiri [the clergy of Connor diocese] habent."

Adamnan, in his Life of Columba, says, lib. i. c. 50, that Conallus, Bishop of Cuil Raithin [Coleraine], having collected many presents

among the inhabitants of the plain of Eilne, prepared an entertainment for St. Columba; and Colgan, in a note on this passage, conjectures that the plain of Eilne was west of the River Bann, and that which was then called "*an Mhachaire*," i. e. the plain. But that Magh Li was west of the Bann is put beyond dispute by the fact that the church of *Achadh Dubhthaigh*, now Aghadowey, on the west side of the river Bann, is described in ancient authorities, as in *Magh Li*, or Campus Li, on the margin of the Lower Bann.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 223; the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at 9th and 22nd of January; and Sampson's Memoir of his Chart and Survey of Londonderry, p. 222. But on the increasing power of the O'Kanes, the Firli were unquestionably driven across the Bann.—See note under the year 1178.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΘ, 1182.

Αοιρ Cριορδ mile, ced, ochtmoḡatt, adó.

Αοδ ua caellaigí eppoc aipḡiall, 7 cínó canánach Eipeann do écc.

Domnall ua huallachain aipdeppoc munían do écc.

Sluaiccheíð la domnall mac aíða ui lachlainn go dún bó i ndáil riada.

Do pad rom cat do ḡallaib ip in dú rin Ro meabaid for cenél-neoḡain
Ro marbad ann dna Raḡnall ua bpsirlén, ḡiolla cpiοrδ ó catáin co rocaidip
oile i maille ppiu, Ruccrat Soircela martain leó don cup rin.

ḡrian mac toiprdealbaid ui ḡrian do marbad la Raḡnall mac Commara
bicc tpe meabail.

Αοδ mac capḡanna taoipeac muinntipe maolteppionna do marbad la
ḡiolla ultáin mac capḡanna.

Murcharð mac taichlig uí dubhda, do marbad la Maolreachlainn ua
Maolpuanaid.

Amílaib ua pḡḡail do ḡabail tairigecta na hangaile 7 Αοδ do innarbad.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΘ, 1183.

Αοιρ Cριορδ mile, ced, ochtmoḡatt, atpí.

Ioreph ua haoda Eppcop ua cceimpeleaid [do écc].

hec ua hḡra ticcsina luigne Connaet do marbad la concobar ua diap-
mata mic Ruaidri, ap loc mic pḡadaid ina eḡ pḡin tpe meabail.

^c *Dunbo, in Dal Riada.*—This is a mistake of the annalists, but not of the Four Masters, as it is found in the older Annals of Ulster and of Kilro-nan. Dunbo was not in Dalriada at any period, for it is west of the River Bann, in a territory called an Mhachaire, the Plain, in Colgan's time. Dal-riada never extended westwards beyond the Bann.

^d *St. Martin.*—This passage is rendered in the old translation of the Ulster Annals in the Bri-tish Museum, as follows: "An army by Donell O'Loghlin to Dunbo in Dalriada, and the Galls gave battle to them there, and vanquished Kin-

dred-Owen, and Ranall O'Bryslan was killed there, and Gilli Christ O'Cahan, and many more; and the Galls carried Martin's Gospel with them." From a notice in a manuscript in the Bodleian Library, Laud. 615, p. 81, it would appear that this copy of the Gospels, which was believed to have belonged to St. Martin of Tours, was brought to Ireland by St. Patrick, and that it was preserved at Derry in the time of the writer. There was a cemetery and holy well at Derry dedicated to this St. Martin. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, and in the

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1182.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred eighty two.

Hugh O'Kaelly, Bishop of Oriel, and head of the Canons of Ireland, died.

Donnell O'Huallaghan, Archbishop of Munster, died.

Donnell, the son of Hugh O'Loughlin, marched with an army to Dunbo, in Dal Riada^c, and there gave battle to the English. The Kinel-Owen were defeated, and Randal O'Breslen, Gilchreest O'Kane, and many others, were killed. On this occasion they carried off with them the Gospel of St. Martin^d.

Brian, the son of Turlough O'Brien, was treacherously slain by Randal Macnamara Beg.

Hugh Mac Carroon, Chief of Muintir Maoil-t-Sionna, was killed by Gilla-Ultain Mac Carroon.

Murrough, the son of Taichleach O'Dowda, was killed by Melaghlin O'Mulrony.

Auliffe O'Farrell assumed the lordship of Annaly, and Hugh was expelled^e.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1183.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred eighty-three.

Joseph O'Hea, Bishop of Hy-Kinsellagh (died).

Bec O'Hara, Lord of Leyny in Connaught, was treacherously slain by Conor, the grandson of Dermot, who was son of Roderic, in his own house, on Lough Mac Farry.

Annals of Kilronan, the portion of the passage relating to the Gospel reads: 7 pórceła mapcam oo bpeé oo gallaib leo.

^e Under this year the Annals of Kilronan, of Clonmacnoise, and of Ulster, record the death of Milo de Cogan, the destroyer of all Ireland, both Church and State; also of Reymond de la Gross, Cenn Cuillinn [Kantitunensis?], and the two sons of Fitz-Stephen. The Annals of Kilronan and of Clonmacnoise add, that Milo was killed by Mac Tire, Prince of Ui Mac Caille, now the barony of

Imokilly, in the county of Cork. The Irish annalists do not furnish us with any further particulars; but Giraldus Cambrensis, in his *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. ii. c. 18, calls Mac Tyrus a betrayer: "à proditore Machtyro qui eos ea nocte hospitari debu-erat, cum aliis quinque militibus improvisis à tergo securium ictibus sunt interempti." Sir Richard Cox, in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 37, magnifies this act of Mac Tyrus into an awful specimen of Irish treachery, and adds, that Milo had been invited by Mac Tyrus to lodge at his house that

Do pala deaðað eττεp ua flaitheβίταιγ, an giollu maðac, 7 Mac ui gairmleaðaiγ. Ro marðað ua flaitheβίταιγ ip in iomaireacc pin 7 dponγ mór do cenél Moan.

Fírgal mac Amlaib ui ruairc, do marðað la loclainn mac domnaill ui ruairc.

Giollaúltaín mac carrgáinna taoipeac muintipe maoltrionna do marðað la macaib ui bpaoin 7 la macaibh an trionnaigh ui cátaipnaigh go ccuicceap ele a maille ppiγ.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΘ, 1184.

Αοιρ Κριοθ mile, ced, ochtmoγatt, a ccthaiγ.

Giolla iopa ua maolin Eppcop eipide do écc.

bpian bpeipneé mac toiprðelðaiγ ui concobair do écc.

Maolioru ua cñðail do oipðneð i ccomorbur Paipaic iep na paccbáil do éomaltac ua éconcobair.

Apt ua maoleaclainn ticchírna iapctair mide do marðað i meabail la diarmait ua mbrian .i. mac toiprðelðaiγ tria forconγna gall, 7 Maolpeaclainn beacc do gabáil a ionaib, 7 maibm do ppaimeað laip a ccionn trí lá forpan diarmait céðna du in po marðait ile in mac maégaínn a í bpian.

Carlén do cumðac la gallaib i ccill áip.

Carlén oile do opccain la Maolpeaclainn 7 la Concobor masnmaige ua cconcobair. Ro marðað dponγ mór do gallaib ann.

Deé ticche pichst do poigrib cumðaiγcti apða macha do opγain la gallaib mide.

Maintip eapa puaidh do edhbairt la flaitheβίtach Ua Maoldopaib ticchírna éinél cconcail do dia 7 do naoin bñnapð do paith a anna.

night. The same is repeated by Moore, in his History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 311, without quoting any authority, which is very unfair, as it turns out that the prejudiced Giraldus is the only authority.

^f *O'Flaherty*.—This was not O'Flaherty of Iar Connaught, but of Tyrone, where the name is now changed to Laverty, or Lafferty (O'Fhlait-

beapctaiγ). In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster preserved in the British Museum, the name of this Tyronian family, Ua Fhlaitheβctaiγ, is anglicised O'Lathvertay, which is close enough to the form it has assumed in modern times. The above passage is thus Englished in this translation: "A.D. 1183. A skirmish between Gilla Revagh O'Lathvertay and O'Garm-

A battle was fought between O'Flaherty^f (Gillarevagh) and the son of O'Gormly, in which O'Flaherty and a great number of the Kinel-Moen were slain.

Farrell, son of Auliffe O'Rourke, was slain by Loughlin, son of Donnell O'Rourke.

Gilla Ultain Mac Carroon, Chief of Muintir Maoil-t-Sionna, and five others, were slain by the sons of the Sinnach (the Fox) O'Caharny^g.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1184.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred eighty-four.

Gilla Isa O'Moylin, a bishop, died.

Brian Breifneach, son of Turlough O'Conor, died.

Maelisa O'Carroll was consecrated successor of St. Patrick, after Tomaltach O'Conor had resigned that dignity.

Art O'Melaghlin, Lord of Westmeath, was treacherously slain by Dermot O'Brien (i. e. the son of Turlough), at the instigation of the English, and Melaghlin Beg assumed his place, and in three days afterwards defeated the same Dermot in a conflict, in which many persons were slain, among whom was the son of Mahon O'Brien.

A castle was erected by the English at Killare^h.

Another castle was plundered by Melaghlin and Conor Moinmoy O'Conor, in which many of the English were slain.

Thirty of the best houses in Armagh were plundered by the English of Meath.

The monastery of Assaroeⁱ was granted to God and St. Bernard by Flaherty O'Muldory, Lord of Kinel-Connell, for the good of his soul.

leaye's son; and O'Lathvertay and some of Kindred Muan were killed."

^g Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen record the erection of a monastery at Duleek, by Sir Hugh De Lacy.

^h Killare, Cillara.—A parish in the barony of Rathconrath, and county of Meath. Colgan describes it as follows: "Killaria vicus est in

regione Mediæ quæ *Magh asuil* appellatur: in quâ sunt tres ecclesiæ; una parochialis viro sancto (Aido) dicata; alia quæ templum Sanctæ Brigidæ, et tertia quæ aula Sanctæ Brigidæ appellatur: et tres etiam fontes quorum aquis in unum confluentibus vicinum non sine miraculo agitur et velociter mouetur molendinum."—*Acta SS.*, p. 423, col. 2, note 31.

Kenfaela O'Grady, successor of Cronan of Tomgraney¹, died.

Niall, son of the Sinnagh (the Fox) O'Caharny, died.

Auliffe, the son of Farrell O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, was treacherously slain by Mac Rannall.

Donnell O'Flanagan, Lord of Clann-Cahill, died at Conga-Feichin [Cong].

Farrell O'Reilly was treacherously slain by Melaghlin O'Rourke^{*}.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1185.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred eighty-five.

Maelisa O'Murray, Lector of Derry-Columbkille, died at a venerable old age.

Philip Unserra¹ (of Worcester) remained at Armagh with his Englishmen during six days and nights in the middle of Lent.

Gilchreest Mac Cawell, Chief of Kinel-Farry^m and of the Clans, viz. Clann-

so to Dublin, laden both with Curses and Ex-torsions. *Tirrel* took a Brewing-Pan from the poor Priests at Armagh, and carried it to Down, but the House where he lay was burnt, and so were also the Horses in the Stable, so that he was fain to leave the Pan, *for want of Carriage*; and *Philip* had a severe fit of the Gripes, like to cost him his life; both which Punishments (they say) were miraculously inflicted upon them for their sacrilege." Cox, however, should have here stated, on the authority of Giraldus, that Tyrell restored the pan to the poor priests, for Giraldus writes: "Sed eadem nocte, igne, proprio eiusdem hospitio accenso, equi duo qui cacabum extraxerant, cum aliis rebus non paucis, statim combusti sunt. Pars etiam villæ maxima eadem occasione igne est consumpta. Quo viso, Hugo Tyrellus mane cacabum inueniens prorsus illæsum, pecunia ductus, Arthmacyam eum remisit." It looks very strange that the Irish annalists should have passed over this transaction in silence, it being just the sort of subject they generally comment upon.

^m *Kinel-Farry*, cinel fearaóairg, and the Clans. The territory of Kinel-Farry, the patrimonial inheritance of the Mac Cawells (the descendants of Fergal, son of Muireadhach, son of Eoghan, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages) was nearly coextensive with the barony of Clogher, in the county of Tyrone; in which barony all the clans here mentioned were located, except the Hy-Kennoda and the Clann Colla, who were seated in Fermanagh. The Hy-Kennoda gave name to the barony of Tir-kennedy, which is situated in the east of Fermanagh, adjoining the barony of Clogher in Tyrone.—See it mentioned at the years 1427, 1468, and 1518. The family of Mac Cathmhaoil, a name generally anglicised Mac Cawell and latinized Cavellus,—who supplied several bishops to the see of Clogher, are still numerous in this their ancient territory, and the name is also found in other counties, variously anglicised Camphill, Cambell, Caulfield, and even Howell; but the natives, when speaking the Irish language, always pronounce the name Mac Caeimhaoil.

.1. clantt aengura, clann duibinnreacht clann fógarταις, uí cñnφoδa, 7 clann collu do fearaib manac cñn comairle tuaircirt Epeann do marbad la hua néccmīg 7 la muinntir éaomáin, 7 a cñn do bñit leó go fφpít uata i ccionn miora iarttain.

Maolrscelann mac muirceartaiς uí laclann do marbad lá gallaib.

Maoliora ua dálaig ollam epeann, 7 alban apd taoireac corcaphaib 7 corcadain, Saoi oirðerc ap dñn, ap eneac, 7 ap uairle do écc i ccluan ioraird oca oilēpe.

Mac rīg Saxon .1. Seon mac an dapa Henri do teaet i nEriinn luēt tpi pñit long do gabail a rige. Ro gab atcliaet, 7 laigin. Do poine cairdiall oc tioppait factna, 7 occ apd pñonain. Ro aipg muma epdib. Ro bñir tra

ⁿ *Corcaree*, now a barony in the county of Westmeath. It is bounded on the north and north-east by Loch Dairbhreach, *anglice* Lough Derryvara; on the west by Lough Iron; and on the south and south-east by an irregular line of hills, which divide it from the barony of Moyashel. This territory is mentioned by our genealogists and historians as the inheritance of the descendants of Fiacha Raoidhe, the grandson of the monarch Felimy Reachtmhar, or the Lawgiver.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. cap. 69; and Duald Mac Firbis's *Pedigrees*, p. 106. This was originally the lordship of O'Hionradhain, and not of O'Daly, as we learn from O'Dugan:

O'Donnchaða na noag-ar,
Rí Tealaig min modharain;
O'Hionradam, raoipe rin,
Rí Chopca Raoige poig lom."

"O'Donaghoe, of good tillage,
King of the smooth Tealach Modharain;
O'Hionradhain, nobler he,
King of fairest Corca Ree."

^o *Corca-Adain*, sometimes called Corca-Adaim. This was the original lordship of the O'Dalys; but unfortunately its situation is not to a certainty known. The Editor has been long of

opinion that it is identical with the barony of Magheradernon, in the county of Westmeath. At this year, 1185, we find that O'Daly had possession of Corca-Ree, in addition to his own original territory of Corca-Adain; and it is not unreasonable to conclude that the two territories adjoined. Here it is necessary to remark, that, according to O'Dugan's topographical poem, Corca-Adain was in Teffia, or Tir-Mainé, and that Corca-Ree was not; that O'Daly was descended from Mainé, and the original inhabitants of Corca-Ree were not. It may therefore be lawfully assumed, that about this period O'Daly got a grant of Corca-Ree, which adjoined his original territory of Corca-Adain, from the O'Melagh-lins, for some great service which that noble poet had rendered them by his sword or pen. That Corca-Ree was not in Teffia may be clearly inferred from Tirechan's annotations on the Life of St. Patrick, in the Book of Armagh. Thus, in describing St. Patrick's travels through Meath, that writer says: "And he (Patrick) built another church (Lecain) in the *country* of *Roide*, at *Caput Art*, in which he erected a stone altar, and another at Cuil-Corre, and he came across the River Ethne (Inny) into the two Teflias." It is, therefore, highly probable that the portion of the country lying between the

Aengus, Clann-Duibhinrecht, Clann-Fogarty, Hy-Kennoda, and Clann-Colla in Fermanagh, and who was the chief adviser of all the north of Ireland, was slain by O'Hegny and Muintir-Keevan, who carried away his head, which, however, was recovered from them in a month afterwards.

Melaghlin, the son of Murtough O'Loughlin, was slain by the English.

Maelisa O'Daly, ollave (chief poet) of Ireland and Scotland, Lord of Corcaree^o and Corca-Adain^o, a man illustrious for his poetry, hospitality, and nobility, died while on a pilgrimage at Clonard.

The son of the King of England, that is, John, the son of Henry II., came to Ireland with a fleet of sixty ships, to assume the government of the kingdom. He took possession of Dublin and Leinster, and erected castles at Típraid Fachtna^p and Ardfinan^q, out of which he plundered Munster; but his people were defeated with great slaughter by Donnell O'Brien. The son of

River Brosnagh (which connects Lough Owel and Lough Ennell) and the baronies of Delvin and Farbil, was anciently called *Feara asail*, or *Magh asail*, and that the tract lying between the same river and the barony of Rathconrath, was called Corca-Adain. Mr. Owen Daly of Moningtown, in the barony of Corcaree, is supposed to be the present head of the O'Dalys of Westmeath.

^p *Tibraghny*, *tippant fáctna*, i. e. St. Fachna's well, is a townland containing the ruins of an old castle, situated in a parish of the same name, on the north side of the River Suir, in the barony of Iverk, in the south-west of the county of Kilkenny.—See the *Feilire Aenguis*, at the 13th of February and 18th of May, and Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys at the same days, from which it will be seen that this place was in the west of the ancient Ossory. See also the Ordnance Map of the county of Kilkenny, sheets 38 and 39. Sir Richard Cox, in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 40, conjectures that this place is Tipperary; and Dr. Leland, and even Mr. Moore, have taken Cox's guess as true history.—See Leland's *History of Ireland*, vol. i. p. 146; and Moore's, vol. ii. p. 320.

^q *Ardfinnan*, *Arb Fionnán*, i. e. St. Finnan's height, or hill. It is situated in the barony of Iffa and Offa, in the county of Tipperary. The ruins of this castle are still to be seen on a rock overlooking the River Suir. Giraldus states (*Hib. Expugnata*, lib. ii. c. 34) that John erected three castles, the first at Tibractia, the second at Archphinan, and the third at Lismore. The Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen also state, that John Earl of Moreton, son of Henry, King of England, came to Ireland this year, accompanied by four hundred knights, and built the castles of Lismore, Ardfinan, and Tiobraid [Tiobraid Fachtna].

For the character of the English servants and counsellors who were in Ireland about the King's son at this period, the reader is referred to Giraldus Cambrensis' *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. ii. c. 35, where he describes the Normans as "Verbosi, iactatores, enormium iuramentorum auctores, Aliorum ex superbia contemptores," &c.; and also to Hanmer's Chronicle, and Campion's *Historie of Irelande*, in which the Normans are described as "great quaffers, lourdens, proud, belly swaines, fed with extortion and bribery."—Dublin Edition of 1809, p. 97.

domnall ua brian Maíom ar gallaib mic Rí Saxan Ro cúir a nár. Do deachaidh dha mac rí Saxan tairir inunn iarttain do coraio hugo delatin re a aítair uair aré hugo ba poplamais a huét rí Saxan ara éionn in Eirinn, 7 ní léicc cíor na briaide éirgeirum ó ríghaib Eireann.

Comtocebáil coecaí do fáir 1 cconnaictaib edir na ríogdaímaib .i. etair Ruairí ua concobair 7 concobair maenmaige, mac Ruairí, 7 concobair ua diarmada, Catál carpaic mac concobair maonmaige, 7 catál croibdearg mac toirpdealbais, ro marbaí rocaide scorra. Do poine Ruairí 7 a mac ríó lar na huairib ele iarttain.

Iartair connaict do loiceaí tairib, timplaib la domhnall ua mbrian, 7 la gallaib.

Catál carpaic mac concobair maonmaige mic Ruairí do loiceaí éille dálua tairib, timplaib tar a neiri, tucc a reótta 7 a maime leir. Tuad-muma beór do milleaí, 7 doiceain lá concobair maonmaige mac Ruairí, 7 la gallaib. Na goill feirne do teaict leir co roir commain, 7 mac Ruairí do tabairt tri míle do buaib dóib 1 ttuairarta.

Amlaib ua muiréaig eppcop ardamaca, 7 cenél fíraígh loépann polurta nó poillrichead tuat 7 ecclair décc, 7 foğartaic ua ceapballáin do oirneisí ina ionaí.

Diarmaid mag carpaic tigearna úrmuman do marbaí la gallaib corcaige.

Domnall mac giolla patraice tigearna orraige do écc.

AOIS CRÍOSD, 1186.

Aoir Críosd, míle, céd, oétmogad, aré.

Maolcallann mac adaim mic cleircein eppcop cluana feartha brenainn do écc.

Domnall mac aoda uí laclainn do cor a flaitir, 7 Ruairí ua flaitheartaig doirnead lá dpuing do cenél eoğain tealca ócc.

The death of this bishop is thus noticed in the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1185. Amlaim h-ua Muiréaig, eppcopur Ardmacá 7 cenail Epaígaig, loépann polurta nó poillrichead

tuat 7 eclair, in Chpíro quieuit 1 nDun Crutnai, 7 a tabairt co h-onopaic co Dairi Colum Cille, 7 a annuac ro coraib a aítair, .i. an eppuic h-ua Cobéaig, .i. 1 toeb in tem-

the King of England then returned to England, to complain to his father of Hugo de Lacy, who was the King of England's Deputy in Ireland on his (John's) arrival, and who had prevented the Irish kings from sending him (John) either tribute or hostages.

A general war broke out in Connaught among the Roydamnas [princes], viz. Roderic O'Connor, and Conor Moinmoy, the son of Roderic; Conor O'Diarmada; Cathal Carragh, the son of Conor Moinmoy; and Cathal Crovderg, the son of Turlough. In the contests between them many were slain. Roderic and his son afterwards made peace with the other chiefs.

The West of Connaught was burned, as well churches as houses, by Donnell O'Brien and the English.

Cathal Carragh, the son of Conor Moinmoy, who was the son of Roderic, burned Killaloe, as well churches as houses, and carried off all the jewels and riches of the inhabitants. Thomond was also destroyed and pillaged by Conor Moinmoy, the son of Roderic, and by the English. The English came as far as Roscommon with the son of Roderic, who gave them three thousand cows as wages.

Auliffe O'Murray, Bishop of Armagh and Kinel-Farry, a brilliant lamp that had enlightened clergy and laity, died; and Fogartagh O'Carellan was consecrated in his place.

Dermot Mac Carthy, Lord of Desmond, was slain by the English of Cork.

Donnell Mac Gillapatrik, Lord of Ossory, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1186.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred eighty-six.

Maelcallann, son of Adam Mac Clerken, Bishop of Clonfert-Brendan, died.

Donnell, the son of Hugh O'Loughlin, died; and Rory O'Flaherty [O'Lavery] was elected by some of the Kinel-Owen of Tullaghoge.

puill bic. Thus rendered in the old translation preserved in the British Museum: "A. D. 1185. Auliv O'Mureay, Bishop of Ardmach (Tirone) and Kindred-Feray, a bright taper that lightneth spiritually and temporally, in Christo

quievit in Dun Cruthny, and [was] brought honourably to Dyry-Columkilly, and was buried at his father's feete, the Bishop O'Coffy, in the side of the church." It looks very odd that a Bishop O'Murray should be the son of a Bishop O'Coffey!

Conn ua brispléin (.i. ταιορεαὶ πάντες) candeal einig, 7 gaircceð tuair-
cirt Epeann do marbad la mac mic laclainn, 7 lá dréim do cenél eogann, 7
inir eogann dorccain fó a biéin gion go raibe cion doib ann.

Giolla Pattraice mac an giolla cuirp ταιορεαὶ ua mbranáin do marbad
lá domnall ua laclainn tré epail muintipe branáin fó déin.

Ruaidri ua concobair do ionnarbad i munain la concobar maonmaige
lá a mac búdéin. Connaçtaig do milleað stoppa diblinib, 7 tuccað é dia
tír do riúiri tre comairle ril muirédaiç, 7 do radaat tpioça céð dréirann
dó.

Hugo delatui Malaptaç 7 dírcailteac ceall momða ticchirna gall
míde, brisne, 7 airgiall. Ar dó ona do bréti cíor Connaçt. Ar re po
gab sríor Eirínn do gallaib. Ró ba lán míde uile ó Shionann go fairrighi
do cailenaib gall lepp. Iar taircepin iaram cailén dréirnaige dó táinic

* *Fanad* was a territory in the north of Tir-Connell, or the county of Donegal, extending from Lough Swilly to Mulroy Lough, and from the sea to Rathmeltan. In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster this passage is rendered as follows: "A. D. 1186. Con O'Brislen, the candle of liberality and courage of the North of Ireland, killed by some of Kindred-Owen, and all Inis Owen spoyled and preyed through that, though innocent of it" [i. e. of the crime, cin co raibe cin doib ann].

† *Mac Loughlin*.—There were some monarchs of Ireland of this family, but they were at this time only Lords of the Kinel-Owen.

‡ *Tpioça céð* signifies a cantred, or barony, containing 120 quarters of land. It is thus explained by Giraldus Cambrensis: "Dicitur autem cantaredus tam Hibernica quam Britannica tanta terræ portio quanta 100. villas continere solet."—*Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. ii. c. 18.—See also O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, pp. 24, 25; and O'Brien's Irish Dictionary, at the word *Tpioça*. It is translated, "Cantaredus seu Centivillaria regio" by Colgan, in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 19, col. 2, n. 51.

§ *Hugo de Lacy*.—The character and description of the personal form and appearance of Hugo de Lacy, is thus given by his contemporary, Giraldus Cambrensis:

"Si viri colorem, si vultum quæris, niger, nigris ocellis & defossis: naribus simis, facie à dextris igne casuali, mento tenus turpiter adusta. Collo contracto, corpore piloso, pariter et nervoso. Si staturam quæris, exiguus. Si facturam, deformis. Si mores: firmus ac stabilis, & Gallica sobrietate temperatus. Negotiis familiaribus plurimum intentus. Commisso quoque regimini, rebusque gerendis in commune vigilantissimus. Et quanquam militaribus negotiis plurimum instructus, crebris tamen expeditio- num iacturis, Ducis officio non fortunatus: post vxoris mortem vir vxorius, & non vnus tantum, sed plurimarum libidini datus: vir auri cupidus & auarus, propriique honoris & excellentiæ, trans modestiam ambitiosus."—*Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. ii. cap. 20.

¶ *Profaner, malaptaç*.—This word is used in the best Irish manuscripts, in the sense of profaner or defiler, and the verb *malaptuigim* means, I defile, profane, curse. The following

Con O'Breslen, Chief of Fanad³, the lamp of the hospitality and valour of the north of Ireland, was slain by the son of Mac Loughlin⁴ and a party of the Kinel-Owen; in consequence of which Inishowen was unjustly ravaged.

Gillapatrik Mac Gillacorr, Chief of the Hy-Branain, was slain at the instigation of the Hy-Branain themselves.

Roderic O'Connor was banished into Munster by his own son, Conor Moinmoy. By the contests between both the Connacians were destroyed. Roderic, however, by the advice of the Sil-Murray, was again recalled, and a trioched⁵ of land was given to him.

Hugo de Lacy,⁶ the profaner^x and destroyer of many churches; Lord of the English of Meath, Breifny, and Oriel; he to whom the tribute of Connaught was paid; he who had conquered the greater part of Ireland for the English, and of whose English castles⁷ all Meath, from the Shannon to the sea, was full; after having finished the castle of Durrow⁸, set out, accompanied by

examples of it in the *Leabhar Breac*, fol. 19, *b, b*, will prove its true meaning: Uap ip menic elnigthe⁹ 7 malaptaigthe¹⁰ in pobul uili t¹¹ia mapbur aendume; conib aipe pin ip corp po ceboir a malapetium nap ob g¹²uaroche oo rochaide he 7 na taet¹³at t¹⁴ia pochaib. "For it is often that all the people are corrupted and defiled through the crime of one man; wherefore it is proper to excommunicate him, that he may not be dangerous to the multitude, and that they may not fall through him." Also at fol. 4, *b, b*, Ocu¹⁵p atbepim, ol pe, a beith malap¹⁶ta, epcoitche¹⁷nd t¹⁸ia bithu. "And I say, quoth he, let me be accursed, excommunicated for ever."

¹ *English castles*.—For a curious account of the castles erected by Sir Hugh de Lacy, the reader is referred to *Hibernia Expugnata*, by Giraldus Cambrensis, cap. 19, 21, and 22. Besides his Meath castles he erected one at New Leighlin, in Idrone, called the Black Castle; one at Tachmeho now Timahoe, in the territory of Leix; one at Tristerdermot, now Castledermot, in the territory of Hy-Muiredhaigh, O'Toole's original country; one at Tulachfelmeth, now Tullow, in

the county of Carlow; one on the Barrow, near Leighlin; and one at Kilkea, and another at Narragh, in the present county of Kildare.—See also *Hanmer's Chronicle*, Dublin Edition, pp. 321, 322.

² Oapmach, now Durrow, situated in the north of the King's County, and close to the boundary of the county of Westmeath, where St. Columbkille erected a famous monastery about the year 550. See Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 118. At the period of the erection of this monastery, Durrow was in the territory of Tefia, and the site was granted to St. Columbkille by Brendan, Chief of Tefia, the ancestor of the Irish chieftain, Fox, or O'Caharny, at whose instigation Sir Hugh de Lacy was murdered. Adamnan, in his *Life of Columba*, thus speaks of the foundation of a monastery in this place by St. Columbkille: "Vir beatus in mediterraneâ Hiberniæ parte Monasterium, quod Scoticè dicitur Darmaig, divino fundavit nutu." See his *Life of Columba*, published by Colgan in *Trias Thaum.*, lib. i. cap. 31, lib. ii. c. 2, and lib. iii. c. 19.

amaic go ttriap gall ina coimideact do déchran an cairlén. Tainic sin aon ócclaic giolla gan ionatar ó Mhaidis do fíraib teathba dia íoríob 7

Venerable Bede has the following notice of the erection of this monastery (Histor. lib. iii. c. 4):

“Fecerat, (Columba) priusquam Britanniam veniret monasterium nobile in Hiberniâ, quod a copia Roborum *Dearmach* linguâ Scotorum, hoc est, Campus Roborum, cognominatur.”

Camden and Mercator thought that by *Dearmach* in this passage, Bede meant *Armagh*, and the former, in pp. 764, 765, of his *Hibernia*, states, that a celebrated monastery was founded at *Armagh* by Columba, about the year 610; but Ussher, who knew Irish topography far better than either of these writers, proves that *Dearmach* was the present *Durrow* in the King's County.

“Columbæ verò *Dearmach* eadem ipsa est quam Giraldus Cambrensis (*Hibern. Expugnat.* lib. ii. c. 34) non *Dernach*, ut habet liber editus, sed ut MSS. *Dervach* vel *Dermach*: (literam enim *m* aspiratam et *v* consonam eadem penè sono Hiberni efferunt:) ubi *Midie* illum debellatorem *Hugonem de Lacy*, à securibus malè securum, dolo *Hibernensium suorum* interemptum fuisse narrat. In regio comitatu ea est, *Durrogh* vulgo appellata: quæ monasterium habuit S. Columbæ nomine insigne; inter cuius *Kemélie* Euangeliorum Codex vetustissimus asservabatur, quem ipsius Columbæ fuisse monachi dictitabant. ex quo, et non minoris antiquitatis altero, eidem Columbæ assignato (quem in urbe *Kelles* sive *Kells* dictâ *Midenses* sacrum habent) diligenti cum editione vulgatâ Latinâ collatione factâ, in nostros usus variantium lectionum binos libellos concinnavimus.”—*Primordia*, pp. 690, 691; and *Britannicarum Ecclesiarum Antiquitates*, London, 1687, p. 361.

The Rev. Denis Taaffe, who was well acquainted with the foregoing passage, asserts,

nevertheless, that the *Darmaig* of Adamnan is *Durrow*, in the county of Kilkenny; but he offers no proof, and is manifestly in error. See his little work entitled the *Life and Prophecies of St. Columbkille*.

^a *O'Meyey*. — There are several families of this name in the county of Westmeath, and in the parish of Magheross, in the county of Monaghan.

Mr. Moore, in his *History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 321, states that De Lacy “met his death from a hand so obscure, that not even a name remains associated with the deed.” And adds, in a note: “Several names have been assigned to the perpetrator of this act, but all differing so much from each other, as to shew that the real name was unknown. Geoffry Keating, with that love of dull invention which distinguished him, describes the assassin as a young gentlemen in disguise.” Keating's account of this murder referred to by Mr. Moore, is thus given in Dr. Lynch's translation of Keating's *History of Ireland*:

“Hugo de Lacy *Midie* ab Henrico præpositus tanto illicò in indigenas seviendi libidine correptus est, ut nobilem imprimis in eo tractu Colmanorum gentem funditus penè deleverit, aliisque regionis illius proceribus insidias dolosè instruxerit, et laqueis quas tetenderat irretitos vita fortunis spoliaverit. *Quidem autem e nobilitatis flore animosus juvenis* indignissimam hanc suorum cædem, fortunarumque jacturam iniquissimo ferens animo, audax sanè facinus aggressus est. Cum enim Hugo condendo castello *Durmaigæ* in *Midiâ* teneretur implicitus, operarios quoscunque idonea mercede conducens, quibus ita familiariter usus est, ut consortio eorum operisque, quandoque se immiscuerit; *juvenis ille nobilis* operarii speciem cultu præ se ferens operam suam ad hoc opus locavit, confus fore, ut facul-

three Englishmen, to view it. One of the men of Tefia, a youth named Gilla-gan-inathar O'Meyey^a, approached him, and drawing out an axe, which he had

tatem aliquando nancisceretur animam illam tanti suorum sanguinis profusione cruentatam hauriendi; nec suâ spe frustratus est; quâdam enim vice Hugonem graviter in opus incumben-tem conspicatus, bipennem altè sublatum in ter-
gum ejus adegit, animamque domicilio suo ex-egit, ac extrusit."

That this story was not invented by the honest Keating, will appear from the following entry in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, which was transcribed long before he was born.

A. D. 1186. Uga de Laci .i. malaptaé 7
dircailteá neimed 7 cell Epenn, a mapba
n-einech colum cille ic denum cairteoil .i.
a nOepmaí; do mapba d' O Míadaí do
Teaba.

"A. D. 1186. Hugo de Lacy, i. e. the pro-
faner and destroyer of the sanctuaries and
churches of Ireland, was killed in revenge of
Columbkille, while making a castle at Durrow;
he was killed by O'Meyey of Tefia."

This entry is thus rendered in the old trans-
lation of the Annals of Ulster in the British Mu-
seum: "A. D. 1186. Hugh de Lacy killed by a
workman. Hugh de Lacy, spoyler of churches
and privileges" [neimed] "of Ireland, killed by
one of Breeny, by the Fox O'Catharny, in re-
venge of Colum Kill, building a castle in Dorow
(his Abby, Anno 640 [540?] ex quo fundata est
Daria Ecclesia)." It will be seen that in this pas-
sage the translator, who was well acquainted
with the English accounts of the murder of De
Lacy, renders O' míadaí, by "*a workman*"!
thus: "Hugh de Lacy killed by a workman of
Tathva" (do mapba d' O míadaí do Teaba).
But this is so manifest a blunder that it is unne-
cessary to descend to particulars to refute it; for
O' míadaí is decidedly a family name, not
meaning descendant of the labouring man, but

descendant of the honourable man, for míad
means honour, respect, and míadaí, an honour-
able or estimable man. In the record of the
murder of Hugo De Lacy, preserved in the An-
nals of Kilronan, it is stated that this O'Meyey
was the fosterson of the Fox, Chief of Tefia. The
passage is very curious and runs as follows:
"A. D. 1186. Uga de Laci do Dapmaí Colaim
cille, do denam cairleim moí, 7 pluaiḡ diap-
míde do gallaib lair; uair ír pé pa píḡ Míde
7 Ópenn, 7 Cairgiall, 7 ír dó do bepta cír
Connaé, 7 po gar Epinn uile do gallaib.
Ro po lan dno Míde o Sinainn co fairce do
[recte d'á] cairleim, 7 do gallaib. Iar tairce-
pín do in taircear pín .i. cairleim Dapmaí
do denam, táinic amach do fechan an cair-
leim, 7 tairce do gallaib lair. Táinic dno
en occlac do feruip míde da indraige, 7 a
tuagh pa na coim .i. gilla gan inathur o
míadaí, dalta an tSinnaib ferpín, 7 tuc
én puille do, gur ben a cenn de, 7 gur tuit
eipín cend 7 colaim a cloch an cairleim."

"A. D. 1186. Hugo de Lacy went to Durrow to
make a castle there, having a countless number of
the English with him; for he was King of Meath,
Breifny, and Oriel, and it was to him the tribute
of Connaught was paid, and he it was that won
all Ireland for the English. Meath, from the
Shannon to the sea, was full of his castles, and
English [followers]. After the completion of
this work by him, i. e. the erection of the castle
of Durrow, he came out to look at the castle,
having three Englishmen along with him. There
came then one youth of the men of Meath up to
him, having his battle-axe concealed, namely,
Gilla-gan-inathur O'Meyey, the fosterson of the
Fox himself, and he gave him one blow, so that
he cut off his head, and he fell, both head and
body, into the ditch of the castle."

tuas ro a coimm laip. Do bsr buille do hugo gur bsn a csn de gur
tuit eirir énn 7 colann 1 cclad an cairlén 1 neneac colaim cille. Agus
do cuad giolla gan ionatar do torad a peata ar, ó gallaib 7 o gaoidelaib

Now it is quite clear, from these authorities, that Mr. Moore is wrong in charging Keating with dull invention for having written that the murderer of De Lacy was a young *gentleman* in disguise. He should have remembered that Keating had many documents which he (Mr. Moore) could not understand, and which are probably now lost. As to calling O'Meyey a *gentleman*, we must acknowledge that the term could then be properly enough applied to a youth who had been fostered by an Irish chief of vast territorial possessions, till he had been deprived of them by De Lacy. The scheme of O'Meyey could have been known to the Irish only. The English might have taken it for granted that he was a labourer at the castle. But after all there seems to be no original English authority which calls the murderer of De Lacy a labouring man, nor any authority whatever for it older than Holinshed. Campion, who wrote in 1571, gives the following description of the occurrence, in his *Historie of Ireland*, which savours really of dull invention: "*Lacy* the rather for these whisperings, did erect and edifie a number of Castles, well and substantially, provided in convenient places, one at Derwath, vwhere diverse Irish prayed to be set on worke, for hire. Sundry times came *Lacy* to quicken his labourers, full glad to see them fall in ure with any such exercise, wherein, might they once be grounded & taste the svweetness of a true man's life, he thought it no small token of reformation to be hoped, for which cause he visited them often, and merrily would command his Gentlemen to give the labourers example in taking paines, to take their instruments in hand, and to worke a season, the poore soules looking on and resting. But this game ended Tragically,

while each man was busie to try his cunning; some lading, some plaistering, some heaving, some carving; the Generall also himselfe digging with a pykeaxe, a desperate villain of them, he whose toole the Generall used, espying both his hands occupied and his body, with all force inclining to the blow, watched his stoope, and clove his head with an axe, little esteeming the torments that ensued" [no torments ensued, for the murderer, who was as thin as a greyhound, baffled all pursuit.—ED.] "This Lacy was conquerour of Meth, his body the two Archbishops, *John* of Divelin and *Mathew* of Cashell, buried in the monastery of Becktye, his head in S. *Thomas* abbey at Divelin."—*Historie of Ireland*, Dublin Edition, pp. 99, 100. See also Hanmer's Chronicle, Dublin Edition, pp. 322, 323, where Hanmer observes of the tragical end of De Lacy: "Whose death (I read in *Holinshed*) the king was not sorry of, for he was always jealous of his greatnesse."

The only cotemporaneous English account of this event are the following brief words of Giraldus Cambrensis, in the 34th chapter of the second book of his *Hibernia Expugnata*, which is headed *Brevis gestorum recapitulatio*: "De Hugonis de Lacy à securibus male securi dolo Hiberniensium suorum apud Dernach [*recte* Deruach] decapitatione." Giraldus would call both the Fox and his fosterson O'Meyey the people of De Lacy, inasmuch as they were inhabitants of Meath, of which he was the chief lord, and of which, it would appear from William of Newburg, he intended to style himself king. The Abbè Mac Geoghegan, in his *Histoire d'Irlande*, tom. ii. p. 36, calls the murderer of De Lacy a young Irish lord disguised as a labouring man, ("un jeune seigneur Irlandois déguisé en ouv-

kept concealed, he, with one blow of it, severed his head from his body; and both head and trunk fell into the ditch of the castle. This was in revenge of Columbkille. Gilla-gan-inathar fled, and, by his fleetness of foot, made his

rier"), in which he is borne out by Keating, and not contradicted by the Irish annals; but he had no authority for stating that Symmachus O'Cahargy (for so he ignorantly calls an Sinnach OC'aharny, or the Fox, Chief of Teffia), who had an armed force concealed in a neighbouring wood, rushed upon, and put to the sword the followers of De Lacy; or that the Irish obtained possession of his body. The fact would appear to be, that his own people buried De Lacy's body in the cemetery of Durrow, where it remained till the year 1195, when, as we learn from Grace's Annals and other authorities, the Archbishops of Cashel and Dublin removed it from the Irish territory ("ex Hybernica plaga"), and buried the body in the Abbey of Bective in Meath, and the head in St. Thomas's church in Dublin. It appears, moreover, that a controversy arose between the canons of St. Thomas's and the monks of Bective, concerning the right to his body, which controversy was decided, in the year 1205, in favour of the former, who obtained the body, and interred it, along with the head, in the tomb of his first wife, Rosa de Munemene.—See Harris's Ware, vol. i. p. 141, and the Abbé Mac Geoghegan (*ubi supra*). De Lacy's second wife was Rose, daughter of King Roderic O'Conor, whom he married in the year 1180, contrary (says Holingshed) to the wishes of King Henry II.—See Dublin Copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, A. D. 1180, and Hanmer's Chronicle, Dublin Edition, p. 318. It is stated in Grace's Annals of Ireland, that this Sir Hugh left two sons (but by what mother we are not informed), Walter and Hugh, of whom, according to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, the former became King of Meath, and the latter Earl of

Ulster. It also appears from the Irish annals, that De Lacy had, by the daughter of King Roderic O'Conor, a son called William Gorm; from whom, according to Duaid Mac Firbis, the celebrated rebel, Pierce Oge Lacy of Bruree and Bruff, in the county of Limerick, who flourished in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was the eighteenth in descent; and from whom also the Lynches of Galway have descended. (See *Vita Kirovani*, p. 9, and O'Flaherty's Account of Iar-Connaught, printed for the Irish Archæological Society, p. 36.) The race of Walter and Hugh, who were evidently the sons of Hugh I., by his first wife, became extinct in the male line. Walter left two daughters, namely, Margaret, who married the Lord Theobald Verdon, and Matilda, who married Geoffry Genevile. Hugh had one daughter, Maude, who married Walter De Burgo, who, in her right, became Earl of Ulster.—See Hanmer's Chronicle, Dublin Edition, pp. 387, 388, 392. For the different accounts of the death of Hugh de Lacy the reader is referred to Gulielmus Neubrigensis, or William of Newburg, l. 3, c. 9; Holingshed's Chronicle; Camden's *Britannia*, p. 151; Ware's Annals, A. D. 1186; Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 40; Leland's History of Ireland, vol. i. pp. 147, 148; Littleton's Life of Henry II., book 5; and Moore's History of Ireland, vol. ii. pp. 321, 322.

It may not, perhaps, be out of place here to remark, that, in our own time, a somewhat similar disaster occurred at Durrow; for its proprietor, the Earl of Norbury, was assassinated by a hand still unknown, after he had completed a castle on the site of that erected by De Lacy, and, as some would think, after having insulted St. Columbkille by preventing the families under

πο εὐλὴν ἀν ἐλάν. Ράινεε ιαράν 1 εὐλὴν ἀν τριονναῖς 7 υἱ βραοιν, υαρ
αργιαδ πο ῥυράιλ αἱρ ἀν τιαῖλα δο μαρβαδ.

Μυρχαδ μαε ταῖδς υἱ εαλλαῖς τῖςῖνα υα μάινε δο μαρβαδ λα
concobar maonmaiḡe.

Ο βρῖςῖλεῖν ταοῖρεαδ ῥάνατ ἡ εενέλ εοναῖλ δο μαρβαδ λα μαε μῖε
laclann.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSD, 1187.

Αοῖρ Criosd mile, céd, ochtmoghat, a reacht.

Μυρῖςῖταδ υα μαοῖλυδῖρ ερροε ελυαῖα ῥεαῖτα, 7 ελυαῖα μῖε νοῖρ δεεε.

Μαοῖςῖοῖα υα εῖςῖβαῖλ ερρυεε αἱργῖαῖλ δέεε.

Ρυαῖδῖρ υα ῥλαῖτῖςῖταῖς τῖεχῖςῖνα εενέλ εοḡαῖν δο μαρβαδ ἀρ ερεε 1
ετῖρ Conaill λα ἡυα μαοῖδοῖαῖς .1. ῥλαῖτῖςῖταχ.

Caṛpacc locha cé δο λορρεαδ δο εene δοαῖτ. Ρο βαῖδῖδ 7 πο λοῖρρεαδ
ινḡῖν υἱ εῖδῖν (.1. δυῖδεαῖα) βῖν εονcobair μῖε διαῖματα (τῖςῖῖνα μαῖςῖε
λυῖρεε) ḡο ῥεαετ εεέδαῖδ (no εῖεῖραεα ἀρ εέδ), νό νῖ ἀρ υἱλε εῖετῖρ ῥῖεαῖδ
7 μῖαῖδ ῥῖρ ῥέ ναον υαῖρε ἡντε.

ḡῖolla ῖοῖα μαε αῖελλα υἱ βραοῖν ῥεεναῖρ υα μαῖνε ῥῖνχαῖδε ῥεεῖβῖμḡε,
7 ῥεαῖρ δανα δ'εεε.

his tutelage from burying their dead in the
ancient cemetery of Durrow.

^b *Kildare*, Coill α' ἐλάν.—This place, which
was originally covered with wood, retains its
name to the present day. It is a townland in
the parish of Kilbride, in the barony of Kil-
coursy and King's County.—See Ordnance Map
of the King's County, sheet 8.

^c *Maelisa O'Carroll*.—He was elected Arch-
bishop of Armagh, and died on his journey
towards Rome.—See Harris's Ware, vol. i. p.
180.

^d *Lough Key*.—The Rock of Lough Key, cap-
taic loéa ce, is the name of a castle on an
island in Lough Key, near Boyle, in the county
of Roscommon. It is still kept in good repair.

^e *Magh Luirg*, i. e. the plain of the track, or road,

generally anglicised Moylurg. The district is
now locally called the "Plains of Boyle." This
territory was bounded on the north by the River
Boyle; on the east partly by the Shannon and
partly by the territory of Tir Briuin na Sionna;
on the south by Magh Naoi, or Machaire Chon-
nacht, which it met near Elphin; and on the west
by the River Bridoge, which divided it from the
district of Airteach. Moylurg extended from
Lough O'Gara to Carrick-on-Shannon; from the
Curliu Mountains to near Elphin; and from
Lough Key to the northern boundary of the pa-
rish of Kilmacumshy. Mac Dermot was Chief
of Moylurg, Airteach, and Tir Tuathail; and at
the time of dividing the county of Roscommon
into baronies, these three territories were joined
into one, and called the barony of Boyle. Lat-

escape from the English and Irish to the wood of Kilclare^b. He afterwards went to the *Sinnagh* (the Fox) and O'Brien, at whose instigation he had killed the Earl.

Murrough, the son of Teige O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, was slain by Conor Moinmoy [O'Conor].

O'Breslen, Chief of Fanat in Tirconnell, was slain by the son of Mac Loughlin.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1187.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred eighty-seven.

Murtough O'Maeluire, Bishop of Clonfert and Clonmacnoise, died.

Maelisa O'Carroll^c, Bishop of Oriel (Clogher), died.

Rory O'Flaherty [O'Laverty], Lord of Kinel-Owen, was slain, while on a predatory excursion into Tirconnell, by O'Muldory (Flaherty).

The rock of Lough Key^d was burned by lightning. Duvesa, daughter of O'Heyne, and wife of Conor Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg^e, with seven hundred (or seven score^f) others, or more, both men and women, were drowned or burned in it in the course of one hour.

Gilla-Isa [Gelasius], the son of Oilíoll O'Brien, Sech-Abb [Prior] of Hy-Many, a historian, scribe, and poet, died.

terly, however, by a Grand Jury arrangement, the south-west part of the barony of Boyle has been called the barony of French-Park, from the little town of that name.—See other references to Moylurg at the years 1446 and 1595. The following parishes are placed in the deanery of Moylurg by the *Liber Regalis Visitationis* of 1615; but it must be understood that by Moylurg is there meant all Mac Dermot's lordship, which comprised Moylurg (now the plains of Boyle), Tir Tuathail and Airteach; viz. Kilnamanagh; Ardcarne; Killumod; Assylin, now Boyle parish; Taghbain, now Tibohine; Killcoulagh; Killewekin, now Kulluckin, in Irish Cill Eibicín; Kilrudan, Clonard, and Killicknan, belonging then (as they now also do) to the parish

of Taghboyne, or Tibohine."

^f *Seven score* is interlined in the original: the compilers could not determine which was the true number, and so gave the two readings. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, it is stated that the number destroyed on this occasion was "un. cét, no n i r moo," and in the old translation, the number 700 is written in Arabic figures. Thus: "A. D. 1187. The Carrick of Lough Ce burnt at noone, where the daughter of O'Heiyn was burnt and drowned. Coner Mac Dermot, King of Moyloyrg, and 700 or more, men and women, were burnt and drowned within an hower."

The burning of this fortress is recorded in the Annals of Kilronan, at the years 1185 and 1187;

Carlen cille áir do loiceadh 7 do múrad for gallaib la concobar
maímaige 7 lá maelpechlann mbecc cona terna rgeolanga uata gan
marbad, 7 muidhucchadh. Τuccrat a bpoib, a nairm, arceit, allúipeacha,
7 a neocha leó, 7 po marbaitt dír do ruidenibh leó.

Donnchadh ua ruairc do marbadh la muintir eolair hi rruill.

Drumcliaibh do orccain do mac Maelpeachlann uí ruairc do tigeapna
ua mbriuin 7 conmaicne, 7 do mac catail hui ruairc, 7 goill mibe amaille
rriu. Do poine dia, 7 colum cille riorc aipra inhirin, uair po marbad mac
maelechlann ui ruairc rra ccionn coicdir iap rin hi cconmaicnibh, 7 po
dallaó mac catail hui ruairc la hua maoldoraid .i. plaitbirtach in enech
colaim cille. Ro marbad ona ré rchit daf rraáa míc Maoipechlann
ar pud conmaicne, 7 cáppre óroma cliaib tpe miorbail dé, 7 colum cille.

Mac diarmatta, Muirgí mac taidcc, tigrina muipe luircc décc ina
tigh rfin ar claonloch hi cclonn cuain.

Ragnall mág cochlain ticcína dealbna do écc.

Aod mac maoleachlann ui ruairc tigeapna breirne do marbad la
macaib cuinn még raghnall.

Aipeactach mac amalgaib taoipeac calpaige do écc.

at the former year the number stated to have been
destroyed is six or seven score, but at the latter
the number destroyed is not stated. In the An-
nals of Boyle the burning of Carraic Locha Ce
is recorded under the year 1186, but the num-
ber destroyed is not mentioned.

² *Muintir-Eolais*, i. e. the Mac Rannals and
their correlatives, who were seated in the south-
ern or level part of the present county of Lei-
trim. Their country was otherwise called Magh
Rein; and they were as often called Conmaicne
Maighe Rein, as Muintir-Eolais.

³ *Drumcliff*, *Drum cliaib*.—A small village
in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo,
remarkable for the remains of an ancient round
tower. O'Donnell, in his Life of St. Colum-
kille, states that a monastery was founded here
by that saint. This is doubted by Dr. Lanigan,
in his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. ii.

pp. 132–137; but it must be acknowledged that
St. Columkille was held in peculiar veneration
at this place, and was regarded as its patron.—
See Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys at 9th of June.

¹ *Son of Melaghlin*.—His name was Aedh, or
Hugh, according to the Dublin copy of the An-
nals of Ulster.

¹ *In revenge of Columkille*, i. neneac colaim
cille.—This phrase, which occurs so frequently
throughout the Irish annals, is rendered “in
revenge of Columkill” in the old translation of
the Annals of Ulster, preserved in the British
Museum, in which the above passage is rendered
as follows: “A. D. 1187. Drumcliew spoyled
by mac Moyleghlin O'Royreck, King of O'Briuin
and Conmacne, and by Cathal O'Royreck's son,
and the Galls of Meath with them; but God
shewed a miracle for Columkill there, for Moy-
laghlin's son was killed two weeks after, and

The castle of Killare, which was in possession of the English, was burned and demolished by Conor Moinmoy [O'Conor] and Melaghlin Beg: and not one of the English escaped, but were all suffocated, or otherwise killed; They carried away their accoutrements, arms, shields, coats of mail, and horses, and slew two knights.

Donough O'Rourke was treacherously slain by the Muintir-Eolais^g.

Drumcliff^h was plundered by the sonⁱ of Melaghlin O'Rourke, Lord of Hy-Briuin and Conmaicne, and by the son of Cathal O'Rourke, accompanied by the English of Meath. But God and St. Columbkille wrought a remarkable miracle in this instance; for the son of Melaghlinⁱ O'Rourke was killed in Conmaicne a fortnight afterwards, and the eyes of the son of Cathal O'Rourke were put out by O'Muldory (Flaherty) in revenge of Columbkille^j. One hundred and twenty of the son of Melaghlin's retainers were also killed throughout Conmaicne and Carbury of Drumcliff, through the miracles of God and St. Columbkille.

Mac Dermot (Maurice, son of Teige), Lord of Moylurg, died in his own mansion on Claenlough, in Clann-Chuain^k.

Randal Mac Coghlan, Lord of Delvin, died.

Hugh, the son of Melaghlin O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, was slain by the sons of Con Mag Rannal.

Aireaghtagh Mac Awley, Chief of Calry, died^l.

Cathal's son was blinded, with whom the army came, in O'Moyldory's house, in revenge of Columkill, and a hundred and twenty of the chiefest [followers] "of the sons of Moylaghlin were killed in Conmaicne and Carbury of Drumklew, through the miracles of Columkill."

^k *Clann-Chuain*, Clann Chuain, called also Fir Thire and Fir Siuire; their territory comprised the northern part of the barony of Carra, in the county of Mayo, and was originally a portion of the country of O'Dowda, under whom it was held by O'Quin of Carra; but about the year 1150, O'Quin, in consequence of the barbarous conduct of Rory Mear O'Dowda, who violated his daughter while on a visit at his (O'Quin's) house, renounced his allegiance to

him, and placed himself under the protection of Mac Dermot, Chief of Moylurg.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed in 1844, for the Irish Archæological Society, pp. 163, 204, 205. The name Claonloch is now forgotten; it was probably the ancient name of the lake of Castlebar, for we learn from the Book of Lecan that the Clann Chuain were seated on the River Siuir, which flows through the town of Castlebar.

^l *Chief of Calry*, *taoiseach calpaige*, that is, of Calry-an-chala, which, according to the tradition in the country, and as can be proved from various written authorities, comprised the entire of the parish of Ballyloughloe, in the county of Westmeath.

Aois Criosd, 1188.

Aois Criosd míle, céad, ochtmoḡat, a hocht.

Martain ua bpolaiḡh ardeccnaḡ ḡaoideal 7 fíḡ lḡḡinn Arda macha do écc.

Aedh ua bechan eppcop inni caḡaiḡ do écc.

Amlaoib ua daiḡre do toḡt co hí dia oileḡre, 7 a ecc ann iar naitḡighe toccaide.

Ruaidḡr ua canannain tiḡfina éinél cconail fḡr hḡ, 7 ríoghdanna Eireann bḡor do marbaḡ la flaitḡbḡtaḡ ua maoldoraḡ tre mebal acc dḡoichḡt Sliccighe iar na bréccaḡ do lap ḡromacliabh amach, 7 bratair ele dḡ do marbaḡ amaille fḡr, 7 dḡfḡm dia munnḡtir. Maḡnar ua ḡairḡ toircaḡ fḡr nḡroma (ro imbir lám ar ua ccanannán) do marbaḡ la munnḡtir eachmarcaḡ uí dochartaḡ i ndioḡal uí canannán.

Domnall ua canannán do lḡoraḡ a éoiri dia éuaiḡ fḡn i ndoipe acc bḡn arcclainge connadh, 7 a écc de tria earccane ramḡa éolam cille.

ḡoill éairteoil maḡe coḡa, 7 dḡong do uib eachḡach ulaḡ do toḡt ar cpeich i tḡir eoḡan ḡo tḡorachḡataḡ ḡo lḡm mic neill, Ro ḡabraḡ bú annḡin. Do ḡeachaḡ domnall ua laḡlann cona éscclaḡ ina ndeadhaid, pucc oppa

^m *O' Broly*, Oḡpolaiḡ.—This name still exists in Derry, anglicised Brawly and Broly. This passage is given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, as follows: A. D. 1188. Martain hua bpolaiḡ ardeccnaḡ ḡoeiḡel uile, 7 apḡ fep leiginn apḡ maḡa do ec. And thus rendered in the old English translation in the British Museum: "A. D. 1188. Martan O'Broly, archlearned of the Irish all, and archlector of Armagh, died."

ⁿ *Inis-Cathy*, Inḡ Caḡaiḡ.—Now called Scattery Island. It is situated in the Shannon, near the town of Kilrush, and is remarkable for the remains of several churches, and a round tower of great antiquity. A church was founded here by St. Senan, a bishop, about the year 540.—See Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. ii.

pp. 2-7. It continued to be the seat of a bishop till about this period (1188), when it seems to have been united to the see of Limerick. Ussher, however, who thought that it owed its origin to St. Patrick, informs us that its possessions were divided between the sees of Limerick, Killybeg, and Ardfert: "Atq; hic notandum, Patri- cium in metropoli Armachaná successore relicto ad alias Ecclesias constituendas animum adje- cisse: in quibus sedes illa Episcopalis fuit in *Sinei* (Shanan) fluminis alveo, *Inis catti* & eodem sensu in Provinciali Romano *Insula Cathoy* appellata. Is Episcopatus inter Limiricensem, Laonensem & Ardfertensem hodie divisus."—*Primordia*, p. 873.

^o *Sincere penitence*, iar naitḡighe toccaide, literally, *after choice penance*.—This phrase is

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1188.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred eighty-eight.

Martin O'Broly^m, chief Sage of the Irish, and Lector at Armagh, died.

Hugh O'Beaghan, Bishop of Inis-Cathyⁿ, died.

Auliffe O'Deery performed a pilgrimage to Hy [Iona], where he died after sincere penitence^o.

Rory O'Canannan, sometime Lord of Tirconnell, and heir presumptive to the crown of Ireland, was treacherously slain by Flaherty O'Muldory on the bridge of Sligo, the latter having first artfully prevailed on him to come forth from the middle of Drumcliff. The brother and some of the people of O'Canannan were also killed by him. Manus O'Garve, Chief of Fir-Droma (who had laid violent hands on O'Canannan), was afterwards slain by the people of Eachmarcach O'Doherty, in revenge of O'Canannan's death.

Donnell O'Canannan wounded his foot with his own axe at Derry, as he was cutting a piece of wood, and died of the wound, in consequence of the curse of the family [clergy] of Columbkille^p.

The English of the castle of Moy-Cova^q, and a party from Iveagh, in Ulidia, set out upon a predatory excursion into Tyrone, and arrived at Leim-mhic-Neill^r, where they seized on some cows; Donnell O'Loughlin pursued them

very frequently given in Latin in the Annals of Ulster thus: "*in bona penitentia quievit*," or "*in bona penitentia mortuus est*."

^p *Columbkille*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster this passage reads as follows: A. D. 1188. Domnall hua canannan do letpad a coirp dia tuais fein i ndaípe i gair arclanne con-naid, 7 a ec de tpiá mibail colum cille; and thus translated in the old work already referred to: "A. D. 1188. Donell O'Cananan cut his foote by his oune hatchet in Dyry" [when stealing] "a tree for fewell, and died thereof through Colum-kille's miracles." Here it is to be remarked that i gair is left untranslated; it means "stealing," or "while stealing." In the Annals of Kilronan, the reading is ag buam, i. e. "cutting," or

"while cutting," and this is, in the opinion of the Editor, the true reading.

^q *Moy-Cova*, maḡ cōba, a plain in the barony of Upper Iveagh, in the county of Down. Its situation appears from the position of the church of Domhnach Mor Muighe Cobha, now Donaghmore, a parish lying nearly midway between Loughbrickland and Newry.—See *Feilire Aenguis*, at 16th November.

^r *Leim-mhic-Neill*, i. e. the leap of the son of Niall.—This was the name of a place near Dunganon, in Tyrone, called after Donnagan, the son of Niall, who was son of Maelduin, the son of Aedh Oirdnighe, monarch of Ireland, who died in the year 819.—See Duaid Mac Firis's Pedigrees of the Kinel-Owen, p. 126.

hí ccabán na ccrann árd, do riatrat iomaircecc dia poile, po maith for gallaib, po cuirfó a nár. Do rabadó eim rabadóh do gallga for domnall a aenar, 7 torchar innrin hí ppoéguin tigrína Ailigh, domnall mac aoda hui laclainn, moédamna Epeann ar cput, ar céill, 7 ar tpebarpe. Ruccad an lá rin fín go haromaáa. Ro hadnaisfó co nonoir, 7 co nairmíidin moir iaram.

Euaoin ingín uí éuinn baintigerna muman bai aga hoiltepe i ndoipe decc iar mbríth buada ó domán 7 o dsmán.

Sluacceaó la lohn do cuirp 7 la gallaib Epeann hí cconnaétauí amaille le concobar ua ndiarmatta. Tionoiló pí connaét .i. concobar maonmaige maite connaét uile. Taimc domnall ua brian co ndruing do fíraib Muman i pochraitte rígh connaét. Loircit na goill arail do ceallaib na tipe rímpa. Ní po líccit pccaoilead doib co pangattar earbapa. Ba do téaét i ttip conaill ón, uair na po líccipotte connaétaig mar ría dia ttip iad. Iar bpior pccél do ua maoldorad do flaitbertac, teaglomaid ríde cenel conaill na ccoinne co dpuim éliabh. Oo cualadar na goill rin po loircetó earbapa co líp. Soaid tar a nairp. Tiaáaid ip in coirp-íliab. Oo beartpad connaétaig 7 rir muman ammur forpa. Marbaid rochaide móir óib. Fáccbaid na goill an ttip ar eccin, 7 ní ró millfó a beacc don chup rin.

* *Cavan na g-crann ard*, Cabán na ccrann árd, i. e. the hollow of the high trees. This name does not now exist in Tyrone, nor does it occur in the Ulster Inquisitions, or Down Survey. There are two townlands called Cavan-O'Neill in the county of Tyrone, one in the parish of Kildress, near Cookstown, and another in the parish of Aghaloo, near Caledon. Dr. Stuart, in his *Historical Memoirs of the City of Armagh*, p. 163, thinks that this is the place now called Cavanacaw, situated within two miles of Armagh on the Newry road; but this is far from being certain.

† *Heat of the conflict*, hí ppoéguin.—The word ppoéguin, which occurs so frequently in these Annals, literally means, the retort, or return of the assault, or onset, or the exchange of blows;

Leabhar Breac, fol. 52, b, and 104, a; but the Editor has translated it throughout by "the heat of the conflict," or "thick of the battle."

‡ *Spear*.—Gallga is rendered *a pike* in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, thus: "A thrust of a Pike was given the King among all, and fell there unhappily, viz. Donell mac Hugh O'Loghlin, King of Ulster [Aileach] and heire of Ireland for personage, witt, liberality and housekeeping, and was caried the same day to Armagh and was honerably buried."

§ *Of O'Quin, Uí Chuinn*.—This was O'Quin, Chief of Muintir-Iffernan in Thomond, now represented by the Earl of Dunraven. The situation of the territory of O'Quin, from whom Inchiquin derives its name, is thus given in O'Heerin's topographical poem:

with his retainers, and overtook them at Cavan na g-crann ard^a, where an engagement took place between them; and the English were defeated with great slaughter. But Donnell, the son of Hugh O'Loughlin, Lord of Aileach, and presumptive heir to the throne of Ireland, on account of his personal symmetry, intelligence, and wisdom, alone received a thrust from an English spear^b, and fell in the heat of the conflict^c. His body was carried to Armagh on the same day, and there interred with great honour and solemnity.

Edwina, daughter of O'Quin^d, and Queen of Munster, died on her pilgrimage at Derry, victorious over the world and the devil.

John de Courcy and the English of Ireland made an incursion into Connaught, accompanied by Conor O'Dermot; upon which Conor Moinmoy, King of Connaught, assembled all the chieftains of Connaught, who were joined by Donnell O'Brien, at the head of some of the men of Munster. The English set fire to some of the churches of the country as they passed along, but made no delay until they reached Eas-dara (Ballysadare), with the intention of passing into Tirconnell, because the Connacians would not suffer them to tarry any longer in their country.

As soon as O'Muldory (Flaherty) had received intelligence of this, he assembled the Kinel-Conell, and marched to Drumcliff to oppose them. When the English heard of this *movement*, they burned the entire of Ballysadare, and returned back, passing by the Curlieu mountains, where they were attacked by the Connacians and Momonians. Many of the English were slain, and those who survived retreated with difficulty from the country, without effecting much destruction^e on this incursion.

O' O'Chuinn an cpoibé neamháip
Muintir páipring Ifernáin;
Tí rópaid an gille glóin
Fa éopa pinne pleadóig.

"To O'Quin of the good heart belongs
The extensive Muintir-Ifernán;
The fertile district of this splendid man
Is at the festive Corafin."

^a *Much destruction*, 7 ní po milled a beacc.
In the Annals of Kilronan the reading is: 7
págbuid na gail in tír cen a bec do milled

don cup pin. "And the English left the country without doing much damage on this occasion." In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster it reads: pácbair na gail in tír an eicim cen a becc do gleub, which is rather incorrectly rendered, "And left the country by force without much fight," in the old translation in the British Museum.

It is added in the Annals of Kilronan, that Murrough, the son of Farrell O'Mulrony, and O'Madden, and many others [*alii multi cum eis*], were slain at the Curlieus on this occasion.

Cpeach la gallaib ulad fop cenel neoghain co rugurtoir domnall mac aoda uí lachloinn tigearna cenel neoghain foppu, 7 po chuipfe áp fop gallaib, 7 atpochair domnall i ppiotghuin an chatha rin.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΘ, 1189.

Αοιρ Cριοθ, mile, céð, oétmoğað, anaoi.

Maolcainniğ ua fírcomarí fep leccinn doipe do bathað eττιρ áipð 7 mup eoğain.

Αρδμαά do opccain la hiohn do cuirτ 7 la gallaib Epeann ina fochair.

Αρδμαά do lopcað o cporraib bpiğðe co peccelf bpicði eττιρ paít, 7 τpian, 7 teampall.

Mupcha ua cfpbaill tigearna oipğiall do écc ip in mainpup móp ip naitpicci toğaidi.

Domnall mac Muipceartaiğ mec loclainn do mapað la gallaib val apaiðe aca fín.

Echmilið mac mec cana, ponar 7 pobartan típe heocchain uile do ecc.

Mac na hoðce ua Maolpuanaid tigearna ffp manac do cop ap a tigeapnar, 7 é do ðol do cum ui cfpbaill. Tainicc pluağ gall don típ iarttain, 7 do pað ua cfpbaill 7 ua maolpuanaid taçar ðoib. Maioð fop ua ccfpbaill, 7 mapðcar ua maolpuanaid.

Concobar maonmaiğe (.i. mac Ruaidpí) aipð m connact eittip gallaib 7 ġaoidealaib do mapað la ðpuiğ ðia muintip fín 7 ðia oipect .i. la

^x *Aird* is now called Ardmagilligan and Tam-laght-ard; it is a parish, situated in the north-west extremity of the county of Londonderry, and is separated from Inishowen by the straits of Loughfoyle. That part of this parish which verges on Lough Foyle is low and level; but the high mountain of *ðeann Foibne*, now Ben-eveny, is situated in the southern part of it, from whence it has got the name of Ard, or height.

^y *The Great Monastery*, i. e. the Abbey of Mellifont, in the county of Louth which was erected by Donough O'Carroll, Chief of Oriel, in the

year 1165. This passage is rendered as follows in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1189. Murogh O'Carroll, Archking of Argiall, died in the greate Abbey of Melifont after good repentance."

^z *Eghmily*, *Ecmilið*.—This name, which is anglicised Eghmily in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, and Acholy, in the Ulster Inquisitions, is compounded of ech, Lat. *equus*, a horse, and milið, Lat. *miles*, a soldier. The country of Mac Cann is shewn on an old map preserved in the State Papers' Office, London,

The English of Ulidia took a prey from the Kinel-Owen; but they were overtaken and slaughtered by Donnell, the son of Hugh O'Loughlin, Lord of the Kinel-Owen; but Donnell himself fell fighting in the heat of the battle.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1189.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred eighty-nine.

Mulkenny O'Fearcomais, Lector of Derry, was drowned between Aird^x (Ardmagilligan) and Inishowen.

Armagh was plundered by John De Courcy and the English of Ireland.

Armagh was burned from St. Bridget's Crosses to St. Bridget's Church, including the Rath, the Trian, and the churches.

Murrough O'Carroll, Lord of Oriel, died a sincere penitent in the Great Monastery^y.

Donnell, the son of Murtough Mac Loughlin, was slain by the English of Dalaradia while he was [*staying*] amongst them.

Eghmily^z, the son of Mac Cann, the happiness and prosperity of all Tyrone, died.

Mac-na-h-Oidhche [son of the night] O'Mulrony^a, Lord of Fermanagh, was driven from his lordship, and fled to O'Carroll. Shortly afterwards an English army arrived in that country, to whom O'Carroll and O'Mulrony gave battle; but O'Carroll was defeated, and O'Mulrony killed.

Conor Moinmoy (the son of Roderic), King of all Connaught, both English and Irish, was killed by a party of his own people and tribe^b; i. e. by Manus,

as the north-eastern angle of the county of Armagh, which borders on Lough Neagh, and through which the River Bann flows on its way into that lake.

^a *O'Mulrony*, O'Maolpuanaid.—There were many distinct families of this name in Ireland. The O'Mulrony here mentioned, was of the same race as Maguire, by whom the former, as well as O'Hegny, who was by far more illustrious, was soon after subdued.

^b *His own tribe*.—This passage reads as follows in the Annals of Ulster: Concoðup Maenmagi, mac Ruaidrí, arpopi Connaéct, 7 puamna Epenn uile, do mapbaó dá luét gpaóa pem tria epail a bpaéap; and is thus rendered in the old translation: "Coner Moynmoy mac Roary, archking of Connaught, and to be king of Ireland, was killed by his minions, by his brother's advice."

Μαḡνυρ mac ploinn uι pιναάτα (δια νγοιρεῖ an cpoρac̃ donn), 7 la haodh mac briain breipnig mic τοιρρδελβαιḡ uι concobair, 7 la Muirceptaá mac caáail mic διαρματα mic ταιδḡ, 7 la giolla na naoim mac giollacomann, mic muiribaiḡ báin uι maol Míeil dona tuaáail. Μαιρḡ oipeaáτ po coḡair aádbar aipδ pigh Epeann do maρbaáδ, uair tuccpaτ upmop lúite moḡha a ccánnuy δó pía píu po maρbaáδ, Oóig̃ ταιmic Domnall ua briain dia τiḡ ḡo dun leoda, 7 boi psc̃tmain ina p̃appaáδ, 7 tuc τpí piciτ bo ḡaáa τpιοáa céδ hi cconnaáτaib̃ δó, 7 .x. p̃eóid ḡo nóρ, 7 m̃ pucc ua briain d̃ib̃ pin uile, aáτ copn διαρματα uι briain a p̃snaáτaρ p̃sín, 7 do baí Ruaid̃p̃i mac duinnp̃lebe p̃i ulaáδ ina τiḡ, 7 do baí domnall maḡ cáρταḡ τiḡeap̃na d̃s̃ymuman ina τiḡ 7 do paδ p̃om̃ tuaρupaτal móρ δó .i. cuicc eich ḡaáa τpιοáaτ cet hi cconnaáτaib̃. Baí Maelpeaclainn b̃is̃ p̃i τs̃mpa ina τiḡh, 7 pucc tuaρupaτal mop l̃ir, 7 baí ua puairc ina τiḡ, 7 pucc tuaρupaτal mop l̃ir.

Iap maρbaáδ Concobair maonmaiḡi tanguy ó p̃iol muir̃eáδaiḡ ap c̃s̃no Ruaid̃p̃i uι Choncobair p̃i Epeann do ábairτ piḡe δó iap nécc a m̃ic, 7 ó p̃ánaic

^c *Crossach Donn*, Cpoρac̃ Donn.—The word cpoρac̃ means streaked, seamed, or marked with crosses, and was probably applied to O'Finaghty, from having had the *cicatrices*, or seams of wounds intersecting each other on his face. Shane O'Mullan, a celebrated highwayman, who flourished in the county of Londonderry about one hundred years since, was, according to tradition, called Shane Crosach, from having his face covered with scars of this description.

^d *The Tuathas*.—Generally called Teopa Tuatha, i. e. the three districts. These were Tir Briuin na Sinna, Kinel Dofa, and Corachlann. The tripartite territory called the Teora Tuatha formed a deanery in the diocese of Elphin, comprising the ten parishes following, viz., Aughrim, Kilmore, Clooncraft, Kiltrustan, Kilglass, Bumlín, Termonbarry, Cloonfinlough, Lissonuffy, Kilgefin, and Cloontuskert.—See *Liber Regalis Visitationis* of 1615, and Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 524, where, speaking of the church of Kilgefin, he points out its situation thus: "Killgeuian ecclesia parochialis Diocesis Alfinensis in regione

et decanatu de Tuatha." From these authorities it is clear that the territory called the Tuatha, or Three Tuathas, comprised that part of the county of Roscommon extending from the northern point of Lough Ree to Jamestown, on the Shannon, from Jamestown to near Elphin, and thence again to Lough Ree. It was bounded on the east by the River Shannon; on the north by the Shannon and the territory of Moylurg; on the west by Sil-Murray, or the Plain of Connaught; and on the south by the modern Hy-Many.—See Map prefixed to the *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, published in 1843, by the Irish Archaeological Society. According to these annals, and to O'Dugan's topographical poem, the O'Monahans were originally the chiefs of Tir-Briuin na Sinna (but were subdued by the O'Beirnes); the Mac Branans and O'Mulvihils of Corcachlann or Corca Sheachlann; and the O'Hanlys of Kinel-Dofa.

^e *To his house*.—This is the phrase used by the Irish annalists to denote "he submitted, or made his submission." On such occasions the

the son of Flann O'Finaghty (usually called an Crossach Donn^c); Hugh, son of Brian Breifneach, the son of Turlough O'Conor; Murtough, son of Cathal, son of Dermot, the son of Teige; and Gilla-na-naev, the son of Gilla-Coman, who was the son of Murray Bane [the Fair] O'Mulvihil of the Tuathas^d.

Alas for the party who plotted this conspiracy against the life of the heir presumptive to the throne of Ireland! To him the greater part of Leth-Mhogha had submitted as king. Donnell O'Brien had gone to his house^e at Dunlo^f, where he was entertained for a week; and O'Conor gave him sixty cows out of every cantred in Connaught, and ten articles ornamented with gold; but O'Brien did not accept of any of these, save one goblet, which had once been the property of Dermot O'Brien, his own grandfather. Rory Mac Donslevy, King of Ulidia, had gone to his house. Mac Carthy, King of Desmond, was in his house, and O'Conor gave him a great stipend, namely, five horses out of every cantred in Connaught. Melaghlin Beg, King of Tara, was in his house, and took away a large stipend; and O'Rourke had gone to his house, and also carried with him a great stipend.

After Conor Moinmoy had been slain, the Sil-Murray sent messengers to Roderic O'Conor, *the former* King of Ireland, to tell him of the death of his son^g, and to give [offer] him the kingdom: and as soon as Roderic came to Moy Naei^h, he took the hostages of the Sil-Murray, and of *all* Connaught; for

king to whom obeisance was made, always presented those submitting with gifts. Of this custom we have a remarkable instance on record in the Irish work called *Caithreim Toirdhealbhaigh*, or Wars of Turlough O'Brien, in which it is stated that at a national assembly held by the Irish at Caol Uisce, near Ballyshannon, O'Neill sent Teige O'Brien one hundred horses as wages of subsidy, and as an earnest of the subordination and obedience due to him from O'Brien; but O'Brien, rejecting the subsidy and denying the superiority of O'Neill, sent him two hundred horses, to be received in acknowledgment of O'Neill's submission to O'Brien.

^f *Dunlo*, *Dun leoóla*.—It is the name of a townland, which contains that part of the town

of Ballinasloe lying to the west of the River Suck, in the county of Galway. Dunlo-street, in Ballinasloe, still preserves the name.

^g *His son*.—This passage is so confusedly given in the original that the translator has thought it necessary to transpose the order of the language in the translation, but the original is printed exactly as in the autograph.

^h *Moy Naei*, *maí naoi*.—This is otherwise called *Machaire Chonnacht*. The inhabitants of the town of Roscommon and its vicinity, when speaking of the country generally, call the district lying between them and Athlone, the *Barony*, and that between them and Elphin, the *Maghera*; but they say that you are not in the *Maghera* till you are two miles and a half to the north of the town of Roscommon. The following are the bounds

Ruaidrí go maí naof ro gab gialla rí muiríoch 7 Connaēt, ar ar ann ro bátar geill Concobair maonmuige i nnuir cloépann for loc rí an tan rín.

Plaitbearcāc ua maoldoraid tigeapna cenél cconall cona toiceptal do bñt illongport ir in ccorann, 7 connactaig uile eitir gall 7 gaoideal ma naghaid don leit aile.

Concobair ua diarmata do marbā la catā caprac mac concobair maonmuige a ndioḡail a aēup.

An ced Riríro do ríogā of Saxaib .6. lúis.

Sluaigeā la hua Maoldoraid (plaitbērcāc) do gabail fpi connachtaib gur ro gab longport ir in Corann. Tangatar connactaig uile eitir gal-laid 7 gaoidealaib ma aḡaid, ar a aoi ni ró cūmairḡit ní dō, 7 ro star-prappat fpi apoile don chup rín.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΘ, 1190.

Αοιρ Κριορ, mile, céo, nochat.

Diarmait ua rabartaiḡ abb dērmuige do ecc.

Maelreāclainn ua neactain 7 ḡiollabearaiḡ ua sluagadaig do marbā la toirpdealbāc mac Ruaidrí ui concobair.

Mor inḡean toirpdealbaig ui Concobair, 7 Duibērra inḡñ diarmata mic taidḡ do écc.

Coinne eitir Catā cpoibdeapac 7 Catā caprac hi ccluan fearra brenainn do denain ríochā stoppa. Tēccait ríol muirēadaig uile ir in ccoinne cedna im cōmarba Rátrac, 7 im Concobair mac diarmata, 7 im aipeā-tach ua roduib, 7 ní ro fearā a ríoducchaō pe poile don chup rín.

of the Maghery, according to the general tradition of the people in the county of Roscommon. It extends northwards as far as Lismacooil, in the parish of Kilmacumshy; eastwards, to Falsk, in the parish of Killuckin; westwards, from the bridge of Cloonfree, near Strokestown, as far as the bridge of Castlereagh; and southwards, to a hill lying two miles and a half north of the town of Roscommon. The natives of the parish of Baslick call a hill in the townland of

Drishaghan, in that parish, the navel or centre of the Machaire or plain of Connaught, which conveys a distinct idea of the position of this plain.

¹ *Mac Teige*.—It is added in the Annals of Kilronan, that she was the wife of Cosnamhach O'Dowda.

² *Cathal Crowderg*, Catā cpoibdeapac, i. e. Cathal, or Cahill, the Red-handed. The name *Cathal*, which means warlike, and appears to be

the hostages that had been delivered up to Conor Moinmoy were on Inish-cloghran, an island in Lough Ree, at that time.

Flaherty O'Muldory, Lord of Tirconnell, encamped with his forces in Corran; and all the Connacians, both English and Irish, were against him on the other side.

Conor, grandson of Dermot, was slain by Cathal Carragh, the son of Conor Moinmoy, in revenge of the death of his father.

Richard I. was crowned King of England on the 6th of July.

O'Muldory (Flaherty) marched with his forces against the Connacians, and pitched his camp in Corran. All the Connacians, both English and Irish, came to oppose him; however, they were not able to injure him, and both departed *without coming to an engagement* on that occasion.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1190.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred ninety.

Dermot O'Rafferty, Abbot of Durrow, died.

Melaghlin O'Naghtan and Gilla-Barry O'Slowey were slain by Turlough, the son of Roderic O'Conor.

More, daughter of Turlough O'Conor, and Duvesa, daughter of Dermot Mac Teige¹, died.

A meeting was held at Clonfert-Brendan, to conclude a peace between Cathal Crovderg^x and Cathal Carragh. All the Sil-Murray repaired to this meeting, together with the successor of St. Patrick¹, Conor Mac Dermot, and Aireaghtagh O'Rodiv; but they could not be reconciled to each other on this occasion.

synonymous with the Welsh *Cadell*, is now generally anglicised Charles, as the Christian name of a man, but Cahill as a surname, which is in Irish O'Cathail. Dr. O'Conor, in treating of this king in his suppressed work, *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare*, translates his name "Charles the Red-handed."—See p. 32 of that work. O'Flaherty translates it "Cathald Red-fist."—See his account of Hiar Connaught, printed for the Irish

Archæological Society in 1845. See also note under the year 1224.

¹ *The successor of St. Patrick*, Gomaiba Pa-cpuic, i. e. the Archbishop of Armagh. He was Thomas, or Tomaltach, O'Conor, who was related to the rival princes, and "a noble and worthy man," who was anxious to restore his native province to tranquillity.—See Harris's Ware, vol. i. p. 62.

Ταναεε υα concobair 7 riol muirēdaiḡ ḡo cluan mic noir in adaiḡ rin, 7 po eiriḡ an coblaē ḡo moē ara bapach, 7 tangatar pompa ar fuō na Sionna ḡo pangatar ḡo loē riō. Ro eiriḡ anfaō anbaīl doib ar an loch ḡo po pccailriot a nartpaiḡe ó apoilē 7 po tuiarcc an tanfaō an tētar i mboī ó concobair conar lamāō a luamairēact la mēd an anfaō, 7 ba ir in arēriach i mboī υα Concobair .i. Catāīl croidbercc, baī Aipeachtach υα poduib, 7 concobar mac catāīl. Óo cóidh an tētar po uirccē ḡo po baōsō i mboi mnte cenmotá pēirēar tēarna im Chatal croidberc. Ro banēaō Aipeactāc υα poduib, 7 Concobar mac catāīl, Concobar 7 Amlaib da mac Aōda mēḡ oipechtaiḡ, υα Maolbrenann, 7 mac ui mannaēain co roēandē ele.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSD, 1191.

Αοιρ Criosd, mile, cēd, nochat a haīn.

Ruaiōri υα Concobair do paccbāīl Connaēt 7 a dōl co tir Conaill do paighiōh plaitēbriḡaiḡ ui maolbōriāō, 7 i tēri neōḡain iar rin diappaiō roēraitte ar tuiarceart nEreann do ḡabāīl Ríḡe Connacht do riōiri, 7 i po pāsmrat ullta pēaronn dpaḡail dō ó cōnnaētāib, 7 do cōid poime do paighiō ḡall na mīde, 7 ní po hriḡstēur riōhe leiḡ, 7 do tāsō ar rin ir in mūmāin, comō eirḡi rin tuccrat riol muirēdaiḡ pērann dō, .i. tir Fiachrach, 7 cenel aōda na hēctḡe.

Aillinn inḡīn Riaccāin ui mailpuanaō, bīn aipeactaiḡ ui poduibh do écc.

^m *It foundered*, do cóidh an tētar po uirccē, literally, “the vessel went under water.”

ⁿ *Conor, son of Cathal*, i. e. Conor, Cathal Crovderg's own son. ^{no} The translator has been obliged to transpose a part of this sentence, which is not properly arranged in the original, but the Irish text is printed exactly as in the autograph.

^o *Tir Fiachrach*, i. e. *Tir Fiachrach Aidhne*.—The country of the O'Heynes in the south-west of the county of Galway.

^p *Kinelea of Echtghe*, cenel aōda na hēctḡe,

i. e. the race of Aodh, or Hugh, of Slieve Echtghe, now Slieve Aughtee. This was the tribe name of the O'Shaughnessys and their correlatives, which became also that of their country, for the custom of ancient Ireland was, “not to take names and creations from places and countries, as it is with other nations, but to give the name of the family to the seignior by them occupied.”—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia Vindicated*, p. 170, and Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 354, note 8. O'Shaughnessy's country of Kinelea comprised the south-eastern half of the diocese of Kilmacduagh, in

O'Connor and the Sil-Murray went to Clonmacnoise on that night, and early next morning embarked in their fleet, and sailed up the Shannon until they came to Lough Ree. A violent storm arose on the lake, by which their vessels were separated from each other; and the storm so agitated the vessel in which O'Connor was, that it could not be piloted. Such was the fury of the storm, it foundered^m, and all the crew perished, except O'Connor himself and six others. In this vessel with O'Connor (Cathal Crovderg) were Areaghtagh O'Rodiv and Conor, son of Cathalⁿ, who were both drowned, as were also Conor and Auliffe, the two sons of Hugh Mageraghty; O'Mulrenin, and the son of O'Monahan, and many others.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1191.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred ninety-one.

Roderic O'Connor set out from Connaught, and went to Flaherty O'Muldory in Tirconnell, and afterwards *passed* into Tyrone, to request forces from the north of Ireland, *to enable him* to recover his kingdom of Connaught; but the Ultonians not consenting to aid in procuring lands for him from the Connaughtians, he repaired to the English of Meath, and these having also refused to go with him, he passed into Munster, whither the Sil-Murray sent for him, and gave him lands, viz. Tir Fiachrach^o and Kinelea of Echtge^p.

Ailleann, daughter of Regan O'Mulrony, and wife of Aireachtagh O'Rodiv, died.

the county of Galway.—See map prefixed to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1843. For a list of townlands in Sir Dermot O'Shaughnessy's country in the year 1543, see *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the same Society in 1844, pp. 375, 376. Under this year the Annals of Kilronan record the erection of the castle of Rath Cuanartaighe, but without giving the name of the builder, or the situation of the castle. They also contain the following entry under this year, respecting the drying up of the River Galway: A. D. 1191. In gailiim do trogh-aó an bliadain ri, 7 fpié tuao innte, 7 lám

ón cúpp go céle ói, 7 fpié pleḡ innte 7 epí duipn 7 epí meop illeiteo plenna na pleḡe rin, 7 lám ó'n ngualunn a pao."

"A. D. 1191. The River Galliv dried up this year, and there was a hatchet found in it, measuring a hand from one point to the other, and there was a spear found in it measuring three hands and three fingers in breadth, and a hand from the shoulder in length."

• See O'Flaherty's Account of Iar-Connaught, published by the Irish Archæological Society, p. 29, and Ware's *Antiq. Hibernicæ*, c. xii., where we read: "In Annalibus Roscomanensibus, ad annum MCXC, fit mentio capitis Hastæ, ad



AOIS CRÍOSD, 1192.

AOIS CRÍOSD, míle, céd, nochad, adó.

DOPUR PPONNTICĊE AN DUIBRECCĬSRA COLAIM CILLE 1 NDOIRPE DO DĬNAMH LA HUA CCATĀIN NA CPABE, 7 LA HINGHIN UI INNĬRĠE.

TAICHLEAC Ua DUBDA TICCHĬSRA Ua NAMALĠADA 7 Ua PPIACĬRAC MUAIDĬ DO MARĠAD LA DA MAC A MEC PĒN.

AEĬ Ua FLAIM TOIREAC ĠIL MAOILEPUAIN DO ÉCC.

MAIDĬM ACC CAPAD EACHAPAD AP ĠALLAIB LA MUINNĬR MAOILEPIONNA.

CAIRĠÉN AĠHA AN UPĊAIR 7 CAIRĠEN CILLE BĠRĠ DO DĬNAM IR IN MBĠIADAIN PĬ.

longitudinem unius cubiti, reperti in fluvio Galivæ tum desiccato."—See note under the year 1178.

⁹ *Of Creeve*, na CPABE.—The district near Coleraine, west of the River Bann. The cataract, now called the Cutt's Fishery, was anciently called Eas Craoibhe.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia, Domestica*, cap. 3, where, describing the course of the River Bann, he writes: "Banna inter Leam et Elliam præter Clanbresail regionem scaturiens per Neachum lacum transiens Ændromensem agrum et Fircriviam (FĠP NA CPABE) Scriniamque in Londinodorensi agro intersecat, et tertio e Culrania, et Cataracta *Eascribe* lapide se in oceanum transfundit, salmonibus totius Europæ longè sæcundissimus."

¹ *O'Inneirghe*, now anglicised Henery.—This family descends from Brian, grandson of Niall of the Nine Hostages, Monarch of Ireland in 406. There are several of this name in the parish of Ballynascreen, in the county of Londonderry, of whom Dr. Henery, of Maghera, in the same county, is at present the most respectable.—See Duaid Mac Firbis's Irish Pedigrees, Lord Roden's copy, p. 178, with which the copy in the Royal Irish Academy corresponds.

² *Hy-Awley and Hy-Fiachrach*, i. e. the inhabitants of the baronies of Tirawley and Tireragh.

³ *Sil-Maelruain*.—This was the tribe name of the O'Flynn's of Connaught, and it also became

the name of their territory, which comprised the entire of the parish of Kiltullagh, and part of the parish of Kilkeevin, in the present county of Roscommon. The present head of this sept of the O'Flynn's told the Editor in 1837, that it was the constant tradition in the family, that O'Flynn's country extended southwards as far as the bridge of Glinske, in the county of Galway, but the Editor has not found any authority for extending it beyond the limits of the present county of Roscommon. It comprised the entire of the mountainous district of *Sliabh Ui Fhloinn*, i. e. O'Flynn's mountain, which contains twenty townlands, and lies partly in the parish of Kiltullagh, and partly in that of Kilkeevin. The lake called *Lough Ui Fhloinn*, i. e. O'Flynn's lake (incorrectly anglicised Lough Glynn by Mr. Weld, in his Statistical Account of the county of Roscommon), also lies in this territory, as does the village of Ballinlough, called in Irish baile locha Ui Fhloinn, i. e. the town of O'Flynn's lake. O'Flynn's castle, of which the foundations only are now traceable, stood on the top of the hill between the village and the lake.

The present head of this sept of the O'Flynn's is Edmond O'Flynn, Esq., of Newborough (the son of Kelly, son of Edmond, son of Colla), who possesses but a few townlands of the territory.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1192.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred ninety-two.

The doorway of the refectory of Duv-regles-Columbkille was made by O'Kane, of Creeve^a, and the daughter of O'Henery^f.

Taichleach O'Dowda, Lord of Hy-Awley and Hy-Fiachrach^g of the Moy, was slain by his own two grandsons.

Hugh O'Flynn, Chief of Sil-Maelruain, diedⁱ.

The English were defeated at the weir of Aughera^h, by Muintir Maoil-t-Sinna.

The castle of Ath-an-Urchair^w and the castle of Kilbixy^x were erected in this year.

Dr. O'Brien, in his Irish Dictionary, printed at Paris in 1768, states that Edmond O'Flin, of Ballinlagh, Esq. (the grandfather of the present Edmond), was then the chief of this ancient family. He also states that "the Right Hon. Lady Ellen O'Flin, Countess de la Hues of Lahnes-Castle, in Normandy, was of the same direct branch of the O'Flins, her ladyship being daughter to Timothy O'Flin, of Clydagh, in the Co. of Roscommon, Esq." The Connaught O'Flynnns are of a different race from O'Flynnns of Arda, in Munster, and from the O'Flynnns, now O'Lynnns, of Hy-Tuirtre and Firlee, the warlike opponents of Sir John De Courcy.

^a *The weir of Aughera*, capaid̃ Eacapaib̃.—This place is called Acharudh Lobran at the year 1163. The only place near the country of the Muintir Maoil-tsionna, or Mac Carroons, called Aughera, is the parish of Augher, in the barony of Deece, in the county of East Meath. The Mac Carroons were seated in Cuircne in Teffia, which was the western part of the county of Westmeath. According to the Annals of Kilronan the Mac Carroons were defeated this year at Rath Aodha (Rathhugh, near Kilbeggan), by the English, on which occasion the two sons of Mac Carroon, the two sons of Teige Mac Ualgairg [Magoalric], O'Hart, Branán Mac Branán, and

many others, both Irish and English, were slain.

^w *Ath-an-Urchair*, now called in Irish baile áca upchur, and in English Horseleap: it lies in the barony of Moycashel, in the south of the county of Westmeath. Sir Henry Piers of Tristernagh, who wrote in 1682, says, that Sir Hugh De Lacy was murdered here by a mere villain or common labourer, and a native, as he was stooping down to give some directions to the workmen; but this cannot be true, as it appears, from the old Irish annals, that Sir Hugh was murdered in 1186 by O'Meyey, the foster-son of the Fox, prince of Teffia, i. e. six years before this castle was erected.—See note under the year 1186.

Piers says that this place was called *Horseleap*, from Sir Hugh de Lacy having leaped on horseback over the drawbridge of the castle.—See Vallancey's *Collectanea*, vol. i. pp. 84, 85. He describes this castle as a stately structure, and such no doubt it was, but there are no distinct ruins of it at present, except the two piers of the drawbridge; masses of the walls are seen scattered over the hill, but the ground-plan of the building could not now be determined.—See other references to this place at the years 1207 and 1470.

^x *Kilbixy*, Cill Bixy, recte Cill Bixyge, i. e.

Creacht mór do denam la gallaib laigín ar domnall ua mbriain, go rangattar tré clár cille dalua riar go magh ua ttoirpdealbais, 7 pucc-ratt dál ceair oppa go po marbrat rochaide diobh. Do ponpat goill cairlen cille riagal, 7 cairlen enuc Raffon don chup rin.

Maidm mor ría ndomnall ua mbriain por gallaib oppraige go po cupead a nár.

AOIS CRÍOSD, 1193.

Aois Críosp mile, ced, nochad, atpí.

Eochaid ua baioigill do marbad lá huið riachraic arda rraða.

Maolpattraicc ua cobtaig do écc.

Catal mac gaithéne do écc.

the church of St. Bigseach.—This place is described in the Gloss to the *Feilire* or Festiloggy of Aengus at 4th October, as in the territory of Ui Mac Uais (Moygoish), in Meath. It afterwards became an English town of some importance, according to Sir Henry Piers, who wrote in 1682: "Kilkixy, of old a town of great note, having, as tradition telleth us, twelve Burgesses in their scarlet gowns, a Mayor or Sovereign with other officers suitable to so great a port, &c." The Editor visited this place in 1837, and found but few traces of this ancient town. They were as follows: 1. The Leperhouse, a mere ruin; 2. The site of the castle, but no remains whatever of its walls; 3. A moat surrounded by one circular fosse; 4. Site of the gallows. There is a holy well near the church still bearing the name *Tobar Digrige*, i. e. the well of St. Bigseach, a virgin, whose memory was venerated here, according to the Irish Calendars, on the 28th of June and 4th of October.—See other references to Kilkixy at the years 1430 and 1450.

³ *Magh-Ua-Toirdhealbhagh*, a plain near the Shannon, in the parish of Killaloe, in the east of the county of Clare.

² *Cill Fiacta*, now Kilsake, an old church, giving name to a parish, in the barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Tipperary, and about four miles and a half to the east of the town of Tipperary. In the Book of Lismore, fol. 47, *b, b*, this church is described as in the territory of Muscraige Breogain, which was the ancient name of the barony of Clanwilliam. See also Annals of Innisfallen, at the years 1192, 1196, and 1205; Colgan's edition of the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, lib. iii. c. 32; and Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. i. p. 290.

⁴ *Knockgraffon*, *Cnoc Raffon*, i. e. the hill of Raffon, who, according to Keating and the older writers, was the nurse of Fiacha Mulleathan, King of Munster, in the third century. It is a townland in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Middlethird, and county of Tipperary, and about two miles to the north of the town of Cahir. O'Brien has the following notice of this place in his Irish Dictionary, *voce* GRAFANN: "GRAFANN, Knockgraffan, or Raffan, in the county of Tipperary, one of the regal houses of the kings of Munster in ancient times, where Fiacha Muilleathan, and other Momonian kings, had their courts; it was to that seat Fiacha

The English of Leinster committed great depredations against Donnell O'Brien. They passed over the plain of Killaloe, and directed their course westwards, until they had reached Magh-Ua-Toirdhealbhaigh¹, where they were opposed by the Dalcassians, who slew great numbers of them. On this expedition the English erected the castles of Kilfeakle² and Knockgraffon³.

Donnell O'Brien defeated the English of Ossory, and made a great slaughter of them.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1193.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred ninety-three.

Eochy O'Boyle was slain by the Hy-Fiachrach of Ardstraw⁴.

Mulpatrick O'Coffey died.

Cathal Mac Gaithen died.

brought Cormac Mac Airt, King of Leath-Coinn, prisoner. In after ages it was the estate, together with its annexes, of the O'Sullivans. A very remarkable moat yet remains there to be seen to this day." Again, under the word RAFFAN, he writes; "RAFFAN, Cnoc-Raffan, a beautiful hill near the River Suire, the centre of the primitive estate of the O'Sullivans, descended from Finin, elder brother of Failbhe Flann, ancestor of the Mac Cartys."

The Editor visited Knockgraffon in the year 1840, and found the ancient ruins to consist of a large moat surrounded by a rath of ample dimensions. The moat is about fifty-five feet in perpendicular height, and sixty feet in diameter at top. At the foot of the moat on the west side is a curious platea measuring seventy paces from north to south, and fifty-seven paces from east to west. This place remained in the possession of the descendants of Fiacha Muilleathan, the O'Sullivans, until the year 1192, when the English drove them from their rich plains into the mountains of Cork and Kerry, and erected, within their Rath of Knockgraffon, a strong castle to secure their conquests. Of this

castle only one small tower now remains, but the outlines of some of the walls are traceable to a very considerable extent. See Cormac's Glossary, voce Cnoc; and Keating's History of Ireland, reign of Cormac Mac Art.

The Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen records the erection of the castles of Kilkenny and Kilfeakle, by the English, in this year.

⁴ *Hy-Fiachrach of Ardstraw*, uí fiacháir arda rraíra, i. e. the descendants of Fiachra of Ardstraw. Their territory was situated along the River Derg, in the north-west of the county of Tyrone, and comprised the parish of Ardstraw and some adjoining parishes. Ussher states (*Primordia*, p. 857), that the church of Ardstraw, and many other churches of *Opheathrach*, were taken from the see of Clogher, and incorporated with the see of Derry. This tribe of the Hy-Fiachrach are to be distinguished from those of Connaught, being descended from Fiachra, the son of Ere, who was the eldest son of Colla Uais, monarch of Ireland in the fourth century.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, P. iii. c. 76.

Ὀδρφοργαλλ (i. ἐν τῷ ἔτητι τοῦ Ρουαρε) ἠγγὺς μὲν τὰς τοῦ Μάοιλεαχλαινν
 τοῦ ἐκκ. 1. μανιρδὺν ὁποῖετ ἀθὰ ἰρ ἢ ἐν τῷ ἐκκ. 1. βλαδαν οὐχ τῷ οὐατ α. ἡαοῖρ.

Διαρμαῖο μακ Κομπροῖδα ἢ διομυραῖς ταιορεαὶς κλοῖννε μαοῖλυγρὰ, 7
 τῖς κῆρνα ὑὰ παῖλγε πρὶ πὲ ποδα τοῦ ἐκκ.

Καθαλ οὐαρ μακ μέγ καρταῖς τοῦ μαρβανὸς λα τοῦ νῶνναιλ μάγ καρταῖς.

Μυρσερταὶς μακ μὲν τὰς Μεκ μὲν τὰς τῖς κῆρνα ὑὰ ἐκκ. 1. βλαδαν οὐχ τῷ οὐατ α. ἡαοῖρ.

Αὐδὸς ὑὰ μαοῖλβρεναιν ταιορεαὶς κλοῖννε κοκκοβαῖρ τοῦ μαρβανὸς λα γαλ-
 λαῖβ ἀθὰ κῆρνα.

^c *Dervorgilla, Deapδφοργαλλ.*—She was, there-
 fore, born in the year 1108, was forty-four years
 of age when she eloped with Dermot Mac Mur-
 rough, King of Leinster, who was then in the
 sixty-second year of his age, a remarkable in-
 stance of a *green* old age. Dermot was expelled
 in eight years afterwards, but, as Dr. O'Connor
 observes, not for the seduction of this woman.—
 See O'Connor's *Prolegomena ad Annales*, part ii.
 p. 146. O'Reilly, in his Essay on the Brehon
 Laws, attempts to defend the character of this
 woman; but it cannot be defended, as we have
 the authority of these Annals, and of the older
 Annals of Clonmacnoise, to prove that she not
 only consented to go home with Dermot, but
 also carried with her, her dowry and cattle.—
 See Mageoghegan's Translation of the Annals
 of Clonmacnoise, and note under the year 1172,
 p. 4.

^d *Monastery of Drogheda, Μανιρτῖρ Ὀποῖετ
 Κῆρνα.*—Colgan observes that, by the Monastery
 of Drogheda, the Four Masters mean that of
 Mellifont, which is near that town.—See *Trias
 Thaum.*, p. 309, and *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 655,
 776; see also Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History
 of Ireland, vol. iv. p. 167, note 22.

^e *Clanmalier, clann μαοῖλυγρὰ.*—This,
 which was the territory of the O'Dempsys, ex-
 tended on both sides of the River Barrow, in the
 King's and Queen's Counties. It appears from
 an old map of the countries of Leix and Ophaley,
 made in the reign of Philip and Mary, that the

territory of Clanmalier extended to the margin
 of the Great Heath of Maryborough, and com-
 prised the barony of Portnahinch in the Queen's
 County, on the south side of the River Barrow,
 and the barony of Upper Philipstown, in the
 King's County, on the north side of that river.
 This Dermot O'Dempsey was the only man of
 his name that obtained the chieftainship of all
 Offaly. He founded, on the site of an ancient
 church dedicated to St. Evin, about the year
 1178, the great Cistercian abbey of Rosglas,
 now Monasterevin (Μανιρτῖρ Εἰμίν), which
 he richly endowed.—See his Charter of Foun-
 dation published in the *Monasticon Anglicanum*,
 vol. ii. p. 1031. For the extent of Ui Failghe
 before the English invasion, see note under the
 year 1178.

^f *Murtough, son of Murrough Mac Murrough.*—
 He was Murtough *na maor* (i. e. of the Stew-
 ards), son of Murrough *na nGaedhal* (of the
 Irish), who was the brother of Dermot *na nGall*
 (of the English), who first brought the English
 to Ireland). According to the Book of Leinster,
 a very important fragment of a MS. preserved
 in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin (H.
 2, 18), Murrough *na nGaedhal* was the ancestor
 of the celebrated family of Mac Davy More, or
 Mac Damore, said by Sir George Carew to be a
 branch of the Barrys, and also of Mac Vaddock,
 whose country was situated round Gorey, in the
 north-east of the county of Wexford, supposed
 also, but without any proof whatever, except

Dervorgilla^c (i. e. the wife of Tiernan O'Rourke), daughter of Murrough O'Melaghlin, died in the monastery of Drogheda^d [Mellifont], in the eighty-fifth year of her age.

Dermot, son of Cubroghda O'Dempsey, Chief of Clanmalier^e, and for a long time Lord of Offaly, died.

Cathal Odhar, the son of Mac Carthy, was slain by Donnell Mac Carthy.

Murtough, the son of Murrough Mac Murrough^f, Lord of Hy-Kinsellagh^g, died.

Hugh O'Mulrenin^h, Chief of Clann-Conor, was slain by the English of Dublin.

mere conjecture, to be of English descent. From Donnell Kavanagh, the illegitimate son of Dermot *na nGall* Mac Murrough, are descended all the Kavanaghs, including the Mac Dermots Láv-derg; and from Enna, another illegitimate son of the same Dermot, are descended the family of the Kinsellaghs, now so numerous in Leinster. The country of Mac Davy More, or Mac Damore, was in the barony of Ballyghkeen, comprising the lands of Glascarrick, &c. In the State Papers' Office, London, is preserved a petition, dated 1611, of Art Mac Dermott Kavanagh, Chief of the Kinsellaghs, and Redmond Mac Davimore, Richard Mac Vaddock, and Donnell Kavanagh Spaniagh, and other gentlemen and freeholders of the countries of Mac Dermott, Mac Davimore, and Mac Vaddock, through their agent, Henry Walsh; and another petition, dated May, 1616, of Redmond Mac Damore, gent., Chief of Mac Damore's country, in the county of Wexford, to the English Privy Council, regarding the new Plantation in Wexfordshire. In this petition Mac Damore states that he holds his lands by descent and not by tanistry. This, however, is not enough to prove his descent from the Barrys, in opposition to the Book of Leinster, a vellum manuscript, at least five centuries old, which traces his pedigree to Murrough *na nGaedhal*, the brother of Dermot *na nGall*. It is highly probable, however, that Murrough *na nGaedhal*, had married

a lady of the Barrys, and thus brought the names David and Redmond into this branch of the Mac Murrough family, as the Kavanaghs have that of Gerald, Maurice, Walter, &c., from intermarriages with other English or Anglo-Irish families. The pedigrees of the above septs of the Mac Murroughs are also given in Duald Mac Firbis's Genealogical Book, p. 473, and in Peregrine O'Clery's, p. 82.

^g *Hy-Kinsellagh*.—The people called Hy-Kinsellagh, were the descendants of Eochy Kinsellagh, King of Leinster, about the year of Christ 358. Their country originally comprised more than the present diocese of Ferns, for we learn from the oldest lives of St. Patrick, that Donaghmore, near Sletty, in the present county of Carlow, was in it. In an ancient Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, quoted by Ussher (*Primordia*, p. 863), it is called the larger and more powerful part of Leinster. "*Ordinavit S. Patricius de gente Laginensium alium episcopum nomine Fyacha virum religiosissimum: qui jussione beatissimi Patricii gentem Ceanselach ad fidem convertit et baptizavit; quæ gens major atque potentior pars Laginensium est.*" The country of Hy-Felmeadha, north, which was the ancient name of the district around Tullow-Ofelimy, in the present county of Carlow, was also in the territory of Hy-Kinsellagh.

^h *O'Mulrenin*, OMaolbpenann.—The exact limits of the cantred of Clann-Conor, the terri-

Ua cſſbail ticcſpna aipſiall do ġabail la ġallaibh, 7 a dallad leo o
 tſſr, 7 a cpocharh iaprtain.

Imr clothparr do opſain la macad oirdealb, 7 la macad concobair
 Maonmaige.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΘ, 1194.

Αοιρ Cριοθ, mile, cėd, nochar, acſthair.

Conrtantir ua brian [ua brian?] erroc cille dalua do ecc.

Domnall mac toirpdealbairg uir brian Ri munan, lochparr polurda
 rioda 7 coccađ Redla adanta enig 7 ſignamā na muinneac, 7 liſte moda
 archſna do ecc, 7 muircſrtach a mac do ġabail a ionarh.

Goill do thiachtair ar imr ua pfionntair, 7 a ccor ar eccir di.

Cſmide ua plann do mapad la ġallaib.

Sloicchſđ la ġillebert mac ġoirdealbairg co hearr ruarđ, 7 a iompuđ
 arpiden ġan nach tarba dia Sloicſđ ιττιρ.

tory of O'Mulrenin, cannot now be determined, as this family sunk at an early period under O'Flanagan and O'Conor Roe; but its whereabouts may be ascertained from O'Dugan's topographical poem, which makes the Clann-Conor a subsection of the Clanncahill, whose territory comprised the parishes of Kilmacumshy, Kilcorkey, and Shankill, and parts of the parishes of Creeve and Elphin, in the county of Roscommon. Mael bpenann, the name of the progenitor of this family, signifies the servant, or devoted of St. Brendan.

ⁱ *Inisheloghra*, Imr Clothparr, i. e. the island of *Clothra*. This Clothra is said to have been the sister of the famous Meadhbh, or Meave, Queen of Connaught. The island lies in Lough Ree, near St. John's, and is now sometimes called, by the people of the counties of Longford and Roscommon, dwelling in its vicinity, the Seven Church Island, from the ruins of seven old churches still to be seen on it; and sometimes Quaker's Island, from Mr. Fairbrother, the pre-

sent occupier. These churches, to one of which is attached a very old square belfry, called in Irish Clogár, are said to have been erected by St. Dermot in the sixth century; but some of them were re-edified. The famous Meave of Croghan, Queen of Connaught, was killed on this island by the champion Forby, her own nephew, and the spot on which she perished is still pointed out, and called ionad mapđca Meidbe, the place of the killing of Meave. There is also on the highest point of the island the remains of a fort called *Grianan Meidhbhe*.—See Ordnance Map of the Island; and Petrie's Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland, p. 358.

^k *The Sons of Osdealy*, i. e. the Mac Costelloes.—According to the Annals of Kilronan, the island of Inis Clothrann was plundered this year by Gilbert Mac Gosdealy, and his English followers, and the sons of Gilchreest Mac Carroon, viz., Gilla Croichefraich and Auliffe, who had the tribe of Muintir Maeltsinna with them. According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of

O'Carroll, Lord of Oriel, was taken by the English, who first put out his eyes, and afterwards hanged him.

Inishcloghran¹ was plundered by the sons of Osdealy^k, and the sons of Conor Moinmoy.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1194.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred ninety-four.

Constantine O'Brain [O'Brien?], Bishop of Killaloe, died.

Donnell, son of Turlough O'Brien, King of Munster, a beaming lamp in peace and war, and the brilliant star of the hospitality and valour of the Momonians, and of *all* Leth-Mogha, died; and Murtough, his son, assumed his place.

The English landed upon [the island of] Inis-Ua-bh-Fionntain¹, but were forcibly driven from it.

Cumee O'Flynn^m was slain by the English.

Gilbert Mac Costello marched, with an army, to Assaroeⁿ, but was compelled to return without being able to gain any advantage by his expedition.

Innisfallen, it was plundered by Gilbert de Nangle; and this is correct, for De Nangle was the original name of the Costelloes.

Under this year the Annals of Kilronan record the erection of the Castle of Domhnach maighen, now Donaghmoyne, in the barony of Farney, and county of Monaghan, but do not give the name of the builder. Under this year, also, the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen record the erection, by the English, of the Castle of Briginis, in Thomond, with the consent of Donnell More O'Brien, who, it was believed, permitted its erection for the purpose of distressing Mac Carthy. The same chronicle also enters under this year the death of the daughter of Godfred, King of the Isle of Mann, and wife of John de Courcy.

¹ *Inis-Ua-bh-Fionntain*, i. e. *insula O'Fintanorum*.—The situation of this island is unknown to the Editor. It is not called from St. Fintan,

after whom several places in Ireland are named, but from a family of the name O'Fintan.

^m *Cumee O'Flynn*.—This is the celebrated chieftain, who, in the year 1178, defeated De Courcy in the territory of Firlee, and cut off all his men except eleven. The name of the person by whom Cumee was slain is not given in the Annals of Ulster, Kilronan, or Innisfallen. *Do mapbaó do gallaib* is the phrase used by them all, and the old translator of the Annals of Ulster renders the passage: "Cumie Offlin killed by the Galls." The term *Galls* is at this period always applied to the English, though in the previous century it means the Danes, or Scandinavians.

ⁿ *Assaroe*, *eap puab*, i. e. the Red Cataract, but the name is more correctly *Eap Aioða puab*, i. e. the cataract of Aodh Ruadh, the son of Badharn, who was drowned here in the year of the world 4518, according to the chronology of these an-

Maolpeachlann mac domnaill uí giollapatraice ticcína oppaige do ecc.

Concobar mac Maḡnara mic duinnpleibe uí eochaḡa do marbāḡ la hUa nannluain i meabail.

Aedh dall mac toirpdealbais uí concobair do écc.

Sitrucc mac floinn uí fíndaḡta taoipeac éoinne murchaḡa do éḡ.

Donnchaḡ mac Muirḡrtais mic toirpdealbais do marbāḡ la Muirḡrtach mac domnaill uí brian.

Murchaḡ mac Amlaoib uí éindeidig do marbāḡ la lochlann mac micraic uí chinneitig i fionḡail.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΘ, 1195.

Αοιρ Cριορθ, mile, ced, nochatt, a cúicc.

Domnall ua Conaing eppcop cille dalua do écc.

Florent mac Ríaccáin uí maolpuanaid eppcop oile fínd do écc.

Domnall ua fínd comarba cluana fírtā brénaind decc.

Eacmarcach uá catáir do écc i peccléir póil.

Concobar maḡ faḡtina do écc i peccléir doipe.

Sitrucc ua ḡairmleḡais do marbāḡ do mac duinn Slebe.

Slúaiḡeāḡ lá lohn do cuirḡi, ḡ la mac Hugo de lati do ḡabáil nḡirt ar ḡallais laḡḡn, ḡ muḡan.

Sluaccheḡ la Cathal cpoibdeírec ua cconcobair, la mac ḡoirḡelḡais ḡo nḡreim do ḡallais, ḡ do ḡaoiḡhealais na mīde imaille fḡir ir in muḡain ḡo pangattar imleach iudair, ḡ cairiol ḡo po loipeceāḡ cetḡe moḡcáirlein leo ḡapaile do mioncáirleisibh.

Cathal mac diarmada do tocht i cconnachtais ar in muḡain, ḡ ba corḡrach in ḡach maḡḡin triara tuḡchaḡḡ ḡo paing co loch mḡrḡ, ḡ co himḡ Roḡba, ḡ po ḡabait longa cathail cpoibdeirḡ uile lair, ḡ puḡ lair iat co

nals, but in the year 3603, according to O'Flaherty's corrected Irish Chronology.—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 36. This name is now pronounced *Assaroe*, but the cataract is more generally known by the appellation of the Salmon Leap. It is on the River Samhaoir, now more usually

called the Erne, in the town of Ballyshannon.

° *O'Finnaghty*.—There were two families of this name in Connaught, of whom one was Chief of Clann-Murrrough, and the other was Chief of Clann-Conway, and had his residence at Dunamon, near the River Suck. These families were

Melaghlin, the son of Donnell, who was the grandson of Gillapattrick, Lord of Ossory, died.

Conor, son of Manus, who was son of Donslevy O'Haughey, was treacherously slain by O'Hanlon.

Hugh Dall (the Blind), the son of Turlough O'Conor, died.

Sitric, the son of Flann O'Finnaghty°, Chief of Clann-Murrough, died.

Donough, son of Murtough, who was son of Turlough, was slain by Murtough, the son of Donnell O'Brien.

Murrough, the son of Auliffe O'Kennedy, was slain in *fingail*^p by Loughlin, the son of Magrath O'Kennedy.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1195.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred ninety-five.

Donnell O'Conaing [Gunning], Bishop of Killaloe, died.

Florence, the son of Regan O'Mulrony, Bishop of Elphin, died.

Donnell O'Finn, Coarb of Clonfert-Brendan, died.

Eachmarcach O'Kane died in St. Paul's church.

Conor Mag Fachtna died in the abbey church of Derry.

Sitric O'Gormly was slain by Mac Donslevy.

John De Courcy and the son of Hugo De Lacy marched with an army to conquer the English of Leinster and Munster.

Cathal Crovderg O'Conor and Mac Costelloe, with some of the English and Irish of Meath, marched into Munster, and arrived at Imleach Iubhair (Emly) and Cashel. They burned four large castles and some small ones.

Cathal Mac Dermot marched from Munster into Connaught, and passed victoriously through the province. On arriving at Lough Mask and Inishrobe^q, he seized upon all the vessels [i. e. boats] of Cathal Crovderg O'Conor, and

supplanted by that sept of the Burkes called Mac David, who had their chief castle at Glinsk, on the west side of the River Suck, in the county of Galway.—See note under the year 1225.

^p *Fingail*.—The crime of *pióngail* was counted worse than simple murder by the Irish. It in-

cluded patricide, matricide, fratricide, and the murder of any relation.

^q *Inishrobe*, *inip poóba*, i. e. the island of the River Robe. A small island in Lough Mask, opposite the mouth of the River Robe, not far from the town of Ballinrobe, in the county of Mayo.

cairlén na caillige co nvearna ulca iomda ar ar gach leit de co ttaing cathal croibdearg co npeim do gallaib 7 do cloinn maolpuana, 7 do ponad ríð fó déoid pe mac diarmada ger uo mór na huile do poine go rin.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΘ, 1196.

Αοιρ Κριορθ, mile, céð, nochat, aré.

Recclér Póil 7 Petair in Armacha cona tsmplaib, 7 go mbloib moir don Ráit do lorccad.

Muiréistach mac muiréistairg uí laclainn tigearna cenél eógain Rioghanna Eireann tuir gairceð, 7 eangnama leite cuinn, díorgaoiltið catpac, 7 cairlén gall, turgbalaib ceall, 7 caomneimead, do marbad lá donnchad mac blogaid uí catáin tré comairle cenel neogain iar ttabairt na tteopa rcríne, 7 cánóine Patraig dóib in uilri dó. Rugad a corp iarom go doipe colaim cille, 7 po haðnaét hiruide go nonóir, 7 cátaid.

Slóigead lá Ruáidri mac duinnlebe co ngallaib, 7 go macaib toírec connact do roighið cenél neogain, 7 na nairter, Tangattar ona cenél eógain telca ócc, 7 pīoru airter co macaire árdamaða ma.nağad, 7 do pauprat cat dóib go paoimead for mac duinnlebe 7 po láð dšrgár a muin-

¹ *Caislen na-Caillighe*.—Now called the Hag's Castle in English: it is situated in Lough Mask, and is a round enclosure of great extent.

² *The rath*, or fort, that surrounded the cathedral of Armagh extended, according to tradition, as far south as the present market house.

³ *Churches and fair nemedas*.—Turgbálaib ceall 7 caomneimead is translated by Colgan "Multarum Basilicarum et Sanctuariorum fundator."—*Vide Trias Thaum.*, p. 504, col. 2.

⁴ *Blosky O' Kane*.—That this Blosky is the ancestor of the numerous clans of the Mac Closkeys, in the county of Londonderry, can scarcely be doubted. The Erenagh Mac Closkey signed his name Blosganus in the reign of James I., which at once affords a clue to the true original name of this family.

⁵ *Honour and respect*.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows, in his *Annals of Derry, Trias Thaum.*, p. 504: "A. D. 1196. Murchertachus Hua Lachlainn, filius Murchertachi, Hiberniæ regis, Princeps de Kinel-eoguin, & expectatione multorum Rex Hiberniæ futurus, turris fortitudinis & defensionis Aquilonaris Hiberniæ, victoriosus Anglicarum Ciuitatum & fortalitorum expugnator, & multarum Basilicarum & Sanctuariorum fundator, de consilio quorundam procerum de Kinel-eoguin qui per tria Scrinia, & Canones S. Patricij iuramentum fidelitatis ante ipsi præstiterant; manu Dunchadi filij Bloscadii O Cathain dolosè interemptus occubuit: eiusque corpus Doriam delatum ibi cum funebri pompa & honore sepultum est." And thus, very carelessly in the

brought them away to Caislen na-Caillighe' [the Hag's Castle], where he proceeded to commit great ravages in all directions, until Cathal Crovderg, accompanied by a party of the English and of the ~~Sil~~-Maelruana, arrived and made peace with him (Mac Dermot), although he (Cathal) had thitherto committed great injuries.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1196.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred ninety-six.

The Abbey of SS. Peter and Paul at Armagh, with its churches, and a great part of the Rath^e, were burned.

Murtough, the son of Murtough O'Loughlin, Lord of Kinel-Owen, presumptive heir to the throne of Ireland, tower of the valour and achievements of Leth-Chuinn, destroyer of the cities and castles of the English, and founder of churches and fair nemed^s (sanctuaries), was killed by Donough, the son of Blosky O'Kaneⁿ, at the instigation of the Kinel-Owen, who had pledged their loyalty to him before the Three Shrines and the Canoin-Phatruig [i.e. the Book of Armagh]. His body was carried to Derry, and there interred with honour and respect^w.

Rory Mac Donslevy, with the English, and the sons of the chieftains of Connaught, marched an army against the Kinel-Owen and Oriors^x. The Kinel-Owen of Tulloghoge and the men of Orior proceeded to the plain of Armagh to oppose them, and there gave them battle. Mac Donslevy was

old translation of the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1195. Murtagh mac Murtagh O'Loghlin, King of Kindred Owen, and that should be King of all Ireland, the supporting Post of Leth-quin for feates of Armes and courage [cuip gair-cio 7 engnoma leir cumn], Banisher [recte destroyer] of Galls and Castles, Rearer of churches and holiness" [neimeo], "killed by Donogh mac Blosgy O'Cathan, in counsel of all Kindred Owen, after bringing the three schrines and canons of Patrick with him into the south church of Armagh, and he was carryed to Dyry Columkille, and he was buried honorably."

^x Oriors, cuipcep, i. e. the inhabitants of

Orior, i. e. of Upper and Lower Orior, in the east of the county of Armagh. The word cuipcep signifies Oriental, or Eastern; and the territory and people were so called from their situation in the east of Oriel; and the name of the inhabitants is accordingly latinized *Artheri* and *Orientalis*, by Probus, Colgan, O'Flaherty, and other writers. Probus calls this territory *Regio Orientalium*.—See the second Life of St. Patrick, published by Colgan, in *Trias Thaum.*; Ussher's *Primordia*, pp. 857, 1047; O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 76; Mac Firbis's Genealogical Book (Marquis of Drogheda's copy), pp. 107, 130; and Dublin P. Journal, vol. i. p. 103.

τιρε. Τονοπαταρ ανν ονα αδό δέεε δο macaib flata, γ τοίρεαé Connact go rochaib oile do doscuprluaγ imaille ppiú. Óa dia maib brian buide ua flaitbertaig, mac maoliopa ui concobair a connactaib, mac ui concobair failge, γ mac ui faolan na ndeire.

Mac bloscaid uí cuinn do argain tερmann dábeócc, γ po marbad é pén go ndrgar a muintire pia ccind miora tria pioraib dé, γ dábeóg.

Domnall mac diarmada mécc carταιγ do bpiread cata ar gallaib luimnig γ munan, γ po cuir a ndearγ ár, γ po diocuir a luimneac, γ po bpir dá maibm oile porra cén motá an maibm rin.

Concobair mac diarmada tigeapna maige luirγ do dol hi nupd i mainirtir na búille, γ po gab tomaltach tigeapnur dia éri.

Ad uá fearγail tigeapna muintire hangaile do marbad i meabail lá macaib Siptioza uí cuinn.

Maite muintire heólar do marbad la mac catail ui Ruairc hi meabail.

Muirsdac mácc Ragnaill .i. an giolla puad taoipeac muintire heólar do marbad la mac maghura uí Concobair tpe pupail mic catail ui Ruairc lar po marbad na maite pémpáite.

Mathgamhain mac Concobair maonmaige pioγdanna Connact do mar-

^γ *Desies, Déire*.—At this period the territory of Desies extended from Lismore to Credan-head, in the county of Waterford. The last chief of the Desies, of the family of O'Faelan, was Melaghlín, or Malachy, who was deprived of his principality shortly after the English invasion, when it was granted to Robert Le Poer, whose descendants (now called Powers) for ages after possessed the territory.—See Cambrensis' *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. i. c. 16; and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, P. iii. c. 69.

^{*} *Termon-Daveog, Teapmann dábeog*, i. e. the sanctuary of St. *Daveog*.—The church of this Termon was situated on an island in Lough Derg, in the county of Donegal, but not a trace of it now remains. For some account of this celebrated island in Lough Derg, commonly called the island of St. Patrick's Purgatory, see Dean Richardson's work entitled *Folly of Pilgrimages*,

and Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. i. p. 368. The stone chair of St. Daveog, or Daibheog, the patron of this Termon, is yet shewn in a townland of Seeavoc, which verges on Lough Derg on the south side. The church lands of Termon Daveog are now called Termon-Magrath.

^a *Limerick*.—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen state, under this year, that Donnell More na Curra Mac Carthy destroyed the castle of Kilfenakle, and slew many of the English there, and took two of their chiefs prisoners; that he also plundered the territory of Imokilly, where he destroyed another castle and slew many of the English; that he and his Eugénian forces joined Cathal Crovderg O'Conor and O'Brien, and marched to Cork, then in the possession of the English, to destroy it; but that he did not suffer the town to be burned, on condition that the

defeated with dreadful slaughter; and twelve of the sons of the lords and chieftains of Connaught, with many of an inferior grade, were slain. Among the chieftains slain were Brian Boy O'Flaherty; the son of Maelisa O'Conor, of Connaught; the son of O'Conor Faly; and the son of O'Faelain (Phelan), of the Desies⁷.

The son of Blosky O'Currin plundered Termon-Daveog²; but in a month afterwards he himself was slain, and his people were dreadfully slaughtered, through the miracles of God and St. Daveog.

Donnell, the son of Dermot Mac Carthy, defeated the English of Limerick³ and Munster in a battle, with dreadful slaughter, and drove them from Limerick. He also defeated them in two other battles *in this year*.

Conor Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, embraced Orders^b in the monastery of Boyle; and Tomaltagh assumed the lordship in his stead^c.

Hugh O'Farrell, Lord of Muintir-Annaly, was treacherously slain by the sons of Sitric O'Quin.

The chiefs of Muintir-Eolais were treacherously slain by the son of Cathal O'Rourke.

Murray Mac Rannall, *surnamed* the Gillaroe^d, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, was slain by the son of Manus O'Conor, at the instigation of the son of Cathal O'Rourke, who had procured the deaths of the above-mentioned chiefs.

Mahon, the son of Conor Moinmoy, Roydamna^e of Connaught, was slain by O'More (Donnell) and the men of Leix^f, who attempted to prevent him

English should quit it. The same chronicle records an excursion made by the English this year to Fordruim, where they slew O'Kedfy, and the two sons of Buadhach or Victor O'Sullivan, namely, Murtough and Gillycuddy (Ḡiolla Mo cúda). In the margin of this work is the following note, which was probably taken from Dr. O'Brien's copy of the Annals of Innisfallen: "Vide Waræum ad hunc annum, ubi actiones hic descriptas in sensum a re ipsâ alienum et Anglis favorabilem, uti in suis passim annalibus, detorquet."

^b *Embraced Orders*, do dol hî nupð, i. e. took the habit of a monk.—The Annals of Kilronan, under the year 1197, in recording the death of

this chief, state, that he died i nouici manatg, "in the noviceship of a monk."

^c *In his stead*, oia éri: literally, "after him."

^d *The Gillaroe*, an Ḡiolla puab, i. e. red or red-haired youth.

^e *Roydamna*, ríogðamna, i. e. *materies* of a king, a term applied to the sons of a king, like prince, in the modern acceptation of the word.

^f *Leix*, leoigir.—This territory, which was the patrimonial inheritance of the family of O'More, comprised a considerable part of the Queen's County. If we take from that county the baronies of Portnahinch and Tinahinch, which belonged to the families of O'Dunn and O'Demp-

βαδ la hua mórda domnall, ⁊ la laiḡir occ cornam na heḡala do bḡr o ḡallaibh pḡir, ⁊ cathal cappaḡ do marbaḡ uí mórda ina dioghail.

Congalach mac pḡḡail uí Ruairc do marbaḡ la luiḡmb ar rliaḡ da én.

Iodnaḡe uá mannachain tiḡḡna uá mbriúin na Sionna do écc.

Cathal mac aḡḡha uí pḡaithbḡrtaḡ do marbaḡ la macaib muiḡḡrtaḡ mḡḡḡ.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΘ, 1197.

Αοιρ Κριοθ, míle, céo, nocatt, a peact.

Sluaḡeḡ lá lohn do Cuir co ngallaib ulaḡ co hḡrḡḡraibḡ, ⁊ do pón-
ratt carlén cille Sanctáin, Ró páraḡeḡ ⁊ po polmaḡeḡ tḡoḡa céo
cianaḡta leó. Ro páḡaib Roirḡel pḡtún co ḡoḡraibḡ moir immaile pḡir

sey, and were a portion of the territory of Ui Failghe, and the barony of Upper Ossory, which was a part of the ancient Osraighe, and belonged to the Mac Gillapatricks, or Fitzpatricks, the remainder will be Leix.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, pp. 818, 943, and Map of Leix and Ophaley, in the British Museum. The territory of Laoighis, or Leix, was originally divided into seven parts, the boundaries of which met at a stone, called Leac Riada, on the plain of Magh Riada, now Morett, which originally comprised all the Great Heath of Maryborough. These seven districts were under the government of seven petty chiefs, who were all under the jurisdiction of one arch chief, called Righ Riada, who generally resided at Dun Mask, now Dunamase.—See Duaid Mac Firis's Genealogical Book, under the head LAOIGHIS LAIGHEAN. For the bardic account of the original acquisition of this territory by Laoighseach Ceannmhor, the ancestor of the O'Mores, the reader is referred to Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, reign of Felym Reaghtwar; and to Keating's History of Ireland, reign of Cormac Mac Art.

⁸ *In revenge of him, ina dioghail.*—The An-

nals of Kilronan state that Mahon was slain by an archer of Donnell O'More's people, and that Donnell O'More fell on the same day by the hand of Cathal Carragh, in revenge of his brother. The entry is thus given in the Annals of Kilronan at the year 1196: *maḡamain mac concobair maonmaḡe do marbaḡ le peppenach .i. Congoban, do muintir Domnaill Uí mórda. Domnall ua mórda féin do tuitim ir in uair cedna do lam cācail cappaḡ.* And thus in the Annals of Boyle, but under the year 1197: "A. D. 1197. *Maḡamain mac Concubair maenmaḡi occisus ab aliquo sagittario de familia Domnaill uí mórda, et in eadem hora Domnall ua mórda cecidit de manu cācail cappaḡ.*"

^h *Congalach, Congalaḡ.*—This name is now obsolete, as the Christian name of a man, but is preserved in the surname of Conolly, in Irish O'Congalaḡ.

ⁱ *Slieve-dá-én, rliaḡ da én, i. e. the mountain of the two birds.*—This mountain, which retains this name to the present day, lies principally in the parish of Kilross, barony of Tirrerill, and county of Sligo, and extends from near Lough

from bearing off the spoil which he had taken from the English; but O'More was killed by Cathal Carrach [O'Conor], in revenge of him^s [Mahon].

Congalachⁿ, the son of Farrell O'Rourke, was slain by the men of Leyny, on Slieve-da-én^l.

Iodnaidhe O'Monahan, Lord of Hy-Briuin na-Sinna^k.

Cathal, the son of Hugh O'Flaherty, was slain by the sons of Murtough Midheach^l [Midensis].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1197.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred ninety-seven.

John De Courcy and the English of Ulidia marched, with an army, to Eas-Creeva^m, and erected the castle of Kilsanctanⁿ, and wasted and desolated the territory of Kienaghta^o. He left Rotsel Pitun, together with a large body of

Gill to Colooney. It is worthy of remark, that there is a lough on the north side of this mountain called *Loch da ghedh*, i. e. the lake of the two geese.—See Map prefixed to the *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed in 1844.

^k*Hy-Briuin na-Sinna*, now locally called *Tirua-Riuin*.—It is a beautiful territory lying between Elphin and Jamestown, in the county of Roscommon, and comprising the parishes of Cill mor na Sinna, now Kilmore, Eachdhruim mac n-Aodha, now Aughrim, and Cluain creamha, now Cloncruff. According to the tradition of the district, O'Monahan lived at Lissadorn, near Elphin, now the seat of John Balf, Esq., where there is a well called Monahan's well; and the last of the O'Monahans, who was chief of this territory, was killed here by O'Beirne with a blow of his fist, *unde nomen*, Lissadorn, i. e. *the fort of the fist*.

^l*Murtough Midheach*, i. e. the Meathian. He was so called from having been fostered in Meath.

Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen state, that Gilbert de Nangle was expelled from Meath by the King's Deputy, Hamon de Valentiis [De Valoignes] who took

possession of his castles and lands.

^m*Eas-Creeva*, ἑρεπαιβε, now called the Salmon Leap, or the Cutt's Fishery, is a cataract on the River Bann, to the south of Coleraine, in the county of Londonderry.

ⁿ*Kilsanctan*, Cill Sanctáin.—In the Annals of Kilronan it is called *cuplen cille Sanctaúl*, and in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, "the Castle of Killsandle." It was situated on the east side of the River Bann, not far from Coleraine. There is still a remarkable mound near the Salmon Leap on the Bann, called Mountsandall.—See Ordnance Map of Londonderry, sheet 7.

^o*Kienaghta*, Cianaáta, now the barony of Keenaght, in the north-west of the county of Londonderry.—The tribe called Cianaáta, i. e. the race or progeny of Cian, were descended from Cian, the son of Oilíoll Olum, King of Munster in the third century. After the establishment of surnames the principal family of the Cianaachta of this territory took the surname of O'Conor, and is distinguished in the Irish Annals by the appellation of O'Conor of Glenn Geimhin.

irín eairtiall hírin, 7 po gabrat ag mórach, 7 occ arđain tuat 7 ceall ar. Tamis iapom Rorrel Phitun ar crieic co port doipe, 7 po aird cluain í, eanach, 7 dergbruach, Rug ona plaitbeartaic ua maoidoraic tigeapna conaill 7 eóđain co nuatad do clandach néill an tuaircirt forpa, Ro riged iomairis eatarra for traig na huacongbála, 7 po cuipead a nár im mac arđail méc loclainn tria miorbail colaim cille, canoig, 7 breacain ira cealla po aircreat.

^p *The territories and the churches, tuat 7 ceall.*—By this phrase the annalists often mean lay and ecclesiastical property. Ior tuat 7 cill generally means “both laity and clergy.”

^q *Cluain-I, Enagh, and Dergbruagh, cluain í, eanach 7 dergbruach.*—The Editor has been able after much study and attention, to identify these three churches, though Colgan, a native of this part of Ireland, had done much to confound them. Cluain í is the present townland of Clooney, containing the ruins of an old church, in the parish of Clondermot, not far from the city of Londonderry; Eanach is the old church of Enagh, situated between the two loughs of the same name, in the north of the parish of Clondermot; and Dergbruach, i.e. the red brink, is the townland of Gransha, in the same parish. Colgan, in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 505, gives an incorrect translation of the following part of the this passage, viz.: Tamis iapom Rorrel Pitun ar crieic go port doipe 7 po aird cluain í, eanach 7 dergbruach. “Rotsellus Pitun venit ad portum Dorensem, Ciuitatem ipsam, Ecclesiis de Cluain an Eanach, & Dearg-bhruach spoliatis, invasurus.”

Here he reads Cluain í, Eanach, “*Cluain an Eanach*,” as if í were an abbreviation of the article in or an; but in this he is undoubtedly mistaken, for we learn from the older Irish Annals of Ulster and of Kilronan, that three churches are distinctly mentioned in the passage, viz., Cluain í, and Eanach, and Deargbruach. The passage runs as follows in the Annals of Ul-

ster: A. D. 1197. Tamis ono Rorrel Pitun co port Doipe, co po aird cluaini 7 enach 7 dergbruach. And thus rendered in the old translation of the Ulster Annals, preserved in the British Museum, MSS. add. 4795. “This Rochel Pitun came to Port Dyry, and spoyled Cluain hie and Anagh and Dergbruagh.”

Colgan, who thought that he understood the passage correctly, concluded that only two churches are mentioned, and took for granted that *Cluain i Eanagh* was the name of one church, and this he evidently took to be the one now in ruins between the two lakes Enagh already mentioned. Thus in the note on his wrongly made name of *Cluain an Eanach*, he writes: “Est Capella Diæcesis Dorensis, juxta Eanach arcem nobilissimæ familiæ O’Cathanorum; a qua et Cluain Enaich appellatur.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 450, n. 51. And again, in his notice of the church of *Eanach*, he writes: “Ecclesia vulgo Eanach dicta (juxta quem est arx nobilissimæ familiæ O’Cathanorum) tertio tantum milliari versus aquilonem distat ab ipsa civitate Dorensi.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 377, col. 2.

The Editor, who took for granted that Colgan’s knowledge of the topography of this part of Ireland was next to perfect, as he was a native of Inishowen, was very much puzzled by these notes; but on examining the parish of Clondermot in 1834, he found that *Cluain í* and *Eanach* were two distinct townlands, containing each the ruins of an old church. O’Donnell, in his *Life of Columbkille*, distinctly points out

forces, in the castle, out of which they proceeded to plunder and ravage the territories and the churches^p. Rotsel Piton afterwards came on a predatory excursion to the harbour of Derry, and plundered the churches of Cluain-I, Enagh, and Dergbruagh^q. But Flaherty O'Muldory, Lord of Kinel-Owen and Kinel-Conell, with a small party^r of the northern Hy-Niall, overtook him; and a battle was fought between them on the strand of Faughanvale^s, in which the English and the son of Ardgall Mac Loughlin were slaughtered, through the miracles of SS. Columbkille, Canice^t, and Breacan, whose churches they had plundered.

the situation of *Cluain i*, which he calls simply *Cluain*, in the following words:

"In loco quodam quem *Cluain* vocant, a Dorrensi oppido ad adversam Feabhalii lacus marginem non procul distante templum excitavit." (Columba). O'Donnell then goes on to state, that Nicholas Boston [Weston], an English Bishop, had, not long before his own time (1520), pulled down this church and commenced erecting a palace with the materials obtained from its ruins, at a place called *Bunseantuinne*, not far from Derry. "Paucis retro ab hinc annis, Episcopus Anglicus, Nicholaus Boston dictus, præfatum templum demolitus, ex ejus rudibus palatium molitus est, sed consummare non potuit vindicante Deo." &c.—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 399, col. 1.

The place called Deargbruagh by the annalists is called the "Grange of Dirgebroe," in an inquisition taken at Derry, in the year 1609, and is now, beyond dispute, the townland of Gransha, or Grange, in the parish of Clondermot, but its church has been totally destroyed.—See Ordnance Map of Londonderry, sheets 13 and 14.

^r *A small party*, *uaéacó*.—This word is used throughout these annals to denote "a few, or a small party."—See O'Brien's Dictionary, *in voce*. In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster the passage is rendered thus, under the year 1196 [*recte* 1197]: "An^o. 1196. An army by John de Coursy with the Galls of Ulster to Eas-

Krivy, and made the castle of Killsandle, and wasted the Trichaced of Kyanaght" [out] "of that castle. In that castle was Rochel Pitun left with a number to him. This Rochel Pitun came to Port Dyry, and spoyled Cluain hie and Anagh and Dergbruagh. Flaithvertagh O'Moildory, King of Kindred Owen overtook him with a few of Conels and Owens, and broke of them uppon the shore of Vochongvail, that most of them were killed through the miracles of Columkill, Caineagh, and Brekan, whom they spoyled [i. e. whose churches they had plundered]." There is no reference to Ardgall Mac Loughlin in this translation, but his name is inserted in a more modern hand in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. The son of Ardgall Mac Loughlin seems to have joined the English on this occasion, as he is stated to have been slain through the miracles of the patron saints of the district.

^s *Faughanvale*.—Colgan writes it *Nuachongbail*. There are several other places of this name in Ireland: one near the foot of Croaghpatrick, in the county of Mayo; a second in the county of Westmeath, on the borders of the county of Longford; a third on the River Boyne, to the west of Drogheda; and a fourth in the county of Clare. The name is translated *Nova habitatio* by Colgan.—See *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 141, note 8.

^t *Canice*, *cannoeh*.—He is the patron saint of the territory of Kienaghta, in which he was born in the year 516.—See Colgan, *Trias*

Mac etiḡ do cianactaib do rlat alṑpa teampaill mōir doipe colaim cille, 7 cštre cuirp bad fearp po bāoi in Erin do breit eirte, .i. mac Riabac, mac polap, corp uí maoidopaiḑ, 7 cammcopainḑ corp uí doḑartaiḡ, Ro bpipte imoppa 7 do all a monmappa, 7 a loppa ḑib. Papiṑ [fpiṑ] imoppa na pḑoiḑ ip in tpiṑ ló iar ná ngoiḑ, 7 an tí po goiḑ, 7 po cpochaḑ lá plaitḑearpac aḡ cpoiṑ na piaiḡ 1 neneac colum cille ipa haltóip po rāpaiḡ.

Plaitḑiṑpac ua maoidopaiḑ tiḡearpa cenél cconail, eoḡain, 7 airḡiall corpamāc tšmpa, 7 pioḡḑamna Epeann uile; Conall ap láoḑḑact epide, Cúculainn ap ḡaircceaḑ, ḡuairpe ap eneac, Mac luḡac ap ócelaḑup décc (an dapa la pḑpuari) iar tṑpeablaḑ tḑḡaiḑe, 1 mōip Saimep ipin tṑoḑatmaḑ bliḑḑain a plaitiupa, 7 ipin nomāḑ bliḑḑain ap cāoḡatṑ a aoipe. Aḡup po haḑnaḑt 1 nḑpuim tṑama co nónoiṑ amail po bad dōip.

ḡabair eaḑmapac ua doḑartaiḡ (.i. an ḡiolla pṑonmaol) cšnuṑ cenél cconail pḑ cḑdōip, 7 1 ccionn coiḑtiḑip iapom tamḡ lohn do cuirṑ co pḑcṑaite mōip imaille ppiṑ tap tṑaim hi tṑip eoḡain, airpide co harḑpṑatā iap ipin timḑeall ḡo doipe colaim cille. Airpṑt cōicc haḑḑe ann. Tiaḡaḑ iapam co enoc napcain dia nomapcap tairip. Teccait dṑa cenél conail im eḑmapac ua nḑoḑartaiḡ dia piaiḡḑ, pḑṑap cat štoppa, 7 tḑpṑatḑp pḑchaḑe mōp aḑiú 7 anall. ḡiḑ iad cenél conail ann po dīḑiḡit īṑṑpide uap tḑp-

Thaum., p. 182; and *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 190; also Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. ii. pp. 200, 202.

^u *Mac Etigh.*—In the Annals of Ulster and Kilronan he is called Mac Gilla Edich.

^w *Their jewels.*—Α monmapa 7 a loppa.—In the Annals of Ulster the reading is: 7 tall a monmapa 7 a lapa dīḑ; which in the old translation is rendered, “broke their gilt and silver off them.”

^x *Defender of Tara, corpamāc tšmpa.*—This might also be translated *contender for Tara*, i. e. for the sovereignty of Ireland.

^y *Connell... Cuchullin.*—These were two of the most distinguished of the Red Branch heroes, who flourished in Ulster under Concovar Mac Nessa in the first century.

^z *Guaire in hospitality.*—He is here compared to Guaire Aidhne, King of Connaught, who was so distinguished for hospitality and bounty that he became the personification of generosity among the Irish bards. Guaire was King of Connaught for thirteen years, and died in the year 662.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1844, p. 391.

^a *Mac Lughach in feats of arms.*—He was the best spearsman among the Fiana Eireann, or Irish Militia, in the third century. He was the son of Daire Derg, and grandson of Finn Mac Cumhaill, the Fingal of Mac Pherson's Ossian, and was called Mac Lughach, from his mother Lugha.—See Book of Lismore, fol. 204, b, where St. Patrick is introduced as asking the senior.

Mac Etigh^a, one of the Kienaghts, robbed the altar of the great church of Derry, and carried off the four best goblets in Ireland, viz. Mac Riabhach, Mac Solas, the goblet of O'Muldory, and the goblet of O'Doherty, called Cam-Corainn. These he broke, and took off their jewels^b and brilliant gems. On the third day after this robbery, these jewels and the thief were discovered. He was hanged by Flaherty [O'Muldory] at Cros-na-riagh (i. e. the Cross of Executions), in revenge of Columbkille, whose altar he had profaned.

Flaherty O'Muldory, Lord of Kinel-Connell, Kinel-Owen, and Oriel, defender of Tara^x, heir presumptive to the sovereignty of all Ireland, a Connell in heroism, a Cuchullin^y in valour, a Guaire^z in hospitality, and a Mac Lughach in feats of arms^a, died on Inis Saimer^b, on the second day of February, after long and patient suffering, in the thirtieth year of his reign, and fifty-ninth of his age, and was interred at Drumhome^c with due honour.

Eachmarcach O'Doherty (i. e. Gilla Sron-mael) immediately after assumed the chieftainship of Kinel-Connell. A fortnight afterwards John De Courcy, with a numerous army, crossed Toome into Tyrone, thence proceeded to Ardstraw, and afterwards marched round to Derry-Columbkille, where he and his troops remained five nights. They then set out for the hill of Cnoc-Nascain^d, to be conveyed across it; but the Kinel-Connell, under the conduct of Eachmarcach O'Doherty, came to oppose them, and a battle was fought between them, in which many fell on both sides. The Kinel-Connell were much

Caoilti Mac Ronain, who this Mac Lughach was, thus: *Cia dár mac Mac lughach, po riappaigeir óic a péip, a Cailti, ar Patraic. Mac do Daípe Derg mac Finn, ar Cailti.* "Whose son was Mac Lughach, I asked of thee last night, O Cailti, said Patrick. He was the son of Daire Derg, the son of Finn, replied Cailti."

^b *Inis Saimer*, an island in the River Erne, immediately under the Cataract of Eas Aodha Ruaidh, at Ballyshannon. For the origin of the name *Inis Sannep*, see Keating's History of Ireland, Haliday's Edition, p. 164; and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 2. O'Muldory had a house on this island. The monastery of Eas Aodha Ruadh is not on this island, but on the north

side of the river, about one mile to the west of the town of Ballyshannon.

^c *Drumhome*, *drum* *home*, a church and parish in the barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal. This church is referred to under the Latinized name of *Dorsum Tommæ* by Adamnan in his *Vita Columbæ*, lib. iii. c. 23. It is also mentioned in O'Donnell's Life of Columba, lib. iii. c. 61; in Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 969; and also in the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at 23rd September, where it is stated that it is one of St. Adamnan's churches.

^d *Cnoc Nascain*, was the ancient name of a hill near Lough Swilly, in the barony of Inishowen, but the name is now obsolete.

εραταρ δά céδ διοδ im eačmarcač ferrin, im donnchaδ ua ταιρceipt τοιρεαč cloinne Snehgile cong einig, 7 eangnaíma, ceille, 7 comairle cenél cconail uile im giolla mbriğoe ua ndočartaiğ, im mağ ndubain, im Mháğ fírgail, 7 im macaib ua mbaoiğill, 7 im íaropclanduib oile, 7 ro airccrfo imir eoğain, 7 do beartaratt bóraithe mór leó erce, 7 iompoibitt iair rin.

Concobar ua catáin do écc.

Concobar mac ταιδς τιğearna maiğe luirğ 7 maiğe aoí, tuir opdair, aipečair, einig, 7 comairce connact uile décc iair naiğriğe toğairde i mainir-tir ača dalaarğ.

Macraic ua laicbercariğ tanairi típe heoğain 7 Maolpuanaib ua caipelláin τοίρεč cloinne diarmada do marbaδ.

Domnall mac Rağnaill mec Rağnaill do marbaδ do macaib mec duib-dara i fiull.

Ruairi ua flaitbírtaig τιğearna iaircair connact do gabail lá catál cpoibdearğ lá riğ connact.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSD, 1198.

Αοιρ Crioρd, mile, céδ, nocatt, a hoct.

Giolla machiacc ua branáin do atcup a comarbar uaδa, 7 giollacriρt ua c්ර්നαιğ do oipdnead ina ionad in abbāne colaim cille do p්ර් toğa laoc 7 cléipeač tuairceipt Epeann i ccoitcinne.

Ruairi ua concobar Rí Connact 7 Epeann uile eitcir gallaib 7 gaoid-

^c *Tower*, tuir. — The word tuir properly means a prop, pillar, support, or fulcrum, and tor means a tower. But as Colgan has translated tuir throughout his works by the Latin *turris*, the translator has adopted the word *tower*, but it should be understood in the sense of support, or prop, throughout.

^f *Roderic O'Conor*, Ruairi ua Concobar. — The name Ruairi, which is to be distinguished from Ruðraige, seems to be of Danish origin in Ireland. It first occurs in the Irish Annals at the year 780. — See O'Conor's edition of the first part of the Annals of the Four Masters,

p. 295 ; but Ruðraige is found among the Irish as the proper name of a man at the earliest period of their history. — *Id.*, pp. 26, 59, 293. Throughout this translation the name Ruairi is anglicised Rory, except in the name of this last monarch of Ireland, which is made Roderic for the sake of distinction. During ten years of his life this unfortunate prince reigned over Connaught only, for the eighteen following he was acknowledged by the greater part of the Irish chieftains as monarch of all Ireland ; but finally, upon the unnatural revolt of his sons, he retired, according to the Annals of Kilronan,

slaughtered, for two hundred of them were slain, besides Eachmarcach himself and Donough O'Tairchirt, Chief of Clann-Snedhgile [Clann-Snelly], the prop of the hospitality, valour, wisdom, and counsel of all the Kinel-Conell; and also Gilla-Brighde O'Doherty, Mag-Duane, Mag-Fergail, the sons of O'Boyle, and many other nobles. The English then plundered Inishowen, and carried off a great number of cows from thence, and then returned.

Conor O'Kane died.

Conor, the son of Teige, Lord of Moylurg and Moynai, tower of the grandeur, splendour, hospitality, and protection of all Connaught, died after exemplary penance in the monastery of Ath-da-laarg (Boyle).

Magrath O'Laverty, Tanist of Tyrone, and Mulrony O'Carellan, Chief of Clann-Dermot, were slain.

Donnell, son of Randal Mac Ranall, was treacherously slain by the sons of Mac Duvdara.

Rory O'Flaherty, Lord of West Connaught, was taken prisoner by Cathal Crovderg, King of Connaught.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1198.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred ninety-eight.

Gillamacliag O'Branan resigned his abbacy; and Gilchreest O'Kearney was elected coarb of St. Columbkille by the universal suffrages of the clergy and laity of the north of Ireland.

Roderic O'Conor^f, King of Connaught and of all Ireland, both the Irish and

in 1183, into the abbey of Cong, which had been founded and endowed by himself, where he spent the last thirteen years of his life. The late Dr. O'Conor, in his suppressed work, *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare*, has endeavoured to invest the life and character of this weak monarch with heroic dignity and interest, asserting that "in his adversity his fortitude was not of that ignoble species, which flows from resentment;" but that "his constancy shone forth in all its

lustre, without any alloy from temerity, revenge, and despair," p. 28. But Mr. Moore, who has weighed his character without any bias from family pride, has come to the conclusion, that "the only feeling his name awakens is that of pity for the doomed country which at such a crisis of its fortunes, when honour, safety, independence, national existence, were all at stake, was cursed, for the crowning of its evil destiny, with a ruler and leader so utterly unworthy of his high calling."—*History of Ireland*, vol. ii.

laib décc hi ceanáncuib i ccunga iar naitriḡe toḡaibde, 7 iar mbriḡe buaḡa ó doḡman, 7 o deamán, 7 puccaḡ a cōpp co cluain mic nóir, 7 po haḡnaiceaḡ don taob tuaid daltoir tsmraill móir cluana mic nóir.

Mac briain bréirniḡ mic toirpdealbais uí concobair do marbaḡ la caḡal carraḡ mac concobair maonmaḡe.

Catalan ua maolraḡaill tigeapna cairrḡe braḡaḡe do marbaḡ dua déráin, 7 uá déráin feirin do marbaḡ ina díogail fó cédoir.

Sluáicceaḡ la lohn de cuirḡ hi tír eḡḡain ar fuḡ na cceall, 7 po haircceaḡ, 7 po milleaḡ Arḡrraḡa, 7 raḡboḡ lair, Raimic iarom doirḡe colaim cille, 7 baoi annriḡe di oibḡe for reáctman aḡ milleaḡ inri heḡḡain 7 an tíre arḡḡna, 7 ní raḡaḡ ar rir ineaillma muna toirpdeaḡ aḡ ó néll luḡt cóicc long co cill * * * i laḡapnaib, 7 po loirḡ ní don baile, 7 pó marb oḡt fpir décc do ḡallaib, Ro tioróirḡe ḡoill maḡi line, 7 dail araiḡe tri céḡ do poḡtain aḡḡa, 7 ní po raḡhaḡ aḡ naḡ ní co po doirḡrḡe ina éḡnn aḡ

p. 340. The only remark which the Editor deems necessary to add here on the history of this unfortunate monarch is, that it is stated in the *Historia Familiæ De Burgo*, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, that Rickard More, the son of William Fitz Adelm De Burgo, in the battle of Leithridh, near Dublin, deprived him of his arm and kingdom with one stroke of his sword! a fact which, if true, has been concealed by all other writers on Irish history. The descendants of Roderic have been long extinct in Ireland, in the male line; but, if we believe the author of *Vita Kirovani*, and O'Flaherty, the Lynches of Galway descend from him in the female line.—See Account of West Connaught, printed for the Irish Archaeological Society, p. 36. According to Duald Mac Firbis, the Lacys of the county of Limerick have sprung from William, the son of Sir Hugh De Lacy, by the daughter of Roderic O'Connor.

^a *Carrick-Braghy*, capraic braḡaḡe, a territory comprising the north-western part of Inishowen, where the family of O'Maelfabhaill is still

in existence; but the name is anglicised Mulfaal, and sometimes, incorrectly, Mac Paul.

^b *John De Courcy*.—This passage is also given in the Annals of Ulster and of Kilronan, nearly word for word as in the text of the Four Masters, except that they add that some of the English of Moylinny and Dalaradia were dressed in iron mail. It is rendered as follows in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster. The Irish phrases in brackets are from the Dublin copy of the Ulster Annals. "A. D. 1198 [*recte* 1199]. An army, by John de Courcy, into Tir-owen among the churches [ar fuḡ na ceall], viz., Ardsraha and Rathboth spoyled by him, untill he came to Dyry, and was there nine nights, spoyling of Inis Owen and the country about, and [*would not have*] went [*gone*] from thence for a long tyme [7 ní raḡaḡ ar rir pe poḡa], untill [*unless*] with five ships Hugh O'Neale went [*had gone*] to Killaharna and burnt part of the town, and killed forty wanting two. There were the Galls of Moyline and Dalnaray, three hundred before them in iron plate and without iron, and wist nothing untill they rushed upon

the English, died among the canons at Cong, after exemplary penance, victorious over the world and the devil. His body was conveyed to Clonmacnoise, and interred at the north side of the altar of the great church.

The son of Brian Breifneagh, who was the son of Turlough O'Connor, was slain by Cathal Carragh, the son of Conor Moinmoy.

Cathalan O'Mulfavil, Lord of Carrick-Braghy^k, was slain by O'Dearan, who was himself slain immediately afterwards in revenge of him.

An army was led by John De Courcy^b into Tyrone, among the churches; and Ardstraw and Raphoe were plundered and destroyed by him. He afterwards went to Derry, where he remained a week and two days, destroying Inishowen and the country generally. And he would not have withdrawn all his forces from thence had not Hugh O'Neill sailed with five ships to Kill' * * * in Latharna, burned a part of the town, and killed eighteen of the English. The English of Moylinny^k and Dalaradia mustered three hundred men, and marched against Hugh, who had no intimation of their approach until they

them, burning the town. Then they fought in the midst of the towne [ap lap in bacle] untill the Galls were put to flight, and gave them five overthrows after untill they went to their ships, and killed but five of O'Neal's men. Then went John away [from Dyry] hearing of this."

ⁱ Kill * * in *Larne*, cill * * * : laēapna.—In the Annals of Ulster this name is written cill, with a blank left for the latter part of the name, exactly as in the text of the Four Masters; but in the Annals of Kilronan it is written cill α laēapna, i.e. a church in the territory of Latharna; and in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster it is made Killaharna. Latharna is now called Larne, and is the name of a village in the east of the county of Antrim; but it was originally a tuath, cinament, or regiuncula, near Lough Laoigh in Ulster.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 188, and 5th Index. There can be little doubt that the cill, or church, whose name is here left imperfect by the annalists, is the celebrated church of Cill Ruab, now anglicised

Kilroot—but anciently Kilroeigh and Kilreugh—which was certainly in this district.—See the Calendar of the O'Clerys, at 16th October. This church, whose patron saint was a Bishop Colman, son of Cathbhadh, is described as situated on the brink of Loch Laoigh in Dalaradia, in Ulster. See also the *Feilire*, or Festiloggy of Aengus, at the same day, where this church is described, as pop bpu locha laig : n-Ullraib, "on the brink of Loch Laigh in Uladh." For the descent of the tribe originally seated in the regiuncula of Latharna, the reader is referred to Duald Mac Firbis's Genealogical work, Marquis of Drogheda's copy, p. 248.

^k *Moylinny*, Mağ lne.—This name is still preserved as that of a townland in the parish of Antrim, in the county of Antrim. But Moylinny, before the present arrangement of the baronies in the county of Antrim, was a territory which extended from Lough Neagh to Carrickfergus.—See note ^v, p. 23, on *Dal Buinne*. For its boundaries in 1609, see note under the year 1503.

lorccad an baile. Ro fírad iomaireacc eatorra iarom, 7 po muib for gal-
laib, 7 tuccad cóicc maðmanna forra ó tá rin co ndeárat ina longuib, 7
ní po marbad do muintir aoda aét coigeap namá. Iar ecloir na rccél rin
do lohn po págaib an baile i paibe .i. doipe colaim cille.

Coccad eitir cenél conaill 7 eoḡain, 7 cenél conaill do coimésgal la
hua necenig in acchad cenél eoḡain, 7 po boi coinne storra do naidm a
ccapadrad hi ttermann dábeócc. Taimic trá aod ua néill go ccenél eoḡain
imme do éoirmeapcc na coinne, 7 po ionnpaig ua héiccnig, 7 po meabaid
par co bparccaid bpaicéde lá hua neill.

Do deachaid aod go ccenél eoḡain ip in ló éfona, co ndepnrat cpeic for
cenél conaill hi macaire Maige hioḡa, 7 tucrat bópaime dípime iar marbad
leó uí duiḡdiorpa for pceimlead mapcpluag.

Sluaigead lá haod ua néll 7 lá cenél neoḡain dopidiri go macaire Maige
hioḡa do tabairt áata do cenél cconail, 7 po págaibste cenél cconail a
longporc leó, 7 do pónad bloḡad rite 7 caḡad storra don éur rin.

Catal cpoibdeapig ua concobair do denam ríóda ppi catal caprac mac
concobair maonmaige, 7 a tabairt don tír, 7 fearann do tabairt dó.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΘ, 1199.

Αοιρ Cριορθ, mile, ced, nochatt, anaoi.

Maoliora mac giolla epán, apcindeac cille moipe ua mallán, 7 aḡdar
comarba Patraic décc.

Sanctur Maupitir ua baotán décc in hí colaimm cille.

Do pónrat goill ulaḡ trí plóig mópa hi tír neoḡain, 7 an tper plóig do
pónrat, po ḡabrat longporc ag domnac mór maige iomcláir, 7 do cúppste

¹ *O'Hegny*.—He was at this period the Chief of all Fermanagh, the Maguires not having as yet acquired any power over that territory.—See *O'Flaherty's Ogygia*, part iii. c. 76.

^m *A skirmish*, pceimlead mapcpluag, a skirmish of cavalry. In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, it is rendered “Nell O'Duivdirma was killed uppon a skirmish.”

ⁿ *The plain of Moy Itha*.—This, as already

observed, was the level part of the barony of Raphoe, now called the Lagan.

^o *Kilmore-Oneiland*, cill mór ua mallán.—Now the parish of Kilmore, in the barony of Oneiland, and county of Armagh, about three miles east of the city of Armagh.

^p *Donaghmore-Moy-Imelare*, Domnac mop muige imcláir.—Now Donaghmore, a church and parish in the barony of Dungannon, and

poured round him, while he was burning the town. A battle was then fought between them, in which the English were defeated. The English were routed five successive times before they retreated to their ships; and there were only five of Hugh's people slain. As soon as John [De Courcy] had heard of this, he left the place where he was [*determined upon making conquests*], that is, Derry-Columbkille.

A war broke out between the Kinel-Connell and the Kinel-Owen. The Kinel-Connell joined O'Hegny¹ against the Kinel-Owen; and they had a meeting at Termon Daveog, for the purpose of forming a league of amity with him. Hugh O'Neill, however, repaired thither to prevent the meeting, and attacked and defeated O'Hegny, who delivered him hostages.

On the same day Hugh and the Kinel-Owen went to the plain of Magh Ithe, and plundered the Kinel-Connell. From this place they drove off a vast number of cows, after killing O'Duvdirma in a skirmish^m between the cavalry.

Hugh O'Neill and the Kinel-Owen made a second incursion into the plain of Moy Itha^a, to give battle to the Kinel-Connell; but the Kinel-Connell left their camp to them, upon which terms of peace and friendship were agreed on between the parties.

Cathal Crowderg O'Connor made peace with Cathal Carragh, the son of Conor Moinmoy, brought him into his territory, and gave him lands.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1199.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred ninety-nine.

Maelisa, son of Gilla-Ernain, Erenagh of Kilmore-Oneilland^o, and intended successor of St. Patrick, died.

Sanctus Mauritius O'Baedain died in Hy-Columbkille.

The English of Ulidia made three great incursions into Tyrone, and on the third incursion they pitched their camp at Donaghmore-Moy-Imclare^p, and sent

three miles west of the town of Dungannon. This church was founded by St. Patrick, who placed there a St. Columba, called in Irish Colum Ruis Glanda. The place where this church stands was called Ros Glanda, from a well named Glan,

before St. Patrick's time, as we learn from the Festilogy of Aengus, at the 6th September: *Ropp glanda annm in baile ppuir .i. glan annm na cibpao fil ann, 7 domnach mop annm indiu*; "Ross Glanda was the name of the place

forth a large body of their troops to destroy and plunder the country. Hugh O'Neill set out to oppose this host; and they came to an engagement, in which the English were slaughtered, and such as escaped from him fled secretly by night, tarrying nowhere until they had passed Toome^a.

Rory O'Donslevy^b, and some of the English of Meath, mustered a body of troops, and plundered the Monastery of SS. Peter and Paul (at Armagh), and left only one cow there.

Donnell O'Doherty, Lord of Kinel-Enda and Ard-Mire^c, died.

Donough Uaithneach, the son of Roderick O'Connor, was slain by the English of Limerick.

Roduv Mac Roedig, Chief of Kinel-Aengusa, was slain by the English, on a predatory incursion, in Hy-Earca-Cein^d.

Cathal Crovderg O'Connor was banished from the kingdom of Connaught; and Cathal Carrach assumed his place.

Hugh O'Neill, with the men of Moy-Itha and the men of Oriel, marched to Tibohine-Artagh^e, to relieve Cathal Crovderg O'Connor. They returned again,

territory lying westwards of Kinel-Enda, in the direction of Lough Finn. It is to be distinguished from Ceann Maghair, near Fanaid. The O'Dohertys were afterwards settled in the territory, now the barony of Inishowen, which had been previously possessed by families of the Kinel-Owen race, who were all tributary either to Mac Loughlin, or O'Neill; but after the settlement of the O'Dohertys, who were of the Kinel-Connell race, the inhabitants of Inishowen generally paid tribute to O'Donnell.

^b *Hy-Earca-Cein*.—This was the ancient name of a tribe situated in a valley in the present barony and county of Antrim.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 183, col. 2, note 221.

The Kinel-Aengusa were a tribe of the Clanna Rury, in the same neighbourhood. They descend, according to Duaid Mac Firbis, from Aengus, the second son of Maelcobha, and the Chiefs of Leath Cathail, now the barony of Lecale, in the county of Down, were of them.—

See his Genealogical Book (Lord Roden's copy), p. 568: *Da mac Maoilcobha .i. blaëmac, a quo pioḡraib ulab, 7 aongur, a quo cinel n-aongura: ar dib pioḡraib leite caéail.*

^c *Tibohine-Artagh*, *Teac Baoithin airtig*, i. e. the house, or church of St. Baoithin, of the territory of Airteach. It is now the name of a parish church in the diocese of Elphin.—See the *Feilire Aenguis* at 19th of February, where this church is described as lying to the west of Croghan, in Connaught: "*ppu epuachan Connachte anap*;" and the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys at the same day, where the saint is called "Bishop Baoithin, the son of Cuanach, of Airteach."—See also Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 370, col. 1, notes 17, 18, 19; and *Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 369, 370; also Ereck's Ecclesiastical Register; Beaufort's Ecclesiastical Map of Ireland; and Archdall's *Monasticon* (at Tibohin). The parish called after this church is still sometimes locally called Airteach; but the territory

pangabap eapdapa, 7 pucc oppa catál carpac co maib connact, 7 uilliam bupic go ngallab lumniḡ maille ppur. Feacap iomaireacc eatoppa, 7 po ppaoinead pop tuarcept Eireann, 7 po fágbad ann ua heccniḡ tiḡearna oirḡiall, 7 rochaiḡe cenmoḡá rom.

Sluaighead lá lohn do Cuir co ngallab ulaḡ, 7 lá mac hugo de lat co ngallab miḡe hi poirietn catail cpoibveipḡ go pangabap cill mic duac. Taimicc iapom catál carpac co cconnactab imaille ppur, 7 po catairḡst ppi apoile. Spaoirteap pop gallab ulaḡ 7 miḡe aipm hi rabattap cúicc catá, ni térna act dá cat ḡib, 7 po leanad iad allátap an catá go pinn dúin pop loc rib, 7 po ḡabad iomcúmanḡ pop lohn ainnride, 7 po marbad ḡpong mór do ḡallab, 7 po báidḡ apail ḡiob ap ní puapattap conair teichiḡ act a ndeacaid i neatpab tap loc pop uata.

Ruapc ua Maoilbrénainn toirrech cloinne concobap do écc.

Ri Saxan lohn do rioghadh of Saxam .6. Appil.

Murchad mac cochlán tiḡearna dealbna sthpa do écc.

of Airteach was more extensive than the present parish of Tibohine.—See note under the year 1197. There is another parish church called Teagh Baoithin, in the barony of Raphoe, but the name is now anglicised *Taughboyne*, though always pronounced Tiboyne by the Scotch settlers, and Tibweeheen by those who speak the Irish language. This is called after St. Baoithin, or Baithenus, son of Brendan, son of Fergus, the relative and companion of St. Columbkille, and his immediate successor in the abbacy of Iona.

^w *Kilmacduagh*, Cill mic Duac, i. e. the church of Mac Duach, an ancient cathedral church in the barony of Kiltartan, and county of Galway. This church was erected by Guaire Aidhne, King of Connaught, about the year 610, for his kinsman, Colman Mac Duach, who is the patron saint of the Hy-Fiachrach Aidhne, a tribe who possessed the entire of the present diocese of Kilmacduagh before the English invasion.—See Colgan, *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 245; and *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed for

the Irish Archæological Society in 1842, p. 71, note ^b, and map to the same work.

^x *Rindown*, Rinn dúin, i. e. the point or peninsula of the *dun*, or earthen fort. This peninsula extends into Lough Ree, in the parish of St. John's, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon, and is about eight miles to the north of the town of Athlone.—See Ordnance Map of the county of Roscommon, sheet 46. This peninsula contains the ruins of a castle of great size and strength, and of a military wall, with gates and towers, of considerable extent and magnificence, measuring five hundred and sixty-four yards in length, and dividing the *Rinn*, or point, from the main land by extending from water to water. It is stated in the Irish Annals that the Danish tyrant, Turgesius, built a fortress on Lough Ree, and it has been conjectured that by him was erected the *dun*, or fort, from which this point of land was denominated Rinn dúin.—See a very curious description of this place, by Mr. Petrie, in the Irish

however, and on coming to Eas dara (Ballysadare), were overtaken by Cathal Carragh, with the chiefs of Connaught, and William Burke, with the English of Limerick: a battle was fought between them, in which the *forces* of the north of Ireland were defeated; and O'Hegny, Lord of Oriel, and many others beside him, were slain.

John de Courcy, with the English of Ulidia, and the son of Hugo De Lacy, with the English of Meath, marched to Kilmacduagh^w to assist Cathal Crovderg O'Connor. Cathal Carragh, accompanied by the Connacians, came, and gave them battle: and the English of Ulidia and Meath were defeated *with such slaughter that*, of their five battalions, only two survived; and these were pursued from the field of battle to Rindown^x on Lough Ree, in which place John was completely hemmed in. Many of his English were killed, and others were drowned; for they found no passage by which to escape, except by crossing the lake in boats.

Rourke O'Mulrenin, Chief of Clann-Conor^y, died.

John was crowned King of England on the sixth of April.

Murrough Mac Coghlan, Lord of Delvin Eathra, died^z.

Penny Journal, No. 10, pp. 73, 74, 75.

^y *Clann-Conor*.—See note under year the 1193.

^z The Annals of Kilronan and of Clonmacnoise enter these transactions under the year 1200; and the former contain a much fuller and more detailed account of the battles between the two rivals of the house of O'Connor in this and the two succeeding years. The Annals of Clonmacnoise add, that soon after this slaughter of the English at Lough Ree, Cathal Carragh was treacherously taken prisoner by Hugh De Lacy, who confined him in the Castle of Nobber (an Obair), there to be kept until he should give them their pay. The whole passage is thus translated by Connell Mageoghegan: "A. D. 1200. Cahall Crovedearg O'Connor, accompanied with the forces of John De Coursey and Hugh Delacie, passed through Connought, untill they came to Tyrefiaghraigh Aynie, where they

were mett by Cahall Carragh O'Connor, with all his Irish and English forces, and were overthrown and pursued to Royndown (now called Teagh Eoyn, or John's house, neer Loghrie). John Coursey was driven to take boate when he came to that place, and his people knew not where to betake themselves for their safety, but only by sailing into the islands of Loghrie, where an infinite number of them were slain and drowned. Soone after Cahall Carragh was taken deceitfully by the English of Meath, and by Hugh Delacy the younger, and was conveyed to the Castle of the Obber, there to be safely kept, untill he had given them their pay, which he was content to give in part, and for the rest to give security, by which means he was sett at Liberty, and immediately went to Munster to Macarhie and William Burke. And for John Coursey, after slaying of his people, [he] returned to Ulster again."

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΘ, 1200.

Αοιρ Cριορθ, mile, δά céδ.

Cadhla ua dubéaig aipeppcop tuama decc iar ríndataid.

Uaipéirge mac maolmóirí mic uaipéirge uí neáctain uasal rruic do rruicib cluana mic nóir, fíri lán do deirece, 7 dá gac róalcid aréna, 7 ceann cele ndé cluana décc an deácmad lá do marpa.

Maoleóin ua carmacáin comarba commáin décc.

• Aod ua néill do aipéirge lá cenél neógan, 7 concóbar ua loclann do rígead ina ionad, 7 do rónad cpeac lair hi ttip nenda, Ro marb daoine, 7 pucc buar iomdha.

Do deachaid tra Eccneacán ua domnaill tigírna cenél conaill co loingí cenél conaill ar muir lair, 7 cona rlog ar tír, 7 po gabrat longport ag gaoe an éairpígín, tangatтар clann diarmada don leir oile go port Roir do

Under this year the Annals of Kilronan state that Gormgal O'Quin, *Dux*, or Captain of Muintir Gillagan, was taken prisoner by the English, who plundered his people, and reduced them to great distress for want of food and raiment. They also record the erection of the Castle of Granard under this year, but without giving the name of the builder. The Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen state that it was built by Richard Tuite, as a stronghold against O'Reilly in south Breifny; and this appears to be correct: for Granard is very close to the ancient *dunchladh*, boundary wall, or ditch, between Breifny and Annally, extending from Lough Gawna to Lough Kinclare.

Under this year also the Annals of Ulster and of Kilronan record the death of Rowland Mac Uchtry, King of the Gall-Gaels in Scotland.

^a *Kyley O'Duffy*, cadhla ua dubéaig.—This is the prelate called *Catholicus Tuomenensis* by Giraldus Cambrensis, in his *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. i. c. 34. He succeeded Edan O'Hoisin in the year 1161. In the year 1175 he was sent to Eng-

land, together with Laurence O'Toole, Archbishop of Dublin, and Concors, Abbot of St. Brendan's, by King Roderic O'Conor, to negotiate with King Henry II.; and they waited on the King at Windsor, where a grand council was held, and a convention ratified, by which Henry granted to his liegeman Roderic, that as long as he continued to serve him faithfully he should be a king under him ready to do him service as his vassal, and that he should hold his hereditary territories as firmly and peaceably as he had held them before the coming of Henry into Ireland. Roderic was likewise to have under his dominion and jurisdiction all the rest of the island, and the inhabitants, kings and princes included, and was bound to oblige them to pay tribute through his hands to the King of England, &c.—See this treaty in Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. i.; and also as given in the original Latin in Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 29; and an abstract of it in Leland's History of Ireland, vol. i. p. 104; and in Moore's History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 287.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1200.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred.

Kyley [Catholicus] O'Duffy^a, Archbishop of Tuam, died at an advanced age.

Uaireirghe, son of Mulmora, the son of Uaireirghe O'Naghtan, one of the noble sages of Clonmacnoise, a man full of the love of God, and of every virtue, and head of the Culdees of Clonmacnoise, died on the tenth of March.

Malone O'Carmacan, Successor of St. Coman^b, died.

Hugh O'Neill was deposed by the Kinel-Owen, and Conor O'Loughlin was elected in his stead. The latter plundered Tir-Enda, killed many persons, and drove off many cows.

Egneghan O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, sailed with the fleet of Tirconnell [thirteen vessels] by sea, and despatched his army by land, and pitched his camp at Gaeth-an-Chairrgin^c. The Clandermot repaired to Port-Rois^d on the

In the year 1179, Cadhla, or Catholicus O'Duffy, attended the second Council of Lateran, together with Laurence O'Toole, Archbishop of Dublin; Constantine, Bishop of Kilaloe; Briectius, Bishop of Limerick; Augustin, Bishop of Waterford; and Felix, Bishop of Lismore: but on their passage through England, they were obliged to take an oath that they would not say or do anything at the council prejudicial to King Henry or his kingdom.—See note under the year 1180, p. 51. According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, he died in the Abbey of Cong, in the year 1201.

^a *Successor of St. Coman*, i. e. abbot of Roscommon.

^c *Gaeth-an-Chairrgin*, i. e. the inlet of Carrigin.—Carrigin is a village three miles to the south of the city of Londonderry, on the west side of the River Foyle. The word γαεθ, or γαοθ, enters into the names of three other places in the county of Donegal, as γαοθ Όόρ

(Gweedore), γαοθ Όεαπα (Gweebarra), γαοθ Όαόρσιν (Loughros Bay), all on the western coast.

^d *Port-Rois*, i. e. the port or harbour of Ross.—This is not the Portrush in the parish of Ballywillin, in the county of Antrim, but Rosses Bay, a short distance to the north of Derry. This story is very confused in the original. It should be told thus: "Egneghan O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, despatched the ships of Tirconnell, thirteen in number, by sea, ordering their commanders to meet him at Gaeth-an-Chairrgin. He then marched the remainder of his forces by land, and pitched his camp at Gaeth-an-Chairrgin. As soon as the Clann-Dermot, his opponents, had heard of this division of his forces, they marched to Port-Rois (Rosses Bay), to intercept the passage of the ships, and prevent them from joining the land forces; but the crews of the thirteen ships attacked and defeated them. This shews how unequal they were to compete with the combined forces of O'Donnell.

ḡabail f̄p̄ir an loinḡs̄. Oo c̄onncad̄ar f̄oirne na t̄p̄r̄í lonḡ n̄d̄écc baol an coblaic̄ ind̄ir̄in, Ro lécc̄r̄st̄ f̄othaib̄ iat̄t̄ ḡor p̄aom̄eac̄ f̄or cloinn n̄diarm̄ada. T̄icc macc laic̄loinn (.i. conc̄ob̄ar becc mac muir̄c̄s̄r̄taiḡ), ina b̄f̄oir̄īt̄in, 7 po ḡonaic̄ a eac̄ f̄oo, 7 po t̄p̄ar̄cc̄raic̄ f̄om̄h̄ d̄i, t̄op̄cair̄ iap̄om̄ lá cen̄él c̄conail̄ in eneaic̄ colaim̄ c̄ille, a c̄om̄ar̄ba, 7 a f̄ep̄iri po d̄im̄iḡneac̄ f̄eic̄t̄ p̄iam̄. Ar t̄p̄iar̄an d̄im̄iaic̄ c̄éona po mar̄baic̄h̄ Muir̄c̄aic̄ ua ep̄ic̄áin̄ t̄iḡear̄na ua f̄p̄iaic̄-pach. Leanaic̄ muint̄ir̄ écc̄neaic̄ain an maic̄om̄ iap̄ct̄ain̄ ḡur po c̄uir̄p̄reat̄ ár ar eoḡanchaib̄ 7 ar cloinn n̄diarm̄ada.

Sluaic̄ceac̄ lá Mel̄s̄r̄ 7 lá ḡallaib̄ laiḡs̄n̄ ḡo cluain̄ mic n̄óir̄ i c̄coinne caic̄ail̄ c̄app̄aiḡ. Ro bat̄ar̄ d̄í oic̄ce i c̄cluain̄, 7 aip̄c̄c̄t̄s̄r̄ leó an baile eic̄ir̄ ep̄oic̄ 7 biaic̄, 7 do c̄óid̄reac̄ f̄o a t̄s̄mplaib̄.

Caic̄al ep̄oib̄dear̄ḡ do dol̄ ir̄ in muim̄ain̄ do f̄aiḡiō mic mec cap̄t̄aiḡ 7 uil̄liam̄ bur̄c̄.

ḡep̄p̄maic̄e ua baic̄iḡelláin̄ do mar̄baic̄ la hua n̄dom̄naill̄ .i. la hécc̄neaic̄án.

Iom̄aip̄eacc̄ eic̄ir̄ ua n̄dom̄naill̄ 7 ua ruair̄c̄, ualḡar̄cc̄, 7 conc̄ob̄ar na ḡlaip̄féne ua Ruair̄c̄. Ro maic̄ f̄or uib̄ b̄riúin̄, 7 po cuireac̄ d̄s̄r̄ḡár a muint̄ir̄e eic̄ir̄ bábaic̄, 7 mar̄baic̄h̄, 7 po báit̄heac̄ conc̄ob̄ar f̄ep̄iri don̄ c̄up̄ rin, occ̄ leic̄ uí maic̄il̄d̄oraic̄ do f̄on̄n̄p̄aic̄h̄ po f̄iḡh̄s̄h̄ an iom̄ar̄ḡoil̄ rin.

^e *Murrough O' Creaghan*, Muir̄c̄aic̄ na ep̄ic̄áin̄.—This name would be now anglicised Morgan Creighan, or Cregan.

^f *Hy-Fiachrach*, i. e. Hy-Fiachrach of Ardstraw.—See note under the year 1193.

^g *The Clann-Dermot*, Clánn̄ d̄iarm̄ada.—These were a tribe of the Kinel-Owen, who inhabited and gave name to the present parish of Clondermot (anciently Clandermot), on the east side of the River Foyle, in the barony of Tirkeerin, and county of Londonderry.

^h *Meyler*, i. e. Meyler Fitz-Henry, natural son of King Henry I., by Nesta, the mother of Maurice Fitzgerald. He was made Lord Justice of Ireland in the year 1199.—See Harris's *Ware*, vol. ii. p. 102; and Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 46. His personal form and character are described as follows by his cotemporary, Giraldus

Cambrensis: “Meylerivs vero vir fuscus, oculis nigris, & toruis, vultuque acerrimo. Staturæ paulo mediocri plus pusillæ. Corpore tamen pro quantitatis captu perualido. Pectore quadrato, ventreq; substricto, brachiis ceterisq; membris ossosis, plus neruositatis habentibus, quam carnositatis. Miles animosus & æmulus. Nihil vnquam abhorrens, quod aggredi quis vel solus debeat vel comitatus. Primus in prælium ire: vltimus conserto prælio redire consuetus: in omni conflictu omnis strenuitatis opera seu perire paratus, seu præire: adeo impatiens & præceps: vt vel vota statim, vel fata complere dignum ducat. Inter mortis & Martis triumphos, nil medium ponens: adeo laudis cupidus & gloriæ, quod si viuendo forte non valeat: vincere velit vel moriendo. Vir itaq; fuisset cumulata laude dignus vterque, si ambitione posthabita,

other side, to attack the fleet: when the crews of the thirteen vessels perceived their intentions, they attacked and defeated the Clann-Dermot. Mac Loughlin (Conor Beg, son of Murtough) came to their assistance; but his horse was wounded under him, and he himself was dismounted. He was afterwards slain by the Kinel-Connell, in revenge of Columbkille, his coarb and shrine, that he had violated some time before. And it was for the same violation that Murrrough O'Creaghan^c, Lord of Hy-Fiachrach^f, was killed. Egneghan's troops followed up the route, and slaughtered the Kinel-Owen and the Clann-Dermot^g.

Meyler^h, and the English of Leinster, marched to Clonmacnoise against Cathal Carragh (O'Conor), where they remained two nights: they plundered the town of its cattle and provisions, and attacked its churches.

Cathal Crovderg O'Conor went into Munster, to the son of Mac Carthy and William Burke [to solicit their aid].

Gerrmaide O'Boylanⁱ was slain by O'Donnell (Egneghan).

A battle was fought between O'Donnell [on the one side], and O'Rourke (Ualgarg) and Conor na-Glaisfene O'Rourke [on the other]. The Hy-Briuin (O'Rourkes) were defeated, and their men dreadfully cut off, both by drowning and killing. Conor himself was drowned on this occasion. This battle was fought at Leckymuldory^k.

Christi Ecclesiam debita deuotione venerantes, antiqua & autentica eiusdem iura non tantum illibata conseruassent: Quinimo tam nouæ, tamque cruentæ conquisitionis (plurima quippe sanguinis effusione, Christianæq; gentis interemptione fœdatæ) partem placabilem Deoq; placentem, laudabili largitione contulissent. Verumtamen quod mage stupendum est, ampliori; dolore dolendum: postremum hoc vitium toti fere militiæ nostræ à primo adventu, vsque in hodiernum constat commune fuisse."—*Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. ii. c. x. This Meyler was the founder of the abbey of Great Connell, in the county of Kildare, in which he was buried in the year 1220.—See Archdall's *Monasticon*, at Great Connell, county of Kildare, where there are some curious notices of this "Tameless tamer of the Irish all."

ⁱ *O'Boylan*, ua baioigeallán.—The O'Boylans were chiefs of the territory of Dartry-Coininsi, now the barony of Dartry, in the county of Monaghan. O'Dugan calls them the blue-eyed, white-handed, red-lipped host, the griffins of splendid horses, and the bold kings of Dartry.

^k *Leckymuldory*, leac uí maoilthoraid, i. e. O'Muldory's flag-stone, or flat surfaced rock. The Editor, after a minute examination of the topographical names in O'Muldory's country, has come to the conclusion that this is the remarkable flat surfaced rock called the leac, under the cataract at Bellice, now Belleek, on the River Erne, about two miles to the east of Ballyshannon.—See it described in the notes under the years 1409, 1522. Hy-Briuin, or Hy-Briuin Breifne, was the tribe name of the O'Rourkes and their correlatives.

Donnchað uachtneach mac Ruaidrí uí Concóbaín do marbhad la gallaib luimniḡ.

Mathḡamain mac ḡiollaḡatḡaice uí chlaḡḡda do marbhad la gallaib cluana iorairḡ.

Cluain iorairḡ do loḡccad dua ciarḡda do foḡail fḡr na gallaib batar innte.

Cḡeach la caḡal cḡoibdearḡ i Muḡain ḡur ro loirḡ cairlén uí cḡonaḡ, ḡ marḡad luimniḡ, ḡ cairlen uilcín, ḡ tuc uilcín cḡa mḡaḡi illaḡi lair iar marbhad dḡ mḡere décc, ḡ iolair daoine cenmḡḡḡat.

Fiaḡra ua plainn ḡaḡreac fḡl Mḡaḡilḡuain do écc.

Cathal cappaḡ do ḡabáil Ríḡe cḡnaḡt, ḡ caḡal cḡoibdearḡ do ionnarbad do i nultuib ḡo ḡainiḡ co ḡeaḡ uí Eirniḡ ḡiḡearna fearmanaḡ, ḡ airḡe do fḡaiḡid lohn do cuirḡ ḡur ro naḡm a cupa fḡir.

AOIS CRÍOSD, 1201.

AOIR CRÍOSD, mile, da chéd, a haon.

Tomaltach ua cḡncoḡaín cḡmḡrba ḡatḡaice, ḡ ḡríḡmaḡ na hEireann décc.

Conn ua meallaiḡ eḡḡcop eanaḡ dḡin, ḡm ḡloiniḡe ecclaiḡḡaḡa décc.

Iohanneḡ de monte celion capḡinál cḡmḡrba ḡeatair do tḡḡt ó Rom co héirind. Sḡnad mḡr do ḡeaḡlamaḡ ma dḡil co háḡ cliaḡ eirir eḡḡcopaib,

¹ *To injure the English*, dḡfoḡail fḡr na ḡallaib, i. e., not for the sake of destroying the monastery, but to take revenge of the English; or rather, he ran the risk of committing sacrilege to wreak his vengeance on the English.

^m *Besides them*, cenmḡḡat.—This phrase is very generally used throughout these Annals, though it has little or no meaning, and might be left untranslated throughout.

ⁿ *Banished into Ulster*.—This is a repetition, for it is mentioned under the last year.

^o Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen contain the following notice

of the affairs of Munster, of which the Four Masters have collected no account: "A. D. 1200. A great army was mustered by William De Burgo, and all the English of Munster, joined by Murtough Finn, Conor Roe, and Donough Cairbreach, the three sons of Donnell More O'Brien; and they marched through Munster to Cork. They encamped for a week at Kinneigh, where Auliffe More O'Donovan, King of Cairbre Aodha, and Mac Costello were slain. Then came Mahon O'Heney, the Pope's Legate, and the bishops of Munster, and made peace between the O'Briens [on the one side] and the

Donough Uaithneach, the son of Roderic O'Connor, was slain by the English of Limerick.

Mahon, the son of Gilla Patrick-O'Keary, was slain by the English of Clonard.

Clonard was burned by O'Keary, to injure the English¹ who were in it.

Cathal Crovderg O'Connor made a predatory incursion into Munster, and plundered Castleconning [Castleconnel], the market of Limerick, and Castle-Wilkin; and led Wilkin and his wife away captives, after having killed thirteen knights, and many other persons besides them^m.

Fiachra O'Flynn, Chief of Sil-Mailruana, died.

Cathal Carragh assumed the government of Connaught, and Cathal Crovderg was banished by him into Ulsterⁿ. He arrived at the house of O'Hegny, Lord of Fermanagh, and went from thence to John de Courcy, with whom he formed a league of amity^c.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1201.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred one.

Tomaltagh O'Connor, successor of St. Patrick, and Primate of Ireland, died.

Conn O'Melly, Bishop of Annaghdown, a transparently bright gem of the Church, died.

Johannes de Monte Celion, the Pope's Legate, came to Ireland, and convoked a great synod of the bishops, abbots, and every other order in the Church,

Mac Carthys, O'Donohoes, and the rest of the Eugenians" [on the other].

In a marginal note is the following observation in Latin: "O'Donovan, Rex Carbrise Aodha; nam ab anno 1178 relagatus erat O'Donovan ex ditione sua de Cairbre Aodhbha in regione Limiricensi in occidentalem partem regionis Corcagiensis. Vid. supra ad istum annum." The substance of this passage is thus given by Dr. O'Brien, in his History of the House of O'Brien, published by Vallancey, in the first volume of his *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, under the title of Law of Tanistry. "A. D. 1200. He

[Mortogh Fionn O'Brien] marched at the head of the Dal-Cassians, his brothers, Connor Ruadh and Donough Cairbreach, serving as officers under him, against the Eugenians, whom he greatly harassed, and slew Auliff O'Donovan, chief of that family, with many others of the Eugénian nobility. After which a peace was concluded between him and Donall Mor Mac Carthy, surnamed na Curadh, King of Desmond, by the mediation of Mahon O'Heney, Archbishop of Cashel, who was the Pope's Legate in Ireland at that time."—See note under the year 1254.

ἡ ἀββαδαῖς, ἡ γὰρ γραὸ ἐκκαίρι, ἡ ροχαῖδε δο ραορίλανδαῖς Εἰρεανν ἡ maille
 ἡ πρῶ. Ρο ορδαίγρδ ιαροῖν α ccaingne uile ιαρ na ccóir ειττιρ ecclair ἡ
 τυαῖτ.

Senad condaet (immon cardinal céona) laochaib, cléirchib occ at
 luain hi cind coicéidiri ιαροῖν, ἡ ρο cindrte α ccaingne peb poba τέετα.

Niall ua ploinn do marbad lá gallaib ulað i meabail.

Maḡnur mac diarmaða uí laélaínn do marbad lá muirceartað ua néll,
 ἡ muirceartað do marbad ina éionaid.

Concobar mac muirgíra uí edin décc.

Ταδγ ua bpaoin τιγεαρνα luigne mide décc.

Muireadað mac neill mic an trionnaiḡ ui catarnaiḡ décc.

Murchað ua Maðadám let τοιρεé ρil nanmcaða do ḡuin ina élin do
 ροίγτ ἡ α écc τρεῖτ.

Sluaigeað lá catál cpoibdearg, ἡ la huilliam búpc cona ρoépaide ḡall ἡ
 ḡaoidéal hi cconnaétaib o éa luimneac ḡo τυαῖν dá ualann, αρρῖδε ḡo

⁷ *Lune, luigne.*—This was a territory of considerable extent in ancient Meath; and its name is still preserved as that of a barony, anglicised Lune, and now corruptly pronounced in Irish luibne; but the ancient territory of Luighne was much more extensive than the modern barony, for we learn, from the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, that Dombnach mor Muighe Echnach, now Donaghmore, near Navan, was situated in it.

⁸ *Forces.*—The account of the death of Cathal Carragh, and of the actions of William Fitz-Adelm De Burgo, is given as follows in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Macgeoghegan: “A. D. 1201. Cahall Crovedearg and William Burk, with all their forces of English and Irishmen, came to Connaught, pass’d from Limbrick to Twayme, from thence to Owran, from thence to Alfyn, from thence to the Carrick of Loghke, from thence to the Abbey of Athdalaragh, where the chambers and roomes of that abbey were the lodgings of the armie. Cahall mac Connor O’Dermott went to prey the lands of Mac Dermott” [*recte* Hy-Diarmada], “and was

slain by Teige mac Connor Moenmoye there; also Cahall Carragh O’Connor, King of Connaught, came in view of the said forces to a place called Gurthin Cowle Lwachra, and from thence he went to the skirmish between his forces and them, who finding his people discomfited, and put to flight, was killed himself, by the miracles of St. Quæran, together with Kollye mac Dermott O’Moylerwayne, and many others.

“Cathal Crovdearge and William Burk, after committing these great slaughters, went with their forces to Moynoye and Moylorge, over Donleoy into Moynemoye, from thence to West Connought, until they came to Cowynge of St. Ffêhine, where they kept their Easter. At that time William Burke, and the sonne of O’Flathvertye, privily consulted and conspired together to kill Cahall Crovederge O’Connor, which God prevented, for they were by great oaths sworn to each other before, which whosoever wou’d breake was to be excommunicated with booke, bell, and candle.

“William Burk sent his forces to distrain for

at Dublin, at which also many of the nobles of Ireland were present. By this synod many proper ordinances, for the regulation of the Church and the State, were enacted.

A fortnight afterwards the same Legate called a meeting of the clergy and laity of Connaught at Athlone, at which meeting many excellent ordinances were established.

Niall O'Flynn [O'Lynn] was treacherously slain by the English of Ulidia.

Manus, the son of Dermot O'Loughlin, was slain by Murtough O'Neill; and Murtough was killed in revenge of him.

Conor, the son of Maurice O'Heyne, died.

Teige O'Breen, Lord of Lune^p, in Meath, died.

Murray, son of Niall, who was son of the Sinnagh (the Fox) O'Caharny, died.

Murrough O'Madden, Chief of half Sil-Anmchadh, was wounded in the head by an arrow, and died of the wound.

Cathal Crovderg and William Burke, at the head of their English and Irish forces^a, marched from Limerick, through Connaught, to Tuam, and proceeded

his pays and wages throughout Connought, who were soone cut off, for six or seven hundred of them were soone after slain. William Burk afterwards repaired to Limbrick, and Cahall Crovederge tooke upon him the name of King of Connought again."

The Annals of Kilronan, which may be considered the chronicle of the district, contain a much fuller account of the battles between these two rivals of the house of O'Conor. The account of the profanation of the abbey of Boyle, and of the death of Cathal Carragh, is given as follows, under the year 1202: "A great army was led into Connaught by Cathal Crovderg, joined by William Burke, the sons of Donnell O'Brien, viz., Murtough and Conor Roe, and by Fineen Mac Carthy. They marched to the monastery of Ath-dalarac, on the *River Boyle*, and took up their quarters in it; and they remained there for three days, during which time they profaned and defiled the whole monastery; and such was

the extent of the profanation that the archers of the army had women in the hospital of the monks, in the houses of the cloister, and in every apartment throughout the whole monastery; and they left nothing in the monastery without breaking or burning, except the roofs of the houses only, and even of these they broke and burned many. They left no part of the monastery to the monks excepting only the dormitory and the house of the novices. On this occasion William Burke commenced the erection of a cashel [or circular wall] around the great house of the guests, on which he bestowed two days' work. On the third day after the commencement of this wall, Cathal Carragh, King of Connaught, was killed by the English, as were also Dermot, son of Gilchreest, son of Dermot, who was son of Teige O'Mulrony, and Tomaltagh, son of Taichleach O'Dowda, and many others. They then departed from the monastery, after which William Burk dismissed

huarían go hoilpinn go carraic loáa cé, go mainirtir aáa da loarh, 7 ariao
tiúe na mainirtre pobtar boáa longpuirt dóib. Do cóib dín catál mac
diarmada for epeé in uib diarmada.

Ruoc tadg mac concobair maonmaiúe fair. Ro riúeab eargal eatorra,
7 toráir catál.

Óala catál carraiú riú connacht tionolab riúe a roáirde, 7 tainic
do roigib an tirlóig go maét guirtin cúil luaáa hi ccomproab don
mainirtir. Batar ramlaib uét ré huét co cñn peétmane, 7 deabab gac
laoi stoppa. Hi foréñn na pee hirín do deachab catál carrac do déccrín
na deabáa. Spaintear rpuémabm dia muirtir ina éñn, 7 tairtear eñn
ina ttrecommarcc, 7 ro marbab é, ba tria rioptab dé 7 ciaráñ mörín.
Ro marbab beór an collab mac diarmada uí maolpuanab don deabab
rín i maille pe rochaiúib ele. Luib catál croibdearg 7 william búrc cona
ploáib ar a haúle i muig luirc, i muig naoi, airriúe co hiaráir connac.
Rangattar conga peicín, 7 ar innte do rónrat an áircc. Cúo tra, acé ro
coáab lá huilliam búrc, 7 lá cloinn Ruabóir uí flaitéiraiú feall do
dénam for catál croibdearg, 7 ro íaor dia é don éur rín tria plánaú na

the sons of O'Brien and Mac Carthy and their
forces. The resolution to which Cathal Crov-
derg and William Burke then came, was to
despatch their archers throughout Connaught
to distrain for their wages, and William Burke
and his attendants, and Cathal Crovderg, re-
paired to Cong. Then a miraculous report was
bruted abroad, and it is not known whether it
proceeded from a man, or from the spirit of God
in the shape of a man, namely, that William
Burke was killed! There was not a way or road
in Connaught through which this report had
not passed. On hearing this news a resolution
was adopted by the tribes of Connaught, as una-
nimsly as if they had all met in council for the
purpose, and this was, that each person should
kill his guest [i. e. the soldier billeted on him].
This was done: each tribe killed the number
billeted among them, and their loss, according
to the report of their own people, was nine hun-

dred, *vel amplius*. When William Burke had
heard of the killing of his people he sent for
O'Connor. A forewarning of his intention reach-
ing O'Connor, he shunned the place where William
was. William then set out for Munster, having
lost the greater part of his people."

^r *Oran*, uapán, now Oran.—A well-known
place, containing the ruins of a church and round
tower, in the barony of Ballymoe, and county of
Roscommon.—See *Trias Thaum.*, p. 136, where
the name is thus explained: "*Huaran* enim sive
fuaran idem Hibernis sonat quod fons vivus,
sive viva vel frigida aqua è terra scaturiens."
See also the year 1556, at which mention is made
of Gillacolumb O'Clabby, Coarb of St. Patrick, at
this place. The place is still called Uapán Uí
Chlabáig, and "Patrons" are yet held there
annually on St. Patrick's day (17th March),
and on the last Sunday in July, called Garland
Sunday. Not many years ago the senior of the

from thence *successively* to Oran^r, to Elphin, to the Rock of Lough Key, and to the monastery of Ath-da-Loarg (Boyle); and the houses of the monastery served them as military quarters.

At this time Cathal Mac Dermot went on a predatory excursion into Hy-Diarmada^r: Teige, the son of Conor Moinmoy, overtook him, and a battle was fought between them, in which Cathal [Mac Dermot] was slain.

As to Cathal Carragh, King of Connaught, he assembled his forces, and marched against this army, and arrived at Guirtin Cuil luachra^r, in the vicinity of the monastery. They remained confronting each other for a week, during which daily skirmishes took place between them. At the end of this time Cathal Carragh went forth to view a contest; but a body of his people being violently driven towards him, he became involved in the crowd, and was killed. This happened through the miracles of God and St. Kieran. Ancolly, the son of Dermot O'Mulrony, and many others, were also killed in this battle. After this Cathal Crovderg and William Burke passed with their forces through Moylurg and Moy-Nai, and thence through West Connaught, and arrived at Cong, where they spent the Easter. William Burke and the sons of Rory O'Flaherty, however, conspired to deal treacherously by Cathal Crovderg, but God protected him on this occasion from their designs, through the guarantee of the ecclesiastical witnesses to their league of mutual fidelity.

O'Clabbys used to appear at the *Patrons*, and point out to the people the extent of the Termon lands possessed by his ancestors, on which occasion the people were accustomed to make a collection for his support. The O'Clabbys, now Clabbys, are numerous in the county, but have retained no property in this Termon.

Colgan calls this church *nobilissima ecclesia de Huaran*, but little of its magnificence, however, remains at present, there being at the place but a mere fragment of the ruins of the church, and the base of its *clogás*, or round tower, measuring about fifteen feet in height. The *uaran*, or spring, from which the place derives its name, is still accounted a holy well, and frequented by pilgrims. It has a small stone cross over it before

which the pilgrims kneel. Traces of the foundations of other buildings are also observable in the field adjoining the church, which shew the ancient importance of the place.

^r *Hy-Diarmada*.—This was the tribe name of the family of O'Concannon, in the county of Galway. The chief of the name had his seat, in 1585, at Kiltullagh, in the county of Galway.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1843, p. 19. The Hy-Diarmada are to be distinguished from the Clann-Diarmada, who were at Dun Doighre, now Duniry, in the barony of Leitrim, in the county of Galway.

^r *Guirtin Cuil luachra*, i. e. the little field of the rushy corner or angle. This name is now ob-

heaccailpe baid eatorpa im dñiri ppi apoile. Tangadar muintir uilliam búpe iardtan do tobac a ttauapardail for connactab, lingit connactaig forparom, 7 marbait 700. dib. Soair uilliam co lunnecac iap rin 7 gabait catal croiddearg riige coidid connact.

Slóigheab la hualgarcc ua Ruairc do dul i ccenél cconail, 7 ap poch-tain dóib ipin cepích Rugrat bú 7 gabála. Rug ua domnaill éccneachán forpa occ leic uí maoidopaid. Feachap rcaindear scoppa go paeimed for uib briúim cona rocpaide, 7 po laab a ndeargár eirir marbad 7 baab. ba don éur rin po baideab concobar na glairpene.

Cenél neoghain do tocht for cpeich naile i ccenél conuill ipin ló éstna. Do pala scappa 7 ua domnaill sup ró ppaimeab for cenél neoghain 7 po marbad geappmaid ua baiogeallán co pochaidib aile do chenél neoghain i maille ppir.

Tigsnán mac domnaill mic cañal ui Ruairc do marbad la maz piac-pac 7 lá cloinn chathail, 7 an teoganae maz piacpac do marbad ap an látaip rin.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΘ, 1202.

Αοιρ Cριοθ, mile, da céo, avó.

Muircspac ua carmacain eppcop cluana pspu brenann do écc.

Maolcolaimm ua bronan aircindeac topaige décc.

Domnall ua bpolcáin ppióir 7 uapal pcanóir, Saoi deaprcatgite ap céill, ap épué, ap delb, ap míne, ap morbac, ap épaab, 7 ap eagna dég iap ndeigbcthaib an peactmaib lá picst Appil.

solete, for the oldest men in the parish of Boyle never heard of it.

^u *O'Carman*, O Carmacáin, now anglicised Gormican. The family of this name were seated in the parish of Abbey-Gormican, in the north-west of the barony of Longford, in the county of Galway, which parish derived its name from a monastery founded by a chief of this tribe. The name is written O'Gormagan in the Galway Inquisitions.

^w *Maelcolum*, Maolcolaimm, i. e. the servant

of, or devoted to, St. Columba. This name is made Malcolm in Scotland.

^x *Of Tory*, Topaige, and sometimes called Toip-inir, i. e. the island of the tower.—It is an island off the north coast of the county of Donegal, where St. Columbkille is said to have erected a monastery and *cloigtheach*, or round tower belfry, in the sixth century.—See O'Donnell's Life of Columba, lib. i. c. 73, lib. ii. c. 20, and Calendar of the O'Clerys, at 9th June. For the early history of this island the reader is referred

The people of William Burke afterwards went to demand their wages from the Connacians; but the Connacians rushed upon them, and killed seven hundred of them. William then returned to Limerick, and Cathal Crovderg assumed the regal sway of Connaught.

Ualgarg O'Rourke mustered an army, and marched into Tirconnell. On their arrival in the country, they seized upon a number of cows and other property. O'Donnell (Egneghan) overtook them at Leck-I-Muldory, where a battle was fought between them, in which the Hy-Briuin (O'Rourkes) and their army were defeated and cut off with terrible havoc, both by killing and drowning. It was on this occasion that Conor na-Glais-fene (O'Rourke) was drowned.

On the same day the Kinel-Owen made another predatory incursion into Tirconnell; and a conflict took place between them and O'Donnell, in which the Kinel-Owen were defeated, and Gearrmaidi O'Boylan and many others of the Kinel-Owen were slain along with him.

Tiernan, the son of Donnell, who was the son of Cathal O'Rourke, was slain by Mag-Fiachrach and the Clann-Cahill; but Mag-Fiachrach, surnamed Eoganach [i. e. the Tyronian] was killed on the same spot.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1202.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred two.

Murtough O'Carman^u, Bishop of Clonfert-Brendan, died.

Maelcolum^w O'Bronan, Erenagh of Tory^x (island), died.

Donnell O'Brollaghan, a prior, a noble senior, a sage illustrious for his intelligence, personal form, and comeliness, and for his mildness, magnanimity, piety, and wisdom, after having spent a good life^y, died on the twenty-seventh of April.

to Keating's History of Ireland, Haliday's Edition, pp. 122, 180, 182; and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 7. See also *Battle of Magh Rath*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1842, p. 106, note ^x. A St. Ernan, son of Colman, son of Maen, son of Muireadhach, who was son of Eoghan, ancestor of the Kinel-Owen, was

the most distinguished saint of this island next after St. Columbkille.

^y *A good life*.—Thus expressed in Latin, in the Annals of Ulster: "*Domnall h Ua Broichain, Prior, &c. &c., post magnam tribulationem et optimam penitenciam in quinta Kalendas Maij uitam finiuit.*"

Μαολπιννειν mac colmáin peanóir toḡaíde ἡ conn cpaibdeḥ ua flanna-
gáin dḗg.

Domnall carpaḥ ua doḥartaiḡ (.i. rioḡ ḗaoipeaḥ ánda mioḋair) do mar-
baḋ lá muintir baioḡill iar narpḡain ceall ἡ tuaḥ nioḋa.

Concobaḡ puaḋ mac domnall uí briaḡ do marbaḋ lá a deapbraḥair fḡin
ἡ lá muipeḥrtaiḥ mac domnall mic toirpḡealbaiḡ uí briaḡ.

Τοιρḡealbaiḥ mac Ruaiḋir uí concobaḡ do éluḋ a ḡeimeal, ἡ catál
craibdeapḡ do ḋenaim rioḋa fḡir, ἡ fepaḡn do tabairt dḡ. Τοιρḡealbaiḥ
iaíom do ionnarbaḋ lá catál ἡ ríḋ do ḋenom pḡr fo céḋóir tḡia imḡide na
nḡall.

Domnall mac muipeḥrtaiḡ uí maoleachlaim do écc.

Diarmait mac airḥ uí maoleachlaim do marbaḋ la mac lochlaim uí
concobaḡ.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSD, 1203.

Αοιρ Crioḡd, mile, da céḋ, atḡí.

Αḡ teḡḡcop mac ḡiolla céallaiḡ í puaiḋin eḡḡcop cille mic ḋuach do ecc.

Ḍoipe colaim cille do loḡcaḋ o ḗa pelec Maḡtain co tḡoppait aḋam-
nain.

Μαιḡḡḡḡ do ḋenaim lá ceallaḥ ar lár cḡoi la ḡan nach ḋliḡeḋ tap
rápuccáḋ muintir la foḋéin, ἡ po mill an baile co móḡ. Cleirḡ an tuaḡ-
cḡḡ do ḗionol co haoín ionaḋ do ḋul ḡo hí .i. Floḡent ua cḡḡballán eḡḡcop
ḗḡḡ heoḡain, Μαοḡḡḡ ua ḋoḡḡ eḡḡcop ḗḡḡ conail, ἡ abb peccléḡa póil
ἡ peaḋair in arḋmaḥa, aḡalḡaiḋ ua fepḡail abb peccleḡa ḋoipe, ἡ annipe
ua cobḗaiḡ, ἡ ḋḡoḡ móḡ do muintir ḋoipe, ἡ rochaḋe do cléḡḡcḡ an
tuaḡcḡḡḡ ḡenmoḥatḡíḋe. Tḡaḡaiḋ iaíom co hí, ἡ pḡailteap leḡ an mairḡ-

* *O'Boyles*, muintir baioḡill.—According to O'Dugan's topographical poem, the O'Boyles were chiefs of Cloch Chinnfhaolaidh, now Claghineely, in the north-west of the barony of Kilmacrennan, and of Tir Ainmire, now the barony of Boylagh, and Tir Boghaine, now Bannagh barony, in the west of Tirconnell, now the county of Donegal.—See notes under the years

1284 and 1343.

^a *At once*, fo céḋóir .i. fo céḋ uair.—This adverbial expression, which occurs so frequently throughout these Annals, signifies *at once, without delay, sine mora*.

^b *Awley*, Aḡalḡaiḋ.—This name, which has been anglicised Awley throughout this translation, existed among the Irish from a remote pe-

Maelfinen Mac Colman, a venerable senior, and Conn Craibhdheach (the Pious) O'Flanagan, died.

Donnell Carragh O'Doherty, Royal Chieftain of Ardmire, was slain by the O'Boyles^a, after he had plundered many churches and territories.

Conor Roe, the son of Donnell O'Brien, was slain by his own brother, i. e. Murtough, son of Donnell, who was son of Turlough O'Brien.

Turlough, the son of Roderic O'Connor, escaped from confinement; and Cathal Crovderg made peace with him, and gave him land. He afterwards expelled him, but, at the intercession of the English, made peace with him at once^a.

Donnell, the son of Murtough O'Melaghlin, died.

Dermot, the son of Art O'Melaghlin, was slain by the son of Loughlin O'Connor.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1203.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred three.

The son of Gillakelly O'Ruaidhin, Bishop of Kilmacduagh, died.

Derry-Columbkille was burned, from the cemetery of St. Martin to the well of St. Adamnan.

A monastery was erected by Kellagh without any legal right, and in despite of the family of Iona, in the middle of Iona, and did considerable damage to the town. The clergy of the north of Ireland assembled together to pass over into Iona, namely, Florence O'Carolan, Bishop of Tyrone [i. e. of Derry]; Maelisa O'Deery, Bishop of Tirconnell [Raphoe], and Abbot of the church of SS. Peter and Paul at Armagh; Awley^b O'Fergahail, Abbot of the regles of Derry; Ainmire O'Coffey; with many of the family [clergy] of Derry, besides numbers of the clergy of the north of Ireland. They passed over into Iona; and, in accordance with the law of the Church, they pulled down the aforesaid monas-

riod of their history. It is to be distinguished from *Amhlaoib*, which they derived from their connexion with the Danes, and which has been anglicised Auliffe in this translation. This latter is identical with the Danish Amlaff, Anlaff, Olaf, and Olé. The surname O'Fergahail was, and is still, very common in Tirconnell, but usually

written O *Fp̃g̃il*. It was the name of the hereditary Erenaghs of Kilmacrenan, by whom the O'Donnells were inaugurated. It is now pronounced as if written O'Fp̃g̃il, by a metathesis or transposition of letters, not unusual in many words in the modern Irish, and always anglicised Freel, without the prefix O'.

τιρ πεμερεπταρ δο πέιρ ὀλιγεὸ na heccailpí, 7 po hóiponeð an tamalgað
pempáite in abðaine ia tria tóga gall 7 gaoideal.

Διαρμαίτε mac muirceptaig uí lochláinn co nðruing do gallaib do ðul
ar cpeç hi ttip neogain, 7 po aipgrit Scipin colaim cille, 7 puðrat ðream
do cenél eoðain oppa, 7 ppaointep leó for ðiarmaitte co na gallaib, 7 po map-
bað ðiarmaid pñipin tria miorðailib na Scipine.

Slóigeað la mac hugo de lati co nðruing do gallaib miðe i nultuib co po
ðioçuirfð lohn do cuipit a hultuib iar ecor cãta stuppa i ndun ða lftglar,
in po mapbhath pochaidẽ.

Μuirceptaç tetbaç mac concobair maonmaiçe mic Ruaidpí uí concobair
do mapbað la ðiarmaid mac Ruaidpí 7 la hað mac Ruaidpí .i. dá ðeapbrã-
taip a atar pñ ar paithe cille mic ðuach.

Μαιðm pía ndomnall mac með captaig 7 pía nðsríumain for gallaib
ðú hi ttopçpator pearccatt ar céd nó ní ar uille.

Paolan mac paolain tigñna ua ppaolain do ecc i mainipitir Congalaig.

^c *Galls*, i. e. the northmen or inhabitants of Scotland who were not of the Gaelic or Scotie race.

^d This passage is translated by Colgan as follows: "A. D. 1203. Kellachus extruxit Monasterium in Insulâ Hiensi, contra ius & æquitatem renitentibus loci senioribus. Quo facto audito Clerus Aquilonaris Hiberniæ indicit publicum conuentum; ad quem Florentius O'Kervallan-Episcopus Tironiæ, Moelia O'Dorigh Episcopus Tirconalliæ, & Abbas Monasterij SS. Petri & Pauli Ardmachæ; Amalgadius Hua Fergail, Abbas Dorensis, Anmirius O Cobhthaich, & multi alij de Clero convenerunt. Et postea omnes profecti sunt ad Insulam Hiensem, & Monasterium jam memoratum à Kellacho ibi extructum, destruxerunt: & prædictum Amalgadium, communibus suffragiis electum, Hiensi Monasterio præficiunt."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 501.

^e *Screen-Columbkille*, Scipin Colaim cille.—This is not the shrine of Columbkille in Ardماغilligan, as assumed by Archdall and Sampson, but the present old church of Ballynascreen, in the barony of Loughinsholin. This Colgan

clearly shews in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 494, col. 2:

"Hic locus est Diæcesis Dorensis jacens in valle de *Gleann Conncadhain*, unde diversus ab alio cognomine loco ejusdem Diocesis." The valley of Gleann Conncadhain here mentioned by Colgan still retains its name, which is correctly anglicised Glenconkeyne in the Ulster Inquisitions, and other Anglo-Irish official documents. It is a wide and beautiful valley in the west of the barony of Loughinsholin, and county of Londonderry, bounded on the south by the remarkable mountain of Sliabh Callain, Anglicè Slieve Gallion, and on the north by the Dungiven and Banagher mountains. According to the tradition of the country, which is corroborated by written documents, this district, which was the patrimonial inheritance of O'Henery, comprised the parishes of Ballynascreen, Kilcronaghan, and Desertmartin.

There is a remarkable esker, or long hill, to the south of the old church of Ballynascreen, in the west of this district, called Eisgir Mhic Lochlainn, which tradition points out as the site of a

tery; and the aforesaid Awley was elected Abbot of Iona by the suffrages of the Galls^c and Gaels^d.

Dermot, the son of Murtough O'Loughlin, went on a predatory excursion into Tyrone, and plundered the Screen-Columbkille^e. He was encountered, however, by a party of the Kinel-Owen, who defeated Dermot and his English; and Dermot himself was killed through the miracles of the Shrine.

An army was led by the son of Hugo de Lacy and a party of the English of Meath into Ulidia; and they banished John de Courcy from thence, after they had defeated him in a battle fought at Dundaleathglas (Downpatrick), in which many had been slain.

Murtough the Teflian, son of Conor Moinmoy, who was the son of Roderic O'Conor, was slain by Dermot, the son of Roderic, and Hugh, the son of Roderic, namely, by his own two paternal uncles, on the green of Kilmacduagh.

A victory was gained by Donnell, the son of Mac Carthy, and the people of Desmond, over the English; in the conflict one hundred and sixty persons, or more, were slain.

Faelan Mac Faelan^f, Lord of Hy-Faelain^g, died in the monastery of Connell^h.

great battle fought between the two rival chiefs. O'Neill and Mac Loughlin, in which the latter was defeated and slain, and there can be little, if any, doubt that this tradition alludes to this Dermot O'Loughlin.—See note at 1526.

^f *Mac Faelan*.—He is called Mackelan in the work attributed to Maurice Regan.—See Harris's Ware, vol. ii. pp. 192, 193.

^g *Hy-Faelain*.—This was the name of the tribe and territory of the O'Byrnes. Before the English invasion, their country comprised the present baronies of Clane and Salt, and the greater portion, if not the entire, of those of Ikeathy and Oughteranny, in the present county of Kildare, as appears from the Irish calendars, and other documents, which place in this territory the town of Naas, and the churches of Claenadh, now Clane; Laithreach Briuin, now Laraghbrine, near Maynooth; Domhnach Mor Moighe Luadhat, now Donaghmore parish; Cluain Co-

naire, now Cloncurry; and Fiodhchuillinn, now Feighcullen. Shortly after the English invasion, however, the Hy-Faelain, or O'Byrnes, were driven from their original level territory, and forced to take refuge in the mountain fastnesses of Wicklow, where they dispossessed other minor families, and became very powerful.—See the Feilire or Festiloggy of Aengus, and Calendar of the O'Clerys, at 18th May, 8th June, 8th August, 2nd and 16th September, and 27th October. See also note on Hy-Muireadhaigh, under the year 1180. It is quite clear, from the authorities here referred to, that, previous to the English invasion, the families of O'Toole and O'Byrne, with their correlatives and followers, were in possession of the entire of the present county of Kildare, with the exception, perhaps, of a very small portion adjoining the present county of Carlow.

^h *Connell*, Congalach.—Now the abbey of

Ḳḡḡḡḡḡḡ Ḳḡḡ ḡḡḡḡ ḡ ḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡ ḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡ.
ḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡ ḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ.

ΑΟΙΣ Ḳḡḡḡḡ, 1204.

Αοἱ Ḳḡḡḡḡ, ḡḡḡ, ḡḡ ḡḡḡ, ḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ.

ḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡ, ḡ. ḡḡḡ ḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ ḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡ, ḡ ḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ.

ḡḡḡ ḡḡ Ḳḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡ, ḡ ḡḡḡ ḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡ ḡḡḡ ḡḡ ḡḡḡ ḡḡ ḡḡḡ ḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡ.

Great Connell, in the county of Kildare. According to Ware this abbey was founded, under the invocation of the B. V. Mary and St. David, by Myler Fitz-Henry, Lord Justice of Ireland, in the year 1202.—See Harris, Ware, vol. ii. p. 262. It looks strange that the chief of Hy-Faelain should die in this monastery the year after its erection. It is probable that, after being subdued, he consented to become a monk in the great abbey erected in his territory by the English conqueror.—See Archdall's *Monasticon*. The ruins of this abbey, which was one of great extent and magnificence, are now almost totally destroyed, and nothing remains to attract the notice of the antiquary, but the figure of a bishop and an old Latin inscription in the Gothic character, which has been often published.

¹ Under this year the Annals of Kilronan contain the following curious passage, which is altogether omitted by the Four Masters:

“A. D. 1203. William Burke marched with the English of Munster and Meath into Connaught, and erected a castle at Meelick in Sil-Anmchadha, and where he erected it was around the great church of the town, which was filled all round with stones and clay to the tops of the gables; and they destroyed West Connaught, both churches and territories.” The erection of this castle is also given in the Annals of Clon-

macnoise, but entered under the year 1202, and it is added, that it was broken down the same year by the King of Connaught.

^k *Sitric O'Sruithen*.—His death is entered in the Annals of Ulster as follows, under the year 1205.

“A. D. 1205. ḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ ḡ. ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ, ḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ, *post optimam penitentiam feliciter finiuit vitam, et sepultus est in templo quod factum est apud ipsum.*”

^l *Conwal, Congwal*.—This is generally called Congwal ḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ, i. e. Cornwall of the vale of the River Swilly; it is an ancient parish church, now in ruins, near the River Suileach (Swilly), in the barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.—See the *Feilire Aengus*, and the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at 8th of February, and Colgan's *Acta Sanct.*, p. 406; also Erek's Ecclesiastical Register, p. 44. The ruins of this church are to be seen on the right of the road as you go from Letterkenny to Dunglow, about two miles from the former.

^m *Clann-Snedhgile, Clann Snehgile*, were a tribe of the Kinel-Connell, seated in Glenswilly, to the west of Letterkenny. They descend from Snedhgil, son of Airnealach, son of Maelduin, son of Kinfaela, son of Garbh, son of Ronan, son of Lughaidh, son of Sedna, son of Fergus Kin-

Kells, Trim, and Droichead Nua (Newbridge) were burned. Sitric (the Teffian) O'Kelly, of Hy-Maine, died¹.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1204.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred four.

Sitric O'Sruithen^k, Erenagh of Conwal^l, i. e. head of the Hy-Murtele, and chief man of all the Clann-Snedhgile^m for his worth, died, after exemplary penance, and was interred in the church which he had himself founded.

John de Courcyⁿ, the plunderer of churches and territories, was driven by

fada, who was son of Conall Gulban, ancestor of the Kinel-Connell.

ⁿ *John de Courcy.* — This is the last notice of De Courcy in these Annals. It is entered in the Annals of Ulster under the year 1205. At the year 1204 the Annals of Kilro-nan state that a battle was fought between Hugo de Lacy, with the English of Meath, and John de Courcy, with the English of Ulidia, in which John de Courcy was taken prisoner, but afterwards set at liberty, *is na éorrasaó dó dul co Iapupulem*, having been prohibited from going to Jerusalem. Under the year 1205 the same Annals record, that John de Courcy brought a fleet from the Innsi Gall, or the Hebrides, to contest Ulidia with the sons of Hugh de Lacy and the English of Meath, but that he effected nothing by this expedition except the plundering of the country; that he was compelled to go away without making any conquest, and that after this he entered into a league of amity with O'Neill and the Kinel-Owen. In the interpolated Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen it is stated, that John de Courcy gained a great victory at Carrickfergus in 1207; but this must be a mistake. In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Connell Mageoghegan, it is stated, under the year 1203, that Sir John de Courcy and his forces were, in a long encoun-

ter, overthrown at Dwndalethglass [Down] by Hugh de Lacy, and himself banished into England; but under the next year the same Annals would seem to contradict this entry, or, if not, to give us to understand that De Courcy returned from England. The passage is as follows:

"A. D. 1204. John de Courcy and the Englishmen of Meath fell to great contentions, strife, and debate among themselves, to the utter ruin and destruction of Ulster. John was gone to the country of Tyreowne, and Hugh Delacie went to England."

The Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, in noticing the doings of King John in Ireland, state that he summoned the sons of Hugh de Lacy to appear before him to answer for the death of the valiant knight John de Courcy, who was treacherously killed by them. Mr. Moore thinks (*History of Ireland*, vol. iii. p. 3) that this was the great Sir John de Courcy, conqueror of Ulster; but this is not the fact, for the Sir John de Courcy killed by the De Lacys was Lord of Rathenny and Kilbarrock, in the county of Dublin.—See Grace's *Annals of Ireland* at the year 1210, and *Campion's Historie of Ireland*, Edition of 1809, p. 109. Ware supposes that this Lord of Kilbarrock and Rathenny was the natural son of the great Sir John de Courcy, but this does not appear probable, for

hí tír eoḡain ar comairce cenél neoḡain ḡo raimicc ḡo carraice fírgura, 7
ro marbḡat ḡoill ulaḡ rochaide dia muintir.

we find that the Earl Richard (Strongbow) had granted Rathenny to Vivian de Cursun and his heirs, as fully as Gilcolm before held them: and it is most likely that the Sir John de Courcy, Lord of Rathenny, was the son of this Vivian. The great Sir John de Courcy had a brother, Jordanus de Courcy, who was killed by his own people in the year 1197, as appears from the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, and who was possibly the ancestor of the Mac Patricks of Kingsale and Ringrone.

The truth seems to be that the conqueror of Ulster went to England in 1205. The archives of the Tower of London furnish us with the mandate of King John to the Ulster knights, who had become sureties for their chief, directing them to cause him to appear and perform his service by a term to be assigned by his Lord Justice of Ireland; together with the King's safe conduct to De Courcy, and the names of the hostages delivered on his part.—See *Rotuli Litterarum Patentium in Turri Londineasi asservati*, an. 1201 ad. 1216, vol. i., part i., London, 1835.

Here we lose sight of Sir John de Courcy, conqueror of Ulster, as he is called, for we have no trustworthy records to prove what was his ultimate fate. The Book of Howth, now preserved among the manuscripts in the Lambeth Library, P. 628, contains a detailed account, professing to be authentic, of his subsequent history, of which the Editor is tempted to give here a brief outline.

Immediately after his defeat at Down, De Courcy offered the combat to Hugh de Lacy, which this cowardly lord refused, alleging that as he was the representative of the king in Ireland, it would be beneath his dignity to enter the lists with a rebellious subject. De Lacy

next proclaimed De Courcy as a rebel, and offered a large reward to any who should seize him and deliver him into his hands. This having proved ineffectual, he next bribed the servants and followers of De Courcy, and held out great rewards to them for betraying him. To this they agreed, and gave De Lacy the following information: that De Courcy was a man of such gigantic strength, and always so well armed in public and private, that no one man durst lay hands upon him. However, that upon Good Friday yearly he wears no arms, but remains alone, doing penance, in the church-yard of Down; that if De Lacy would have a troop of horse in readiness near Down, he could, by their (the betrayers') directions, apprehend their master. These directions were followed. De Courcy was attacked unarmed: seeing no other weapon at hand he ran to a wooden cross that stood in the churchyard, and, tearing its shaft from the socket, he dealt such powerful blows of it upon his enemies, that he killed thirteen of them upon the spot. He was, however, finally overpowered, fettered, and delivered a prisoner into the hands of De Lacy, who conveyed him to London, where he was confined in the tower and condemned to perpetual imprisonment. For this service King John conferred the Earldom of Ulster upon De Lacy, who, instead of rewarding the betrayers of De Courcy, caused them to be hanged.

In this condition would De Courcy have passed the remainder of his life, had it not been for some difference that arose between John, King of England, and Philip, King of France, about the right to some fort in Normandy, who, to avoid the shedding of Christian blood, agreed to put it to single combat. King Philip had in readiness a French knight of so great prowess and renown, that King John found no subject

the son of Hugo de Lacy into Tyrone, to seek the protection of the Kinel-Owen. He arrived at Carrickfergus, and the English of Ulidia slew great numbers of his people.

of his realm willing to encounter him. At length he was informed by one of his officers, that there was a mighty champion confined in the Tower of London, who would prove more than a match for the French knight. King John, right glad to hear this, sent to De Courcy, calling upon him to support the honour of England; and who, after repeated denials, is at last prevailed upon to accept the challenge. He sends for his own sword to Ireland, which was a ponderous weapon, of exceeding good temper, and which he had often imbrued in the blood of the men of Ulster. The rigours of his imprisonment were softened, and his strength restored by proper nourishment and exercise. The day came, the place is appointed, the list provided, the scaffolds set up, the princes with their nobility on each side, with thousands in expectation. Forth comes the French champion, gave a turn and rests him in his tent. De Courcy is sent for, who all this while was trussing of himself with strong points, and answered the messengers, that if any of them were invited to such a banquet they would make no great haste. Forth, at length, he comes, gave a turn, and went into his tent. When the trumpets sounded to battle the combatants came forth and viewed each other. De Courcy looked his antagonist in the face with a wonderful stern countenance, and passed by. The Frenchman, not liking his grim look, gigantic size, and symmetric proportions, stalked still along, and when the trumpets sounded the last charge, De Courcy drew out his ponderous sword, and the French knight, being seized with a sudden panic, ran away, and fled into Spain; whereupon the English sounded victory, clapped their hands, and cast up their caps.

The two kings, disappointed in their anticipated pleasure of seeing a combat between mighty champions, intreated De Courcy to give them some proof of his bodily strength. Complying with their request, he ordered a strong stake to be driven firmly into the ground, on which were placed a coat of mail and a helmet. He then drew his sword, and looking with a frowning and threatening aspect upon the kings, he cleft the helmet and coat of mail, and sent the weapon so deeply into the wood, that no one but himself could draw it out. Then the kings asked him what he meant by looking so sternly at them, and he answered in a sullen tone, that had he missed his blow, he would have cut off both their heads. His words were taken in good part, on account of the services he had performed. King John gave him his liberty, as well as great gifts, and restored him to his possessions in Ulster. He then sailed to England, and coming to Westchester, committed himself to the mercy of the sea, but was put back again by contrary winds, which rose upon a sudden at his embarkation. This he did for fifteen days successively, and upon every repulse he was admonished at night in a vision, that all his attempts to cross the sea to Ireland were vain, for that it was preordained that he should never set foot upon Irish ground, because he had grievously offended there by pulling down the master and setting up the servant. De Courcy recollected that he had formerly translated the cathedral church of Down, which had been dedicated to the Holy Trinity, into an abbey of black monks brought thither from Chester, and that he had consecrated the same in honour of St. Patrick. On being driven back the fifteenth time his visions had so powerfully wrought upon

Uilliam búrc do mórach connacht eirip chill 7 tuat 7 po díoghail dia 7 na naoim mórín fair uair po ég do galur iongnát do bað aónár dairnéir.

Muircirtach ua plaithbirtaig tigeapna iarthair connacht do écc.

his imagination, that he submitted to the decrees of heaven, passed sentence upon himself, returned to France, and there died about the year 1210.

Dr. Leland observes (History of Ireland, v. i. b. i. c. 6, p. 180), that those who reject the superstitious addition, have yet adopted the romantic part of the narrative without scruple, though both evidently stand upon the same original authority. It is quite certain, however, that it stands upon no *original* authority, but is a mere story invented in the fifteenth or sixteenth century to flatter the vanity of the Howth family, whose ancestor, Sir Armoric Tristeram, or St. Laurence, married De Courcy's sister, and followed his fortunes into Ireland. Leland adds, that this romantic part of the history of Sir John De Courcy was invented by Irish bards and romancers, and writes as follows: "But it would not be worth while to detain the reader by this romantic tale, merely for the sake of refuting it, if we did not conceive it to be a specimen not unworthy of regard of the narrative of Irish bards and romancers, and the liberties they assumed of enlarging and embellishing the real incidents of their times. They who lived in earlier times are not so easily detected. But we see with what caution we are to receive their narratives, when, in times less obscure, and when confronted by other evidence, this order of men have hazarded such bold fictions, and with such ease and such success have obtruded the marvellous and the affecting upon their unrefined hearers for real history. But as we find in these instances that the tales of the Irish bards were founded upon facts, we may reasonably conclude that their predecessors took the same course: that they sophisticated the

truth by their additions, but were not entirely inventors."

There can be little doubt, however, that this story about Sir John de Courcy was not invented by any Irish bard, for it has not been found in any Irish manuscript in prose or verse. It is evidently a story got up in the fifteenth or sixteenth century, on the slender basis of an Anglo-Irish tradition, and was first committed to writing, with other stories of a similar character, in that repertory of Anglo-Irish traditions and legends, the Book of Howth.

A similar story is told in the mountainous districts of Kerry and Beare, and Bantry, about Donnell O'Sullivan Beare, who fought with as much valour and desperation in the reign of Elizabeth, as Sir John de Courcy did in the reign of Henry II., and who was, perhaps, as great a hero as Ireland ever produced. But stories of this description are poetical inventions of later ages, when tradition, through the want of written records, had fallen into that degree of obscurity which left romantic writers at full liberty to raise as bright a fabric of fable as they pleased, on the slender basis of true history. They often, no doubt, owe their origin to vivid traditional reminiscences of the valour of noble warriors, whose real characters, if described by writers who could keep within the bounds of nature and of truth, would afford abundance of shining virtues to be held up for the admiration of posterity.

We have already seen that Giraldus Cambrensis states that Sir John de Courcy had no legitimate son. According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, he was married in the year 1180 to [Affrica] the daughter of Godfred, King of the Isle of Man; and she died in the year

William Burke° plundered Connaught, as well churches as territories; but God and the saints took vengeance on him for that; for he died of a singular disease, too shameful to be described.

Murtough O'Flaherty, Lord of West Connaught, died.

1193, having borne no children up to the middle of the year 1186, when Giraldus's historical notices of the Irish invaders end. Campion, who compiled his *Historie of Ireland* in 1571, asserts, that "Courcye dying without heires of his body, the Earldome of Vlster was entirely bestowed upon Hugh de Lacye, for his good service."—See Dublin edition of 1809, p. 100. But Dr. Smith, in his *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, states that, "notwithstanding what Giraldus Cambrensis asserts, in the second book of his History, that John de Courcye, Earl of Ulster, had no issue, there is a record extant in the Tower of London (Rot. Pat. 6 Johan. M. Dors.), that Milo de Courcye, son of John de Courcye, was an hostage for his father upon his enlargement from the Tower to fight the French champion."—Vol. ii. pp. 228, 229, of the third edition. It is also stated in a Pedigree of the Mac Carthys, of Loch Luigheach, now Corraun Lough, in Kerry, now preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, that this branch of the Mac Carthys descend from a daughter of Sir John de Courcye.

Lodge enters fully into the question of the legitimacy of the issue of De Courcye in vol. iv. pp. 30-32, edition of 1754, and thinks that wearing the hat in the royal presence is conclusive as to lawful issue; but the antiquity of the privilege has not been proved by documentary evidence sufficient to establish it to the satisfaction of the historian. Mr. Moore seems satisfied that De Courcye had one legitimate son, Milo, but agrees with Leland in doubting the story of Hanmer, and his legendary authority, the Book of Howth. He writes, "that he" [Sir John De Courcye] "did not succeed, as some

have alleged, in regaining his place in the royal favour, may be taken for granted from the fact that, though he left a son to inherit his possessions, both the title and property of the earldom of Ulster were, on his decease" [*qr.* before his decease?] "transferred to his rival, Hugh de Lacy."—*History of Ireland*, vol. iii. p. 4.

The Patent Roll referred to by Dr. Smith mentions a Milo de Curcy, *juvenis*, son of John de Curcy, Junior, but contains not a word to shew who this John de Curcy, Jun., was, or about the combat with the French champion. On the strength of the traditional story, however, the heads of the Mac Patricks, or De Courcys of Cork, have claimed and exercised the privilege of appearing covered in the royal presence. It may not be impertinent to remark, however, that no mention is made of this privilege in the works of Hanmer or Campion. The former merely states that King John gave De Coury, Earl of Ulster, "great gifts, and restored him to his former possessions in Ireland."—Dublin edition of 1809, p. 368. And the latter writes in 1571, "Lord Courcye, a poore man, not very Irish, the ancient descent of the *Courcyes* planted in Ireland with the Conquest."—*Historie of Ireland*, Dublin edition, 1809, p. 10.

Mr. Burke states, in his Peerage, but upon what authority the Editor knows not, that Almericus, the twenty-third Lord Kingsale, in observance of the ancient privilege of his house, appeared in the presence of King William III. covered, and explained to that monarch, when his Majesty expressed surprise at the circumstance, the reason thus:—"Sire, my name is Courcy; I am Lord of Kingsale, in your Majesty's kingdom of Ireland; and the reason of my appearing covered

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΘ, 1205.

Αοιρ Cριορθ, mile, δά céδ, α cúicc.

Αν ταιρδεαρροc ua leienni [Heinni] do ðol i maincimi, 7 a écc po cénoir.
 Donait ua bscða eppcop ua namalgaða do écc.

in your Majesty's presence is, to assert the ancient privilege of my family, granted to Sir John de Courcy, Earl of Ulster, and his heirs, by JOHN, King of England." Burke adds: "The King acknowledged the privilege, and giving the Baron his hand to kiss, his Lordship paid his obeisance, and continued covered." The oldest authority the Editor has been able to find for this privilege is Smith's Natural and Civil History of Cork, first published in 1750, in which it is added, by Smith himself, but without citing any authority whatever, to Hanmer's account of Sir John de Courcy's enlargement from prison to fight the French champion. He also adds: "The privilege of being covered in the royal presence is enjoyed to this day by his lordship, being granted to his great ancestor, the Earl of Ulster, by King John. On the 13th of June, 1720, the late Lord Gerald de Courcy was by his Grace the Duke of Grafton, presented to His Majesty King George I., when he had the honour to kiss his hand, and to assert his ancient privilege. And that on the 22nd of June, 1727, he was presented by the Lord Carteret to His Majesty George II., by whom he was graciously received, had the honour of kissing his hand, and of being also covered in his presence." He then adds: "In May, 1627, Sir Dominick Sarsfield was created Lord Viscount Kinsale, to the great prejudice of this ancient and noble family, and set up his arms in the town. But, upon a fair hearing before the Earl Marshal of England, he was obliged to renounce the title of Kinsale, and take that of Kilmallock. The lords of Kinsale were formerly the first barons

of Ireland, but are said to have lost their precedence *anno* 1489. James lord Kinsale, having missed being at a solemn procession at Greenwich, King Henry VII. gave the title of Premier Baron of Ireland to the lords of Athenry, who have ever since enjoyed the same; but this fact is disputed." It may be here remarked, that as the Barony of Athenry is now extinct, the title of Premier Baron of Ireland reverts to the De Courcys, and that the late John de Courcy, twenty-sixth Baron of Kinsale, exercised the ancient privilege of his ancestors on George the Fourth's visit to Ireland in 1821.

° *William Burke.*—The Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Connell, the son of Niall Mageoghegan, in the year 1627, record the death of William Burke at an. 1204, in the following words: "William Burke took the spoyles of all the churches of Connaught, viz.: of Clonvicknose, Clonfert, Milick, Killbyan, the churches of O'Fiaghragh, Twayme, Kill-Beneoine, Killmeoyne, Mayo of the English, Cownga of St. Fechin, the abbey of Athedalaragh, Ailsynn, Uaran, Roscommon, with many other churches. God and the Patrons of these churches shewed their miracles upon him, that his entrails and fundament fell from his privie place, and it trailed after him even to the very earth, whereof he died impenitently without Shrive or Extreame Unction, or good buryall in any church in the kingdom, but in a waste town." Mageoghegan then adds the following remarks by way of annotation, though he incorporates them with the text:

"These and many other reproachable words

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1205.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred five.

The Archbishop O'Heney^p retired into a monastery, where he died soon after.

Donat O'Beacdha, Bishop of Tyrawley, died.

my author layeth down in the old book, which I was loath to translate, because they were utter'd by him for the disgrace of so worthy and noble a man as William Burke was, and left out other his reproachfull words, which he (as I conceive) rather declear'd of an Evill will he did bear towards the said William then" [i. e. than] "any other just cause."

This is the famous William Fitz Adelm de Burgo, who is generally called the *Conqueror* of Connaught. Mageoghegan's defence of him, in opposition to all the Irish authorities, is to no effect; and should any one be inclined to reject the testimony of the Irish writers altogether, the following character given of him by his own countryman and contemporary, Giraldus Cambrensis, must have some weight in corroborating their veracity: "Erat autem Aldelmi filius vir corpulentus, tam staturæ quam facturæ, inter parum mediocribus maiores satis idoneæ: vir dapsilis & curialis. Sed quicquid honoris cuiquam impendit, semper in insidiis, semper in dolo, semper propinans sub melle venenum, semper latens anguis in herba. Vir in facie liberalis & lenis, intus vero plus aloes quam mellis habens. Semper

*"Pelliculam veterem retinens, vir fronte politus,
Astutam capido portans sub pectore vulpem.
Semper
Impia sub dulci melle venena ferens.*

"Molliti sermones eius super oleum: sed ipsi sunt iacula. Cuius hodie venerator, cras eisdem spoliator existens, vel delator. Imbellium

debellator, rebellium blanditor: Indomitis domitus, domitis indomitus, hosti suavisissimus, subdito grauissimus: nec illi formidabilis, nec isti fidelis. Vir dolosus, blandus, meticulosus, vir vino Veneriq; datus. Et quanquam auri cupidus, & curialiter ambitiosus: non minus tamen curiam diligens quam curam."—*Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. ii. cap. xvi.

Duald Mac Firbis, in his account of the English families of Ireland, attempts, in the pedigree of the Earl of Clanrickard, to defend the character of Fitz Adelm, by stating that Giraldus was prejudiced against him; and it must be admitted, on comparing the character which Giraldus gives of William Fitz Adelm with that of Fitz Stephen, the uncle of Cambrensis, that there was more or less of prejudice in the way: but still, when it is considered that De Burgo's character, as drawn by Cambrensis, does not much differ from that given of him in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, it is clearly unfair to conclude that both are false, though it may be allowed that both are overdrawn, as Giraldus was undoubtedly prejudiced, and as the Irish ecclesiastic, who compiled the Annals of Clonmacnoise, could not be expected to give an impartial account of an invader and conqueror, who had plundered the church of Clonmacnoise and all the most sacred churches of Connaught.

^p *The Archbishop O'Heney*.—In the Annals of Innisfallen, at the year 1192, he is called the Pope's Legate. According to the Annals of Mary's Abbey, Dublin, he died in the Abbey of Holycross, in the county of Tipperary.—See

Σαιοῖβρετάς υα.δοιρέδ οἰρῑννεαῖς δοῖναιῖς μόιρ, ἡ πατραιcc υα μοῖρῑν, δέcc.

Μαῖγνυρ υα κατάν mac τῖγερνα cιαναῖτα, ἡ ῑερ na cραιοῖβε, τυῖρ γαιρ-
cced, ἡ beodaῖτα an τυαιρcιρτ do ḡuin do ῑοῖḡιτ, ἡ a ecc ιαρῑm.

Mac ḡuillbhealaiḡ uí cεῖrbaill τῖγερνα éle do marbað lá gallaib.

Concobar υα bρaῖm bρeaḡmane do écc ma aιιῑpe ι ccluain mic noῖρ.

Raḡnall mac διαρματα τiccῑρνα cloinne διαρματα do écc.

Domnall mac concoicciῑce ταιοῖec muιτιpe cεῖpcaῖain do écc.

Domnall υα ρaῖláin τῖγεapna na noῖῑι muian do écc.

Ταδcc mac caῑail cροῖbvepcc do écc do ḡalap en οῖdce ι ccluain mic noῖρ.

Maelῑr mac Maelῑr do dul ap éccin ap luιneach, ἡ coḡað mór dῑῑῑḡi

Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, pp. 469, 470.

^a *Donaghmore*, Domnac mop, is a church near Castlefin, in the county of Donegal, of which the O'Deerys were Erenaghs, according to the Ulster Inquisitions.

^r *Kianaghta*, Cιαναῖτα, is the present barony of Keenaght, in the north-west of the county of Londonderry. It derives its name from the tribe name of the family of the O'Conors of Glengevin, who descend from Cian (son of Olioll Olum, King of Munster), and who were chiefs of it, previous to the O'Kanes.

^s *Firnacreeva*, ῑῑr na cραιοῖβε, i. e. the men of the bush or branch; latinized *Firerivia* by O'Flaherty. This was the name of a tribe of the O'Kanes seated on the west side of the Bann. "Bann, fluvius inter Leam et Elliam" [*recte* Elniam] "præter Clanbreasail regionem scaturiens per Neachum lacum Oendromensem agrum et FIRCRIVIAM Scriniamque in comitatu Derriensi, intersecat, et tertio a Culraniâ et cataracta Eascribe [ear cραιοῖβε] lapide in oceanum transfundit."—*Ogygia*, part iii. c. 3. This tribe of the O'Kanes had some time previously driven the Firlee eastwards across the Bann; and the

latter settled in Magh Elne, where they certainly were seated in the time of Sir John de Courcy; for it appears from these Annals, at the year 1177, that Cumee O'Flynn was then in possession of the ecclesiastical town of Armoy, called Airther Maighe, i. e. the eastern part of the plain, because it was in the east of Magh Eilne, into which the Firlee had been driven by the O'Kanes.

^t *Tower*, τυῖρ.—The word τυῖρ properly means prop or support. This passage is rendered as follows in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1205. Manus O'Cahan, son to the King of Kienaght and men of Krive, the upholder of martiall feats, and stoutnes of the North of Ireland, was slayne with the shot of an arrow."

^u *The son of Guill-bhealach*.—In the pedigree of O'Carroll, given by Duald Mac Firbis, he is called Finn mac Goill an bhealaigh, and is made the twenty-fourth in descent from Eile Rigdhearg, from whom O'Carroll's country, in the now King's County, was called Eile, or Ely.—See note under the year 1174, p. 15.

^v *Brañney*, bρeaḡmane, an ancient territory, now a barony in the county of Westmeath, ad-

Saerbrehagh [Justin] O'Deery, Erenagh of Donaghmore^a, and Patrick O'Muron, died.

Manus O'Kane, son of the Lord of Kianaghta^r and Firnacreeva^s, tower^r of the valour and vigour of the North, was wounded by an arrow, and died of the wound.

The son of Guill-bhealach^u O'Carroll, Lord of Ely, was slain by the English.

Conor O'Breen, of Brawney^w, died on his pilgrimage to Clonmacnoise.

Randal Mac Dermot, Lord of Clandermot, died.

Donnell Mac Concogry, Chief of Muintir Searcachan, died.

Donnell O'Faelain (Phelan), Lord of the Desies of Munster^x, died.

Teige, the son of Cathal Crovderg, died of one night's sickness at Clonmacnoise.

Meyler, the son of Meyler^y, took possession of Limerick by force; on ac-

joining Athlone and the Shannon.

^x *Desies of Munster*, *Deisi Muman*.—This name is still preserved in the two baronies of Desies, in the present county of Waterford, but the ancient territory was much more extensive than the present baronies. Keating informs us (Reign of Cormac Mac Art) that the country of the southern Deisi extended from Lismore to Ceann Criadain,—now Credan head, at the eastern extremity of the county of Waterford,—and from the River Suir southwards to the sea; and that of the northern Deisi from the Suir to the southern boundary of Corca Eathrach, or the Plain of Cashel, comprising the present baronies of Middlethird and Iffa and Offa East, in the south of the county of Tipperary. The country of the northern Deisi was otherwise called Magh Feimhin, which comprised, according to Keating, the baronies of Clonmel-third and Middle-third. The two districts formed the see of St. Declan of Ardmore, which became united to that of Lismore, and is now comprised under its name. These united dioceses extend northwards to about midway between Cashel and Clonmel, and there also ended the country of the northern

Deisi.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, pp. 782, 866, 867; O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 69; and Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. i. p. 282. The Deisi were originally seated near Tara, in Meath, and their country there is still called *Deise Teampaic*, *Anglice* Deece barony. In O'Heerin's topographical poem it is stated that O'Bric and O'Faelain were the ancient kings or head chiefs of the Desies, and that their sub-chiefs were as follows: O'Meara of Hy-Fatha (now Offa barony); O'Neill of Hy-Owen Finn, O'Flanagan of Uachter Tire, *Anglice* Upperthird; O'Breslen of Hy-Athele, as far as the sea to the south-east; O'Keane of Hy-Foley, along the River Moghan; O'Bric of Hy-Feathach, from Leac Logha (*cloic labpair?*) to Liathdruim, now Leitrim, on the boundary of the counties of Cork and Waterford.

^y *Meyler*.—This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "A.D. 1205. Meyler the younger, son of Meyler Bremyngham, besieged Limbrick, and at the last tooke the same per force, for which there arose great dissention between the English of Meath. In which dissention Cowley

εἰτιρ ḡallaib̄ na Mide ḡ goill Maolir tpiu rin, ḡ cuulað mac conmf̄sha uí laeghachain tairpeach ríl Ronain do marb̄að ar an ccoccað rin la cenél riachach mic néill.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΘ, 1206.

Αοιρ Cριοθ, m̄le, dá chétt, a ré.

Domnall ua mairf̄shais aip̄f̄rleiginn doipe do écc.

Maolr̄ttair ua calmán comarba caindiḡ tair crábað ḡ ecena tuair-cirt Epeann do écc.

Flait̄b̄ritac̄ ua flait̄b̄ritais̄ p̄riór̄ ðuine ḡsimin, ḡ ḡiollapat̄raicc ua palact̄ais̄ aip̄chin̄deac̄ ðuin̄ cruitt̄ne do écc.

Eicc̄n̄schán ua domnall do ðénam̄ creac̄ ḡ marb̄ta i t̄t̄ir̄ eoḡam.

Comarba pat̄raicc do ðol i cc̄n̄d Righ Saxan do c̄uinḡið rochar̄ ceall, ḡ do c̄or̄aioð ar ḡallaibh Epeann.

Mac Convey O'Leygaghan was killed by those of Kynaleaghe; he was Chief of Sileronan, with many other hurts done among the Englishmen themselves."

* *O'Laeghaghan*. — This family was otherwise called Mac Conmeadha, now Mac Namee. O'Dugan makes O'Ronain Chief of Cairbre Gabhra, which was in North Teffia; but whether O'Ronain and O'Laeghachain of Sil Ronain were the same, or of the same tribe, the Editor has not been able to determine, for the tribe name of one family may agree with the surname of another, and yet be very different. Nothing will determine those points but positive evidence of their localities, and of their exact pedigrees.

^a *Race of Fiacha*, cmel piac̄a mic néill, i. e. the race of Fiagha, son of Niall. This Fiagha was the third son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, monarch of Ireland in the beginning of the fifth century. His descendants were the Mageoghegans and O'Molloys, whose country extended from Birr to Killare, as we learn from an entry in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of

Clonmacnoise, at the year 1207. But in later ages the name Kinel Fhiacha, or Kineleaghe, was applied to Mageoghegan's country only, which comprised the present barony of Moycashel. It should be here remarked that the country of Kinel-Fhiacha was never accounted a portion of Teffia, as asserted by some of our modern writers. The men of Teffia were the descendants of Maine, the fourth son of King Niall of the Nine Hostages, and their country was sometimes called Tir Mainé. The families of Teffia were the Foxes, or O'Caharny, who were originally lords of all Teffia, but were in latter ages seated in the barony of Kilcoursy (in the north-west of the present King's County), which bore their tribe name of Muintir-Tagan; the Magawleys of Calry an chala, comprising the parish of Ballyloughloe in Westmeath; the O'Breens of Brawney; the Mac Carghamhnas (anglicised Caron by O'Flaherty, and Mac Carrhon by Connell Mageoghegan, but now always Mac Carroon) of Muintir Maoiltsinna, placed by O'Flaherty near the Shannon, in the territory of Cuircnia, now the barony of Kilkenny West;

count of which a great war broke out between the English of Meath and the English of Meyler, during which Cooley, the son of Cumee O'Laeghaghan^a, was slain by the race of Fiacha^a, the son of Niall [i. e. the Mageoghegans, &c.]

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1206.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred six.

Donnell O'Murray, Chief Lector at Derry, died^b.

Mulpeter O'Calman, Coarb of St. Canice^c, and tower of the piety and wisdom of the north of Ireland^d, died.

Flaherty O'Flaherty, Prior of Dungiven^e, and Gillapatrik O'Falaghty, Erenagh of Dun-crun^f, died.

Egneghan O'Donnell took a prey, and killed some persons in Tyrone.

The successor of St. Patrick went to the King of England on behalf of the churches of Ireland^g, and to complain of the English of Ireland.

the O'Dalys of Corca Adain; the O'Quins of Muintir Gilligan, in the present county of Longford; and a few others, who all sunk into insignificance and obscurity shortly after the English invasion.—See note under the year 1207.

^b This passage is thus translated by Colgan:

^a Domnaldus O'Muireduich Archiscolasticus seu supremus professor S. Theologiæ Dorensis Ecclesiæ obiit.—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 504.

^c *St. Canice* is the patron saint of the barony of Keenaght, in the county of Londonderry, in which the chief church seems to be that of Drumachose.

^d *North of Ireland*.—The coarb of St. Canice, in the north of Ireland, was the abbot of Termonkenny, in the territory of Kienaghta, now the barony of Keenaght, in the county of Londonderry, of which territory St. Canice was a native and the principal patron. The Annals of Ulster give a quotation from an ancient poem on the high character of this ecclesiastic, and the old translator anglicises his name Mael-Peter O'Calman.

^e *Dungiven*, Dun geimín, a village in the barony of Keenaght, in the county of Londonderry. Dun geimín signifies the fortress of Geimhin, a man's name, but no historical account of his tribe or period has been discovered by the Editor.

^f *Dun-crun*, Dun cruinne, translated *arx Cruithenorum* by Colgan in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 181, col. 2. The name is now sometimes anglicised Duncroon, and is a townland in the parish of Ardmagilligan, in the county of Londonderry. There was a church erected here by St. Patrick, and a shrine finished for St. Columbkille by the celebrated brazier, Conla.—See Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, lib. ii. c. 125; and O'Donnell's Life of St. Columbkille, lib. i. c. 99. See also Sampson's Memoir of a Map of Londonderry, p. 487, and the note given above under the year 1203.

^g *On behalf of the churches of Ireland*, roéap ceall n-Épeañ.—The Primate went to England to request that the King would compel the English chiefs in Ireland to restore their lands and other liberties to the Irish churches. It appears

Τομαλταῖ, mac concobair, mic diarmata mic taidg tigearna maige luirc 7 airtegh, 7 na haidhecta en branan cloinne maolpuanaid do écc.

Creac la heccneacán ua ndomnaill in uib parannain, 7 hi ccloinn diarmata. Ro gabhrat bú iomda, 7 po marbhratt daoine. Ruccrat uí diarmatta, uí forannán 7 uí garmlíohaid oppa. Ro marbad, 7 po báidid rocaide stoppa, 7 ruccrat cenél cconail an cepeich po dísíod iar morrao-
tar.

Ruaidri ua gáora ticeerna Slebe luga do ecc.

Adh mac murchada uí ceallaid ticeerna ua maine, 7 caithiad ua caithiad tigearna ioppair do écc.

Adh ua goirmgiallaid ticeerna partraige csa do marbad lá fearaid csa.

Ruaidri ua togha taoireac na bpedha la hua namalga do ecc.

Gillibert ua flannaccán, 7 lomair mac murchaid cáic díod do marbad apoile in por comán.

from charters in the Book of Kells, now in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, that the word *rocap* means *advantage, benefit, or freedom*. It is in this sense the opposite of *doicap*.

In Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops (under *Eugene Mac Gillivider*, p. 64), he gives the following translation of this passage from what he calls anonymous Annals: "The comarb of Patrick (Eghdon Mac Gilluys), went to the King of England's house, for the good of the churches of Ireland, and to complain of the GALLS (i. e. the English) of Ireland." Harris took this extract from the old English translation of the Annals of Ulster, preserved in the British Museum, which contains the above quotation, word for word.—See note under the year 1216.

^b *Tomaltagh, tomaltaic*.—In the Annals of Kilronan he is styled *na campge*, i. e. *of the rock*. Charles O'Connor of Belanagare states in one of his manuscripts, that he built the castle and chief seat of the family on one of the islands of Lough Key, and that this seat obtained the

name of Mac Dermot's Rock, which it retains to this day.—See *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare*, p. 305.

ⁱ *Moylurg, Airtech, &c.*—Mac Dermot, or, as the family were more anciently called, O'Mulrony, was Chief of Moylurg, Airteach, and Tiruathail, all included in the old barony of Boyle.

^k *Clann-Dermot, clann Diarmada*, i. e. the O'Carellans. These, as well as the O'Forannans and O'Gormlys, were of the Kinel-Owen race, and were at this period seated on both sides of the River Mourne, and of the arm, or narrow part, of Lough Foyle. The O'Donnells afterwards drove them out of the plain of Magh Ithe, and established families of the Kinel-Connell in their place.

^l *Sliabh Lugha*.—The name of this territory is still well known in the county of Mayo, and its limits pointed out. It comprises the parishes of Kilkelly, Kilmovee, Killeagh, Kilcolman, and Castlemore-Costello, in the south-east of the county of Mayo, that is, that part of the barony of Costello included in the diocese of Achonry.

Tomaltagh^b, the son of Conor, son of Dermot, who was the son of Teige, Lord of Moyhurg, Airtech, and Aicidheachtⁱ, and chief hero of the Clann-Mulrony, died.

Egneghan O'Donnell plundered Hy-Farannan and Clann-Dermot^k; he took many cows, and killed persons. He was overtaken by the Hy-Dermot, the O'Farannans, and the O'Gormleys; *and a struggle ensued, in which many were killed and drowned on both sides; but the Kinel-Connell ultimately bore off the prey, after much labour.*

Rory O'Gara, Lord of Sliabh Lughaⁱ, died.

Hugh, the son of Murrough O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, and Caithniadh O'Caithniadh, Lord of Erris^m, died.

Hugh O'Goirmghialla, Lord of Partryⁿ in Carra, was slain by the men of Carra.

Rory O'Toghda, Chief of Bredagh^o in Hy-Awley [Tirawley], died.

Gilbert O'Flanagan and Ivor Mac Murrough slew each other at Roscommon^p.

According to Downing, in his brief, but curious and valuable account of the county of Mayo, the country of the Galengi, i. e. the O'Haras and O'Garas, comprised the entire of the diocese of Achonry. The O'Garas were afterwards driven out of Sliabh Lugha by the family of Costello, and in later ages were possessed of the territory of Coolavin only, in which they had their chief castle at Moy-O'Gara, near the margin of Lough Gara. In an inquisition taken at Castlemore, on the 14th of July, 1607, this name is anglicised Slewlowe.

^m *Erris*, *ioṛpuir*, an extensive and remarkably wild barony in the north-west of the county of Mayo. The family of O'Caithniadh are now extinct, or the name changed, in this barony.

ⁿ *Partry*, *paṛṭraṅge*.—This name is still well known in the county of Mayo, as a territory forming the western portion of the barony of Ceara, and now believed to be coextensive with the parish of Ballyovey, or Odbha Ceara, which is locally called the parish of Partry, and

in which there is a range of mountains still called Slieve Partry; but it would appear, from the writings of the Mac Fiebises of Lecan, that the territory of Partraighe extended originally into the present parish of Ballintober.—See *Tribes, Genealogies, and Customs of the Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1844, p. 152, note ^k, and p. 189, note ⁱ. The family name, O'Goirmghialla, is now called in Irish O'Gormghíall, which is anglicised Gormilly, Gormly, and even Gorman, which latter is an unpardonable corruption.—See *Tribes, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 47, 187, 202, note ^b.

^o *Of Bredagh*, *na bṛeochā*.—This territory which contained fifteen ballys, or sixty quarters of land, of the large old Irish measure, comprised the parish of Moygawnagh, in the west of the barony of Tirawley, in the county of Mayo, and a part of the adjoining parish of Kilfian.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 10, 11, 165, 228.

^p *Ros chomáin*, i. e. *Boscus Sancti Comani*,

Μυρσερταc mac carrganna ταιορεc muintipe masilpionna do ecc.
Sloicchead la mac hugo de lati co ngallaið mide 7 laiðean i trelac
nocc. Ro loirced cealla, 7 arbanna lair, 7 ni pucc geill naid siuirsa
aodhae uí neill don chur rin.

Sloicchead lair an luét ccedna i cciannaétaib. Ro loirceprer cealla
ciannaéta uile, 7 puccrat buar dirímhe.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΘ, 1207.

Αοιρ Cριορθ, mile, da céð, a reacht.

Creach la heiccníchan ua ndomnaill a bfríuibh manach go po gabhrat
bú. Ruccrat fir manach foirlion forpa, 7 po marbrat Ua domnaill tig-
earna típe Conaill, tuir íngnamia, 7 einig an éuiccið ina ríimír, 7 torcepatar
dronz do ríorclannaib ele i mailli prirr. Iriac na huairle do poérattar
ann, an giolla ríabac mac ceallaig uí baioigill, donmchað conallaç mac
concobair maonmaiði, 7 Matgámain mac domnaill mudið uí concobair 7
laochraioð iomða cenmoéta.

Domnaill mac frígaíl uí ruairc ticcírna upmóir bpeirne do ecc.

Muirsohaç mac Ruairi uí Concobair, 7 Ámlaib ua pergaíl ταιορεc
muintipe hAnðale do ecc.

Diapmaic ua maðagáin tigearna ríl nanmchaða do ecc.

Ταιρρι Ruairi ui concobair Rí Connaçt do tabairt a talmain, 7 a
ccur hi pccrín cloice.

now the town of Roscommon, which gives name to the county. St. Coman's well, called *Daðac Chomán*, is still in existence, and lies in a field to the east of the town, in the townland of Ballypheasant.

^a These two passages are rendered, in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, as follows: "A. D. 1206. An army by Hugh de Lacy to Tule Og, and burned Churches and Corne, but caried neither pledg nor hostage with them for that tyme. An army by de Lacy in Kyanaght, burnt many churches, and tooke many cowes."

^r Under this year the Annals of Clonmac-

noise record the death of the abbot Cahal O'Malone, a man of great riches and learning. They also contain the following passage relative to the town of Ballyloughloe, near Athlone, in the county of Westmeath, of which town the Four Masters have collected no early notice. "A. D. 1206. The sons of Art O'Melaghlyn preyed the town of Balleloghloe, and burnt part thereof? were overtaken by Melaghlyn Begg O'Melaghlyn, Sile Crowherfrey Mac Carrhon, and certain English forces, where in pursuite that rowte of Meathmen were discomfitted and putt to flight, killed Mortagh, or Morrogh, son of

Murtough Mac Carroon, Chief of Muintir Maoil-t-Sionna, died.

An army was led by the son of Hugo de Lacy, and the English of Meath and Leinster, into Tullaghoge (in Tyrone), and burned churches and corn, but obtained neither hostages nor pledges of submission from Hugh O'Neill on this occasion.

The same people led another army^a into Kienaghta, and burned all the churches of that territory, besides driving off a countless number of cows'.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1207.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred seven.

Egneghan O'Donnell set out upon a predatory excursion into Fermanagh, and seized upon cows; but a considerable muster of the men of Fermanagh pursued him, and slew O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, tower of the warlike prowess and hospitality of the province in his time; and some others of his nobility were slain along with him. The following were the nobles who fell on this occasion: Gillareagh, the son of Kellagh O'Boyle; Donough Conallagh, the son of Conor Moinmoy; and Mahon, the son of Donnell Midheach (i. e. the Meathian) O'Conor. Many other heroes fell besides these'.

Donnell, the son of Farrell O'Rourke, Lord of the greater part of Breifny, died.

Murray, the son of Roderic O'Conor, and Auliffe O'Farrell, Chief of Annaly, died.

Dermot O'Madden, Lord of Sil-Anmchadha, died.

The remains of Roderic O'Conor, King of Connaught, were disinterred, and deposited in a stone shrine.

Melaghlyn Begg, Mortagh mac Donnagh Koyle, and also Morrogh mac Morrogh O'Kelly was taken."

They also record the death of Robert, son of Hugh Delacie, under the same year.

^a *Besides these.*—This passage is better given in the Annals of Kilronan. The literal translation is as follows:

"A. D. 1207. A prey was taken by Egneghan

O'Donnell in Fermanagh; but the men of Fermanagh overtook him with a more numerous host than he had, and slew O'Donnell, King of Tirconnell, till then the tower of valour, hospitality, and bravery of the north of Ireland. Some of his chieftains also fell, viz., Gillareagh, son of Kellagh O'Boyle; Mahon, son of Donnell, the Meathian O'Conor; Donough Conallagh, the son of Conor Moinmoy O'Conor, *et alii multi*

Catal croidísicc ó Concobair Rí Connaçt do ionnarbadh Aoda uí plait-beartaisg 7 a croidh do éabairt dia mac fíin dAod mac catail.

Coccað mor eitir gallaib laigean fíin .i. eitir Maoilir 7 Seppraig marer, 7 Uilliam marurccal sup milleað laigin, 7 fíir munan storra.

Coccað mór fór eitir hugo de lati 7 maoilir, go ro milleað uile muintir Mhaoilir.

Crisch mor la catal carpaç mac diarmata mic taidg, ar corbmac mac tomaltaisg mic diarmata, 7 ar ua pfloinn Earra, co puccrat drem do Connaçtaibh fíir .i. diarmait mac Maçnura mic Muircsirtaisg uí concobair, 7 corbmac mac tomaltaisg, Concobair god o hçgra tigfíina luighne, 7 donnchað ua dubda tigearna ua namalgaða, 7 ua pfiachraç go ro chuipriot cliathaid go ro muirh for catal çappaç, 7 go ro gaðað é fíin, 7 go ro dallað, 7 ro marbad muirçíir a mac, 7 Mac Chonçranna uí flannaccáin co rocaidib ele.

Creach mór la Maoilir ócc, 7 la Muircsirtaç ua mbriam, 7 lá coirp-

nobiles, et ignobiles, cum eis occisi sunt. The son of Mac Mahon, the men of Fermanagh, and the Oriels *victores fuerunt.*"

^c *Geoffrey, Mares, and William Mareschal.*—The former is generally called Geffry de Marisco, or De Mariscis, by English writers.—See Hanmer's Chronicle, Dublin Edit. of 1809, pp. 382–385. He was made Custos or Governor of Ireland in 1216, and Lord Justice in 1226.—See Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 103. William Mareschal, or Marshal, was Earl of Pembroke, and Prince of Leinster in Ireland, in right of his wife, the granddaughter of Dermot Mac Murrough.—See Hanmer's Chronicle, Dublin Edit. of 1809, p. 343, *et sequen.*

^u These passages are thus given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan: "A. D. 1207. There arose great warrs in Lynster between the Englishmen there, viz^t. between Meyler and Geffry March, and also William Mareschall, which soone brought all Lynster and Munster to utter destruction.

"There arose also the like contention and

strife between Meyler and Hugh Delacie, that between the said partys the land of Foharties was wasted, preyed, and destroyed."

^v *Cathal.*—This passage is given more fully in the Annals of Kilronan, but under the year 1208, as follows: "A. D. 1208. Cathal, son of Dermot, son of Teige O'Mulrony, King of Moylurg, was taken prisoner by Cathal Crovderg in violation of the guarantee of the bishops who were securities between them, namely, Ardgall O'Connor, Murray O'Duffy, Clement O'Sneyey. He was, however, set at liberty, through the guarantee of those bishops, without giving a hostage or pledge. After this he went out of the country and took a great prey, which he drove on as far as Lough Macnean. A week afterwards he set out on a predatory excursion into Tir-Oiliolla [Tirerrill], and drove off a prey into the Curlieus, and over the Curlieus into Moylurg. A great force overtook him here, namely, Dermot, son of Manus, son of Turlough O'Connor; Manus, son of Murtough, son of Turlough O'Connor; Cormac, son of Tomaltagh of the Rock; Murray,

Cathal Crovderg O'Connor, King of Connaught, expelled Hugh O'Flaherty, and gave his territory to his own son, Hugh *O'Connor*.

A great war broke out among the English of Leinster; i. e. between Meyler, Geoffrey, Mares, and William Mareschal¹. Leinster and Munster suffered severely from them.

Another great war broke out between Hugo de Lacy and Meyler; and the result was, that nearly all Meyler's people were ruined^u.

Cathal^r Carragh, son of Dermot, who was son of Teige [O'Mulrony], took a great prey from Cormac, son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot, and O'Flynn of the Cataract^w, but was overtaken by some of the Connacians, namely, Dermot, son of Manus, who was son of Murtough^x O'Connor; Cormac, son of Tomaltagh; Conor God O'Hara, Lord of Leyny; and Donough O'Dowda, Lord of Tirawley and Tireragh; and a battle ensued, in which Cathal Carragh was defeated. He was taken prisoner, and blinded; and his son, Maurice, with the son of Cugranna O'Flanagan, and many others, were killed (in the battle).

Meyler Oge, Murtough O'Brien, and Turlough, the son of Roderic O'Connor,

son of Tomaltagh of the Rock; Donslevy, son of Rory O'Gara, Lord of Sliabh Lugha; Flaherty O'Flanagan, Chief of Clann Cahill; and Gilla-na-nech O'Monahan, King of Hy-Briuin na Sinna. When his Breifnian archers perceived that they were overtaken by this great force, they fled as soon as they had crossed Lec Damhaighe, and Mac Dermot, being left accompanied by his own followers only, he was rushed upon, and his son Maurice, and many others of his people, were slain, and he was himself at length taken prisoner, and his people routed. When this great force had dispersed, the counsel which the sons of Tomaltagh of the Rock adopted was, to put out Mac Dermot's eyes, and this was accordingly done."

Under this year the Annals of Ulster and of Kilronan record a battle between the son of Randal Mac Sorley and the men of Skye [Sciadh], in which a countless multitude were slaughtered.

^w *Of the Cataract*, i. e. of *Eap uí pláinn*, or As-

sylyn.—This was the name of a small cataract, now nearly removed by the wearing down of the rock, on the River Boyle, about one mile to the west of the town of Boyle. There was an ancient church on the north side of the river, opposite this cataract, originally called *Eap Dachonna*, i. e. St. Dachonna's cataract, and *Eap mac n-éire*, i. e. the cataract of the son of Ere, that being the saint's patronymic name, from his father Ere; but in later ages, *Eap Uí Fhlóinn*, O'Flynn's cataract, from the family of O'Flynn, who were the hereditary Erenaghs, or wardens, of the church, and the *comharbas* of St. Dachonna.—See note under the year 1209.

^x *Dermot, son of Manus, who was son of Murtough*.—This Murtough O'Connor was the celebrated Muircheartach Muimhneach, or the Momonian, the eleventh son of Turlough More O'Connor, monarch of Ireland, and the ancestor of that warlike clan of the O'Conors, called Clann-Muircheartaigh.

dealbác mac Ruaidrí uí Concobair i tTír fiaépac aóne co po arcepiot cúicc baile décc.

Catal mac Ruaidrí mac an tRiondaiḡ uí cátaρνnaiḡ tigeapna tḡḡba do écc.

Sluaichead la macaib Hugo de lati, 7 la gallaib miḡe ḡo cairlén ata an uréair ḡo paḡattur reḡtmain for mír acc forḡairi fair ḡo po fáccbaḡ an cairlén leó, 7 tRioḡa éḡo fḡiceall, 7 ḡo hionnarbaḡ Maoilir ar in tḡr.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΘ, 1208.

Αοιρ Cριορθ, mile, va céo a hocht.

Dauid bḡḡnac eppcop Ρuirτ Laiḡe do maḡbaḡh la hUá bḡaoláin dona deiribh.

¹ *Fifteen ballys*, cúicc baile décc.—A bally was at this period, the thirtieth part of a trioched, or barony.

² *Teffia*, τεαḡḡa.—This was anciently a large territory, comprising, according to several ancient Irish and Anglo-Irish authorities, about the western half of the present county of Westmeath. It appears from various ancient authorities that it comprised the following baronies: 1. The barony of Rathconrath; 2. That part of the barony of Magheradernon, lying to the west of the River Brosnagh, and of the lakes of Lough Oul and Lough Ennell; 3. The barony of Cuirene, now Kilkenny West; 4. The barony of Brawney; 5. Clonlonan (into which the O'Melaghlin's were afterwards driven), with that part of it which was added to the King's County, by the procurement of the celebrated Terence Coghlan; and 6. The barony of Kilcoursey in the King's County.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 85, where it is stated that the lands assigned to the Tuites, Petits, and Daltons were in Teffia.

In the fourth century the southern half of this territory of Teffia was granted by the Monarch Niall of the Nine Hostages, to his son Maine, from whom it is sometimes, but not fre-

quently, called Tir-Maine of Meath, and among whose descendants it was afterwards subdivided into petty territories, the lords of which were tributary to the archchief, who was looked upon as the representative of Maine, though not always of the senior branch of his descendants. North Teffia was divided from South Teffia by the River Eithne, now the Inny, and was granted in the fourth century to Carbry, the brother of Maine. This territory is frequently called Cairbre Gabhra in the old Irish authorities, but for many centuries before the English invasion, North Teffia was the principality of the O'Farrells, who gave it their tribe name of Anghaile, or South Conmaicene.

South Teffia was subdivided into the following lordships or chieftainries, viz.: 1. Breaghmhaine, now Brawney, the lordship of O'Brien; 2. Machaire Chuirene, which was originally the lordship of O'Tolairg, but was in the possession of the Dillons from the period of the Anglo-Norman invasion till the seventeenth century; 3. Calry-an-chala, and sometimes Calry-Teaffa, the lordship of Magawly, now the parish of Ballyloughloe; Muintir Tadhgain, the lordship of the Fox, or O'Caharny, now the barony of Kil-

made a predatory incursion into Tir-Fachrach Aidhne, and plundered fifteen ballys' (townlands).

Cathal, son of Rory, who was son of the Sinnagh (the Fox) O'Caharny, Lord of Teffia², died.

The sons of Hugo de Lacy and the English of Meath marched to the castle of Athnurcher [now Ardnurcher], and continued to besiege it for five weeks, when it was surrendered to them, as was also the territory of Fircal^a; and Meyler was banished from the country^b.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1208.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred eight.

David Breathnach (Walsh), Bishop of Waterford^c, was slain by O'Faelan of the Desies.

coursey, in the King's County; 5. Corca Adaim, or Corca Adain, now in all probability the barony of Magheradernon.

^a *Fircal*, *Peapa Ceall*, was, as already shewn, a territory in the south of ancient Meath, comprising the present baronies of Ballycowen, Ballyboy, and Fircall, or Eglis, in the King's County.

^b Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise have the following entries, altogether omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1207. The English of Meath and Lynster, with their forces, went to Killaloe to build a castle, near the Borowe [*Óéal Bopúma*], and were frustrated of their purpose, did neither castle nor other thing worthy of memory, but lost some men and horses in their journey, and so returned to their houses back again.

"Moriertagh mac Bryen an Tleyve besieged the castle of Byrre, and at last burnt the whole town.

"The castle of Athroynny, in Lease [Ballyroane, in the Queen's County], was spoyled altogether by the said Mortagh and the sons of

O'Connor of Connought" [who] "slewe many of the inhabitants, and after taking away all the cowes, sheep, harnesses, and other things therein, they burnt the town.

"The Castle of Kinnetty, the Castle of Byrre, and the Castle of Lothra, were broken downe and quite destroyed by the said Mortagh O'Bryen."

Under this year, also, the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen state, that the churches of Tigh Damhnad [*Tedavnet*], Kilmurrigan, and Clones" [in Ulster], "were burned by Hugo de Lacy.

^c *Waterford*, *Pope lauge*.—Port Lairgé is the present Irish name of the city of Waterford. See note * under the year 1174, p. 18. Neither Ware nor Harris has any notice of this David as a bishop.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, under O'Heda, and Robert of Bedford, pp. 551, 552. His name does not occur in any of the Irish annals known to the Editor, except Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, in which his death is noticed as follows: "A. D. 1207. David Breathnagh, Bushopp

Σρεαχπλοϊεchead la hAodh Ua neill i mair Eogain. Rucc ua domnaill i. domnaill mór cona roéraitte fair, Ro cuirfó caiteorgail stoppa in po marbad ár dírimhe ar gach leé. Toréair ip in maðm rin domnaill mac murchaða, 7 ár aðbal do éenél Eogain imaille fripp. Torcepatar i ffríot- guin an maðma Catbarr o domnaill, Férgal ua baioigill, Corbmac Ua domnaill, dauid ua doéartaiğ, 7 úrsm do maíib éenel cconail cenmozátt. Ro rpaíonead po úfoið tre nírt iommbualta for éenél neoghain.

Sluacchead la hUa ndomnaill (Domnaill mór) for éenél neoghain, 7 for Aodh ua neill go rucc for críscuib 7 bpaiguib an tpe gur rnaðmad ríoh eitir Ua ndomnaill 7 Ua neill, 7 po naídmíot a ccapattpadh friapoile i nacchaíð gall 7 gaoíðeal no éuirpead ina nağhaíð.

Duibinnri máğ ałnğura ticcşina cloinne hAoda ua neachdaé do marbad la mac duinnleíbe uí Eochaða.

Fingín mac diarmata mic corbmair méğ cártaiğ do marbad la a bpaíuib fşirín.

Ualğarcc ua ruairc do éor a tığşinar fşir mbreírne, 7 Art mac domnaill mic ferğail do gábal a ionaíð a huét gall.

Iohanneş epırcopur norbur do éor do Rığ Saxon i nErinn dia bşit ina lurtır innte, 7 Saxon úşrcıitcıionnucchaíð la comarba şıttar fodaiğ an epırcıor do éor cum coccaíð i nerinn, go mbátтар Saxon gan aıppııonn gan baırttıfó gan onğad, gan aónacal maéécıta fşir pé tıı mbliadhan.

of Waterford, was killed by O'Foylan of the Desies." *Breathnach*, as a family name, is now always anglicised Walsh. Waterford was made an episcopal see in 1096, and united to the see of Lismore in 1363.—See Harris's Ware, vol. i. p. 533; and Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. iv. pp. 15, 16, 45.

^d *David O'Doherty*.—He is the ancestor of the family of Mac Devitt, now so numerous in the barony of Inishowen.

^e *Duvinnsi*, duibinnri.—This name signifies the black, or black-haired man, of the island.

^f *Iveagh*, Uí Eacóach.—The name of two baronies in the county of Down. At this time O'Haughey was Chief of all Iveagh, and Ma-

gennis of only a portion of it called Clann Aedha.

^g *Fineen*, fingín.—This name, which is very common in the family of Mac Carthy, signifies the fair offspring. It is Latinized *Florentius* by O'Sullivan Beare, throughout his History of the Irish Catholics, and now always anglicised *Florence*. The name Finnen is translated *Albinus* by Colgan.—See his *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 353. note 3.

^h *Ualgarg*, ualğarcc.—This name, which was very common among the family of O'Rourke, is now obsolete, as the Christian or baptismal name of a man; but is preserved in the family of Magoalric, a collateral branch of the

A prey was taken by Hugh O'Neill in Inishowen. O'Donnell (Donnell More) overtook him with his forces; and a battle was fought between them, in which countless numbers were slaughtered on both sides. In this battle fell Donnell Mac Murrough, and a great number of the Kinel-Owen with him. In the heat of this conflict fell also Caffar O'Donnell, Farrell O'Boyle, Cormac O'Donnell, David O'Doherty^d, and other chiefs of the Kinel-Connell. The Kinel-Connell were at length routed by dint of fighting.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Donnell More) against Hugh O'Neill and the Kinel-Owen; and he seized upon the spoils and hostages of the country. A peace, however, was afterwards concluded between O'Neill and O'Donnell, who entered into an alliance to assist each other against such of the English or Irish as should oppose them.

Duvinnsi^e Magennis, Lord of Clann-Aodha, in Iveagh^f, was slain by the son of Donslevy O'Haughy.

Fineen^g, son of Dermot, son of Cormac Mac Carthy, was slain by his own brothers.

Ualgarg^h O'Rourke was deprived of the lordship of Breifny; and Art, son of Donnell, who was son of Farrell, assumed his place through the influence of the English.

John, Bishop of Norwichⁱ, was sent by the King of England into Ireland as Lord Justice; and the English were excommunicated by the successor of St. Peter for sending the Bishop to carry on war in Ireland; so that the English were without mass, baptism, extreme unction, or lawful interment, for a period of three years.

O'Rourkes, now very numerous in the county of Leitrim. It is derived from *uall*, pride, and *garra*, fierce.

ⁱ *John, Bishop of Norwich, Johannes Episcopus Norbus.*—His name was John de Gray. He was chosen by King John's recommendation to the archbishopric of Canterbury in 1205; but Pope Innocent III. refused to confirm his election, and procured the election of Cardinal Stephen Langton, an Englishman then at Rome, in his place, and consecrated him with his own hands. The King, enraged at this conduct of the Pope,

wrote him a sharp letter, upbraiding him with his unjust proceedings, which caused His Holiness to lay the whole kingdom under an interdict. This event is stated as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under the year 1207: "An English Bushop was sent over into this land, by the King of England, to govern the land as Deputie thereof: he was Bushop of Norway [Norwich], and was Excommunicated by the Pope, together with all Englishmen in England, which Excommunication hung over them for the space of two

Μυρεστὰς mac doimail uí brian ticcirna tuamumán do gabáil lá gallaib lunnigh tor rapúccad trí neppcop tre foráil donnchaib cáirbriḡ a dísbraṭar flin.

Διαρματτ ua caomáin ταιορεḡ o tuaim da bhoḡar ḡo gleóir do écc.

Αἰλταḡ ua Roṭláin ταιορεḡ calpaḡe cúile cḡrnatán do mapḡad la hua Móráin.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSD, 1209.

Αοιρ Crioρd, mḡle, da céu, a naoi.

Cele ua dubṭaigh eppcop Maḡe eo na Saxan, ḡiollacpirt ua ceapnaḡ comorḡa condepe, ḡ flaitḡsṛtach ua flainn comarḡa daḡonna eapḡ mic neipc do écc.

or three years, in so much that their churches did not use the Sacraments durement the said space." Hanmer says that this excommunication extended to Ireland also; but he should have said, to the English in Ireland.—See his Chronicle, Dublin Edition of 1809, pp. 373, 377.

* This passage is rendered as follows in Ma-geoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "A. D. 1207. Mortagh mac Donnell O'Bryen, prince of Thomond, was taken by the Englishmen of Lymbrick against the wills of three Bushopps, by the procurement of his own brother Donnagh Carbreagh mac Donnell O'Bryen."

¹ O'Keevan, ua caomáin, now sometimes anglicised Kavanagh, but totally different from the Kavanaghs of Leinster. The Connaught Kavanaghs are yet numerous in the district here mentioned, but they have all dwindled into peasants, or small farmers.—See *Tribes, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 109, 167, 248, 350.

^m From Toomore to Gleoir.—Tuaim-da-bho-dhar is now anglicised Toomore. It is the name of an old church and parish near the River Moy, in the barony of Gallen and county of Mayo.—See *Tribes, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the Archæological Society in 1844,

p. 242, note °, and map prefixed to the same work. According to a tradition in the county of Sligo, Gleoir was the ancient name of the river now called the Culleen or Leafony river, which takes its rise to the south of Tawnalaghta townland, in the parish of Kilglass, and barony of Tireragh, and running northwards, empties itself into the sea at Pollacheeny, in Cabrakeel townland. From the position of this river, and the old church of Toomore, or Toomour, it is quite clear that the O'Caomhains possessed, or at least were the head chiefs of all the territory of Coolcarney, and the western portion of the barony of Tireragh, verging on the River Moy, near its mouth, and that their territory comprised the parishes of Toomore, Attymass, and Kilgarvan, in the county of Mayo, and the parish of Kilglass, in the county of Sligo.—See Map prefixed to *Tribes, Genealogies, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1844.

ⁿ O'Rothlain, now pronounced by the Irish in the county of Sligo as if written O'Roithleain, and incorrectly anglicised Rowley. It might be more analogically anglicised Rollin, which would sound better. For the extent of the territory of this tribe of the Calry, see note under Cool-

Murtough, the son of Donnell O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, was taken prisoner by the English of Limerick, in violation of the guarantee of three bishops, and by order of his own brother, Donough Cairbreach^k.

Dermot O'Keevan^l, Lord of *that tract of country* extending from Toomore to Gleoir^m, died.

Auliffe O'Rothlainⁿ, Chief of Calry of Coolcarney, was slain by O'Moran^o.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1209.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred nine.

Kele O'Duffy^p, Bishop of Mayo^q of the Saxons; Gilchreest O'Kearney, Coarb (Bishop) of Connor^r; and Flaherty O'Flynn, Coarb of Dachonna^s of Eas-mic n-Eirc [Assylyn], died.

carney, at the year 1225.—See also *Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the Irish Archaeological Society in 1844, pp. 167, 423.

^o O'Moran.—He had his seat at Ardnarea, on the east side of the River Moy, at Ballina-Tirawley, and his territory extended thence to Toomore.—See *Tribes, Genealogies, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 167, 245.

^p Kele O'Duffy.—He is called Celestin, or Cele O'Dubhai, in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 602.

^q Mayo, maġ eo, translated by Colgan, *campus quercuum*, the plain of the oaks, though it more probably means plain of the *yews*. This place, which contained a monastery and a cathedral, was founded by St. Colman, an Irishman, who had been bishop of Lindisfarne, in the north of England, and who, returning to his native country in the year 664, purchased from a chieftain part of an estate on which he erected the monastery of Maigeo, in which he placed about thirty English monks, whom he had taken with him from Lindisfarne, and whom he had first established on Inis Bo Finne. Ussher states (*Primordia*, p. 964) that the see

of Mayo was annexed to Tuam in 1559, and that Eugenius Mac Brehoan was the last Bishop of Mayo.—See also O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part i. c. 1; Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 602; and Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. iii. p. 79.

^r Connor, conneipe, now a small town in the barony and county of Antrim. Until the year 1442 it was the head of a bishop's see, founded by Mac Nise, who died in the year 507.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 190; and Harris's *Ware*, vol. i. p. 218. It was united to the see of Down in the year 1442. In the old Irish Annals, and other documents, the Bishop of Down is often called the Bishop of Uladh, or Dal Araidhe, while the Bishop of Connor, is always called after his cathedral church. Immediately before the English invasion, the territory of Dal Araidhe, comprising the diocese of Down, was possessed by Mac Donslevy, and Hy-Tuirtre and Firlee, comprising the diocese of Connor, by O'Lynn.—See note ^o, under the year 1174, p. 13.

^s Dachonna.—In the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at the 8th of March, he is styled

Αἰτ μαc doinnall mic pŕŕgail uı Ruairc tigeanna breipne do marbath la corbmac mac airt uı maolŕhlainn, 7 la corbmac mac airt uı ruairc, 7 ualgarcc ua Ruairc do gabail ticcŕnair ma diaidh.

Donnchađ ua pŕŕgail ticcŕna na hangaile do ecc.

Rı Saxan do teēt ı nepinn peaēt ccēđ long. 1ŕ ann po gabrat in ath-cliaē. 6aoi athaıđ annŕem acc legađ pcciri na mapa de iar ttoppachtan

Mochonna Mac Eirc, Abbot of Eas-mic nEirc, in the county of Rescommon; and in the Feilire Aenguis, at the same day, the place is distinctly called ear mic nEirc, i. e. the cataract of the son of Eirc, i. e. of Dachonna. Ear mic nEirc, now Ear uı Phloın, an old church about one mile to the west of the town of Boyle. Colgan, and after him Lanigan, confounds this with the great Abbey of Boyle. The Editor has adduced various evidences to shew that Eas mic n-Eirc is not the great Abbey of Boyle, in a letter, describing the localities in the neighbourhood of Lough Key, written at Boyle, July 23, 1837, and now preserved at the Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park. In this he has proved that Ear mic nEirc was the ancient name of the present Assylyn, and Aē va laapz that of the great Abbey of Boyle, and that Ear mic nEirc was also often called Ear Dachonna, from St. Dachonna, otherwise Mochonna mac nEirc, the patron saint of the place. See note under the year 1463.

Seven hundred ships, peaēt ccēđ long.—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster has the same number: "A. D. 1210. Rı Saxan do ēaıdeēt ı n-Epınn co longair diapmıde .ı. dcc. long. The King of England came to Ireland with a great fleet, i. e. seven hundred ships." The exact number of ships brought by King John to Ireland is not stated in any other of the Irish Annals. In the Annals of Kilronan his fleet is styled longerr ađbal, "a prodigious fleet," at the year 1209; and coblaē mör, "a great fleet," at 1210. In the old translation

of the Annals of Ulster, the entry is given briefly as follows, without mentioning the number of ships: "A. D. 1209. The King of England came to Ireland with a great navy." In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, the account of the acts of King John in Ireland is entered as follows under the year 1209.

"A. D. 1209. The King of England, with a great Company of men and ships, came into Ireland, and landed at Dublin, came from thence to Tibreydultan, called Ardbreackan, in Meath, where Cahall Crovederg O'Connor came to the King's house, banished Walter Delacie out of Meath into England, whereupon the King and O'Connor, with his Fleett, departed, and went to Carrickfergus, and banished Hugh Delacie from out of Ulster into England.

"O'Neal came then to the King of England's house and departed from him again, without hostages or securitie: O'Connor return'd to his own house from thence [and] the King of England lay siege to Carrickffergus, and compelled the Warde to leave the same, and did put a strong ward of his own in the same, and from thence the King came to Rathwry, or Rathgwayrie, [where] O'Connor came again to the King's house and yealded him four hostages, viz^t. Connor God O'Hara, prince of Lawyne in Connought, Dermott mac Connor O'Moyleronie, Ffyn O'Carmackan, chieftaine of Klyn Kelly, and Torvean mac Gollgoyle. The King of England went soon after for England, and conveighed his [these] hostages with him." It is given in the Annals of Kilronan as fol-

Art, son of Donnell, who was son of Farrell O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, was slain by Cormac, the son of Art O'Melaghlin, and Cormac, the son of Art O'Rourke; and Ualgarg O'Rourke assumed the lordship as his successor.

Donough O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, died.

The King of England came to Ireland with seven hundred ships, and landed at Dublin, where he remained until he had recruited himself after the fatigues

lows, under the year 1210, which seems the true Connaught account of the event.

"A. D. 1210. Johannes, the son of Fitz-Empress, King of England, came to Ireland with a great fleet this year. On his arrival he levied a great army of the men of Ireland, to march them to Ulster, to take Hugh De Lacy, or banish him from Ireland, and to take Carrickfergus. Hugh departed from Ireland, and those who were guarding Carrickfergus left it and came to the King, and the King left a garrison of his own there. He afterwards dispatched a fleet of his people to the Isle of Mann, who plundered the island, and killed many of its inhabitants. Cathal Crowderg O'Conor, King of Connaught, and his Connacian forces, were on this expedition. On their arrival in the north, the King of England had told the King of Connaught to return to him at the expiration of a fortnight, and the latter promised that he would do so, and bring his son Hugh O'Conor with him to be delivered up as a hostage. This, however, the King did not require; but he said, 'Bring him, that he may receive a charter for the third part of Connaught.' But when O'Conor returned home, the advice which he and his wife and people adopted was,—the worst that could be,—not to bring his son to the King. However, O'Conor repaired to the King of England, and as he did not bring his own son, the king obtained the following persons in his stead, viz., Dermot, son of Conor Mac Dermot, King of Moylurg; Conor O'Hara, King of Leyny in Connaught; Finn O'Carmaean, a

servant of trust to O'Conor; and Torbert, son of the King of the Gall-Gaels, one of O'Conor's lawgivers (*peactarib*). The King of England then returned, and brought these chieftains with him into England. He left the chief government of Ireland to the English bishop, and told him to build three castles in Connaught. The English bishop soon after raised an army in Meath and Leinster, and marched to Athlone, and there erected a bridge across the ford, and a castle on the site of O'Conor's castle."

In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, a somewhat different account of King John's actions in Ireland is entered under the year 1211, which the Editor is tempted to insert here; for, although he has some suspicions of its authenticity, he thinks that the compiler had original documents which are now lost, or, at least, not preserved in Ireland.

"A. D. 1211" [*recte* 1210]. "John, King of England, with a large fleet and a numerous army, set sail for Ireland, and landed at Waterford. Thither Donough Cairbreach, the son of Donnell More O'Brien, repaired, to make his submission to him, and received a charter for Carrigogonnell, and the lordship thereunto belonging, for which he was to pay a yearly rent of sixty marks.

"Cathal Crowderg, the son of Turlough More O'Conor, King of Connaught, repaired with a great body of troops to make his obeisance unto him.

"King John proceeded from Waterford to Dublin, with the intention of banishing from

do, 7 tanaic o athcliaċ go tioppaitt ulltain i mehe. Do coirh Catal croibdsirec ó Concobair ina tſch. Ro hionnarbad ualepa de lati ar in mehe hi Saxain. Do coirh iaram an Rí 7 na maite bai ina parrad go carraic fſrſura co po diocuir hugo de lati a hulltaib hi Saxain. Aodh ó néill do dol po togarim an Rí 7 a teact por ccúlaid gan gialladh. An Rí 7 do bſit i bſorbairi por an ccarrac co po facebadh dó í, 7 tucc a muintir fſin mnte. Tanaic ó concobair iaram dia tſg buð dſin.

Do coirh iaram Rí Saxan go paith nguair, 7 tanaic ua concobair doiridiri dia roighid, 7 po bai an Rí acc iarrad a meic ar ua cconcobair do giall fſri comall dó. Ni taird ua concobair a mac uada, act do pad cſerap dia muintir dia cionn, .i. Concobair god ó hſgra tſgearna luigne, 7 diarmait mac concobair uí Maoilruanaid tſgearna muiſi luircc, fionn ua carmacám, 7 toirbeand mac riſ gallgaidel do aſr draða uí concobair, 7 do coirh an Rí go Saxain, 7 pucc na braighe rin lair.

Ireland Walter de Lacy (who afterwards passed into France). The King marched from Dublin into Meath, and dispatched a large fleet northwards to a fortress of the English called Carlingford, to command the sons of Hugh de Lacy, viz., Walter, Lord of Meath, and Hugh, Earl of Ulster, and then Lord Deputy of Ireland, to appear before him to answer for the death of the valiant knight, John de Courcy" [Lord of Rathenny and Kilbarrock.—*Grace*], "who was treacherously slain by them, and to answer to such questions as should be asked of them, for their apparent ill conduct. When Hugh de Lacy had discovered that the King was going to the north, he burned his own castles in Machaire Conaille, and in Cuailgne, before the King's eyes, and also the castles which had been erected by the Earl of Ulster and the men of Oriel, and he himself fled to Carrickfergus, leaving the chiefs of his people burning, levelling, and destroying the castles of the country, and, dreading the fury of the King, he himself went over the sea.

"When the King saw this disrespect offered

him, he marched from Drogheda to Carlingford, where he made a bridge of his ships, across the harbour, by which he landed some of his troops on the other side, and proceeded thence to Carrickfergus, partly by sea and partly by land, and laid siege to the castle, which he took."

According to the Itinerary of King John, by the accurate and trustworthy T. D. Hardy, Esq., the King was at Crook, near Waterford, on the 20th of June, 1210, and was on his return, at Fishguard, on the 26th of August, the same year. For an account of his movements in Ireland at this period, the reader is referred to the Rev. Mr. Butler's curious work on the History of the Castle of Trim.

Hanmer, Cox, and Leland, assert that O'Neill submitted to King John on this occasion; but, if we believe the Irish accounts, he refused to give him hostages.

"*Tiopraid Ulltain*, i. e. St. Ulltan's well.—There was a place so called in Westmeath in Colgan's time.—See his *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 242, note 25; and Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. iii. p. 52. There is a holy well

of his voyage, and then set out for Tioprait Ulltain^u in Meath, where Cathal Crovderg O'Connor came into his house [i. e. *made his submission to him*]. He banished Walter de Lacy to England, and then proceeded, with his nobles, to Carrickfergus, whence he also banished Hugo de Lacy to England. Hugh O'Neill repaired *hither* at the King's summons, but returned home without giving him hostages. The King besieged Carrick until it surrendered, and he placed his own people in it. O'Connor then returned home.

The King of England then went to Rathguaire^w, whither O'Connor repaired again to meet him; and the King requested O'Connor to deliver him up his son, to be kept as a hostage. O'Connor did not give him his son, but delivered up^{*} four of his people instead, namely, Conor God O'Hara, Lord of Leyny; Dermot, son of Conor O'Mulrony, Lord of Moylurg; Finn O'Carmacan; and Torvenn, son of the King of the Gall-Gaels^x, one of O'Connor's servants of trust. The King then returned to England, bringing these hostages with him.

called Tobar Ulltain in the townland of Ballynaskea, near the old church of Rathcore in Meath.—See Ordnance Map of Meath, sheet 48; and there is also a townland called Tobar Ulltain in the parish of Killinkere, in the barony of Castlerahen, and county of Cavan, and not far from the boundary of the county of Meath. This townland contains a holy well dedicated to St. Ulltan, which was formerly visited by pilgrims; but it is more than probable that Ma-geoghegan is right in making the Tobar Ulltain, visited by King John on this occasion, another name for Ardbraccan.—See p. 162, *supra*.

^u *Rathguaire* is so called by those who speak Irish at the present day, but anglicised *Rathwire*. It lies in the parish of Killucan, in the east of the county of Westmeath, and about three miles north north-west of Kinnegad.—See *Circuit of Ireland by Muircheartach Mac Neill*, published by the Irish Archæological Society in 1841, p. 49, note 151. The castle of Rathwire is thus described by Sir Henry Piers in 1682, in his Chorographical Description of the County of Westmeath: "Rathwire is the

first place of note that presents itself to our view, and that at a distance, if you come from the east, situate in the barony of Farbill, on a high rising ground, built as of design not to overlook, but to awe the whole country; founded (as tradition goes) by Sir Hugh de Lacy, who was one of the first English conquerors, and fixed in this country in or very near the reign of Henry the Second. It seems, by what to this day remains of the ruins, to have been a strong, well-built fort, for the manner of building at that time capacious and of good receipt; now only remain some portions of the outwalls and heaps of rubbish."—*Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, p. 61. See also a notice of this place at the year 1450, where it is mentioned that this town was plundered and burned by Ma-geoghegan. There is scarcely a vestige of it now remaining.

^x *Gall-Gaels*. — Of this people O'Flaherty writes as follows: "Gallgaidelios vero existimo Gaideliós insulas Britanniae adjacentes tum incolentes, Nam Donaldum filium Thadæi O Brian, quem Anno Christi 1075 Manniæ, ac Insularum

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1210.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred ten.

The English came to Cael-uisge^r. Hugh O'Neill and Donnell O'Donnell, assembling their forces, marched thither, and slew the English, together with Henry Beg^z, and distributed their goods and property among their troops.

Turlough, the son of Roderic O'Connor, took a prey in Moylurg, and carried it with him to Seghais [the Curleus], to his brother Dermot. Hugh, the son of Cathal, pursued him; but Turlough fled before him to the North.

The hostages of Connaught arrived in Ireland, viz. Conor God O'Hara, Lord of Leyny; Dermot, son of Conor O'Mulrony; Finn O'Cormacan; and Aireachtach Mac Donough^a.

Murtough Muimhneach^b, son of Turlough More [O'Connor], died.

A great war broke out between the King of England and the King of Wales: and ambassadors came from the King of England into Ireland for the English bishop; and the chiefs of the English of Ireland repaired, with the English bishop, to attend the summons of the King of England: and Richard Tuite^c was left in Ireland as Lord Chief Justice.

"A. D. 1211. The hostages of Connaught arrived in Ireland, viz., Dermot, son of Conor Mac Dermot, King of Moylurg; Conor O'Hara, King of Leyny; Finn O'Carmacan, and Torbert, son of the Gall-Gael. Aireaghtagh Mac Doncahy *occisus est*." Here it is to be observed that the death of Aireaghtagh is a distinct entry, and has nothing to do with the account of the returning of the hostages. The list of these hostages is given correctly by the Four Masters under the last year.

^b *Murtough Muimhneach*, i. e. the Momonian, so called because he was fostered in Munster. He was the son of Turlough More O'Connor, Monarch of Ireland and the ancestor of the warlike and restless clan of the O'Conors called Clann Muirheartaigh. In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, his

death is entered as follows: "A. D. 1210. Mortagh Moyneagh mac Terlagh, Tanist, or next successor of the kingdom of Connought, died." This Murtough Muimhneach had four sons, namely, Manus, Conor Roe, Donough Reagh, and Conor Gearr, who raised great disturbances in Connaught in their time.—See the Book of Lecan, fol. 72, *et sequen.*, and Duaid Mac Firbis's Genealogical Book, Lord Roden's copy, p. 219.

^c *Richard Tuite*.—This is a mistake of the Four Masters, for Richard Tuite was not Lord Justice of Ireland. His name does not appear in the list published in Harris's edition of Ware's works, vol. ii., or in any of the older Irish annals. This entry is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which is more correct than the ac-

βραϊτρε co lunnec, 50 πορτ λάιρζε, 7 co loc 7arman 7 co mbiath pín in Athcliat, 7 in Aē luain. Do palā dō 7ur po tuitrē cloēa caiplén aēa luain ma ēfnn 7ur bō mapb 7an anmain Riocapō diuid cona 7acapt, 7 co nōrsm dia muintir immaille ppiyr tpiā miorbailib dē, naomh pfoap, 7 naomh ciapain.

Clann Ruaidri uí concobair, 7 tadg mac concobair Maonmūige do tōct tap Sionand anair ip na tuatāib, 7 vpsm do muintir angale imaille ppiu 7 puccpat cpeich leo i nōitreibh ēfneoil dōbta. Do tāsō Aōd mac catail,

count of the transaction manufactured by the Four Masters: "A. D. 1210. The English Bushopp that was Deputie and Richard Tuite founded a stone castle in Athlone, wherein there was a Tower of stone built, which soon after fell and killed the said Richard Tuite, with eight Englishmen more. My author sayeth that this befell by the miracles of St. Quēran, of St. Peter, and St. Paule, upon whose Land the said Castle was built." After this it is stated that the English bishop went to England. The Annals of Kilronan also state that the bridge of Athlone was erected by the English bishop this year, and also its castle, on the site of O'Connor's castle, namely, on the site of one erected in 1129 by Turlough More O'Connor, then King of Connaught.

The fact is, that the Four Masters have disarranged this passage, as appears by the original Irish of it given in the margin of Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise. It is as follows: Caiplén cloice do dénam ag aē luain la gallaib .i. lap an ngailleppog, 7 la Riocapō Oē Uioe. Top cloice do deanam ipan caiplén, 7 a tuitim co po mapb Riocapō 7 octap gall maille ppiy .i. tpiā fearzaib ciapain, Poil 7 Peabair pa fearann ap a ndcapnāb an caiplen pín. In the Annals of Kilronan, and in Grace's Annals, it is stated that Richard Tuite was killed by the fall of a stone at Athlone, in the year 1211. The Four Masters should have arranged the passage as follows, as is evident from the older

annals: "Previous to his being called to England, this Lord Justice (John de Gray) went to Athlone to erect a castle there, that he might send his brothers [or relations] to Limerick, Waterford, and Wexford, and that he himself might make Dublin and Athlone his principal quarters. For this purpose he raised forces in Leinster and Meath (where Richard Tuite had been the most powerful Englishman since the flight of the De Lacys to France), and marched to Athlone, where he erected a bridge across the Shannon, and a castle on the site of the one which had been built by Turlough More O'Connor, in the year 1129. But it happened, through the effects of the anathema pronounced against this warlike bishop by the Coarb of St. Peter, and the miraculous interposition of St. Peter and St. Kieran, into whose sanctuaries he was extending the outworks of the castle, that he lost, on this occasion, Richard Tuite, the most distinguished of his barons, as also Tuite's chaplain, and seven other Englishmen, for one of the towers of the castle fell, and overwhelmed them in the ruins."

This Richard Tuite received large grants of land in Tefia in Westmeath, and was made baron of Moyashell. His pedigree is traced by Mac Firbis to Charlemagne, but upon what authority the Editor has not been able to discover. Thus, the pedigree of Andrew Boy Tuite, of the castle of Moneylea, near Mullingar, runs as follows: "Andrew Boy, son of Walter, son of An-

The Justice went to Athlone, with the intention of sending his brothers to Limerick, Waterford, and Wexford, that he himself might reside in Dublin and Athlone (alternately); but it happened, through the miracles of God, St. Peter, and St. Kieran, that some of the stones of the castle of Athlone fell upon his head, and killed on the spot Richard Tuite, with his priest and some of his people, along with him.

The sons of Roderic O'Connor and Teige, the son of Conor Moinmoy, accompanied by some of the people of Annaly, came across the Shannon, from the east side, into the Tuathas^d, and carried a prey with them into the wilderness of Kinel-Dofa^e. Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, pursued them; and a battle

drew, son of Edmond, son of Andrew, son of Geoffry, commonly called *an Gilla Gorm*, son of Thomas, son of James, son of Thomas, son of John, son of Richard, son of Rickard, surnamed *of the Castles*, son of Thomas, son of Maurice, son of Rickard More, son of John Tuite, son of the King of Denmark, son of Drobard, son of Richard, son of Luibineus, or Lamard, son of Arcobal, son of Rolandus, son of Oliver, son of Carolus Magnus, King of France.

In the Annals of Kilronan is the following curious account of the affairs of Connaught at this period: "A. D. 1210. Donough Cairbreach O'Brien with his forces, and Geoffry Mares with his forces, composed of the English of Munster, and Hugh, son of Roderic O'Connor, joined by the son of O'Flaherty, marched into Connaught as far as Tuam, and proceeding thence to Loch na n-Airneadh in Ciarraighe, they seized upon great preys, and remained a fortnight, or nearly twenty nights, in Ciarraighe, the Connacians opposing them. After this O'Connor and his people came on terms of peace with Donough Cairbreach and Geoffry Mares, and the conditions were these, that they should be permitted to pass to Athlone to the English bishop, and that O'Brien and Geoffry Mares should make peace between O'Connor and the English bishop. This was accordingly done,

and Turlough, the son of Cathal Crovderg, and the sons of other distinguished men of Connaught, were given into the hands of the English bishop."

^d *Into the Tuathas*, ἢ na tuathas.—There were three territories of this name on the west side of the Shannon. The sentence would be more correct thus, "ἦν ἑοῦτε τὰν Σιωνάνων ἀνὰ ἢ na tuathas," i. e. came across the Shannon westwards into the Tuathas. For the situation and exact extent of the territory called the Tuathas, in the county of Roscommon, the reader is referred to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1843, p. 90, note ^b, and the map prefixed to the same. The celebrated mountain anciently called Sliaibh Ólágha na D-Tuath, now Slieve Baune, extends through the Tuathas from north to south, nearly parallel with the Shannon. The word tuath is the plural of tuath, a territory or district, and the districts or Tuathas here referred to were three in number, namely, Tir Briuin na Sinna, Corca Eachlann, and Kinel-Dofa. See the next note.

^e *Kinel-Dofa*, cenel dobéa.—This was in latter ages called Doohy-Hanly, from its chief, O'Hanly, the senior of the Kinel-Dofa. It was the ancient name of a territory in the present county of Roscommon, extending along the Shannon from Caradh na-dtuath (now

ερωιδδςρεε ινα νδιδιδ, 7 δο βεαρτραι δεαδαιδ δια ποιλε 7 πο μεαδαιδ αρ
μαααιβη Ρυαδρι γυρ πο κυρεαδ δαρ Σιοναην γαιρ δοριδρι ιαττ ιαρ ρραα-
βαι δαοιη 7 εαχ.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΘ, 1211.

Αοιρ Cριορδ, μιλε, δά χεδ, α ηαον νδεεε.

Σιτριοεε υα λαιγενάν κομαρβα κομγαλλ δο εεε.

Caipen cluana heoair do dénam lá gallaib 7 lár an ngailleppoc, 7
epíschyluaicchead do dénam leó ι ττίρ εογαιη. Αοδ ό νέιλλ δο βρειτ ορρα, 7
πο ρραοιηεαδ ρεμει ρορ γαλλαιβ, 7 πο ευιρ α νάρ ιη Μαοιλιρ μαε Ροβςιρδ.

Tomar mac uétraigh go macaib Raígnail mic Somairlich do teét co
doipe éolum éille ροιρςηη ρέ long ρεαέτμογαιτ, 7 αν βαίλε δο οργαιη 7 δο
μillead leo. Λοδαι αρριδε κο ηιηιρ εογαιη, 7 πο μιλλρστ ιη ιηιρ υίλε.

called Caranadóe Bridge) to Drumdaff, in the southern extremity of the parish of Kilgefin. It was divided from Carcachlann, or Corca Sheachlann, the country of Mac Brannan, by the ridge of the mountain called Slieve Baune, the western face of which belonged to Mac Brannan, and the eastern to O'Hanly; and tradition says that there were standing stones and crosses on the ridge of the mountain which marked the boundary between them. According to the most intelligent of the natives, the following are the townlands of this mountain, which were in Corcachlann, viz.: Aghadangan, Corrowhawnagh (in Bumlin parish); Cloonycarron, Carryward, Ballymore, Ballybeg (in Lissonuffyparish); Leckan, Aghalahard, Reagh, Killultagh, Aghaclogher (in Cloonfinlough parish). All the other townlands of the mountain lying east of these belonged to Kinel-Dofa. Treanacreeva at Scramoge Bridge was also on the boundary between both territories.

Kinel-Dofa, or O'Hanly's country, comprised the following parishes, viz., the entire of the parishes of Kilglass and Termonbarry, Cloontuskert and Kilgefin; one townland of the pa-

rish of Bumlin, now called North Yard; the east half of the parish of Lissonuffy (as divided by the ridge of Slieve Baune, as aforesaid). The desert or wilderness of Kinel-Dofa (in which St. Berach, or Barry, founded his church of Cluain Coirpthe), is thus described by the Rev. John Keogh, of Strokestown, author of the Irish Herbal, who wrote in 1682:

"The woods, the chiefest in the county of Roscommon, are lodged about the saide mountaine (Slieve Bawn), situate most upon the north-east side of it, and beyond the north part thereof, Montagh (mónteac), is an aggregate of many and great bogs several miles long, and in some parts thereof two miles in breadth, intercepted betwixt the said mountain and the River Shannon, interspersed here and there with some little islands of profitable land, interrupted one from another by interpositions of the said bogs."

O'Dugan speaks of O'Hanly's country as follows:

Δυεαίδ δο'η ρεάδαιη αιρμγέρ,
Cenel doβτα νολύε αιμπεδ;
Όί cóimpeapc um épíde
Αρ οίρεαέτ ό η-αιηίγε.

was fought between them, in which the sons of Roderic were defeated, and again driven eastwards across the Shannon, leaving some of their men and horses behind.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1211.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred eleven.

Sitric O'Laighenain¹, Coarb of St. Comgall [of Bangor], died.

The castle of Clones was erected by the English and the English bishop, and they made a predatory incursion into Tyrone; but Hugh O'Neill overtook them, and routed and slaughtered them, *and slew, among others*, Meyler, the son of Robert.

Thomas Mac Uchtry and the sons of Randal Mac Sorley² came to Derry with a fleet of seventy-six ships, and plundered and destroyed the town. They passed thence into Inishowen, and ravaged the entire island [*recte peninsula*].

"The country of the tribe of sharp weapons
Is Kinel-Dofa fast and uneven;
There dwells affection in my heart
For the people of O'Hanly."

The following pedigree, as given by Duald Mac Firbis, will shew how O'Hanly descends from Dofa:

Loughlin, son of

Hugh, or Aedh, who was the son of

Conor, or Conchobhar.

Donnell, or Domhnall.

Ivor, or Imhar.

Donnell.

Amlaff, or Amhlaoibh.

Ivor mor.

Murtough, or Muirheartach, who found the white steed which Teige O'Conor had, and from which he was styled an *éic gíl*, or of the White Steed.

Ragnall, who fought at the battle of Clontarf in 1014.

Morough, or Murchadh.

Teige, or Tadhg.

Donnell.

Teige.

Murtough, or Muirheartach.

Anly, or Ainlighe, *a quo* O'Hanly.

Hurly, or Urthuile.

Muldoon, or Maelduin.

Cluthechar.

Funis.

Dofa, or Dobhtha, the progenitor of the Kinel-Dofa, and from whom St. Berach, or Barry, the patron saint of the district, was the fifth in descent.

Aengus.

Erc the Red.

Brian.

Eochy Muighmheodhain, Monarch of Ireland in the fourth century.

¹ *O'Laighenain*, now anglicised Lynam.

² *Mac Sorley*, *mac Samáirle*, anglicised Mac

Sloicceadh la connactaib tria toghairm an gaillearrpuic ⁊ gillibeirt mic goirvelbaig co hſippuaib, ⁊ do ionrat cairlen occ caol uirce.

Ruaib, mac ruuib, mic toirpvealbaig u concobair, do marbad la luig-mb Connact.

Corbmac mac Airt uí maoileaclonn do buain delbna do na gallaib, ⁊ Maoileachlainn mac airt do tabairt maðma ar na gallaib do bai ag com-ett dealbna, ⁊ a cconrtabla Robeard dúncomair do marbad.

Cugaela ua heidhin do ecc.

Ragnailt ⁊ Caillec dé dí ingin Ruaib uí Concobair do ecc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΘ, 1212.

Αοιρ Cριορθ, mile, da céu, a dodecc.

Oruimcaoin cona tſmpall do lorccadh la cenél neoðain ðan cſo dua néill.

ſſrðal ua catáin tiðearna ciannacta ⁊ ſſr na cpaibde do marbad la gallaib.

Gillibeirt mac goirvelbaig do marbad i ccairlen caoiluirce, ⁊ an cairlen ſſippin do lorccadh la hua neicmgh.

Cairlen cluana heoir do lorccadh la hAod ua neill, ⁊ la tuairceart epenn.

Donnchadh ua hſidhin do dallas la hAod mac catail cpoibdeirð ðan cſo dua concobair.

Maðm caille na ccrann do tabairt la corbmac mac Airt uí maoilſc-

Sawairle in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster. Samhairle, anglicised Sorley, was a name very common among the Mac Donnells of Scotland. Thomas Mac Uchtry was Earl of Athol in Scotland, and the son of Alan de Galloway.

¹ *Cael-uisge*, caol uirge, i. e. *narrow water*, is now called Caol na h-Eirne, and is that narrow part of Lough Erne near Castle Caldwell. No remains of the castle are now visible.

¹ *Duncomar*.—This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of

Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1211. Cormack mac Art O'Melaghlin expelled the Englishmen out of Delvyn, and gave a great overthrow to a company of Englishmen that were left to defend that contrey, in which discomfiture Robertt Dongomer, their constable and chief head, was slain, together with Gillernew Mac Coghlan, the Prince of Delvyn's son."

² *Ragnailt*.—A woman's name, corresponding with the man's name Ragnall, or Randall.

¹ *Caillech De*, i. e. *the Nun of God*.—It would

An army was led by the Connacians, at the summons of the English bishop and Gilbert Mac Costello, to Assaroe; and they erected a castle at Cael-uisge^b.

Roderic, the son of Roderic, who was son of Turlough O'Conor, was slain by the inhabitants of Leyny, in Connaught.

Cormac, the son of Art O'Melaghlin, wrested Delvin from the English; and Melaghlin, the son of Art, defeated the English, who were maintaining possession of that territory, and killed their constable, Robert of Duncomar^d.

Cugacla O'Heyne died.

Ragnailt^e and Caillech De^f, two daughters of Roderic O'Conor, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1212.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred twelve.

Drumquin^m, with its churches, was burned by the Kinel-Owen, without the consentⁿ of O'Neill.

Farrell O'Kane, Lord of Kienaghta and Firnacreeva, was slain by the English.

Gilbert Mac Costello was slain in the castle of Cael-uisge; and the castle itself was burned by O'Hegny.

The castle of Clones^o was burned by Hugh O'Neill and the [men of the] north of Ireland.

Donough O'Heyne was deprived of sight by the son of Cathal Crovderg, without the consent of the O'Conor.

The victory of Caill-na-gerann^p was gained by Cormac, the son of Art

appear to be the feminine form of Cele De, which is Latinized Deicola by Giraldus Cambrensis, and Anglicised Culdee.

^m *Drumquin*, *drum cain*—This is the name of a townland and village in the barony of Omagh, in the county of Tyrone, and about six miles to the west of the town of Omagh.—See Ordnance Map of Tyrone, sheet 33.

ⁿ *Without the consent*, *gan ceas oua neill*, "*O'Nello invito*." *Gan ceas do* is an idiomatic expression, generally denoting "*in despite of*," or "*in defiance of*." This passage is thus ren-

dered in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1212. Drumkyn with its church burnt by Kindred Owen, without O'Neil's licence."

^o *Clones*.—A well-known town in the county of Monaghan. A round tower and large stone cross, with antique ornaments, and now or lately used as the market cross, point out the antiquity of this town.

^p *Caill-na-geran*, *caill na ccapann*, written *coill na ccapann*, in the Annals of Kilronan, i. e. *the wood of the [great] trees*.—This place is now called

laimn 7 la hAod mac Concobair maonmaige ar gallaib dú in po láo a nár
im piarur Maran 7 im macaib Sleimne.

Domnchað mac cana toipeð cenél Aongura do ecc.

Domnall ó damín do marbað la macaib méð laclainn i ndorur pecler
a doipe.

Cpsch lap in ngiolla fiaclach ua mbaoigill co ndoruing do cenél cconall
a maille ppur pop araill do cenél eoðain baol pop comairce uí éairéir, .i.
an giolla riabach toipeað cloinne Sníðgile 7 cloinne pínigin. Rucc imorpo ó
éairéir popra, 7 fíraib deaðaib ppú 7 marbēar é buð dísirín ag cor-
namh a einigh.

Teach do gabáil la diarmait mac Ruaidri uí Concobair pop Aod mac
Maðnura uí Concobair hi cill colmain pinn hi ceorann gur po loirccit
cuicc pír décc ar píct ann.

Maom do éabairt do domnall mac domnall brígaig í mailechlainn
pop corbmac Ua maileachlainn dú in po marbað giolla epioro mac colgan
co rocaide ele amaille ppur.

Domnall mac domnall uí maileachlainn do marbað ar epic la muintir
Maolip.

Sluaicceað la gallaib Munan go Rorpre go ndearnat caplén ann.

Kilmore, or Great Wood, and is situated in the
parish of Killoughy, barony of Ballyboy, and
King's County.—See Ordnance Map of that coun-
ty, sheet 24. The name Coill na g-crann has been
long obsolete, but we have the clearest evidence
to prove its situation and modern name. Thus,
the writer of the old Irish story called the Bat-
tle of Moylena (*Cath Maighe Lena*), in describing
the rout of the Munster forces coming to the
battle field of Moylena, which is about two miles
to the north of Tullamore, states that they
marched by Coill na g-crann, which was then,
he says, called *Coill Mhor* (or Great Wood).
But, if we had no other evidence, the following
passage in the Annals of Clonmacnoise would be
sufficient to shew the situation and modern name
of this place. In these annals the above passages
are given more fully than by the Four Masters,

and were thus translated, in the year 1627, by
Connell Mageoghegan of Lismoynty, who knew
this place well :

“A. D. 1211. The English Bushop came over
into this land again, and was Deputie thereof,
and went, with all the English forces, of Ireland
to Cloneis, in the north, where he built a castle.
The English Bushop sent certain of the army to
Magmahon's Land to take the preys of the Land;
they were overtaken and mett by Magmahon,
[who] slew divers of them about Myler mac
Robert, and Myler himself, and divers of the
Englishmen of Lynster, took and caused them
to leave the prey and horses, and gave them
many fierce onsets as well by night as by day
from thence forward.

“The said Deputie came from thence to Lyn-
ster, and sent for the forces of Munster, who

O'Melaghlin, and Hugh, the son of Conor Moinmoy, over the English, in which the latter, together with Pierce Mason and the sons of Sleviny, were slaughtered.

Donough Mac Cann, Chief of Kinel-Aengusa^a, died.

Donnell O'Devine was slain by the sons of Mac Loughlin in the doorway of the abbey-church of Derry.

A prey was taken by Gillafiaclagh O'Boyle, accompanied by a party of the Kinel-Connell, from some of the Kinel-Owen, who were under the protection of O'Taircheirt (Gillareagh), Chief of Clann-Sneidhghile and Clann-Fineen. O'Taircheirt overtook them (the plunderers), and gave them battle, but was killed while defending his guarantee^c.

Dermot, the son of Roderic O'Conor, *forcibly* took the house of Hugh, the son of Manus O'Conor, at Kilcolman-Finn^d, in Corran. Thirty-five men were burned in the house on this occasion.

Donnell, the son of Donnell Breaghagh [the Bregian] O'Melaghlin, defeated Cormac O'Melaghlin in a battle, in which Gilchreest Mac Colgan and many others were slain.

Donnell, the son of Donnell O'Melaghlin, was slain, while on a predatory excursion, by the people of Meyler.

An army was led by the English of Munster to Roscrea, where they erected
came accordingly, with Donnogh Carbreagh O'Bryen, and marched with all their forces to Killnegrann in Ffercall, now called Kilmore, where they were met by Cormac mac Art O'Melaghlyn, who discomfitted them, where they left all their cowes, horses, gold, silver, and other things to the said Cormack."

^a *Kinel-Aengusa*.—This is anglicised Kindred Eneas in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster. It was the tribe name of the Mac Canns and their correlatives, who were seated in the present county of Armagh, where the Upper Bann enters Lough Neagh. There were several other tribes of this name in the province of Ulster, as well as in other parts of Ireland.

^c *While defending his guarantee*, *ag cornam a emig*, while defending those whom he had guaranteed to protect.—This, which is a Bre-

honic legal phrase, occurs very frequently throughout the Irish annals. This passage is rendered as follows in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1212. An army by Gillafiaclagh O'Boyle, and some of Kindred Connell, vppon Tirowen, being in protection with the Connells and especially of O'Tirchert" [*7 pnat ap emec ceneoil conall uile 7 hui tarcept co ponpaadac*]. "O'Tirchert came uppon them, fought with them, where Gillariavagh O'Tirchert was slayne, King of Snedgaile and Clann-fynin, *in saving his credit*."

^d *Kilcolman-Finn*, *cill Colmán Finn*.—This is certainly the present Kilcolman, an old church near Ballaghaderreen, in the barony of Costello, and county of Mayo; but it is at least nine miles from the nearest boundary of the present barony of Corran, in the county of Sligo. The festival

Αρραϊδε γο cill achaid̃ γο pucc Muirec̃rtaç mac brian oppa cona p̃loig̃ γο
ταρo δεαβαιo νοιβ̃. Ro λοιτεαυh Maileachlann mac caτail c̃appaig̃ sup
bó map̃b̃ δια γοναιb̃.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΘ, 1213.

Αοιρ Cριορo, mile, δά cέττ, α τpί δεcc.

Γιλλα na nañm̃ ua Ruad̃an eppcop luig̃ne, γ Muiriccen ua muiriccen
eppcop cluana mic noip̃ do ecc.

Αιnmipe ua coβταigh abb Reclera νοιpe coluim cille uapail clépeç
τογαυδε ap c̃paδaδ̃, ap c̃ññpa, ap δ̃ñp̃c, ap eccna, γ ap γac̃ maic̃ apc̃ña
[do ecc].

Tomár mac uchτραigh γ Ruaid̃ri mac Rañnaill do opccañ νοιpe
colum cilli γ do b̃p̃eic̃h̃ p̃eδõ muiñtipe νοιpe, γ τυαρ̃c̃ip̃t̃ Epeann apc̃ña a
lár t̃ñmpaill an Recclera, γ a mb̃p̃ñt̃ leo γo c̃uil̃ pañm̃.

of St. Colman Finn, or Colman the Fair, is marked in the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys at the 4th of April.

* *Killeigh*, cill ac̃aib̃, anciently called cill ac̃aib̃ opoma p̃oα, and referred to in the *Feilire Aenguis*, at 25th of June, as in *Ui Failghe*.—It is a fair-town in the barony of Geshil, in the King's County, about four miles to the south of Tullamore. Here are still some remains of a great abbey, and also a holy well dedicated to the two St. Sinchells. This place is to be distinguished from Killoughy in the barony of Ballyboy, in the same neighbourhood. The Murtough, son of Brian, who opposed the English here, was son of Brian Breifneach O'Connor, who died in 1184.

It is to be suspected that this entry refers to the same event as that already given under the year 1211, namely, the victory of Coill na gerann, for we find the different compilers of the annals of Ireland, whose works have been amalgamated (frequently without much skill) by the Four Masters, often repeat the same events, as having

found them entered in different forms and under different years in the compilations of more ancient writers. The present entry is given somewhat differently in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1212. The Englishmen of Ireland made a voyage" [an expedition] "to Roscre, where they built a castle.

"The Englishmen of Meath with their greatest forces took their journey to Killnegrann in Ffercall, where they were mett by Cormack mac Art O'Melaghlyn, and were quite overthrown by Cormack, with a slaughter of the chiefest and principallest Englishmen in Meath, as Ferrus Mersey, the two sons of Leyvnie Wanie, and William Howard, and many others of them; that they left all their cattle, both horses and cows, gold and silver, and shirts of mail; and pursued them to the abbey of Kilbeggan, and the place called Bealagh-monie-ne-Sirrhyde. Melaghlyn mac Cahall Carragh O'Connor was killed by Geffray March of that journey."

According to the Annals of Kilronan the per-

a castle. From thence they proceeded to Killeigh', where they were overtaken by Murtough, the son of Brian [O'Connor], and his army, who gave them battle; in which Melaghlin, the son of Cathal Carragh [O'Connor] received wounds of which he died^u.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1213.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred thirteen.

Gilla-na-naev O'Rowan, Bishop of Leyny, and Muirigen O'Muirigen, Bishop of Clonmacnoise, died.

Ainmire O'Coffey, Abbot of the Church of Derry-Columbkille, a noble ecclesiastic, distinguished for his piety, meekness, charity, wisdom, and every other good quality [died]^w.

Thomas Mac Uchtry and Rory Mac Randal plundered Derry-Columbkille, and carried off, from the middle of the church of Derry, all the precious articles of the people of Derry, and of the north of Ireland, which they brought to Coleraine^x.

sons slain were Perris Messat and Walter Dunel.

^u Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise record the death of William Petitt, and contain the two entries following, which the Four Masters have very much shortened:

"A. D. 1212. Mortagh O'Bryen, Donnell mac Donnell O'Melaghlyn, Cowlen O'Dempsie, and Donnell Clannagh Mac Gillepatrick, gave an overthrow to Cormack mac Art O'Melaughlyn, where were killed Gillechrist mac Murrough Macoghlan, and Donslevey mac Connor O'Melaghlyn, with many others.

"Donnell mac Donnell Bregagh O'Melaghlyn, next in succession of Meath and Irish of Ireland, made a journey to take a prey from Meyler, was overtaken by Meyler himself, and great forces of both English and Irishmen, who killed the said Donnell with many others with him, at the River of Rahan in Ffercall."

^w *Died.*—This passage is thus translated by Colgan: "Anmirus O'Cobhthaich, Abbas Do-

rensis, vir sapientia, religione, mansuetudine, et eleemosynis selectissimus, obiit."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 505. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the character of this Ainmire O'Coffey is thus given: "A noble ecclesiastic, distinguished for his piety, descent, meekness, majesty, mildness, charity, and every other goodness, *post optimam penitentiam ingressus est viam universae carnis in Dubrecles Coluim Cille.*"

^x *Coleraine*, cúil paëin, now locally but corruptly called in Irish cúp-paëam, but more correctly anglicised *Coleraine*. This name is translated "*Secessus filicis*," in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, lib. ii. c. 136, published by Colgan in his *Trias Thaum.*, where its situation is distinctly pointed out as "*in aquilonari Bannæi fluminis margine*," i. e. on the north (eastern) side of the River Bann. Colgan, who was well acquainted with the situation of places in the north of Ireland, shews that Cuilraithin is the place now called Coleraine: "*civitas Dalriedæ seu Reuta,*

Ua catáin, 7 rir na crioibe do teaict go doire do gabail tigh ar macaibh méig lachlaunn. Ro marbad cellóir mór Recclera doire stoppa occa nistapgoire. Do poine dia 7 colum cille miorbail innrin uair po marbad an rir tionoil 7 toichsrtaíl baí leo, .i. Matgamán mág aine i neneach colum cille i ndorur in duibreccléra.

Cairlen cuile Ratáin do denaím la tomar mac uétraig 7 la gallaib ulaó, 7 po pccaoilead pelce, 7 cumdaigte an baile uile do cum an cairlen rin cenmoía an timpall.

Goð ua neill do tabairt maðma ar gallaib 7 po la a ndrécár, 7 po loircead beór lair an carlongphort rin ló cettna eittir daoimbh, 7 moilibh.

Donn ó bpsirleín taoiread pánaat do marbad da muintir rín i meabail.

Fionn ua bpolcáin maor í domnaill (.i. domnaill mor) do dol i cconnaé-taib do cuingid éioira í domnaill. Arreab do coib cettur co cairppe druma cliaib. Ro tabaill ríde cona éaoiméctoibh do tigh an ríid Muiré dhais lra an doill ua [uí] dálaig, 7 po gab for míoórtad mór rriur an bpsid ar ba haiteach rom a huét trlóin (gion gur bo hé a ticcérna po com-ampleicc do). Ro lonnaigead an rir dána rriur, 7 ron gab bial mbitgéir ina laim co tapraat bsim ndó go rparcead marb gan anmaim. Títt rírin iarrin ar iongabail uí domnaill hi cclonn Riocaird. Iar na ríor rin dUa domnaill do ronaó léiptionol rlóig lair ina deaðhaib, 7 ní po airir co raimce

Culrairie vulgo dicta.—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 183, col. 2, note 127.

¹ *O'Kane.*—In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster this passage is rendered thus:

“O’Kathan and the men of Kriv came to Dyry to take house vpon the Maglaghlans, and killed between them the great *Caller* of the Church of Dyry. God and Columkille shewed a great miracle, viz., the gatherer and bringer, Mahon Magaithne, [was] killed at Columkill his prayer justly in the church doore.”

² *Prior*, celloir in the original. It is thus explained in O’Brien’s Dictionary. “Cealloir, the superior of a cell or monastery; ex., n cealloir na pub-cealloir éu; you are neither superior

nor vicar.”

³ *Castle.*—This passage is thus rendered in the old translation of the Ulster Annals:

“A. D. 1213. The castle of Cailrathan, built by Thomas Mac Ughtry and Galls of Vlster, and” [they] “broke down all the stones, pavements, and fences, of all the town for that work, the church only excepted.”

The Irish text is thus given in the Dublin copy of the same annals:

Cairtel cula ratáin do oenum le Tomar mac uétraig 7 le gallaib Ulaó 7 po pcaileó pelce 7 clacana 7 cumdaici in baile uile cenmoía in tempall amain cuice ríin.

⁴ *Carlongphort*, now Carlingford, a decayed

O'Kane⁷ and the [sept of] Firnacreeva, came to Derry to take the house of the son of Mac Loughlin. The great prior⁸ of the abbey church of Derry, who interposed to make peace between them, was killed. God and St. Columbkille wrought a miracle on this occasion; for Mahon Magaithne, the person who had gathered and mustered the army, was killed in the doorway of the church of Duvregles, in revenge of Columbkille.

The castle⁹ of Coleraine was erected by Thomas Mac Uchtry, and the English of Ulidia; and all the cemeteries and buildings of the town were thrown down excepting only the church to supply materials for erecting this castle.

Hugh O'Neill defeated and dreadfully slaughtered the English, and, on the same day, burned Carlongphort¹⁰ (Carlingford) both people and cattle.

Donn O'Breslen, Chief of Fanad, was treacherously killed by his own people.

Finn O'Brollaghan, steward of O'Donnell (Donnell More) went to Connaught to collect O'Donnell's tribute. He first went to Carbury of Drumcliff, where, with his attendants, he visited the house of the poet Murray O'Daly of Lissadill¹¹; and, being a plebeian representative of a hero, he began to wrangle with the poet very much (although his lord had given him no instructions to do so). The poet, being enraged at his conduct, seized a very sharp axe, and dealt him a blow which killed him on the spot, and then, to avoid O'Donnell, he fled into Clanrickard. When O'Donnell received intelligence of this, he collected a large body of his forces, and pursued him to Derrydonnell¹² in

town in the barony of Lower Dundalk, and county of Louth. This passage is rendered as follows in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster:

"A. D. 1213. Hugh O'Neile broke of the Galls, and had a great slaughter of them, and burnt the Cairlongfort the same day, both men and cattle."

The same work gives the following entry immediately after the foregoing:

"John, King of England, gave England and Ireland into the Pope's hands, and the Pope surrendered them to himself againe, and 1000 marks to him, and after every yeare 700 out of England, and 300 out of Ireland."

But this passage is not in the Dublin copy of

the Annals of Ulster, or in the Annals of Kilronan.

¹¹ *Lissadill*, *lisp a doill*, i. e. the *Lis*, or fort of the blindman; it is situated in the southwest of the barony of Carbury, near the Bay of Sligo. On an old map of the coast of the counties of Mayo, Sligo, and Donegal, made in the reign of Elizabeth or James I., preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, Lissadill is marked as a castle.

¹² *Derrydonnell*, *doipe uí domncill*, i. e. *Roboretum Odonnelli*.—A townland containing the ruins of a castle in the parish of Athenry, and about three miles to the east of Oranmore, in the county of Galway. The territory of Clan-

doirpe í domnaill i ccloinn Riocaird, conad uad ro gab ainmuccad, ar a
beir adhaib longpoirt ann. Ro gab for cpeacloircead an tíre gur bo riapac
Mac uilliam do pó dsoib, 7 co ro diocuir Muirfhaic dia comairge i
ttuadumam. Do ead ua domnaill ina diuib, 7 geibid for moirad, 7 or-
ccain na epiche írin coror atcuir domnachad cairbreic ua briam Muirfhaic
uad a nuet muintire luimnig. Ro lín ua domnaill é co dopur luimnig, 7
baí i pporibairri 7 hi bporlongpoirt ag móin uí domnaill conad uad ainmigh-
éir. Ro diocuirriot luét luimnig Muirfhaic uadab for poréongra uí
domnaill co nach ppuar a imóirín aet a cairbiré ó láim do láim go riact
ath chath dublinne.

Soar ó domnaill don chur rin iar pirsol, 7 iar ccop cuarta connacht
uile go hiomlan. Do poad Sloiccead ele lair dopirre gan iompurpeac gan
poruccad ír in mbliadain céttina bfor co hAtheliaic gur ba hfiocín do luét
Atha eliaic Muirfhaic do cor uadab go halban, 7 ba annraide co nórna
tíora dpeéta admolta do éungidh riouha, 7 maichme nanacail ar Ua
ndomnaill, 7 ba hé an tpear dán dibh riouhe, A domhnaill deaðlam po
rithe, 7c. Do padadh rithe dóromh ar a admoltaibh, 7 gabad O dom-
naill ina muintíar é iarom, 7 do pad forba, 7 pfiann do feib po ba data
lair.

Cpeach la Copbmac ua maileachlann for caplen chinn clair go po

rickard comprised six baronies in the county of Galway, namely, Leitrim, Loughreagh, Dunkel-
lin, Killartan, Clare, and Athenry.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed for the Irish Archaeological Society in 1843, pp. 17, 18; and Map to the same, on which doirpe uí domnaill is shewn due east of the town of Galway, and on the boundary between the territories of Clann Fergaile and Hy-Many; see also Ordnance Survey of the county of Galway, sheet 95.

* *Mac William*.—This was Richard de Burgo, the son of William Fitz-Adelm, and the great Lord to whom King Henry III. granted the province of Connaught in the year 1225. On this occasion O'Daly addressed a poem to De Burgo, stating the cause of his flight, and im-

ploring his protection. It begins, cpead agad aoiúg a gcéin? i. e. "What brings a guest to you from afar?" In this poem (of which there is a good copy on paper in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy), the poet calls himself O'Daly of Meath (see note ⁿ, under the year 1185, pp. 66, 67), and states that he was wont to frequent the courts of the English, and to drink wine from the hands of kings and knights, of bishops and abbots; that, not wishing to remain to be trampled under the feet of the Race of Conn, he fled to one who, with his mail-clad warriors, was able to protect him against the fury of the King of Derry and Assaroe, who had threatened him with his vengeance, though indeed the cause of his enmity was but trifling,

Clanrickard,—a place which was named from him, because he encamped there for a night;—and he proceeded to plunder and burn the country, until at last Mac William^f submitted to him, having previously sent Murray to seek for refuge in Thomond. O'Donnell pursued him, and proceeded to plunder and ravage that country also, until Donough Cairbreach O'Brien sent Murray away to the people of Limerick. O'Donnell followed him to the gate of Limerick, and, pitching his camp at Monyddonnell (which is named from him), laid siege to that town; upon which the people of Limerick, at O'Donnell's command, expelled Murray, who found no asylum anywhere, but was sent from hand to hand, until he arrived in Dublin.

O'Donnell returned home on this occasion, having first traversed and completed the visitation of all Connaught. He mustered another army without much delay in the same year, and, marching to Dublin, compelled the people of Dublin to banish Murray into Scotland; and here he remained until he composed three poems in praise of O'Donnell, imploring peace and forgiveness from him. The third of these poems is the one beginning, "Oh! Donnell, kind hand for [granting] peace," &c. He obtained peace for his panegyrics, and O'Donnell afterwards received him into his friendship, and gave him lands and possessions, as was pleasing to him.

Cormac O'Melaghlin plundered the castle of Kinclare^f, burned the bawn, for that the fugitive had only killed a plebeian of his people who had the audacity to affront him!

beag ar b'ala rir an b'ear,
baclac do b'ir dom cámeab,
mé do mapbaó an moğaó;
a dé! an áoban anpolaó?

"Small is our difference with the man,
A shepherd was abusing me,
And I killed that clown;
O God! is this a cause for enmity?"

He calls upon the puissant knight Rickard, the son of William, to respect the order of the poets, who are never treated with harshness by chieftains, and to protect the weak against the strong. He next bestows some verses of panegyric upon him,—describes the splendour of

his house and its inmates,—calls him the chief of the English, the lord of Leinster, the King of Connaught, the proprietor of the forts of Croghan, of Tara, of Mac Coisi's wall of stone, and of Mur mic an Duinn, then called Caislen Ui Chonaing,—and hints that he might yet invite the poets of the five provinces to his house. He then tells Rickard that whatever deeds of valour any one may have achieved, he cannot be truly renowned without protecting the venerable or the feeble; and that he now has an opportunity of making himself illustrious by protecting O'Daly of Meath, a poet, whose verses demand attention, and who throws himself on his generosity. He concludes by reminding him of his duties as King of the famous province of Connaught.

^f Of Kinclare, chinn cláir.—This name is now



loiréc an baðbun, 7 go' paoimíð for na gallaib co ttucað eic 7 eitte iomða uatha.

Morrluaigead la gallaib Eireann dionnraicchið Corbmaic mac Airt gur comraicriot acc dpoichic tine. Feachap iomaifícc ícorpa, 7 po meaband for mac airt, 7 do poáap Ruaidrí ua ciarbá ip in deaband rin, 7 po díocúiríead mac Airt a dealbna, 7 po hairccíoh a muintir. Do cóidriot na goill go haé luain, 7 do ponad carlen leó ann. Do ponat bfor carlen éinneitig, carlen bioprae, 7 carlen dupmaige.

Creach la corbmac mac Airt i ndealbna co po aipce Maoilreachlann bícc 7 go po ionnarb ar an típ. Ro marb dná uilliam Muilinn, 7 po gab ísin tígíonar dealbhna.

obsolete, but the situation of the place is distinctly pointed out in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, in which it is stated that it was originally called Claire Athmoynie, and situated to the west of Lismoyne (which was the name of Mageoghegan's own house), and is still that of a townland in the parish of Ardnurcher, or Horseleap, in the barony of Moycashel, county of Westmeath.—See Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 37. The transactions of the O'Melaghlyns in this year are given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise as follows:

"A. D. 1213. Cormack mac Art O'Melaghlyn took a great prey from the town of Ardinurcher, and the next morrow after took the spoyles of the Castle of Ardinurcher, and markett of the same; he tooke many other small preys and booties.

"The said Cormack mac Art tooke a prey from the Castle of Kynncclare, together with the spoiles of the Bawne and Markett of the said town, and also killed many of the Englishmen, that they left him twenty-eight horses, with eight other harnished horses, and shirts of Mail, and burnt many men in the said town, [and] returned to his own house without loss. All the forces of the English of Ulster, Munster, Lynster, and Meath, together with all the Irish

forces that owed service to the King of England throughout all the provinces and parts of Ireland, assembled, and mett together at the bridge of Tynnie to assault the said Cormack mac Art O'Melaghlyn, whom they did also meet at a place then called Clare Athmoynie, now called Killclare [*sic*], adjoining to Lissmoyne and weast, fought couragiously withall, where four principall men of the said Cormack's army were slain, as Rowrie O'Kiergy, and others. The English army came from thence to Delvyn Mac Coghlan, and so to Clonvicknose, where they built a Castle; also they finished and aided the Castles of Dorrowe, Byrre, and Kynnety of that voyage [expedition]."

"Cormack mac Art O'Melaghlyn went to Athboye" [Ballyboy] "and there devised a stratagem to make the Ward come out of the Castle, and killed ten of them immediately, and took all theirs and spoyles of the towne with him. Soone after he departed the contrey, and came after a long space into the contrey again, tooke all the spoyles of Melaughlyn Begg O'Melaghlyn, and killed some of his people, and among the rest, killed the knight called William Moylyn, and took the possession of the country again against them.

"Cormack mac Art tooke the spoyles of the

and defeated the English, and carried away from them many horses and accoutrements.

The English of Ireland led a great army against Cormac, the son of Art [O'Melaghlin]. They met him at the bridge of Tine⁵, where a battle was fought between them, in which the son of Art was defeated, and Rory O'Keary was killed. The son of Art was then banished from Delvin, and his people were plundered. The English then went to Athlone, where they erected a castle. They also erected the castle of Kinnity^b, the castle of Birrⁱ, and the castle of Durrow^k.

Cormac, the son of Art, went on a predatory excursion into Delvin, and plundered Melaghlin Beg, whom he banished from that country: he also slew William of the Mill, and assumed the lordship of Delvin himself^l.

Castle of Smerhie, together with all the cowes, horses, and other cattle in the towne, was overtaken and fought withall by the English of the towne, where the English forces were overthrown, three of their knights slain, with their Constable and Cheif man, and Cormack brought himself, men, and prey home salfe and sound."

⁵ *Bridge of Tine*, ὁποίχεν Τίμε.—This name would be anglicised Dredhtinny. It must have been the name of some old wooden bridge on the Brosna or on the Silver River; but there is no bridge or place at present bearing the name in the King's County, or in the county of Westmeath. The name Tinnycross, a townland in the parish of Kilbride, barony of Ballycowan, and King's County, would seem to retain a portion of this name, viz., *Tinny*; but as Tinnycross is but an anglicised form of τῖς κα' ποίπε, i. e. *house of the cross*, it cannot be considered as bearing any analogy to ὁποίχεν Τίμε.

^b *Kinnity*, κερν εἰτίς, i. e. the head of Etech, so called, according to a note in the *Feilire Aengus*, at the 7th of April, from Etech, an ancient Irish heroine, whose head was interred here.—It is the name of a townland and parish in the barony of Ballybrit, in the King's County.

ⁱ *Birr*, βίρρα.—Now generally called Parsonstown, from the family name of the present noble and distinguished proprietor, Lord Ross. This name is explained by O'Clery as "a watery plain," thus: βίρραε .i. μαῖς υἱρε: οἱρ αἱ ιονανν βίρ 7 υἱρε: ιονανν πορ παε 7 μαῖς. "Biorra, i. e. a plain of water: for *bir* means water; and *rae* means a plain." A monastery was founded here, according to the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, by St. Brendan, the son of Neman, who died on the 29th of November, A. D. 572.

^k *Durrow*, δούριντῖς.—A castle had been finished at this place by Sir Hugh de Lacy, the elder, so early as the year 1186. In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Connell Ma-geoghegan, it is stated, more correctly, that the English on this occasion "finished and aided the Castles of Dorrowe, Byrre, and Kynnety."

^l Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise state, that Finn O'Dempsey, and his brother Donough, were most deceitfully taken by Geoffrey March [De Marisco], who conveyed Finn to Dublin, where he was bound to a horse's tail, and so dragged through all the streets, and afterwards hanged.

Aois Criosd, 1214.

Aois Criosd, míle, dá céad, a ceathair decc.

An teppcop ó ceallaiḡ .i. eaprcop ó ppiacrach do ecc.

Ardoḡar ua concobair eppcop ísl Muirisdaiḡ do ecc.

b́nmiḡe inǵn eccmigh b́n aoda uí neill bainṽgearna oiliḡ décc iar noḡb́sthaḡ.

Cpeach do ḡenamh la hAḡd mac Maoilreachlann u laclann for comorba colum cille, 7 Aḡd buḡsirin do marbaḡ la gallaib́ ría ccno bliadhna tria ríorṽaibh dé 7 colum cille.

Catal mac diarmatta mic taidḡ ticcirna Muighe luirc, tuir orṽain Connacht do écc.

b́rian mac Ruaidrí í rlaib́sṽraiḡ mac ticcirna iarṽair Connacht do ecc.

Cpeach epiche cairppe do ḡenam la hualḡarcc ua ruairc ar rílip mac ḡoirṽelḡaiḡ co rucc bú iomḡa lair.

Aois Criosd, 1215.

Aois Criosd, míle, dá céad, a cuicc decc.

Ḋioniriur ua longarḡáin airṽerroc cairil decc hi Roim.

Concobair ua henne eppcop cille dálua do écc ar rliḡiṽh occ tionntuḡ do iarṽan ccṽṽraṽaḡ comairle ḡeneraib́te bai in ecclair latepanenrir.

^m *Bishop of Hy-Fiachrach*, eaprcop ua ppiacrach.—He was Bishop of the Hy-Fiachrach Aidhne, whose country was co-extensive with the diocese of Kilmacduagh. He could not have been bishop of the northern Hy-Fiachrach, or Killala, as Cormac O'Tarpaidh was bishop of that see from 1207 to 1226.—See Harris's Edition of Ware's Bishops, pp. 649, 650.

ⁿ *Of [O] Hegny*, eḡniḡ.—The Four Masters have omitted the uí by mere oversight. In the Annals of Ulster the reading is, b́nmiḡe inǵn hui Eirniḡ, &c., and in those of Kilronan:

“b́nmiḡe inǵn hí Eirniḡ .i. b́n Oeda hí néill, .i. rí Oiliḡ, *in bona penitentia quieuit.*”

^o *Elagh*, oileach.—This was one of the four royal palaces of Ireland, and its ruins are situated on a hill about six miles north of Derry. Colgan thus speaks of it in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 181, col. 1, note 169: “A priscis scriptoribus *Ailech Neid*, hodie vulgo *Ailech* appellatur. Fuit perantiqua Regum Hiberniæ sedes, et post tempora fidei per easdem derelicta, Temoria denuo repetita et restaurata. Jacet in Peninsula Borealis Ultoniæ *Inis Eoghain* dicta

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1214.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred fourteen.

O'Kelly, Bishop of Hy-Fiachrach^m, died.

Ardgar O'Connor, Bishop of Sil-Murray [Elphin], died.

Benmee, daughter of [O'] Hegnyⁿ, and wife of Hugh O'Neill, Queen of Aileach^c, died, after having spent a virtuous life.

A depredation was committed by Hugh, the son of Melaghlin O'Loughlin, on the coarb of Columbkille; but Hugh himself was killed before the expiration of a year afterwards, through the miracles of God and Columbkille.

Cathal Mac Dermot, the son of Teige, Lord of Moylurg, and tower of the glory^p of Connaught, died.

Brian, the son of Rory O'Flaherty, the son of the Lord of West Connaught, died.

The territory of Carbury [Co. Sligo], the possession of Philip Mac Costello, was preyed by Ualgarg O'Rourke, who carried off a number of cows^q.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1215.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred fifteen.

Dionysius O'Lonargan, Archbishop of Cashel, died at Rome.

Conar (Cornelius) O'Heney, Bishop of Killaloe, died on his return from the fourth General Council of Lateran.

tertio lapide a civitate Dorensi."

^p *Glory*, opdan.—The word opdan, which occurs so frequently in these Annals, is explained glóir, no aipechar, glory, nobility, in the Gloss to Fiach's Hymn, in the *Liber Hymnorum*; uaral gráó, i. e. noble grade or dignity, in a MS. in Trin. Col. Dublin, H. 3, 18, p. 550; it is glossed apó ainm, i. e. high name or fame, in the *Amhra Shenain*, preserved in the *Leabhar Breac*, fol. 121, a; gráó no uarle, dignity or nobility, by Michael O'Clery, in his Glossary of ancient Irish words; and apó uarle, no aipeácar, high

nobleness, or dignity, in a paper MS. in Trinity College, Dublin, H. 1, 15, p. 946. Colgan translates tuir opoam 7 oipeachar iapear doman, supremum caput ordinum & procerum occidentis."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 298.

^q Under this year (1214) the Annals of Kilronan record the erection, by the English, of the castles of Clonmacnoise and Durrow; and they add that, shortly after the completion of the castle of Clonmacnoise, Cormac, the son of Art O'Melaghlin, who had been expelled from Delvin, returned into that territory, and plundered

Αννυδ υα μυρσοχαγ ερρεορ Conmaicne, γ Μαολπόιλ υα μυρσοχαγ
πρπορ δύνε γνμιν δο ecc.

Τραδ υα μαοιράβαλλ τοιρεδ ένέλ πςγυρα cona βραιτίρ, γ co νδρυνγ
μόρ ele immaile πρύ δο μαρβαδ la Μυρεαδαδ mac μορμαρ lánna.

Domchaδ υα ουιδόορμα τοιρεαδ na mδρέδα δο ecc, ι νουιβρεccleρ
δορρε.

Αongυρ υα capelláin τοιρεαδ cloinne διαρματα δο μαρβαδ la a βραι-
τίρ pen.

Μυρχαδ mac catmaoil τοιρεδ ceneoil πςραδχαγ δο ecc.

Μαγ cana τοιρεδ ένέλ αςγυρα δο μαρβαδ la a βραιτίρh.

Ρυαδρ υα πλομμ τiccςrna δςπλαρ δο ecc.

Γιλλα cuitrigh mac caprγanna ταοιρεδ μυντιρε μαοιτρionna decc.

Γιolla caomγin υα ceallay βρςγ δο γαβάλ la γallaδ ι μαμρτιρ πς-
ταρ acc athluan, γ a cpochaδ leo in αητρυμ.

Ταδγ mac ειτιγεin ταοιρεαδ cloinne διαρματα δο ecc.

the castle of Clonmacnoise of its cattle, and de-
feated the English who were defending it.

Under this year, also, the Annals of Ulster
and of Kilronan mention the appearance of
a certain character, called *Aedh Breige*, or the
false, or pretended, Hugh, who was styled the
Cobhartach, the Aider, Liberator, or Deliverer.
He was evidently some person who wished to
make it appear that he came to fulfil some Irish
prophecy, but failed to make the intended im-
pression.

² *Bishop of Conmaicne*.—That is, bishop of the
see of Ardagh, which comprises the country of
the eastern Conmaicne; that is, Annaly, the ter-
ritory of O'Farrell, in the county of Longford;
and Muintir Eolais, that of Mac Rannall, in the
county of Leitrim. These two families descend
from Cormac, the illegitimate son of Fergus, the
dethroned King of Ulster, by Meave, Queen of
Connaught, in the first century.—See O'Fla-
herty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 46, where, by a mere
oversight in the construction of a Latin sen-
tence, the situation of these territories is re-

versed. The diocese of Ardagh, however, was
extended beyond the country of these tribes at
the synod of Rath Breasail, about the year 1118,
when it was defined thus: "the diocese of Ar-
dagh, from Ardcaná to Slieve-an-ierin, and from
Ceis Corán to Urchoilten."

³ *O'Mulfavill*, Ua maolpaδaill.—This name,
which is Anglicised Moylfavill in the old transla-
tion of the Annals of Ulster, is still common in
Inishowen, but Anglicised Mulfaal, and some-
times Mac Paul. The same name is Anglicised
Lavelle in Connaught, though pronounced in
Irish O'Mullaville. The territory of the Kinel-
Fergus, of whom O'Mulfaal was chief, was called
Carraic Bhrachaidhe, and comprised the north-
west part of Inishowen.

⁴ *The Great Steward of Lennox*, mopmaop
leamna.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 81.
Leamán, now the Leven, is a river flowing out
of Loch Lomond, and uniting with the Clyde at
the town of Dumbarton. It gave name to a dis-
trict coextensive with the present Dumbarton-
shire in Scotland. O'Flaherty thinks that the great

Annudh O'Murray, Bishop of Conmaicne' [Ardagh], and Maelpoil O'Murray, Prior of Dungiven, died.

Trad O'Mulfavill', Chief of Kinel-Fergus, with his brothers, and a great number of people who were with them, were slain by Murray, the son of the Great Steward of Lennox'.

Donough O'Duvdirma^u, Chief of Bredagh, died in the Duvregles of Derry.

Aengus O'Carellan, Chief of the Clann-Dermot^w, was slain by his own kinsmen.

Murrough Mac Cawell, Chief of Kinel-Farry, died.

Mac Cann, Chief of Kinel-Aengusa, was slain by his kinsmen.

Rory O'Flynn [O'Lynn], Lord of Derlas^x, died. Gillacutry Mac Carroon, Chief of Muintir Maoil-t-sionna, died.

Gillakevin O'Kelly of Bregia, was taken prisoner in the monastery of St. Peter at Athlone, by the English, and afterwards hanged by them at Trim.

Teige Mac Etigen, Chief of Clann-Dermot, died^y.

Stewarts of Leamhain, or Lennox, were descended from Maine Leamhna, the son of Corc, King of Munster, by Mongfinna, the daughter of Feradhach, King of the Picts. In the year 1014 Muireadhach (a name which the Scotch write Murdoch), the *mormaer* of Leamhain, assisted Brian Borumha in the battle of Clontarf against the Danes, which the Irish writers urge as an evidence of his Munster descent; and some have thought that they discovered a strong resemblance between the pronunciation of the dialect of the Gaelic which is spoken in this territory, and that spoken in Munster.

^u *O'Duvdirma*.—This name is yet common in Inishowen, but sometimes corrupted to Mac Dermot. Bredach was the north-east part of Inishowen.

^w *Clann-Dermot*, clann diarmada, was the tribe name of the Mac Egans, situated in the district lying round Duniry, in the south of the present county of Galway.

^x *Derlas*, deplar, called dúplar in the Annals of Ulster and of Kilronan. It was the name of

the seat of O'Lyn, Chief of Hy-Tuirtre. This name, which signifies *a strong fort*, was applied to many other places in Ireland, and is sometimes Anglicised Thurles. The Editor has met several forts of this name in Ireland, but none in Hy-Tuirtre in the county of Antrim. The most remarkable fort of the name remaining in Ireland is situated in the parish of Kilruane, in the barony of Lower Ormond, in the county of Tipperary: it consists of three great circular embankments and two deep trenches.

^y Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen record, that a great war broke out between Dermot of Dundronan, the son of Donnell More na Curra Mac Carthy, and his brother Cormac Finn; that the English were assisting on both sides; and that during this war the English acquired great possessions, and made great conquests of lands, on which they built castles and strong forts for themselves, to defend them against the Irish. The following were the castles erected on this occasion:

The castle of Muintir Bhaire, in Kilcrohane

AOIS CRİOSD, 1216.

AOIS CRİOSD, míle, da cett, a ré decc.

Maégamain ua laébsíraití tígearna cloinne domnaill do écc.

Siolla arnán ua marpam ollam Éreann i mbreitsinnur do écc.

Tomaltac mac aoda mic aipeactaig uí roduib do marbad la domhnall mac aóha mic diarmata.

Eadhonn mac gilluadhur comarba patracc, 7 ppiomaí na hÉreann do écc hi Róimh iar ndíghbíchaid.

Maolpeaclaínn mac diarmata do marbad dfeapaid ceall, 7 do muintir mhaolur.

Murchad mac Ruaidrí uí Concobair do écc.

parish, erected by Mac Cuddihy.—See Ordnance Map of the County of Cork, sheet 129.

The castles of Dun na mbarc [Dunnamarc] and Ard Tuilighthe, by Carew.—See Ordnance Map of the county of Cork, sheet 118.

The castles of Dun Ciarain [Dunkerron] and Ceapa na Coise [Cappanacusha], near the Kenmare River, in Kerry, by Carew.—See Ordnance Map of Kerry, sheet 92.

The castle of Dunloe, in Kerry, by Maurice, son of Thomas Fitzgerald.—See Ordnance Map of Kerry, sheet 65.

The castle of Killforgla [Killorglin], and the castle of the Mang [Castlemaine], in Kerry, by the same Maurice.—See Ordnance Map of Kerry, sheets 47, 56.

The castles of Moylahiff, of Cala na feirse [Callanafersy], of Cluain Maolain [Cloonmealane], and of Curreens [now Currans], by the son of Maurice Fitzgerald.—See Ordnance Map of Kerry, sheets 46, 47, 48, 56.

The castle of Arlioeh, by Roche.

The castles of Dunnagall and Dun na sead [Baltimore], by Sleviny. The ruins of the former are marked on the Ordnance Map of the County of Cork, sheet 150, on Ringarogy Is-

land, in the parish of Creagh, in the east division of the barony of West Carbery; and the ruins of the castle of Baltimore, which was anciently called dún na réad, are shewn on the same sheet, at Baltimore village.

The castle of Traigh-bhaile, near the harbour of Cuan Dor [Glandore], was erected by Barrett. This castle was afterwards called Cloghatradbally, and belonged to Donell na Carton O'Donovan, Chief of Clann-Loughlin, who died on the 10th of May, 1580, and to his son and grandson. It was situated in the townland of Aghatubridmore, in the parish of Kilfaughnabeg, and is now generally called Glandore Castle. See Ordnance Map of Cork, sheet 142.

The castles of Timoleague and Dundeady were erected by Nicholas Boy de Barry.—For their situation see Ordnance Map of the County of Cork, sheets 123, 144.

* *Clann-Donnell*, clann domnaill.—These were a distinguished sept of the Kinel-Moen, originally seated in the present barony of Raphoe, but afterwards driven across the Foyle by the O'Donnells.—See the year 1178, where it is stated that Rory O'Laverty was elected chief of all Kinel-Moen, in place of Donnell

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1216.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred sixteen.

Mahon O'Laverty, Chief of the Clann-Donnell^a, died.

Giolla Arnain O'Martan, Chief Ollave (professor) of law in Ireland, died.

Tomaltagh, the son of Hugh, who was the son of Oireaghtagh O'Rodiv, was slain by Donnell, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot.

Eachdonn Mac Gilluire^a, Coarb of St. Patrick and Primate of Ireland, died at Rome, after a well-spent life.

Melaghlín, the son of Dermot^b, was slain by the men of Fircall^c and the people of Meyler.

Murrough, the son of Roderic O'Conor, died.

O'Gormly, who was deposed. This is sufficient evidence to shew that O'Laverty was of the race of the Kinel-Moen.

^a *Eghdonn Mac Gilla-Uidhir*.—He is called Eugene Mac Gillivider in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 62. His death is entered in the Annals of Ulster, as follows: "A. D. 1216. Echdonn mac Gille uidir, comarba patrpaic, 7 ppimair Epenn pozt generale consilium Lateranenſe Rome feliciter obdormiuit." Thus rendered in the old translation: "A. D. 1216. Eghdon Mac Gilluir, Coarb of Patrick and Primate of Ireland, *post generale Consilium Lateranense Romæ feliciter obdormiuit*."—See note under the year 1206.

^b *Melaghlinn, the son of Dermot*.—His surname was O'Dempsey, according to Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise.

^c *Fircall*.—The territory of Feara-Ceall, as already observed, comprised the baronies of Ballycowan, Ballyboy, and Fircal, *alias* Eglis, in the King's County. It was the most southern territory of ancient Meath, and the hereditary principality of the O'Molloys, descended from Fiacha, the son of Niall of the Nine Hostages. It was bounded on the north by Muintir-Thadh-

gain, or Fox's country, and Kinel-Fiacha, or Mageoghegan's country, both which it joined near Kilbeggan; on the west by Delvin Eathra, or Mac Coghlan's country; on the east by Of-faly, O'Conor Faly's country; on the south-east by Hy-Regan, or Duthaidh Riagain, O'Dunne's country; and on the south by Ely O'Carroll, from which it was separated by the Abhainn Chara, which falls into the Little Brosna, near the town of Birr.—See *Feilire Aenguis*, preserved in the *Leabhar Breac* of the Mac Egans, fol. 9, in which Kinnity (church) is placed on the frontiers of Ely and Feara Ceall: "Fínán cam Cínd etíg i ccoicpích heli 7 pep cell." "Finan Cam of Kinnity, on the frontiers of Ely and Feara Ceall." The following places are mentioned by the old Irish writers as in this territory, viz.: Rathain (now Rahen); Durrow; Magh-leana, now the parish of Moylena, *alias* Kilbride, containing the town of Tullamore; Lann Elo (now Lynally); Coill-na-gerann (now called Kilmore and Greatwood, and situated in the parish of Killoughy); Pallis; Ath-buidhe (now Ballyboy); Eglis; Baile-an-duna; Drumcullen. O'Dugan honours the *Feapa ceall* with the following quatrain:

Caírlén cille dala da do dénam la Seappaiḡ mapeḡ, 7 an ḡailleappoc
fór do dénamh tighē innte ar eiccin.

Αν τῆς Henry do rioḡadh of Saxain 19. October.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΘ, 1217.

Αοις Cριοθ, mile, da céo, a pecht décc.

Ḥiolla tighēapnaigh mac ḡiolla Ronain eppcop Aipḡiall, 7 cñn canánao
Epeann do écc iar bpñnainn, 7 iar naithpicche.

Διαρματ mac concobair mic διαρματα tighēapna muiḡi luircc do écc.

Μορ mḡñ uí ḡriain, .i. domnall bñ catail cpoibḡñpcc do écc.

Domnall ua ḡaḡpa do écc.

Niall mac mic lochlann uí Concobair do écc.

Domchaḡ ua maobilpennainn taoipeaḡ cloinne concobair do écc.

Ταḡ ua pñḡail do marbaḡ la Mupchaḡ carpaḡ ua pñḡail.

Ḥiolla Patraicc mac acadañ taoipeaḡ cloinne pñmaḡe do écc.

Ri ḡreap ceall na ḡ-cloíḡeam pcan
O'Maoilmuaio,—paop an ploindeaḡ,—
Ro paomaḡ ḡaḡ lann leipean;
Rañ na aonap aḡepean.

“King of Fears Ceall of ancient swords
Is O'Molloy,—noble the surname,—
Every sword was vanquished by him;
He has a division to himself alone.”

^a *The castle of Killaloe.*—This passage is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Connell Mageoghegan, as follows: “A. D. 1216. Geoffrey Marche” [De Marisco] “founded a Castle at Killaloe, and forced the inhabitants to receive an English Bishop.” The name of this bishop was Robert Travers. He was afterwards deprived (in 1221), and the see continued to be filled almost exclusively by Irishmen till the Reformation, there having been but one Englishman, namely, Robert de Mulfield, who succeeded in 1409.—See Harris's edition of

Ware's Works, vol. i. pp. 521–593.

“Under the year 1216 the Annals of Kilronan contain the following entries, which the Four Masters have omitted:

“A. D. 1216. A synod of the clergy of the world at Rome at Lateran, with the Pope Innocentius, and soon after this synod (council), Pope Innocentius *quieuit in Christo*.

“John, King of England, was deposed by the English this year, and died of a fit. (In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, it is stated that he died in the Abbey of Swynshead, being “poyson'd by drinking of a cup of ale wherein there was a toad pricked with a broach.”) “The son of the King of France assumed the government of England, and obtained her hostages.”

“Gilla Croichefraich Mac Carroon and the priest O'Celli died, both having been crossed and ordered to go to the River [Jordan].

“The abbot O'Lotan, a learned and pious

The castle of Killaloe^d was erected by Geoffrey Mares. The English Bishop also built a house there by force.

Henry III. was crowned in England on the 19th of October^e.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1217.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred seventeen.

Gillatierny Mac Gillaronan, Bishop of Oriel (Clogher), and head of the canons of Ireland, died, after penance and repentance^f.

Dermot, the son of Conor Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, died.

More, daughter of O'Brien (Donnell), and wife of Cathal Crovderg [O'Conor], died.

Donnell O'Gara died.

Niall, the grandson of Loughlin O'Conor, died.

Donough O'Mulrenin, Chief of the Clann-Conor, died.

Teige O'Farrell was slain by Murrough Carragh O'Farrell.

Gillapatrik Mac Acadhain, Chief of Clann-Fearmaighe^g, died.

man, *in pace quieuit*. Gregory, son of Gilla-naingel, abbot of the monks of Ireland, *in pace quieuit*, in the East, being expelled by the monks of Drogheda, through envy and jealousy.

"The Archbishop O'Rooney was cruelly and violently taken prisoner by Maelisa O'Conor, and the Connacians, who cast him in chains, a thing of which we never heard a parallel, i. e. the fettering of an archbishop.

"Patricius, Bishop of Knockmoy, *quieuit*."

^f *Repentance*, *isap bpsnans 7 natchpicche*.—In the Annals of Ulster at 1218, and of Kilro-nan in 1217, this phrase is given in Latin thus: "Gilla eigspnaig mac Gilla Ronán erpuc áipgiall 7 cinn canánaic Epenn *in bona penitentie quieuit*."

^g *Clann-Fearmaighe*.—The natives still remember the name of this territory, and that of the adjoining one of Muintir Kenny, both which are contained in the present barony of Dromahaire,

in the county of Leitrim; Muintir-Kenny lying principally between Lough Allen and the boundary of the county of Roscommon, and Clann-Fermaigh, comprising all the valley of Glanfarne. The following chiefs are placed in the district of West Breifny, and tributary to O'Rourke, in O'Dugan's topographical poem, viz.: Mac Tier-nan of Tealach Dunchadha, now the barony of Tullyhunco, in the county of Cavan; Magauran, Chief of Tealach Eachdhach, now the barony of Tullyhaw, in the same county; Mac Consnamha, now Mac Kinnaw (and sometimes ridiculously anglicised Forde), Chief of Muintir-Kenny, and Mac Cagadhain, Chief of Clann-Fermaighe, both in the present barony of Dromahaire, in the county of Leitrim; Mac Darcey, Chief of Kinel-Luachain, a territory which comprised the present parish of Oughteragh, at the foot of Slieve-an-ierin; and Mac Clancy, and his correlatives in Dartry and Calry, territories nearly all in-

Domnall mac Murchad mēg coclān tigeapna upmōir dealbna do mar-
bad do macaib Maoileaclaunn méag coclīn i meabail i liaḁruim.

Catal pionn ó laetna tairéac an dá bac do marbad la hua pfloinn
maighe heleocc i pfuill ma tigh fīn.

Copmac mac Tomaltaiḡ doirḁnebh.

AOIS CRİOŠD, 1218.

AOIR CRİOŠD, mile, da chétt, a hocht décc.

Clemenr eppcop luighne do écc.

Ḣiolla na naom ua ḡormḡaile Saccart ráta lúraiḡ do écc ma oirḁhe.

cluded in the present barony of Rosslogher, in the north of the county of Leitrim.

^b *Liathdruim*.—There is no place in the territory of Delvin Mac Coghlan, now called Liathdruim, unless we may suppose Leitra, in the parish of Clonmacnoise, to be a corruption of it. See Ordnance Map of the King's County, sheet 13. There is a place called Liathdruim, Anglice Leitrim, in the parish of Monasteroris, in the same county.—See Ordnance Map, sheet 11.

ⁱ *Moy-h Eleog*, maḡ heleog.—A level district in the parish of Crossmolina, in the barony of Tirawley, in the county of Mayo.—See note under the year 1180. The territory of the Two Backs lies principally between Lough Conn and the River Moy.

^k This entry should be made a part of the second paragraph under this year, relating to Dermot mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, for so it is given in the more ancient and more correct Annals of Ulster and of Kilronan. It stands thus in the Annals of Ulster :

A. D. 1218. Diapmaib mac Conchuḁar mic Diapmaba piḡ Muirge luirḡ moḡtuur eḡ. Copmac do gabail piḡi da éir.

In the Annals of Kilronan, which is the Chronicle of the district, this Cormac is called the

son of Tomaltagh of the Rock, the son of Conor.

Under this year the Annals of Kilronan contain the following entries, which have been altogether omitted by the Four Masters;

“A. D. 1217. Oisin, Abbot of Abbeyderg [in the county of Longford], died.

“The fishermen of all Ireland, from Waterford and Wexford in the south, to Derry-Columbkille in the north, went to the Isle of Mann to fish, where they committed aggressions, but were all killed in Mann in retaliation for their violence.

“The Abbots of all Ireland went to England, to the general chapter held there this year; but their attendants were dispersed, and the most of them were slain in England; and the Abbot of Drogheda was deprived of his abbacy at this chapter.”

“Every fruit tree produced abundance of fruit this year.”

“The English of Ulidia mustered a plundering army, with which they proceeded to Armagh, and totally plundered it. O'Fotuelan was the person who guided them, for he had promised the people of Armagh that the English would not plunder them so long as he should be with them (the English). In a week after, O'Neill

Donnell, the son of Murrough Mac Coghlan, Lord of the greater part of Delvin, was treacherously slain by the sons of Melaghlin Mac Coghlan, at Liathdruim^b.

Cathal Finn O'Laghtna, Chief of the Two Bacs, was treacherously slain in his own house by O'Flynn of Moy-h-Eleogⁱ.

Cormac, the son of Tomaltagh [Mac Dermot], was inaugurated^k.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1218.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred eighteen.

Clemens, Bishop of Leyny [Achonry], died.

Gilla-na-naev O'Gormally, priest of Rathloury^l, died on his pilgrimage.

Roe and Mac Mahon came and took a great prey from the English, namely, one thousand two hundred cows. The English and O'Fotuelan pursued them, but the Kinel-Owen turned upon them, and killed fourteen men who were clad in coats of mail, besides the Constable of Dundalk; and O'Fotuelan was killed in revenge of St. Patrick.^m

^l *Rathloury*, Ráe luparí, i. e. St. Lurach's fort.—This church, about the situation of which our topographical writers have committed so many strange blunders, is still well known; it is the head of a deanery in the county of Londonderry, and is situated in the town of Maghera, anciently called Machaire Ratha Luraigh, where the church, grave, and holy well of St. Lurach are still to be seen, and where his festival was celebrated on the 17th of February.—See Calendar of the O'Clerys at this day. The situation of this church, which some have supposed to be the same as Ardstraw, was well known to Ussher.—See his *Primordia*, pp. 856, 857, where he says that the bishopric of Ardstraw, together with that of Rathlurig, then a deanery called *Rathloury*, was annexed to the see of Derry. Its situation was also well known to Ware and even to

Harris.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 286, under *Flathberty O'Brolcain*, where it is stated that "the episcopal see was translated from *Ardstrath* to *Maghere*, which was dedicated to St. *Luroch*, whose festival is celebrated on the 17th of February." In a Latin epitaph on a tombstone in the cemetery of the Roman Catholic chapel of Maghera, the late Dr. Makeever, P. P. of Maghera, is called *Parochus Rathlurensis*. The patron saint is now locally called St. Loury. The cathedral church of the Kinel-Owen was originally at Ardstraw, in the north-west of Tyrone, whence it was afterwards translated to Rath Luraigh, in the present town of Maghera, in the county of Londonderry. In course of time the ancient bishopric of Ardstraw became a part of the see of Clogher; but on the elevation of Derry into a bishop's see in the year 1158, the bishopric of Rath Luraigh was made a part of its diocese; and finally, by the power of German O'Cervallan, and his tribe of the Kinel Owen, the bishopric of Ardstraw was separated from the diocese of Clogher, and annexed to that of Derry, about the year 1266.—See note under the year 1179.

Μαοιλορα υα δαιγρε αρχιννεαχ δοιρε colum cille do écc an toctmað la do december iar mbsit cstraçat bliðan ma archindeac, 7 iar noenam gaça maístra for caomnaccar do gnom hi cill 7 i ttauat.

Τσmpall mairtre na buille do cōirpeaccað.

Μυρεστac υα floinn ticcína υα ττυρτε do μαρβαð la gallaib, 7 Congalach υα cuinn ταιορεac Μαγε lugao, 7 pil ccaταραεεχ uile, τυρ γαιρceð, einigh, 7 oirdearcar τυαιρcιτ Epeann do μαρβαð la gallaib beór ir in ló céona.

Руайōри, 7 Маοιρεaclainn да mac még cocláin do écc i mairtir cille bſccain.

Lochlainn υα Concoðar do écc 7 mairtir cnuic muaidē.

^m *Maelisa O' Deery*.—This passage is thus translated by Colgan: "Moelisa Hua Doighre Archidnechus Dorensis in hospitalitatiis, aliisque bonis operibus prædicabilis, postquam munus Archidnechi quadraginta annis exercuerat; obiit Doria 8 Decembris." The archinneach was not the archdeacon, as many respectable antiquaries have supposed.

ⁿ *Moy-Lughad*, mag lugao.—This is called Magh Lughach in the Annals of Kilronan. There were several districts in Ireland of this name, but the one here mentioned is a level district in Hy-Tuirtre, in the present county of Antrim, which is mentioned in these Annals at A. M. 2859, and in Keating's History of Ireland (Haliday's edition, p. 178), as cleared of wood in the time of Neimhidh, the leader of the second colony into Ireland. This passage is rendered in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster as follows: "A. D. 1218. Murtagh O'Flyn, King of Turtry, was killed by the Galls, Congalach O'Cuin, the Candle of feats and courage of the North of Ireland, Prince [pug torrech] of Moye Luga and Kindred Cathasay, all" [both] "killed the same day."

^o *Kilbeggan*, cill beccain.—Now a town in the south of the county of Westmeath. There is not a vestige of the monastery now remaining,

but its site is pointed out about one hundred perches to the south of the town. Its burial ground still remains, but the site of the monastery is now a green field.

^p *Loughlin O'Conor*.—He was the tenth son of Turlough More O'Conor, Monarch of Ireland.—See Book of Lecan, fol. 72, b, col. 4.

^q *Knockmoy*, Cnoc muaidē, i. e. *Collis Muadiæ*.—Now the Abbey of Knockmoy, in the barony of Tiaquin, in the county of Galway, and about six miles to the south-east of Tuam. This is the first mention made of this monastery by the Four Masters. According to Grace's Annals of Ireland, the Abbey of Knockmoy, which was otherwise called *de Colle Victoriæ*, was founded by Cathal Crovderg, King of Connaught, in the year 1189; but the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, and Ware's Antiquities at Galway, and also his annals, place its foundation in the year 1190. It is the general opinion of Irish historians that Cathal Crovderg founded this abbey for Cistercian monks, in commemoration of a victory, which he had gained at the hill of Knockmoy, and hence called it *de Colle Victoriæ*. In a compilation of the sixteenth century, now at the Convent of Esker, near Athenry, it is stated that the Abbey of cnoc buacó, i. e. *monasterium de Colle Victoriæ*, was

Maelisa O'Deery^m, Erenagh of Derry, died on the 18th of December; having been Erenagh of Derry for forty years, and having done all the good in his power, both in Church and State.

The church of the monastery of Boyle was consecrated.

Murtough O'Flynn, Lord of Hy-Tuirtre, was slain by the English; and Congalagh O'Quin, Chief of Magh Lugadⁿ, and of all Sil-Cathasaigh, and tower of the valour, hospitality, and renown of the north of Ireland, was also slain by the English on the same day.

Rory and Melaghlin, two sons of Mac Coghlan, died in the monastery of Kilbeggan^o.

Loughlin O'Conor^p died in the monastery of Knockmoy^q.

founded by Carolus O'Conor about the year 1220; but this is totally wrong in the name and date of the foundation, for the original Irish name is not *cnoc buaid*, the hill of the victory, but *cnoc muaidhe*, the hill of Muaidh, a woman's name, denoting *good*, or noble (*maire no uaral*); and this name is unquestionably older than the time of Cathal Croiderg, for the plain adjoining the hill of Knockmoy was called Magh Muaidhe at a very early period. The Editor has discovered no contemporaneous or trustworthy account of the battle said to have been fought and won by Cathal Croiderg at this place, and is inclined to think that *Collis Victoriæ* is but a fanciful translation of the ancient Irish name of the hill, as if it were *cnoc mbuaid*. Of such fanciful translations we have several instances in other parts of Ireland, as *de Rosea Valle*, for *Rop glar*; *de Viridi ligno*, for Newry, or *luðar Cinn tpağa*; *de Valle salutis*, for *manuipar an bealağ*, &c. The Book of Howth, and from it Hanmer, in his Chronicle (Dublin edition of 1809, pp. 338-341), give an account, but without mentioning the place, of a "bloody battaile" between O'Conor and Sir Armoric St. Lawrence, in which Sir Armoric and all his small band of steel-clad warriors were annihilated; but it is a mere romance, and should not be received as his-

tory without being corroborated by some contemporaneous English or Irish authority. Dr. Ledwich says, that the battle in commemoration of which the Abbey of Knockmoy was built, was fought in Ulster! "In the height of the battle," writes the doctor, "O'Conor vowed to build an abbey in his own country, if he was crowned with success, and he erected Knockmoy, in Irish, *Cnoc-mugha*, the hill of slaughter, and in monkish writers styled 'Monasterium de Colle Victoriæ,' to perpetuate the remembrance of O'Conor's victory."—*Antiquities of Ireland*, second edition, p. 520.

Dr. Leland, however, with that display of philosophic inference from legendary events, which renders his work worthless as an authority, treats as true history the account of this supposed battle contained in the Book of Howth, which he quotes (but without knowing that it was the Book of Howth), as a MS. in the Lambeth Library, P. No. 628, and draws the following conclusion, which shews that a man may be a sound logician, though a bad judge of the authenticity of historical monuments. After describing the fictitious battle, he writes: "An advantage gained with such difficulty and so little honour, was yet sufficient for the levity and vanity of Cathal. He founded an abbey

Creac' do déanam la gallaib' m'íde, 7 la muirceirac' carpac' ua p'f'gail
ar uib' briuin na Sionna, 7 diarmait mac toirpdealbaid' mic maoileaclann, 7
bream do éonnachtuibh do breic' forra go raib' forr na gallaib' go toir-
cratar tuillead' ar céad eitir m'arbad', 7 bábad' díob'. Do pochair mac uí
Concobair 1 p'p'iot'guin na r'gannne go ndruing' dia muintir a maille p'p'ir.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΘ, 1219.

Αοιρ Cριορθ, mile, dá céad, a naoi décc.

Αοθ ua maoileón ep'cop cluana mic noir do bábad'.

Ponachtán ua b'ronán comorba colum cille do ecc, 7 plann ua b'p'ol-
cháin do oir'nead' ina ionad' ir in comorbur.

Mael'clann mac Concobair maonmai'ge do m'arbad' la Magnur mac
toirpdealbaid' í Concobair iar ngabáil tige far 1 ccluain tuaircirt.

Sluacchead la hUa ndomnaill .i. domnaill mor 1 ngairb'érian connact' da

upon the field of action called *de Colle Victoriæ*;
and by this weak and inconsiderate mark of
triumph, raised a trophy to the romantic valour
of his enemies."

Mr. Moore says, in opposition to all writers,
that this battle was fought on the site of the
abbey, between two rivals of the house of
O'Connor, but he quotes no authority, and we
must therefore conclude that he drew his account
of the event by inference from other collateral
facts. The truth would seem to be that there is
no evidence to prove that such a battle was ever
fought, and it is, therefore, but fair to assume
that the name *de Colle Victoriæ* is but a fanciful
Latinized translation of cnoc Muiríoe, or Knock-
moy.

¹ *Hy-Briuin of the Shannon*, otherwise called
Tir Briuin na Sionna, now *Tir ui Bhriuin*.—A
beautiful district in the county of Roscommon,
lying between Elphin and Jamestown, of which
O'Manachain, now Monahan, was chief up to the
year 1249, but after that period it became the

lordship of O'Beirne. To this circumstance
O'Dugan refers in the following lines:

Muintir Beirn, croda an caiphal,
Ar macaib' O'Mannachán;
Tre gleó, tre b'rig, tre bagar,
Ar leó tír a d-tangabar.

"The O'Beirnes, a brave battalion,
Are over the race of O'Monahan;
By fighting, by vigour, by threatening,
The district into which they came is their's."

¹ Under this year the Annals of Ulster and of
Kilronan record the death of Gilla-Ernán O'Mar-
tan, chief Brehon of Ireland, who had retired
into a monastery; and the latter annals record
the death of the poet O'Maelrioc, the most dis-
tinguished of the poets of Ireland, next after the
O'Dalys; also the death of O'Nioc, Abbot of
Kilbeggan; and they also record the burning of
that part of the town of Athlone belonging to
Meath.

¹ *In his place*.—This passage is thus rendered,

A depredation was committed by the English of Meath, and by Murtough Carragh O'Farrell on the Hy-Briuin of the Shannon'. Dermot, the son of Turlough, who was the son of Melaghlin, and some of the Connacians, overtook them, and defeated the English, of whom upwards of one hundred persons were either slain or drowned. The son of O'Conor and some of his people fell fighting, in the heat of the conflict'.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1219.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred nineteen.

Hugh O'Malone, Bishop of Clonmacnoise, was drowned.

Fonaghtan O'Bronan, Coarb of St. Columbkille, died; and Flann O'Brollaghan was appointed in his place'.

Melaghlin, the son of Conor Moinmoy, was slain by Manus^u, the son of Turlough O'Conor, who had taken his house (by force) at Cloontuskert^w.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Donnell More) into the Rough Third of

word for word, in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1219. Fonaghtan O'Bronan, Coarb of Colum-kill, died. Flan O'Brolcan was put in his place in the coarbship;" and thus by Colgan, in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 506: "Fanactanus O'Broin, Abbas Dorensis, obiit; et in ejus locum Flannius O'Brolchain suffactus est."

In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster it is stated, that on the death of O'Bronan, a dispute arose between the people of Derry and the Kinel-Owen, about the election of a successor; that the people of Derry elected Mac Cawell, and that Hugh O'Neill and the Kinel-Owen elected Flann O'Brollaghan, and established him in the coarbship; that soon after a dispute arose between the people of Derry and O'Brollaghan, when the latter was expelled; that after this the people of Derry and the Kinel-Owen elected Murtough O'Milligan, the Lector of Derry, who enjoyed his professorship and the abbacy for a year, *vel paulo plus*, when a dispute arose between

him and Godfrey O'Deery, the Erenagh, about the professorship, when the matter was referred to the Coarb of St. Patrick, who settled their differences, and decided, by consent of all the parties, that John Mac Infhir leighinn should be appointed to the professorship.

^u *Manus, magnus*.—He was the tenth son of Turlough More O'Conor, Monarch of Ireland.—See Book of Lecan, fol. 72, b, col. 4.

^w *Cloontuskert, cluain tuaisceirt*.—There are two places of this name in Connaught, but the one here referred to is unquestionably that situated near the River Suck, about five miles south of Ballinasloe, in the county of Galway, where are the ruins of an extensive monastery erected by O'Kelly. Conor Moinmoy O'Conor, the father of Melaghlin O'Conor, who had his house here, made great efforts to wrest the territory of Moinmoy from the O'Kellys of Hy-Many, and erected a castle at Ballinasloe, in the very heart of their country.

bpuair bpaighe, 7 úmra uí puairc, 7 uí Raigillig, 7 catá aoda pinn uile 7 gabáil dó iar pín tre fíraib manach go po millead lair gaic conair trep a tsubheaid eirí cill, 7 tuait doneoc bai i ffríabha púir.

Ualtara de lair, 7 mac uilliam bupc do teaet a Saxoibh.

Dubdara mac Muirsdairg uí maille do marbad i nglimeal la catá croibhdíre ina longpóir fíin tre ná migníomabha.

Enda mac banair uí maolciaráin do écc.

AOIS CRÍOSD, 1220.

AOIS CRÍOSD, míle, da céu, a píe.

Iacobur do toet i nEirinn ina légaidec on bPapa do rídiuccad, 7 dorducchaod dal ecclaiacda na hEireann, 7 a dol for cculaibh dordóir.

Diarmait mac Ruairi (.i. mac toirpdealbairg moir) Concobair do marbad la tomár mac uetpraig ag teet a hinribh gall, ar ttiomól coblaig do diarmait ag teet do gabáil píge connacht. Maolpuanad ua dubda do batad ar an ccoblaic cedna.

Maolreachlainn, mac maolreclainn bícc do bathad ar loc píe.

Diarmait mac briain daill do marbad do mac matgáina uí briain tre meabail.

Sluaghad la ualtara de lair, 7 la gallaib míe go hath liacc go nospn-

* *Rough Third of Connaught*, gaipdeáian Connacht.—Connell Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, states that the rough third of Connaught comprised the counties of Leitrim, Longford, and Cavan. "A. D. 765. The Rules of St. Queran and St. Aidan were preached in the three thirds of Connaught, whereof the two Brenyes and Annally, counties of Leytrym, Longford, and Cavan were one third part called the Rough Third Part of Connaught."

† *Race of Aedh Finn*, cáe aeda pinn, i. e. the O'Rourkes, O'Reillys, and their correlatives, descended from Aedh Finn, son of Feargna, the son of Fergus, son of Muireadhach, son of Eoghan Sriabh, son of Duach Galach, who was son of

Brian, the brother of the Monarch Niall, of the Nine Hostages, and ancestor of the most distinguished families of Connaught.

* *O'Malley*, ua maille.—The O'Malleys were chiefs of Umhall, a territory comprising the baronies of Murrisk and Burrishoole, in the west of the county of Mayo. It was divided into two parts, called Upper and Lower Umhall, the former comprising the barony of Murrisk, and the latter that of Burrishoole. These divisions are called the Owles by English writers.—See map prefixed to *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the Irish Archaeological Society in 1844.

† Under this year the Annals of Kilronan

Connaught^x, and obtained hostages and submission from O'Rourke and O'Reilly, and from all the race of Aedh Finn^y. He afterwards passed through Fermanagh, and destroyed every place through which he passed, both lay and ecclesiastical property, wherein there was any opposition to him.

Walter de Lacy and the son of William Burke returned from England.

Duvdara, the son of Murray^z O'Malley, was put to death for his crimes by Cathal Crovderg O'Connor, while in fetters in O'Connor's fortress.

Enda, the son of Danar O'Mulkieran, died^a.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1220.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred twenty.

Jacobus came to Ireland as the Pope's Legate, to regulate and constitute the ecclesiastical discipline of Ireland, and then returned home^b.

Dermot, the son of Roderic (who was son of Turlough More O'Connor), was slain by Thomas Mac Uchtry, as he was coming from the Insi Gall (Hebrides), after having there collected a fleet, for the purpose of acquiring the kingdom of Connaught. Mulrony O'Dowda was drowned on the same expedition.

Melaghlin, the son of Melaghlin Beg [O'Melaghlin], was drowned in Lough Ree.

Dermot, the son of Brian Dall, was treacherously slain by the son of Mahon O'Brien.

An army was led by Walter de Lacy and the English of Meath to

contain the following entries, of which the Four Masters have collected no account: "A. D. 1219. The Coarb of Feichin of Fore *mortuus est*." "Cluain Coirbthe [Kilbarry] was burned, both its houses and church, in this year, and Drogheda was carried away by the flood.

^b *Returned home*.—In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, this passage is given as follows:

"A. D. 1220, Jacob, the Pope's Legate, came to Ireland this year, went about all the Kingdom for the Reformation of the Inhabitants, and constituted many wholesome rules for their

Salvation."

But in the Annals of Kilronan, under the year 1221, this entry is given differently, thus: A. D. 1221. Iacop Pencial do éisc map legáio ó Róim do peúgáio óal eglaróioa, 7 eipeagu na n-ec d'ór, 7 o'airged do émpugáio óó o éleipció Epenn tpe Simóntaict, 7 imteaict do a h-Épinn ip in mbliáioam cébna. "A. D. 1221. Jacob Pencial came to Ireland as a Legate from Rome, to settle the ecclesiastical affairs, and he collected horse-loads of gold and silver from the clergy of Ireland by simony, and he departed from Ireland the same year."

pat upmór cairléin ann. Sluaigeað ele la catál croibdspecc tap Sionann
 roir ip in ccaladh, gur gab eccla na goill go ndearnat rit le hua cconcobh-
 air, 7 co ro peccailriot connactaigh an cairléin.

An cairneach riabach mag planneada, 7 fsgal mag rampadain do
 marbad la hAodh ua ruairc .i. mac domnaill mic feargal, 7 la cloinn
 fsgmaighhe.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΘ, 1221.

Αοιρ Cριοθ, mίle, da céo, fice a h-áoin.

Sanct dominic [do ecc].

Corbmac ab comair do marbad.

Mac hugo de laci do techt 7 nEriinn do nstóil Ríð Saxan, 7 táinig
 mbáid aoda uí nell. Do cóidriot ar aon i naðað gall Epeann, 7 do

^c *Ác liag*, now called *baile áca liag* and Anglicised Ballyleague. The name *ác liag* was originally applied to the ford on the Shannon at Lanesborough. Ballyleague is now the name of that part of the village of Lanesborough, on the west side of the Shannon, in the province of Connaught.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society, in 1843, and the map prefixed to the same work. The Athliag on the Shannon is called *Athliag Finn* in the work called *Dinnsenchus*, where it is explained *the ford of Finn's* [Mac Cumhaill's] *stones*. There is another place on the River Suck, called anciently Athliag Maenacain, i. e. St. Maenacan's Stony-ford, now Anglicised Athleague.

^d *Caladh*.—This territory is still well known in the country, and contains the parish of Rathcline, in the west of the county of Longford. This passage is given as follows, in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise.

“A. D. 1220. Walter Delacie and the English of Meath, with their forces, went to Athliag, where they founded a castle, which they finished almost;

whereupon, Cahall Crovederg, King of Connought, with his forces, went to the west” [*recte east*] “of the river of Synen, and the Englishmen, seeing them encamped at Calace, were strocken with fear, and came to an attonement of Truce; the Englishmen returned to their own houses, and Cahall Crovederg broke down the said Castle.” The passage is better given in the Annals of Kilronan, but under the year 1221, as follows:

A. D. 1221. Cairlen Áca liag do fuabairt do denuim do Ualopa Delaci, 7 do pluag na miðe ule. Oð ccaladap imoppu Connacta rin tancodap cairir inap co pancodap tri lap Muintipe h Angloile, 7 a mag mbreagmuide gur loircedor Daingn hi Chuinn, 7 co ndeacodap tpemit riap ip in Caladh, cup facbad doib in cairlen ar éicín, 7 tpe cóir ríca.

“A. D. 1221. The Castle of Ath liag was attempted to be made by Walter De Lacy and the forces of all Meath. But when the Connacians heard of this, they came across [the Shannon] from the West, and proceeded through the middle of Muintir-Annaly, and Magh Breagh-

Athliag^c, where they erected the greater part of a castle. Another army was led by Cathal Crovderg, eastwards across the Shannon, into the territory of Caladh^d, and the English, being stricken with fear, made peace with him; and the Connacians destroyed the castle.

The Cairneach Riabhach^e Mac Clancy^f, and Farrell Magauran^g, were killed by Hugh, the son of Donnell, who was son of Farrell O'Rourke, and by the Clann-Fermaighe^h.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1221.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred twenty-one.

St. Dominic [died].

Cormac, Abbot of Comarⁱ, was killed.

The son of Hugo de Lacy came to Ireland, without the consent of^k the King of England, and joined Hugh O'Neill. Both set out to oppose the English of

mhuidhe, and burned O'Quin's fortress, and passing through it westwards into the territory of Caladh [i. e. Caladh na h-Anghaile], they compelled the castle to be left to them, on conditions of peace."

^c *The Cairneach Riabhach*, i. e. *sacerdos fuscus*, the swarthy or tan-coloured priest. O'Clery explains the word cáipneac by παῖς, a priest. It was the name of a celebrated saint, who flourished in the sixth century, and had his principal church at Dulane, near Kells in Meath.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, pp. 20, 146.

^f *Mac Clancy*, mac fíannchaó, was chief of Dartry, now the barony of Rosslogher, in the north of the county of Leitrim.

^g *Magauran*, mac rampaóan. This name is sometimes Anglicised Magovern and Magowran. The head of the family was chief of the territory of Tealach Eachdhach, now the barony of Tullyhaw, in the north-west of the county of Cavan.

^h *Clann-Fermaighe*.—See note under the year 1217. Under this year the *Annals of Kilronan* record the death of Gilchreest Magorman, the

great priest of Taghshinny" [in the county of Longford],—"a senior distinguished by his piety, charity, wisdom, learning, and writings,—on his pilgrimage in the sanctuary of Iniscloghran" [in Lough Ree].

They also record the coming of Lucas de Letreuille [Netterville] into Ireland, as Primate of all Ireland, and remark that he was the first Englishman that became Primate of Ireland. For more of this Primate's history, see *Harris's Ware*, vol. i. pp. 64, 65.

ⁱ *Comar*.—This place is called *Domhnach Combuir*, in the sixth life of St. Patrick, upon which Colgan writes the following note in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 114, col. 2, note 142: "*Domnach commuir hodie sine addito vocatur Comar, estque nobile cœnobium Diocesis Dunensis et Connerensis.*" It is now a village on the north-west branch of Lough Cuan, or the Lake of Strangford, in the barony of Castlereagh, and county Down.

^k *Without the consent of*, do náréoil.—In the Dublin copy of the *Annals of Ulster* the phrase is do mbeoin, which would mean "in despite

δεδάτταν cétur go cúlratán, 7 po pcaoilriot a cairlén. Lottur iaram
i míde, 7 i laigrib gur po millriot ile don cup rom. Tionólaid trá goill
Ereann cétre cata píct go dealccan. Tánicc aod ó neill 7 mac hugo
cétre cata comópa ma naḡaid co tuccepat goill annrinn a bpsé pín dua
nell.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΘ, 1222.

Αοιρ Cριοθ, míle, dá céo, píce aod.

An teppcop maḡ ḡelain eppcop cille dapa decc.

Ailbin ua maolmuaid eppcop pína décc.

Maolira ua floinn ppiop eapa mic nepc décc.

Ταδḡ ua baioḡill ponur 7 taccað tuaircirt Ereann, tiodnaicteaé péd,
7 maoine dapor ḡaéa dána décc.

Niall ó néll do párucchað doipe im ingin uí catáin. Ro díogail dia 7
colum cille innrinn uair níp bó cian a paogal rom dia ép.

of." The whole passage is thus rendered in the
old translation of the Ulster Annals:

"A. D. 1221. Hugo de Lacy his son, came
into Ireland against the King of England's will,
and came to Hugh O'Neale, and they on both
sides went against the Galls of Ireland, and
spoyled much in Meath, Leinster, and Vlster,
and broke down the castle of Culrathan. And
the Galls of Ireland gathered 24 Battles" [bat-
talions] "to Delgain, and Hugh O'Neale and
Hugh de Lacye's son came against them 4 Bat-
tles" [battalions] "where the Galls gave O'Neale
his own will" [co tuccepat goill bpsé a beoil
pem o' O Neill].

¹ Under this year the Annals of Kilronan re-
cord the death of Dermot O'Culeachain, "a learned
historian and scribe; a man who had more books
and knowledge than any one of his time,—he who
had transcribed the Mass Book of Knock, and a
befitting Office Book for Dermot Mageraghty, his
tutor, and for Gillapatrik, his own foster-bro-
ther, who were successively coarbs of Achadh

Fabhair" [Aghagower, in the county of Mayo].

^m *Albin O' Mulloy*.—He was raised to this dig-
nity in the year 1186. He was the great rival
of Giraldus Cambrensis, to whom the bishop-
ric of Ferns had been offered by John Earl of
Moreton, afterwards King John; but Giraldus
refusing to accept of it, Albin O'Molloy, then
Abbot of Baltinglass, was elected bishop. It is
stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innis-
fallen, that this "righteous philosopher preached
an excellent sermon at a synod in Dublin, in
the year 1185, on the chastity of the clergy, and
proved satisfactorily before the archbishop, John
Cumin, and the whole convocation, that the
Welsh and English clergy, by their vicious lives
and bad examples, had corrupted the chaste and
unspotted clergy of Ireland, a thing which gave
great offence to Giraldus, who was called Cam-
brensis."

For more particulars of the history of this re-
markable prelate, the reader is referred to Har-
ris's Ware, vol. i. pp. 439, 440; and Lanigan's

Ireland, and first went to Coleraine, where they demolished the castle. They afterwards went into Meath and Leinster, and destroyed a great number of persons on that occasion. The English of Ireland mustered twenty-four battalions at Dundalk, whither Hugh O'Neill, and the son of Hugo de Lacy, came to oppose them with four great battalions. The English upon this occasion gave his own demands to O'Neill'.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1222.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred twenty-two.

Mag-Gelain, Bishop of Kildare, died.

Albin O'Mulloy^m, Bishop of Ferns, died.

Maelisa O'Flynn, Prior of Eas-mac-neirc^a, died.

Teige O'Boyle, the Prosperity and Support of the North of Ireland, and bestower of jewels and riches upon men of every profession, died.

Niall O'Neill violated^o Derry with the daughter of O'Kane, but God and St. Columbkille were avenged for that deed, for he did not live long after it.

Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. iv. p. 277.

^a *Eas-mac-neirc*, now called *Eap uí Phlómh*, from the family of O'Flynn, who were the hereditary Erenaghs of the place. Ware thought (Antiq. c. 26, at Roscommon), that this place might have been the same as Inchmacnerin, an island in Lough Key; but this notion cannot be reconciled with the statements of the older writers, who never speak of it as an island, and agree in placing it near the River *Óúill* (Boyle). Colgan thought that it was the very monastery which, many centuries later, fell into the possession of the Cistercian order, and became so famous under the name of the Abbey of Boyle; "*Eas mac neirc* Monasterium ad ripam Buellii fluvii in Conaciá. Hodie vocatur Monasterium Buellense etque ordinis Cisterciensis."—*Act. SS.* p. 494. But Colgan, who knew but little of the localities about Lough Key, is unquestionably wrong, for the great Cistercian Abbey of Boyle was that called *Ath-da-Laarc*. O'Don-

nell, in his *Life of Columbkille*, lib. i. c. 104, distinctly points out the situation of *Eas mic Eirc*, as follows:

"Inde ultra Senannum versus occidentem progressus pervenit [Columba] ad eum locum cui praeterlabentis Buellii fluminis vicina catharacta nomen fecit *Eas-mic-Eirc*, eumque Deo sacravit." The place is now called *Assylyn*, which is but an anglicised form of *Eap uí Phlómh*, and is situated on the north bank of the River Boyle, about a mile west of the town. The ruins of the church still remain, and, in the memory of the old inhabitants, a part of a round tower was to be seen adjoining it.

^o *Violated*.—In the old translation of the *Annals of Ulster* this passage is rendered as follows: "A. D. 1222. Neal O'Neal forcibly took away O'Cathan his daughter, and God and Columbkille miraculously shortened his days." The word *rapugob* in this sense means to profane or violate. We cannot understand from this

Ḥiolla mochoimmi ua catail tigeapna éneoil aóða éoir γ έιαρ do
marbáð la Sícnapac mac ḡiolla na naomh uí Síchnapagh iar na épac da
múirtir pén.

Mop mḡean ui éaoigill bñ Ámlaib uí beolláin décc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΘ, 1223.

Αοιρ Cριορθ, mñe, da céð, píce, a τρι.

Mañiopa mac τοιρρδεαλβαḡ uí Choncóbaip ppiop inñi mñðoin decc.

Ḷubtach ua dubtaigh abb conga decc.

Sloiccheað la hua ndomnaill (domnaill mór) co cpuachain éonnacht.

sentence what Niall O'Neill did to the daughter of O'Kane; it merely states that he profaned Derry by some misconduct towards the daughter of O'Kane. The rapuḡað would be committed by taking her a prisoner from the sanctuary, in order to detain her as a hostage; by violating her person, without carrying her away; or by forcing her away in abduction, with a view of marrying her.—See note under 1223, on baacall mop éolman cille mic Duac.

^p *Maelisa, the son of Turlough O'Conor.*—According to the Book of Lecan, fol. 72, b, col. 4, this Maelisa was the eldest of the three sons of Turlough More O'Conor, monarch of Ireland, by his married wife. It appears that he embraced a religious life in his youth, and left his younger brothers to contend with each other for the sovereignty of Connaught, and crown of Ireland.

^q *Inishmaine, Inp mñðoin, i. e. the middle island.*—It is situated in the east side of Lough Mask, in the county of Mayo, between the islands called Inis Cumhang and Inis Eoghain. It contains the ruins of a small but beautiful abbey.

^r *Croghan, Cpuacain, now generally called Rathcroghan.*—It is situated in the parish of Kilcorkey, nearly midway between Belanagare and Elphin, in the county of Roscommon. This

was the ancient palace of the Kings of Connaught, so celebrated in the Bardic histories of Ireland as having been erected in the first century by Eochaidh Feidhleach, monarch of Ireland, the father of the celebrated Meave, Queen of Connaught. As the remains at Rathcroghan have never been minutely described by any of our topographical writers, the Editor is tempted here to give a list of the forts and other ancient remains still visible at the place. It may be described as the ruins of a town of raths, having the large rath called Rathcroghan, placed in the centre. This great rath is at present much effaced by cultivation; all its circumvallations (for such it originally had) are destroyed, and nothing remains of it but a flat, green moat, said to be hollow in the centre, and to contain a large, round chamber with a conical roof. The natives of the district believe that there were apertures all round the moat which admitted light and air to this internal chamber, which is now inhabited only by Queen Mab and her attendant fairies. The following are the present names of the raths and other artificial features which stand around it. Many of them are clearly modern, though the features to which they are applied are ancient.

Gilla Mochoinni O'Cahill, Lord of Kinelea East and West, was slain by Shaughnessy, the son of Gilla-na-naev O'Shaughnessy, after having been betrayed by his own people.

More, daughter of O'Boyle, and wife of Auliffe O'Beollain [Boland], died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1223.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred twenty-three.

Maelisa, the son of Turlough O'Conor^p, Prior of Inishmaine^a, died.

Duffagh O'Duffy, Abbot of Cong, died.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Donnell More) to Croghan^r, in Connaught,

1. Rath Screig, to the north, in the townland of Toberrory ; 2. Cuirt mhaol, near Rath Screig, in the same townland ; 3. Rath Carrain, a fort containing a cave, in the same townland ; 4. Rathbeg, in the townland of Rathcroghan, lying to the north-west of the great central rath ; 5. Rathmore, lying about five hundred paces to the north-west of Rathbeg ; 6. Knockaun-Stanly, i. e. Stanly's Hillock, a fort lying a quarter of a mile to the north-west of Rathcroghan ; 7. Rath-na-dtarbh, i. e. Fort of the Bulls, due west of Rathcroghan ; 8. Rath-na-ndealg, i. e. Fort of the Thorns, which gives name to a townland, lies a short distance to the west of Rath-na-dtarbh ; 9. Rath fundach, lies to the south-west of Rathcroghan, in the parish of Baslick, and gives name to the townland in which it is situated ; 10. Caisiol Mhanannain, i. e. Manannan's stone fort, lies to the south-west, about a quarter of a mile from Rathcroghan, in the townland of Glenballythomas. This caisiol or circular cyclopean fort of stone, is now level with the ground, but its outline can yet be traced ; 11. Roilig na Riogh, i. e. the Cemetery of the Kings, lies a quarter of a mile to the south of Rathcroghan. This was the royal cemetery of Connaught in pagan times, and has been much celebrated by the bards. It

is of a circular form, is surrounded with a stone wall now greatly defaced, and it measures one hundred and sixteen paces in diameter. It exhibits several small tumuli, now much effaced by time. One of these was opened by the uncle of the late Mr. O'Conor, of Mount Druid, who found that it contained a small square chamber of stone-work, without cement, in which were some decayed bones.

Close to the north of Roilig-na-Riogh is a small hillock, called Cnocan na gcorp, i. e. the Hillock of the Corpses, whereon, it is said, the bodies of the kings were wont to be laid while the graves were being dug or opened. About two hundred paces to the north of the circular enclosure called Roilig-na-Riogh is to be seen a small circular enclosure, with a tumulus in the centre, on the top of which is a very remarkable red pillar-stone which marks the grave of Dathi, the last pagan monarch of Ireland, and the ancestor of the O'Dowdas of Tir Fiachrach. This stone stood perpendicularly when seen by the Editor in the year 1837, and measured seven feet in height, and four feet six inches in width at its base, and three feet near the top. It gradually tapered, and was nearly round at the top. It is called the *caupée ócapg*, or red pillar-stone, by

thence into the Tuathas of Connaught, and westwards across the Suck, and plundered and burned every territory which he entered, until he had received their hostages and submissions.

Shaughnessy, the son of Gilla-na-naev O'Shaughnessy, was slain by the Clann-Cuilen^s, a deed by which the Bachal mor^s of St. Colman^a, son of Duach, was profaned^r.

Murrough Carragh O'Farrell was slain [at Granard, An. Ult.] by an arrow, in a battle against Hugh, the son of Auliffe O'Farrell^w.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1224.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred twenty-four.

The Monastery of St. Francis at Athlone, was commenced by Cathal Crovderg O'Connor, King of Connaught, in the diocese of Clonmacnoise, on the eastern bank of the Shannon.

Aidhne, in the south of the province of Connaught, and nearly related to Guaire Aidhne, King of that province, so famed in Irish history for unbounded hospitality. See Colgan's *Acta SS.*, p. 248.

^v *Was profaned*, do ṛapugaó.—When parties had sworn on a crozier or any relic to observe certain conditions, such as to offer protection to a man in case he made his appearance, and that such an oath was afterwards violated, the crozier or relic, in the language of these Annals, was said to be profaned. The true application of the word ṛapugaó will appear from the following passage in these Annals at the year 907 :

A. D. 907. Sápuccáó Ardmacacha la Círnachan mac Duitgen .i. cimbió do bpeir ar in cill, 7 a bádaó hi loch Cuir ppi h-ardmacacha anar. Círnachan oo bádaó la Níall mac Aoda, píg in tuarceirte ip in loc cedna hi ccionn ṛaparaícc. Paopaicc.

It is translated by Colgan as follows in his Annals of Armagh :

"907. *Basilica Ardmachana sacrilegam vim*

passa per Kernachanum filium Dulgeni ; qui quendam Captivum eo refugij causa effugientem, ex Ecclesia sacrilego ausu extraxit, et in lacu de Loch Kirr orbi versus occidentem adiacenti, suffocavit, sed Kernachanus iustam tanti sacrilegij pœnam, mox luit, per Niellum filium Aidi Regem Aquilonaris partis : et postea totius Hiberniæ in eodem lacu suffocatus."—*Trias Thaum.* p. 296 ; see also note on Termon Caelainne under the year 1225.

^w Under this year the Annals of Kilronan have the following entries, which have been omitted by the Four Masters :

"A. D. 1223. Clonmacnoise was burned, including two churches, and many valuable articles.

"A great storm occurred the day after the festival of St. Matthew, which destroyed all the oats throughout Ireland that remained unreaped in the fields.

"Finn O'Carman, a steward to the King of Connaught, and who held much land, died.

"Twenty-six feet were added to the church of Tigh Sinche [Taghshinny, in the county of

Maolmuire ó conmmaic erroc ua briaíraí 7 cenél aoda do écc.

Erroc Conmaicne, .i. an gailleppoc decc.

Muirgiur canánaí mac Ruaidrí uí concobair aon bá deaprcnaiḡti do ḡaoidelaib illegionn, i ccanntaireaí, 7 a ndéanam uéppa décc, 7 a aḡnacal i ccunga.

Maolcaomḡin ua Scingin aircinneaí arda capna décc.

Maoliru mac an erpuic uí maolḡaḡmair peapḡn ua briaíraí 7 ua namalḡaḡa, 7 aḡdar erpuic ar eccna, do marbaḡ do mac donnchaḡa uí ḡubḡa mar nap ḡú ḡó uair noḡar marḡ neaí ḡuib ḡubḡa nam cleipeaí ḡó pm.

Cioḡ aḡbal aḡuaḡmair ḡfeapḡain i ccuid do connacḡaib, .i. i tḡip maine i Sobam, 7 in uib ḡiarmata ḡc. ḡiar ḡár tḡdm, 7 ḡalar aḡḡreí do cḡḡaib

Longford], by the priest of the town, namely, Mael-Magorman.

“William de Lacy came to Ireland and made the Crannog [wooden house] of Inis Laeghachain; but the Connacians came upon the island by force, and let out the people who were on it, on parole.” This latter entry is given in Mageoghegan’s translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 1222, as follows: “A. D. 1222. William Delacie and the English of Meath, with their forces, founded a castle at Loghloygeaghan; the Connoghtmen of the other side came with their forces to Loghloygeachan” [and] “the ward of the said castle came forth to the principalls of Connoght, and as soone as they were out of the Castle the Connoghtmen broke the same, and so departed.”

^x *The Bishop of Hy-Fiachrach and Kinelea*, eaproc ua ḡriaíraí 7 éinel aoda.—By this the Annalists mean the Bishop of Kilmacduagh; but they have expressed it incorrectly, for the Kinel-Aodha were Hy-Fiachrach, as much as the inhabitants of the rest of the diocese of Kilmacduagh. They should have called O’Conmaic Bishop of Hy-Fiachrach Aidhne, which would express the diocese of Kilmacduach without adding another word; or have called him Bishop

of Coill Ua bh-Fiachrach and Kinel Aodha na h-Echtghe, which would express and distinguish the two districts of which the diocese consisted, namely, the countries of O’Heyne and O’Shaughnessy: but the fact is, that the Four Masters who compiled this work from various sources, have left many entries imperfectly arranged.

^y *Conmaicne*, i. e. of the people and district so called, on the east side of the Shannon. The principal families among the eastern Conmaicne were the O’Farrells and Mac Rannalls, whose territories are comprised in the diocese of Ardagh. The name of this bishop was Robert, but his surname no where appears. He was an Englishman, and had been the eleventh abbot of St. Mary’s Abbey, Dublin, before he was elevated to the see of Ardagh.—See Ware’s Bishops by Harris, p. 250.

^z *Maurice*.—The natives of Cong still point out his tomb in the Abbey, but some suppose it is the tomb of his father Roderic.

^a *Poetical compositions*, a noenam ueppa, literally “in making of verses.” In the Annals of Kilronan, the term employed is uepposmuidéaí, i. e. in verse-making. In the Lowland Scotch a *maker* signifies, “a poet.”

^b *Ardcarne*, Apo cápa.—A vicarage in the

66 Mulmurry O'Conmaic, Bishop of Hy-Fiachrach and Kinelea^x [Kilmacduagh] died.

77 The Bishop of Conmaicne^y [Ardagh], i. e. the English bishop, died.

8 Maurice^z, the Canon, son of Roderic O'Conor, the most illustrious of the Irish for learning, psalm-singing, and poetical compositions^a, died, and was interred at Cong.

9 Mulkevin O'Scingin, Erenagh of Ardcarne^b, died.

10 Maelisa, son of the Bishop O'Mulfover, parson of Hy-Fiachrach and Hy-Awley, and *materies* of a bishop for his wisdom, was killed by the son of Donough O'Dowda, a deed strange in him, for none of the O'Dowda's had ever before killed an ecclesiastic.

11 A heavy and awful shower^c fell on a part of Connaught, namely, on Hy-Many^d, Sodan^e, in Hy-Diarmada^f, and other districts, from which arose a mur-

diocese of Elphin, situated in the barony of Boyle and county of Roscommon, and about four miles to the east of the town of Boyle. This church was founded by St. Beo-Aedh, a bishop who died on the 8th of March, 524; and it continued for some time to be the head of a bishop's see. For some account of the patron saint of this church, the reader is referred to Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, at 8th of March; the *Feilire Aenguis*, and Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at the same day; and also to Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. i. p. 462. Archdall places Ardcharn in the county of Westmeath, which is a very strange blunder, as Colgan, his authority, had described it as in Maghluirg, in Connaught.

Considerable ruins of the church of Ardcarne are still to be seen; and in the field lying between the church and the high road are shewn slight remains of the walls of an abbey, and the foundations of some of the houses which constituted the ancient village of Ardcarne.

^c *A heavy and awful shower*, c10ē aōbal aōuacēmāp.—This shower is also mentioned in the Annals of Kilronan, but not in any way con-

nected with the death of Cathal Crovderg, of which the Four Masters represent it as an ominous presage. The literal translation is as follows: "A. D. 1224. A shower fell in parts of Connaught, namely, in Tirmany, in Soghan, in Hy-Diarmada, and in Clann-Teige, of which there grew a great murrain among the cows, after having eaten of the grass and herbage; and the people, after having taken of their milk and flesh, contracted many diseases."

^d *Hy-Many*, u1 maime.—O'Kelly's country, originally extending from Athenry to the Shannon, and from the borders of Thomond to Lanesborough, on the Shannon.

^e *Sodan*.—This was the country of the O'Mannins, and, as appears from various authorities, was included in the present barony of Tiaquin, in the county of Galway. For a list of the townlands in the occupation of different persons of the name of O'Mannin in this territory, in the year 1617, the reader is referred to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1843, p. 164.

^f *Hy-Diarmada*, u1 Ōiapmaoa.—This was the tribe name of the O'Concannons, which also be-

na ceipioc pempraiti iap ccaitim an peoir do pluich an ciot pa doib. Do
gmoð beor laet na minileð rin galpaiti inmeodonca go hexamail do na
uaimib do toimleð é. Ba deðbir na deapbairði ri do teet i cconnaetab ir
in mbliadain ri uair ba mór an tolc, 7 an timneð do pala doib innte, .i.
caatal croibdearg mac toirpdealbairg móir uí concobair, Rí Connaet, aon ar

came that of their country. The head of the O'Concannons was seated at a place called Kiltullagh, in the county of Galway, in 1585, and his country was then considered a part of Hy-Many.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 19, note ¹.

² *Cathal Crowderg*, Caatal croibdearg, i. e. Cathal, or Charles of the Red Hand.—The obituary of Cathal Crowderg is thus given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, with which those of Kilronan agree.

“A.D. 1224. Caatal croibdearg hua concobair, rí connaet, 7 rí gaiðel Epenn ar toetuct adbae i mainitir enuic muide uº. Kal. Iunii, in taen gaiðel ir ferr tairig o brian boroma anuar ar uairli, 7 ar onoir; togbalach tperagmur toetucta na tuat; roðartanae raiðbir ruaitenig romemail na ritcana, doig ir pé pemier do gabao deémaið co oligtech ar túr i n-iaet Epenn; columain connail craitbeé ceptbriatrac epeidm 7 criptatdeéta; ceptatigteoir na cirtac, 7 na coibdenach; múgaitigteoir na méiplec 7 na malartac; coime-taigcoitcenn caebuaðac in peéta poò òleptairg, o'á tuc Dia degonóir i talmain, 7 in flaitiur nemòa éall ar neg in abite manaið do, iap mbreit buaða ó doman 7 o deman.”

Thus rendered in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, in which it is incorrectly placed under the year 1223.

“A. D. 1223. Cathal Crowderg O'Coner, King of Connaught, and King of the Irish of Ireland, died at the Abbey of Knock-moy, 5 Kal. Junij. The best Irishman that was from the time of Brien Boroma, for gentility and honor; the up-

holder, mighty and puissant, of the country; keeper of peace, rich and excellent. For in his time was tieth payd and established in Ireland first legally. Threshold, meek and honest, of belief and Christianity; corrector of transgressors and thieves; the banisher of” [the] “wicked and robbers” [múgaitigteoir na méiplec 7 na malartac]; “the defender of the right Law, conning and courageous; to whom God gave great honour in this life, and everlasting” [life] “in heaven, dying in a Munck's habit, overcoming the world and the Devill.”

Cathal Crowderg was the son of Turlough More O'Conor, Monarch of Ireland, and the brother of Roderic O'Conor, the last of the Irish monarchs. According to the traditional story told about him in the neighbourhood of Ballintober, in the county of Mayo, he was the illegitimate son of King Turlough by Gearrog Ny-Moran of the territory of Umhall. The traditional story, which is very vivid, and believed to be true, runs as follows:

“Shortly before the English invasion of Ireland, the King of Connaught, who was of the family of O'Conor, having no issue by his lawful queen, took to his bed a beautiful girl, out of the territory of Umhall, by name Gearrog Ny-Moran, who soon exhibited symptoms of fertility. When the Queen of Connaught heard of this demonstration of her own barrenness, she became, like Sarah of old, jealous in the highest degree, and used every means in her power to persecute the King's concubine. She even had recourse to witches, who were then numerous in the province, but without success, until at last, shortly

rain and dreadful distemper among the cattle of the aforesaid territories, after they had eaten of the grass moistened by this shower, and the milk of these cattle produced a variety of inward maladies in the people who used it. It was no wonder that these ominous signs should appear this year in Connaught, for great was the evil and affliction which they suffered in this year, viz., the death of Cathal Crovderg^s, son of Turlough More O'Connor, King of Connaught, a man

before Gearrog was about to be delivered, a celebrated witch, more skilful than the rest, who lived in the neighbourhood of Ballytoberpatrick, in the county of Mayo, presented the Queen with a magical string, with three intricate knots, telling her, that as long as she kept it in her possession Gearrog Ny-Moran, against whom its magical properties were directed, could never be delivered of a child. Before, however, the string had been fully indued with the intended charm, the King's child thrust his right hand into the external world, but farther he could not move; for, as soon as the last word of the incantation had been pronounced, he was fixed, spell-bound, in his awkward position. He continued thus for several days and nights, and though his mother wished for death she could not die. At length a certain good man, who had heard of the magical string, and of the pitiable condition of O'Moran's daughter, called one day at the palace, with a view to destroy the properties of the string, and the Queen, who held him in high esteem, having no suspicion of his design, bade him welcome and asked him the news. He answered, with some expression of annoyance on his countenance, that the principal news in the west of Connaught, was, that Gearrog Ny-Moran had brought forth a son for the King of Connaught. When the Queen heard this from the lips of one on whom she placed the utmost reliance, she took the magical string, which she was persuaded to believe would for ever prevent O'Moran's daughter from giving birth to a roydamna, and cast it into the fire in his presence, calling down

all sorts of execrations on the head of the old sorceress, who had so much deceived her. No sooner had the last knot of the string been destroyed by the action of the fire, than the King's son, who had been so long kept spell-bound by its influence, was ushered upon the theatre of his future greatness; but his *crov*, or that part of the hand, from the wrist out, which he had thrust into the world before the magical string was perfected, was as red as blood, from which he received the cognomen of *Croib-dearg*, or '*the Red-handed*' *Crov-derg*.

"The Queen of Connaught, who was of a most powerful family, continued to persecute the red-handed child and his mother, with all the perseverance of a jealous barren woman; but the child, who had all the appearance of royalty in his countenance, was sheltered by the clergy of the province; and when the Queen discovered that he was lurking in one monastery, he was secretly sent away to another. In this manner was he sheltered for three years in the monasteries of Connaught. At last the Queen's fury rose to such a height against the clergy, that they gave up all hopes of being able to protect the child any longer. His mother then fled with him into Leinster, where, for many years, disguised, she supported him by labouring work. When the boy grew up, although he was constantly told of the royalty of his birth, and of the respectability of the O'Morans, still, having no hopes of being able to return to his native province as long as the Queen lived, he was obliged to apply himself to common

mó do muidaiḡ do meplechais, 7 deapcairib Eirenn pé haimprip mēín, aon ar mó po rár do clercib, boctais, 7 aibélgneachais, aon ar uille inap doirtear dais dia ḡac mait, 7 ḡac mói ruailce dá ttaimic duairib Eireann a ccomfoccur dia pemir, óir ar é po conḡais é pén ar aon mnaoi pórsa ḡan tpuailled a ḡínmnaideacta tar a héir có a báir. Ar pé a linn beor ar mó po ḡabab deactmao ḡo dligteac cétur i nEirinn. An Rí pírén foircclidri, 7 an caimileo conḡail cpaibteo ceirtebriacta d'écc an toctmao lá picte do raimpaō (dia luain do raimprip) i naibio manaiḡ lét i mainprip enue

labouring work for subsistence; and it was observed by the clowns of Leinster, that he exhibited no appearance of industry, or taste for agricultural pursuits, but was constantly telling stories about Kings, wars, and predatory excursions.

“Time rolled on, and the poor boy with the red hand was necessitated to pass his time in misery, in the society of Leinster clowns and buddaghs, whom he held in the highest contempt. At length a Connaught Bollscaire, or bearer of public news, passing through Leinster, happened to come into the very field in which Crovderg was employed, with several others, reaping rye. They immediately recognized by his dress that he was a Bollscaire, and, therefore, inquired what proclamation he was publishing. He replied in the set words of his commission, that the King of Connaught was dead, and that the people, assembled in council, had declared that they would have no king but Cathal Crovderg his son; and, he added, I, and many others, have been for several weeks in search of him in different parts of Ireland, but without success; some, who wish to support the claim of rivals to the throne of Connaught, have reported that the Queen, his step-mother, had him secretly assassinated, but others are of opinion, that he lurks in some obscure place, disguised in humble garb, and that he will return home as soon as he will hear of this proclamation. He will be

at once known by his right hand, which is as red as blood from the wrist out.

“The heart of Cathal bounded with joy at the news, and he stood on the ridge for some minutes in a reverie. His comrades told him to get on with his work, that he was always last, and that there never was a good workman from his province. Hereupon, Cathal pulled off the mitten, with which he constantly kept the *red hand* concealed, and exhibited it to the Bollscaire; and his eye beamed, and his countenance glowed with all the majesty of his father's, when he first mounted the throne of Connaught. The Bollscaire recognizing him at once by his resemblance to his father, fell prostrate at his feet. Cathal cast the sickle on the ridge, saying: ‘Slán leat, a éoppáin, anoir do'n éloideam,’ i. e. ‘Farewell, sickle, now for the sword.’ And to this day, Slán chaḡail faoi an tpeagail, i. e. Cathal's farewell to the rye, meaning a farewell never to return, has been a common proverb among the Sil-Murray and their followers.

“He returned home without delay, and was solemnly inaugurated King of Connaught on Carnfree, near Tulsk, in the presence of the twelve chieftains and twelve coarbs of Sil-Murray; and though he found many rivals in the province before him, he put them all down by his superior wisdom and valour. When he had restored his native province to tranquillity he did not forget his old friends the friars, who had made

who, of all others, had destroyed most of the rebels and enemies of Ireland, he who had most relieved the wants of the clergy, the poor, and the destitute, he who, of all the Irish nobility that existed in or near his time, had received from God most goodness, and greatest virtues, for he kept himself content with one married wife, and did not defile his chastity after her death until his own death, in whose time most tithes were lawfully received in Ireland; this just and upright king, this discreet, pious, and justly-judging hero, died on the 28th day of the summer (on Monday), in the habit of a Grey Friar, in the monastery of Knockmoy^b, (which monastery, together with its site and lands, he himself had

such efforts to save him from the fury of the Queen. He erected several monasteries for them on an extensive scale, and in magnificent style, namely, the monastery of Ballintober in Mayo, which was three years in building, and which was roofed and shingled with oak timber; the monastery of Athlone, on the Shannon; and also that of Knockmoy, in the county of Galway."

Notwithstanding the evidence of this vivid tradition, we must conclude from the Book of Lecan, fol. 72, b, col. 4, that Turlough More O'Connor, King of Ireland, had three sons by his married wife, namely, Maelisa, Coarb of St. Coman, who was his eldest son and heir, Aedh Dall, and Tadhg Aluinn.

Dr. O'Connor, in his suppressed work, *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare*, who was his own grandfather, alludes to the traditions preserved in the country about the valour of "Charles the Red-handed," but makes no allusion whatever to the story above given, which, though in great part fabulous, is generally believed to be true by the story-tellers and farmers in the counties of Mayo and Galway. But to enter upon the proofs of the legitimacy or illegitimacy of Cathal Crovderg would swell this note to a length which would interfere with the elucidation of other entries in those Annals, and the Editor must, therefore, reserve the discussion of the

question for another work.

Ledwich, in his *Antiquities of Ireland*, second edition, p. 520, says, that there is a monument to Cathal Crovderg in the Abbey of Knockmoy; but the monument in that abbey to which he alludes, but which he evidently never saw, is that of Malachy O'Kelly, who died in 1401, and of his wife Finola, the daughter of O'Connor, who died in 1402. Ledwich was of opinion that the fresco paintings on the north wall of the choir of this abbey, were executed in the seventeenth century, "when," he says, "the confederate Catholics possessed themselves of the abbey of Ireland, which they everywhere repaired, and, in many instances, adorned with elegant sculptures;" but it is quite clear, from the style of these paintings, and from the legible portion of the inscriptions, among which may be clearly read, in the black letter, *orati pro anima Malachie*, that they belong to the period of the aforesaid Malachy O'Kelly, by whom the abbey of Knockmoy seems to have been repaired if not in great part re-edified; for it is quite obvious, from the style of the abbey of Ballintober, which unquestionably exhibits the architecture of the latter part of the twelfth century, that there is no part of that of Knockmoy as old as the period of Cathal Crovderg.

^b *Knockmoy*.—According to the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, as translated by Mageoghegan,

muaid̃e iar na heðbairt d̃ó buðén do dia, 7 do na manchaið poime rin gura
ponn 7 fearonn, 7 a adnacal inñte co huaral onóraç. A bpuir loça
meirca do geneað cat̃al cpoibdearcc, 7 a ois̃main in uib̃ diar̃mata ag̃taðcc
ua c̃oinceañainn. Aod̃ ó concobair a mac do gabáil riç̃i Connaçt tar a ér
gan cáirde uair bádar b̃raiç̃de Connaçt ar a láim pé nécc a at̃ar. Ar pé
huçt gabala riç̃e don aod̃ ra tucc f̃ó deara mac ui mannaçáin do ðallað
tré écc̃in mná do taðairt, 7 a láma 7 a c̃ora do b̃én do neoc̃ oile iar
nd̃eñam méple d̃ó. Do c̃oinéd̃ r̃maçta flata inñrin.

Aod̃ mac Concobair maoñmoig̃i décc ag̃ toideçt ó Iepuralém, 7 ó r̃puçt
Iorðanén d̃ó.

Doñd̃at̃aiç̃ mac air̃ç̃et̃aiç̃ uí Raðuib̃ toir̃eç̃ cloinne tom̃at̃aiç̃ décc iña
oil̃t̃ri acc tor̃ur Paττ̃raiçc.

Maol̃reaç̃lainn mac taib̃z uí c̃eallaiç̃ tiç̃earna ó maine do écc.

Giolla na naom̃h c̃rom ó Seaç̃nur̃aiç̃ tiç̃earna leze iar̃t̃ar̃aiç̃e cenél
aod̃a na heçt̃gi décc.

Dom̃nall ó c̃eallaiç̃ tiç̃earna ó maine décc.

Cúç̃ñann ua c̃oinc̃ñainn décc.

Maç̃gãmain mac ceç̃r̃naiç̃ uí c̃ér̃in tiç̃earna ciar̃paiç̃e loça na nair̃neað
décc.

Cathal Crovderg died at Broyeoll in Connoght. Bruigheol, or Briola, is in Clann-Uadagh, near the River Suck, in the county of Roscommon. The entry is as follows:

"A. D. 1223. Cahall Crovederge O'Connor, King of Connoght, and King of the Irish of Ireland, one that used reverence and bounty towards the Church, and both ritch, fortunate, and happy, died in Broyeoll in Connoght, and Hugh mac Cahall, his son, was constituted King of Connoght in his place."

¹ *Harbour of Lough Mask*, πορτ locha measca. —This place is now called Caladh Locha Measca, and Ballincalla, and is a parish in the barony of Kilmaine, and county of Mayo, verging on Lough Mask. Calad̃, in this part of Ireland, signifies a landing place for boats, and is synonymous with πορτ; though in the county of Ros-

common it means a wet meadow, or a strath or holm on the margin of a lake or river.

* *A robbery*, iar nd̃eñam méple. —This passage is given more satisfactorily in the Annals of Kilronan, as follows: "Hugh O'Connor, his own son, assumed the government of Connaught after him, and right worthy of the dignity he was, for he had been a king for his efficiency, might, and puissance, in his father's life-time, and he had the hostages of Connaught in his hands. And God permitted his succession, for such was the strictness of his law, that no evils were committed in Connaught at his accession, but one act of plunder on the road to Croagh-patrick, for which the perpetrator had his hands and feet cut off; and one woman was violated by the son of O'Monahan, for which he was deprived of sight."

granted to God and the monks), and was interred therein nobly and honourably. Cathal Crodverg was born at the Harbour of Lough Mask¹, and fostered in Hy-Diarmada by Teige O'Concannon. The government of Connaught was assumed without delay by Hugh O'Connor, his son, for the hostages of Connaught were in his (Hugh's) hands at the time of his father's death. Hugh, upon his accession to the government, commanded the son of O'Monahan should be deprived of sight as a punishment for his having violated a female, and ordered the hands and feet of another person to be cut off for having committed a robbery^x. This *was done* to maintain the authority of a prince.

Hugh, the son of Conor Moinmoy [O'Connor], died on his return from Jerusalem and the River Jordan.

Donncahy, the son of Aireaghtagh O'Rodiv, Chief of Clann-Tomalty¹, died on his pilgrimage, at Toberpatrick^m.

Melaghlín, the son of Teige O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, died.

Gilla na-naev Crom [the Stooped] O'Shaughnessy, Lord of the Western half of Kinelea of Echtge, died.

Donnell O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, died.

Cucannon O'Concannon died.

Mahon, the son of Kehernagh O'Kerrin, Lord of Kerry of Lough-na-narneyⁿ, died.

¹ *Clann-Tomalty*, clann tomalteang. — This tribe was situated in the plains of Roscommon, not far from Rathcroghan, but they sunk into obscurity, and were deprived of property at so early a period, that the extent, or even exact position, of their cantred, cannot now be determined.

^m *Toberpatrick*, topar patpac, i. e. St. Patrick's well.—This is certainly the Abbey of Ballintober, in the county of Mayo. There are countless other places in Connaught so called.

ⁿ *Kerry of Lough-na-narney*, ciapparige loea na nápnear. — This territory is now simply called ciapparige by the natives of it, who speak the Irish language remarkably well. It comprises the parishes of Annagh, Began, and Aghamore, which form about the southern half of the ba-

rony of Costello, in the south-east of the county of Mayo. Colgan, and after him O'Flaherty, have supposed, that the territory of Kierrigia de Loch nairne was co-extensive with the barony of Belathamnais, otherwise called Costello, in the county of Mayo.—See *Trias Thaum.*, p. 137; and *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 46, p. 276. But this, which is put as a mere conjecture by Colgan, is certainly incorrect; for the mountainous district of Sliabh Lugha, which belonged to the Galengæ, and of which the Kierrigii never possessed any portion, formed the greater part of that barony. The boundary of the diocese of Achonry runs across the barony of Costello, in such a manner as to divide it into two almost equal parts. That part of the barony to the north of this boundary is, even at this very day, called Sliabh Lugha,

An tarbar gan buain go peil briðe, 7 an treabað aza denam do brið an éoccað, 7 na dominde.

Mannin do éogbáil la Muirir mac ghrailt (ó tóat ghraltaið cille dapa, 7 gearaltaið dŕmuman) in éochail in eaprcoboitteacht cluana ir in Munan do braitirib S. ppoiriar.

and was O'Gara's original country; and the part of the barony lying to the south of the said boundary is Kerry of Lough-na-narney. The lake of loč na n-áipneab, i. e. *Lake of the Sloes*, from which this territory took its name, is situated on the boundary between the parishes of Began and Aghamore, in the barony of Costello, and is now more generally called Mannin Lough. Downing, who wrote about the year 1682, when the name of this lake was well remembered, puts the situation of this lake beyond dispute by stating that the castle of Mannin is in Lough Army. "There is likewise," he says, "a small lough in the barony, called Lough Army in former times. In the west end thereof stands an antient ruin of a castle called Mannin." See Map to the *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1844, on which this lake and its castle are shewn, as well as the true boundary line between Kerry of Lough-na-narney and Sliabh Lugha, or O'Gara's country.

° *Maurice Fitzgerald*.—He was the grandson of the Maurice Fitzgerald who came to Ireland with the Earl Strongbow, and who died on the 1st of September, 1177. For the origin of the family of Fitzgerald the reader is referred to the History of the Earls of Desmond, by the celebrated Daniel O'Daly, published at Lisbon in 1655, under the title of "*Initium Incrementum et Exitus Familie Giraldinorum, Desmonice Comitum Palatinorum Kyerria in Hiberniâ, ac persecutionis Hæreticorum Descriptio, ex nonnullis fragmentis collecta, ac Latinitate donata.*" In this work O'Daly deduces the pedigree of the Fitzgeralds from Troy, and places their ancestors among the followers of

Æneas into Italy, where they settled in Tuscany, or Etruria, from whence some of the family passed into Normandy, thence into England, and, in process of time, into Ireland. But the Editor is of opinion that there is no authentic monument of the history of this family earlier than the time of William the Conqueror, with whom they seem to have come into England, though Mr. Burke, in his pedigree of the Duke of Leinster, asserts that his ancestor Otho was a Baron of England in the 16th year of Edward the Confessor.

The character of Maurice Fitzgerald, the first of this family that came to Ireland, and who was one of the principal heroes of the English Conquest, is given as follows by his contemporary, Giraldus Cambrensis :

"Erat autem Mauritius vir venerabilis & verendus : vultu colorato, decentique : mediocri quodam modicitate, tam mediocribus minor quam modicis maior. Vir tam animo quam corpore modificato : nec illo elato, nec hoc dilatato : Innata vir bonitate bonus & tamen longe cura propensiore bonus fieri, quam videri malens. Mauricio modus, in omnibus servare modum : ut credi possit suarum partium, suique temporis tam censura morum, quam facetiarum exemplum. Vir breuiloquus et sermone perpauco sed ornato : puta, plus pectoris habens quam oris, plus rationis quam orationis : plus sapientia [sapientiæ ?] quam eloquentia. Et tamen cum sermonem res exigebat : ad sententiam dicendam, sicut serus, sic scientissimus. Rebus quoque in Martiis, vir animosus : et nulli fere strenuitate secundus. Ad capessenda tamen pericula, nec impetuosus nec præceps : sed sicut prouidus in aggrediendis :

The corn remained unreaped until the Festival of St. Bridget [1st February], when the ploughing was going on, in consequence of the war and inclement weather.

A monastery was erected by Maurice Fitzgerald^o, from whom the Fitzgeralds of Kildare and Desmond are descended, at Youghal^p, in the diocese of Cloyne, in Munster^q, for Franciscan friars^r.

sic pertinax erat in aggressis. Vir sobrius, modestus, et castus : stabilis, firmus, atque fidelis. Vir quidem non expers criminis : crimine tamen omni notabili carens et enormi."—*Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. i. c. 42.

It is stated by some popular Irish writers that this first Maurice Fitzgerald was appointed Chief Governor of Ireland by Henry II. in 1173 ; but this seems to be an error, as no original authority has yet been found for it, and his name does not appear in the list of Chief Governors of Ireland given in Harris's Ware, vol. ii. c. 15, p. 102, nor in any other trustworthy authority that the Editor has ever seen ; but his grandson, the Maurice mentioned in the text, was Lord Justice of Ireland in the year 1229, and again in 1232. This Maurice is said to have been the first who brought the orders of Friars Minors and Preachers into Ireland. By a mandatory letter of Henry III., dated 26th November, 1216, he was put into possession of Maynooth, and all the other lands of which his father died seised in Ireland ; and was put also into possession of the castle of Crome in the county of Limerick. According to the tradition among the O'Donovans, as stated in the Pedigree of the late General O'Donovan, by John Collins, he was the first that drove the head of that family from the castle of Crome, or Croom, in the county of Limerick ; but the Editor has not been able to find any cotemporaneous authority for this statement, nor any authority whatever older than a manuscript, entitled *Carbrice Notitia*, written in 1686, which formed No. 591 of

the Sale Catalogue of the books and MSS. of the late Lord Kingsborough, in which it is stated as follows: " But let us pass from the rough seas to the smooth plains, whereof we shall find few till we pass Clancabill, a territory belonging to the Donovans, a family of Royall Extraction amongst the Irish. They came hither from Coshma, in the county of Limerick, and" " built there the famous Castle of Crome, which afterwards falling to the Earle of Kildare, gave him his motto of CROME-A-BOO, still used in his scutcheon." Dr. Smith, who has used the information in this MS. throughout his Natural and Civil History of Cork, repeats the same passage, vol. i. p. 25, but quotes no authority whatever.

This Maurice died on the 20th of May, 1257, in the habit of St. Francis, and was succeeded by his son Maurice Fitz-Maurice Fitzgerald, who was appointed Lord Justice of Ireland on the 23rd of June, 1272.—See Lodge's Peerage, and a curious pedigree of the Fitzgeralds, in the handwriting of Peregrine O'Clery, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, and another in the copy from the Autograph of Duaid Mac Firbis, in the same Library.

^p *Youghal*, *Eocáill*, a well-known town in the county of Cork, situated on the River Blackwater, about twenty miles east of Cork.

^q *In Munster*, *ip in muimán*, i. e. *ip in*, in the, and *muimán Munster* ; the article *an* or *in* being sometimes prefixed to names of territories and countries in the Irish language.

^r Under this year the Annals of Kilronan contain the following entry relative to the son of

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSD, 1225.

Αοιρ Cριορδ, μίλε, δά céδ, ρίσε α cúγ.

Αμλαιοῖς ua beólláin aipinneac̃ droma eliaḃ, Saoi eccna, γ biaccã coitc̃ín dēcc.

Ua Maolbrénann ab mainrre na buille dēcc do bitin cuirinne do leiccead̃ dō.

Maolbríge ua maiccin ab topair padraicc, mac oíge γ eccnaide dēcc. Ar ler po tionnenaḃ teampal tobair patracc, γ po forbaḃ gona Shanctair, γ cporaiḃ iar mor ῥαοῦar α νόοιρ patracc, γ Muire, eóin, γ na naprtal.

Ḥiolla an cōimēd̃ mac Ḥiolla c̃arraiḡ uaral ῥaccart γ pearrún tige baioit̃in deḡ.

Oiomr ó maolc̃iarain aipinneac̃ arda capna dēcc.

Ḥiollacoirp̃te ua muḡroin decc, γ α aḃnacal i ccong̃a p̃ec̃ín.

Cōim̃érge mór ῥluaiḡ do dēnam̃ lá hua néll i cconnaḃtaiḃ do congnam̃ le cloinn Ruaiḃri uí concoḃair, .i. coirp̃dealb̃ac̃ γ aḃd̃ t̃p̃é forcong̃ra duinn oíḡ mécc oipeaḃtaiḡ ῥíoḡtaoíreac̃ Sil Muireḃhaiḡ α ñoioḡail α p̃earainn do b̃én de duu concoḃair (.i. aḃd̃). Aḃt̃ c̃ína ó po iompaḃd̃ macc oipeḃtaiḡ

Hugh de Lacy: "A. D. 1224. The son of Hugo came to Ireland, despite of the King of England, and a great war and contention arose between him and the English of Ireland, all of whom rose up against him and banished him to O'Neill, King of Aileach. Thither the English and Irish of Ireland pursued them, with their forces, namely, Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, King of Connaught; Donough Cairbreach O'Brien, King of Munster; Dermot Cluasach Mac Carthy, King of Desmond; and all the other chiefs of Ireland, except the Kinel-Connell and Kinel-Owen. They marched to Muirtheimhne and Dundalk, where they demanded hostages of the sons of Hugo and of O'Neill. Then came O'Neill with his English and Irish forces, and distributed them on the passes of Sliabh Fuaid and the Gates of Emania, and the woods of Conaille; and the

English were challenged to approach them in those places. However, when the English of Ireland perceived that they occupied such strong positions, they came to the resolution of making peace with the sons of Hugo, and to leave the conditions to the award of the King of England. The English of Ireland then dispersed without obtaining tribute or reward from Hugh O'Neill."

⁵ *Biatagh*, *biatach*, a public victualler.—Sir Richard Cox thought that this term was the same as *Buddagh*, a clown or villain; but the two words are essentially different in their application and derivation, *biatach* being derived from *biad̃*, food, and *boḃac̃*, which is a name of contempt, from a different radix. The *Biatagh* was endowed with a quantity of land called a *baile biataiḡ*, or *ballybetagh*, which was the thirtieth part of a *triocha ced*, or barony, and contained

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1225.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred twenty-five.

Auliffe O'Beollan (Boland) Erenagh of Drumcliff, a wise and learned man, and a general Biatagh^s, died.

O'Mulrenin, abbot of the monastery of Boyle, died in consequence of having been blooded.

Maelbrighde O'Maigin, Abbot of Toberpatrick^s, a son of chastity and wisdom, died. By him the church of Toberpatrick, together with its sanctuary and crosses, had been, with great exertions, begun and finished, in honour of St. Patrick, the Blessed Virgin Mary, St. John, and the Apostles.

Gilla-an-Choimhdhe Mac Gillacarry, a noble priest, and parson of Teach Baoithin, died.

Dionysius O'Mulkieran^u, Erenagh of Ardcarne, died.

Gilla-Coirpthe O'Muron, died, and was buried at Conga-Fechin (Cong).

O'Neill mustered a great force at the request of Donn Oge Mageraghty, royal Chieftain of Sil-Murray, who wanted to be revenged of O'Conor (i. e. Hugh^w), for having deprived him (Mageraghty) of his lands, and marched into Connaught to assist the sons of Roderic, viz., Turlough and Hugh. But

four quarters or seisreaghs, each containing one hundred and twenty acres of land. The ancient Irish had two kinds of farmers, the one called Biataghs and the other Brughaidhs (Brooces), who seem to have held their lands of the chief under different tenures; the former, who were comparatively few in number, would appear to have held their lands free of rent, but were obliged to entertain travellers, and the chief's soldiers, when on their march in his direction; and the latter would appear to have been subject to a stipulated rent and service. According to the *Leabhar Buidhe*, or the Yellow Book of the Mac Fimbises of Lecan, preserved in the Manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 3, 18, p. 921, it appears that the Brughaidh, or farmer, called *bpuḡuó ceoac*,

was bound by law to keep one hundred labourers, and one hundred of each kind of domestic animals. For a curious dissertation on the tenure of the Irish Biataghs, the reader is referred to Harris's Ware, vol. ii. c. 10, pp. 157, 158; and *Statute of Kilkenny*, edited by Mr. Hardiman for the Irish Archæological Society, pp. 4, 5.

^s *Toberpatrick*.—Now Ballintober, in the county of Mayo, where the ruins of a great abbey and of a small church, dedicated to St. Patrick, may be seen.

^u *O'Mulkieran*, O maolciapám.—This name is still common in the vicinity of Boyle and Ardcarne.

^w *Hugh*, Aóð, i. e. Hugh, the son of Cathal Croiderg, who succeeded his father as King of Connaught.

in aḡaib aḡa do rónrat Síol muirshaiḡ 7 iartar éonnacht im aḡa ua
 plaibéiraiḡ tigeapna iartair Connaḡt, 7 ḡaibil an éuccib doirmór
 coiméirḡ ina aḡaib aḡt mac diarmata, .i. corbmac mac tomaltaiḡ. Dála
 uí nell ní haimirreab leḡ ḡo raimḡ lár ríl muirshaiḡ. Aibide ḡo reabha
 aḡa luam, ḡo mbaoí dá oíḡe aḡ Muilleann ḡuanac ḡur lomairccḡtur loc
 nén ḡo pucc reóib uí concobair ar. Teccaid aibide ḡo capn ppaich. Ríog-
 tar toirpdealbac mac Ruaidrí annrín, 7 téd aḡa ua nell cona muirḡir dia

^x *Faes of Athlone*, reabha aḡa luam, i. e. *the woods of Athlone*.—This was the name of O'Naghtan's country, containing thirty quarters of land in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See Inquisition taken at Athlone, on the 26th of October, 1587, and another taken at Roscommon, on the 23rd of October, 1604; also *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed for the Irish Archaeological Society in 1843, pp. 175, 176, and the map prefixed to the same.

^y *Muilleann Guanach*.—In the Annals of Ulster and of Kilronan this name is written muillib uanac, and muillib uamíde, in the Annals of Connaught. The Editor* has not been able to find this name in any form in the Faes, or in any part of the county of Roscommon. The whole passage is given somewhat more intelligibly in the Annals of Ulster, and thus Englished in the old translation:

“A. D. 1224. A great army by Hugh O'Neale into Connought with the sons of Rory O'Coner, and consent of all Sylmurea, only Mac Dermot, viz., Cormac mac Tumultach, that he went along Conought southerly into the woods of Athlone, that they were two nights at the Mills of Vonnagh, and prayed Loghnen, and brought O'Coner's Juells and goods out of it. He came after to Carnefrich and prayed” [*recte* inaugurated] “Tirlagh mac Roary there, and went in haste home, hearing” [that] “a great army of Galls and Mounstermen about Donogh Kerbregh O'Brian and Geffry Mares, with Hugh O'Coner and Mac Dermot coming uppon him; and” [these] “having

not overtaken O'Neale, they followed Roary's son until they dog'd him to O'Neale againe. Mounster in that journey killed Eghmarkagh O'Branan, Chief of Corkaghlyn at Kill-Kelly, after banishing Roary's son out of Connaght, Hugh mac Cathall Crovderg reigned in Connaught after him.” The account of the coming of O'Neill into Connaught on this occasion is also given in Mageoghagan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but incorrectly entered under the year 1224, as follows: “A. D. 1224. Hugh O'Neale and Tyreowen” [*recte* the Kinel-Owen], “with their forces, accompanied with Terlagh O'Connor and his brothers, the sons of Rowrie O'Connor, with their forces also, wasted and destroyed all Moyntyrr Arteagh, and the most part of the countrey of Moynoye. Donn Mac Oyreaghty made a retraite upon Hugh O'Connor, and afterwards went to O'Neale. O'Connor returned to the Deputie, Geffrey March his house in Athlone; whereupon the said Geffrey March sent his letters to all parts of Ireland, and assembled together his forces of the five Provinces, which being so assembled and gathered together, the Deputie and O'Connor, with their great forces, sought to banish O'Neal and the sons of Rowrie O'Connor, from out of Connought,” [and] “pursued them. O'Neale returned to his own house, and left the sons of Rowrie O'Connor in Connought, between whom and the forces of the Deputie and O'Connor all Connought was wasted. Upon the Deputies and O'Connor's going to

when Mageraghty turned against Hugh, the Sil-Murray also, and the inhabitants of West Connaught, with Hugh O'Flaherty, Lord of West Connaught, as well as all the Irish of the province, with the exception of Mac Dermot (Cormac, the son of Tomaltagh), conjointly rose out against him. As to O'Neill he made no delay until he arrived in the very centre of Sil-Murray, whence he marched to the Faes of Athlone^x; and he remained two nights at Muilleann Guanach^y, and totally plundered Lough Nen^z, from whence he carried off O'Connor's jewels. Thence he proceeded to Carnfree^a, where Turlough, the son of Roderic, was inaugurated; and then O'Neill, with his people, returned home; for all their own people were faithful to the sons of Roderic,

Twyme, from Esroe to Clonvicknose, in so much that there was not in all those Contreys, the door of a church unburnt, with great slaughters of both partys. Eachmarkagh Mac Brannan, Chieftaine of Corekaghlan, was killed. Mories Mac Murrogh, with his brothers, Mahon Mac Connor Menmoye, Neal O'Teig, Teig mac Gilleroe O'Connor, Flann O'Ffallawyn, and others, were all killed. The sons of Rowrie O'Connor left Connought. Hugh O'Connor took hostages of all the Province, and Geoffrey March the Deputie, with the most part of the English, returned to their houses."

^z *Lough Nen*, loc nén.—This is the place now called *Loch-na-n-éan*, or lake of the birds. It lies to the west of the castle of Roscommon, and is said to have been originally a deep lake; but at present it is generally dried up in summer, in consequence of drains which were sunk to carry off the water; but in winter the drains are not sufficient for this purpose, and the land becomes inundated.

^a *Carnfree*.—This carn, which was called after Fraech, the son of Fiodhach of the Red Hair, was the one on which the O'Connor was inaugurated. It is situated in the townland of Carns, in the parish of Ogulla, in the barony and county of Roscommon. The situation of this carn, so often mentioned in Irish history, was

never before pointed out by any of our topographical writers. One of the legends given in the *Dinnseanchus* points out its situation very distinctly in the following words: "They conveyed the body of *Fraech* to *Cnoc na Dala* (Hill of the Meeting) to the SOUTH-EAST of *Cruachain*, and interred him there; so that it is from him the *carn* is named: unde dicitur *Carn Fraeich*, i. e. the *carn* of *Fraech*."—*Book of Lecan*, fol. 243, p. a, col. a.

It is a small carn of stones and earth, situated to the south of the village of Tulsk, and about three miles to the south-east of Rathcroghan, in the townland of Carns, to which this carn and a small green mound, or tumulus, situated to the east of the carn, give name. This carn, though small, is a very conspicuous object in the plain of Croghan; and a good view of it, as well as of Rathcroghan, may be had from the street of Elphin. Not far from this carn, in the same field, is a long standing stone, called *cloic paoon na gcarn*, which was probably erected here as a boundary. The Editor visited this place on the 10th of August, 1837, and made every search for the inauguration stone of the O'Conors, but could find no such stone, nor tradition respecting it. It is probable that it was either destroyed or carried away several centuries since. The green moat to the east of Carnfree is the *Dumha Sealga*, so

ττιγνιβ. (o roba ταιρι lá cloinn Ruaidrí a nairécta buén) áct mað aor
grada aoda namá, .i. mac diarmada, 7 dáuit ua floinn, 7c.

Arí comairle ar ar cinnead annrin le mac catail croiddeirg, dul i
cceann gall co cúirt aca luain, óir do pala go roánaic dóraim maite gall
Ereann do beic comcruinn annride an ionbaid rin, 7 báttar capaid a
nurmór dóraim aloy a átar, 7 ar aon perin uair bá tuarurtaic tiod-
laicteic iad apaid dób. Fiaohaidib goill roime rin go lútgáirec 7 congbaib
stopra é go lán gradaic athaid iar rin. Tuccraim an iurtir 7 inar lór lair
do maib gall ar éina ma commbaid annrin, donnchaic cairbreic ua briain,
7 ua maolreclainn gona rocpaidib.

Iar cclor an comcruinniicti rin do luic moigi haí, 7 do tuataib
Connaict, po teicriod pompa i ceic luigne, 7 i teir namalgaib gona
mbuar 7 innleada, 7 po faccaibriod meic Ruaidrí in uataic rocpaidi.
Teccaid clann Ruaidrí uí concobair pompa iapom an líon báttur co cill
ceallaiç ar cúl a mbó 7 a mbuar. Imtura aoda go ngallaid uime cuirib
riortá riublaica uata dapeccain aora gráid cloinne Ruaidrí, 7 congbaib
trom a plóig ina ttimcel pe hionnraigib do tabairt oppa buén. Téu aod
mac Ruaidrí; mic Muirceartaig; domnall ua plaitéirtaig, tigeapnán mac
catail miccárian, 7 mac toirpdealbaig mic Ruaidrí danacul coda dá naor
graid. Teccaid goill in aod mac catail croiddeirg iarrin i ttimceal toirp-

celebrated in the Dinnseanchus and Lives of St. Patrick.

^b *Had paid them wages, &c., uair ba tuarur-
taic, tiodlaicteac iad apaid dób.*—The tuar-
aral was the stipend or wages paid by the su-
perior to his assistant. It never means tribute,
or even rent, but a stipend or salary for work
or service done. The Annalists here look upon
the English as hireling soldiers, who were em-
ployed in the service of the King of Connaught.
They do not appear to have been aware of the
mandate, dated 12th June, 1225, issued by King
Henry III., directing William Earl Marshall,
the Lord Justice, to seize on the whole country
of Connaught, stated to have been forfeited by
O'Connor, and to deliver it to Richard de Burgo;
or, if they were aware of it, they may not have

been willing to acknowledge the King's right to
make such a grant.

^c *Troops.*—All this is much better told in the
Annals of Kilronan, in which it is stated that
the sons of Roderic were left with a few Roy-
damnas, chieftains, horse-boys, and servants: 7
po ragbuit meic Ruaidrí gan tinol aipecta, 7
ni raibe na brappaic áct uataic riomnaic 7
taoiric, 7 gille ech, 7 gille ppiéolma.

^d *Kilkelly, cill ceallaiç, i. e. the church of St.
Ceallach.*—An old church in a village and pa-
rish of the same name, in the barony of Costello,
and county of Mayo. See it marked on the
map prefixed to *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs
of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the Irish Archæ-
ological Society in 1844, and noted in the expla-
natory Index to the same Map, p. 484.

excepting only the supporters of Hugh, namely, Mac Dermot, David O'Flynn, &c.

The resolution then adopted by the son of Cathal Crovderg, was to repair to the English to the Court of Athlone; for it happened, fortunately for him, that the chiefs of the English of Ireland were at that very time assembled there, and the greater part of them were friendly to him, on his father's account as well as on his own, for both had paid them wages^b [for military services], and had been bountiful towards them. The English received him with joy, and kept him among them with much affection for some time afterwards. He then engaged in his cause the Lord Justice, and as many of the chiefs of the English of Ireland as he considered necessary, together with Donough Cairbreach O'Brien, and O'Melaghlin, with their forces.

When the inhabitants of Moynai and of the Tuathas of Connaught had heard of this muster, they fled into the territory of Leyny and Tirawley, with their cows and other cattle, and left the sons of Roderic attended by only a few troops^c. The sons of Roderic O'Conor afterwards proceeded to Kilkelly^d with all the troops they had, and placed themselves in defence of their cows and flocks. As for Hugh [O'Conor], and the English who accompanied him, they despatched light marauding parties to plunder the retainers of the sons of Roderic, but detained the main body of their army about them for the purpose of making an attack upon [the sons of Roderic] themselves. Hugh, the son of Roderic, Donnell O'Flaherty, Tiernan, the son of Cathal Miccarain^e, and the son of Turlough, son of Roderic, went to protect some of their Aes graidh^f.

^c *Cathal Miccarain*.—He is called Cathal Miogharan by Duaid Mac Firbis, in his Pedigree of the O'Conors, in Lord Roden's copy of his Genealogical Book, p. 219. He was the fifteenth son of Turlough More O'Conor, Monarch of Ireland.—See also the Book of Lecan, fol. 72, b, col. 4. This Cathal, who was one of the illegitimate sons of King Turlough, left one son, Conor, of whose descendants no account is preserved.

^f *To protect some of their Aes gradha*, *ḃanaicúil cōda ḃa naor ḡraio*, i. e. to protect their stewards and chief servants of trust. *Ḃor ḡraio* is used throughout these Annals in the sense of

"servants of trust." It is stated in the Annals of Kilronan that they went on this occasion to protect the cows and people of Farrell O'Teige, who had taken an oath to be faithful to them, but that he was the first of the Connacians that violated his oath to the sons of Roderic; and that he brought in their stead Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, and the English, to protect his cows and people; that it was on this occasion the English came in collision with Turlough, the son of Roderic, who, perceiving the treachery of O'Teige, made a judicious and clever retreat by the help of Donn Oge Mageraghty, Flaherty

dealbais. Iar na ariuécad rin dóraim cuirir a glarláir i réiméir poime, Donn ócc mág oipeáctais gona anraðais, plaitbeartaic ua flannaáin, 7 uaéad damraib eoganaic baol ina focair, orðaisir iad dia niméidín ina ndeóid go tteápnadar ramlaib ona mbioðbaðais gan aon do éuitim díob. Do pala an lá rin dpong do rioréais aoda ui conéobair i ccínn eacmarcais mic bhanáin go ndeachaib do éornam a bóicéce oppa go ttoréair eacmarcaic don anbroplaínn galccad baol na azaib. Leanair aod ó conéobair go ngallais uime mac ruaidri an oide rin go mílecc go mbaoi téora hoide iarrin ag argain luigne do gac leé. Bá hiondoconais do pala do eagra annrin. Síe do denam iar ná argain tar cenn an tioruairri do fáccbaib da himmib illuigiu.

Ar ann báttar meic Ruaidri mun amra a ccomgar do loc mic fearadais i nglínd na moáirt. Comairligir aod ré na gallais annrin na tuata dionnraicib dia nargain, Síol Muireadhaic, 7 clann tomaltaic dionnraib mar an cedna ó do báttar ar tteicib poime. Iar ccinnead na comairle ri lottar pompa i rligib naé rmuamfead gall co brát dul tremepe .i. hi brioð ngatlaic go ríactraic áe tíge in meirraic gur aircepiod cúil ceirnaða iar noilgínn a baoiné díob. Gac ar gab go dubconga do luét

O'Flanagan, and some of the Tyronian route of soldiers, who covered their retreat.

^s *Tyronian soldiers.*—These were some of the soldiers left by O'Neill to assist Turlough, the son of Roderic, whom he had set up as King of Connaught. In the Annals of Kilronan these are called beagán don Rúc Eoganaic, i. e. some of the Eugenic, or Kinel-Owenian, route, turma, or company of soldiers.

^b *Him.*—In the Annals of Kilronan it is stated that Mac Brannan displayed great valour in defending himself, but that he was overwhelmed by too many men of might.

ⁱ *Meelick, Millic.*—A church, near which are the ruins of one of the ancient Round Towers, in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo.

^k *Then left, do fáccbaib.*—That is, the number not seized upon by the plunderers previously

to the ratification of the peace.

^l *Lough Macfarry, loc mic Fearadais,* called loc mic Epaðais, in the Annals of Connaught, and loc mic Aipeaðais, in those of Kilronan. This name is now forgotten; but the Editor thinks that it was the old name of the Lake of Templehouse, in the county of Sligo.

^m *Inhabitants of the Tuathas.*—This is better told in the Annals of Kilronan, thus: "The resolution which the son of Cathal Crovderg then adopted, was to go with the English in pursuit of the cows of the Tuathas, of the Sil-Murray, and of the Clann-Tomalty, by a way which no Englishman had ever passed before, that is, by Fidh Gadlaigh, until they arrived at Attymas, and they received neither javelin nor arrow on that rout. They plundered Coolcarney, where they seized upon the cows and destroyed the people. Some attempted to escape from them into the Backs;

The English, with Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, then set out to surround Turlough; but the latter, on perceiving this, ordered his recruits in the van, and Donn Oge Mageraghty, with his Calones, Flaherty O'Flanagan, and a few Tyronian soldiers^f, who were with him in the rear, to cover the retreat, by which means they escaped from the enemy without the loss of a man. On the same day some of Hugh O'Connor's marauding parties encountered Eachmarcach Mac Branan, who had gone to protect his cows against them; and Eachmarcach fell by the overwhelming force of the warriors who fought against him^h. Hugh O'Connor, and the English, pursued the sons of Roderic that night to Meelickⁱ, and for three nights afterwards continued plundering Leyny in all directions. This was unfortunate to O'Hara, who had to make peace with them, in consideration of the inconsiderable number of its cattle then left^k in Leyny.

The sons of Roderic were at this time stationed near Lough Macfarry^l, in Gleann-na-Mochart. Hugh then proposed to the English that they should pursue and plunder the inhabitants of the Tuathas^m, the Sil-Murray, and Clann-Tomalty, as they had fled before him [with their cattle]; and this being agreed upon, they set out, taking a road which the English *alone* would never have thought of takingⁿ, viz. they passed through Fiodh Gatlaigh, and marched until they reached Attymas^o; and they plundered Coolcarney^p, after

but such of these as were not drowned in the attempt were killed or plundered. It was pitiful! Such of them as proceeded to Dubh-chonga were drowned, and the fishing weirs with their baskets, were found full of drowned children. Such of the flitting Clann-Tomalty as escaped the English and the drowning, fled to Tirawley, where they were attacked by O'Dowda, and left without a single cow."

ⁿ *Would never have thought of taking*, naé rmuaínfeadh gall co bpaé dul tpeimpe, that is, Hugh, who was intimately acquainted with the passes and population of the country, conducted the English by a rout which they themselves would never have thought of. The Annals of Connaught and of Kilronan describe these transactions more fully than those of the Four Masters.

^o *Attymas*, an t-áirí an merrag.—A parish forming about the southern half of the territory of Coolcarney, in the barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo.—See Map to *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed in the year 1844, and Explanatory Index to the same, p. 477.

^p *Coolcarney*, Cúil Ceapnaí.—This territory retains its name to the present day. It is situated in the barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo, and comprises the parishes of Kilgarvan and Attymas, which are divided from the county of Sligo by a stream called Sruthan geal. According to the Book of Hy-Fiachrach, Cúil Ceapnaí extended from Beul atha na n-idheadh, six miles from Ballina, to the road or pass of Breachmhuighe (Breaghwy), which is the name

an teóme po báidit a noimóir. Ar amlaib do gebti na ciscanna uap a ccaiprib lomlán do leanbaib iar na mbáthad. Zác a tteapna don toipe rin díob ó gallaib, 7 on iombátað pempáite lodar 1 ttiir namalgaib go noeacáib ó dúbda fúta gonár fáccuib aon bó aca.

Mað iad clann Ruaidrí tra arí comairle do rónrat ag loc mic feapadaið pgaioleab ó apoile dóib go pgepdír poópaide gall pé haob. Donn mag oipectaið, 7 apoile dia maib do éor do paigní uí plaitbaertaið a ppir comluigi 7 comcudaið. Meic muirceartaið uí concobair, 7 tigeapnan mac catail do dul ar cúl a mbó 7 a muntear, 7 síc do dénam dóib tap a ccsnn go brágbaidír goill mac catail cpoibdeirg. Ar ann baol aob mun am poin 1 moig neó, 7 tiaðaid meic muirceartaið muimnið ina éfnn ar Shlanuib 7 éomaircib.

Mað an taob éear do connactaib dana nírb bó ciúin dóib don dul poin, uap tanðadap goill laiðín 7 muían im muirceartað ua briain, goill dír muían beór, 7 Siippiam corcaige ina ttrecomurc gur marðrat a noaioine doneoc ar a pucrat díob, 7 gur ionnradap a mbuið 7 a mbailte. bá holc tra lá haob mac catail cpoibdeirg a ttoctrom don turur rin uap ní hé po éócuir iad, acht tnué, 7 format dá ngabáil pép pé zác maibí dā ccualadap dpaðail don iurdir gona gallaib 1 cconnactaib an tan poin. Ar don puatap po do marðaid cetpe meic méc murchaib ar én látar.

bá tpuacch tra an nemén do deonaið díá don cuicced do bpspp baol 1 nEppnn an ionbaib ri, uap ní éoiccleab an mac occlaoic apoile act zá cpeachad 7 apccain fona cumang. Do cuirid beór mná, 7 lenim, painn, 7 poðaoine dpuact 7 gopra don éoccað rin.

of a townland in the parish of Castleconor, lying to the east of Ardnarea.

^a *After having destroyed its people*, iar noilgenn a daoine doib.—The word oílgeann or oílgeann signifies destruction, or depopulation. O'Clery writes it oílgiann, according to the modern Irish orthography, and explains it pgiop, no oioláit-puðadh. The compound uile-oílgeann means total destruction, extirpation, or annihilation.—See Annals of Tighernach at the year 995.

^c *Duvcongá*.—This place is now called béal áca congá in Irish, and Anglicised Bellacong and Ballycong. It is situated near Ballymore

Lough, in the parish of Attymas, in the barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo.—See Ordnance Map of the county of Mayo, sheet 40; and also *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 242, 243, and map to the same.

^d *The baskets of the fishing weirs*, na cescanna uap a ccaiprib.—In the Annals of Kilronan the reading is, na cappauna co na ceapcandaib; and in the Annals of Connaught, na caip co na ceppachaib, i. e. the weirs and baskets. The children that had been carried away by the floods were found entangled in the baskets, which were placed for nets in the *carrys* or fishing weirs.

having *nearly* destroyed its people^a. Some of them fled to Duvconga^r, but the greater part of these were drowned; and the baskets of the fishing weirs^s were found full of drowned children. Such of them as on this occasion escaped from the English, and the drowning aforesaid, passed into Tirawley, where they were attacked by O'Dowda, who left them not a single cow.

As to the sons of Roderic, the resolution they adopted, at Lough Macfarry, was to separate from each other, until the English should leave Hugh; to send Donn Mageraghty, and others of their chieftains, to O'Flaherty, their sworn friend and partisan; and the sons of Murtough O'Connor, and Tiernan, the son of Cathal^t, to take charge of their people and cows, and to obtain peace on their behalf, until the English should leave (Hugh) the son of Cathal Crovderg. Hugh was at this time at Mayo, and the sons of Murtough Muimhneach [O'Connor] went to him under protection and guarantee^u.

As to the inhabitants of the southern side of Connaught, they were not in a state of tranquillity at this period, for the English of Leinster and Munster, with Murtough O'Brien, the English of Desmond, and the sheriff of Cork, had made an irruption upon them, and slew all the people that they caught, and burned their dwellings and villages. Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, was displeased at their coming on this expedition; for it was not he that sent for them, but were themselves excited by envy and rapacity, as soon as they had heard what good things the Lord Justice and his English followers had obtained in Connaught at that time. During this incursion the four sons of Mac Murtough were slain on the same spot.

Woeful was the misfortune, which God permitted to fall upon the best province in Ireland at that time! for the young warriors did not spare each other, but preyed and plundered each other to the utmost of their power. Women and children, the feeble, and the lowly poor^w, perished by cold and famine in this war!

^t *Tiernan, the son of Cathal.*—He was the son of Cathal O'Connor, who was one of the sons of Turlough More O'Connor, Monarch of Ireland.

^u *Under protection and guarantee,* ap *rlánais* 7 *comaisib*, that is, they had persons to guarantee their safety on their arrival in his presence, to make their mock peace. In the Annals of

Kilronan it is stated that the sons of Murtough "went into his house [to make their submission] under sureties and guarantees."

^w *The poor.*—The Annals of Kilronan state, that during this war women, children, young lords, and mighty men, as well as feeble men, perished of cold and famine. *Oo cuipit mna*

Ιαρ νδουλ τρα δο μακαῖβ μνιρσῖραιζ μνιμνῖζ δο λαταρ αοδα υἱ con-
cobaṛ do péir map do páidsmap, do éuaḡ ar nábaraḡ zo cill mḡóin.
Comraicit trí plóiz na ngall ann rin pe poile, 7 ar bḡz nár bó lán an tpioca
céo ina mbaṭṭar lḡt ar lḡt edir gallaib 7 gaoḡealaib. Taimce aḡḡ ó
flaitebeartaicé ar éoraib 7 ar plánaib maite gall, 7 donnchaḡa cairbriḡ uí
briain a cairḡsra cpiorḡ hi cḡsnn aḡḡa uí concobaṛ, 7 an iurḡír co ndearna
rít tar cḡsnn a buair, 7 a ḡaḡine rir, ar macaib Ruaiḡri daṡcḡor uaḡḡ. Imtiḡir
aḡḡ iar rin, 7 a ḡoill imaille rir co tuaim dá ḡualann, 7 leiccir ḡoill laḡean,
7 ḡsrmuḡan uaḡḡ annrin. Iompaḡḡir péin ar ccúla do éom uí flaiteḡsraiz
óir níor bó cairḡre lair epḡde, uaṛ battar meic Ruaiḡri poime rin allanar
do loc aice, 7 donn ócc mág oipeaḡṡtaiz apason riú.

Annrin po rcar mac magnaṛa pé cloinn Ruaiḡri ḡur inḡraiz hi tṡír
naḡalḡaḡḡ ar cḡsnn a bó, 7 a muintipe ḡo bḡuaṛ iatṡ ḡo roḡánaḡ ḡan
épeachaḡḡ ḡan apccain. Rucc leir iad iaraḡm ró ḡídean uí Ruairc, 7 é iar
ccpeachaḡḡ Pílip meic ḡoirḡelḡaiz.

Donnchaḡḡ cairpṛeaḡ uaḡ briain daḡá do éuir riḡde ḡrong dia muintir poime
ḡo néḡalaib aḡḡbliḡ. Iar ná rior rin daḡḡ mac Ruaiḡri 7 deoḡan ó eḡḡin
lobur pompa uaṡaḡ ḡsḡḡaḡine ḡur muiḡeaḡ por muiḡneḡaib, ḡor beanaḡ a
neḡala ḡíḡḡ, 7 ḡur conḡḡaḡḡ bṛaizḡe dá maṡiḡḡ uaṡa. Iar na clor rin do
donnchaḡḡ cairḡṛeaḡ ticc do látaṛ aḡḡa mic Ruaiḡri ḡo ndearna rít báṡṡe
coindel rir, 7 ḡur ḡaḡḡ do laim ḡan toḡdeaḡṡ na aḡhaḡḡ ḡoridiṛi dia léccḡaḡḡ

7 leimḡ 7 óḡṡṡḡeipn 7 tṛeoin 7 etṛeoin pe
ruaḡṡ 7 pe ḡorṡa ḡon éoḡaḡ rin.

* *Of his gossip*, α cairḡeara Cṛíorḡ.—This
term is used in the modern language to denote
a gossip, or one who is a sponsor for a child at
baptism.—See O'Brien's Dictionary *in voce*.—
See also Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 72, for *Gossi-
pred*. Hanmer says, that it was a league of
amity highly esteemed in Ireland.—See note ^d
under the year 1178, p. 42, *supra*.

¹ *Donn Oge*.—It is stated in the Annals of
Kilronan that Donn Oge Mageraghty was O'Fla-
herty's son-in-law: Oo poime rin comairli
aib ann rin .i. imṛoḡḡ do éum I Flaiteḡsraiz
ar cula, uaṛ níṛ taṛiri leir map do fáḡuib e,
uaṛ do baḡar meic Ruaiḡri alla anar do loc

aiz, 7 a éliamain peim .i. Donn Oḡ maille
ppiu. "He then came to another resolution,
namely, to return back to O'Flaherty, for he
did not like how he left him; for he had on
the west side of the lake the sons of Roderic,
and his own son-in-law, that is, Donn Oge along
with them."

* *Manus*.—According to the Book of Lecan,
fol. 72, b, col. 4, he was the ninth son of Tur-
lough More O'Connor, monarch of Ireland. His
descendants took the surname of Mac Manus,
and were seated in Tir Tuathail, in the north-
east of the barony of Boyle, in the county of
Roscommon.

^a *After having first plundered*, iar ccpeachaḡḡ.
That is, on his passage through the present

The sons of Murtough Muimhneach [O'Connor] having come before Hugh O'Connor, as we have stated, he went on the next day to Kilmaine, where the three English armies met; and nearly the whole of the *triocha ched* (cantred) was filled with people, both English and Irish. Hugh O'Flaherty, under the protection and guarantee of the chiefs of the English, and of his gossip*, Donough Cairbreach O'Brien, came to Hugh O'Connor and the Lord Justice, and made peace with O'Connor, on behalf of his people and cows, on condition that he should expel the sons of Roderic. After this, Hugh and his English went to Tuam, where he dismissed the English of Leinster and Desmond; after which he returned back to (watch) O'Flaherty, for he did not confide in him, as O'Flaherty had, some time before, the sons of Roderic at the west side of the lake, together with Donn Oge^y Mageraghty.

The son of Manus^z then parted from the sons of Roderic, and set out for Tirawley, in quest of his cows and people, and fortunately found them there, without having been plundered or molested. He then took them with him, under the protection of O'Rourke, after having first plundered* Philip Mac Costello.

Donough Cairbreach O'Brien sent a detachment of his people before him, with immense spoils; but Hugh, the son of Roderic, and Owen O'Heyne, having heard of this movement, went before them with a few select men, defeated the Momonians, deprived them of their spoils, and detained some of their nobles as hostages. When Donough Cairbreach heard of this, he came to Hugh, the son of Roderic, and made a solemn peace^b with him, and bound himself never

barony of Costello, which lay on his way to O'Rourke, he plundered Mac Costello. In the Annals of Kilronan, the language of this passage is much better than that written by the Four Masters. It runs thus: *Ír ann rín po óeilig meic Maígnurá pe macaib Ruaidrí, 7 do éuatar a cear namalgaib ar cenn a mbo 7 a muintear, 7 puapatar iad go roánaic can inpat can arguin, 7 puírat leo iat a nuic i Ruairc, 7 do ponírat ceic moir ar Philip mac Éoirdealbh.* "Then the sons of Manus separated from the sons of Roderic, and they went to Tirawley in quest of their cows

and people, and found them in good condition, without having been plundered or molested, and they took them with them to O'Rourke, and *on their way* they took a great prey from Philip Mac Costello."

^b *A solemn peace, ríe báire coimel, i. e. a peace of the extinguishing of candles, i. e. a peace so solemn, that he who should violate it would incur excommunication, of which ceremony the extinguishing of the candles formed the last and most terror-striking part. Magoghegan expresses it, "a peace so solemn that whoever would break it was to be excommuni-*

a aor graid cuige. Thideadh ní ro comall riom a coiníoll do mac Ruaidrí (iar bpaíal a muintire dó uaid) uair taimcc ar an céad pluaiseadh ina aghaid la haod mac catail croiddeirg.

Téid aod 7 an iuróir gona gallaib iarrin go calaod inhir císma gur béccin dó plaitbearpataich inir císma, 7 oileán na cipe go naitpaitib an loca do tabairt ar laim aoda. Triallair an iuróir iar rin dia tíg. Ted aod ó concobair dia ioblacad uide éian dá plígib gur págaib an iuróir uatad do maib a muintire aicce imaille re hiomad fénneó, 7 fearóglaoc óir níor bó tairiri lair connactaig aétmaó bícc. Tuccrom annhin maite a oipeacta illaim gall a ngioll ré a ttuapartlaib, .i. plaitbearpatac ó flannaccain, fírgal ua taidg, 7 apoile do maib connact, 7 ar dóib fén do béccin a bpuarlaccaó.

Ar a haitle rin iompaíoir ua plaitbearpataig, meicc mairceartai, 7 na huairle aicína ar aod mac catail croiddeirg iar nimect troimtionóil na ngall uaid, 7 ro gabrat le macaib Ruaidrí. Cuirir aod o concobair annhin teéta 7 rgríbhne do íaigib an iuróir dia foillruigad rin dó, 7 diarpaid füllead rocpaid. Níor bó haiteirc fó lár dóraim rin, uair do freccra-

cated with book, bell, and candle.”—See note under the year 1200.

^c *Lord Justice.*—He was Geoffry de Marisco, or De Mariscis, or Geffry March, as he is called by Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at the years 1225, 1226. He was succeeded by Richard de Burgo, the great Lord of Connaught, on the 10th of March, 1227. See list of the Chief Governors of Ireland given in Harris’s Ware, vol. ii. p. 103, where it is incorrectly stated that Hubert de Burgh, afterwards Earl of Kent, was appointed Lord Justice of Ireland, on the 10th of March, 1227, and Richard de Burgo appointed Lord Deputy of Ireland, on the same day and year.

^d *Inis Creamha.*—This is a small island in Lough Corrib, near the Castle of Cargins, and belonging to the barony of Clare, in the county of Galway. The name is translated Wildgarlick Isle by Roderic O’Flaherty, in his Account of West Connaught, where he speaks

of it as follows: “Iniscreawa, or Wildgarlick Isle, is near Cargin, in the barony of Clare; a small island, where the walls and high ditch of a well fortified place are still extant, and encompass almost the whole island. Of this isle, Macamh Insicreawa, a memorable ancient magician, as they say, had his denomination.”—See *Territory of Hiar Connaught*, by Roderic O’Flaherty, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1845, p. 25. The walls here referred to by O’Flaherty still remain, and are of a cyclopean character. The natives assert that this was the castle of Orbsen, from whom Loch Orbsen, now Lough Corrib, took its name.—See Map to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed in 1843, on which the position of this island is shewn.

The transaction narrated in the text is thus stated by O’Flaherty, in his Account of West Connaught: “Anno 1225. The Lord Justice of Ireland coming to the port of Iniscreawa, caused

again to oppose him, on condition that Hugh would restore him his Aes graidh. But he did not adhere to this his covenant with the son of Roderic; for, after obtaining his people from him, he came in the first army that Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, marched against him.

After this, Hugh [the son of Cathal Crovderg O'Conor], and the Lord Justice^c, with his English, set out for the port of Inis Creamha^d; and O'Flaherty was compelled to surrender the island of Inis Creamha, and Oilen na Circe^e, and all the vessels [boats] on the lake, into the hands of Hugh. The Lord Justice then returned home, and was escorted a great part of the way by Hugh O'Conor, with whom he left a few of the chiefs of his people, together with many soldiers^f and warriors; for the Connacians were not faithful to him, except very few. After this Hugh gave up to the English the chiefs of his people, as hostages for the payment of their wages^g, as Flaherty, O'Flanagan, Farrell O'Teige^h, and others of the chiefs of Connaught, who were *subsequently* obliged to ransom themselves.

After the departure of the main army of the English from Hugh, the sons of Cathal Crovderg, O'Flaherty, the son of Murtoughⁱ, and all the other nobles, revolted against him, and joined the sons of Roderic. Hugh O'Conor then despatched messengers and letters to the Lord Justice, to inform him of the circumstance, and request additional^k forces. His request was by no means

Odo O'Flaherty, Lord of West Connaught, to deliver that island, Kirke Island, and the boats of Lough Orbsen, into the hands of Odo O'Conor, King of Connaught (Cathald Redfist's son), for assurance of his fidelity."—p. 25.

^c *Oilen na Circe*, now Castlekirk island, in the north-west part of Lough Corrib, containing the ruins of a very ancient castle.—See *Hiar Connaught*, by Roderic O'Flaherty, pp. 22, 24.

^f *Soldiers*, *penneö*.—According to the Annals of Kilronan, the Lord Justice left with Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, on this occasion, a few [uaéaö] of the chiefs of the English and many archers [reippeanuig imöa]."

^g *Wages*, *tuapaprluib*.—In the Annals of Kilronan, the reading is, a ngill pe tuapaprluib, i. e. in pledge for their pay or stipend, i. e.

the reward or wages to be paid them by the King of Connaught for their services in war. This had nothing to do with the tribute to be paid to the King of England in accordance with the Treaty of Windsor.

^h *O'Teige* is now anglicised Teige, and sometimes Tighe. The name is common in the neighbourhood of Castlereagh, in the county of Roscommon.

ⁱ *The son of Murtough*, *mac Muircheptraig*, i. e. the sons of the celebrated Muirchertach Muimhneach, or Murtough the Momonian O'Conor, who, according to the Book of Lecan, was the eleventh son of Turlough More, monarch of Ireland.

^k *Additional*.—*Fuilleö* is the old form of the modern word *tuilleaö*, *more*. In the Annals of

ὅσα γοῖλλ γο ποινμήν παρέρρεαιδ ἑ. Αἶτ εἶνα βα τωλλμέαδ δόιβριον ἀν
 τυρur ριν ὅρ πα μόν α νέδαλα, γ βά βέcc α νιμρεαργνα. Cuirtear goill
 laigean cuigirion annrin im uilliam ccrar, γ im macaib gupfín. Iar mbreṭ
 na roṭraidi ρin aiprion ionhraiγid meic Ruaidri tar tócar ρiar, γ gabar
 poime in uib diarmata map α ccuala meic Ruaidri do beṭ gan líon roṭ-
 raide, uair ní pangatтар α luṭt combáda iad mun am ρoin, γ cuirir feḍli-
 miḍ α ḅraṭair, γ apoile do maṭib α muintire, γ roṭraide mór do glarlátaib
 gall dionhraiḍ eoγan uí edin in uib ḅriaṭraṭ aṭhne co mbádar aḍaig long-
 purir in apḍ paṭain pa comair na típe darccain α muṭa na maṭhne ap-
 ccionn.

Ροιλλριγτεar dua plaitbearraiγ, γ do macaib muircearraiγ (bardar
 ag ionhraiγid mac Ruaidri) goill do ḍul do creachaḍ α ḅpṭr comluicce,
 Eoγan ó heidm, γ α mbeṭ an apḍ paṭain, níρ failliccead ρin pṭpḍm oir
 do lṭhraiṭ iatṭ dḗntoil γ dḗnaontaiḍ γο pangadair i ccomppoccur dóib. Do
 gṭiaḍ comaple pé poile annrin, .i. tuatál mac muircearraiγ, γ taicleṭ ua

Kilronan, the reading is, diappaḍ tuilleaḍ
 pocpuide.

¹ *Struggle trifling*, ba becc α nimpṭargna.—
 In the Annals of Kilronan the reading is: do
 geibṭir éṭála γ nṭ paγḍair gáḍ na himearar-
 can, i. e. "They used to obtain the spoils, but
 did not expose themselves to the danger of
 the conflict." The word impṭargna, which is
 used by the Four Masters, is thus explained in
 O'Clery's Glossary of ancient Irish Words: im-
 reargna, .i. imearopγain, .i. ḅpṭigean. "*Im-
 seargna*, i. e. striking on every side, i. e. con-
 flict." Both forms of the word are correctly
 explained in the Irish Dictionaries of O'Brien
 and O'Reilly, both having taken them from
 O'Clery.

^m *William Grace*, Uilliam Ccrar.—In the
 Annals of Kilronan he is called Uilliam Cṑar,
 i. e. *Gulielmus Crassus*. Cras, or Gras, was the
 soubriquet of Raymond le Gras, and afterwards
 became a family name, which is now always
 incorrectly written Grace. It is derived from
 the French *Gras*, or *Gros*.

ⁿ *The togher*, i. e. the causeway. This cause-
 way, which was called toṭcar mona comeaḍa,
 is still well known, and its situation pointed
 out by the natives, though the country is very
 much improved. It is situated in the parish of
 Templetogher, in the barony of Ballimoe, and
 county of Galway. Hugh O'Connor, who had
 his residence in the plain of Croghan, marched
 on this occasion across the ford at Ballimoe, and
 directing his course south-westwards crossed
 this causeway, and proceeded into Hy-Diarmada,
 or O'Concannon's country, where he had heard
 his rival was staying.—See note ^r, under the
 year 1177, pp. 34, 35, 36. Also note under the
 year 1255.

^o *Recruits*, glarlátaib, i. e. raw recruits,
 or soldiers lately enlisted. The Annals of Kil-
 ronan call them gaillṭeipṭeancáib, i. e. Eng-
 lish archers.

^p *Ardrahin*, apḍ paṭain, a fair-town in the
 barony of Dunkellin, and county of Galway,
 and a vicarage in the diocese of Kilmacduagh.
 Here is still to be seen a small portion of the

an ineffectual one, for the English responded to his call cheerfully and expeditiously; and well was their promptness rewarded, for their spoil was great, and their struggle trifling¹. The English of Leinster, under the conduct of William Grace^m and the sons of Griffin, were sent to aid him. On the arrival of these forces, Hugh proceeded westwards, across the Togher^a [the Causeway], against the sons of Roderic, and advanced to Hy-Diarmada, where he had heard they were stationed, without any considerable forces, for their allies had not as yet joined them; and he sent his brother Felim, and others of the chiefs of his people, and a great number of the English recruits^o into Hy-Fiachrach Aidhne, to plunder Owen O'Heyne. These encamped for one night at Ardrahen^p, with a view to plunder the country early in the morning following.

O'Flaherty and the sons of Murtough [O'Conor], who were then on their way to join the sons of Roderic, having received intelligence that the English had gone to plunder their sworn partisan, Owen O'Heyne, and were stationed at Ardrahen, did not abandon their friend, but, with one mind and accord, followed the English until they came very close to them. They then held a council^q, and came to the resolution of sending Tuathal, the son of Murtough^r

ruins of an ancient cloigtheach, or Round Tower.

^q *They then held a council, do gnat comaple pe poile ann rín.*—This attack on the English at Ardrahen is much better described in the Annals of Kilronan, particularly in giving the names of persons, which are so confusedly given by the Four Masters. It runs as follows: "O'Flaherty and the sons of Murtough [O'Conor], as they were coming to join the sons of Roderic, heard of the English having set out to plunder their sworn ally O'Heine, and of their being at Ardrahen; and they adopted the resolution of going to Ardrahen, attacking the English early in the morning, and burning the town over their heads. They travelled all night, and early in the morning arrived on the green of the town. The resolution they then came to was, to send first into the town Tuathal, the son of Murtough, and whomsoever of the Irish chieftains he would wish to accompany him, while

O'Flaherty, and the other son of Murtough, was to remain outside the town. The Irishman selected to accompany Tuathal O'Conor, was Taichleach, the son of Hugh O'Dowda; and they entered the town with great courage and boldness, and the English fled out of the town, one party of them passing eastwards and another westwards. They were pursued eastwards. The party who fled to the west came in collision with the Irish who were at the back of the town, and routed them, though there were not living among the Irish any people more vigorous than they; but fortune did not favour them. The party who fled eastwards were pursued by Tuathal [O'Conor] and Taichleach O'Dowda. Tuathal first wounded the constable of the English, who fell by the hand of Taichleach. It was indeed fortunate for the sons of Roderic that they were not in this conflict," &c.

^r *Tuathal, the son of Murtough.*—From the

duibda go ndiirim amaille riú do cúp do íoigíð an baile cetur ua plaitbear-
 tairg 7 mac muirceartairg iman mbaile pectair gona rocpaidib. Luid
 tuatal, 7 taircleac gona briantlac go msnmnae meapdana i ttrecommure
 gall ip in mbaile go tucrat tiug puabairt bioðbaib oppo. Maiðtear for
 gallaib for 7 riap ar a haile. Lsnaipiom aor na maðma for. Loitir
 tuatal conrtapla na ngall dá ced purgam. Aegonair taircleac é gur pag-
 bað an conrtapla gan anmain de ríde. Dála na ngall ar ar muideað ar an
 mbaile don tairib arail po eirig ua plaitbeartairg, 7 mac muirceartairg doib.
 Gideað tapla dainpén dairibide gur brireattar goill oppa fó cedóir. Ar
 don toirp rin do marbað matgamain mac aoda mic concobair maonmaige,
 giolla cpiopð mac diarmada, mall mac feargail ua tairg, 7c. Aet éna
 po marbað an fear po marb mall ó tairg, .i. bratair colén uí díomurairg.

Dála mac Ruairi comopecaib ar abarac ne hua fflaitbeartairg, 7 rin
 an ceuid oile dá naor comta go ttagatar pompa a ndear go dpuim cñan-
 nain. Luid aod mac catail cpiobdeirg gona gallaib ina ndiaib. Comair-
 ligtear ag aircaetair cloinne Ruairi annrin gac aon diob do rairgíð a
 msnmata ferin, 7 do gñiat ramlaib aet donn ócc mag oipectairg namá.
 Cid tra aet iar pfágbaib na puirca, .i. cloinne Ruairi uí concobair
 annrin in uatað rocpaide lodar do rairgíð aoda uí nell, 7 donn mag oipeac-
 tairg imaille riú.

Ionnpairgíur aod mac catail cpiobdeirg ua plaitbeartairg annrin go tuc
 gell, 7 edipeaða uaid. Tainic poime iaram go cill meadóin, 7 go moig
 neó i ndiaib mic muirceartairg, 7 tigrínáin mic catail miccapain go
 ndearnrat ríe tar cñm a mbuair 7 a muntipe, 7 go ndeactat do latair

manner in which this name is given by the Four Masters, one would suppose that this Tuathal was one of the O'Dowda family; but the more ancient annals shew that he was Tuathal, the son of the celebrated Muirheartach Muimhneach O'Conor, and the brother of Manus O'Conor.

^s *They joined, comopecaib.*—In the Annals of Kilronan the reading is, po compuiceabar, i. e. they met. The word comopecaib is often used to translate the Latin word *conveniunt*.—

See Book of Lecan, fol. 75, *b, a*; Book of Ballymote, fol. 23, *p. b, col. a*, line 29; and Duaid Mac Firbis's Genealogical Book, *p. 575*.

^t *Druim Ceanannain.*—The Editor could not find any place of this name in the county of Galway. There is a Liscananaun in the parish of Lackagh, in the barony of Clare, and county of Galway.

^u *Residence.*—Msnmnae, is explained by O'Clery, in his Vocabulary, at the word muircaðac, thus: "Muircaðac .i. tigrapna. muircaðac gac

[O'Connor], and Taichleach O'Dowda, with numerous forces, into the town, while O'Flaherty and the [other] son of Murtough were to remain with their forces outside. Tuathal and Taichleach, with a strong body of their soldiers, marched spiritedly and boldly into the town, and made a powerful attack upon the English there, who were routed east and west. They pursued those who fled eastwards. Tuathal wounded the constable of the English with his first shot; and Taichleach, by another shot, gave him so deep a wound, that he was left lifeless. As to the English who were routed westwards from the town, they were met by O'Flaherty and the [other] son of Murtough; but it happened, through their evil destiny, that the English routed them immediately. On this occasion Mahon, the son of Hugh, who was son of Conor Moinmoy; Gilchreest Mac Dermot; Niall, the son of Farrell O'Teige, and others, were slain; but the man who slew Niall O'Teige, i. e. the brother of Colen O'Dempsey, was slain himself also.

As to the sons of Roderic, they joined O'Flaherty and their other allies the next morning, and proceeded southwards to Druim-Ceanannain[†]; but Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, with his English, set out after them. The tribes who supported the sons of Roderic now held a consultation, and came to the resolution that each of them should return to his own residence[‡], which all accordingly did, excepting Donn Oge Mageraghty; and the princes, i. e. the sons of Roderic, being thus left with only a small force, went to Hugh O'Neill[§], accompanied by Donn Mageraghty.

Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, then attacked O'Flaherty, and took hostages and pledges from him. He then proceeded to Kilmaine and Mayo, in pursuit of the sons of Murtough[¶] and Tiernan, the son of Cathal Migaran [O'Connor] who came before him under the guarantee of Donough Cairbreach,

meannatta, .i. tigeapna ar gac ionadh: mfnad .i. ionadh."

[†] *Went to Hugh O'Neill*, loðap do íarúio aóða uí neill.—The compound preposition, or prepositional phrase, do íarúio, is now obsolete, and ó'ionnraíúio, or do cum, used in its place. This passage is given somewhat differently in the Annals of Kilronan, thus: "The resolution they adopted was that each of them should re-

turn to his people and cattle, and leave the sons of Roderic. The sons of Roderic then left the country, for they had no English or Irish forces at hand, and Donn Oge went again to O'Neill. And nothing resulted from this expedition, but that the best province in Ireland was injured and destroyed between them.

[¶] *Murtough*, i. e. the celebrated Muirheartach Muimhneach O'Connor.

αοδα υί Concábair ar plánaídeact donnchaða cairbriḡ, 7 maíte na ngall. ba cumpanaḡ na ionam rin uair ní paibe cill na tuait i cconnaḡtaib an tan roin gan lot 7 láinnilleḡ.

Teḡm diopulaing do tcecbáil i ceiríc cconnaḡt an ionbaḡ ri, .i. tpeablaio tptom éiraiḡti gur folmaiḡeaḡ mór mbailte òi gan elaiḡteḡ bſta ḡráḡbáil ionnta.

Flann mac amlaioib uí pallamain toirec cloinne huadaḡ do marbaḡh ḡpedlimiḡ mac caḡail cpoibḡeirḡ don coccaḡ rin. Taḡh ua fínnaḡta fear ḡráiḡ ḡaḡḡ mac Ruaiḡri do marbaḡ lá muintir méc aḡḡaḡain ip in coccaḡ cedna.

Amlaioib mac fearcair uí pallamain toirec a ḡútcuḡa fén do bpearr don cenel ḡa mboi do ecc.

Muireaḡaḡ ua fínnaḡta toirec cloinni mupchaḡa décc in arḡraḡ ar loḡ oirbriḡon, 7 é plán aḡ ḡol inn.

Teaḡ do ḡabáil for concḡḡar mac taidḡ uí éallaiḡ (tiḡſina ua maine) 7 for arḡḡal a bpaḡair lá macaib taidḡ uí éallaiḡ, 7 a loḡccaḡ ann ar aon.

ḡuarcán ó hſḡra, taḡh ó hſḡra, 7 éḡaḡín inḡean diaḡmata mic ḡomnaill uí eḡra décc.

^x *A necessary tranquillity*, cumpanaḡ na ionam.—In the Annals of Kilronan the reading is: ip cumpanaḡ pangur a lear rin, uair ní paibe ceall na tuait gan milleaḡ in lá rin a Connaḡtaib. Iar nairḡniḡ 7 iar marbaḡ bo in tpe 7 a ḡaḡme, 7 ar cup caic pe fuaḡt 7 pe ḡorta, do fáḡ tciḡm mórḡalaiḡ ip in tpe uile .i. cenel tpeḡa tpeḡ a bpolmuḡḡe na baileaḡa gan ḡuine beo ḡpacbáil innaiḡ.—

“This rest was wanting, for there was not a church or territory in Connaught, which had not been destroyed by that day. After the plundering and killing of the cattle, people had been broken down by cold and hunger, and a violent distemper raged throughout the whole country, i. e. a kind of burning disease, by which the towns were desolated, and left without a single living being.”

^y *Clann-Uadach*, a territory in the barony of Athlone, and county of Rosecommon, comprising the entire of the parish of Camma, and the greater part, if not the entire, of that of Dysart. Briola, in the parish of Dysart, is referred to in old manuscripts as in this territory.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society, in 1843, p. 19; and map to the same. O’Fallon resided at Milltown, in the parish of Dysert, in the year 1585, as appears from a curious document among the *Inrolments tempore Elizabethæ*, in the Auditor General’s Office, Dublin, dated 6th August, 1585, and entitled “Agreement between the Irish chieftains and inhabitants of Imany, called O’Kelly’s country, on both sides of the River Suck in Connaught, and the Queen’s Majesty.”

^z *Clann-Murrough*, Clann Mupchaḡa.—Ac-

and the chiefs of the English, and on condition that he should spare their people and cattle. This was a necessary tranquillity^x, for there was not a church or territory in Connaught at that time that had not been plundered and desolated.

An oppressive malady raged in the province of Connaught at this time: it was a heavy burning sickness, which left the large towns desolate, without a single survivor.

Flann, the son of Auliffe O'Fallon, Chief of Clann-Uadagh^y, was slain by Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg, in this war; and Teige O'Finaghty, one of the officers [Aes graidh] of Hugh, the son of Roderic, was slain by the people of Mac Egan during the same war.

Auliffe, the son of Fearcair O'Fallon, chieftain of his own tribe, and the best of them, died.

Murray O'Finaghty, Chief of Clann-Murrough^z, died in a vessel on Lough Oirbsen (Lough Corrib), which he had gone into in good health.

A house was attacked upon the son of Teige O'Kelly (Lord of Hy-Many), and upon Ardgall his brother, by the sons of Teige O'Kelly, and both were burned within it.

Duarcán O'Hara, Teige O'Hara, and Edwina, daughter of Dermot, the son of Donnell O'Hara, died.

According to O'Dugan's topographical Poem, there were two chiefs of the O'Finaghtys in Connaught (*gíó ennuene ní hionann*), one called Chief of Clann Murchadha, and the other Chief of Clann Conmhaigh. The latter name is still remembered and now pronounced Clanconow, but the former is totally forgotten. According to Duaid Mac Fírbis, and the tradition in the country, the O'Finaghtys were seated on both sides of the River Suck, and their territory comprised, before the English invasion, forty-eight ballys, or large Irish townlands. Some think that the sept of them called Clann-Murrough were on the east side of the River Suck, in the present county of Roscommon, and that called Clanconow, or Clanconway, on the west of the same river, in the now county of Gal-

way, and that each sept had twenty-four ballys, or ninety-six quarters of land. Both septs were dispossessed soon after the English invasion by that family of the Burkes called Mac Davids, who descended from a furious heroine, named Nuala na meadoige, the daughter of O'Finaghty, who was the mother of David Burke, the ancestor of Mac David, Lord of Clanconow, and by whose treachery the O'Finaghtys, her own tribe, were dispossessed. In the year 1628, Sir Ulick Burke, only son of Edmond Burke, of Glinske, Lord of Clanconow, was created a baronet of Ireland, and from him the present Sir John Burke, of Glinsk Castle, the present head of this family, is descended.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 108, note ^b.

Muinnig 7 goill do dul po tearmann caolainne, ár na ngall do cor don
toirc rin tre fearthaib dé 7 caolainne.

An tarbar gá buain a haile na féli bríge.

^a *The Momonians, &c.*—This entry relating to the plundering of Tearmann Caelainne, is entered in the Annals of Kilronan under the year 1224. These annals state that when O'Neill (after having inaugurated Turlough, the son of Roderic, as King of Connaught) had heard that Donough Cairbreach O'Brien and Geoffry Mares were coming into Connaught, he retreated with all possible expedition; and that the Momonians and English not finding O'Neill in Connaught before them, pursued the sons of Roderic, and banished them to O'Neill a second time, &c. &c. They then add: "The English and the Momonians then attacked Tearmann Caoilfinn, but the English were slaughtered through the miracles of Caoilfinn."

^b *Tearmann Caelainne*, i. e. the Termon, or sanctuary of the virgin, St. Caelainn. The situation of this place has not been pointed out by any of our historical or topographical writers. Duaid Mac Firbis, indeed, in his Genealogies of the Irish Saints, p. 733, states that it is in Connaught. Thus: "Caoilfionn ó Tírmonn Caolainne i cconachtaib," i. e. "Caoilfionn of Termon Caolainne in Connaught." It appears from an Inquisition taken on the 27th of May, 1617, that Termon-Kealand belonged to the monastery of Roscommon. The Editor, when examining the localities of the county of Roscommon for the Ordnance Survey, found that this place is still well known, and that its ancient name is not yet forgotten, though Termonmore is that more generally used. It is situated in the parish of Kilkeevin, and about one mile to the east of the town of Castlereagh, in the county of Roscommon, where the virgin, St. Caellain, is still vividly remembered, and curious legends told about her miracles. Her holy well, called Tobar

Caelainne, is situated in the townland of Moor, in the same parish, and from it an old road led across the bog to the Termon, where her nunnery church stands in ruins.—See Ordnance Map of the county of Roscommon, sheets 20 and 26, whereon the ruins of her church and nunnery, and also her holy well, called Tober-caelainne, are shewn.

This virgin was the patron saint of the tribes called Ciarraighe or Kierrigii, of the original settlement, of whom in this neighbourhood, as well as in the present barony of Costello, in the county of Mayo, the following account is preserved in a vellum MS. in Trinity College, Dublin, H. 3, 17, p. 875.

Cuin tancatar Ciarrigi a Conactaib?
Ní. I n-aimir Aed mac Eachach Tírmearna.
Cia dib táinig ar túr? Ní. .i. Coirbri mac
Conaire táinig a Muimain a ndear ian na m-
darda eirte. Táinig tra co n-a muirte uile
co hAed mac Eachach Tírmearna. Dá in-
gín d'íreachtach la coirbri; po chuinnig Aed
ar a hathair hí. Táinig sí fearc aon do éig
a hathar. Ro gab a hathar fein coirbri móir i
n-a fiaónairi. Ro fiarraig in ingín de cío
dia mba. Mo beir gan físpann pop deoraig-
set ar pé. Tangar on rig ar cín na lúigne
ian rin. Ro énd imorru an ingín na pagad
tra bithu co tarata físpann maie dia hathar.
Do béarra do ar Aed, doneoc a tiucea tim-
cheall i n-aen lo do na foithrib fear riar, 7
do béarar Caeland craibteach fíur na
oilri. Timcheallais rin iaram co mor an tír
rin aimal a dubrad rir 7 do foich fa deoir
dia éig. Beirio a muirte ir na físpannais
rin. Cairigio Connacta co mor an tí Aed ar
a met leo do pad d'físpann do choirbri, 7 ar-
beartatar coirbri do marbut. Ní físearóir

The Momonians^a and English attacked Tearmann Caelainne^b, but the English were slaughtered on this occasion, through the miracles of God and St. Caelainn.

The corn remained unreaped until after the festival of St. Bridget [the 1st of February^c].

rin, ap Aed, ap ata Caelainn a n-dilri fpir
fein, 7 fpiria fpirand. Aet cina dencap lind
agaid do, 7 tabar deoc neme do acon lind rin,
gur ob marb de. Do gniest iapam amlaid
rin an flid, gur do uplam. Foillrigest iapam
on coimidi do Chaelainn in ni rin. Tig ride
do raigid na fleigi. Cid dia pum rapaidir, a
Aed? ap ri. Sapaidpetra tura pod rigi ind.
Tougriar duit ind, ap an rig. Gebad, ap
Caelainn. Heir do breid dno, ap an rig.
Derad, ap ri. Ar ir tria lind po foibrir a
marbad, ap ri, a meath no eas fiprimaig, ap
ri, .i. pi Connaet dia neaba lind Ciappaige co
brae; conad de rin na denad ciappaige lind
do rig Connaet do gpir. Fipann dam fein,
ol in cailleac. Raigad ap an rig. Do bpi-
cap in Tirman mór oi iapam; conad and fil
i ceall anu.

"When first did the Kierrigii come into Con-
naught? Not difficult. In the time of Aedh,
son of Eochy Tirmcharna. Which of them came
first? Not difficult. Coirbri, son of Conairi,
who came from the south of Munster, when he
had been expelled. He came with all his people
to Aedh, the son of Eochy Tirmcharna. Coirbri
had a famous daughter. Aedh asked her of her
father. She came one time to her father's house;
her father conceived great grief in her presence;
his daughter asked him from what it arose. 'My
being without land in exile,' said he. Messen-
gers came afterwards from the King to see the
daughter, but she determined that she would
not go to the King until he should give a good
portion of land to her father. 'I will give him,'
said Aedh, 'as much of the wooded lands to the
west, as he can pass round in one day; and

Caelainn, the Pious, shall be given as guarantee
of it.' Coirbri afterwards went round a great
extent of that country, according to the mode
directed, and finally returned to his house. He
brought his people into these lands. The Con-
nicians greatly criminated Aedh for the too
great extent of land, as they deemed, which he
had given, and said that Coirbri should be killed.
'This cannot be done,' said Aedh, 'for Caelainn
is guarantee for himself and for his land. But,
however, let some beer be made by you for him,
and give him a poisonous draught in that beer,
that he may die of it.' A feast was, therefore,
afterwards prepared. This thing was afterwards
revealed by the Lord to Caelainn. She came to
the feast. 'Why hast thou violated my guaran-
tee,' said she to Aedh. 'I will violate thee as
regards thy kingdom.' Accept thy own award,
in compensation for it,' said the King. 'I will,'
said Caelainn. 'Pass thy sentence, then,' said the
King. 'I will,' said she. 'Because it is through
the medium of beer thou hast attempted to de-
stroy him [Coirbri], may the King of Connaught
meet decline or certain death, if ever he drink
of the beer of the Kierrigii.' Hence it happens
that the Kierrigii never brew any beer for the
Kings of Connaught. 'Grant land to myself,'
said the Nun. 'Choose it,' said the King. The
Termonmore was afterwards given, where her
church is at this day."

^c Under this year the Annals of Clonmac-
noise, as translated by Mageoghegan, record
that Moylemorrey O'Connor of Affalie [Offaly],
was killed at Rosseglassie [now Monasterevin],
"by Cowlen O'Dempsie."

Under this year also the Dublin copy of the

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΘ, 1226.

Αοιρ Cριορδ mίle da céo píce aré.

Donum dei eppcop na Míde do écc.

Connmach ua tarppa eppoc luigne do écc.

Αοδ mac duinn uí roclacám aipinneac congá, Saoi cántaire, Sccribniḡ,
ἡ céapd nexamail epíde do écc.

Matá ua maolmoicepḡe do ecc.

Τιγεapnán mac catáil miccapain mic Τοιρρδεαλδαιḡ móir Ríogdamna bá
mó eneach, ἡ eangnam, ἡ ar mó do pinne do nítib ruaitḡnta rodánacha
tainic dá cinḡ pé haimpír epíde, do marbad do donnchaḡ ó dubda ἡ dá
clonn.

Nuala mḡln Ruaidrí uí concóbar baintigeapna ulaḡ décc i ccongá
pecin, ἡ a haḡnacal ḡo honópac i tteampall canánaḡ congá.

Domnall mac Ruaidrí uí flaitbeartaiḡ do marbad do macaib muircḡ-
taiḡ uí flaitbeartaiḡ iar ngabáil tiḡe fair dóib fḡn, ἡ dpeḡlim mac catáil
cpiobḡeipḡ.

Fearḡal ua taiḡḡ an teaḡlaiḡ, toipec teaḡlaiḡ catáil cpiobḡeipḡ, ἡ
aoḡ mac catáil do marbad lá donnpleḡe ó ngabpa.

Αοδ mac domnall uí ruairc do marbad do catáil ó raḡaillḡ ἡ do
concóbar mac corbmaic uí maolpuanaid ar loc aillinne.

Muirḡḡr mac diarmata do marbad.

Annals of Innisfallen record the erection of the castles of Dublin and Trim by the English.

^d *Donum Dei*.—He is called “Donum Dei, Bushopp of Meath,” in Mageoghegan’s translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise; but in the Annals of Multifernan he is called “Deodatus electus Midie.”—See Harris’s edition of Ware’s Bishops, p. 142, where it is conjectured that he was never consecrated.

^e *A learned singer*.—In the Annals of Kilronan, it is stated that he made a kind of musical instrument for himself which had never been made before, and that he was skilled in the

arts of poetry, embroidery, and penmanship, and every other known science.

^f *O’Mulmoghery*, O Maolmoicepḡe.—This name is still common in the county of Donegal, but anglicised *Early*, because moicepḡe signifies *early rising*. Maolmoicepḡe signifies *chief of the early rising*. The word maol, when not prefixed to the name of a saint, signifies a king or chief, as in the present instance, but when prefixed to the name of a saint, it means one tonsured in honour of some saint, as we learn from Colgan: “*Mail*, seu ut variè scribitur Hibernis *maol*, *mael*, *moel*, idem nunc quod do-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1226.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred twenty-six.

Donum Dei^d, Bishop of Meath, died.

Connmagh O'Tarpy (Torpy), Bishop of Leyny, died.

Hugh, the son of Donn O'Sochlaghan, Erenagh of Cong, a learned singer^e, a scribe, and a man expert in many trades, died.

Matthew O'Mulmoghery^f died.

Tiernan, the son of Cathal Miccaruinn, who was son of Turlough More, a Roydamna [prince], the most hospitable man and most expert at arms, and whose exploits had been more various and successful than those of any of his tribe for a long time, was slain by Donough O'Dowda and his sons.

Nuala, daughter of Roderic O'Conor, and Queen of Ulidia^g, died at Conga Fechin [Cong], and was honourably interred in the church of the Canons at Cong.

Donnell, the son of Rory O'Flaherty, was slain by the sons of Murtough O'Flaherty, after they and Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg, had attacked and taken the house in which he was.

Farrell O'Teige, surnamed an Teaghlaigh, Chief of the household^h of Cathal Crovderg, and Hugh, the son of Cathal, were slain by Donslevy O'Gara.

Hugh, the son of Donnell O'Rourke, was slain on Lough Allenⁱ by Cathal O'Reilly and Conor, the son of Cormac O'Mulrony.

Maurice Mac Dermot was slain.

minus vel rex, idem nunc quod calvus, tonsus, vel coronatus."—*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 188, n. 4. See also p. 386, n. 1, of the same work.

^g *Queen of Ulidia.*—She was the wife of Mac Donslevy, who was at this period styled King of Uladh; but by this is not to be understood the entire province of Ulster, but only that part of it lying eastwards of Glenree, Lough Neagh, and the Lower Bann.

^h *Of the household, teaghlaigh.*—In the Annals of Kilfanan: *Dux loctar tige Cateail Crovderg 7 a mte na diaid*, i. e. "Leader or chief of the household of Cathal Crovderg, and of that

of his son after him." The word loctar tige is anglicised *Loghty*, and *Loghtee* in some Anglo-Irish documents, in which the term is used to denote mensal lands, or lands set apart for the maintenance of the chief's table.—See Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 70. There was a celebrated territory in Oriel, called luict tige Meig Mac-gamna, anglicised "the Loughy," as appears from several ancient maps of Ulster.

ⁱ *Lough Allen, loe allinne.*—A well known lake in the county of Leitrim, near the source of the Shannon.

Cairlén cille móire do leaccað lá catál ó Raigillig.

Aodh mac catáil croibdeirg do gabáil Aodha uí plaibéirtauig, 7 a tabairt i lámh gall.

AOIS CRÍOSD, 1227.

Aois Críost, míle, dá céad, píce, apeace.

Concobair mac Neill uí chatharnaig do marbhad la hamraib laigheac po bair i pochar Rí Connacht.

Enrí ua maileaclonn 7 muircéirac ua maileaclonn do marbhad la galloib.

Maolreachlainn ua concobair fáilge do marbhad lá cuilén ua níosmuirig.

Giollacolum ua Maoilmuaí do marbhad la hua Mórda.

Goill Epearn do comcruinnuccad go hácliaí. Aod mac catáil croibdeirg Rí connacht do tócuiread dóib. Iar noul dó dá raigib po éionnreann-riod feallad fair. Uilliam marurccál a fear caraduaí do éocht éinne gona roéirade, 7 é da breé daíndeoin gall ar lár na cúirte amac, 7 a ioblacad dó go ndeachaí i cconnachtuib.

Aod mac catáil croibdeirg do déanam conne iar rin ag laéau caicteúbil pé huilliam mairer mac Seappaí .i. iurcir epenn, 7 ní deachaió riom tar

* *Demolished*, do leaccað, literally, was thrown down. In the Annals of Kilronan, the verb used is do bpiacad, and in the Annals of Ulster do scaileð, and in the old translation the passage is rendered: "The Castle of Kilmore broken down by Cahall O'Rely."

¹ The passage is given as follows in the Annals of Ulster: A. D. 1226. Feidlim hua Concobair do gabail tauigi ar Domnall hua plaibéirtauic gur marb 7 gur loirce é féin 7 a bpaéar. Aed hua plaibéirtauic do gabail la hAed mac catáil croibdeirg 7 a tobairt illiam ngall. And thus rendered in the old translation: "Felim O'Conor, taking a house uppon Donell O'Flaithvertay, killed and burned

himself and his brother. Hugh O'Flaithvertay committed by Hugh mac Cathal Crovderg & did deliver him into the hands of the Galls."

^m *Henry O'Melaghlin*.—This entry is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but under the year 1226, "Henry O'Melaghlyn, son of the knight O'Melaghlyn, was killed by the Englishmen of Ardinnurcher. Murtagh mac Melaghlyn Begg was also killed by the English."

ⁿ *Assembled at Dublin*.—In the Annals of Kilronan this passage is entered under the year 1226. It begins thus: Cuirte do denam do gallaib aca cliaí 7 Epenn a nAé cliaí, 7 aod mac Catáil Croibdeirg do garpm fuppe,

The Castle of Kimlore was demolished* by Cathal O'Reilly.

Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, took Hugh O'Flaherty prisoner, and delivered him up into the hands of the English¹.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1227.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred twenty-seven.

Conor, the son of Niall O'Caharny [Fox], was slain by the Leinster soldiers, who were along with the King of Connaught.

Henry O'Melaghlin^m and Murtough O'Melaghlin were slain by the English. Melaghlin O'Conor Faly was slain by Cuilen O'Dempsey.

Gilla-Colum O'Molloy was slain by O'More.

The English of Ireland assembled at Dublinⁿ and invited thither Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, King of Connaught. As soon as he arrived they began to deal treacherously by him; but William Mareschal, his friend, coming in with his forces, rescued him, in despite of the English, from the middle of the Court, and escorted him to Connaught.

Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, appointed a conference at Lathach Caichtubil^o with William Mares (de Marisco), the son of Geoffry Lord Justice

i. e. A Court [Council] was formed by the English of Dublin and of Ireland, at Dublin, and they summoned Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg to it."

The account of this transaction is more fully given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows: "A. D. 1226. Hugh O'Connor, King of Connaught, went to the English Court of Dublin; by the compulsarie means of the English they tooke his sonn and daughter as hostages, with the hostages of all the principall men in Connought; upon examining of some criminall causes there objected to the said Hugh, he was found guilty in their censure, and being to be apprehended for the same, a speciall friend of his then within, and of great favour and power with the King of

England, did assist Hugh, and by the help of his sword and strength of his hand he conveyed Hugh away from them, and so departed to Connaught in safety. Within a week after the Englishmen kept court in Athlone, whereunto the Connoughtmen came, and tooke captive William March, the Deputie's son, and tooke other principal men belonging to him, and also killed a good knight at his taking."

^o *Lathach Caichtubil*.—This *Lathach*, or slough, is now dried up, but the old men living near Athlone still point out its situation and exact extent. The name is still preserved in that of a village and townland lying immediately to the west of Athlone, in the parish of St. Peter, viz. *Beal-Lathaich*, i. e. the *os*, mouth, or entrance, into the *Lathach*. The name of this village is

λαταῖς ἀνοήτῳ ἀέτῳ ὑαθηδὸν δεαζόμενῃ, .i. χορβμάκ μακ τομαλταῖς, Διάρμακ μακ μαγνύρα, μαγνύρ μακ μινρεστῖταις υἱ ἐνκόβαρ, ταδς μακ ματῆγαννα υἱ ἐερῖν, ἡ Ρυαῖθρι υἱα μαοιλβρένανν. Uilliam μαρερ δο τεαέτ οέταρ μαρκαέ ινα κομδαῖλ. Ο δο ἐμῖνῖς ὁ ἐνκόβαρ ἀν πέλλ πέμπαιτε ἐρῖρ ι κοῖννε να νῆαλλ, ἡρεῖρ α μιντιρ πότᾶ ιονηραιῖδὸ πέν uilliam μαρερ ἡυρ ἡαβαρταιρ ἐ πό ἐέδῳρ. Cιὸδ ιαδ α μιντιρ ἀν πο ἡρεακαῖρ-ριὸδ ἡρεαράέτ υἱ ἐνκόβαρ πο λῖνερῖοδ φονα ἡαλλαῖδ ιαδ ἡυρ μοῖδριὸδ ορρα, μαρδαετ Κορταπλα ἀτά λυαν, ἡαβαῖδ μαῖῖριδρι Sleinne ἡ hugo αῖρῳδιν. Cυῖρῖρ αὐδ να ἡοῖλλ ρῖν ι μβραιῖδςῃρ ταρ λαταῖς ρυαρ. Λυῖδ ροῖννε ἡον α ῖοεραιδε ἀρ α ἡαῖελε ἡυρ αῖρῖδςῃρ μαρῖαδ ἀτά λυαν, ἡ ἡυρ λοῖρεκαῖρταιρ ἀν βαῖλε ἡο ἡομλάν. Ὡά ἡμῖομ ροέαῖρ δο ἐνναέταῖδ ἀν ἡμῖομ ρο, ὅρ ρυαῖρριὸμ α μακ, α ινῆεαν, ἡ βραιῖδε ἐνναέτ ἀρ ἐεανα βατ-ταρ ἀρ λαῖαῖδ ἡαλλ δο κομῖρῖαῖδ ἀρ να βραιῖδς πέμπαιτε ἡεμῖότᾶ Cίε ὕραῖαῖδ ὕρεαῖαῖδ ἐνναέτ.

Donnplébe ὁ ἡαδρα τῖῖεαῖρνα ρλέβε λυῖα δο μαρδαδ ὀν ἡῖολλα ρυαδ μακ α ὕερῖβραέταρ πέν ιαρ νῆαβαῖλ τῖῖε ιν οῖδςε ραῖρ, ἡ ἀν ἡῖολλα ρυαδ δο μαρ-δαδ ινν ιαρ ρῖν τρέ ιμδεαλλ αὐδα υἱ ἐνκόβαρ.

Αὐδ μακ Ρυαῖθρι υἱ ἐνκόβαρ, ἡ μακ uilliam βύρε δο τοῖδεέτ ρλόῖς λα-μῖορ ι τεταῖρεκαῖρτ Cονναέτ ἡυρ λοῖρεῖριὸτ ινῖρ μῖδῖομ ἡυρ αῖρεῖριὸδ ἀν ἐρῖοέ ι τεταῖαδαρα, ἡ ἡυρ ἡαβρατ α βραιῖδε.

Sluaῖῖεαδ λά ρεαῖρραῖδ μαρερ ἡ λα τοῖρῖδεαλβαέ μακ Ρυαῖθρι υἱ ἐνκο-

now correctly enough Anglicised Bellaugh, and sometimes, but incorrectly, Bellough, and even Bullock. The Irish, however, call it distinctly *béal laṛaḡ*, and understand it as referring to the *laṛaḡ* which lay between it and Athlone.—See map prefixed to the *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed for the Irish Archaeological Society in 1843, on which this name is given.

^p *Sliabh Lugha*, i. e. Looee's mountain.—This territory still retains its name, and comprises the northern half of the barony of Costello, in the county of Mayo, viz., the parishes of Kilbeagh, Kilmovee, Kilcolman, and Castlemore-Costello, being the portion of the barony of

Costello included in the diocese of Achonry. The remaining parishes in this barony are in the diocese of Tuam, and constitute the territory of Kerry of Lough-na-narney.—See note under the year 1224.

^q *By the devise*, Τρε ιμδεαλλ.—In the Annals of Ulster the phrase is written *tre imdeall*. The whole entry is thus rendered in the old translation: "A. D. 1226. Dunleve O'Grada was killed by [the son of] his own brother, and he was killed therefor himselfe soone by the devise of Hugh O'Conner."

^r *The son of William Burke*, i. e. Rickard More, the son of William Fitz-Adelm.

^s *Geoffrey Mares*.—In Mageoghegan's trans-

of Ireland. A few only of his chiefs went with him across the *Lathach* [slough], namely, Cormac, the son of Tomaltagh [Mac Dermot], Dermot, the son of Manus, the son of Murtough O'Connor, Teige, the son of Mahon O'Kerrin, and Rory O'Mulrenin. William Mares set out to meet them, accompanied by eight horsemen. But when O'Connor recollected the treachery already mentioned, he rose up against the English and excited his people to attack them; and he himself attacked William Mares, and at once took him prisoner. His people responded to O'Connor's incitement, rushed upon the English, and defeated them; they killed the constable of Athlone, and took Master Slevin and Hugo Arddin prisoners. Hugh sent these Englishmen across the *Lathach* to be imprisoned; and then, advancing with his troops, he plundered the market of Athlone and burned the whole town. This achievement was of great service to the Connacians, for he [O'Connor] obtained his son and daughter, and all the other hostages of Connaught, who had been in the hands of the English, in exchange for the aforesaid prisoners; and obtained moreover a peace for the men of Connaught.

Donslevy O'Gara, Lord of Sliabh Lugha^p, was slain by Gillaroe, his own brother's son, after the latter had, on the same night, forcibly taken a house from him; and Gillaroe himself was afterwards put to death for this crime by the devise^a of Hugh O'Connor.

Hugh, son of Roderic O'Connor, and the son of William Burke^r, marched with a great army into the North of Connaught, and they burned Inishmaine, plundered the country into which they came, and took hostages.

An army was led by Geoffrey Mares^r [de Marisco] and Turlough, the son

lation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise these transactions are given somewhat more copiously, as follows:

"A. D. 1226. Geffrey March, Deputie of Ireland, with a great army, went to Connought to expell Hugh O'Connor from out of that provence, which he did accordingly, and established the two sons of Rowrie O'Connor, named Terlagh and Hugh, in the possession and superiority thereof.

"Hugh O'Connor, that was before King of

Connought, returned from Tyrconnell, into which he was banished by Geffrey March, brought with him his wife, son, and his brother Felym O'Connor, and came to a place in Connought called Gortyn Cowle Lwachra, out of which place Mac Meran, his porter, fled from him, and betraid him to the sons of Terlagh O'Connor, who came privilie to the said Gortyn, without knowledge of the said Hugh. O'Connor, knowing them to be then about the house, tooke one of his sons, his brother Ffelym tooke the

βαρ ι μαζ αοί γο νδεαρηρατ cairlén ipRinn dúin, γ γυρ γαβρατ βραιγδι ριλ μαιρσοηαιγ.

Αοδ mac caṭail cpoibdeirγ do dūl ι ττιρ conaill do cum uí do mnaill, γ α ιompód bu deap do pidiρι, γ α bñ do ṭabairt ler. Meic toirpdealbais do teccḗail cuicce a ccompoccur na rḡra, α bñ γ α eaḗraib do bñ de, γ an bñ do ḗor illam gall.

Sluaicḗeab oile lá toirpdealbaḗ deór, γ lá gallaib mīde in iartar connact co νδεαρηρατ cpeac mór ap aod mac Ruaidpí uí flaitḗsṛtaig. Α νουλ αιρḗde ι cṛich ceapa, γ βραιγδε mac mupceapṛtaig do γabáil doib, γ nuimip do buab peolmaig ap ceḗ tpiocá céo do toirpdealbaḗ uata.

Cúmapa o do mnaillain do mapbaḗ ι ngemil la Ruaidpí mac duimṛlebe α ndioḡail α aṭar.

Ḧrian mac concobair uí diaṛmata do mapbaḗ.

Cairlén aṭa liacc do dḗnam la Seppaib mapér.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSD, 1228.

Αοιρ Cpiort, mīle, da céo, pice α hoḗt.

Αοδ mac caṭail cpoibteirγ uí concobair pí connact do mapbaḗ hi ccuipṛ Seppaib máper tpe meabail ap aṛlac gall iap ná dīocur do connactaḗ.

other son, and so departed safely, save only that the Lady Ranelt, Hugh his wife, and daughter of O'Fferall, was taken. Melaughlyn mac Hugh mac Bryen O'Connor was killed, and the said Ranelt delivered to the Englishmen.

"The Englishmen immediately founded a castle in Rindowne, now called Teagh Eoyn, or John his house, neer Loghree."

* *Moynai*, μαζ ναι.—Now Maghery-Connaught, lying between Strokestown and Castle-reagh, and Roscommon and Elphin.

"*Rindowne*, Rinn dúin.—A peninsula on Lough Ree, in the county of Roscommon.—See note under the year 1199. In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at

this year, he calls this castle "Rindowne," and adds, "now called Teagh Eoyn, or John his House, neer Loghree."—See a curious account of this castle, written by Mr. Petrie, in the 10th Number of the Irish Penny Magazine, September 5th, 1840, pp. 73-75.

* *The sons of Murtough*.—In the Annals of Kilronan they are called clann mupḗapṛtaig muimniḡ, i. e. the sons of Murtough Muimbneach O'Conor, who was one of the sons of Turlough More O'Conor, Monarch of Ireland.

* *Athleague*, now Ballyleague, the western, or Connaught part of the village of Lanesborough, on the Shannon. It is in the parish of Cloontuskert, and the barony of south Ballintober.—

of Roderic O'Connor, into Moynai^r, erected a castle at Rindown^u, and took the hostages of the Sil-Murray.

Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, went to Tirconnell to O'Donnell, and returned again southwards, taking his wife with him; but he was met by the sons of Turlough very near Seaghais [Curlew Mountains], who took his wife and his horses from him, and his wife was given up into the hands of the English.

Another army was led by Turlough, and the English of Meath, into the West of Connaught, and they committed a great depredation on Hugh, the son of Rory O'Flaherty. They proceeded thence into the country of Carra; they took hostages from the sons of Murtough^w, and Turlough obtained from them a number of fat beeves out of every cantred in their possession.

Cumara O'Donnellan was slain, while in fetters, by Rory Mac Donslevy, in revenge of his father.

Brian, the son of Conor O'Diarmada, was slain.

The castle of Athleague^x was erected by Geoffrey Mares [De Marisco].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1228.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred twenty-eight.

Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg O'Connor, King of Connaught, was treacherously killed by the English in the court [mansion] of Geoffrey Mares, at the instigation of the English, after he had been expelled by the Connacians^y.

See Ordnance Map of the county of Roscommon, sheet 37. According to the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Connell Mageoghegan, this castle was erected by William Delacie and the English of Meath. Under this year the same annals record the erection of the castle of Rahen O'Swaine (now Rahen, near Tullamore, in the King's County), by Symon Clifford, who gave an annuity of four hundred [?] to the Prior and Convent of Dorrowe.

^y *Connacians*.—The account of the murder of Hugh O'Connor is more satisfactorily given in

Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise as follows:

"A. D. 1227. Hugh O'Connor came to an atonement with Geffrey March, and was again restored to his kingdome of Connoght by the said Deputie, and being afterwards in the Deputie's house was treacherously killed by an Englishman, for which cause the Deputie the next day hanged the Englishman that killed him for that fowle fact. The cause of killing the King of Connaught was, that after the Wife of that Englishman that was so hanged by the

Coccað mor do eirge hi cconnaçtaib etir da mac Ruaidri ui concobair, .i. etir aod 7 toirpðealbac, iar marbað an aoda pempaire, ar ní tucc an mac bá ró umla don mac ba pine gur millreat Connaçta eatoppa 7 po fáraigeað leó ó earrðara co habainn ua ppiacpac po ðsr aèt mað beacc hi Sleib luccha, 7 luèt airteig nama.

Niall mac congalaig uí Ruairc tigeapna darpairce, 7 cloinne fshmaige do marbað lá dá mac airt mic domnaill uí Ruairc, .i. airt 7 amlaib. Amlaib gshir mac néill mic congalaig do marbað hi foèpaccað lá hamlaib mac airt cédna.

Fshgal mac ritpucca uí ruairc do marbað la macaib néll mic congalaig uí Ruairc.

Muirçsrtaç mac flaitbearpataich uí flannaccáin do marbað la macaib taidg uí gaðpa.

Aod mac donnchað uí feargal do marbað lá haod mac amlaib uí feargal.

Dauid ua floinn taoipeac pil maolpuain, 7 Ruaidri ua maolbrenainn décc.

Riocarð mac uilliam burc do tect ó Riç Saccran ina iurtr in epinn.

Aod mac Ruaidri uí concobair do gabail riçe Connaçt do psh toccha an iurtr go maib connaçt ar bélaib toirpðealbais a brátar fá pine mar.

Deputie, had so washed his head and body with sweet balls and other things, he, to gratifie her for her service, kissed her, which the Englishman seeing, for meer jealousy, and for none other cause, killed O'Connor presently at un-awares." Dr. Leland had this passage furnished him by Charles O'Connor, of Belanagare, and has given its substance in a note in his History of Ireland, vol. i. p. 208, b. 2, c. 1.

² *Airteach* is a territory in the present county of Roscommon, comprising the parish of Tibohine, lately in the west of the barony of Boyle, but at present in the barony of Frenchpark. It adjoins Sliabh Lugha, which is the northern part of the barony of Costello, in the county of Mayo.—See map to *Tribes and Cus-*

toms of Hy-Fiachrach, on which the relative position of these territories is shewn.

^a *Dartry* is generally called Dartry-Mac Clancy, as being the territory of Mac Clancy. It looks wild and romantic at the present day, and was anciently formidable in its mountains and fastnesses. It comprises the entire of the present barony of Rosslogher, in the north of the county of Leitrim, for which it is at present the most usual popular appellation. In this territory were situated the castles of Rosslogher (from which the barony took its name), Dun-Carbry, and the *Crannog* of Inishkeen, an island in Lough Melvin, as well as all the islands of that beautiful lake, with the monasteries of Doire Melle, Carcair Sinchill, Bealach Mith-

A great war broke out in Connaught between the two sons of Roderic O'Connor, Hugh and Turlough, after the death of the Hugh above-mentioned, for the younger son did not yield submission to the elder; and they destroyed Connaught between them, and desolated the *region extending* from Easdara [Ballysadare], southwards, to the river of Hy-Fiachrach, excepting only a small portion of Sliabh Lugha, and the territory of the people of Airtech^a.

Niall, the son of Congalagh O'Rourke, Lord of Dartry^a and Clann Fearmaighe, was slain by the two sons of Art, the son of Donnell O'Rourke, namely, Art and Auliffe; and Auliffe Gearr, the son of Niall, who was son of Congalagh, was slain, while bathing, by Auliffe, the son of the same Art.

Farrell, the son of Sitric O'Rourke, was slain by the sons of Niall, the son of Congalagh O'Rourke.

Murtough, the son of Flaherty O'Flanagan, was slain by the sons of Teige O'Gara.

Hugh, the son of Donough O'Farrell, was slain by Hugh, the son of Auliffe O'Farrell.

David O'Flynn, Chief of Sil Maelruain, and Rory O'Mulrenin, died.

Richard, the son of William Burke, came to Ireland, from the King of England, as Justiciary^b.

Hugh, the son of Roderic O'Connor, assumed the kingdom of Connaught, by the election of the Justiciary and the chiefs of Connaught, in preference to Turlough, his elder brother^c.

idhein (now Ballaghmeekin), and Rossinver. The ancestors of the family of Mac Clancy, with their neighbours the Calry Laithim, or Calry of Lough Gile, in the barony of Carbury, in the county of Sligo, who settled in this part of Connaught at a very remote period, have sprung from a stock totally different from the Hy-Bruin-Breifne and Conmaicne, who occupied the remaining part of the county of Leitrim; but we have no accurate record of how they were enabled to settle here. The Mac Clancys, and their correlatives, in this neighbourhood, are not of the race of Milesius of Spain, being, if we can depend on the Bardic pedigrees, descended from Daire,

the Plunderer, who deduced his lineage from Ith, the uncle of that Milesius.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 67. There was another family of this name in the county of Clare, but of a totally different lineage, being descended from the same stock as the Mac Namaras. Both now Anglicise their name Clancy.

^b *Justiciary*.—This passage is given in the *Annals of Kilronan* under the year 1227. According to the list of the Chief Governors of Ireland, given in Harris's *Ware*, vol. ii. p. 103, Richard de Burgo was appointed Lord Deputy of Ireland on the 10th of March, 1227.

^c *Elder brother*.—The sons of Roderic O'Co-

Máolpeaclaínn mac Toirdealbhaig mic Ruaidrí uí Concobair do marbhad lá haodh ri Connacht.

Ġorpa diofúlaince i cconnaictaib tri coccað cloinne Ruaidrí. Ro haice-
citt cealla 7 tuata. Ro díocúir a cleirig 7 a hollaman hi ceiríochaið
cianaib comaiḡtib, 7 atbað eio ariall uib ōruaict 7 do ġorpa.

Óauid ua floind tairpeach ril Mhaeilpuan do éḡ.

Aéð mac Donnchaid uí fírgail do marbhad la haed mac amlaoib uí fí-
ghail.

AOIS CRÍOŠ, 1229.

AOIS CRÍOŠ, míle, da céð, fice anaóí.

Maíneiritir S. fpanreir hi ceorcaig do toḡbail la maḡ captaig mór,
diarmaict.

Muiríðac ua ḡarmḡaile ppióir innri mic nérin raii connacht hi ce-
bað 7 in eccna [decc].

Diarmaic ua fiaic abb pecclepa ḡillamolairi uí Ġiollapan tuiam decc,
7 a aónacal in ariðcarpa.

nor, King of Ireland, are set down in the follow-
ing order, in the Book of Lecan: Aedh, Tadhg,
Concobhar Maenmaighe, Muireadhach, Toirdhel-
bach, Murchadh, Diarmaid."—Fol. 73. But
it is highly probable that they are set down in
the order of their celebrity, rather than in that
of their births.

^d *Melaghlin*, Máolpeaclaínn.—He was the
son of Toirdhealbach, who was the fifth son of
Roderic O'Conor, Monarch of Ireland.

^e *Famine*.—Thus rendered in the old trans-
lation of the Annals of Ulster:

"A. D. 1228. Hugh mac Roary tooke the
kingdome of Connaght and prayed [preyed]
Church and Laity of Connaght, and their Clerks
& Learned men were banished into strange coun-
trys."

^f Under this year, 1228, the Annals of Ulster
state that the justiciaryship of Ireland was as-

sumed by Rickard, the son of William Burke.

Ġiurceírecc na h-Epenn do ḡabail do mac
uilliam bupc .i. micapð. Thus rendered in the
old translation: "The Justiceship of Ireland
taken by Mac William Bourk."

A. D. 1228. Under this year the Annals of
Kilronan contain the following passages, which
have been altogether omitted by the Four Mas-
ters:

"A. D. 1228. Rinn duin was plundered by
Felim O'Conor and Conor Boy, the son of Tur-
lough, and Teige, the son of Cormac, were killed,
and the justiciary came to Tearmann Caoluinne,
and the town was burned, as was also the
church of Imleach Urchadha.

"Felim gained the victory of Cluanacha over
the sons of Roderic, and over Conor, the son of
Cormac."

^g *O'Gormally*, O Ġormḡaile.—In the Annals

1236
fu

Melaghlin^d, the son of Turlough, who was the son of Roderic O'Connor, was slain by Hugh, King of Connaught.

An intolerable dearth prevailed in Connaught, in consequence of the war of the sons of Roderic. They plundered churches and territories; they banished its clergy and *ollaves* into foreign and remote countries, and others of them perished of cold and famine^e.

David O'Flynn, Chief of Sil-Maelruain, died.

Hugh, son of Donough O'Farrell, was slain by Hugh, son of Auliffe O'Farrell^f.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1229.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred twenty-nine.

The monastery of St. Francis, at Cork, was founded by Mac Carthy More (Dermot).

Murray O'Gormally^g, Prior of Inis-macnerin^b, and the most renowned in Connaught for piety and wisdom, died.

Dermot O'Fiach, Abbot of the church of Gilla-Molaisse O'Gillarain, of Tuaim, died, and was interred at Ardcarne

of Kilronan he is called O *Ḥompúilg ppior* *peglérta inri mac neipin.*"

^b *Inis-macnerin*, *Inir mac nEipin*, now generally called Church Island. It is situated in Lough Key, near Boyle, in the county of Roscommon. Archdall thought that this was the same as Eas-mac-neirc; but it appears, from the meaning of the words and from these Annals, that they were two distinct places. The *island* [*inir*] of the sons of Erin could not be the same as the *cotaract* [*ear*] of the son of Erc. The Cistercian Abbey of Boyle was that called by the Irish *ma-nirpín aea da laape*. *Ear mac neirc* is the present Assylyn; and *Inir mac n-eipin*, or more properly *inir mac nEipnín*, is the present Church-Island in Lough Key. Ware, Colgan, Archdall, and Weld, have confounded these names, because they had no accurate knowledge of the

localities.—See notes under the years 1209 and 1222. That the correct name of this place is *Inir mac nEipnín* appears from the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys; and, that it received this name from St. Barrfionn Mac Ernin, and his brothers, who were the patrons of the place, and venerated there on the 22nd of September.

"Sept. 22. Barrfionn Mac Ernin.

— The sons of Ernin of Inis-mac n-Eirnin in Lough Key, in Connaught."

The family of O'Gormaly are still numerous in this neighbourhood; but they are to be distinguished from the *uí Ḥairmleabáig*, or O'Gormlys of Tyrone, who are of a different lineage. This island, which now goes by the name of Church Island, contains the ruins of a small church of great antiquity.

Diarmait mac Giollaárpais, aircinneac tige baoin, ⁊ uasal íacart décc. A adlacad i mainistir na trinoide iar ná buain amac ó ceart do na cananacib, do manacib mainistire na buille, ⁊ boi ríde trí hoide gan adlacad ar badar na manacib agá fórdad ina mainistir feirín.

Siard ua catáin cananac dob eccnaide ro baid don ord cananac décc. Duibeara ingean Ruairi bean catail mic diarmata do écc ina caillig duib.

Diarmuid mac carraig tigearna d'írmuian décc.

Dionn ua mórdá eppcop Shil Muirédhais do trecced a eppuccóide ar dia. Loclainn ua manncáin do marbad lá dearbraitair a atar.

AOIS CRÍOSD, 1230.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, dá céd, τριοça.

Florent ua císballáin eppcop tíre heogain, uasal ísnoir toccaide decc iar re bliadnoib ochtmoget a aoiri.

Giollaiora ua cléirig eppcop Luigne, iorep mac teceðain eppcop conmaicne, Mac Rait Mag Seppais eppcop conmaicne, Rool petit eppcop na míde Riaglóir toccaide, ⁊ milid Cριορτ, Giolla coimbead ua duilennáin comarba feirín, ⁊ ab peiccléra cananac earradara, Muiréðac ua gormgaile ppióir mhir mic nepin, Maolmuire ua maoleóin comarba ciarain cluana mic nóir, Giollacarpais ua heilgiuráin cananac ⁊ angcoire, Donnlebe ua hionmainen manac naomta ⁊ ardmairistir raoir mainistire na buille décc.

ⁱ *Died.*—His death is entered in the Annals of Ulster, but they make no mention of the contention about his body. The entry is thus given in the old translation: “A. D. 1229. Dermot Mac Gillcarrick, Erhenagh of Tybohin, and gentle priest, and best man for Almes & liberality in those parts of Connaught, in *Christo quieuit.*”

^k *Had attempted to retain it*, badar na manacib ag a fórdad, literally, “the monks were keeping it in their own monastery;” that is, they wished to have the honour of having so

holy a man interred in their sanctuary.

^l *Duvesa.*—In the Annals of Kilronan she is called the daughter of Roderic O’Conor: Duibeara ingen Ruairi hí Concúbair, bean catuil mic Diarmada do eg ina caillig duib.

^m *Dionysius O’More.*—In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, he is called, “Denis O’More, Bushopp of Oilfynn.” He resigned the duties of his bishopric to apply himself more sedulously to devotion.

ⁿ *Rool Petit.*—He is called Ralph Petit in Harris’s edition of Ware’s Bishops, p. 142. In

Dermot Mac Gillacarry, Erenagh of Tibohine, and a noble priest, died¹. He was buried in the monastery of the Holy Trinity, his body having been by right obtained by the canons, from the monks of the monastery of Boyle, after it had remained three nights unburied, because the monks had attempted to retain it² in their own monastery.

Gerard O'Kane, the wisest of the order of canons, died.

Duvesa¹, daughter of Roderic [O'Conor], and wife of Cathal Mac Dermot, died a nun.

Dermot Mac Carthy, Lord of Desmond, died.

Dionysius O'More^m, Bishop of Sil-Murray [Elphin], resigned his bishopric for the sake of God.

Loughlin O'Monahan was killed by his father's brother.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1230.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred thirty.

Florence O'Carolan, Bishop of Tyrone, a noble and select senior, died in the eighty-sixth year of his age.

Gilla-Isa O'Clery, Bishop of Leyny [Achonry]; Joseph Mac Techedan, Bishop of Conmaicne [Ardagh]; Magrath Mac Sherry, Bishop of Conmaicne; Rool Petitⁿ (Rodolphus Petit), Bishop of Meath, a select ruler and soldier of Christ; Gilla-Coimdeadh O'Duileannain, Coarb of St. Feichin, and Abbot of the church of the Canons at Easara [Ballysadare]; Murray O'Gormally, Prior of Inis-mac-nerin; Mulmurry O'Malone, Coarb of St. Kieran, of Clonmacnoise; Gilla-Carthy O'Helgiusain, a canon and anchorite; and Donslevy O'Hinmainen^o, a holy monk and the chief master of the carpenters of the monastery of Boyle, died.

the Annals of Kilronan his death is thus entered under the year 1229: "Rool Peit^e e^pr. na m^oie, uir religiosus et caritatissimus, et Dei famulus in Christo quieuit."

^o This passage is thus correctly translated in Archdall's Monasticon: "Died Donn Sleibhe O'Hionmaine, a reverend and holy monk, and now principal master of the carpenters of this

Abbey."

In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster his death is entered thus: A. D. 1230. Donn-pleibe hua inmuinen naem 7 maigirter raep quieuit in Chp^rto; and thus rendered in the old translation: "A. D. 1230. Dunleve O'Inmanen, a sacred monk and free master, died." In the Annals of Kilronan, he is styled Manac

Melaghlin Mac Firedinn, a noble priest and a professor of literature, died in his monastic noviciate in the monastery of Boyle.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Donnell More) into Connaught, against Hugh, the son of Roderic O'Connor, who was opposed to him, and destroyed Moynai and a great part of the country [province]. The sons of Roderic, however, did not give him hostages on this occasion.

An army was led by the son of William Burke into Connaught, and desolated a large portion of that country, and Donn Oge Mageraghty^p and Egh-

Then the son of William inquired, 'Is there a pass between us and the lake, by which a party of the Connacians could come down?' The Guides answered and said, 'There is.' He then arrayed a party of horse to proceed to Cong and Kilmaine (or Inishmaine). At this time it happened that great numbers of the Connacians were coming early in the morning from Cong, having unwisely and unwarily passed the night before in parties of two and three, and a few of the better sort among them were slain under the conduct of the officers of Murtough, the son of Manus O'Connor, namely, Dermot O'Henaghan, Loughlin Mac Classan, and Teige Mac Gilchreest O'Mulrenin. With respect to the English, they proceeded after this fortunate occurrence to Mayo of the Saxons, and on the day following they went to Toberpatrick [the Abbey of Ballintober], where the canons and victuallers of the town came to the son of William and begged of him, for the love of God, not to stay with them that night. This request of their's was complied with, and the English moved onwards to Muine Maicin; and they would not have marched from Mayo so far, were it not that they had not obtained hostages or pledges from Manus, the son of Murtough Muimhneach. On the next day they proceeded to Achadh Fabhuir [Aghagower], and encamped in the town, on the east side of the church, that is, at Margenana, on the margin of Lough Crichan. Hither

Manus, the son of Murtough, came into their house, and gave them hostages. On the day following the English returned to Muine Maicin, and remained there for a night, and on the next day they went to Magh Sine, and thence they passed through Leyny, and Ceis Corann; thence they set out for Coirshliabh [the Curliou mountains], where though the guides missed the common pass, they crossed the whole mountain without meeting any accident. With respect to Hugh, the son of Roderic, and Cormac, the son of Tomaltagh of the Rock, who was the son of Conor Mac Dermot, and Donn Oge Mageraghty, and the Sil-Murray, they were at this time in a wood, and the resolution they proposed was this, as they had sent their cows and people into the fastnesses of Muintir-Eolais, and of Sliabh an Iarainn, not to come in collision with the English on this occasion; but Donn Oge said that he would not agree to this resolution; but that he would proceed to the west side of the English; and he set out forthwith for Fincarn, accompanied by his own brother, the youths of Sil-Murray, his English allies, the son of Donnell Bregach O'Melaghlin with his English, and Brian, the son of Turlough O'Connor. On his arrival at Fincarn, Donn sent forth to battle a body of his troops, who fought well with the English, while he himself remained on the top of the carn, earnestly looking on at the conflict. Then the English sent a countless number of

briélmair i mionacáin 7 rochaide oile nác áiriméir, 7 po hionnarbadh (trua anfforlann) Aod mac Ruaidrí Rí Connaët lá mac uilliam, 7 lá gallaib don cúp rin go haod ua néill tpe iompúó dó ar gallaib, 7 po píogad feidlim mac catail croibúirce lá mac uilliam.

Aod ó néill tigearna tpe heogain píogdamna Epeann uile, cornamtác lete cuinn pé gallaib Epeann, 7 pé let móga nuadat. Fér ná tucc geill, eitsirída, ná cíor do gall na do gaoideal, fér do pad maðmanna, 7 ápa mópa mence for gallaib. Airtéoir gall 7 gaoideal. Fér po triall ionnroigib Epeann uile décc gen gur rasoilead bár naile draibáil dó aét a túitim lá gallaib.

Apt mac airt uí ruairc do marbad lá rañnall ua ferró i meabail.

Maolpeaclainn ua mannaacán do marbad la a braitirib.

archers and horsemen towards the carn, and they were not perceived until they had the carn surrounded, and Donn Oge was thus left almost alone, being accompanied only by Brian, the son of Turlough O'Connor, and a few of his own relatives; and these were but a short time left thus together. Donn Oge, being left thus unprotected, was soon recognized, and many archers pressed upon him, and five arrows entered him; he was at length overtaken by one horseman, and though he had no weapon but a battle axe, he prevented the horseman from closing upon him, but the horseman drove his spear through him at each push. At last the archers surrounded him on every side, and he fell attempting to defend himself against an overwhelming number."

"With respect to Hugh, the son of Roderic, he was stationed at the east side of the English, and he did not wish to come to an engagement, and indeed it was against his will that Donn had done so, nor did he know that Donn had been killed. The routed forces were driven towards him, but Hugh escaped by the strength of his hand without discredit. One man pressed upon him, but he turned upon that man, and gave him a shot of the javelin which he held in his hand, and

sent its shaft through him, after which he made his escape.

"The English, being fortunate in thus cutting off Donn Oge, carried away great spoils on their way to Sliabh an Iarainn, and they killed women and children, and stripped those they had not killed. They carried great booties to the English camp. In consequence of this spoliation many of the natives perished of cold and famine. On the next day the English departed, leaving the kingdom of Connaught to Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg, and banished Hugh, the son of Roderic, to Hugh O'Neill."

In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, it is stated, under the year 1230, that Donn Og Mac Aireaghtie was killed by Ffelym O'Connor, and by Mac William Burke, at the mount called Slieve Seysie [the Curleus].

^a *Hugh O'Neill*.—The notice of the death and character of this O'Neill is thus given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan: "A. D. 1230. Hugh O Neale, King of Aileagh, the greatest spoyler of the Churchmen and Churches of Connaught, and the only banisher and extyrper of the English, and destroyer of the Irish, died." And thus in the

tighern, the son of the Brehon O'Minaghan, and many others not enumerated, were slain. Hugh, the son of Roderic, King of Connaught, was expelled by the son of William [Burke] and the English (by overwhelming numbers), on this occasion, to Hugh O'Neill, because he had risen up against the English; and Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg, was proclaimed King [of Connaught] by the son of William [Burke].

Hugh O'Neill^a, Lord of Tyrone^r and Roydamna [heir presumptive to the throne] of all Ireland,—the defender of Leth-Chuinn against the English of Ireland and [the people of] Leth-Mhogha Nuadhat; who had never rendered hostages, pledges, or tribute, to English or Irish; who had gained victories over the English, and cut them off with great and frequent slaughter; the plunderer of the English and Irish; a man who had attempted the subjugation of all Ireland,—died^s [a natural death], although it was never supposed that he would die in any other way than to fall by [the hands of] the English.

Art, the son of Art O'Rourke, was treacherously^r slain by Randal O'Finn. Melaghlin O'Monahan was slain by his relatives^u.

old translation of the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1230. Hugh O Neile, King of the north of Ireland, and King of all Leithquin, and that shou'd bee King of all Ireland; a man that most killed and prayed" [preyed] "Galls, and broke most Castles of the Irish, died, and a man thought less to dye by the Galls." A much more patriotic character of him is given in the Annals of Kilronan under the year 1229, thus: "A. D. 1229. Hugh O'Neill died in this year. He was King of the Kinel-Owen, and inferior to none in renown and goodness; a king who had not given hostages or pledges to any man English or Irish; a king who had gained many victories over the English, and had slain many of them; a king who was the support of all the Irish; who had never been expelled or exiled; a king the most hospitable and defensive that had come of the Irish for a long period."

^r Tyrone, τῖρ Εοῖαν, comprised the present counties of Tyrone and Londonderry, and the baronies of Inishowen and Raphoe, in the county

of Donegal. The inhabitants bore the generic name of Kinel-Owen, and had at this period branched off into various families, who were all tributary to one archchief, commonly called πῖγ ἰνείλ εοῖαν; and who was sometimes of the family of Mac Loughlin, sometimes of that of O'Neill, and, in one or two instances, of that of O'Flaherty, now Laverty, descended from Aedh Allan, who was one of the sixteen monarchs of the Kinel-Owen race. These once great family names are still numerous in this region; but none bearing them at present are above the rank of farmers, except those who have entered into holy orders.

^s Died, οέcc.—The phrase used in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, is "*quievit in Christo*."

^r Treacherously, ι meabail.—In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, this sentence is rendered: "Art mac Art O'Roirke killed by Ranall O Fin *murtherously*."

^u Relatives, βρατερίβ.—The word βράτεαρ in

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΘ, 1231.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, da céo τριοά, a háon.

Οιοιρ ua μορδα ερρκορ αιρinn do cριοένuccaδ a bléaδ in oilen na τρινόide ap loc cé an .15. do december 7 donnchaδ ua concóbaip doipdneaδ na ionaδ.

Flann ua connaéταις ερρκορ ua mbriuin bpeipne décc.

Stepán ua braoin αιρinneé Μαίγε eó [decc].

Céleáip ua dobaílén αιρínnech caméa fear deipaé, cpaibdeaé, ecc-naide, epnaiéteé [decc].

Feéfoilge ingén concóbaip mic diaimata blén muirceapταις muimnié mic τοιρρδεαlbaié móip [decc] ματαipride Μαγνυρα mic Μυιρceρταις, concóbaip ruaid, éuaáail, 7 τοιρρδεαlbaié páccairt, 7 ppióip pecclepa peavaip 7 póil.

Dubcoblaίς ingén concóbaip mic diaimata décc i mainiprip na búille.

Flaibéipταé ua flannaccáin ταιοpeaé cloinne caáail meic muirédaίς muillétain décc ina oileipe i mainiprip na búille. Dubéimipaé ingean uí cuinn blén an Flaibéapταις hripin décc.

Ualgarcc ua Ruairc τigeapna bpeipne décc ina aileipe ap pligió an τρποτα.

Giollaiopa mac paipaδain τigeapna teallaié ecóac, 7 duindín ua Maolconaipe ollam ril muiréohaié muillétain décc.

ancient manuscripts signifies a brother; but in the modern Irish language brádaip means a kinsman, and deapbraáaip is the word used to denote a brother.

* *Bishop of Hy-Briuin Breifney*.—This is the Bishop of Kilmore, called Florence O'Conacty in Harris's Ware, vol. i. p. 226. In the Annals of Ulster he is called Bishop of Breifney, and in those of Kilronan, Bishop of Hy-Briuin.

x *Of Camma, caméa*.—A parish church in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon, dedicated to St. Bridget. The small village of Tober Brighde, generally called in English Brideswell, is in it. We learn from a tract preserved in the Book of Lecan, fol. 92, treating

of O'Kelly, and his people of Hy-Many, that all the Hy-Many were baptized here. "St. Bridget has the baptism of the race of Mainé, and although the children may not (always) be brought to her church to be baptized, her Coarb has the power to collect the baptismal penny from these tribes. This money is divided into three parts, of which she herself (*rectius* her Coarb) has one part, Druim Dreastan (now Drum parish) the second, and Cluain Eamhain (now Cloonoun) the other third part."—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society, p. 78, note ^d, and map to the same work.

y *Fethfoilge*.—In the Annals of Kilronan she

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1231.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred thirty-one.

Dionysius O'More, Bishop of Elphin, closed his days on the Island of the Blessed Trinity on Lough Key, on the 15th of December, and Donough O'Connor was appointed in his place.

Flann O'Connaghty, Bishop of Hy-Briuin Breifney* [Kilmore], died.

Stephen O'Breen, Erenagh of Mayo [died].

Keleher O'Devlin, Erenagh of Camma^x, a charitable, pious, wise, and prayerful man [died].

Fethfoilge^y, daughter of Conor Mac Dermot, and wife of Murtough Muimhneach, the son of Turlough More [died]. She was the mother of Manus, Conor Roe, Tuathal, and Turlough the Priest, Prior of the Church of SS. Peter and Paul.

Duvcovlagh, daughter of Conor Mac Dermot, died in the monastery of Boyle.

Flaherty O'Flanagan, Chief of the race of Cathal, the son of Muireadhach Muilleathan^z, died on his pilgrimage in the monastery of Boyle. Duvtauragh, daughter of O'Quin, and wife of this Flaherty, died.

Ualgarg O'Rourke, Lord of Breifney, died on his way to the River [Jordan].

Gilla-Isa Magauran, Lord of Tealach Eachdhach^a, and Duinnin O'Mulconry, Ollave [chief poet] of the race of Muireadhach Muilleathan [the Sil-Murray], died.

is called Fethfailghe (Fefalia), and her death is thus noticed: "A. D. 1231. Fethfailghe, the daughter of Conor Mac Dermot, and the wife of Murtough Muimhneach, the son of Turlough More O'Connor, died this year. She was the largest, the most beautiful, the most hospitable, the most chaste, and the most famous woman of Leith Chuinn. She was the mother of Manus, Conor Roe, Tuathal, and Turlough the priest, i. e. the Prior of the Regles of SS. Peter and Paul."

^z *The race of Cathal, son of Muireadhach Muilleathan.*—This was the tribe name of the O'Fla-

nagans, the O'Morans, and their correlatives. The extent of their territory is still remembered in the neighbourhood of Elphin, Belanagare, and Mantua, between which it principally lies.—See note ^b, under the year 1193, pp. 97, 98.

^a *Tealach Eachdhach*, now sometimes called Tullaghagh, but generally Tullyhaw, a barony in the north-west of the county of Cavan, the ancient inheritance of the family of Magauran, or Magovern. The level part of this barony, containing the village of Ballymagovern, or Ballymagauran, i. e. Magauran's town, was anciently called Magh Sleacht.

Concobar godt ua hŋra tigeapna luigne décc.

Slóiccead lá domnall ua ndomnaill tigeapna típe conaill, 7 lá haongur mac gillepinnéin co rocpaide fear manac do ŋaigib 1 Raŋillig cátail. Ruccrat lomccŋ leó for loc uactair, 7 po airccŋst eó inŋ. Tuccrat ariar lá taob reód maóine 7 ionnmur an baile uile leó.

Feidlimid mac cátail croidheirŋ do ŋabail la mac uilliam búpc 1 mílucc tar plánaib maite ŋall éreann.

AOIS CRÍOSD, 1232.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, dá céd, τριοá, αó.

Paćtna ua hallŋaie comorba oroma mucada, 7 oipicel ua pŋiacrae pŋr tige aoidŋd, líŋinn, 7 lubra, 7 líŋaigte truaŋ do écc.

Tempall cille móipe 1 ttír bŋiúin na rionna do coirpeccad lá donnchaó

^b *Conor God, Concobar Godt.*—In the Annals of Ulster and of Kilronan the name is written Concobor God. The adjective god is used in medical Irish MSS., to translate the Latin *balbus*, or *balbutiens*.

^c *An army was led.*—This event is given somewhat more satisfactorily in the Annals of Kilronan, as follows:

“A. D. 1231. A great army was led by Donnell O'Donnell, King of Tirconnell, and by Aengus Mac Gilla-Finnen, against Cathal O'Reilly, and they brought a fleet [of boats and cots] with them upon Lough Oughter, and plundered Eo-inis, and killed the best white steed that was in Ireland, and carried away Cacht, the daughter of Mac Fiachrach, the wife of O'Reilly, and the jewels and goods of the whole town.”

^d *Mac Gilla-Finnen*, now made Mac Gillinnion. —The name is still very common in the west of the county of Fermanagh; but many have changed it to Leonard. This family is of the Kinel-Connell race, and descend from Flaherty Mac Loingsigh, who was Monarch of Ireland

from the year 727 to 734. For the pedigree of this family see *Battle of Magh Rath*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1842, p. 335.

^e *Eo-inis.*—Archdall states that Eo-inis, or Inis-eo, was an island in Lough Erne; and even Colgan, in *Acta SS.*, p. 222, places Inis-eo, not Eo-inis, in Lough Erne; but this passage affords evidence to shew that Eo-inis was in Lough Oughter. It is at present the name of an island in Lough Oughter, Anglicised Eanish (Eá-inŋ, in accordance with the Ultonian pronunciation), but no remains of antiquity are to be seen on it, except an earthen fort.

^f Under this year the Annals of Kilronan record, that Cormac, the son of Tomaltagh [Mac Dermot], commenced the erection of a market-town at Port na Cairrge. This is the place now called Rockingham, the well known and magnificent seat of Lord Lorton.

^g *Faghtna.*—This entry is given somewhat differently and better in the Annals of Kilronan, as follows:

A. D. 1232. Paćtna O Hallŋaie comorba

Conor God^b O'Hara, Lord of Leyny, died.

An army was led^c by Donnell O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, and Aengus Mac Gilla-Finnen^d, with the forces of Fermanagh, against O'Reilly (Cathal): they brought boats with them upon Lough Oughter, and plundered Eo-inis^e, and, after obtaining their own award, they carried away with them all the jewels, treasures, and wealth of the whole town.

Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg (O'Conor), was taken prisoner by the son of William Burke, at Meelick, in violation of the guarantee given by all the English chieftains in Ireland^f.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1232.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred thirty-two.

Faghtna^g O'Hallgaith, Coarb of Drumacoo^h, and official of Hy-Fiachrach [Aidhne], who had kept an open house for strangers, the sick, and the indigent, and also for the instruction of the people, died.

The church of Kilmoreⁱ, in Hy-Briuin na-Sinna, was consecrated by

ὄρομμα μυκάδα, 7 Οἰρρίobel ua φφιαέρα, φεαρ τῆς αἰδέος, 7 λυβρα 7 λεῖγιν 7 λεττῆιγέι τῆς 7 τάλμαν in oc anno quieuit.

"A. D. 1232. Faghtna O'Hallgaith, Coarb of Druim Mucadha, and official of Hy-Fiachrach, a man who had kept a house for the entertainment of strangers and of the sick, and also for the instruction and improvement of the country and the land, *in hoc anno quieuit*."

^h *Of Drumacoo*, Ὀρομα μυκάδα.—A parish belonging to the diocese of Kilmacduagh, in the barony of Dunkellin, and county of Galway.—See Ordnance Map of the County of Galway, sheet 103; and also *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in the year 1843, p. 71, note ^b, where it is shewn that the territory of Hy-Fiachrach Aidhne was co-extensive with the present diocese of Kilmacduagh. See also the map prefixed to the same work, on which this church is shewn,

under the name of ὄρουμ μοκου, as in the district of COILL UA BH-FIACHRACH, a short distance to the south-west of Kilcolgan, and not far from the margin of the Bay of Galway.

ⁱ *Kilmore*, in Hy-Briuin-na-Sinna,—now Kilmore, a parish church in the district now called Tirarune, but anciently Tir-Briuin, situated in the east of the county of Roscommon, stretching along the western bank of the River Shannon, and about six miles east of Elphin. Archdall has confounded this place with Coill-mor, near St. John's, at Lough Ree.

There is a curious stone inserted in the wall of the church-yard of Kilmore, exhibiting a fragment of an inscription in Saxon characters, which runs thus:

"A. D. M: CCC.L: VII. EATHEAN INGEAN MIC BRANAN ME FECIT."

"A. D. 1357. EATHEAN DAUGHTER OF MAC BRANAN, MADE ME."

ua concobair eppcop aileinn, 7 canánaig do dénam ipin mbaile cedna lá
conn ua flannaccain baos na príoip ann.

Τιορραιτε ua bpaoin comorba commáin paos cléircecta, ríncupa, 7
bríetínnaipa décc in mipe clotrann ina aileipe.

Αδδ mac amlaib mic domnaill uí feargail τοιρεαc muintipe hangaile
do lorccad ap mipe loca cúile lá cloinn adδ ciabaiḡ mic murchadδ uí
feargail iar ccateim naos mbliaδan 1 τοιριḡect na hangaile dñp murchadδ
cappaiḡ í feargail.

Maḡnur mac amlaib mic taidḡ mic maolpuanaid camdel emiḡ, eang-
nama, 7 ciabaid décc.

Donnchaδ mac tomaltaiḡ meic diarmada paos ap eineac, 7 ap ingnam,
letrpoman Connact do ecc ip in aicidect.

Concobair mac Adδ mic Ruaidri do elud ó gallaib, 7 clanna τοιρεαc
Connact do tionad ina timceall. 7 a ndol ip na tuataib ap ionnpaiḡid. Ro-
marbad tra eipom lap na Tuathaib, 7 ḡollaceallaiḡ ua hñidm, ḡolla-
criort mac donnchaδ mic diarmada, 7 rochaide amaille ppiú. Aré an
lá pin po ḡealpat na tuata na ramtaca uile, an tan acpubrad fear ram-
taiḡe ḡile do marbad meic adδha.

Riḡe do tabairt adδ mac Ruaidri lá mac uilliam búpc do piδipe, 7 pié
do dénam dó pin iar ngabail fñidlm mic catail cpoibdeipḡ dó.

* *There.*—This passage is rendered as follows
in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster:
“A. D. 1232. The church of Kilmore sanctified,
and canons made in the same by Con O’Flana-
gan.”

¹ *Coarb of St. Coman*, i. e. the Abbot of Roscom-
mon. Inisclothrann is an island, containing the
ruins of seven churches, in Lough Ree, an expan-
sion of the Shannon between the counties of
Longford and Roscommon.—See note under the
year 1193.

^m *Auliffe*, amlaib.—He was the son of Teige,
who was the son of Mulrony, the ancestor after
whom the Mac Dermots of Moylurg were called
Clann-Mulrony.

ⁿ *Aicideacht.*—Under the year 1206 Mac Der-
mot is called Lord of Moylurg, Airteach, and

Aicideacht; and at the year 1273, O’Quin is
styled lectοιρεαc na haicideacta, from which
it would appear that this was another name for
the territory of the Clann Cuain, in which Mac
Dermot had a house on an island in the lake called
Claenloch, (see entry under the year 1187, p. 79,
note^k), and which O’Quin had placed under the pro-
tection of Mac Dermot about the year 1150. The
word aicideacta is used in the Annals of Killo-
nan in such a manner as will shew that it was
used to denote chiefry, as in the following pas-
sage: “A. D. 1225. Coimeipḡe cocta deipḡe ip
in mbliaδain pi la τοιρρεαlbaδ mac Ruaidri
mic τοιρρεαlbaḡ, 7 le h Adδ mac Ruaidri
7 le h Adδ O Neill do cornum cuicid Con-
nact pe h Adδ mac Catail Cpoibdeipḡe tpe
porconḡrad Duinn Oḡ meḡ οιρεαctaḡ, piḡ-

Cairlén bona gailme do denam lá Riocard de bupéc, 7 cairlén dúin lomgáin do éinorctatal lá hadam Sdonúin.

Siolla na naom ua dálaig raoí pé dán, 7 lé tsí aibead coitcinn do cong-báil do éruaccaib 7 do érénaib décc.

Maeleón boðar ua Maolconaire do gabail cluana bolcáin.

Fíðlimid mac caítil cpoibdeirg do léccad amac lá gallaib.

Concubar mac neill uí gairmlíohais toiréac cenel Moain décc.

Sloigead lá domnall ua laclainn tigeapna típe heogain co ngallaib, 7 co ngaoidealaib 1. típ énaill dia po mill mór hi ppánait, 7 tuc bpaighe domnall uí baioigill, 7 uí cairceirt líir.

Slóicéad lá hua ndomnaill 1. típ eoğain co ríact tulaé nócc dia po mairb bú lomda dia po loirc apðanna, 7 dia po millead moran, 7 tainic ap cula co corcepach.

Mhobec 7 saghinir do orccain lá cinel eoğain uair do poctattar a

Lord Deputy of Ireland in 1227, and died on his passage to France in January, 1243, in proceeding to meet the King of England at Bourdeaux, attended by his barons and knights. He married Hodierna, daughter of Robert de Gernon, and grand-daughter, maternally, of Cathal Crovderg O'Conor, King of Connaught, and had by her two sons, Walter and William, the former of whom marrying Maud, daughter and heiress of Hugh de Lacy, Junior, became, in her right, Earl of Ulster on the death of his father-in-law, and had by her one son, Richard, commonly called the Red Earl, who was considered the most powerful subject in Ireland.—See Pedigree of the Earl of Clanrickard by Duaid Mac Firbis, O'Clery, Lodge, and Burke; and the manuscript entitled *Historia Familiæ De Burgo*, preserved in the MS. Library of Trinity College, Dublin, F. 4, 13.

* *Of Bungalvy*, bona gailme, i. e. of the mouth of the River of Galway, from which river the town takes its name. In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, this name is Anglicised Bonagalvie, thus: "A. D. 1222. The Castle

of Bonagalvie was made by the son of William Burk;" and in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster it is made Bun-Gallaway. Thus:

"A. D. 1232. An army by William Burke [*recte*, the son of William Burke] to the castle of Bun-Gallaway, and there made another castle." This castle was erected near the mouth of the River Galway, on the east side.

There had been an earlier castle erected here in the year 1124 by the Irish. See the earlier part of these Annals at the years 1124, 1132, 1149; see also O'Flaherty's Account of West Connaught, printed for the Irish Archaeological Society in 1845, p. 31; and Hardiman's History of Galway, p. 47, note " ; and the old map of Galway in the same work, at p. 30.

* *Dunamon*, Oun lomgáin.—A place on the River Suck, on the borders of the counties of Roscommon and Galway. Tradition says that Dunamon was originally the residence of O'Finaghty, whose territory, consisting of forty-eight ballys, or townlands, lay on both sides of the River Suck, and this tradition is curiously corroborated by a notice given of this family in

The castle of Bungalvy^a was erected by Rickard de Burgo, and the erection of the castle of Dunamon^r was commenced by Adam Staunton.

Gilla-na-naev O'Daly, a learned poet, who had kept a house of hospitality for the indigent and the mighty, died.

Malone Bodhar [the Deaf] O'Mulconry took Cluain Bolcain^r.

Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg, was set at liberty by the English.

Conor, the son of Niall O'Gormly, Chief of Kinel-Moen, died.

Donnell O'Loughlin, Lord of Tyrone, at the head of an army composed of the English and Irish, made an incursion into Tirconnell, and did much injury in Fanat^r, and carried away the hostages of Donnell O'Boyle and O'Tairchirt.

An army was led by O'Donnell into Tyrone, and arrived at Tullaghoge, on which occasion he killed many cows, burned the corn crops, and did much injury, and *then* returned home in triumph.

Mevagh^u and Aughnish^w were plundered by the Kinel-Owen, for their ships

Mac Firbis's Book of Pedigrees, the original of which is in the possession of Lord Roden, and a faithful copy of it in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy. The literal translation of it is as follows:

"Conmhach was the son of Muireadhach, and he was his eldest son, and in consequence of this seniority, the descendants of Conmhach (though inferior in power) are entitled to great privileges from the descendants of the other sons of Muireadhach, viz., to drink the first cup at every feast and banquet of a king: and all the descendants of the other sons of Muireadhach must rise up before the representative of Conmhach, or Chief of Clann Conway. O'Finaghty was the royal chieftain of Clann Conway, and had forty-eight ballys about the Suck before the English Invasion; but the Burkes drove him from his patrimonial inheritance, so that there liveth not of the family of O'Finaghty, at the time of writing this Book (1650), any one more illustrious than the blessed and miraculous priest, James, whose brothers are William and Redmond, sons of Cathal, son of Donough, son of Hugh, son of Rory, son of

Cathal, son of Teige Oge, son of Teige, son of Cathal."

Dunamon, *dun iomghum*, means the dun or fort of Iomghuin, a man's name: the dun is yet in existence.—See Ordnance Map of the County of Roscommon, sheet 38; and of Galway, sheets 8 and 20.

^r *Fanat*.—A district in the north-east of the barony of Kilmacrenan, in the county of Donegal.—See note ^r, under the year 1186, p. 70.

^r *Cluain Bolcain*.—The O'Mulconrys were, and are still, seated at Clonahee, near Strokes-town, in the county of Roscommon; but there is no place in that neighbourhood now called Cluain Bolcain.

^u *Mevagh*, *míobeach*.—A parish in the barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal, a part of which forms a well-known promontory called Ros Guill, extending into Sheephaven and the Atlantic Ocean.—See Ordnance Map of the County of Donegal, sheets 7 and 16.

^w *Aughnish*, *Eaginis*, *recte eac-mis*, i. e. *horse-island*.—An island in Lough Swilly, near Rathmelton, in the east of the barony of Kilmacrenan,

loingir an dú rin, 7 do pala orim do cenél conuill im mac neill uí domnaill
éuca, po lað ár na loingir lair, 7 po marbath rom fearin hi pppioctuin.

Siolla na naim ó dálaig rai i ndan décc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1233.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, dá céo, τριοά, ατρί.

Soffpraig ua daigre airinneé doipe colaim cille [decc].

Maoliora ua Maonaiğ uaral paccart nó gabath a ppraltair gac laoi aet
dia domnaig namá [do écc].

Donncathaiğ airinneé achath pobair fir pñidigte gaca cúiri, 7 gaca
caingne, fir co nairmuidin, 7 co nonóir decc an .15. do december.

Slóigeath lá feidlimið mac catail croidveirg i cconnaçtaib, 7 do deacath
corbmac mac tomaltaiğ (tigearna maiğe luirg) ina ðail, 7 tuc ler i maiğ
luircc é. Do rónath longport leó occ oruim gregraiğe. Baoi corbmac,
concoðar a mac, 7 na trí tuatha, dá mac muircsirtaiğ meic diarmada, .i.
donnath, 7 Muircsirtac ina parrath annrin. Arí comairle do rónrat dol i
ndiað aotha (riğ Connaçt), 7 cloinne Ruathri ar éna. Iar nool dóib ina
ndócum, po ppraoíneath for aoth mac Ruathri po marbath é féin, 7 aoth muinneé

in the county of Donegal. The ruins of the original church of the parish of Aughnish are still to be seen on this island.—See Ordnance Map of the County of Donegal, sheets 37 and 46.

^x *Gilla-na-naev*.—This is a repetition.

^y *Excepting Sunday*.—In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster this passage is rendered as follows: "A. D. 1233. Moylisa O Moynig, a gentle priest that would repeat his psalter every day, Sunday excepted, died."

^z *The Three Tuathas*.—These were three districts on the west side of the Shannon, in the east of the county of Roscommon.—See note ^d, under the year 1189, p. 86.

^a *Defeated Hugh, the son of Roderic*.—It is stated in the Annals of Kilronan, that this

Hugh was King of Connaught for five years, and that he was the last of the descendants of Roderic that was King of Connaught; that the Pope offered Roderic, and his issue, for ever, the title to the sovereignty, and six married wives, if he would thenceforward abstain from the sin of the women;—that Roderic did not accept of this offer on such conditions; and, as he did not, that God deprived him and his race for ever of reign and sovereignty, in revenge of the sin of concupiscence. Deoðplathé cloinne Ruathri hí Concoðar ri Epenn innrin. Uair tarcaith an Papa ceart ar Epenn do féin 7 da ríol na ðiaith go brath, 7 reirgar do mnáib porra, 7 rguir do pecað no mban ó rin amac; 7 nír gab Ruathri rin, 7 ó nár gab do bean dia riğe 7 plaitéamnar da ríol co pprath i ndiogoltar

touched at these places ; but a party of the Kinel-Connell, with the son of Niall O'Donnell, came upon them, and slaughtered the crews, but the son of Niall himself was slain in the heat of the conflict.

Gilla-na-naev^x O'Daly, an adept in poetry, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1233.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred thirty-three.

Geoffry O'Deery, Erenagh of Derry-Columbkille [died].

Maelisa O'Maeny, a noble priest, who was wont to sing his psalter every day, excepting Sunday^y only [died].

Donncahy, Erenagh of Aghagower, settler of every dispute and covenant, a man of esteem and honour, died on the 15th of December.

An army was led by Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg, into Connaught, and Cormac, the son of Tomaltagh (Lord of Moylurg), went to meet him and brought him with him into Moylurg. A camp was formed by them at Druim Gregraigne, and Cormac, his son Conor, the people of the Three Tuathas^z, the two sons of Murtough Mac Dermot, namely, Donough and Murtough, joined him there. The resolution they adopted was to go in pursuit of Hugh, King of Connaught, and the other sons of Roderic. On overtaking them they attacked and defeated Hugh, the son of Roderic^a, slew himself and his brother,

pecaió na mban. Dr. Hanmer, in the speech which he has manufactured and put into the mouth of Dermot Mac Murrrough, King of Leinster, makes him say to the men of Leinster and the British knights: "The tyrant Roderic hath murdered his own naturall brother, he hath three wives alive, he hath eleven bastards by severall women. O villaine! to behold a mote in our eye, and cannot see a beam in his owne." *Hanmer's Chronicle*, Dublin Edition of 1809, p. 235. Whether Dr. Hanmer found materials for this speech in any old historical collection among the families of the English Pale in Ireland, or whether it is a pure fabrication of his own, the Editor has not been able to determine;

but it is certain that Giraldus Cambrensis does not make Dermot charge King Roderic with any such crimes, in the speech which he puts into his mouth. In this speech no allusion whatever is made to Roderic's lasciviousness, but he is called a tyrant, and an artful, ambitious man: "Malleus ille malarum artium & ambitionum omnium magister & author, violento dominatu cunctos opprimere cupiens: ad nos iterum à patria pellendos, vel etiam in ipsa (quod absit) delendos, ecce super, capita nobis iam imminet. De multitudine superbus & elatus ambitionem suam brachio metitur. Sed inermi multitudini & inertī plerunq; gravis esse solet animosa paucitas et armata. Sed (si) Lageniam

α δεαρβραταρ, 7 α μαρ, 7 donnchað mór mac diarmada mic Ruaidrí, 7 ile oile cénmóat. Ro marbað ann dāna Raðallað ua plannagáin, 7 tomár bīrīr conrtapla na hÉireann, eoan a bratair, eoan guer, 7 gaill iomda ele beór iar mbuain clog 7 bacall, iar ndénam earccaome 7 bathað combell do cleiríib Connact oppa uair po rapaið 7 po platc aod muimneac teað bairim, 7 cealla iomda ar cna gur po tuirist fein in enec na naom ira cealla po rapaiðrisc. Ro bñað míge, 7 cñdur Condaet do cloinn Ruaidrí mic toirpdealbair 7 in ló rīn. Gabaid feðlimið mac catail cpoibdeirg míge Connact iartain, 7 na cairleín do rónað lá neart cloinne Ruaidrí uí concobair, 7 mic uilliam búrc do rgaileað lair iad, .i. cairlén bona gaillme, cairlen na cipce, cairlén na caillige, 7 cairlén dúin iomgāin.

Slóicceað lá huilliam mac hugo de laci (mígn Ruaidrí uí concobair a matair rīde), 7 lá gallaib mīde amaille ppīr 7 in mbreirne in dócum catail uí Raðallair co ndearnpat cpeacā mópa. Ruccpat moppo dponð do muir-
tir uí Raðallair for uilliam de laci, 7 for mairib an tplóig 7 noeóid na cepeac tuccpat taðar dia poile, marbēar ann uilliam bīrīc, 7 dponð do mairib gall ar aon pīr. Ro gonað uilliam de laci co rocaidib oile. Soart ar an tír gan gaill gan eittepe. Do ceap uilliam de laci 7 Seplur mac catail gaill uí concobair, feópur pīonr mac na gaill pīogna, 7 diarmad bearnac ua maolreclann do na gonaib do radað forpa in iomairpecc Mōna

quærit: quoniam alicui Connactensium aliquando subiecta fuit: Ea ratione & nos Connactiam petimus, quia nostris aliquoties cum totius Hiberniæ subdita fuerat monarchia. Nec ille more monarchiæ dominari quærit: sed damnare, sed à patria propellere, & in omnium iura solus succedere: & omnia solus obtinere."—*Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. i. c. 8.

^b *Castle-Kirk*, now called the Hen's Castle. Its ruins are still to be seen on a rocky island, in the north-west part of Lough Corrib, in that arm of the lake which receives the river of Beal-anabrack, and belongs to the parish of Cong.

^c *Caislen-na-Caillighe*, now called the Hag's Castle, which is a translation of its Irish name. It stands on an artificial island in the east side of Lough Mask, said to have been formed by

dropping stones into the lake.—See this castle referred to at the year 1195, p. 102, note ^f.

^d *William*.—He was the ancestor of the celebrated Pierce Lacy, of the county of Limerick; and also of the Lynches of Galway.—See note under the year 1186. In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, this event is noticed as follows: "A. D. 1233. William Delacie, chiefest Champion in these parts of Europe, and the hardiest and strongest hand of any Englishman, from the Nicen seas to this place, or Irishman, was hurt in a skirmish in the Brenie, came to his house, and there died of the wound. Charles O'Connor was also wounded the same day, and died thereof. Neale Ffox, King of Teaffa-land, was likewise hurt in the said skirmishe, came to his house in like man-

Hugh Muimhneach, his son, Donough More, the son of Dermot, who was son of Roderic [O'Connor], and many others besides them. There were also slain on this occasion Raghallagh O'Flanagan, Thomas Biris, Constable of Ireland, John, his relative, John Guer, and many other Englishmen; after they had been cursed and excommunicated by the clergy of Connaught, by the ringing of bells with croziers, and the extinguishing of candles; for Hugh Muimhneach had violated and plundered Tibohine, and many other churches, so that he [*and his party*] fell in revenge of the saints whose churches they had violated. The kingdom and government of Connaught was on that day taken from the sons of Roderic, the son of Turlough. After this Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg, assumed the government of Connaught, and demolished the castles which had been erected by the power of the sons of Roderic O'Connor, and the son of William Burke, namely, the castle of Bungalvy, Castle-Kirk^b, and Castle-na-Cally^c, and the castle of Dunamon.

An army was led by William^d, the son of Hugo de Lacy (whose mother was the daughter of Roderic O'Connor), accompanied by the English of Meath, into Breifny against Cathal O'Reilly, and committed great depredations; but a party of O'Reilly's people overtook William de Lacy, and the chiefs of his army, who were behind the preys, and they gave battle to each other, in which William Britt, and a number of the chiefs of the English along with him, were slain. William de Lacy, with many others, was wounded. They returned from the territory without hostage or pledge. And William de Lacy, Charles, the son of Cathal Gall^e O'Connor, Feorus Finn^f, the son of the English Queen, and Dermot Bearnagh^g O'Melaghlin, died of the wounds they received in that battle of Moin-crann-chaoín^h. Niall Sinnagh O'Catharny, Lord of Tefia, was

ner, and, after receiving the sacraments of the altar and Extream Unction, died penitently."

^e *Cathal Gall*, *Cathal gall*, i. e. Cathal the Englishman; he was so called by way of reproach, for speaking the English language.

^f *Feorus Finn*, i. e. *Pierce the Fair*.—He must have been half brother to Henry III., whose mother, Queen Isabella, who was the daughter and heir of Amerie, Earl of Angoulesme, after the death of King John, married the Count de la

Marche in France.—See Hammer's Chronicle, Dublin edition of 1809, p. 353.

^g *Bearnach*.—This word, which signifies gapped, is often applied to a person who had lost his front teeth.

^h *Maoin-crann-caoin*, i. e. the bog or morass of the beautiful trees. There is no place at present bearing the name in the county of Cavan, which comprises the entire of the territory of Breifny O'Reilly.

crann éaom. Niall rionnaic ua catarnaiḡ tigeapna fear teatba do gum ip in amur cedna, 7 a écc ina tigh iar ndénaí a éiomna, 7 iar na onḡad.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1234.

Αοις Cριοστ, mile, dá céd, tpiocá, acstair.

Αongur ua maolpoḡmair eppcop ua ppiacraic, ḡiolla na naomh mac aipe uí bpaoin aipcinneac Rora commain, Maoliopa mac daniel uí ḡormgaile ppióir innri mac nepin, Maolpeadair ua carmacáin maiḡirtir Rora comáin, 7 ḡiolla iopa ua ḡibellain manac 7 ancoipe oiléin na tpiinoide décc.

Domnall mac aoda í néill tigeapna cenél eoḡain, aodap ríḡ Epeann do marbað la maḡ laclainn .i. domnall 7 lá cenél eoḡain poðein, 7 domnall do ḡabáil tigeapnair.

Αongur mac ḡillepíndein tigeapna loca hsiḡne do iompuð ap ua ndomnall, 7 a ðol ap cpeið 1 ttip conuill, 7 ó domnall, .i. domnall mop, do bpið air, 7 a marbað a ndioḡail eicneacáin.

Αoð ua hsiḡra tigeapna luiḡne do marbað lá donnchað mac duarcáin í eaḡra (iar loḡccað tige fair, 7 iar ttect ar), a ndioḡail a ðearbpaḡar, 7 cóicc mac ðearbpaḡar a atar do marbrom, 7 a ðearbpaḡair ele do ðallað lair.

Diapmað ua cuinn taoipeac muintipe ḡiollḡain do marbað.

Riocapð mac uilliam maparcal do ðol ind aḡaið Ríḡ paḡan hi paḡaið,

ⁱ Under this year the Annals of Kilronan record the death of Donnacatha, Erenagh of Ag-hagower, on the 18th of the Calends of January; a man respected in the Church and State for his wisdom and personal form; a man the most bountiful of his cotemporaries in bestowing cattle and food; protector of the poor and the mighty; the ornament of the country, and the guide and settler of every covenant among his own people, and all in general.

^j *Mac Gillafinnen*, now Mac Gillinion.—Maguire was not as yet powerful in Fermanagh. The Mac Gillinions were afterwards chiefs of

Muintir Pheodachain.

^k *Muintir-Gillagan*.—This territory was distributed among the baronies of Ardagh, Moydow, and Shrute, in the county of Longford. The townlands of which it consisted are specified in an Inquisition taken at Ardagh, on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I., which found that thirty-five small cartrons of Montergalgan then belonged to O'Farrall Bane, and seventeen one-half cartrons of like measure to O'Farrall Boye's part of the county of Longford. The territory of Caladh na h-Anghaile, called in this Inquisition "the

also wounded in this battle, and died at his own house, after making his will and being anointed¹.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1234.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred thirty-four.

Aengus O'Mulfover, Bishop of Hy-Fiachrach [Killala]; Gilla-na-naev, the son of Art O'Breen, Erenagh of Roscommon; Maelisa, the son of Daniel O'Gormally, Prior of Inismacnerin; Mulpeter O'Carmacan, Master at Roscommon; and Gilla-Isa (Gelasius) O'Gibellan, a monk and anchorite on Trinity Island, died.

Donnell, the son of Hugh O'Neill, Lord of the Kinel-Owen, and heir presumptive to the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by Mac Loughlin (Donnell), and the Kinel-Owen themselves, and Donnell [i. e. Mac Loughlin], assumed the lordship.

Aengus Mac Gillafinnen¹, Lord of Lough Erne, turned against O'Donnell, and went into Tirconnell upon a predatory incursion; but O'Donnell (Donnell More), overtook him, and killed him in revenge of [the death of] Egneghan.

Hugh O'Hara, Lord of Leyny, was killed by Donough, the son of Duarcán O'Hara (after he had burned the house over him, and after Hugh had escaped out of it), in revenge of his brother, and the five sons of his father's brother, whom he [Hugh] had slain, and of another brother who had been plundered by him.

Dermot O'Quin, Chief of Muintir-Gillagan^k, was slain.

Richard, the son of William Mareschal¹, having rebelled against the King

Callow,"—a name still locally remembered as that of a low district in the barony of Ratheline,—lies between Muintir Gillagan and the Shannon.—See note on Magh Treagha, under the year 1255.

¹ *Richard, the son of William Mareschal.*—He was the second son of William Mareschal, or Marshall, or, as Hanmer will have it, Maxfield. He was Earl Marshall of England, Earl of Pembroke, in Wales, and of Ogie, in Normandy, and

Prince of Leinster, in Ireland.—See Hanmer's Chronicle, Dublin Edition of 1809, pp. 346, 347. The Four Masters have given this account very imperfectly. They should have written it thus: "A. D. 1254. Richard, the son of William Mareschal, having rebelled against the King of England, came over to Ireland, and took possession of Leinster. The English of Leinster assembled to oppose him on behalf of the King, namely, Maurice Fitzgerald, the Justiciary,

ἡ τοῦτ δό ταιρῖ ἀνοῖρ εὐ πο γὰδ ἰλλαιγνῖδ. Τιονοῖλε γοῖλλ Εῖρεανν na ἀγαῖδ πο δάιγ ρίγ ραχαν, ἰ. mac Muirir iurair na hΕῖρεανν, hugo de laci iarla ulaδ, ἡ ualτρα de laci τιγεαρνα na μιθε. Τανγατταρ γο cuippec life hillaγνῖδ γυρ εῖρριουτ εατ ρριρ an μαπαρζαλ, ἡ μαρβταρ an μαπαρκαλ, ἡ πο γαβαδ Σερραιγ μαπαρκαλ, ἡ νί ραιθε αḡ cup an εατα acτ epioῖn a aonar iar na εῖρεγεδ δια μιντιρ buδέin.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1235.

Αοῖρ Cριουτ, mile, da εέδ τριουατ, acύcc.

Ιρααc ua maοilpoγῖμαῖρ αιρεινδεc cille halaδ δέcc.

Matheup ppiοῖρ οἰλέm na τρινοῖδε [δέcc].

Μαδαδάν ua μαδαδάν τιγεαρνα ρίλ nanmchaδa δέcc.

Loclann mac ειcτιγερῖ uί εελλαῖγ uο μαρβαδ la macaδ an γιolla Ριαδαιγ uί βαοιγίλλ.

Hugo de Lacy, Earl of Ulster, and Walter de Lacy, Lord of Meath. They came to Curragh-Liffey, in Leinster, where they had appointed to hold a conference with the Earl. But they quarrelled with him at the conference, and took him prisoner, after having first wounded him mortally, for, being deserted by his false friend, Geoffry de Marisco, he was left almost alone on the field, and his stubborn valour would not allow him to submit tamely to his betrayers."

^m *Mac Maurice*.—This is a mistake, for the person who opposed Richard Mareschal was Maurice, the son of Gerald Fitzgerald. He might have been called Mac Maurice, patronimically, from his grandfather, but it does not appear that he ever was.

^a *Currech-Liffey*, Cuippec life, i. e. *Curragh of the Liffey*.—The Curragh of Kildare is so called throughout these Annals, from which it may be safely concluded, that the Curragh anciently extended eastwards as far as the River Liffey, for the enclosures which from time intruded on the plain have gradu-

ally narrowed it. The word cuippec, or, as it is now written, cuppac, has two significations, namely, a shrubby moor, and a level plain, or race course; and it appears from the derivations given of the word in Cormac's Glossary, that it has this two-fold application from a very early period.

^o *Geoffry Mareschal*.—This is an error of name and fact, for there was none of the great family of the Mareschals called Geoffry, and the person evidently referred to was Geoffry de Marisco, who did not stand alone fighting in the field of battle, but, according to Mathew Paris, marched away with four score of the Earl's company, who had been bribed to this desertion.

The fact seems to be that the Irish annalists knew nothing of the insidious plot laid by the Anglo-Irish barons against Richard Mareschal, and therefore described it as a regular battle. The best account of the plot against Mareschal is given by Matthew Paris, who bestows fourteen folio pages on the story of the last days and death of this young nobleman. See Leland's

of England, in England, he came over to Ireland, and landed in Leinster. The English of Leinster assembled to oppose him, on behalf of the King: Mac Maurice^m, Lord Justice of Ireland; Hugo de Lacy, Earl of Ulster; and Walter de Lacy, Lord of Meath. They came to Cuirreach-Lifeⁿ, in Leinster, where they engaged with Mareschal, and killed him; and they made a prisoner of Geoffry Mareschal^o, who had stood alone fighting on the field of battle, after all his people had fled from him^p.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1235.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred thirty-five.

Isaac O'Mulfover, Erenagh of Killala, died.

Matheus, Prior of Trinity Island [died].

Madden O'Madden, Lord of Sil-Anmchadha, died.

Loughlin, the son of Echtighern O'Kelly, was slain by the sons of Gilla-Reagh O'Boyle.

History of Ireland, book ii. c. 1, vol. i. pp. 213–219; and Moore's, vol. iii. pp. 16–19. Dr. Hammer, who had read Matthew Paris, is guilty of an intentional forgery in his Chronicle, *ad ann.* 1233, where he says, that "Richard Marshall was mortally wounded in a battle near Kildare, uppon the great Heath called the Curragh, fighting against the O'Connors!"—Dublin Edition, p. 346.

In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, the account of this rencounter at the Curragh of Kildare, is thus briefly and incorrectly entered: "A. D. 1234. William Marshall gave battle to the rest of the Englishmen of Ireland, where William himself was slain and Geoffry March was taken."

The compiler of the Annals of Kilronan also, who appears to have known nothing of the plot against the Earl, described the encounter on the Curragh as a regular battle, and adds, that the death of Richard was one of the most lamentable occurrences of these times.

^p Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise record, that Felim O'Connor, King of Connaught, marched with his forces to Meath, and burned Ballyloughloe, Ardnurher, and many other towns. Under this year also the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen record the death of Walter de Lacy, Lord of Meath, leaving no issue, except two daughters. They also record the erection of the great church of St. Canice, at Aghaboe, by the successor of St. Kieran of Saigher. The Annals of Ulster and of Kilronan record a great snow and frost in this year, as follows: "A. D. 1234. Sneéta mop iorip sa nobluic, 7 pic iap pin co nimgióir saoini 7 eic po nepeaóuib ppim loca 7 aibne Epeann. It is thus rendered in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1234. Extreame snow betweene both Christmas's this yeare. Great frost after that. Men and horses, with their loads, went uppon" [the] "rivers and lakes of Ireland."

Ταϊλεαχ mac aoda uí dubda τῖgearna ua namalgaða 7 ua pfiac̃pac̃ do marbað daon up̃car p̃oiḡde 1 ñfoairḡairpe 1 longporc p̃eðlimið mic caðail c̃p̃oiðveirḡ.

Sluaic̃ceað la gallaib̃ Epeann ap na t̃cionol lá Riocarð mac uilliam búpc. Ariad pobdar oir̃deirca bádar p̃or an p̃luaiḡeað p̃in lair Mac muir̃p̃ iur̃t̃ir na hEpeann, hucco de lati iarl̃a ulað, ual̃tra Rittabard ap̃o bar̃ún laiḡn co ngallaib̃ laiḡn, 7 eoan ḡogan co ngallaib̃ muñan, 7 Rútaða Epeann ap̃aon piú. Tangat̃tar tap aḡluain ḡo p̃orcomáin. Ro loir̃ceir̃t̃ an baile. App̃én co hoil̃p̃inn. Ro loir̃ceir̃t̃ t̃smpall mop ail̃p̃inn. App̃én co maiñp̃tir aḡa dalaar̃ce p̃or buill oíðce doim̃naiḡ na t̃rinóide do p̃oñp̃að. Do c̃ottar ṽponḡa dia p̃fianlaç̃ p̃on maiñp̃tir, b̃p̃ir̃it an p̃er̃ipta, tucc̃rat cal̃iḡ ail̃p̃inn, eoiḡe, 7 ionnmura app̃. Bá ḡrain mór la maĩtib̃ ḡall in ní p̃in, 7 do c̃uip̃riot p̃or cc̃ula ḡac̃ ní p̃r̃it̃ d̃ioð p̃in, 7 p̃o íoc̃rat d̃ar c̃ñn an ñit̃ ná p̃r̃it̃. Ro c̃uip̃r̃it̃ ap̃ab̃araç̃ p̃ir̃te uaðaĩb̃ co c̃reit̃, co c̃air̃te muil̃cen, co t̃or ḡlinne

^a *The most illustrious.*—Αἱ ἰαθ̃ pobdar oir̃deirca bádar p̃or an p̃luaiḡeað p̃in is a very old and obsolete form of construction, which would stand in the Irish of the present day thus: ἡ ἰαθ̃ ba oir̃deir̃ce b̃i ap̃ an p̃luaiḡeað p̃in. Charles O'Connor, of Belanagare, in the preface to his *Dissertations on the History of Ireland*, says that the Four Masters had in their writings preserved the language of the sixth century; and though we cannot fully acquiesce in this opinion, it must be acknowledged that they used very ancient forms of expression, and had no scruple in borrowing phrases from the oldest specimens of composition in the language; but they generally abstracted the words of the older annalists, without much regard to strength or neatness of expression, or purity of style.

^r *Mac Maurice.*—This name should be Maurice Fitzgerald.

^s *Walter Rittabard.*—He is called Gualterus de Ridenesfordia by his cotemporary, Giraldus Cambrensis, in his *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. ii. c. xxi; and Walter de Riddlesford by most modern writers. He had his chief castle at

Tristerdermot, now Castledermot, in the territory of Omurethi, in the south of the now county of Kildare, whence he and his followers had expelled the O'Tooles, shortly after the English invasion.—See note under the year 1180, pp. 53, 54; and *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 400, 401, note ^a.

^c *John Goggan.*—O'Flaherty, in his *Hiar-Connaught*, quoting this passage, calls him, "the Lord John Cogan." The name is still numerous in Munster, but now generally Anglicised Goggan.

^u *Routes.*—The word puta, which is derived from the Norman-French word *route*, is Englished *Route* by Mageoghegan, in his translation of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, at the year 1237. It means a *band* or *company* in a military sense, but in a legal sense it signifies an assembly of persons going forcibly to commit an unlawful act. In Dr. Cowel's *Law Dictionary* this word is correctly explained *routa, turma, cohors*, and Jacob, in his *Law Dictionary*, derives it from the French *route*, and explains it, "a company or number." In the *Annals of Kilronan*, at the year 1225,

Taichleach, the son of Hugh O'Dowda, Lord of Tirawley and Tireragh, was killed by one shot of an arrow during his interference [to quell a quarrel] in the camp of Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg.

An expedition was made by the English of Ireland [this year], being assembled by Richard, the son of William Burke. The most illustrious^a of those who were with him on this expedition were Mac Maurice^f, Lord Justice of Ireland; Hugo de Lacy, Earl of Ulster; Walter Rittabard^g, the chief Baron of Leinster, who commanded the English of Leinster; and John Gogganⁱ, with the English of Munster, together with all the routes^h of soldiers in Ireland. Crossing [the bridge] at Athlone, they proceeded to Roscommon, and burned the town; thence, going to Elphin, they burned the great church there, and proceeded from thence to the monastery of the Ath Dalaarg, on the [river] Boyle, on the night of Trinity Sunday precisely. Parties of their soldiers assailed the monastery, broke into the sacristy, and carried away chalices, vestments, and other valuable things^w. The English chiefs, however, were highly disgusted at this, and sent back every thing they could find, and paid for what they could not find. Next day they sent marauding parties^x to Creit, to Cairthe-muilchenn^y,

O'Neill's band, or company of soldiers, is called *Rúe Eoganaic*; and, at the same year, *rúeada ceiteirne* is used to denote bands, or companies, of kernes, or light-armed infantry.

^w*Chalices, vestments, &c.*—The passage relating to the robbing of the abbey of Boyle is given as follows, in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "A. D. 1235. The English of Ireland went with their forces to Connoght, untill they came to the abbey of Boyle, where they encamped within the walls of the said abbey, tooke all the goods they cou'd finger, as well as holy vestments, Challices, as also the habitts of the Monks, and striped the fryers and Monks very irreverently of their habbitts in the middest of their Cloister. Took also a great prey from Cormack Mac Dermott, which was then generally called the prey of preys."

^x*Marauding parties*, *rúeada*.—In the Annals of Kilronan the reading is as follows: *Do*

cuireadap a rúe 7 a seppénaig ap abapac 7 apuadā ceiteirne go creit 7 co capéi muilce, 7 ap rin co tor glinne fearna. "They sent on the next day their scouts, their archers, and their routes [*cohortes*] of kerne to Creit, to Cairthi Muilche, and thence to Tor-Glinne-fearna." There is no place in the county of Leitrim now called Creit, unless it be Creagh, in Kiltogher parish.

^y*Cairthe Muilchenn*, now called in Irish *Gleann a Chairthe*, and in English, *Glencar*. It is a valley, in the county of Leitrim, and adjoining the barony of Carbury, in the county of Sligo.—See its position marked on the map prefixed to *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, published by the Archæological Society in 1844. See also Ordnance Map of the County of Leitrim, sheet 6, and of the County of Sligo, sheet 9.

φεαρνα, ἡ τυγρατ κρεαὰ μόρα λέο εο ἡαρδ καρνα ι εκοινδε' αν ιυρτιρ. Οο πορρατ γοιλλ κομαρλε ινλεϊτε ανηρην τρια αρλας εογαν υί εδιν εο διογαιλ α ενεαδ αρ μυμνεααίβ, ἡ αρ δοννχαδ καρρρες υα ιμβριαν, ι. ποδ ινα ρρριέσινγ ιρ ιν κοναρ εέδνα ἡι ττίρ ιμαινε, ιμμαονμαιγ, ἡ αρριδε γο τυαδ-μυμναιν γαν παβαδ γαν πατυγαν εο μυμνεαχαίβ. Οο ρόναδ κρεαα οίριμε leo.

Οο κονναρς ρειδλιμιδ μακ καταιλ κροϊβδεϊργ να γοιλλ εο οὐλ υαδα αρι κομαρλε ρο εινε εολ κονα ροεραϊδε ι ιμβάιδ μυμνεας, ἡ ιαρ ροεταιν εό δια ροιγιδ νό κυρδιρ δεαβτα κροδα γας λαοι. Αν λά δείδεανας τρια εο εοδαρ Κονναεταγ, ἡ μυμνιγ ιρ ιν κατλαταρ, ἡ ρο καταιγρτε εο ρερα. Αετ εсна ρο ρορταμλαιγ ρορλιον να ηγαιλ νεδιγτε, ἡ αν μαρκερλουαιγ ρορρο ρό δεοιδ, ἡ ρο μυδουίγιτ ροχαϊδε στορρα οίβλιμιδ αετ αρ μό ρο οιολάιτρηγεαδ μυμνιγ τρια τογαιοίρ δοννχαδα καρρρηγ. Τανγαδαρ Κονναεταγ ιαροιμ δια ττιγιδ. Οο ρόιμε υα βριαν αραβάρας ριτ ρε γαιλαίβ, ἡ εο βεαρτ βραιγδε οοίβ. Τανγαδαρ τρια να γοιλλ ταρ αναρ γο Κονναεταίβ. Αρεαδ λοδαρ εεδυρ γο ἡαοδ υα ρλαιεβςιρταιγ, ἡ εο ριγνε ριδε ριτ ρριύ εαρ εςην α βό, ἡ α μυμντιρε. Ρεολιμιδ ιμορρο μακ καταιλ κροϊβδεϊργ, αρι κομαρλε ρο ρεγρὺδ ροιμ α ιμβαιο εο βυαίβ α εκονμαϊενε μαρα, ἡ α εκονμαϊενε εύιλε εονεος ρο γαδ α εομαρλε, ἡ μακ μαγνυρα, ἡ κονεοδαρ ρυαδ μακ μυρκεαρταιγ μυμνιγ εο βρσιτ λαρ εο ροιγιδ ι δοιμναιλ, ι. εοιμναιλ μόρ, ἡ αν ττίρ υιλε εράρκεαδ ρορ εινε γαιλ. Ιαρ ριν τρια τανγαδαρ γοιλλ γο ούν μυγδορδ. Ρο κυρριου εςετα γο μαγνυρ μακ μυρκεαρταιγ μυμνιγ διαρραϊδ γιαιλ ραρ, ἡ ἡι ταρδ μαγνυρ ριτ να ειτερςδα εοιβ. Ρο κυρρτε ειν γοιλλ ό οὐν μυγδορδ ρλόγ διαρριδε ρα μακαίβ ρυαίδρι γυρ ρο αρκερτε εεκυλλ, ἡ εο βεαρτρατ κρεαα ιοιδα

* *Tor-Glinne-fearna*, i. e. the tower of Glenfarne, or the alder glen, a remarkable valley, in the parish of Cloonclare, near Manor-Hamilton, in the barony of Rosslogher, and county of Leitrim. Glenfarn Hall is in this valley.—See Ordnance Map of the County of Leitrim, sheet 13. The tower here referred to would not appear to have been a castle or steeple, but either a Cyclopean fort, or a natural rock resembling a tower, like the rocks called *tors* on the coast of Antrim and Donegal. There is no place

now bearing the name in Glenfarn.

* *Moinmoy*, *Maonmaγ*.—A level territory in the county of Galway, comprising Moyode, Finure, and all the champaign lands around the town of Loughrea, in the county of Galway. It was bounded on the east by the territory of Sil-Anmchadha; on the south by the mountain of Slieve Aughty; and on the west by the diocese of Kilmacduagh. This was the original inheritance of the O'Mullallys and O'Naghtans, who, shortly after the English Invasion, were driven from it by the

to Tor-Glinne-fearna², and they carried off great spoils from those places to the Lord Justice at Ardcarne. Here the English held a private consultation, at the request of Owen O'Heyne, who wished to be revenged on the Momonians, and on Donough Cairbreach O'Brien, and they determined on going back the same way through Hy-Many and Moinmoy^a, and thence to Thomond, without giving the Momonians any notice or forewarning of their intentions. [This they accordingly did], and committed great depredations.

Now when Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg, saw that the English had departed, the resolution he came to was to proceed with his forces, to succour the Momonians. [This he did], and, on their joining them, spirited skirmishes took place every day. At last the Connacians and Momonians came to a pitched battle [with the English], and fought manfully. But the English cavalry and infantry, who were clad in armour, finally overcame them. Many were slain on both sides, but the Momonians suffered most loss, through the imprudence of Donough Cairbreach. The Connacians then returned home^b, and on the next day O'Brien made peace with the English, and gave them hostages. The English returned into Connaught, and went first to Hugh O'Flaherty, who made peace with them in behalf of his people and cattle. As to Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg, the resolution which he adopted was to take with him to O'Donnell, i. e. Donnell More, all the cows belonging to such of the inhabitants of Conmaicne-mara and Conmaicne-Cuile who should take his advice, together with the son of Manus, and Conor Roe, the son of Murtough Muimhneach, and leaving the whole country desolate for the English. The English soon afterwards came to Dun-Mughdord^c, and sent messengers to Manus, the son of Murtough Muimhneach, to demand hostages from him; but Manus would not give them either peace or hostages. The English then sent from Dun-Mughdord a numerous force against the sons of Roderic, who plun-

Burkes, when the former settled in the barony of Dunmore, near Tuam, and the latter in the woody district of the Faes, in the barony of Athlone, in the county of Roscommon.—See *Tribes and Territories of Hy-Many*, printed for the Irish Archaeological Society, p. 70, note ^a, and the map prefixed to the same work.

^b *Home*.—In the Annals of Kilronan it is

stated that the Connacians returned from this battle, having gained great credit for their valour and skill, without having lost any man of distinction: *Tancozav Connacraig aipbe fo pceim engnuma 7 romairi gan bume puacenta do mapbaò oib.*

^c *Dun-Mughdord*, now Doon, a castle in the parish of Aghagower, about three miles east of

leó go dpuimm ní i ccoinne gall. Tanais dāna aod ua plantbeartais, 7 eoḡan ua heðin pluag mór ele timceall, 7 arṑraige leó ar ná tappareng co líonán éind mara. Rangattar na harṑraige rin cona roṑraide, 7 an iurṑir ina ccoinde co dpuimní co calaò inri aonais.

Maḡnur, imorro, baí riðe 7 a longa ar rpuṑ na hinri, 7 deaðta meince uada por ḡallais, 7 imareac ó ḡallais fairriom. Ro rciṑigis tra ḡall rpir rin, 7 areac do rónrat a longporc do breiṑ leó, 7 a narṑraige do tappareng éuca i ccúil tráḡa mór boí ir in maigin rin. Oro raṑais maḡnur indrin do éuað in inri raṑni, 7 po cuir dpong dia muintir ind inri aonais. Od connadar ḡall maḡnur cona muintir do dol por na hoilénais hirin, po tóḡbadar a narṑraige leó ar rpuṑ na tráḡa, 7 po cuirṑe por muir iat, 7 po líonait co hobann do pluag, 7 do rirṑhis arimṑa eoiḡte, 7 lotur por na hoilénais i mbadar muintir maḡnura (cenmoṑá inri raṑin i mbaoi maḡnur ferin), 7 po marṑrat a rruaradar do ḡaoimṑ inntið. Do deochad maḡnur 7 i mbaoí dia muintir in inri raṑne ina longais, 7 po raḡaibṑe an inri, 7 diambað tairiri lá maḡnur muintir maille po cuirpeac a longa hi ccúin loingir na ngall.

Westport.—See Ordnance Map of the county of Mayo, sheet 88.

^d *Achill, Eccuill*, a well-known island in the barony of Burrishoole, and county of Mayo.—See its most remarkable features and antiquities shewn on the map prefixed to *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, published by the Irish Archæological Society in 1844.

^e *Druimni*.—There is no place at present bearing this name in the barony of Burrishoole or of Murrenk, in the county of Mayo.—See Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 87, &c.

^f *Which they carried*.—Roderic O'Flaherty, in his Account of Hiar-Connaught, says that the boats of Lough Orbsen were drawn from Bonbonan for five miles [*recte* six miles and a-half] on this occasion.

^g *Linan Cinn-mara*, is now called Leenaun, a well known place near the Killary Harbour, in Connamara, in the north-west of the county of Galway. It is described by O'Flaherty, in

his Account of Hiar-Connaught, printed for the Archæological Society in 1845, as “Imair-an-Linain, antiently Linan Kinmara, a long green spot of land by the sea of Coelshaly Ro” [Killary].

^h *The sound near the island*, rpuṑ na hinri.—In this part of Ireland rpuṑ means a sound or inlet of the sea, into which the tide flows with the rapidity of a stream. Of this application of the word we have a striking illustration in the name rpuṑ éinn Eaclo, at Achill head; baile an tṑpoṑa, or streamstown, near Clifden, in Connamara; and rpuṑ na maiole, in the north of Ireland, near Ballyshannon.

ⁱ *Large strand*.—This strand lies to the north of Murrenk Lodge, and extends from Bartraw point to Annagh Island, near the foot of Croaghpatrick.

^k *Inis-raithni*, i. e. the Ferny Island, now corruptly Anglicised Inishraher. It is an island in the Bay of Westport.—See Ordnance Map of

dered Achill^d, and carried off great spoils to Druimni^e. Hugh O'Flaherty and Owen O'Heyne also came round with a great army, having vessels with them, which they carried^f [by land] as far as Linan Cinn-mara^g. These vessels, with their forces, being met by the Lord Justice at Druimni, were brought to the Callow of Inis-Aenaigh.

Manus at this time was with his ships on the Sound near the island^h, and he made frequent attacks upon the English, and they upon him in return. The English, however, desisted for a time; they removed their camp, and drew their vessels into the angle of a large strandⁱ at that place. When Manus observed this, he landed on Inis-raithni^k, and sent a party of his people on the Island of Inis-Aonaigh^l. As soon, however, as the English perceived that Manus and his people had landed on these islands, they drew their boats along the strand, and having them on the sea, they quickly filled them with a numerous army and troops of well-armed and mail-clad soldiers; and these landed on the islands on which the people of Manus were (except Inis-Raithin^m, where Manus himself was), and killed all the people they found on them. Upon this Manus, and those who were with him on Inis-Raithin, took to their ships, and fled from the island. Had Manus, however, been on friendly terms with the O'Malleys, they would have sent their ships against the English fleet.

the county of Mayo, sheet 87. See also *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 303, note ^b, and the map prefixed to the same work.

^l *Inis-Aonaigh*, i. e. the island of the fair or market, now correctly anglicised Inisheany. It is an island in the same bay, lying immediately to the east of Bartraw point, and nearly due-south of Inis-Raithin. It is nearer to the large strand alluded to in the text than Inis-Raithin.

^m *Except Inis-Raithin*, cenmoċa Inis Raithin. In these Annals cenmoċa, like the Latin *præter*, has two opposite meanings, namely, *except* and *besides*, and it is sometimes not easy to determine which of these meanings is intended. At the year 1020 it is translated *præter* by Colgan in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 298; but at the year 1391 it

means clearly *besides*. According to the Annals of Connaught and of Kilronan, from which the Four Masters seem to have abstracted their account of this transaction, the English landed on the two islands. These Annals state, that "when Manus O'Connor had perceived that the English had drawn their boats ashore, and that they could not be attacked, he sailed eastwards [*recte* north-eastwards], and landed on Inis-Rathain, and some of his people landed on Inis-Aonaigh, and took some sheep there to kill and eat them. When the English observed this they rose up actively and drew their boats along the strand with rapidity, and launching them on the sea, filled them with well-armed and mailed soldiers and archers, and, landing on the two islands [7 do éuaap ap ap da oilen], they killed all the people they found on them. Manus

Ní baof b6 ar oilén in inrib mod nár cúirfe goill ar cala6 in aon l6, 7 nó tiocfaóair muinteara na mb6 cona mbuar do na hoilénab hipin lá haibhle a níosaid 7 a nocapair mena bñt gabáil forpa.

Ro marbaid foðaoine iom6a lá gallab an oibce rin. An aoine imorro ar ná márac do cuar le6 ar oilénab éuairceir umail. Ro forcongpa6 lá toirpeachab an tirlóig gan daoine do marbaid ind onóir cépta criort.

O éairnic tra lá gallab pla6 7 creacha6 humail eirir mair 7 tñ tangadar rñmpu, 7 a mbú, 7 a creaca le6 go lugburban. Do éuadar ar ri6e ina nuibedhaib imtea6ta co hñrpadara co ndearnadar creic ar ua ndomnail ar daigin ionnarbta fe6limi6 cuicce. Tangattar arri6e i ccoirppliab na regra, 7 go cala6 purt na cairpce ar loc cé dá gabáil ar dpuing do muintir fe6limi6 uí concobair 7 corbmaic mic tomaltai6 baof occa coimé6. Tuccrat imorro gaill Epeann, 7 an iurair comairce 7 tñ-mann do élapur mac Mailin daipideocain oilepind, 7 do éanána6aib oilém na tñnoide in onóir na naom tñnóide, 7 do cóid an iurair fén, 7 maite na ngall do décain an ionaid rin, 7 do éenam rléctana 7 hñnaité an dú rin.

Do rónrat gaill iarom aibme iongnaité damairi eala6an 7 innle6ta tñiar po gabrat Carrag loca cé for muintir fe6limi6 7 corbmaic, 7 iar ná gabáil po fágaib an iurair lu6t coimeda fuirpe, 7 an po ba lóp le6 do biú6, 7 lionn, 7 po fagaibfe gaill connactai6 don éur rin gan bia6 gan éuac

and such of his people as were on Inis-Rathain, then went into their ships," &c.

ⁿ *Insi Modh*.—This is a general name for a group of islands in Clew Bay, said to be 365 in number.—See Ordnance Map of the County of Mayo, sheets 67, 76, and 87, and the Map to *Genealogies, Tribes, and Territories of Hy-Fiachrach*, already referred to; and also the paper on Inis Mochaoi, published by the Down and Connor and Dromore Architecture Society, in which the author, the Rev. William Reeves, corrects an error of Dr. O'Connor, who had stated that the Insi Modh were the Copeland Islands.

^o *Luffertane*, lugbupóán, a townland in the parish of Ballintober, in the county of Mayo, containing the ruins of a castle said to have been erected by the family of Burke.—See *Ge-*

nealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1844, p. 153, note ^s, and p. 402. There is another place of the name in the parish of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon; it is a hill in Lord Lorton's demesne, and now pronounced lugbupóán in Irish, and Lurton in English.

^p *Port-na-Carrick*.—This name is now anglicised Rockingham. It is situated in the county of Roscommon, near the shore of Lough Key, and is well known to tourists as the princely seat of Lord Lorton. The natives of the town of Boyle and its vicinity, when speaking Irish, always call Rockingham *Port na cairpe*.

^q *And pray there*.—This passage is given in the *Annals of Boyle*, as follows: Do cu6d imorro in iurair 7 ma6i ngall Epeann du

There was not a single cow upon any of the Insi Modh^a islands which the English did not carry off to the shore in one day; and those to whom these cows had belonged would have been obliged to come off their islands, in consequence of thirst and hunger, if they had not been [killed or] taken prisoners.

Many of the inferior sort were slain that night by the English. On the next day, which was Friday, the English went upon the islands north of Umallia; and the chiefs of the army ordered that no people should be slain on that day, in honour of the crucifixion of Christ.

After the English had plundered and devastated Umallia, both by sea and land, they marched on with their cows and spoils to Luffertane^o; thence they proceeded, by regular marches, to Easara [Ballysadare], where they took a prey from O'Donnell, because he had granted an asylum to Felim after his expulsion; and from thence to the Curliu Mountains, and to Caladh-Puirt na Cairrge^p, on Lough Key, to take it from a party of the people of Felim O'Connor and Cormac, the son of Tomaltagh [Mac Dermot], who were guarding it. On this occasion the English of Ireland and the Lord Justice spared and protected Clarus, the son of Mailin, Archdeacon of Elphin, and the Canons of Trinity Island, in honour of the Blessed Trinity; and the Lord Justice himself, and the chiefs of the English, went to see that place, and to kneel and pray there^q.

The English afterwards, with great art and ingenuity, constructed wonderful engines^r, by means of which they took [the fortress of] the Rock of Lough Key from the people of Felim and Cormac; and the Lord Justice, after taking it, left warders in it, with as much provisions and beer as they deemed sufficient. By this expedition the English left the Connacians without food, rai-

décpun in nuiz pen 7 o'annicte ann do éab-
aite caoir do gun ná llámab duni earonóp
in nuiz pen. Which is thus most incorrectly
translated by Dr. O'Connor: "Profecti sunt vero
Justitarius, et Magnates Alienigenarum Hi-
berniae, ad expugnandam istam gentem istam,
et transegerunt noctes ibi, dantes impetus in
eam absque vulneratione Arcis durante eo tem-
pore." The conduct of the English was, however,
the very reverse, as will appear from the true

translation, which is as follows: "The Justiciary
and the chiefs of the English of Ireland went to
see that place, and to pray and to pay veneration to
it, so that none should offer dishonour to the place."

^r *Wonderful engines.*—The Annals of Boyle
contain a very curious account of the *pirrels*, or
engines, constructed by the English for taking
the Rock of Lough Key on this occasion; but Dr.
O'Connor has mistranslated almost every sentence
of it.

gan eallac, 7 ní po págaibread rít ná ráime innte, acé mað gaoibil fñin ag plat 7 ag marbað a céle. Ar a aoi ní puccpat goill gíall na eitepe don cup rin.

Do póine feðlimið rít pir in iurpir, 7 tuccait cúg triucha an pigh nórumh gan epod gan cíor oppa.

Cappac loéa cé do gabail lá corbmác mac diarmata i ceshñ fíct aibce iarom iar ndol don conrtapla imac co nóruiug móir dá muintir inme, po iad fear díob fñin, .i. ó hortin an baile tar a néir, 7 do pad do corbmác iarttam. Ro hiodlaiceað na gail ar comairce co hoilén na trínóide, 7 po cuireað plán ar an tír iad. Targartar 7 múrtar an cappacc lá corbmác iarom conac gabdaír gail doiridiri.

Domnall 7 muirceartac dá mac muireadaið uí maille do marbað lá domnall mac mañnupa mic muirceartaið uí concobair, 7 lá miall puad mac catail mic concobair i cliara, 7 a naðnacal innte beór.

Tuatal mac muirceartaið uí concobair do marbað lá concobar mbuide mac toirpdealbaið uí concobair, 7 lá concobar mac aoda munnig.

Carlen Milic do bpireað la feðlimið uá concobair.

* *Free of tribute.*—According to the Annals of Kilronan, Felim was to receive rent and custom out of these five cantreds. Dr. O'Connor, in his suppressed work, *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare*, p. 41, states that Felim obtained a royal charter in the year 1257, "granting to him, and to his heirs for ever, free and peaceable dominion over five baronies, in as ample a manner as ever they were enjoyed by his ancestors." These five cantreds would seem to have constituted the mensal lands of the Kings of Connaught from time immemorial. According to the Annals of Clonmacnoise, Felim O'Connor was deprived of "the King's five cantreds" in the year 1236, when they were given to Brian, the son of Terlagh O'Connor." Thus, after describing the treacherous but unsuccessful attempt of the Justiciary to take Felim O'Connor prisoner, the following observation is made on the character of Brian

O'Connor: "A. D. 1236. Bryen Mac Terlagh O'Connor was then established in the possession of the five cantredes belonging to the King of Connaught, who preyed the provence and destroyed it, without respect to either spirituall or temporall land."

* *Taken.*—The Annals of Kilronan state that O'Hoist remained inside the gate and closed it against the constable; and that thereupon the English fled to Clarus Mac Mailin, who afforded them protection. The same account is also given in the Annals of Boyle, but totally falsified by Dr. O'Connor.

* *Cliara*, so called at the present day in Irish, but anglicised Clare Island. It is a celebrated island in Clew Bay, still belonging to the O'Malleys, and containing the ruins of a castle and monastery erected by that family.—See Map prefixed to *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, and Ordnance Map of the County

ment, or cattle, and the country without peace or tranquillity, the Gaels [Irish] themselves plundering and destroying one another. The English, however, did not obtain hostages or pledges of submission on this expedition.

Felim made peace with the Lord Justice; and they [the English] gave him the King's five cantreds, free of tribute^s or rent.

The Rock of Lough Key was taken^s, twenty nights afterwards, by Cormac Mac Dermot. As the constable and a great number of his people had gone out, O'Hostin, one of his own people, closed the gate of the fortress, and afterwards gave it up to Cormac. The English were conveyed [*recte* fled] to Trinity Island, and afterwards conducted out of the country in security. [The fortress of] the Rock was afterwards razed and demolished by Cormac, in order that the English might not take it again.

Donnell and Murtough, two sons of Murray O'Malley, were slain by Donnell, son of Manus, who was son of Murtough O'Connor; and by Niall Roe, son of Cathal, son of Conor [*recte* O'Connor], in Cliara^u, and were interred there.

Tuathal, the son of Murtough O'Connor, was slain by Conor Boy, the son of Turlough O'Connor, and by Conor, the son of Hugh Muimhneach [O'Connor].

The Castle of Meelick^w was demolished by Felim O'Connor.

of Mayo, sheets 84, 85.

^w *The Castle of Meelick* is near the Shannon, in the barony of Longford, and county of Galway.

Under this year (1235) the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen contain the following notices of the transactions of Munster, which have been omitted by the Four Masters.

"A. D. 1235. Teige Duvdedagh, the son of Dermot of Dundronan, who was the son of Donnell More na Curadh Mac Carthy, was slain by Cormac Finn and Donnell God, the two sons of Donnell More na Curadh Mac Carthy.

"The Irish were defeated by the English at Tralee, in a conflict, in which Cormac, the son of Cormac Finn, who was the son of Donnell More na Curadh Mac Carthy, Gasginach O'Driscoll, and Murtough, his brother, were slain."

Under this year the Annals of Kilronan record the death of Matheus, Prior of Trinity

Island, and they enter the deaths of Gilla-an-Choimdedh O'Cuilin, *Prepositus* of Insula mac Nerin, and of the father of Clarus Mac Mailin, Archdeacon of Elphin, in the following words: "Gilla Coimdedh O'Cuilin, *Prepositus de Insula mac Nerin et Pater Clari Elfenensis, Archidiaconi, feliciter in Christo quieuit; et in insola Sancte Trinitatis est sepultus die Sancti Finniani, cujus anima requiescat in pace.*" The Editor has not been able to determine satisfactorily of what family this celebrated ecclesiastic, Clarus Mac Mailin, was; but inclines to think that he was a branch of the O'Mulconrys; for, in Mageoghegan's Annals of Clonmacnoise, under the year 1260, he is called, "Clarus Mac Moylyn O-Moylehonrie."—See note under that year, respecting the removal of the canons of Trinity Island, in Lough Key, to Trinity Island, in Lough Oughter, in Breifny.

1261.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1236.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, μίλε, δά céδ, τριόα, αρέ.

Μαχαίτ mac maoilín Sagarτ cille Mic τρεαna [vecc].

Αοδ ua gíbelláin Sagarτ cille Rodaín. δά cananaé é po veóid in oilén na τρινόιδε vécc oídce nodlac.

Αn iurτir, .i. mac muiρir do éionol gall Epeann na cōinne co hat peo-painne. Tainic pñdlim mac caτail cpoibdeipg Rí Connaét ip in cōinne hupin. Ipead bá mñmanc leó uile feall por pñdlim ge po bāoi na cairdear epíorτ ag an iurτir, γ bá he pin počann a ττιονoil co haon mairgin. Iar bpiop rgeíl γ iar ppaγbáil paδaδ dpeidlimiδ po pñáct ar in cōinne uathaδ mapc-pluaiγ co porcomáin. Ro leanaδ ar pen co dpoicst pliccige, γ do éuaδ in uét uí dōmnaill, γ ó naé puccpat fair do pñnpat cpeača mópa ar éaδg ua cconcobair, γ pucpat deaγ mñá imδa i mbpoid γ i ndaoípe. Co paγgattar gup na gābalaiδ pin leó go dpuim nγpccpaiγe i mairg luircc, uair ar ann bāoi an iurτir pñn occa nupnaide. δά iar ndol mic uilliam hi paχaiδ do pñnaδ an cōinne hípin.

Soδair an iurτir γ na goill iar pin dia ττιγib, γ po paγaiδ poplamup an típe ag brian mac τοιρdealδaiγ.

Cpeača mopa do dénam lá brian γ la hamr'aiδ an iurτir ar macaiδ aodā mic caτail cpoibdeipg, γ ar pociδib oile do muintip pñdlimiδ. Cpea-ča eile do dénam lá macaiδ aodā ar gallaiδ γ ar a nspccaiρib gaoiδ-ealδa co po loiτsδ an típ eatoppa imápeac amne.

Concobar mac aodā muiρmīg do mapδaδh lá magnar mac muiρceap-τairgh uí cōncobhair.

Maolmuipe ua lactháin do éoga in eppcopóide tuama, γ a dūl i paχaiδ,

* *Kilmactranny*, Cill mic Τρεαna.—Charles O'Connor adds: i ττιρ Oiliolla; but the Editor does not think it proper to give it in the text: Kilmactranny is a vicarage in the diocese of Elphin, situated in the barony of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo.

' *Kilrodan*, Cill Rodaín, an old church in the parish of Tibohine, or Airteach, in the north-

west of the county of Roscommon.

* *Ath-feorainne*, now Afeoran, a townland on the east side of the River Suck, in the parish of Taghboy, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed for the Irish Archaeological Society in 1842, p. 115, where the situation of this place is distinctly pointed out in a quota-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1236.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred thirty-six.

Magrath Mac Mailin, Priest of Kilmactranny^x, died.

Hugh O'Gibellan, Priest of Kilrodan^y, and finally canon on Trinity Island, died on the Christmas night.

The Lord Justice of Ireland, Mac Maurice, summoned the English of Ireland to meet him at Ath-feorainne^z, at which meeting Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg O'Connor, was present. They all yearned to act treacherously towards Felim, although he was the gossip^a of the Lord Justice; and this was the reason that the meeting had been called. Felim having received intelligence and forewarning of their design, departed from the assembly; and, attended by a few horsemen, proceeded to Roscommon. He was pursued [thither and] as far as the bridge of Sligo; he fled to O'Donnell for protection. As they did not overtake him they committed great acts of plunder upon Teige O'Connor, and carried away many respectable women into captivity and bondage; they then proceeded to Druim Gregruighe in Moylurg, where the Lord Justice awaited their return. The meeting above mentioned was called immediately after the departure of [Richard], the son of William Burke, for England.

After this the Lord Justice and the English returned home, leaving the government of the country to Brian, the son of Turlough [O'Connor].

Great depredations were committed by [this] Brian and the soldiers of the Lord Justice on the sons of Hugh, son of Cathal Crovderg, and others of the people of Felim. The sons of Hugh committed other depredations among the English and their own Irish enemies; so that the country was destroyed between both parties.

Conor, the son of Hugh Muimhneach, was slain by Manus, the son of Murtough O'Connor.

Mulmurry O'Laghtnan was appointed to the bishopric of Tuam, and went

tion from a grant, in 1612, to Captain Colla O'Kelly.

^a *Gossip*, *Ṣe po baol na cáipdear epíopé.*—

He was sponsor or godfather to one of his children. *Cáipdear epíopé* is still the common term used in Ireland to denote gossip or sponsor.

to England, where he was consecrated, after having received the Pope's letters, by consent of the King of England.

Mac William^b returned from England, but whether with peace or with war was unknown.

Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg, returned to Connaught, having been invited thither by some of the Connacians, namely, by O'Kelly, O'Flynn, the son of Hugh, who was son of Cathal Crovderg O'Conor, and the son of Art O'Melaghlin; all forming four equally strong battalions. They marched to Rindown^c, where Brian, the son of Turlough, Owen O'Heyne, Conor Boy, son of Turlough, and Mac Costello, had all the cows of the country. Felim's people passed over the ramparts and ditches of the island [*recte* peninsula], and every chief of a band and head of a troop among them drove off a proportionate number of the cows, as they found them on the way before them; after which they dispersed, carrying off their booty, in different directions, and of the four battalions, leaving only four horsemen with Felim.

When Brian, the son of Turlough, Owen O'Heyne, and their forces, observed that Felim's people were dispersed with their spoils^d, they set off actively and quickly with a small party of horse and many foot-soldiers^e to attack Felim and his few men. Conor Boy, son of Turlough, did not perceive his situation until he came up with Rory, son of Hugh, son of Cathal Crovderg, and, mistaking him for one of his own people, he fell by him^f.

Felim (the King) strained his voice calling after his army, and commanding them to abandon the spoils and rally to fight their enemies. Many of the [enemy's] forces were killed in this rencounter by Felim and his people, upon the island and outside the island; all excommunicated persons^g and doers of

have left the sentence unfinished. It is better told in the Annals of Kilronan, but it would swell this work to too great a size to notice differences of this kind.

^g *Excommunicated persons*, macaib mallact, literally, *sons of curses*.—In the Annals of Kilronan, the reading is: "Ro mapbað rocaib don tirluag i n-oilén 7 allamoið don oilen oo baomib mallaghe commol-baitte i n-maibm pin, aet mað Tadc mac copmaic mic Tomal-

caig Mic Diarmada namá."

The Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, describe Felim's attack on Rindown as follows: "A. D. 1236. Felym O'Connor with an army came to Connoght again, and marched on untill he came to John's house, took all the spoiles of the town and islands thereof, and left nothing that they cou'd take or see from the door of the Castle foorth: Felym's camp lay at the markett cross of the town;

μαὸ ταῶς mac corbmaic mic tomaltaig mic diarmata namá. Oo éualaid tra mac uilliam an maídm rin do éabairt ar gac aon dár iompoib páir, no eirig lá hua concobair dia ccsinnpuccad. Oo chuaid dana diarmaib mac magnaia iap ná cluinrin rin dionnpoigib magnaia mic muirceartaig uí concobair.

Tanig iapam mac uilliam gan pabað gan paúuccað go tuaim dá gualann, ar riðe go maig eó na paxan, 7 ní po págbaid epuaé na cliað arba 1 pelic móir maige eó ná hi pelic tsmpaill míchil árcaingil, 7 tucrat csiépi píeit cliað ar na teamplaib pñrin. Tangadap na deaðhaib co tuplaé, 7 tucrat an diaé cedna páir. Oo cúiprte dana pluaig do éreachað muintipe diarmada mic magnaia, 7 do pala muintip concobair puaid, 7 tuploca dóib, 7 po aipgrte na pluaig rin iad uile hi tpecomupc a cele. Ro béigñ din do magnaia muintip diarmada do díochup 7 dionnapbað uada. Oo chuaid concobair puad apabapaé hi tech mic uilliam, 7 do póine rít pñir, 7 puair aipeac a épece dona buaid triar po hairgeað, 7 an po aiprte luét na cille dia ccruð do pabað doib dopuðipe. Oo deachaid beor diarmaib mac magnaia hi tteach gall tap cñn a bó, 7 a muintipe doneoc po págbad occa. Luid mac uilliam co balla, 7 po boí oide ann, do chuaid air riðe co tuaim dá gualann, 7 po págaib coiceað connaét gan rit ná paimé gan biað 1 ccill ná hi ttuait innte.

Aed ua plaitbearraig tigeapna iapair Connaét décc.

Diarmaib mac neill uí Ruairc do dallad lá coinconnaét ua Raðallaið.

Catal piabaé mac giolla brude uí Ruairc tigeapna ua mbriuin do ecc.

many of the meaner sort of Felym's people were drowned in the puddle of that town; he left [behind] much of the small cattle of the said prey."

^b *Went over to*, éuaid dionnpoigib. — This phrase simply means to go to, or towards. In the Annals of Kilronan the phrase used is, *éanic a nuét*; which means that Dermot repaired to Manus for protection.

ⁱ *Turlagh*, now Turlagh, situated in the barony of Carra, and county of Mayo. It is a fair-town and a rectory, in the diocese of Tuam, where there is a round tower of considerable

height, in good preservation.

^k *Balla*, situated near the boundary between the baronies of Carra and Clanmorris, in the county Mayo; it is a fair-town and a vicarage in the diocese of Tuam. It contains the ruins of an ancient church and round tower.

^l *Within it*. — This account of the desolation of the province of Connaught is given much better in the Annals of Kilronan. They state that on this occasion the people of Brian, the son of Turlough O'Conor, burned the church of Imlagh Brocadha over the head of O'Flynn's

evil, excepting only Teige, son of Cormac, who was son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot. As soon as Mac William learned how O'Connor had defeated all who had turned against him, he joined him to reduce them. Dermot, the son of Manus, upon hearing this, went over to^b Manus, the son of Murtough O'Connor.

After this Mac William proceeded to Tuam da ghualann, without notice or forewarning, and thence to Mayo of the Saxons, and left neither rick nor basket of corn in the large churchyard of Mayo, or in the yard of the church of St. Michael the Archangel, and carried away eighty baskets out of the churches themselves. They afterwards went to Turlagh¹, on which they inflicted a similar calamity. They then sent a body of men to plunder the people of Dermot, the son of Manus, and these falling in with the people of Conor Roe, and the inhabitants of Turlagh, they plundered them all indiscriminately; and Manus was compelled to expel and banish Dermot's people from him. On the following day Conor Roe went into Mac William's house, made peace with him, and received a restoration of the prey of cows which had been taken from him; and such part of their cattle as the people of the church [of Turlagh] were able to recognize as their own was restored to them. Dermot, the son of Manus, also went into the house of [i. e. submitted to] the English, that they might spare such of his people and cattle as were then remaining with him. Mac William proceeded to Balla^k, where he stopped for one night, and went thence to Tuam da ghualann. He left the province of Connaught without peace or tranquillity, and without food in any church or territory within it¹.

Hugh O'Flaherty, Lord of West Connaught, died.

Dermot, the son of Niall O'Rourke, was deprived of sight by Cuconnaught^m O'Reilly.

Cathal Reagh, son of Gilla-Brude O'Rourke, Lord of Hy-Briuin, died.

people, while it was full of women, children, and nuns, and had also three priests within it; and that Tearmann Caoluinne was also burned by the Lord Justice.

^m *Cuconnaught*.—Charles O'Connor, of Belanagare, anglicises this name Constantine. *Cú co-nāct* signifies the hero, or literally, dog of Connaught. There are several names of men similarly

compounded, as *Cú Ulaó*, the hero of Ulster, a name translated *canis Ultoniæ*, by the compiler of the Annals of Ulster; *Cu mōe*, the hero of Meath; *Cu luácpa*, the hero of Luachair; *cu muínan*, the hero of Munster; *Cú blaóma*, the hero of Slieve Bloom; *Cú cáipil*, the hero of Cashel.

Fleochað móir, doineann, ⁊ coccað deapmair ip in mbliadainri.
 Maíom cluana caða do éabairt lá feðlimið ua cconcobair ap cloinn
 Ruaidri, ⁊ ap éconcobair mac corbmaic meic diarmada.
 Giolla Patraic mac giollairiois tigearna cénél aongura décc.
 Tírmann caelainne do loiccað lair an iurtir.
 Sloichead la hUa domnaill (domnall mor) in Ulltoib co hiubair chinn
 choiche dar mill gac tír gur a painicc, ⁊ dá ffuair geill ⁊ umla o urmóir
 ulað.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΘ, 1237.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, mile, dá céð, τριοάτ, αρεάτ.

Tomar ua ruadain eppcop luigne [decc].
 Giollaíru mac an rcelaiḡi uí tormaiḡ eppcop Conmaicne [decc].
 Giolla na nécc ua manacáin décc i manirtir na búille.
 Sluaigeað lá feðlimið mac caðail cpoibveirḡ cona bpaítrib hi cconnach-
 taib. Cúconnaét ua Raḡallaḡ con uib bpiúin uile, ⁊ caðal maḡ Raḡnaill
 ḡo cconnacuib immaile fpir dionnroigib pleácta Ruaidri a. brian mac
 toirpdealbairḡ, Muirceartac ⁊ domnall meic diarmada mic Ruaidri, ⁊
 concobair mac corbmaic meic diarmada. Do deacabair tar coirpḡliab na
 rḡḡra buð tuait inddeadhaid pleácta ruaidri co pangabair dpuim paitte, ⁊
 do éurpior pḡoét Ruaidri aipra an iurtir (batḡar ina bpaiprað) do éabairt

^a *Heavy rains.*—The Annals of Kilronan give a horrible account of the weather, wars, distresses, and crimes of this year.

^o *Cluain Catha*, now Battlefield, a townland and gentleman's seat in the barony of Corran, and county of Sligo, about four miles southwards of Ballymote.

^p *Tearmonn Caollainne.*—The Annals of Kilronan state that this act was committed by the Lord Justice, when he went to Connaught to assist the son of William Burke.—For the situation of Termonn Caelainne see note ^b, under the year 1225, p. 238.

^r *Iubhar Chinn Choiche.*—This is the more ancient name of the town of Newry, in the

county of Down, which is now called in Irish *Iubhar Chinn Tragha*.—See *Battle of Mogh Rath*, printed for the Irish Archaeological Society in 1842, p. 276, note ^c. Under this year (1236) the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, record the death of Hugh O'Malone, Bishop of Clonmacnoise, in the abbey of Kilbeggan. They also record the erection of the castle of Loughreagh by Mac William Burk, and of the castle of Ardrahan by the Lord Deputy Mac Maurice; also of the castle of Ullin Wonagh, but without mentioning by whom. According to the Annals of Kilronan, the castle of Muille Uanach was erected by the Justiciary Mac Maurice [Fitzgerald] after Felim O'Conor

Heavy rains^a, harsh weather, and much war prevailed in this year.

The victory of Cluain Catha^b was gained by Felim O'Connor, over the sons of Roderic, and Conor, the son of Cormac Mac Dermot.

Gillapatrik Mac Gillaroid, Lord of Kinel-Aengusa, died.

Tearmonn Caollainne^c was burned by the Lord Justice.

O'Donnell (Donnell More) marched with an army to Iubhar Chinn Choiche^d in Ulidia, and destroyed every territory through which he passed: he also obtained hostages and submission from most of the Ulidians.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1237.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred thirty-seven.

Thomas O'Rowan, Bishop of Leyny^e, [died].

Gilla-Isa Mac-an-Skealy O'Tormy, Bishop of Conmaicne [Ardagh], died.

Gilla-na-necc^f O'Monahan died in the monastery of Boyle.

An army was led by Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg [O'Connor], and his brothers, into Connaught, being joined by Cuconnaught O'Reilly, with all the Hy-Briuin, and by Cathal Mac Randal, with the Conmaicni^g, against the descendants of Roderic, namely, Brian, son of Turlough, Murtough, and Donnell, sons of Dermot, who was son of Roderic, and Conor, son of Cormac, who was son of Dermot. They went northwards across Coirrshliabh-na-Seaghsa^h, until they arrived at Drumraitteⁱ, in pursuit of the race of Roderic. The descendants of Roderic sent the soldiers of the Lord Justice, who were

had fled to O'Donnell, and while the son of William Burke was in England. The Annals of Kilronan record, under this year, the killing of Melaghlín O'Malley by Donnell, son of Manus who was the son of Murtough Muimbneach O'Connor, on the island of Oílen da Chruinde, which is a small island near Rinvile, in the barony of Ballinahinch, in the north-west of the county of Galway.

^e *Bishop of Leyny*, i. e. of Achonry.

^f *Gilla-na-necc*.—In the Annals of Kilronan the name is written more correctly, *Gilla na*

neach, i. e. the youth of the horses.

^g *Conmaicni*, i. e. the Conmaicni of Moy-Rein, who possessed the southern part of the county of Leitrim.—See note ^e, under the year 1215, p. 186.

^h *Coirrshliabh-na-Seaghsa*.—This is the Irish name of the Curliu mountains, situated to the north of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.

ⁱ *Drumraitte*, now Drumrat, a parish in the barony of Corran, and county of Sligo, situated to the north of the Curliu mountains.

deabta dpeðlimið cona roðraide. Ro porcongair peðlimið popa plógaib gan a ndiubracað itir aót toét dia niombualað gan fuircað. Do rónað fairprioim rin, ni po fuilngsttar na hampa go cian an iomtuargain an tan po rraóineað porpa i ccsinn a muintire. Ro marbað dponz mop diob im Mac mibrice don cup rin.

Do éinneattar plíct Ruaidrí an rcaóileað 7 an rcaindreabá tugab por a roðraide, po iongabrat an tionab a mbattar gan aóinneac do marbað díb. Do rcaóirfe a haicle an maðma rin cona baóí aitreabh hi pól muircaðaið leo. Ro hairceab a muintir uile lá peðlimið, 7 do rónað cpeaca ionda ap concobair mac corbmair hi tair nailealla. Ruccurdar iarom a loingir por loc cé, 7 po diocuir de corbmair mac diarmada tigeapna maige luirg, 7 po airce mað luirce uile. Facebað dana, tigeapnur an tíre 7 an loca ag donnchað mac muiréirtauð luatruilg.

Sic do dénam don iurair pé peðlimið, 7 tuccað cúig triuca an rígh dórom gan croð gan éior orpa.—(*Vide supra*, 1230).

Maðnur mac diarmada mic maðnura do marbað lá domnall mac diarmada mic Ruaidrí uí concobair.

Muirceartað mac diarmada mic Ruaidrí uí concobair do marbað lá mac maðnura mic muirceartaíð muimnið.

Cpeac do denam lá Concobair mac corbmair por Ruaidrí ua ngaðra, 7 bratair Ruaidrí do marbað.

ðraige Concobair mic corbmair do marbað lá peðlimið mac catál croibdeirg.

Maimrair canánað do tionnreab lá clapur mac mailín in oilen na trínóide ap loc uaétair iar na éomairleaccab dó ó catál ua Raðallaið.

* *Mac Mibric*.—This name is still extant in the county of Mayo, but always anglicised Merick. This family, which is of Welsh extraction, was seated in the valley of Glenhest, to the west of Glen-Nepin, in the county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, published by the Irish Archaeological Society in 1844, pp. 331, 332, 401.

† *Lough Key*.—The Annals of Clonmacnoise state that Felim O'Connor took possession of

Lough Key and Lough Arvagh [Lough Arrow], on this occasion.

* *Free of cattle-tribute or rent*.—This is scarcely true; for it appears, from an entry on a great roll of the Pipe, of the forty-sixth year of Henry III., A. D. 1262, that Ffethelmus O'Konechor owed 5000 marks and 2000 cows, for having three cantreds of land in Connaught in fee-farm, viz., the cantreds of Machney [mað naoi], Tyrtotha [tí tuatá], and Moylurg.—See

along with them, to give battle to Felim and his forces. Felim, however, ordered his troops not to shoot at them at all, but to come to a close fight without delay. This was done according to his order; and the soldiers did not long sustain the charge, when they were routed towards their people. A great number of them were slain, and, among the rest, Mac Mibric^x.

When the descendants of Roderic saw the flight and confusion into which their forces were thrown, they retreated from their position without the loss of a man. After this defeat, however, they were dispersed in such a manner that they had no residence in [the territory of] Sil-Murray. All their people were plundered by Felim, and many preys were taken from Conor, son of Cormac, in Tirerrill. They [Felim's party] afterwards brought their fleet on Lough Key^y, and drove from thence Cormac Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, and plundered all Moylurg; and the lordship of the territory and lake they gave to Donough, the son of Murtough Luath-Shuileach.

The Lord Justice made peace with Felim; and the five cantreds of the King were given him [Felim], free of cattle-tribute, or rent^z.—(*Vide supra*, 1230.)

Manus, son of Dermot, who was son of Manus, was slain by Donnell, son of Dermott, who was son of Roderic O'Conor.

Murtough, son of Dermott, who was son of Roderic, was slain by the son of Manus, son of Murtough Muimhneach [O'Conor].

A prey was taken by Conor, son of Cormac, from Rory O'Gara, and Rory's brother was slain.

The hostages of Conor, the son of Cormac, were put to death by Felim, son of Cathal Crovderg.

A monastery for canons was commenced by Clarus Mac Mailin, on Trinity Island^a in Lough Oughter, under the patronage of Cathal O'Reilly.

Hardiman's History of Galway, p. 48, note ^x.

^a *Trinity Island in Lough Oughter*.—This island is in the upper or southern part of Lough Oughter, and belongs to the parish of Kilmore, in the barony of Upper Loughtee, and county of Cavan.—See Ordnance Map of this county, sheet 20, on which Trinity Abbey and grave-yard are shewn. The island contains 122 acres, 2 roods,

and 11 perches, English measure. According to Ware this monastery was founded in the year 1249.—See Harris's edition of his Antiquities, p. 272.

Under this year (1237) the Annals of Kilro-nan and of Clonmacnoise record the death of Donat O'Fidhubhra, called in the latter O'Furie, Archbishop of Armagh.

ἁρῦν na hepeann do toct i cconnactaib, 7 capléin do tinnreſcal dóib do dénam innte.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1238.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, da ched, τριοέατ, a hocht.

Felix ua Ruanaða aipeppcop tuama iar ccop a eppcoboide de ar dia riar an tan rin, 7 iar ngabáil habite manſſra ime hi ccill muirpe in ateliae dég.

Donnchað uaitneac mac aoda mic Ruaidri uí concobair do marbað lá taðg mac aoda mic catail cpoibdeirg.

Donnchað mac duarcáin uí ſgra tiſearna luigne do gabáil lá taðg mac aoda mic catail cpoibdeirg, 7 an tan ruſað dia cóiméu é po marbpat a braitpe buðdein, .i. meic aoda uí ſgra ar an rliſið a ttip briúin na pionna.

Flaitbearpac mac Catmaoil apotaíreac cenél fſraðaiſ, 7 toireac cloinne Congail, 7 ó ccſnſoda i ttip manac, feige gairccid 7 einiſ tipe heogain do marbað lá donnchað mac catmaoil lá a braitair fſin tria tangnaet.

Donnchað mac muirceartaiſ do dol ir in mbreirpe go hua Raſallaiſ, 7 ruſ rluaiſ mór laiſ i cconnactaib, 7 po aipccſc muintir cluana coirpſi, 7 po marbað rochaide do máitið muintipe heolair hi ttopaiſgeact na cpece rin, 7 dponſ mór dona tuathaið.

Maolpuanaid mac donnchaða ui duðda do marbað lá maolpeaclainn

^b Under this year the Annals of Kilronan state, that Donough, the son of Murtough O'Connor, granted the lands of Drumann iarthar, and the tract extending from Lathach Cille Braoin to the lake [Lough Key], both wood, bog, and plain, to the congregation of the Holy Trinity of Lough Key, and to Clarus Mac Mailin, and that he reigned but one month after making this grant.

^c *Felix O'Rooney*.—In Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 605, in which he is called Felix O'Ruadan, it is stated that he was the uncle of King Roderic O'Connor, and that having

resigned in the year 1235, he spent the remainder of his life in St. Mary's Abbey, near Dublin, where he died in the year 1238. It is stated in the annals of this abbey, that he covered the church and belfry of the Blessed Virgin, near Dublin, with lead; and that he was magnificently interred in the chancel of the church, at the steps of the altar, on the left hand side.

^d *Cluain-Coirpſi*.—In the *Feilire Aenguis*, at the 15th of February, this place is described as i noſſſib cenel doðea i connactaib, i. e. "in the desert or wilderness of Kinel-Dofa, in Connaught." For some account of this place, see

The barons of Ireland went to Connaught, and commenced erecting castles there^b.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1238.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred thirty-eight.

Felix O'Rooney^c, Archbishop of Tuam, after having some time before resigned his bishopric for the sake of God, and after having assumed the monastic habit in Kilmurry [Mary's Abbey], in Dublin, died.

Donough Uaithneach, son of Hugh, who was son of Roderic O'Conor, was slain by Teige, son of Hugh, who was son of Cathal Crovderg.

Donough, son of Duarcán O'Hara, Lord of Leyny, was taken prisoner by Teige, the son of Hugh, who was son of Cathal Crovderg; and, while on his way to the place of confinement, he was killed in Hy-Briúin-na-Sinna, by his own kinsmen, namely, the sons of Hugh O'Hara.

Flaherty Mac Cawell, Chief of Kinel-Farry, and Clann-Congail, and of Hy-Kennoda in Fermanagh, the most illustrious in Tyrone for feats of arms and hospitality, was treacherously slain by Donough Mac Cawell, his own kinsman.

Donough, son of Murtough [Mac Dermot], went into Breifny to O'Reilly, and brought a great force with him into Connaught, and plundered the people of Cluain-Coirpthe^d; and many of the chiefs of Muintir-Eolais^e were slain in pursuit of the prey which had been taken in the country, as were also a great number of [inhabitants of] the Tuathas.

Mulrony, the son of Donough O'Dowda, was slain by Melaghlin, the son of

Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, at the 15th February, and the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at the same day. St. Berach, or Barry, the original founder of this church, flourished about the year 580. The situation of Cluain Coirpthe, which has been mistaken by Archdall, and even by the accurate Dr. Lanigan (see his *Ecclesiastical History*, vol. ii. p. 325), is still well known to the natives of Kinel-Dofa, in the county of Roscommon. It is now called Kilbarry, and is situated in the

parish of Termonbarry, in O'Hanly's country, near the Shannon. The ruins of several churches are still to be seen there, and there was a round tower standing near one of them in the memory of some old persons, with whom the Editor conversed in the year 1837, when he visited this celebrated locality.

^e *Muintir-Eolais*.—The O'Ferralls were called Muintir Anghaile; the Mac Ranals Muintir Eolais.

mac concobair puat̃ mic muipeartaiḡ muiṁniḡ, ⁊ la mac tiḡearnán mic cat̃ail miccarain uí concobair.

Cairléna do dénam̃ hi muintir murchada hi cconmaicne cuile, ⁊ a ccíra lár na barúnaib̃ rémpraite.

Sluaḡeas̃ lá mac muiṁir iur̃tír na hepeann, ⁊ lá hugo de laci iapla ulaḡ hi ccenél eoḡain ⁊ hi ccenél conaill. Ro aṁpiḡr̃c maḡ laclainn (.i. domnall) ⁊ tucrat tiḡearnur̃ cenél eoḡain do mac uí neill, ⁊ po ḡaḡrat f̃h̃in bṛaiḡde an tuaircirt.

Cloic̃teaḡ eanaḡ dúñ do denam̃.

Cat̃al maḡ maḡaiḡ tair̃teaḡ fear̃ r̃cedne décc.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΘ, 1239.

Αοιρ̃ Κριορ̃τ, mile, da céd, τριοκατ, αναοί.

Muipeṛ̃taḡ mac Domnall uí ḡriacain do écc.

Cat̃ cair̃n triadail do tabair̃t lá Domnall maḡ laclainn dú in po maḡbaḡ domnall tamnaḡe ua néill, maḡ maḡḡaina, Somair̃le ua ḡair̃mleaḡaiḡ, caoḡ b̃ḡriar̃ ua ḡair̃mleaḡaiḡ, ⁊ maṁte cenel moain ḡo rochaḡib̃ iom̃da

^f *Muintir Murchadha*.—This was the tribe name of the O'Flahertys, and it became also that of the territory which they possessed, and which, before the English invasion, was nearly co-extensive with the barony of Clare, in the county of Galway. In an Inquisition taken at Galway, on the 20th of March, 1608, before Geffry Osbaldston, Esq., this territory is called Muintir-murroghoe, and described as forming the northern part of the barony of Clare, then a part of Clanrickard. The O'Flahertys seem to have been driven from this territory in the year 1238, or very soon afterwards, when they settled in that part of the county of Galway lying west of Lough Orbsen, where they became as powerful as ever they had been in their more original territory of Muintir Murchadha.

^g *The son of O'Neill*.—Charles O'Connor writes *inter lineas*, .i. do ḡhrian, i. e. to Brian.

^h *Cloictheach* is the Irish name by which the round towers of Ireland are still known in their respective localities, as cloic̃teaḡ cille piḡ, in the county Kilkenny; cloic̃teaḡ cluana Uíma, Cloyne steeple.—See O'Brien's Dictionary, *in voce* cloic̃teaḡ and cuilceaḡ. In some parts of Ireland the word is made cuilc̃teaḡ by metathesis, and in others clóḡar̃ is the form used to express steeple or round tower. O'Brien gives *cloigtheach* and *cuilceach* as denoting a steeple or belfry; and clogas as a belfry or steeple. O'Reilly also gives both forms of the term.—See Petrie's Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland, p. 390.

ⁱ *Annadown*, Eanaḡ dúñ.—A townland, containing the ruins of a monastery and several churches, near the margin of Lough Corrib, in the barony of Clare and county of Galway.

^k *Mac Reevy*, maḡ maḡaiḡ, now generally an-

Conor Roe, who was son of Murtough Muimhneach, and by the son of Tiernan, who was son of Cathal Miccarain O'Conor.

Castles were erected in Muintir-Murchadha^f, in Conmaicne-Cuile, and in Carra, by the barons aforesaid.

An army was led by Mac Maurice, Lord Justice of Ireland, and Hugo de Lacy, Earl of Ulster, into Tyrone and Tirconnell. They deposed Mac Loughlin (Donnell), and gave the government of Tyrone to the son of O'Neill^g, and they themselves obtained the hostages of the north.

The Cloictheach^h of Annadownⁱ was erected.

Cathal Mac Reevy^k, Lord of Feara-Scedne^l, died^m.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1239.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred thirty-nine.

Murtough, the son of Donnell O'Brien, died.

The battle of Carnteelⁿ was fought by Donnell Mac Loughlin, where Donnell Tamnaghe O'Neill, Mac Mahon, Sorley O'Gormly, and Caech-

glicised Mac Creevy, or M'Greevy.

^l *Feara-Scedne*.—The situation of this tribe, to whom there is no other reference in the Irish annals, has not been determined. Duald Mac Firbis, in his Genealogical Book (Lord Roden's copy, p. 783), gives a list of the families of the Feara Sgenne, consisting of Mac Riabhaigh, as chief, and thirty-one other families; but he does not inform us where they were located. O'Dugan, in his Topographical Poem, makes Mac Riabhaigh the ancient Chief of Moylurg, in the now county of Roscommon; but we cannot believe that he and his thirty-one families had any power in Moylurg at this period, unless as followers of the Mac Dermots, who were then its chief lords.

^m Under this year (1238) the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, contain the following passage, relating to the affairs of Ulster, of which the Four Masters have collected

no notice: "A. D. 1238. Mac Gille Morie, a good chieftaine of Ulster, was killed by some of the people of Hugh Delacie, Earle of Ulster, as he was going to the Earle's house; whereupon Mac Donn'sleyve, the King of Ulster's" [*recte* Uladh's, or Ulidia's] "son, Melaghlyn, Prince of Kynell Owen, and all the Chieftains of Ulster, took armes and banished the said Earle of Ulster out of the whole provence. The Earle of Ulster assembled together all the English of Ireland, and went the second time to Ulster where he possessed himself of all the lands again, in the three months of harvest, and banished Melaghlyn from thence into Connought. O'Neale the Read took the superioritie and principalitie of Tyre Owen afterwards."

ⁿ *Carnteel*, *capn τριατάιλ*, i. e. the Carn of Siadhail, Sheil, or Sedulius; a small village in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone, a short dis-

immaille fhuí, ⁊ po gab arís an tigeapnur, ⁊ po bñad de gan fuiread déir an maðma rin.

Τοιρðealbach mac ruaidri uí Concobair (Rí Connacht) décc.

Frígal mac concondact uí raðallaiḡ tigeapna darpaiḡe ⁊ clonme frímaiḡe, ⁊ tigeapna bréirne ó rñiab rair, mað iar leabair oile, do marðad lá maolruanaið mac fearḡail ⁊ lá concobair mac corbmaic ar ndula dó ar crec go mac neill mic congalaḡ dia po aircc iad, ⁊ diaḡ gab teaḡ orra, ⁊ tamic Muircrtaic mac néill ar bríetir ar an tíg amach. Ro gabad é, ⁊ po marðad ró cétoir déir mic uí Raðallaiḡ do marðad.

Creaic do dénam lá gallaið Eireann ar ua ndomnaill ḡur ró airḡrét cairppi, ⁊ po baos an iurétir fñn occ frrðara occa nurnaiðe, ⁊ do ðeacadar a riréi go dpuim cliað.

Λαραρρίνα ιηḡñ caetair cpoibðerḡ bñ huí domnaill do etabairt lēðairle da fearonð popta .i. Roḡ ðirn, do clapur mac maosññ, ⁊ do comētionól canánaic oilén na tpinóide ar loc cé in onoir na tpinóide ⁊ muire.

Corbmac mac airt huí maosleaclaunn déḡ.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1240.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mñe, da céo, cētḡachar.

Μaineirτειρ do thóḡbail i bpuḡtairḡe lá Sir hugo puprel do ðraiḡrib .S. ppanḡeir.

Ḥiolla na naom ua ðpeán aircinneach arda capna do écc.

tance to the north-east of Aughnacloy, on the road to Dungannon.

^o *Caech-Bearnais*, i. e. the blind man of Barnis.

^p *Mountain*.—The mountain of Breifny means Slieve-in-ierin.

^s *Congallagh*.—See an entry under the year 1228, where this Niall, the son of Congalagh, is called O'Rourke, and said to have been Lord of Dartry and Clann-Fearmaighe.

^t *The son of O'Reilly*.—This story, which is so briefly and imperfectly told, has been copied by the Four Masters from the Annals of Connaught.—See entry under the year 1240, from

which it appears that the Mulrony and Conor here mentioned were sons of Cormac Mac Dermot, Chief of Moylurg.

³ *Rosbirn*.—The Down Survey shews a denomination of land called Rossborne, near the mouth of the Ballysadare River, in the parish of Kilmacowen, barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo. This barony belonged, at this period, to O'Donnell, who must have given this, and other lands in its vicinity, as a *tinscra*, or dowry, to his wife, according to the old Irish custom.

⁴ *Cormac*.—His death is noticed as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of

Bearnais^o O'Gormly, and the chiefs of Kinel Moen, with many others, were slain. Mac Loughlin reassumed the lordship after this battle, but was deprived of it without delay.

Turlough, the son of Roderic O'Connor (King of Connaught), died.

Farrell, the son of Cuconnaught O'Reilly, Lord of Dartry and Clann-Fermaighe, and, according to another book, Lord of Breifny, from the mountain^o eastwards, was slain by Mulrony, son of Farrell, and Conor, son of Cormac [Mac Dermot], after he had gone on a predatory excursion to the son of Niall, the son of Congallagh^a [O'Rourke], on which occasion he plundered them and took their house. Murtough, son of Niall, came out on parole, but was seized and killed, immediately after the son of O'Reilly^r had been slain.

A prey was taken by the English of Ireland from O'Donnell, and they plundered Carbury; and the Lord Justice himself was awaiting them at Ballysadare, and his scouts went as far as Drumcliff.

Lasarina, daughter of Cathal Crovderg O'Connor, and the wife of O'Donnell, gave a half townland of her marriage dowry, viz., Rosbirn^s, to Clarus Mac Mailin, and the Canons of Trinity Island, in Lough Key, in honour of the Trinity and the Virgin Mary.

Cormac^s, the son of Art O'Melaghlin, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1240.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred forty.

A monastery was founded at Waterford for Franciscan Friars by Sir Hugo Purcell.

Gilla-na-naev O'Dreain, Erenagh of Ardcarne, died.

Clonmacnoise: "A. D. 1238. Cormac mac Art O'Melaghlyn, the prince that most annoyed and hinder'd the English in his own time, and next successor of the Kingdome of Meath, if he had lived and were suffered by the English, died quietly in his bed, without fight or dissention, in Inis Dowgyn, upon the river of Sack."

The same Annals contain the following passages, under this year, which have been omitted

by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1238. Geffrye O'Dalie, an excellent poett, died in pilgrimage in Sruhir.

"Walter Delacie repaired to the King of England.

"The Earle of Ulster's sonn was killed by the Ulster men, and twenty-eight men in shirts of mail with him."

Sluaigeaḁ mór lá coinḁonnaḁt ua paḁallaiḁ for ḁorbmac mac ndia-
mata co po aipeḁ an tír uile co harḁ carna, 7 po marḁ daoíne iomḁa i
ndioḁail a meic, 7 corbmac mac tomaltaiḁ do aitérígāḁ, 7 donnchaḁ mac
muirḁsrtaíḁ do ḁabáil tigeapnupa muíḁe luipḁ.

Feḁlimiḁ ua concobaip do dol do laḁair niḁ paḁan do ḁoraioḁ ḁall 7
ḁaioḁeal ppiḁ, 7 puair onóip mór on niḁ don ḁup rin, 7 tainiḁ plan dia tíḁ.

Ḃoḁ mac ḁiolla na naomḁ epuimḁ uí ḁeaḁnupaíḁ do marḁaḁ lá concobaip
mac aḁa mic caḁail epoiḁḁeipḁ, 7 lá piaḁra ua ploimḁ.

Ḃaḁḁ ingean uí ḁeimneioiḁ bñ donnchaḁḁ ḁairbpiḁ uí ḁriain ḁécc.

Maimeḁtiḁ tigehe Molaga hi ccaipḁpe ipin muimain in eppcopoiḁeḁt puiḁ
do ionḁraḁ do tóḁḁail do bḁaitépiḁ .S. Pḁanḁeip lá Maḁ caḁtaíḁ piaḁaḁ
tíḁeapna caipḁpeach 7 a tumba pēin do ḁenom hi cḁopaḁ na mbḁaḁar.
Ḃr innte for aḁnaicḁsr an baḁpach moḁ, 7 ó Maḁḁamna caipḁpeaḁ, 7
baḁún cúḁpach.

"*Felim O'Conor.*—In the Annals of Clonmac-
noise, as translated by Connell Mageoghegan,
the notice of Felim O'Conor's appearance before
the King of England is given as follows :
"A. D. 1240. Felym O'Connor went into Eng-
land, because the English of Ireland refused to
yeald him any justice; the King graunted him
the five cantreds, which himself had, and [he]
returned in safety."

Matthew Paris gives a curious account of the
reception of Felim O'Conor at the English court,
but he errs in giving John as the name of the
De Burgo, against whom he lodged his com-
plaints; for it does not appear from any trust-
worthy document, nor any authority whatever,
except Matthew Paris himself, and Dr. Hanmer, a
very careless chronicler, who merely copies him,
that there was any powerful man named John de
Burgo in Ireland at this time. So effectually did
Felim plead his cause on this occasion, that King
Henry III. ordered Maurice Fitzgerald, then Lord
Justice of Ireland, "to pluck up by the root that
fruitless sycamore, De Burgo, which the Earl of
Kent, in the insolence of his power, had planted

in those parts, nor suffer it to bud forth any
longer." "Ut ipsius iniquæ plantationis, quam
Comes Cantiaë Hubertus in illis partibus, dum
suâ potentiâ debaccharet, plantavit, infructuo-
sam sicomorum radicitus evulsam, non sinerat
pullulare."—See Matthew Paris at this year.
Dr. O'Conor states, in his suppressed work,
*Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles
O'Conor*, p. 42, that Felim O'Conor obtained a
royal charter for five baronies in the year 1257,
and that he shortly after built the abbeys of
Roscommon and Tuamona. In the last edition
of Rymer, vol. i. p. 240, there is a letter from
Felim O'Conohur, King of Connaught, to Henry
III., thanking him for the many favours which
he had conferred upon him, and especially for
his having written in his behalf against Walter
de Burgo to his Justiciary, William Dene; but
this letter, though placed under the year 1240
by Rymer, refers to a later period, as Dene was
not Justiciary before 1260.

"*Sabia*, *Saḁḁ.*—This was very common as the
proper name of a woman, till a recent period, in
Ireland, but it is now nearly obsolete. The

A great army was led by Cuconnaught O'Reilly against Cormac Mac Dermot, and plundered the entire country as far as Ardcarne, and slew many people, in revenge of his son. Cormac, the son of Tomaltagh, was deposed, and Donough, the son of Murtough [Mac Dermot], assumed the lordship of Moylurg.

Felim O'Connor^u went before the King of England to complain to him of the English and Irish, on which occasion he received great honour from the King; he then returned safe home.

Hugh, the son of Gilla-na-naev Crom O'Shaughnessy, was slain by Conor, son of Hugh, who was the son of Cathal Crovderg, and by Fiachra O'Flynn.

Sabia^v, daughter of O'Kennedy, and wife of Donough Cairbreach O'Brien, died.

The Monastery of Timoleague^w, in Carbery, in Munster, in the diocese of Ross, was founded for Franciscan Friars, by Mac Carthy Reagh, Lord of Carbery, and his own tomb was erected in the choir of the Friars. In this monastery also Barry More, O'Mahony of Carbery, and the Baron Courcy, are interred^x.

word signifies *goodness*.

^u *Timoleague*, a monastery, now in ruins, in the barony of Barryroe, in the county of Cork. *Teac molaga* signifies the house of St. Molaga, who probably erected a primitive Irish monastery at this place, but of this we have no record. This saint was a native of Fermoy, and his principal monastery was at a place in that territory called Tulach min Molaga.—See his Life given by Colgan, in his *Acta Sanctorum*, at 20th January, p. 148. The year of his death is not recorded, but it must have been after the year 665, as we learn from his life that he survived the great pestilence which raged in that year. Dr. Smith, in his description of this abbey, gives the following account of its tombs: "Here are several tombs of the Irish families, viz., Mac Carthy Reaghs, in the midst of the choir; west of it is an old broken monument of the O'Cullanes; and on the right a ruined tomb of the lords Courcy. The O'Donovans, O'Heas,

&c., were also buried here."—*Natural and Civil History of Cork*, vol. i. p. 251. In the will of Daniell O'Donovane, made at Rahin, in August, 1629, and now preserved in the Registry of the Court of Prerogative in Ireland, he orders his "bodie to be buried in the Abby of Tymolege," but his descendants soon after placed their tomb in the churchyard of Myross. Most, if not all the other families have also discontinued to bury in this abbey.

^x Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, contain the following passages, which have been omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1240. William Delacie, Lord of Meath, the only son of Walter Delacie, and his wife, died in one week. Some say they were poysoned.

"There arose great dissensions in Ulster against the Earle of Ulster this year. Richard Tuite, with a company of 3000 soldiers, went to assist him."

Aois Criosť, 1241.

Αοιρ Criosť mīle, da céo, cēraçatt a haon.

Αν τεppcop ua flaitbearταιγ (.i. Muipćrtać), .i. ep̃rcop eanaig dūin [do ecc].

Coipearccad̃ tēmpaill na mbraçar mīur in átluaín lá comarba Pa-
traic.

Domnall mór mac éccneacáin hui domnaill tīgřna típe conaill, fear-
manać, 7 íoçtaip condaçt co coiprrliað, 7 oirğiall ó clai anuar décc in
aibít manaiğ iar mbreit̃ buaða ó dom̃an, 7 o dōm̃an, 7 a adnacal co nonóir
7 go nairmuidin i manir̃oir earra puaid̃ ir in foğmar̃ do řoñrað.

Maolreac̃lainn ua domnaill do oir̃oñs̃ i tīgřnur̃ típe conaill iño ionað
a açar. Ua neill, .i. brian do teaçt̃ çuige iar ná iondar̃bað la domnall
m̃ag laçlainn, 7 ua domnaill do ðula cona řoçraide lá brian ua néill hi
cenél eoğain, 7 tuccrat̃ cath do m̃ag laçlainn, .i. caç cameirge, 7 po m̃ar̃b-
rat̃ domnall ua laçlainn tīgřna cenel eoğain, 7 decneab̃ar da ðer̃b̃rine, 7
taoir̃ic̃ch cenél eoğain uile immaile řp̃ir, 7 po hoir̃oneað brian ðon chup
řin i tīgřnur̃ cenel eoğain.

Diarmaid mac magnařa mic toir̃p̃dealb̃aig m̃oir̃ uí conçob̃air̃ řaof̃ em̃ig
7 eangnãma do ecc.

Sir̃pucc m̃ag oir̃eaçtaig̃ taoir̃eaç̃ cloinne tomalt̃aig̃ decc.

Ual̃tra ðe lat̃i tīgřna m̃ide ó gallaib̃, 7 c̃řn com̃aiple gall epeanñ ðég
hi řaçaib̃.

Taðg mac puaid̃ir̃ uí gaðra décc.

Taðg ua conçob̃air̃ do ar̃guin ðar̃traige 7 cloinne řřmaige.

[†] *The plain, clár.*—The plain here referred to is Machaire Oirghiall, or the level part of the county of Louth, which was then in the possession of the English.

^{*} *Caimeirge.*—There is no place of this name now in the ancient territory of Kinel-Owen. But tradition points out the site of a great battle between the rival families of O'Neill and Mac Loughlin, near Maghera, in the county of Londonderry, which the Editor inclines to

believe to be that of the battle here referred to.

^a *Walter de Lacy.*—His obituary is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1241. Walter Delacie, the bountifull-est Englishman for horses, cloaths, money, and goold, that ever came before his time into this kingdom, died in England of a Wound."

His only son, William, died in 1240.—See

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1241.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred forty-one.

Bishop O'Flaherty (i. e. Murtough), i. e. the Bishop of Annadown, died.

The church of the Friars Minor in Athlone was consecrated by the successor of St. Patrick.

Donnell More, the son of Egnaghan O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, Fermanagh, and Lower Connaught, as far as the Curlicu Mountains, and of Oriel, from the plain^r northwards, died in the monastic habit, victorious over the world and the devil, and was interred with honour and respect in the monastery of Assaroe, in the harvest time.

Melaghlin O'Donnell was installed in the lordship of Tirconnell, in the place of his father. O'Neill (i. e. Brian), after having been expelled by Mac Loughlin, came to O'Donnell, and O'Donnell, with his forces, went with Brian O'Neill into Tyrone, and they gave battle to Mac Loughlin, i. e. the battle of Caimeirge^a, in which they slew Donnell O'Loughlin, Lord of the Kinel-Owen, and ten of his family, together with all the chieftains of the Kinel-Owen. And Brian [O'Neill] was then installed in the lordship of the Kinel-Owen.

Dermot, the son of Manus, son of Turlough More O'Conor, celebrated for hospitality and prowess, died.

Sitric Mageraghty, Chief of Clann-Tomalty, died.

Walter de Lacy^a, Lord of the English of Meath, and head of the council^b of the English of Ireland, died in England.

Teige, the son of Rory O'Gara, died.

Teige O'Conor plundered Dartry and Clann-Fearmaighe [in the county of Leitrim].

note^x under that year. This Walter left two daughters, co-heiresses, Margaret and Mabel, the elder of whom married Lord Theobald de Verdon, and the second, Geoffry de Geneville. The palatinate of Meath was divided between these two ladies, Lough Seudy, now Ballymore-Lough Seudy, in Westmeath, being the head of Verdon's moiety, and Trim that of Geneville's. In 1330, after Verdon's forfeiture, the palatinate

was re-united in favour of Roger Mortimer, who married Geneville's grand-daughter and heiress. —Rot. Pat. 2 Hen. V. 137. See Grace's *Annals of Ireland*, edited by the Rev. Richard Butler, for the Irish Archæological Society, p. 30, note¹.

^b*Head of the Council*, ceann arécomairc, means nothing more than that he was so politic and prudent as to be always consulted by the Eng-

Sluaḡ mór do dénam lár an iurair, .i. muirir mac gearailt i maig naé go ro airceirte fiaéra ua flainn, 7 donnchað mac diaimada, 7 puccrat uaatað do muirir ui concobair forpa, 7 ro marbað leó nár mac giolla éallaiḡ 7 pochaide ele.

Domnall maḡ flannchaða taoipeac darpairge do écc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1242.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mίle, da céo, cίtpácað, aáo.

Domnall mac airten do écc ma éanánaé hi ceill móir.

Cairteil mór lá pρίmaio arda maéa, 7 la habbaðaið cananach ereann i luḡmað dia ro toḡbað moran do éairið do éionoil moéta on Róim.

Donnchað Cairrpeac ua briain (tiḡsrina dail ccair) tuir opðain 7 oipeacair deircirte Epeann, 7 a mac toirpðealbac mac donnchaða cairbriḡ décc.

Concobair ua briain do ḡabail riḡe tuaðmuman.

Aeð ua concobair (.i. an taircleipeac) mac aoda mic Ruaiðri uí Choncobair do marbað la toirpðealbac mac aoda mic caðail cpoibðeirḡ.

briain mac donnchað uí dubda tiḡearna ua pφiaérach, 7 ua namalḡaða 7 iorpar do marbað ar rlicchið acc dol dá oiliḡpe co mainirair na búille.

Sluaḡeað mór lar an iurair 7 lá ḡallaið ereann apcína, 7 lá peðlimið mac caðail cpoibðeirḡ hi cenel cconail in diað tairḡ uí concobair do éoið dionnroiḡið cenél cconail. Ro ḡaḡpað na plóiḡ rin Longporr i norum tuama, 7 ro millirte a lán don éuairt rin ḡén ḡur tpeḡeað taðḡ dóið. Taðḡ ua Concobair do ḡabail iarptáin lá coinconnaét ua Raḡallaiḡ tria forcongpa peðlimið mic caðail cpoibðeirḡ.

lish whenever they engaged in a war, or came on terms of peace with the Irish.

^c *Nar*.—The Mac Gillakellys had this name from Nar, the eldest son of Guaire Aidhne, King of Connaught, from whose son Artghal they descend.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 69.

^d *Primate*.—His name was Albert of Cologne.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 65.

In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, he is called a *Scotchman*, the translator having mistaken *Almaineac*, a German, for *Albaneac*, a Scotchman.

^e *Mochta*.—In an epistle attributed to him, he styles himself, "*Mauchteus peccator presbyter, Sancti Patricii discipulus*." He was by nation a Briton, and is generally supposed to have been the first Bishop of Louth. He died on the 19th

The Lord Justice, namely, Maurice Fitzgerald, mustered a great army, with which he marched into Moynai [in the county of Roscommon], and plundered Fiachra O'Flynn and Donough Mac Dermot; a small party of O'Conor's people overtook them, and slew Nar^c Mac Gillakelly, and many others.

Donnell Mac Clancy, Chief of Dartry, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1242.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred forty-two.

Donnell Mac Airtén died a Canon at Kilmore.

A great chapter was held by the Primate^d of Armagh, and the abbots of the Canons Regular of Ireland, at Louth, on which occasion many of the relics which Mochta^e had collected, and brought from Rome, were taken up.

Donough Cairbreach O'Brien, Lord of the Dalcassians, tower of the splendour and greatness of the south of Ireland, and his son Turlough, died.

Connor O'Brien assumed the lordship of Thomond.

Hugh O'Conor (i. e. the Aithchleireach^f), son of Hugh, who was son of Roderic O'Conor, was slain by Turlough, son of Hugh, who was son of Cathal Crovderg.

Brian^g, son of Donough O'Dowda, Lord of Tireragh, Tirawley, and Erris, was killed on the way as he was going on a pilgrimage to the Abbey of Boyle.

A great army was led by the Lord Justice and all the English of Ireland, with Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg O'Conor, into Tirconnell, in pursuit of Teige O'Conor, who had fled to Kinel-Connell. The army encamped at Drumhome, and they destroyed much on this expedition, but Teige was not abandoned to them. Teige O'Conor was afterwards taken by Cuconnaught O'Reilly, at the request of Felim, son of Cathal Crovderg.

of August, in the year 535.—See Colgan, *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 737; Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at 19th of August; and Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. i. pp. 308–310.

^f *Aithchleireach*, i. e. the denounced or superannuated clergyman.

^g *Brian*.—Charles O'Conor writes, *inter lineas*, .i. *Ó Brian dearg*, i. e. “Brian the Red.” It does not appear from the pedigree of the O'Dowdas, compiled by Duaid Mac Fírbis, that he left any descendants.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 115.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1243.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, μίλε, δα céδ, ceátpacat aτρί.

Πετρur macpαιτ ιαρ ccinneδ a b́cuaδ i ccanánchaib oílén na τρινóide ap loc cé décc, 7 a aδnacal lá péle maptain.

Φινδάcta ua luḡaδa comapba beneoin [do ecc].

Μαολεóin ua cpećáin aipćideochain tuama ap ttect éairir (.i. tap muiр) ina maigirтир decc in áт cliaτ.

Caτapać ua pнеdiupa deaganać muintipe maolpuanaδ décc in apδ éapna an 10. augyрτ.

Таδg mac' aδa mic caτail époibdeipg do léccaδ dua Raḡallaiḡ, 7 a teaćt co maimipтир na buille cona pócraide, dul dó iapomh co teać mic diaрmaδa, Coрbmac mac Tomaltaiḡ, 7 é péin, 7 a b́n inǵn még caṕtaiḡ (.i. etaoín inǵn pínḡin, 7 bá hupde mathair таδg buδdein) do ḡabáil, 7 a taбайрτ do cоmćonnaćt ua paḡallaiḡ map mnaoí ap a puaḡḡlaδ péin.

Таδg do dul doридири fá péil maptain in uachaδ pochaide hi coinde ḡo hua Raḡallaiḡ, 7 таδg do ḡabail dó hi fill, 7 a muintip do mapbaδ, 7 a beit ṕlin i lám co péil beapaiḡ ap ccind.

Sluaiḡeaδ mop do tionol lá Riḡ Saḡan do paḡiδ piḡ Franc, 7 tećta do tóct ón piḡ diaрpaiδ ḡall epéann cuḡe. Riocaрδ mac uilliam búpc do dul ann i ccuma cáich, 7 a écc tоip ap an pluacćeaδ pín.

Caτal mac aδa uí Concoбайр ualta muintipe Raḡallaiḡ do iompuδ oppa, 7 cpeac do denam dó ap muiрćpitać mac ḡiollaп́uiliḡ i muiḡ mipe, 7

^h *Coarb of St. Benen*, i.e. successor of St. Benignus, who was a disciple of St. Patrick and his immediate successor in the see of Armagh. The most celebrated of his monasteries were Druimlias, in the county of Leitrim, and Kilbannon, near Tuam, in the county of Galway. It is not easy to determine of which of these the Finaghty in the text was coarb.

ⁱ *Archdeacon*, aipćideochain.—This term is to be distinguished from aipćinneach, the former meaning the archdeacon, and the latter, the hereditary warden, prepositus, or chief farmer,

or manager, of the church lands.

^k *Festival of St. Bearach*, that is, of St. Bearach, or Barry, of Cluain Coirpthe, now Kilbarry, in Kinel-Dofa, or O'Hanly's country, in the east of the county of Roscommon. The memory of this saint was celebrated annually, on the 15th of February.—See the *Feilire Aenguis*; the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys; and Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, at this day.

^l *Moy-Nissi*, maḡ mипи.—This is called maḡ neпи in O'Dugan's topographical poem, and maḡ neпи in the Book of Fenagh, in which it is

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1243.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred forty-three.

Petrus Magrath, after having retired to spend his life among the canons of Trinity Island, on Lough Key, died, and was interred on St. Martin's festival day.

Finaghty O'Lughadha, Coarb of St. Benen^a, died.

Malone O'Creghan [Crean], Archdeacon¹ of Tuam, after having returned across the sea as a professor, died in Dublin.

Cahasagh O'Snedhuisa, Deacon of Muintir-Mulrony [i. e. the Mac Dermots of Moylurg], died at Ardcarne on the 10th of August.

Teige, the son of Hugh, son of Cathal Crovderg, was set at liberty by O'Reilly, and he came with his forces to the Abbey of Boyle, and afterwards to the house of Mac Dermot (Cormac, son of Tomaltagh), whom he took prisoner, together with his wife, the daughter of Mac Carthy (viz., Edwina, daughter of Fineen), who was Teige's own mother, and gave her as wife to Cuconnaught O'Reilly, for his own ransom.

Teige went again on the festival of St. Martin following, with a small party, to a meeting appointed by O'Reilly. Teige was taken by treachery, and his people were slain, and he himself was kept in confinement until the festival of St. Bearach^k ensuing.

A great army was mustered by the King of England, to oppose the King of France, and he sent ambassadors to [summon] the English of Ireland to his aid. Among the rest went Richard, the son of William Burke, and died on that expedition.

Cathal, son of Hugh O'Conor, the fosterson of the O'Reillys, turned against them, and committed depredations on Murtough Mac Gilhooly in Moy-Nissi¹, and made a prisoner of Murtough himself, whom he afterwards put to death

stated that it was granted to St. Caillin, the first abbot of Fenagh, who was of the same race as the Mac Rannalls, the head chieftains of Conmaicene of Moy-Rein. According to O'Dugan it was the patrimonial inheritance of the O'Mulveys, of whom the Mac Gilhoolys were an off-

shoot. Moy-Nissi was the name of a level tract of country on the east side of the Shannon, in the barony and county of Leitrim. The family name Mac Gilhooly is still common in this district, but the prefix Mac is usually rejected.—See note ¹, p. 309, *infra*.

Μυρρεαρταῖς πῖν δο γαβαλ δό, ἡ α μαρβαδ ἡ cill Seppin. Cpeac oile do dénom δό πό ἐεδόρ ar cloinn fearmaige ἡ ar darptraigib.

Cpeac maige pein lá catál, ἡ πο εἰριγ cogad eittir ua cconcobair ἡ ua Raḡallaiḡ.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1244.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mίle, da ἐέδ, cετραῖατ a ceatair.

Donncaḡ mac pínḡin mic maolpeaclaínn mic aḡda mic τοιρρḡealbaiḡ uí concobair eppcop oile pinn décc an 23. appil ἡ nimir cloḡrand, ἡ a aḡnacal ἡ mairitir na buille.

Aréideochain tuama do baḡad ar glairlind cluana.

Donnchaḡ mór ua dálaiḡ raoí nár pápaiḡeac, ἡ náḡ páipeoḡar lé dán do écc, ἡ aḡnacal ἡ mairitir na búille.

Taḡḡ mac aḡda mic catál cpoibḡeipḡ do ḡallaḡ ἡ do chpochaḡh la coinḡonnaḡt ua Raḡallaiḡ ἡ fél ḡeapaiḡ occ mīr na conaipe for loch aillinde iar na bíḡt illáim aige ó fél martain ḡur an ionḡad pín. Ruaiḡpí

^m *Kill-Sessin*, now pronounced in Irish as if written cill *επείρην*, and Anglicised Kiltashin. It is the name of a townland in the west of the parish of Ardcarne, where, according to tradition, the Bishop of Elphin had formerly his palace.—See note under the year 1258.

ⁿ *Clann Fearmaighe*, was a territory in the county of Leitrim, adjoining Dartry, which is now called the barony of Rosslogher, and Tír Tuathail, in the county of Roscommon.

^o *Moy-Rein*, *μαḡ pém*.—This comprised the southern or level part of the county of Leitrim. The inhabitants were called Conmaicne Maighe Rein, and also Muintir Eoluis, of whom, since the establishment of surnames in the tenth century, the Mac Rannalls were by far the most celebrated family. In the Book of Fenagh the name *μαḡ pém* is explained *plain of the track*, and the name is said to have been derived from the flight of the Fomorians, from the battle of

Moy-Turey, who passed through it as far as Fenagh, where they were overtaken, slain, and interred, and where their graves are still pointed out.

^p *Inishcloghran*.—An island in Lough Ree in the Shannon.—See note ⁱ, under the year 1193, p. 98.

^q *Glaislinn* signifies *green pool*, or pond.—There is no place at present bearing this name in the neighbourhood of Tuam, and there are so many places near it called Cluain that it is impossible to determine to which of them this pool or pond belonged.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 130, where Glaislinn is referred to as at the head of Magh Finn, which was a territory in the barony of Athlone, in the county Roscommon.

^r *Donough More O'Daly*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise he is called "chief of Ireland for poetry." It is gene-

at Kill-Sessin^m. Immediately after this he committed another predatory outrage in the territories of Clann-Fearmaigheⁿ and Dartry [in the county of Leitrim].

In the same year Moy-Rein^o was plundered by Cathal, and a war broke out between O'Connor and O'Reilly.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1244.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred forty-four.

Donough (son of Fineen, the son of Melaghlin, son of Hugh, who was son of Turlough) O'Connor, Bishop of Elphin, died on the 23rd of April on Inish-cloghran^p, and was interred in the abbey of Boyle.

The Archdeacon of Tuam was drowned in the Glaislinn^q of Cluain.

Donogh More O'Daly^r, a poet who never was and never will be surpassed, died, and was interred in the abbey of Boyle.

Teige, the son of Hugh, son of Cathal Crovderg, was blinded and hanged^s by Cuconnaught O'Reilly, on the festival of St. Bearach, on Inis-na-Canaire^t [an island], in Lough Allen, having been kept in confinement by him from the feast of St. Martin to that time. Rory, the son of Hugh, his brother, was

rally supposed that this Donough was Abbot of Boyle, but it does not appear from the Irish Annals, or any written authority, that he was an ecclesiastic. According to the tradition preserved in the north of the county of Clare, he was the head of the O'Dalys of Finnyvara, in the north of Burrin, where they still point out the site of his house and his monument. He is the ancestor of the O'Dalys of Dunsandle, whose ancestor came from Finnyvara with Ranailt Ny-Brien, the wife of Teige Roe O'Kelly, of Callow, in the latter part of the fifteenth century.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 125.

O'Reilly says that he was called the Ovid of Ireland, and such, indeed, he may be regarded, though it must be acknowledged that he could bear no comparison with the Roman

Ovid, in the soft luxuriance of his poetical imagery, or daring flights of his genius. His poems are principally of a religious or moral character, and possess considerable merit, though not so much as to entitle him to the unqualified praise bestowed upon his powers by the Four Masters.—See O'Reilly's *Irish Writers*, pp. 88–92, for a list of his poems.

^s Was blinded and hanged, ɔo ɔallaɔ 7 ɔo ɛpochaɔ.—Charles O'Connor writes *inter lineas* “ɔo ɛpoɔaɔ *potius*; *vide infra*.” In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is, ɔo ɔallaɔ 7 ɔo ɛbochaɔ, i. e. “was blinded and emasculated.” The old translator of the Ulster Annals renders it, “Teige O'Conner blinded and maymed by Coconaght O'Rely.”

^t *Inis-na-Canaire* is now called variously Big

mac aoda a d'fbratáir do bádaó ar an cuipín connaéach ag áétiacé na rionna an 9. lá do máirta, 7 a aónacal i mairtuir eluana tuarpcirt co hairmíðneac onórac.

Concobaí mac aoda mic cátail croibdeirg do écc hi ceind mfoira dear-pach.

Sluaigeaó lá feðlimíð mac cátail croibdeirg ip in mbréirne rair go hua Raðallaið do ðioðail a ðalta 7 a bpatar rair, .i. taðg ua concobaí. Ro báðar aðaið longpuit hi fiodnaé maíge peim, ní raibe an comarba ip in baile an aídce rin, 7 ní raibe cind for écampall fiodnaéa, 7 o naé raibe po loirceatar ðrong don trlóig boða 7 béircaálana batar ip in tempall hi rtið gan eít dá ndaíðaoímb. Ro múchaó ðalta de an comarba ant. Tannic an comarba feirim araðaraé co bfeirce 7 lonnur mór fo báí a ðalta. Ro iarr a epaie ar ua cconcobaí. Abbert ua concobaí co tríoðraó a b'íe fín dó. Arí mo b'íera ar an comarba an taon duine ar fearr agaið in epaie mo ðalta dé do lorccaó lib. Maígnur mac mairceartaið muimíð rin ar ua concobaí. Ní me itir ar maígnur aét an tí ar eínn ar an pluag. Ní rcepaðra pið ar an comarba co fpaðar épaie mo ðalta. Lotar an pluag iar rin ar an baile amac, 7 do lean an comarba iad. Do cóiðrte co haé na cuirpe forrin ngeirceíð, 7 po báoi an tuile tar bpuachaib di, 7 ní éaomnacatar toét tairpe gur po rcaoirte teaé Sepel eóin baíte do

Island, Gilhooly's Island, Mary Fitzgerald's Island, and lastly, O'Reilly's Island, from the present head landlord. It lies near the southern extremity of Lough Allen, not far from Drumshambo.

^u *Cuirreen-Connaughtagh*, Cuipín Connaéach, now locally called Curreen. It is the name of the southern extremity of the townland of Ballyclare, in the parish of Cloontuskert, near Lanesborough. It is often overflowed by Lough Ree.

^w *Ath-liag-na-Sinna*, now béal áea liag, Anglicè Ballyleague, that part of Lanesborough lying on the Connaught side of the Shannon. The Áe liag mentioned in these Annals, under the years 1140, 1220, 1227, and 1244, is Ballyleague, or Lanesborough. The little town of Athleague, on the River Suck, to the south-

west of the town of Roscommon, is the Ath liag mentioned by the Four Masters, at the year 1266.

^x *Cluain-tuaiscirt*, now Cloontuskert, a parish containing the ruins of a small abbey, near Lanesborough, in the barony of South Ballintober, and county of Roscommon.—See Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 37. There is a larger abbey of the same name in the barony of Clonmacnowen, in the county of Galway.—See it marked on the Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 88.

^y *Fenagh-Moy-Rein*, fiodnaé maíge peim, now Fenagh, in the barony and county of Leitrim. A monastery was erected here by St. Caillin, in the sixth century. It is now a parish church in the diocese of Ardagh. There is

drowned in Cuirreen Connaughtagh^a, at Ath-liag-na-Sinna^w, on the 9th day of March, and was interred in the monastery of Cluain-tuaiscirt^x, with great veneration and honour.

Conor, son of Hugh, who was son of Cathal Crowderg, died at the end of the first month of Spring.

An army was led by Felim, the son of Cathal Crowderg, eastwards, into Breifny, against O'Reilly, to take revenge of him for his [Felim's] fosterson and kinsman, Teige O'Conor. They encamped for a night at Fenagh-Moy-Rein^y. The Coarb was not home^z on that night, and there was no roof on the church of Fenagh, and as there was not, a party of the troops, without the permission of their chiefs, burned some tents and huts which were within the church, and the Coarb's ward was there suffocated. The Coarb himself, on coming home next day, was greatly angered and incensed at the death of his ward, and he demanded his *eric*^a from O'Conor, who answered that he would give him his own award. "My award is," said the Coarb, "that you deliver up to me the very best man among you as *eric*, for your having burned my ward." "That is Manus, the son of Murtough Muimhneach," said O'Conor. "I am not at all," said Manus; "it is he who is head of the army." "I will not depart from you," said the Coarb, "until I obtain *eric* for my ward." The army then marched out of the town, and the Coarb followed them. They proceeded to Ath-na-Cuirre, on the River Geirtheach^b, but the flood had then over-

still extant a curious manuscript which belonged to Fenagh, and which enumerates the lands, privileges, and dues of the monastery. The original is preserved in the British Museum, and a copy made in 1517, by Maurice, son of Paidin O'Mulconry, was lately in the possession of a Rev. Mr. Rody, who lived near Fenagh, of which the Editor made a copy in the year 1829, which is now in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy. Clog-na-riogh still exists and is preserved in the chapel at Foxfield, near Fenagh, where it is regarded as a sacred relic, and held in great veneration. According to the Book of Fenagh, it was called *Clog-na-riogh*, i. e. Bell of the Kings, because it was used to contain the water in

which nineteen Irish kings were baptized.

^z *The Coarb was not at home.*—In the Annals of Connaught the language of this passage is better arranged, thus: "There was no roof on the church of Fenagh, and the Coarb was not at home that night; and as he was not, a party of Felim's troops, &c."

^a *Eric.*—An amercement or fine for bloodshed; a mulct or reparation. It was exactly similar to the *were* or *wergild* of the Saxons.—See Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 71.

^b *Geirtheach.*—This is the river now called the *Yellow River*, which is formed by a junction of several streams rising in Sliabh an Iarainn, and is subject to great floods; it passes through the

baoí ino imeal ino áta dia éur tarran abainn do dol tárru don trluag. Do deacaid Magnur mac muirceartaig muinnig ir in tig, 7 concobar mac corbmaic mic diarmada. Ro raib magnur rir in bfr baos ar mullaé an tige occa peccasleab ag ríneab a cloideam uabá ruar, ag rin ar pé an tairrige congbur an maide gan tuitim. Agá ráb rin dó po tuit péce an tige hi cefn magnura co nderna bruirig dia éind gur bo marb pó cédoir ar an laéair rin, 7 po haónaiceab é hi ndorap teampaill ríodnaéa alla amuig, 7 tuccab trí lán cluig na ríig dofpail ar a anmain, 7 deé neé píct. Gonaó amlaib rin ruar comarba Caillín epaic a dalta. Do rónab leét do clochaib rnaite, 7 epor caoindeánac uar a cind, 7 po bripeab lá muintir ruairc iatc ciod iar ttriol.

Corbmac mac tomaltaiḡ mic concobair mic diarmada tigeapna cloinne maolpuanaib uile decc in aibit manaiḡ léit hi mainirtir na búille ir in pfoḡmar iar mbríct buabá ó doḡman 7 ó deamán, iar ceatlm pé mbliabán píceat a ttiḡsrnur.

Pearḡal mac taccadain do marbáb lá concobar mac tigeapnám i pill in inir ppaicé for loc gile.

AOIS CRIOST, 1245.

AOIS CRIOST, míle, da céb, ceatracatt acúicc.

Doimall ua planasḡán abb cunḡa décc.

Concobar ruab mac muirceartaig muinnig mic toirpdealbaiḡ uí concobair do lot dua éimmaié dá maor buodéin lá rcín tria iomaccaillam pperci do teét stoppa hi pupc na leicci, 7 giollacriort mac iomap uí binn do

little town of Ballinamore, which it sometimes almost inundates.

* *Fractured it.*—This passage is given more briefly and somewhat differently in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, as follows: “A. D. 1244. Felym O’Connor with great forces went to be revenged for their sinister dailings on the O’Reillys and the Breniemen, and made havock of all they could meet withall in that country, without respect to either sex or

age whatsoever. They killed both men and beasts without any remorse. At last they came to the Corre, where there was a tymbre house of couples into which Magnus mac Mortagh and Connor mac Cormack entered, and immediately there arose a great blast of Winde which fell downe the house, whereof one couple fell on the said Magnus, and did put the topp of his head thro his brains to his very neck, and caused his neck to sinck into his breast; was strocken

flowed its banks, and they were not able to cross the ford; so they pulled down the chapel-house of St. John the Baptist, which was on the margin of the ford, that they might place its materials across the river, that the army might pass over it. Manus, the son of Murtough Muimhneach, and Conor, son of Cormac Mac Dermot, went into the house; and Manus called to the man who was on the top of the house throwing it down. "There," said he, pointing up his sword, "is the nail which prevents the stick from falling;" and while he was thus speaking, the rafter of the house fell down on his own head and fractured it^c, so that he died immediately on the spot. He was buried outside the door of the church of Fenagh; and three times the full of Clog-na-Riogh, together with thirty horses, were given as an offering for his soul; and thus it was that the Coarb of St. Caillin obtained *eric* for [the death of] his ward. A monument of hewn stone and a beautiful cross were raised over his head, but they were broken down not long afterwards by the O'Rourkes.

Cormac, son of Tomaltagh, the son of Conor Mac Dermot, Lord of all the Clann-Mulrony, died in Autumn, in the habit of a Grey Friar, in the abbey of Boyle, victorious over the world and the Devil, after having been in the lordship twenty-six years.

Farrell Mac Tagadain was treacherously slain by Conor Mac Tiernan on Inishfree^d, an island in Lough Gill.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1245.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred forty-five.

Donnell O'Flanagan, Abbot of Cong, died.

Conor Roe, the son of Murtough Muimhneach, [who was] son of Turlough O'Conor, was wounded with a knife by O'Timmaith, his own steward, in consequence of an angry conversation that occurred between them at Port-na-leicce^e.

dead. This is the end of this man that escaped narrowly from many dangers before, lost his life in this manner by a blast of Wynde miserably."

^d *Inishfree*, *Inis ppaoich*, i. e. *the Island of the heath*.—This island retains its name to this day.

It lies near that extremity of Lough Gill, where it receives the River Buanaid (Bonet) from the county Leitrim.—See map prefixed to *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, on which the position of this island is shewn.

^e *Port-na-leicce*.—This was the name of a

marbhad an maoisín sin, 7 concobair Ruad do bpeit co mainistir na báille, 7 a écc don lot sin, 7 a aólacaid is in mainistir hísin iar mbuaidh ongta 7 aitéirge.

Cairlén rlicciḡ do dénom lá mac muirir mic gearraic, iurtír na hepeann, 7 pe riol muiríodaiḡ uair po forcongraḡ for feḡlim a denam ar a pinginḡ pḡin, 7 cloca, 7 aél, 7 tige rritel na trínóide do tarrainḡ cúicce iar ttabairt an ionaid ééḡna iar an iurtir do élarup mac mailin in onóir na naom trínóide.

Slóigeaḡ mór la riḡ raxan i mbríctaiḡ, 7 po ḡaḡ longpoit oc cairlén ḡannoc, 7 po tócuir ina ḡocum an iurtír co ngallaiḡ epeann, 7 feḡlimiḡ mac caḡail cpoibdeirḡ cona ríocraide. O do éuatap tra po milleaḡ bríctain leó, 7 ara aoi ní po ḡaḡrat ḡéill na eitepída don éup sin. Bá honoraḡ feḡlimiḡ ó concobair aḡ an ríḡ ar an rlóiccead sin.

Cairlén áta an éip ar brú maige mḡre do dénam lá miliḡ mac ḡoirdeib.

Riaḡra mac dauid uí flainḡ taoíreaḡ ril mailepuain, décc.

Cearḡball buide mac taidḡ mic aongura rindabpaḡ uí dálaḡ décc.

Cairlén ruicín do dénom.

place on the Shannon, near Jamestown, in the county of Roscommon; but it is now obsolete.

^f *Gannoc* is a castle in Caernarvonshire, near the shore of the Conwy, called Diganwy by the Welsh.—See Gough's Camden, p. 560, col. 2, where it is related that Henry III. was reduced to great straits under its walls in the year 1245.

^g *He invited to his aid*, do tócuir ina ḡocum, literally, “he invited to him.” The Irish annalists speak as if the King had no right to summon them. It appears that at this time the Irish barons, among other peculiar rights, claimed that they were not bound to attend the King beyond the realm, differing in this from the nobles of England, who were bound by law to assist the King in his expeditions, without as well as within the kingdom. That King Henry was aware of the exemption claimed by them is evident from the writs issued by him on this occasion, having been accompanied by an express declaration that their attendance now should not

be brought forward as a precedent.—See Close Roll, 28 Henry III. Matthew Paris gives, in his Chronicle at this year, a letter, said to have been written at the time by a nobleman in Henry's camp, which conveys a vivid idea of the distressed condition of the English army before the Irish had joined them. Its substance is as follows: “The King with his army lyeth at Gannocke fortifying that strong castle, and we live in our tents, thereby watching, fasting, praying, and freezing with cold. We watch for fear of the Welshmen, who are wont to invade and come upon us in the night-time; we fast for want of meat, for the halfpenny loaf is worth five-pence; we pray to God to send us home speedily; we starve with cold, wanting our winter garments, having no more but a thin linen cloth between us and the wind. There is an arm of the sea under the castle where we lie, whereto the tide cometh, and many ships come up to the haven, which bring victuals to the camp from

The steward was killed by Ivor O'Beirne; and Conor Roe was conveyed to the abbey of Boyle, where he died of the wound, after Extreme Unction and Penance, and he was interred in that monastery.

The castle of Sligo was erected by Maurice Fitzgerald, Lord Justice of Ireland, and by the Sil-Murray; for Felim [O'Connor] was ordered to erect it at his own expense, and to convey the stones, lime, and houses of Trinity Hospital thither, after the Lord Justice had granted that place to Clarus Mac Mailin, in honour of the Holy Trinity.

A great army was led by the King of England into Wales, he pitched his camp at the castle of Gannoc^f; and he invited to his aid^g the Lord Justice, the English of Ireland, and Felim, son of Cathal Crovderg O'Connor, and his forces, to come to him. As soon as they had come they desolated all Wales, but obtained neither hostages nor pledges on this occasion. The King treated Felim O'Connor with great honour on this expedition.

The castle of Ath-an-chip [on the River Shannon], on the borders of Moy-Nissi [in the county of Leitrim], was erected by Myles Costello.

Fiachra, the son of David O'Flynn, Chief of Sil-Maelruain, died.

Carroll Boy, son of Teige, the son of Aengus Finnabhrach O'Daly, died.

The Castle of Suicin^h was erected.

Ireland and Chester."—See Matthew Paris, *ad an.* 1245; Hanmer's Chronicle, Dublin edition of 1809, p. 393; and Moore's History of Ireland, vol. iii. p. 20. "All this time," says Matthew Paris, "the King was looking impatiently for the Irish forces, mused with himself, fretted with himself, the wind serving, and yet said nothing. At length their sails were descried, and Maurice Fitzgerald and the Prince of Connaught presented themselves in battle array before the King." Hanmer adds: "When all the forces joyned together, the Welshmen were overthrowne; the King manned and victualled his Castles, returned into England, gave the Irishmen leave to returne, winking awhile in policie at the tarriance and slow coming of Maurice Fitzgerald." Hanmer also remarks that, on the return of Maurice Fitzgerald, the Lord

Justice, to Ireland, he performed a successful expedition against the Irish of Ulster, but that this was of no avail, for that the King, whose displeasure was inexorable, dismissed him from his office, and appointed Sir John, the son of Geoffry de Marisco, in his place. Maurice Fitzgerald, after some contests with the Irish, and the new Lord Justice, took upon him the habit of St. Francis, in the monastery of Youghal, where he died, in 1256.

^h *The Castle of Suicin* was probably near the head of the Suck, in the county of Mayo. In the townland of Cashel and parish of Kiltullagh, and county of Roscommon, near the head of the Suck, which is called Bun Suicin, there is an ancient Irish cashel, or Cyclopean tower; but no ruins of a modern castle are now visible near Bun Suicin, excepting the site of O'Flynn's

Raġnall ua maóilmiadaiġ do marbad lá connactaib.
 Muircéirtae mac muirciura mic catail mic diarmada do marbad lá
 fearaib breifne.

Sluacéad lá hua ndomnall (Mailechlainn) for gallaib, 7 gaoidealaib
 ioctair connacht co tucceat bú. 7 eadala iomda leo don turur rin.

AOIS CRÍOŚ, 1246.

AOIS CRÍOŚ, mīle, dá céd, cēthpacha, aṛe.

Eóin ua hugróin mac comorba mochua, eppcop oilefinn an teóm írin do
 écc 1. Rait aeda mec bṛic.

Ioan mac iagṛi do éocht ina iurteir in Eṛinn 7 Muir mac ḡraile do
 aṛpṛiḡad.

Oṛuim lēchan do loṛcead an bliadainṛi.

Maolreaclainn mac Concobair ruad mic muircéirtae muimnḡ uí Con-
 cobair do marbad la hua ndubda, .i. muircéirtae. Muircéirtae do ionnarbad
 tar muir dṛir an marbda rin.

Sluacḡ do dṛnam do Muir mac ḡraile 1. tṛir Conaill 7 é do eadairc

castle, near Ballinlough.—See note under Sil
 Maelruain, at the year 1200.

¹ *Rath-Aedha-mic Bric*, now Rahugh, a parish
 in the barony of Moycashel, about three miles
 south-east of Kilbeggan, in the county of West-
 meath. The name signifies the fort of Hugh the
 son of Brec, a saint who founded a monastery
 there, within a rath or fort, in the sixth century.

“Hæc ecclesia est hodie Parochialis Dioecesis
 Midensis in regione de Kinel-fiacha et denomi-
 natione a viro sancto sumpta, vocatur *Rath-
 aodha*.”

“Colitur in diversis ecclesiis, ut patronus, ut
 in Enach-Briuin, in regione Muscragiæ in Mo-
 monia; Sliebh-lieg in Tirconalliâ, ubi capella ipsi
 sacra, et solemnīs perigrinatio; Rath-aodha in
 Kinel-Fiacha, et Killaria quæ vicus est in re-
 gione Midie quæ Magh-assuil appellatur. Obiit
 autem S. Aidus, anno 588 juxta Chro

Cluanense aliosque nostros annales.”—Colgan’s
Acta SS. p. 423, col. 2, notes 30, 31.

This St. Aedh is still vividly remembered at the
 foot of Slieve League, in the barony of Banagh,
 and county of Donegal, on which mountain his
 little chapel is yet to be seen in ruins. The
 Saint himself is called in English Hughy Breaky!
 He is also remembered at Killare, in the county
 of Westmeath, but not here at Rahugh.

² *John Fitz-Geoffry*, i. e. Sir John, the son of
 Geoffry de Marisco, who had been Lord Justice.
 Florilegus writes on the depriving of Fitz-
 gerald as follows:

“Mauritium Hiberniæ Justiciarium eo quod
 fiete & tarde auxilium ab Hibernia domino Regi
 duxerat periclitanti a Justitiariâ deposuit.”—
 See Hanmer’s Chronicle, Dublin edition of 1809,
 p. 395.

John Fitz-Geoffry de Marisco was appointed

Randal O'Mulvey was slain by the Connacians.

Murtough, son of Maurice, who was son of Cathal Mac Dermot, was slain by the men of Breifny.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Melaghlin) against the English and Irish of Lower Connaught, and he carried away many cows and other property on that expedition.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1246.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred forty-six.

John O'Hughroin, son of the Coarb of Mochua, Bishop of Elphin, died in Rath-Aedha-mic-Bric¹.

John Fitz-Geoffry^{*} came to Ireland as Lord Justice, and Maurice Fitzgerald was deprived¹.

Drumlahan^m was burned in this year.

Melaghlin, son of Conor Roe, the son of Murtough Muimhneach O'Conor, was slain by O'Dowda (Murtough), who was banished over sea after the commission of that deed.

Maurice Fitzgerald marched with an army into Tirconnell: he gave the

Lord Justice of Ireland on the 4th of November, 1245; and, it is quite clear that Maurice Fitzgerald performed the expedition into Ulster against O'Donnell after he was deprived of his office, notwithstanding Hanmer's assertion to the contrary. See the year 1247. Mr. Moore seems to think that Maurice Fitzgerald retired from the world immediately after being removed from office.—See his History of Ireland, vol. iii. p. 21; but it is evident from the older Irish annals that he continued his struggles with the native Irish, and even with the new Justiciary, for some years before he retired into the monastery of Youghal. After his removal the Geraldines for some time kept the state of an independent sept, supporting themselves by their own power, and making war and peace by their own authority. They made mighty efforts

to annihilate or reduce to a state of abject slavery the Irish of Desmond; but they received a great check from the fierce and warlike clan of the Mac Carthys in the year 1261.

¹ *Deprived*, ἀπερρώσθω, literally *dethroned*, or *unkinged*, that being the term used by the annalists to express the deposing of their own petty kings or chieftains.

^m *Drumlahan*, δρυμ λήαν, but more correctly δρυμ λήαν, i. e. the broad ridge or hill, now generally anglicised Drumlane, a townland and parish, remarkable for the ruins of a church and round tower, in the barony of Loughtee and county of Cavan, and about three miles from the town of Belturbet. St. Mogue, or Maidoc, of Ferns, is the reputed patron saint and founder of this church, which was monastic; but Dr. Lanigan thinks that a monastery had existed here

lúithe thipe Conaill do corbmac mac diarmada mic Ruaidrí uí Concobair, 7 bpaighe uí domnaill do gabail ar an lúe oile. Na bpaighe do faccail i ccairlén pliccige.

Ua domnaill, .i. Maolpeaclaigh 7 maite cenél cconaill do teaict la Samna go Slisceac. Ba dún an baile do loicead doib. Ni ro fíoraic dol roir an ccairlén, 7 ro chpochara lúet an éairlén a mbpaighe ina ffaidhnaic iar na leicead ríor do mullaic an charlén, .i. ó Mianáin oide uí domnaill 7 a chomalta.

Murchad ua hanluain ticcheirna na nairtír do marbad ar roircongria briain uí nell.

Aed mac asda uí Concobair do gabail 7 a argain.

Toirprealbac mac asda uí Concobair do éluo a cranóig locha líri ip in roimair. An lúet coimída boí air do bádao do, .i. corbmac ua muirpeadai 7 dá ua ainmireac. Toirprealbac do gabail do ríoir ar comairce eppcoir éluana 7 iar ná tabairt illaigh gall a chur i ccairlén atha luain.

Albert almaineach airdeppuc Ardamaicha daépuccad do cum na hunzarí.

AOIS CRÍOSD, 1247.

Aoir Críord, mile, da céo, cethracha areact.

Concobor ua Muirpeadai eppcor ua ffaicrach aithe do écc 7 mbriortuma.

Aed mac concaillí abh éluana heoirr do écc.

Maolpeaclaigh ó domnaill ticcheirna thipe Conaill, cenél Moáin, inri heogain 7 fírmánac do marbad la Muirirr mac gíraile. Ba hamlaio ro roir caomnaccar ríde. Sluaigí do mor do tionól la Muirirr mac gíraile 7

before St. Maidoc was born.—See his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 336, note 122.

ⁿ *Lord of the Oriors*, ticcheapna na nairtíar, i. e. *dominus Orientalium*, i. e. of the two baronies of Orior, in the east of the county of Armagh. The inhabitants of these baronies were so called from their situation in the east of the territory of Oriel.

^o *Command*, roircongria.—This word signifies order or command, and sometimes request or

suggestion. In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster this passage is rendered thus: "A. D. 1246. O'Hanlon, King of Oirthir, killed, through the *persuasion* of Brien O'Neal."

^p *Lough Leisi*.—This name is now obsolete.—See note under the year 1452, where it is shewn that Lough Leisi was the ancient name of Muckanagh Lough, near the old church of Kilglass, in O'Hanly's country, in the east of the county of Roscommon.

half of Tirconnell to Cormac, son of Dermot, who was son of Roderic O'Connor, and obtained hostages from O'Donnell for the other half. These hostages he left in the castle of Sligo.

O'Donnell (Melaghlin), and the chiefs of the Kinel-Connell, came on All-Saints' day to Sligo, and burned the bawn, but were not able to make their way into the castle; upon which the people of the castle hanged the hostages in their presence, having suspended them from the top of the castle, i.e. O'Mianain, the tutor of O'Donnell, and [another who was] his foster-brother.

Murrough O'Hanlon, Lord of the Oriors^a, was put to death by command of Brian O'Neill.

Hugh, son of Hugh O'Connor, was taken prisoner and plundered.

Turlough, the son of Hugh O'Connor, made his escape from the Crannóg [wooden house] of Lough Leisi^p in Autumn, having drowned his keepers, namely, Cormac O'Murray, and the two O'Ainmireachs. He was again taken while under the protection of the Bishop of Cluain [Clonfert], and, being given up into the hands of the English, was confined in the castle of Athlone.

Albert, the German^q, Archbishop of Armagh, was translated to Hungary^r.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1247.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred forty-seven.

Conor O'Murray, Bishop of Hy-Fiachrach Aidhne [Kilmacduagh], died at Bristol.

Hugh Mac Conchaille^s, Abbot of Clones, died.

Melaghlin O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, Kinel-Moen, Inishowen, and Fermanagh, was slain by Maurice Fitzgerald. He was enabled to accomplish this in the following manner: A great army was led by Maurice Fitzgerald,

^a *Albert, the German*, albert almameach. —See note under the year 1242, and also Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 66, where it is stated that Albert of Cologne resigned his see in 1247, and died beyond seas.

^r Under this year (1246) the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster record, that the Bishop of

Rath Luraigh [Maghera], was elected to the archbishopric of Armagh.

^s *Mac Conchaille*.—This name is still extant in the neighbourhood of Clones, in the county of Monaghan, and in the county of Fermanagh, but anglicised by some to Woods, and by others to Cox, because it is assumed that Caille, or

la gallaib' aicéna go riachtadair Sligeac ar tur, aipride co hísir aeda puaid mic badairn. Do deachaid corbmac mac diarmada mic Ruaidri uí Concobaí ina thionól. Ba irin cstaoinne iar ffél píteair 7 poil indrin. Ro thionoil ua domnaill cenel Conaill 7 eogain ar a ccind conar leceise gall na gaoideal tar ath Sínaiḡ anunn pe hísí reachtmaine ón trát go apoile Comd e aipeacc aipannice leo corbmac ua concobaí go rochraide moir marcluaig o'raoidís triaran maḡ riap 7 iompud ar fud an maige ruar fpi bopd an moitigí poir gan aipugad do neac co paimic bel aca eulucan por síne. Ní po aipise cenel cconail ní conur pacatar an marcluaig do lísit a ccúil euca don taob dia rabatar don abann. Soat iaram fpiú. Oo conncatar goill aipe cenel Conaill por an marcluaig tangadar do lísit a ndrumann chuca, uair do bad úsbh leó ná caomratasoir i ffríval díblimb, Ro ling-

Coille, the latter part of the name, may signify of a wood, or of a cock.

^c *The cataract of Aedh Ruadh, the son of Badharn.*—This was the ancient name of the cataract called the Salmon Leap, at Ballyshannon, in the county of Donegal. The name is now pronounced as if written eapapuad, and in English Assaroe, —See note ^a, under the year 1194, p. 99.

^a *Bethought them.*—Aipeacc means a sudden thought or impulse of the mind. This passage, the language of which is so rudely constructed by the Four Masters, is much more clearly, though more briefly, given in the Annals of Ulster, and thus rudely Englished in the old translation of these annals:

“A. D. 1247. Melaghlin O'Donnell, King of Tirconnell, and Gilla Munelagh O'Boyl, and Mac Sowerly” [were] “killed by Mac Morris in Belasena. Kindred Conell defended the ford for a whole weeke, that there could not pass neither English nor Irish, untill Cormac O'Conner used craft at last; for he carried with him a number of horse along the fields westwards, and turned again upwards nere the bogs by Easterly, until he came to the ford of Cuil uone upon the Erne. And Kindred Conell wot nothing” [ní po aipise cenel Conaill ní]

“untill they saw the great troop of horse on the side of the river where they were. And as they noted the Horse on their backs, the Galls came over the Ford, so that Mac Maurice had their killing as aforesaid.” The meaning of this passage, the language of which is so lamely constructed by the Four Masters, is evidently as follows. “When it was perceived by Fitzgerald's party, that they had no chance of being able to cross the ford at Ballyshannon, while the forces of O'Donnell were defending it, they had recourse to the following stratagem, which was suggested by Cormac, the grandson of King Roderic O'Conor, who had been appointed as chief of half the territory of Tir-Connell, a short time before, by Maurice Fitzgerald. Cormac proceeded at the head of a strong body of horse first westwards, along the plain of Moy-Ketne, so as to make the Kinel-Connell believe that he was retreating into Connaught. He then turned upwards, that is, southwards, and proceeded in the direction of Connaught, till he was so far from those who were defending the ford, that they could no longer see him, when, wheeling round, he directed his course eastwards along the margin of the bog, until he arrived, unperceived by the enemy, at the ford of Belacooloon, on the River Erne, a

and the other English chiefs, first to Sligo, and thence to the Cataract of Aedh Roe, the son of Badharn'. Cormac, the son of Dermot, who was son of Roderic O'Connor, joined his muster. This was on the Wednesday after the festival of SS. Peter and Paul. O'Donnell assembled the Kinel-Connell and Kinel-Owen against them, so that they did not allow a single man, either English or Irish, to cross the ford of Ath-Seanaigh for a whole week. The English then be-thought them^u of sending Cormac O'Connor with a large body of cavalry westwards along the plain, who was to turn southwards through the plain, and then eastwards along the borders of the bog, unperceived by any one, until he should arrive at Bel-atha-Culuain [a ford] on the Erne. [This was accordingly done], and the Kinel-Connell knew nothing of the movement until they saw the body of cavalry advancing on their rear^v, on their side of the river; they then turned round to them. When the English saw that the attention^x of the Kinel-Connell was directed towards the cavalry who had advanced on their rear^v, they rushed across the ford against them, being confident that they [the

short distance to the west of Belleek, which ford he crossed, and being then on the north side of the river, he proceeded towards Ballyshannon, and advanced on the rear of O'Donnell's forces, who were still defending the ford. The latter, who had expected no such manœuvre, being alarmed at the approach of a large body of fierce cavalry, suddenly turned their faces towards them to sustain their onset, leaving the ford unprotected. When Maurice Fitzgerald perceived that the defenders of the ford had turned their faces towards O'Connor's cavalry, he immediately ordered his troops to cross the ford, and to attack the rear of the enemy, thinking that the forces of O'Donnell would not be able to sustain the attack on both sides. In this he was not mistaken; for, although the Kinel-Connell, on observing his intention, had sent a party to prevent him from crossing, still he succeeded, and joined O'Connor's cavalry, and both united routed the Kinel-Connell, &c. &c."

^w On their rear, oo leir a ccúil cuca.—In

Grace's Annals of Ireland this sentence is thus given in Latin: "Occurrit O'Donnell cum suis ex tota Kineoil Conaill ad vadum Athshani, eos cum preterire minime audirent ibidem 7 dies definuit, missus igitur Cormacus cum equitum parte clam ad vadum Cuiluanie, Erne fluminis, terga hostium aggreditur, qui statim in fugam conversi sunt, &c."

Grace places these events under the year 1242, and Dr. Hanmer under 1245, but both are evidently wrong.

^x That the attention, &c.—When the Kinel-Connell had wheeled round to sustain the onset of the cavalry, their backs were turned towards Fitzgerald's forces, who were on the south side of the ford.

^y Who had advanced upon their rear, an mapcpluaḡ tangaap oo leir a nópumann chuca, i. e. *equitatus qui venerunt a tergo in eos.*

—Here the nominative case to the verb tangaap is the relative a, understood, for in ancient Irish compositions, which the Four Masters affected to imitate, the verb has a plural termina-

ῥέτε an tat suppo go mbaḃar cenél cconail in eoirmsóon a mbioḃaḃ iap maḃaḃ ḃoib iompo ḃa gaḃ lúe. Áet éḃna po maḃaḃ ua ḃomnaill ap an laḃair pin, an cammuinélaḃ ua baioḃill ppiomtaioipeaḃ na ttri tuat, Mac romaple ticchḃḃna aipḃḃgaioḃeal ḃ maiḃi cenél Conaill apḃḃna. Ro baioḃ ḃ po maḃaḃ ḃpionḃ mór ḃo ḃloḃaḃ mic ḃḃpailt annpin. Ro baioḃ ḃana apail ḃib ap an pḃinn buḃ thuait ḃ pochaioi oile ḃon tḃlois éḃetna i tḃḃḃmonn ḃabeóce i tḃoḃaḃḃeaḃt na ceḃeaḃ po tḃéḃḃt ḃḃmpu in uilliam ḃḃit Siḃḃiam Connaḃt ḃ in Riḃipe óce oile ba ḃeaḃḃaḃair ḃoḃiḃe. Ro hiḃoḃeaḃ ḃ po haḃceḃḃ an tḃḃ leó iappin. Ro paccabḃḃo éḃnup cenél cconail aḃ Ruaiḃḃi ua canannáin ḃon cup pin.

Éaḃmaḃeaḃ ó caḃain ticchḃḃna éiaḃaḃta ḃ ḃḃḃ na cḃaioḃe ḃo maḃaḃ la maḃnup ua ccaḃain ap nḃol ḃó ap ceḃ ina tḃḃ go haḃḃḃḃi maḃḃe i nḃáilḃiaḃa.

Toiḃḃeaḃḃaḃ mac aḃḃa uí Concoḃair ḃo élud a háḃ luain.

Miḃḃ mac goiḃelḃ ḃo gaḃail ḃḃḃa Conmaicne ḃ caḃal máḃ Raḃnaill ḃo ḃiochup eḃoib ḃ cḃannóce claḃnlocha ḃo gaḃail ḃó, ḃ luḃt a gaḃála ḃo págḃail ḃo innte uaḃa pḃen. Caḃal ḃ toiḃḃeaḃḃaḃ ḃa mac aḃḃa uí Concoḃair ḃo coimḃḃḃe la maḃ Raḃnaill ḃo ḃiochup meic goiḃelḃ a ḃiḃ Conmaicne. Ro gaḃḃaḃ an éḃannóce ḃ an loch, Ro Scaoilḃḃet caḃlén lece ḃeipḃe i paḃairn ḃomnaig éicidḃḃi, uaḃḃ ḃo chuait toiḃḃeaḃḃaḃ co hoilén na tḃḃnóḃe ap éḃn élaḃura mic moilín an aipcinḃḃ ap ní po pḃaḃḃat na goill toḃt ap an caḃḃlen amaḃ muna tḃíḃḃḃaóir ap comaiḃce an aipcinḃḃ ḃia nioḃhlacaḃ tar Siḃnainn anair co tuam mná. Tangabaḃ le claḃup iapom, ḃ po ḃiochuḃeaḃ clann goiḃelḃ ap in tḃḃ amaḃ uile.

tion to agree with the relative when its antecedent is a noun of multitude, or of the plural number.—See the Editor's Irish Grammar, part iii. c. i. pp. 359, 360.

* *Chieftain of the Three Tuathas*, Toiḃeaḃ na ttri tuat.—These were three territories in the north-west of the county of Donegal. They passed afterwards into the possession of a branch of the Mac Sweenys, who received from them the appellation of Mac Suibhne na dtuath.

^a *Argyle*, aipḃḃ gaioḃeal, i. e. *the district of the*

Gaels.—This is the name by which Argyle in Scotland is always called by the Irish writers, and not Ard-na-Ngaodhal, as O'Flaherty very erroneously states in *Ogygia Vindicated*, Dedication, p. li.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 115.

^b *O'Canannan*.—There is not one of this name at present in Tirconnell, though they were the ancient chiefs of it preceding the O'Donnells.

^c *Armoyn*, aipḃḃair maḃḃe.—An ancient ecclesiastical town in the barony of Carey, in the north of the county of Antrim.—See note ^a, un-

Kinel-Connell] would not be able to attend to the attacks of both. The Kinel-Connell were now in the very centre of their enemies, who had surrounded them on every side. O'Donnell was slain on the spot, as well as the Cammhuinealach [Wry-necked] O'Boyle, the head Chieftain of the Three Tuathas^a, Mac Sorley, Lord of Argyle^a, and other chiefs of the Kinel-Connell. A great number of Fitzgerald's forces were slain and drowned here; others of them were drowned northwards in the River Finn, and many others at Termon Daveog, in pursuit of preys that fled before them; and among the rest William Britt, sheriff of Connaught, and his brother, a young knight. The country was then plundered and desolated by them [the English], and they left the chieftainship of the Kinel-Connell to Rory O'Canannan^b on this occasion.

Eachmarcach O'Kane, Lord of Kienaghta and Firnacreeva, was slain by Manus O'Kane, after having gone on a predatory excursion into his country as far as Armoy^c in Dal-Riada^d.

Turlough, the son of Hugh O'Connor, made his escape from Athlone.

Miles Mac Costello took possession of Feadha Conmaicne^e, and expelled Cathal Mac Rannall from thence: the Crannóg of Claenlough^f was also taken for him, and he left those who had taken it to guard it for him. Hereupon Cathal and Turlough, two sons of Hugh O'Connor, rose up to assist Mac Rannall in expelling Mac Costello from Feadha-Conmaicne. They retook the Crannóg and the Lake, and demolished the castle of Leckderg on the Saturday before Whit-Sunday; and Turlough went to Trinity Island, to Clarus Mac Mailin, the Erenagh, for the English were not willing to come out of the castle, except on the condition that the Erenagh would protect and escort them westwards across the Shannon to Tuaim-mna^g. Soon afterwards they went away with Clarus, and the Clann-Costello were all expelled from that country.

der the year 1177, p. 33.

^a *Dal-Riada*.—A territory which comprehended that part of the county of Antrim north of Slemmish.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 1029.

^e *Feadha Conmaicne*, i. e. the woods of Conmaicne.—A district, near the River Shannon, in Mac Rannall's country, in the south of the county of Leitrim.

^f *Claenlough*.—There is no lough at present

bearing this name in the county of Leitrim, but the Down Survey shews "Clean logh" in the parish of Killarga, in the barony of Dromahaire, having the Duff, now Diffagher River, running from it to Lough Allen. This Lough is now called Belhavel Lough, and is shewn under this name on the Ordnance Survey of the county of Leitrim, sheet 15.

^g *Tuaim-mna*, now Tumna, a parish in the

Coccað mop la toirpðealbðac mac aßða uí Concòðair 7 lá donnchað mac anmchaða mic donnchaða uí giollapatraice do orðpraigib for gallaib Connaçt. Ro òionoil toirpðealbðac clanna ticcßrhað Connaçt go piachtaðar pið ua ndiarmada 7 muinir pachaib. Ro marðpat daoine iomða. Rangaðar arpiðe go cairlén bona gallme. Ro loirceßet an baile 7 an cairlén. Ro muðairge daoine leó im mac Elget Senepcal Connaçt po marðað la donnchað mac anmchaða. Leanaid goill iad iarttain Tuccratt deabaib doib, du in po marðað ðrong do gallaib, Uðar uaða daimðeóin co pangadoi cßia. Ro òhionóil tpiá Siurpán dextera, Clann áðaim, 7 goill cßia go toirpðealbðac Forpáccuib toirpðealbðac an tpi doib ó ná boí comlíon ppiú.

Buirgér çinntpachta do loirceað la taðg mac concòðair puaid, 7 la taðg mac tuatail mic muircßrtaig muinir, aèt cßia ní puapada goill Connaçt ppi né imcén poime pin pañail coccað na pioðamhað forpa don çup pin. Cona boí tuat no tpiocha cßet do çpich gall i Connaçtaib gan cpech gan apccain uaðaib.

Rorð commáin 7 arð capna do loirceað la gallaib.

Pionnguala ingß Ruaidpi uí Concòðair do écc i ccunga pechín.

Loingßir do teaæt do ua duðða 7 dua ðaoigill do apccain capppir, 7 luæt lunge dib do ðaðað occ impi tuat papp pa magnur ua mbaoigill.

barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon, adjoining the River Shannon. Archdall does not mention this monastery. In the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, the patron saint of this church is called Etaoin, at the 5th of July. Thus: "Etaoin o Tuaimná a mað luipg le taob aßann ðuille, i. e. Etaoin of Tumna, in Moylurg, at the bank of the River Boyle." This virgin is still vividly remembered at this church, and her grave is shewn in the churchyard.—See note under the year 1249.

^h *O'Gillapatrik*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise he is more correctly called Donnogh mac Anmchie mac Donnogh Mac Gillepatrick.

ⁱ *Fiodh-Ua-n-Diarmada*, i. e. the wood of the territory of Hy-Diarmada, or O'Concannon's country, in the county of Galway.

^k *The castle of Bungalvy*, Cairlén bona Gallme, i. e. the castle at the mouth of the River Galway. O'Flaherty, in combating the assertions of Ptolemy as to the tribes enumerated by him, thus speaks of this river: "Fluvius in occidentali Connactæ e lacu Orbsen (Lacus Curb) dilabens nunquam Ausoba aut Ausons, nomine innotuit, sed Gaillimh, a quo urbs celebris, Connactæ decus, in ostio nomen Galviam mutuavit."—*Ogygia*, pp. 16, 17.

^l *Mac Elget*.—Mageoghegan calls him Mac Eligott. A family of this name, and probably the descendants of this seneschal, settled at Bally-Mac-Elligott, near Tralee, in the county of Kerry, where they were highly respectable till the close of the seventeenth century.

^m *Buirges Chinntpachta*, i. e. the borough at the head of the strand.—That this place was in

A great war [was kindled] by Turlough, the son of Hugh O'Connor, and Donough, the son of Anmchadh O'Gillpatrick^a of Ossory, against the English of Connaught. Turlough assembled the sons of the lords of Connaught, with whom he proceeded to Fiodh-Ua-n-Diarmada¹ and Muintir-Fahy, where they slew many persons. From thence they marched to the castle of Bungalvy² [Galway], and burned the town and the castle. Many persons were destroyed by them, with Mac Elget³, Seneschal of Connaught, who was killed by [the afore-said] Donough, the son of Anmchadh. The English afterwards pursued them, and gave them battle, in which a number of the English were slain; and the Irish retreated in despite of them into Carra, where Jordan de Exeter, the Clann-Adam, and the English of Carra, assembled against Turlough. Turlough left the country to them, as he had not forces equal to their's.

Buirges Chinntrachta^m was burned by Teige, son of Connor Roe, and Teige, son of Tuathal, who was son of Murtough Muimhneach. The English of Connaught had not for a long time before experienced such a war as was waged with them by the Roydamnas [the royal heirs presumptive] on this occasion; for there was not a district or cantred of the possessions of the English in Connaught which they did not plunder^a and devastate.

Roscommon and Ardcarne were burned by the English.

Finola^o, daughter of Roderic O'Connor, died at Conga-Fechin [Cong].

O'Dowda and O'Boyle brought a fleet to plunder Carbury; and the crew of one ship, under the command of Manus O'Boyle, were drowned at Inis-Tuathrass^p.

Connaught, and not Iubhar Chinntrachta, now Newry, in Ulster, no doubt can be entertained. It was in all probability the ancient name of Burriscarra, which is situated at the north-east extremity of Lough Carra, in the barony of Carra, and county of Mayo, and where the English fortified themselves in the year 1238.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 202, 203.

^a Which they did not plunder, literally, there was not a tuagh or cantred of the territory of the English in Connaught, without being preyed and plundered by them.

^o *Finola*, *fiomnguala*, signifying of the fair shoulders, was common as the name of a woman in Ireland, till the latter end of the seventeenth century; but it is now entirely obsolete.

^p *Inis-Tuathrass*, i. e. the island of the district of the Roses. There is no island off the coast of Sligo, or Donegal, now bearing this name. It was probably the ancient name of Cruit Island, off the coast of Tuathrass, now the district of the Rosses, in the northwest of the barony of Boylagh, in the county of Donegal. The ship of Manus O'Boyle would seem to have been lost before she had cleared the coast of Tirconnell.

Ταὺς μὰς Concobair puaid̃ do lorccad̃ inri moipe claenlocha ⁊ ochtar
ar pichit̃ do gallaid̃ do lorccad̃ innte.

Mainertir do dñom̃ ⁊ ngallim̃ in airderrpocoitect̃ tuama lá huilliam
bure tigeapna cloinne Riocair̃ do brait̃ib̃ .S. ppainreir̃. Do rónadh tuam-
bad̃a iom̃da la dpuing moir̃ do mair̃ib̃ an baile ir̃ in mainertir̃ riñ.

Mainertir̃ Inre ⁊ ttauad̃mum̃ain in eppocoitect̃ cille da Lua do denam̃
la hua mbriain conad̃ innte bíor̃ adnacal̃ ril mbriaiñ.

Sloigead̃ mór̃ la Mac Muir̃ir̃ mec gearailt̃ ⁊ la gallaid̃ ar tappaing̃ gop-
rad̃a uí domnaill̃ go hepp Ruaid̃. Do thaot̃ Ruaid̃ir̃ ó canannaiñ go ccenel̃
cconaill̃ ina naḡaid̃, ⁊ ni ró chumangr̃it̃ ní do iná dul peacha riñ don chup̃
riñ.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSD, 1248.

Αοιρ̃ Criosd̃, mile, da céo, csthraća, a hocht̃.

Diapmaid̃ ua cuana Saccart̃ mor̃ oile pinñ do écc ⁊ a adnacal̃ ⁊ cail̃
móir̃.

Mair̃gird̃ir̃ gillbert̃ ua csthail̃ do écc.

Opichiñ guer̃ do marbad̃ do giollamooinne ua cat̃ail̃.

Coim̃sir̃ge do dñam̃ do mac magnura ⁊ do mac Concobair̃ puaid̃ ⁊
iompũd̃ doib̃ for̃ gallaid̃. Cairléñ meic ennp̃, .i. piapur̃ puir̃ do lorccad̃
doib̃ ⁊ a conrtapla do ḡabail̃, Creaćã tuiar̃cirt̃ um̃ail̃ do bpsit̃ leó ar̃
inrĩb̃ mod̃, Ro thionóil̃ Siur̃tan dext̃ra, Seóñ buit̃ilér̃, Robbs̃n laiglér̃ ⁊
daoinẽ im̃da im̃maille ppiú Tangad̃ar̃ go baile t̃opair̃ pat̃traicc̃ air̃pide
go hachad̃ fabair̃. Ro air̃ccriod̃ um̃ail̃ ar̃ nabar̃ach̃ thuar̃it̃ ⁊ tear̃. Tainicc̃

^a *Claenlough*.—This cannot be the Lough Cleane in the parish of Killarga, in the county of Leitrim above mentioned in note ^f, because that lough contains no island. There is another lake which anciently bore this name near Castlebar, in the county of Mayo.

^r *Race of Brian*, riol̃ mbriaiñ, i. e. of the race of Brian Borumha, Monarch of Ireland. These are the O'Briens of Thomond, and all the branches that shot off from them.

^s *Were unable*, ni po cumangr̃it̃ ni do, lite-

rally, they were not able to do aught to him.

^t *Or to proceed further*, dul peac̃a riñ, literally, "to go beyond that," i. e. beyond Assaroe, at Ballyshannon.

^u *O'Cuana*.—This name is now Anglicised Cooney.

^w *Kilmore*, i. e. the church of Kilmore na Sinna, to the north-east of the town of Elphin.

^x *Inse Modha*,—named from Modha, one of the Clann Hua Mor, a tribe of the Firbolgs,—a cluster of islands in Clew Bay, between the baronies

Teige, the son of Conor Roe, burned Inishmore in Claenlough⁹, on which occasion twenty-eight of the English were also burned.

A monastery was founded in Galway, in the archdiocese of Tuam, by William Burke, Lord of Clanrickard, for Franciscan friars. Many tombs were erected in this monastery by the chief families of the town.

The monastery of Ennis, in Thomond, in the diocese of Killaloe, was founded by O'Brien, and in this monastery is the burial-place of the race of Brian¹.

A great army was led by the son of Maurice Fitzgerald and the English to Assaroe [at Ballyshannon], at the desire of Godfrey O'Donnell. Rory O'Can-
annan, with the Kinel-Connell, came against them, and the English were unable² to do him any injury, or to proceed furthur³ on that occasion.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1248.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred forty-eight.

Dermot O'Cuana⁴, the great priest of Elphin, died, and was buried at Kilmore⁵.

Master Gilbert O'Carroll died.

Opichin Guer was slain by Gilla-Mochoinne O'Cahill.

The son of Manus and the son of Conor Roe rose up together against the English. The castle of Mac Henry, i. e. of Piers Poer, was burned by them, and its constable was taken prisoner. They carried the spoils of the north of Umallia along with them to [the islands called] Inse Modha⁶. Jordan de Exeter, John Butler, Robin Lawless, and many others, assembled, and marched to Ballytoberpatrick⁷, and from thence to Aghagower⁸; and, on the next day,

of Murrisk and Erris, in the county of Mayo.

¹ *Ballytoberpatrick*, baile *Topam Patzpatrick*, now called Ballintober. A village in the barony of Carra, in the county of Mayo, where the ruins of an abbey founded in the year 1189 or 1190, by Cathal Crovderg, King of Connaught, are still to be seen in good preservation.

² *Aghagower*, *Ághao pádaip*, a parish church in the barony of Murrisk, county Mayo, east of the famous mountain called *Cruach Patraic*, or

St. Patrick's rick or stack. The author of the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick thus speaks of this place: "Progressus Patricius pervenit usque in Umalliam quæ est regio maritima occidentalis Connaciæ. Ibi extructæ Ecclesiæ de Achadh fobhair præfecit, et in Episcopum consecravit S. Senachum virum vitæ innocentia & animi submissione longè celebrem."—Lib. ii. c. 62. And again: "His peractis descendit de monte (Cruach Patraic) Patricius, ac in ecclesiâ

Enrí dana mór pluaiḡeas in umall (dia tír buðín) uair ar innce boi a aitreabas. Do poigne din piarur Puer mac Enrí síe pe domnall mac maḡnura. Ro ḡeall dana domnall ḡo ttiobras roḡraide ḡ aṛṛaigí dó do cum dula ar a bṛaṛib.

Dala mac uí Concobair imorro do basor ar inṛib mod, do foillricḡsḡ doib roḡraide do dul o mac Enrí a ccoinne aṛṛaigḡsḡ do cum domnall. Iar na ṛior ṛin da clonn uí Concobair lobar Rompo ḡur marbas leó o huain mac na ḡaillricḡe ḡ Seón mac an ḡall ṛacairt. Ro marbas beor la diarmaid mac maḡnura ar an ccoimḡṛḡ ṛin Sínóit ḡuer ḡ dṛoḡḡ dia muinṛ amaille ṛur. Rob e ṛin an tairṛ ḡan aithṛ uair ro marbas an cuingio calma ḡ an tairṛib iorḡaile .i. diarmaid mac maḡnura ṛ in maigín ṛin.

Tadcc macc Concobair ṛuas do marbas la gallaib. Ba mór tra aduat ḡ imeacclu an tairḡ ṛin ṛor gallaib ḡ ḡaoidaiaib doneoḡ do bioḡ na aḡhaib díoḡ ḡo ṛṛuair a aitheas.

Sluaiḡeas la Muirṛ mac ḡṛoile i tṛir conaill. Cṛeaca aibḡe, uptha, ḡ aṛcne do dḡnam lair. Ruairṛi ua canannáin do ionnarbas dó i ccenél Eoḡain ḡ ticḡṛṛur cenél cconail do ṛaccbail aḡ ḡorṛas mac domnall uí domnall.

Sluaicḡeas do dḡnam la cenél neoḡain ḡ la hua ccanannáin i tṛir Conaill dṛoibṛi ḡo tṛugrao caṛ do ḡorṛas ḡ do cenel cconuill ḡur marbas ua canannáin .i. Ruairṛi ḡ iomaḡ ina ṛoḡair don tṛir ṛin.

Sluaicḡsḡ oile la iurṛí na hṛeann i ccenél neoḡain ḡo hua nell. Arṛi comairḡ do ṛónrao cenél eoḡain annṛin bṛaigḡe do tábairt uata o do buí nṛt ḡall ṛor ḡaoidaiaib Eṛínn, ḡ ṛit do dḡnam ṛiú tar clḡn a tṛir. Ar don cup ṛin do ṛonrat ḡoill dṛoicḡs na banna ḡ cairḡen dṛoma tairṛicḡ.

de Achadh-fobhair reliquam paschæ celebravit solemnitate." Colgan has the following note on its situation, in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 178, col. b, note 118: "Ecclesia de Achadh-fobhair est Diocesis Tuamensis et Comitatus Mageonensis in Connacia. Et licet hodie sit tantum parrochialis, & caput ruralis Decanatus, fuit olim sedes Episcopalis."—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the Irish Archaeological Society, p. 150, note ^b.

^a *Umallia, north and south.*—North Umallia is the present barony of Burrishoole, and south Umallia is the barony of Murrisk. The former is called Umhall iochtrach, or lower Umhall, and the latter, Umhall Uachtrach, or upper Umhall, by the Irish, and both "the Owles" by English writers.

^b *Lord Justice.*—According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, this expedition against O'Neill was performed by Theobald

they plundered Umallia north and south^a. Henry came with a numerous army into Umallia (his own country), for his residence was there. Pierce Poer, the son of Henry, made peace with Donnell, son of Manus, and Donnell promised that he would give him men and vessels to attack his kinsmen.

As to the sons of O'Connor, who were on the [islands of] Inse Modh, they received information that a body of men had gone from the son of Henry [Poer] to Donnell, for the purpose of bringing his ships; and O'Connor's sons, on learning this, went forth and killed O'Huain, son of the Englishwoman, and John, the son of the English priest. In the affray, Sinnott Guer, and a number of his people, were also slain by Dermot, the son of Manus; but this was a victory without triumph, for Dermot himself, the son of Manus, that valiant hero and stay in battle, was killed on the spot.

Teige, son of Conor Roe, was killed by the English. This Teige had been the dread and terror of such of the English and Irish as were opposed to him up to his death.

An army was led by Maurice Fitzgerald into Tirconnell, where he engaged in conflicts and committed great depredations and plunders. He banished Rory O'Canannan into Tyrone, and left the lordship of Kinel-Connell to Godfrey, the son of Donnell O'Donnell.

The Kinel-Owen and O'Canannan mustered a body of forces and marched into Tirconnell, and gave battle to Godfrey and the Kinel-Connell, on which expedition Rory O'Canannan and many others were slain.

Another army was led by the Lord Justice^b of Ireland into Tyrone, against O'Neill. The Kinel-Owen held a council, in which they agreed that, as the English of Ireland had, at this time, the ascendancy over the Irish, it would be advisable to give them hostages, and to make peace with them for the sake of their country. It was on this expedition that the English erected the bridge of the Bann^c, and the castle of Druim Tairsigh^d.

Butler, who was then the Lord Justice.

^a *The bridge of the Bann*, *ḡpoicé na banna*.—This is not the bridge now called Banbridge, in the county of Down, but a bridge on the Lower Bann at Coleraine. In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster this passage is given as follows:

"A. D. 1248. An army by the Galls of Ireland to Culraghan, and [they erected] the bridge of the Banna, and the castle of Drom-tarsy, and a dwelling at Drom."

^d *Druim Tairsigh*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the passage is given thus:

A. D. 1248. *lupor na hepenn do oul pluag*

Αἰρέταις δὲ ἐτάβαιρ λα βριαν ua nell ticcheapna thiye heoġain ó loch
 feabail i maġ níte tap tſrman da beócc go painicc loč neirne go nderna
 cpeaca dioairme 7 ġur bſirr cairlén ann.

Conmaicne mapra uile darpccain do ġallaib. Ģaill do ðul for pluaiġeab
 do com ui plaithebertaiġ. Maðm do ἐτάβαιρ dó forpa 7 pochaðe do
 mapðað ðioð.

Muirceaptaç ua dubda .i. an taitcleirpaç (i. tiġearna ó cill darpbile co
 tpaig) do mapðað la mac feðlimið uí concobair.

Uilliam burc do écc i paġaib. Α cōpp do ἐτάβαιρ co heirinn 7 a aðna-
 cal in ač ipeal.

Ri ppanc do ðul co hierupalem do cōpnañ na cpiopðaiðeachda.

Ioan tpiual do mapðað la ġiollu na naem ua bſiġail.

Feðlimið mac cačail cpiobðeiġ do ἐτάβαιρ pača na poimanaç do cān-
 áchaib cille moipe tpe forconġra taiðġ ui mannačáin an onóir naem muipe
 7 .r. augurčín.

Am̄laoib mac cačail piabaiġ uí puairc do mapðað la concobor cairpaç
 mac donnchað tpe tangnachta.

Pacchaptac ua doðailén ticcheapna an copainn do écc.

Raiġhned airdeppcop arda macha do teçt on poim iap ttabairt pal-
 lum lair, 7 airppionn do pača dó leir a bpeil peðair, 7 poil in arðmacha.

go cul pačain, 7 cairlen 7 oioicéao do ðenum
 dóib ag dpuim éairriç, i. e. "The Justiciary of
 Ireland went to Coleraine with an army, and a
 bridge and a castle were built by them at Druim
 thairsich."

There is no place on the River Bann now
 called Druim Tairsigh, or Drumtarsy; but there
 can be no doubt that it was on the western side
 of that river, opposite Coleraine. According to
 Pope Nicholas's Taxation (in 1291), there was
 a parish of Drumtarsi, in the diocese of Derry,
 which must be somewhere about Killowen, as it
 is mentioned between Camus and Dunbo. In
 the year 1347, Donald O'Kenalar was parson of
 Drumtarsny, in the diocese of Derry; and, in
 1382, the castle of Druntarcy was ordered to be

repaired.

* *Vessels*.—These were cots, or small boats,
 which were carried by land on the shoulders of
 men, to be launched on lakes for plundering
 islands. This passage is not in the Dublin copy
 of the Annals of Ulster, but it is thus given in
 the old translation: "A. D. 1348. Shipping
 brought by Brian O'Nell, Archking of all the
 North of Ireland, from Lochfevail to Moynitha,
 over Termon Daveog to Lough Derge, till he came
 to Lough Erne, until he made a great prey and
 broke a castle there." Termon-Daveog is now
 called Termon Magrath, and its church was
 situated on an island in Lough Derg, near Petti-
 goe, in the county of Donegal.

Brien O'Neill, Lord of Tyrone, brought vessels^c [small boats], from Lough Foyle into Magh-Ithe^d, and across Termon Daveog, until he reached Lough Erne, where he committed great depredations, and demolished a castle.

The entire of Conmaicne-mara [Conamara] was plundered by the English. The English went upon an expedition against O'Flaherty, who defeated them, and killed numbers of them.

Murtough O'Dowda, that is, the Aithchleireach, Lord of the tract of country extending from Kildarvilla^e to the Strand, was killed by the son of Felim O'Conor.

William Burke died in England. His body was brought over to Ireland, and buried at Athassel^h.

The King of France went to Jerusalem in defence of Christianity.

John Tyrrell was slain by Gilla-na-naev O'Farrell.

Felim, son of Cathal Crovderg, gave, by order of Teige O'Monahan, Rath-na-Romhánachⁱ to the canons of Kilmore, in the honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Augustine.

Auliffe, son of Cathal Reagh O'Rourke, was treacherously slain by Cathal Carrach Mac Donough.

Faghartach O'Devlin, Lord of Corran [in the county of Sligo], died.

Raighned^k, Archbishop of Armagh, came from Rome, bringing with him a pallium, in which he said Mass at Armagh on the festival of SS. Peter and Paul.

^c *Lough Foyle into Moy-Ithe.*—The ancient Irish gave the name of Lough Foyle to the whole extent of water from the mouth of the lake to Lifford. They had no River Foyle. Magh Ithe lies to the west of what is now called the River Foyle.

^e *Kildarvilla, cill darrbille, i. e. the church of St. Dervilla.*—This is a very ancient church in the south of the parish of Kilmore, in the barony of Erris, and county of Mayo. The strand here alluded to is Traigh Eothaile, near Tanrego, in the county of Sligo, which formed the eastern boundary of O'Dowda's country at this period. This O'Dowda was chief of the entire of the baronies of Erris, Tirawley, and

Tireragh, in the counties of Mayo and Sligo.

^h *Athassel, at speal, i. e. the low ford.*—A village situated in the barony of Clanwilliam, in the county of Tipperary, on the west side of the River Suir, where William Fitz-Adelm de Burgo founded a priory for canons regular of the order of St. Augustine.—See Ware and Archdall.

ⁱ *Rath-na-Romhánach* is the name of a townland in the parish of Kilmore in the territory of Tir-Briuin na Sinna, of which O'Monahan was chief at this period. It is now called in English Rathnarovanagh.—See Ordnance Survey of the county of Roscommon, sheet 17.

^k *Raighned.*—His real name was Reiner. For

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSD, 1249.

Αοιρ Cριορδ, mile, dá céo, ceatpacat a naoí.

Maolmuire ua lachtnáin airderecop tuama, 7 maigirδir a ccanóin do écc ir in ngeimpead gar beacc ría noblaicc.

Ανοριαρ mac gilla gér comorba pecin décc.

Maolciarain ua lenacáin uaral raccart tuama mna, fear tige aoidead caitcinn idir eacclair 7 tuait do écc ar rlicchiδ ag dul go hardcapna deirdeact penmora ir in aoine pe lucchnarad 7 a adnacal go huaral ono-
pac in oilén na trinoide por loch ce.

Conn ua plannacain ppióir cille móipe na rionna do écc.

Mór ingín domnead uí dubda bín an giollu muinelaiδ ui baogill do écc.

Ταδγ ua mannacain ticcheapna ua mbriuín na rionna do écc an pepeadh la do mí iúin 7 a adnacal i ccill moir na rionna.

Coccad mór 7 uile iomda do denam do pingin mag cartaiδ ar gallaib Dearmuman.

Ριαρur puér mac Enri, dabit triú, 7 rocaide do gillib occa amaille piú do toideacht le mac feopair i cconnactaib co cairlén rlicciδ. Abcuar do mac fedlimiδ ui concobair inrin go tucc aipreir oppa. Peacair deabaid aiteger itoppa go ttopcair piarur puér 7 dabit triu amaille le opuing uona gillib occa pempaire 7 puccad a ccuip co hsrir dapa da naðnacal.

Imtura mac fedlimiδ iarrin taimic poime go tir fiaçpac 7 ar fuo chpiche mic feopair gur lomaircc í ó muad co traicch neotuile an trair.

some account of this archbishop, whose surname or country has not yet been determined, see Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 66. He returned from Rome in the year 1247.

¹ *A proficient in the canon law*, maigirar a ccanoin.—By this is meant that he was an eminent canonist.

² *Coarb of Fechin*, i. e. abbot of Cong, in the county of Mayo.

³ *Tuam-mna*.—See note⁸, *ad an.* 1248, p. 323. There is a tradition in the neighbourhood of Carrick-on-Shannon, that the chapel of Toomna

was built by the family of Lenaghan. The name is still extant in the parish.

⁴ *Gilla-Muinelach O'Boyle*, i. e. the wife of Gilla Cammhuinelach, or the wry-necked, O'Boyle, who was slain at Ballyshannon, in the year 1247.

⁵ *Made a great war*.—This passage could not be literally rendered into English. The reader may form an idea of the construction by the following Latin version: "Bellum magnum et mala multa facta sunt per Florentium Mac Carthy in Anglos Desmoniae."

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1249.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred forty-nine.

Mulmurry O'Laghtnan, Archbishop of Tuam, a proficient in the canon law¹, died in winter, a short time before Christmas.

Andreas Mac Gillager, Coarb of Fechin^m, died.

Mulkieran O'Lenaghan, a noble priest of Tuam-mnaⁿ, who kept a house of hospitality for the clergy and the laity, died on the way as he was going to Ardcarne, to hear a sermon, on the Friday before Lammass, and was interred with pomp and honour on Trinity Island, in Lough Key.

Conn O'Flanagan, Prior of Kilmore of the Shannon, died.

More, daughter of Donough O'Dowda, and wife of Gilla-Muinelach O'Boyle^o, died.

Teige O'Monahan, Lord of Hy-Briuin-na-Sinna, died on the 6th day of June, and was buried at Kilmore-na-Sinna.

Fineen Mac Carthy made a great war^p on the English of Desmond, and inflicted many evils upon them.

Pierce Poer, the son of Henry, David Trew, and a number of young men, went, along with Mac Feorais^a, into Connaught, to the castle of Sligo. The son of Felim O'Connor marched to meet them, and a fierce battle was fought, in which Pierce Poer, David Trew^r, and many of the youths aforesaid, were slain; and their bodies were carried to Ballysadare for interment.

As to the son of Felim, he proceeded after this to Tireragh, and through Mac Feorais's country, which he entirely plundered from the Moy^r to Traigh Eothuile-

^a *Mac Feorais*, now pronounced Mac Keorish, the initial *f* being aspirated. This was the Irish surname assumed by the Berminghams from Feorus, or Piarus, the son of Myler Bermingham, their ancestor.—See Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 59.

^r *David Trew*.—Mageoghegan writes the name David Drew, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise.

^s *The Moy*.—This river is the Moda of Adamnan, which Dr. Prichard takes to be Wexford

Harbour.—See his Ethnography of the Celtic Race, sect. xii. par. 2. O'Flaherty thus speaks of this river, *Ogygia*, p. 165: "Muadus Adamnano Moda, Moadus Giraldo Cambrensi, Calgano Muadius, Moy Anglis, unde Moyus Waræo e Lugniâ districtus Sligoensis in Galengam Mayonensem dimanat, & oceanum ingrediens utrumque comitatum disternit, Tirficia Sligoensi, & Tiramalgad Mayoensi ultra citraque positus."

Thus Colgan, *Trias Thaum.*, p. 374, col. a,

Leanairr geroitin mac feorair iad co ruḡ ar donncað mac maḡnura gur celsctnaiḡeað é lair. Tháttar beor iar ná ḡuin ḡ berṽear e ḡo dún contrea-
táin. Leanairr mac feðlimið iad iarom ḡo tucc mac maḡnura leir iar
marbðað geroittin. Mac maḡnura do écc iarom do bitin an luit rin ḡ ba
moircearbaid epide.

Mac muirir do tionol roḡraide ḡo ttainicc i cconnactaid gur ben an
méð ar a pucc dona cpeachaid do mac feðlimið. Oð cuala feðlimið mac
caṽail cpoibdeirḡ tionól na nḡall do beit ina comfoccur tar ér na mor ole
do roigne a mac oppa app i comairle do rinne a imirceacha do cor tar
rionann roir ir in mbreirni, ḡ i ttuairceart eireann. Tionoilir din an iurṽir
ḡoill miðe ḡ laiḡin ḡo ttainicc pluag mor poime tar athluain, airpide i
riol muircaðaiḡ ḡ mac muirir don leit apail, ḡoill connact ḡ munan
maraoḡ rin. Tangadar na pluaiḡri do ḡach taoib ḡo hoilfinn iar milleað
ril muircaðaiḡ pompo ḡo rin, ḡ tuccrat éuca toirpdealbað mac aoda mic

note 35: "Moda fluvius est Connaciæ celebris, vulgo Muaidh & nobis Latine Moadus sive Muadus appellatus."

¹ Τράιḡ Eoṽuile an τραοιρ, i. e. *the strand of Eothuile the artifex*, anciently called τραḡ an éairn and τραḡ Ruir airḡo. A very large strand in the county of Sligo, near Ballysadare. It is thus described by O'Flaherty, *Ogygia*, p. 174, note 3: "Traigh an chairn, hodie Traighe eothuile in Sligoensi agro, littus marinum, ubi congeries lapidum (unde *Traigh-an-chairn* dictum videtur) etiamnum conspicitur in medio littore semper fluctibus mirabiliter eminens." This cairn is now called Cairgin mor, and it is believed that it is never covered by the tide.

² *Gereoitin Mac Feorais*, i. e. little Garrett Bermingham. Mageoghegan calls him Gerdin Bremyngham, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under this year.

³ *Them*, 1200.—The most remarkable imperfection in the style of these Annals is in the management of the personal pronouns. The leading nominative in this sentence is *the son of Felim*, and yet the writer suddenly introduces 1200, *them*, though

there is no plural noun in the previous part of the sentence to which it could refer. This is to be attributed to the carelessness or want of skill in the writers, perhaps to both, not to any imperfection in the language, for nothing could be easier than to set the sentence right by introducing roḡraide instead of 1200.

⁴ *Dun Contreathain*, now Donaghintraine, a townland in the parish of Templeboy, in the barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo.—See Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 12; and *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 283.

⁵ *As much of the preys*, that is, as much as he could catch of those preys which the son of Felim had driven away from Tireragh, then in the possession of the Berminghams.

⁶ *The Lord Justice*.—This passage is well translated as follows in Mageoghegan's Annals of Clonmacnoise under this year.

"The Deputie of Ireland assembled together all the English of Meath" [and] "Lynster, and with them came to Athlone, from thence to Silemoreye. Mac Morishe was of the other side, with

an-tsaoir'. Gereoitin Mac Feorais^u pursued them^w [i. e. the son of Felim and his forces], overtook Donough, the son of Manus, and wounded him; he was also taken, after being wounded, and led captive to Dun Contreathain^x. The son of Felim afterwards followed them, killed Gereoitin, and rescued and carried with him the son of Manus, who afterwards died of his wounds. He was a great loss.

Mac Maurice [Fitzgerald] mustered an army, and, proceeding into Connaught, took from the son of Felim as much of the preys' as he could overtake. When Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg, heard that an English muster was in his neighbourhood, and reflected on the great injuries which his son had done to the English, he adopted the resolution of sending his moveable property eastwards across the Shannon into Breifny, and into the north of Ireland. The Lord Justice^z then assembled the English of Meath and Leinster, who marched a great army across [the bridge of] Athlone, and thence into Sil-Murray; and Mac Maurice [Fitzgerald], on the other side, had with him the English of Connaught and Munster. Both these armies, having first plundered

all the forces of the English of Connought and Munster. Both armies mett at Alfyn, destroying and spoyleing all Silmorey to that place, from whence they came to Terlagh Mac Hugh Mac Cahall Crovederg, who being come, was by them made King of Connought instead of Felym Mac Cahall Crovederg. They afterwards preyed and spoyled the lands of Brenie, and also made many great hurts in that contrey, and conveyed their preys along with them; remained twenty nights at Silemorey, ruining and destroying that Contrey, they took with them the spoyles of Loghke, Carrick, and their Islands. The Deputy returned to Meath, Mac Morish to Sligoe, and Terlagh O'Connor was left then in Connought, to ward and defend Silemorey.

"The Nobility of Connought went to Athenrie, to prey and spoyle that towne, on the day of our Lady the Blessed Virgin Mary, in the midst of harvest. There were there a great army, with Terlagh mac Hugh, the Sheriff of Connought, with many Englishmen, were in the said towne

before them, the Sheriff and Englishmen desired them, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, whose day then was, to forbear with them that day, which the said Irish Nobility refused to give any respect, either in honour of the Blessed Virgin or holie roode; they assaulted the towne against the will of the said Terlagh, which Jordan de Exetra, the Sheriff, and Englishmen seeing, they rushed forthe to meet with the said Irishmen, where the Virgin Mary wrought miraculously against the said Nobility. When the Irish Nobility saw the Englishmen, well apoynted with harness, armes, and shirts of mail, make towards them, they were daunted and affrighted at their sight and presently discomfitted. Hugh mac Hugh O'Connor was killed in that pressence, Dermott roe Mac Cormac O'Melaghlyn, the two sons of O'Kellie, Bryen-an-Dery Mac Manus, Carrick an Tivall mac Neal O'Connor, Boythgalagh mac Keigan, the son of Dermott Bacagh O'Connor, the two sonnns of Loghlyn O'Connor, Donell mac Cormack mac Dermodda, Finnanagh mac Brannan,

caitail croidheirg gur ríograt é an ionad pedlimid mic caitail. Ro arce-
rste crioic bneim iaram. Do ponrat uile iomda innte da gac air. Tucc-
rat cpeaca diuim eirid. Badar fiche oidehe gona laib i riol muiradai
ga millead gur arceirid loe ce gona oilenab 7 an earrac immaile piú. Do
cuaid tra an iurair i rin mid iarrin 7 mac muirir go rlicceac. Facbaid
toirpdealbac ag comed ril muiradai.

Sluacchead la ríogdamnab connact, .i. toirpdealbac 7 aed da mac aeda
mic caitail croidheirg go hat na ríog da lorcead 7 da lomarcain im fel
muir imedon fogmar. Daoi rippiam connact ir in baile ar a ceionn, 7 goill
iomda ina focair. Iarraid na goill cairdi an laoi rin ar cloinn rig connact
an onoir naem muir ra fel boi ann. Noan fuairste rin uatha. Thidead
boi toirpdealbac ga toirmeairc im an mbaile dionnraigib, 7 noar damrat
uairle an trluairg gan a rraigib da amdeoin. Od connairc riurcan go
ngallaib rin tangadar ar ir mbaile amac i ccomne an trloirg, 7 iad armta
eoirge. Gabair tra eacclu 7 uirneatacht ocbaid an trluairg apail ga
briairin ramlaib ina coirigtib cata ionnur gur meabrad pompo tre mior-
baib mor muir ra fel inar diultrad an eairde do harrad oppa. Ro
marbad da maib i ruid aed mac aeda uí concobair, diarmad puad mac
corbmaic uí maolrcaclainn, da mac uí ceallaig, briar an doirpe mac
maghura, cappaic in riubail mac nell uí concobair, baotgalac mac aedac-
cain, da mac lochlainn uí concobair. Donnall mac corbmaic meic diar-
mada, an rionnanaic mac briarain, cumuman mac cappaclairg, 7 apail
immaile piú.

Donncaid ua giollapattraice .i. mac anmcaida mic donncaid dorppraigib
do marbad la gallaib. Ro dighirid goill innrin, uair ba mor po marb, po

Cowmowan mac Cassurley, with many more,
were killed in that place."

^a *Twenty nights and days*, fiche oidehe go na
laib, literally, "twenty nights with their days."

^b *The rock*.—Mac Dermot's castle in Lough
Key, in the barony of Boyle, and county of Ros-
common.

^c *Truce*, cáipoe, literally, *respice*.

^d *Donough O'Gillpatrick*.—This passage is given
as follows in Mageoghegan's Annals of Clon-

macnoise.

"Donnogh mac Anmchy mac Donnogh mac
Gillepatrick, the best head of a companie that ever
descended of Osserie, of the race of Colman mac
Brickne high" [*recte* *dicne* *éaoic*], "or Scanlan
mac Kynfoyle down, for manhood, vallour, and
bounty, was killed by the Englishmen of Forgie,
as he deserved of the English divers times before,
for he killed, preyed, and burnt many an English-
man before that day. Donnogh was the third Irish-

Sil-Murray on their route, proceeded to Elphin, and, having sent for Torlough, son of Hugh, who was son of Cathal Crovderg, they elected him King in the place of Felim, the son of Cathal. They afterwards plundered Breifny, and committed many injuries there in every direction, and carried away from thence innumerable spoils. They were twenty nights^a and days in Sil-Murray ravaging it, so that they plundered Lough Key, with its islands, and also the Rock^b. The Lord Justice then went to Meath, and the son of Maurice to Sligo, leaving Torlough in charge of Sil-Murray.

An army was led by the Roydamnas [heirs presumptive] of Connaught, namely, Turlough and Hugh, two sons of Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, to Athenry, on Lady Day in mid-autumn, to burn and plunder it. The sheriff of Connaught was in the town before them, with a great number of the English. The English demanded a truce^c for that day from the sons of the King of Connaught, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, it being her festival day; but this they did not obtain from them; and although Turlough forbade his troops to assault the town, the chiefs of the army would not consent, but determined to make the attack, in spite of him. When Jordan and the English saw this, they marched out of the town, armed and clad in mail, against the Irish army. The youths of the latter army, on seeing them drawn up in battle array, were seized with fear and dismay, so that they were routed; and this was through the miracles of the Blessed Virgin Mary, on whose festival they had refused to grant the truce demanded from them. Of their chiefs were here killed Hugh, son of Hugh O'Connor; Dermot Roe, son of Cormac O'Melaghlin, the two sons of O'Kelly; Brian an Doire, the son of Manus; Carragh Inshiubhail, son of Niall O'Connor; Boethius Mac Egan; the two sons of Loughlin O'Connor; Donnell, son of Cormac Mac Dermot; Finnanach Mac Branan; Cumumhan Mac Cassarly, and others besides.

Donough O'Gillapatrik^d, i. e. the son of Anmchadh, son of Donough, one of the Ossorians, was killed by the English. This was a retaliation due to the English; for, up to that time, he had killed, burned, and destroyed many

man that [most] war'd against the Englishmen, after the first footing in this land, viz., Connor O'Melaghlyn, Connor of the Castles Mac Coghlan, and this Donnogh mac Anmchy; for the

son of Anmchy in his own person, did use to goe to take view of the Englishmen's towns and forts, in the habbitt of a poor man, carpenter, turner, or other tradesman."

λοιρcc γ πο λέριονναιρ òιοḃ γο ριν. ḃαḡé αν ðοννcαḃ ρα αν τρεαρρ γαιοḃeal
buḃ mó ḃρογλαḃ ορρα, .i. Concoḃar ua maolpeacḃlainn, Concoḃar na ccapḃlén
mac cochláin γ Mac anmchaḃḃha .i. αν ðοννcαḃ ρα. Οἱρ αρ ε τεγεαḃ ḃο bpaḃ
na mbailteaḃ mapccaḃ i ccpuḃ ḃuine boiḃt, nó ραιοἱρ no topnópa, no ealaḃna,
no ḃo ḃḡnam ccḃḃe cḡnnaigḃi, amail po ρaiḃḃḃ.

ḃiḃ na Shaep, biḃ na topnóip,

ḃiḃ mo laog na leaḃpóip

ḃiḃ ag pec ḃíona ip ḃpocionn,

map a bpaicḡnn pe ρḡmóin.

Óún móρ ḃo loρccaḃ ḃo cloinn ρig Connaḃt.

Sluaiccheaḃ la hua ndomnaill, .i. γoppaiḃ in ioḃtar Connaḃt γup milleaḃ
γ γup lomaircceaḃ laiρ ó cōipḃḃliaḃ co muaiḃ co ttainice ρlan iar mor
coρccaρ ḃon cup ρin co néḃalaib γ co mbraiγḃiḃh iomḃaiḃ.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟḢḢ, 1250.

Αοἱρ Cριορḃ, míle, ḃá céḃ, caocca.

Tomár ua meallaiγ epucc Eanaig ḃúin ḃo écc.

Éppcop imliγ iḃaiρ ḃo écc.

Conḡalaḃ mac ciḃneoil epḃcop na bḃḡpne ḃo écc.

Toipḃdealbāc mac muḃcḡḡḡaiγ muimniγ uí Concoḃaiρ pḃioip ḃécclepa
pḡḡaiρ γ poiḃ ḃo écc.

Feḃlimiḃ ua concoḃaiρ ḃo cōiḃeacht αρ αν τυaircceaḃt γo ρocḃaiḃe móip
laiρ a cenél neoḡain ḃo ρaiγiḃ na bḃḡpne. Aipḃiḃe ip na tuaḃaiḃ γ Con-
coḃar mac ticḡḡḡnáiρ mapaoḃ pḡḡ. Aipḃiḃe i ttḡḡ mane γup ḃiochuiḃḡḡḡ
toipḃdealbāc a Connaḃtaiḃ amac γo ndeachaiḃ in ucht ḡall ḃopiḃiḃi. Tio-
noiḃḃ feḃlim imḃceacā Connaḃt laiρ tar ḡliaḃ ḡeḡpa ḡíoḡ γup cuiḃḡiḃḃ

^e *He is*, biḃ.—This translation is strictly li-
teral, word for word, except that biḃ is in the
consuetudinal present tense in Irish, which has
no corresponding tense in English.

^f *Dun mor*, i. e. the great fort, now the little
town of Dunmore, about eight miles to the north

of Tuam, in the county of Galway. A short
distance to the west of the town are the ruins of
a castle in tolerable preservation, which was
originally erected by Hosty Mac Mebric, or Mer-
rick, but which afterwards fell into the possession
of the Berminghams.

of them. This Donough was, of the Irish, the third greatest plunderer of the English: the three plunderers were Conor O'Melaghlin, Conor Mac Coghlan, [surnamed] of the Castles, and the son of Anmchadh, viz., this Donough [Fitzpatrick]. He was in the habit of going about to reconnoitre their market towns, in the guise of a pauper, or a carpenter, or a turner, or poet, or of one carrying on the trade of a merchant, as was said [in the following quatrain]:

He is a carpenter, he is^e a turner,
My nursling is a bookman,
He is selling wine and hides,
Where he sees a gathering.

Dunmore^f was burned by the sons of the King of Connaught.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Godfrey), into Lower Connaught, and he destroyed and ravaged [that tract of country reaching] from the Curlieu Mountains to the Moy, and returned safe and in triumph, carrying with him great spoils and many hostages.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1250.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred fifty.

Thomas O'Meallaigh, Bishop of Annadown, died.

The Bishop of Imleach Iubhair [Emly] died.

Congalagh Mac Kidnel^g, Bishop of Breifny [Kilmore], died.

Turlough, son of Mortough Muimhneach O'Conor, Prior of the church of SS. Peter and Paul, died.

Felim O'Conor came from the north, with a numerous force, out of Tyrone; he marched into Breifny, and thence into the Tuathas, accompanied by Conor, son of Tiernan [O'Conor]; thence into Hy-Many, and they expelled Turlough out of Connaught, who again went over to the English. He [Felim] then collected all the moveable property of Connaught, and proceeded with it down across Sliabh Seaghsa [the Curlieu Mountains], but the English sent messen-

^g *Mac Kidnel*.—He is called Congalach Mac-Eneol in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops,

p. 226, where he is given as Bishop of Kilmore.

ἔοιλλ τεαχτα να ὀεοῖδ ἔο νδῖναδ ριτ ῖτορρα, ἡ α ριῖ δαιρεαεε ὀό πέν
δορῖδῖρι.

ὀρῖδῖδε Connacht do ὀallaδ in áth luain do ḡallaib.
Cpeac mór do ὀḡnam la pedlímíð fop catál ua Concobair ἡ α ατέορ α
connaétauib.

Caibne ua maolreaclainn do marbad i ffell la dauid Roitri.
Diairmaid ua hḡra ticchḡna luigne do écc i bḡriorún ag mag gearailt.
Sluaicchḡd mor la muirir mac gearailt, catál ua raḡallaig, cuconnacht
ua raḡallaig, ἡ maite ua mbriúm uile immaile fḡú i ccenel eoḡain ḡo
raḡadap tḡora hoḡce i tḡulaig ócc. Fuarriod mor dule ἡ dimnead ann-
riḡe. Nochap gabrat gell na eḡreacḡa ó uib nell don cup rin. lap tteacht
doib tap a nairr i ccenél Conaill muirir mac gearailt do gabail uí éanannain
ticchḡna cenel cconail ap comairce an earruice uí cḡballáin. A marbad
doib iarrin ἡ é ag tḡiall ap eecm uata.

Finglin mág earthaigh do marbad la ḡallaib ὀḡmumán.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSD, 1251.

Αοιρ Criosd, mile, da céo, caoccae a haen.

Raignéo airdeppcop ardamaca do dul do Róim dia oiliḡe.

Floirint mac floinn doirḡnead la nodlac in airdeppcopoideacḡ tuama
ap méo a eecna ἡ α eolairr.

Mainertir hi ccill na mullach in eppcopóittecḡ corcaighe do chumḡach
láran mbappach ἡ toḡha aḡnaicḡe na mbappaḡ rin innte.

ḡiollumocoinne mac ḡiollamocoinne uí cathail do marbad la Concobor
mac afoha mic catail cḡoibḡḡirḡ.

^b *Were blinded, do ὀallaδ.*—This would ap-
pear to have been done, not by putting out the
eyes, but by thrusting needles into them.—See
Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach, p. 337.

ⁱ *Bishop O'Carolan.*—He was German, or Gilla-
Coimdedh O'Carolan, who was Bishop of Derry
from the year 1230 till his death in 1279.—See
Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 288.

^k *Fineen Mac Carthy.*—According to the Dub-

lin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, he was
slain by his own uncle, Donnell God MacCarthy,
who was assisted by the head of the Goggans, or
De Cogans, though they were at peace with him.
This Fineen was the son of Dermot of Dundro-
nan, who was the son of Donnell More na Curra
Mac Carthy.

^l *Raighned.*—His real name was Reiner, as
appears from the public records. He obtained

gers after him, and, a peace being concluded between them, his kingdom was again restored to him.

The hostages of Connaught were blinded^b by the English at Athlone.

A great depredation was committed by Felim on Cathal O'Conor, and the latter was driven out of Connaught.

Carbry O'Melaghlin was treacherously slain by David Roche.

Dermot O'Hara, Lord of Leyny, died in prison, where he had been confined by Fitzgerald.

A great army was led by Maurice Fitzgerald, Cathal O'Reilly, Cuconnaught O'Reilly, and all the other chiefs of Hy-Briuin, into Tyrone, and remained three nights at Tullaghoge, where they sustained much injury and hardship, but obtained no pledges or hostages from the O'Neills on this expedition. On their return into Tirconnell Maurice Fitzgerald took O'Canannan, Lord of the Kinel-Connell, prisoner, under protection of Bishop O'Carolanⁱ. He was afterwards killed as he was trying to make his escape from them.

Fineen [Florence] Mac Carthy^k was slain by the English of Desmond.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1251.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred fifty-one.

Raighned^l, Archbishop of Armagh, went on a pilgrimage to Rome.

Florentius Mac Flynn was, on Christmas Day, consecrated Archbishop of Tuam, for his wisdom and learning.

A monastery was founded at Kilnamullagh^m, in the diocese of Cork, by Barry, who chose a burial place for his family in it.

Gilla Mochoinne, son of Gilla Mochoinne O'Cahill, was slain by Conor, son of Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg.

the King's license for five months on the 11th of June, 1253, to repair to Rome, in order to settle some affairs relating to his church. He never returned, but died at Rome in 1256.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 66.

^m Kilnamullagh, cill na mullach, church of

the hills or summits.—It is now called Buttevant, and is situated in the barony of Orrery, in the county of Cork.—See O'Sullivan Beare's History of the Irish Catholics, p. 159, where he translates this name "*Ecclesia tumulorum*."

Ṭaōg mac tuatail mic muiréirteais muinnig uí Concobair do marbhad do gallaib.

Da mac Ruaidri uí nell do marbhad i cill moir ua malláin.

Ardagal ua laithéirteais coimdeal gairccid 7 enig tuairccirt Éireann do écc.

Siollucpior do ua bpeirlén toiréac fanad 7 a bratair do marbhad la ceallaic mbalbh ua mbuigill.

Donncaid mac catmaoil toiréac cenel ríraoais do marbhad dairgiallaib.

Iomair mac madaidáin toiréac cloinne ruaidraic do marbhad.

Concobor mac corbmaic mic tomaltais meic diarmada, Saí enig 7 ingnama do écc.

Flaitéirteac ua císbaill toiréac calraige do marbhad la harp mac airt uí Ruairc.

Muiréadac ua taioḡ do écc.

Cioṫ moir dfeartain la feli poil 7 pedair in uib briuin go rnamaid eator adbal timceal baile cille moire na Sionna, 7 go melpead muilinn ar an rput boi on rduais go hat na fathice i briodnac rri pé ceileabarta earrarta.

Flann ó lachtnáin taeiréach an dá bac do écc.

^a *Kilmore-Oneilland*, cill móir ua malláin, i. e. the great church of the territory of Hy-Niallain, now the church of Kilmore, in the barony of Oneilland, and county of Armagh, and about three miles to the east of the city of Armagh.

^o *Fanad*.—A territory in the north-east of the barony of Kilmacrenan, in the county of Donegal.—See note ^s, under the year 1186, p. 76.

^p *Kinel-Farry*, cinel ríraoais.—A territory in the barony of Clogher, in the county of Tyrone.

^q *Calry*, calraige, and Latinized Calrigia.—A territory in the north-east of Connaught, the name of which is still preserved in the parish of Calry, in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo; but it is quite clear from a passage in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, lib. ii. c. 103, that this territory originally comprised some

part of the county of Leitrim, for *Druim da eithiar*, now Dromahaire, in the county of Leitrim, is mentioned as in the territory of Calrigia.

^r *Hy-Briuin-na-Sinna* comprehends the parishes of Aughrim, Kilmore, and Clooncruff, in the east of the county of Roscommon. It was divided from Kinel-Dofa, or O'Hanly's country, by a chain of lakes now called Muckinagh, and separating the parish of Kilglass from those of Kilmore and Clooncruff; and from the territory of Corcachlann, by the River Uar, or Owenoor. Coradh na dtuath, the weir or dam of the Tuathas, now a bridge on an arm of the Shannon, and on the road from Rooskey to Drumsna, divided Tir Briuin from Kinel Dofa, and the ford of Bellanagrange, now spanned by a bridge on the road from Strokestown to Drumsna, is the point at which the three Tuathas met.—

Teige, son of Tuathal, who was son of Murtough Muimhneach O'Conor, was slain by the English.

The two sons of Rory O'Neill were slain in Kilmore-O'Neilland^a.

Ardgal O'Laverty, the lamp of the valour and hospitality of the north of Ireland, died.

Gilchreest O'Breslen, Chief of Fanad^o, and his brother, were slain by Kellagh Balbh [the Stammering] O'Boyle.

Donough Mac Cawell, Chief of Kinel-Farry^p, was slain by the men of Oriel.

Ivor Mac Madden, Chief of Clann-Ruadhrach, was slain.

Conor, son of Cormac, who was son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot, illustrious for hospitality and prowess, died.

Flaherty O'Carroll, Chief of Calry^a, was slain by Art, son of Art O'Rourke.

Murray O'Teige died.

On the festival of SS. Peter and Paul, a great shower of rain fell in Hy-Briuin-na-Sinna', so that a large boat might have sailed round the town of Kilmore-na-Sinna; and a mill might grind on the stream which ran from the hill down to the ford of Ath-na-faithche, at Fenagh, during the time that vespers were being chaunted.

Flann O'Laghtnan, Chief of the Two Bacs, died^a.

See entries at the years 1398 and 1451, where the churches of Aughrim and Clooncruff are mentioned as in this territory.

^a *Two Bacs*, an da Bac.—This territory retains its ancient name to the present day, and is applied to a Roman Catholic parish, which comprises the ancient parishes of Ballynahaglish and Kilbelfad, in the barony of Tirawley and county of Mayo. But it appears from the Book of Hy-Fiachrach, as transcribed by Duaid Mac Firbis, that Ardagh, Kilmore-Moy, and Rosserk, were originally comprised in this territory. It was bounded on the east by the River Moy, and on the west, to a considerable extent, by Lough Cullin and Lough Conn. See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 232, note ^k, and note ^r under the year 1180, p. 56, *supra*. Under this year

the Annals of Clonmacnoise and of Connaught contain the following notice of the death of Clarus Mac Mailin, Archdeacon of Elphin:

“Clarus Archidiaconus Olfyn, vir providus & discretus, qui Carnem suam jeuniis et orationibus macerabat, qui patientiam et Coronam observabat, qui persecutionem a multis propter justitiam patiebatur, venerabilis fundator Locorum fraternitatis Sanctæ Trinitatis, per totam Hiberniam specialiter fundator Monasterij Sanctæ Trinitatis apud Loghke, vir Locum Sepulture ibidem elegit, et in Christo quievit Sabatho Penthecostes dominicæ, cuius animæ propitiatur Deus omnipotens in Cælo, cui ipse servivit in seculo, in cuius honore ecclesiam de Ryndoyne, et monasterium Sanctæ Trinitatis apud Athmoye, Ecclesiam Sanctæ Trinitatis apud Killruisse ædificavit.”

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΘ, 1252.

Αοιρ Κριοσθ, mile, δά ἐέδ, caocca, αὐό.

Μαολμαεδόεεc ua beollán comorba éolaim cille in dpuim chlab, p̄si ba mór caður 7 conac, ba hoip̄sra oineaé, ba huille onóir 7 aipmudin ó gal-laié 7 ó gaoidealaié pe a linn do écc.

Cairplen éaoilurce do ósnaí la mac muirir meic ḡsraile 7 cairlén muiḡi coḃa.

Concobor ua dochartaiḡ toireac̄ arda mióðair, tuir oimḡ 7 inḡnaíma an tuairceirte deḡ.

Concobor mac caímaoil toireac̄ cenel p̄sraḃaiḡ 7 ioltuat̄ ar̄c̄na. Síóð-aighe Conaille, Eoḡain, 7 oirḡiall do marḃaó la muintir b̄riain uí nell ag corḡnaí a comairci p̄riú, iar mbeit̄ do p̄or planaié uí gairmleat̄aiḡ 7 uí éatháin.

Cuonnaét mac Conḡnaíma toireac̄ muintire cinait̄ do écc.

ḡiollu ipu ua c̄sraill toireac̄ calpoiḡi d̄roma chlab do écc.

Maghnur mac ḡiollu duib̄ toireac̄ teallaiḡ gairbet̄ do écc.

Iuróir na h̄s̄r̄nn do theacht co harḃmaḃa immaile pe p̄luc̄aiḡ lánmór, eip̄oir̄de co huib̄ eaḃdaé, aip̄ir̄de tar a nairr co cluain p̄iachna. b̄riain ó nell δά noiḡp̄eir̄ ann̄in, 7 a d̄s̄b̄raḃair, Ruaiḃri ó nell do éabairte do

¹ *Cael-uisce*, i. e. Narrow-water.—This place retains its ancient name to the present day among those who speak Irish, but is always called in English Narrow-water. It is situated between Warren's Point and Newry, in the barony of Upper Iveagh, and county of Down. The name was originally applied to the narrow part of the river, near the head of Carlingford Lough.—See the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at the 2nd of April, where the church of Cluain Dallain, now Clonallon, is described as near Snamh Each, i. e. the harbour which is near the Cael in Iveagh, in Ulidia. "Conall mac Aoḃa ó éluam dalláin a b̄raíl p̄náíma eaé .i. an cuán laim p̄ir in éaol i nUib̄ Eaḃaé Ulaó."—See also Dubourdieu's Statistical Survey of the

County of Down, p. 294.

² *Moy-Cova*, mag coḃa, i. e. the plain of Eochy-Cova, the ancestor of the tribe called Ui Eathach Cobha, located in the present baronies of Upper and Lower Iveagh, in the county of Down.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 78. The Four Masters, and from them Colgan and others, have erred in placing this plain in Tyrone; and, Dr. Lanigan has been set astray by them, where he conjectures (*Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. iv. p. 11, note 26), that Magh Cobha was probably where the village now called Coagh is situated: but the situation of the plain of Magh Cobha is fixed by the older writers who place it in Uibh Eathach, now Iveagh, and who place in it the church of

IRR. A. A.
BELLECK.
SEE, p. 368.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1252.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred fifty-two.

Maelmaedhóg O'Beóllain, Coarb of Columbkille, at Drumcliff, a man of great esteem and wealth, the most illustrious for hospitality, and the most honoured and venerated by the English and Irish in his time, died.

The castle of Caol-Uisce¹ was erected by Maurice Fitzgerald, as was also the castle of Moy-Cova².

Conor O'Doherty, Chief of Ardmire [in the county of Donegal], tower of the hospitality and feats of arms of the north, died.

Conor Mac Cawell, Chief of Kinel-Farry [in Tyrone], and many other territories, and peace-maker of Tirconnell, Tyrone, and Oriel, was slain by the people of Brian O'Neill, while defending his proteges against them, he himself being under the protection³ of O'Gormly and O'Kane.

Cuconnaught Mac Consnava, Chief of Muintir-Kenny⁴, died.

Gilla-Isa O'Carroll, Chief of Calry of Drumcliffe, died.

Manus Mac Gilduff, Chief of Tullygarvey⁵, died.

The Lord Justice of Ireland came to Armagh with a very numerous army, and proceeded thence to Iveagh, from which he marched back to Cluain-Fiachna⁶. Brian O'Neill and his brother made submission to him, and Rory

Domhnach more Muighe Cobha, which is unquestionably the present Donaghmore, in the barony of Upper Iveagh, nearly midway between Newry and Loughbrickland.—See *Feilire Aenguis*, at 16th November; and Haliday's edition of Keating's History of Ireland, p. 318, where the plain of Magh Cobha, which is said to have been cleared of wood in the reign of Irial Faidh, is said to be situated in Aoibh Eachach, anglice Iveagh.—See note ^a, under the year 1188, p. 81, *supra*.

³ *Under the protection*.—This passage is not in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, but it is given in English as follows, in the old translation preserved in the British Museum: "A. D. 1252. Conner Mac Cathmoyl, kingly chief of

Kindred Feragh and many other places, also the upholder of liberality and fortitude of the North of Ireland; the peace-maker of Connells and Owens, and Airgialls also, killed by the Rutes" [*cohortes*] "of Brien O'Neal, defending his *comrick* from them, being upon O'Garmely & O'Cahan's word himself."

⁴ *Muintir-Kenny*, *muintir cinné*.—The name of a tribe and territory in the barony of Dromahaire, in the county of Leitrim. The name is still locally known and applied to the district lying between Lough Allen and the River Arigna.

⁵ *Teallach Gairbheth*, now the barony of Tullygarvey, in the north-east of the county of Cavan.

⁶ *Cluain Fiachna*, i. e. St. Fiachna's lawn,

bragaid doibh. Ar ar an rluaghead ro tarlu impearain longpuirte eoir
píraib muid 7 múinneacáib i ndun dísan co ttorcudap rochaide do píraib
munan.

Teapbac mór 7 tiormaic ír in rampad go ttegtí coraib tiormaib tar
píomabhmib Eireann. Arbanna Eireann beór gá mbuain piche laite pia
lughnabad. Na cpoinn gá ccomloccaib le tírre ngréne.

Monad nua dorudgaid do rígh Saxan do denam in eirinn 7 an taircceat
boí innce pia rin do tpeccad.

Murcad ua pallamain ardcónrtapla Connaict do marbad dfeapaid
breipne i maigh pén.

Creachrluagaid la gorpaidh ua ndomnaill hi tior neoghain dia tar-
paib bú 7 braghde ile. Rucc brian ua néill fair ag fágáil an tíre. Ro
picchead iomaireas ainur scorpia adú 7 anall go raímíð for cenél neogh-
ain co fpargaidrte ar cinn in dpuing moir dia ndaghdaoinib.

AOIS CRÍOSD, 1253.

AOIS CRÍOSD, mile, da céd, caocca, a trí.

Alinn ua Suilleabáin erpucc leapa móir do écc.

Dauid mac ceallaiḡ uí giollupattpaice erpcor cluana mic noir do écc,
7 tomair ua cuinn bratair mionúr doirpnead ír in Roim na ionad.

Giollaceallaiḡ ua Ruaidín erpuc ua ppiachraic do écc. Seón ua laidiḡ
bratair dorp .S. domine doirpnead ina ionad i ceill alad ua ppiachraic, 7
ghada erpuic do tabairt fair i tpuaim an dapa domnaic don geamcorpur.

Mairpóir do denam do bratáirib .S. Domine i Slieeach.

meadow, or bog-island. It is mentioned at the
years 1003 and 1069 as a monastery; but its
exact situation, or modern name, has not been
determined.

* *Discontinued*, do tpeccad, literally, *was
abandoned*. In modern times this entry would
be thus expressed: New coin was issued in Ire-
land by order of the King of England, and the
old coin was called in.

^b *Thomas O'Quin*.—He was a Franciscan friar,
and was confirmed by King Henry III., on the
20th of February, 1252, English style.—See
Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 171.

^c *Gilla-Kelly O'Ruaidhin*.—See Harris's edi-
tion of Ware's Bishops, p. 650, where the Edi-
tor writes, under JOHN O'MAILFAGAMAIR, who
died in 1234: "I do not find who was his next
successor. But it is certain the see was vacant

O'Neill was given up to him as a hostage. It was on this expedition a riot took place between the men of Meath and the men of Munster, in the [English] camp at Dundalk, and many of the men of Munster were killed.

Great heat and drought prevailed in this Summer, so that people crossed the [beds of the] principal rivers of Ireland with dry feet. The reaping of the corn crops of Ireland was going on twenty days before Lammas [the 1st of August], and the trees were scorched by the heat of the sun.

New money was ordered by the King of England to be made [coined] in Ireland, and the money previously in use was discontinued^a.

Murrough O'Fallon, High Constable of Connaught, was slain in Moy-Rein by the men of Breifny.

Godfrey O'Donnell made a predatory incursion into Tyrone, and took many cows and prisoners, but was overtaken as he was leaving the country by Brian O'Neill, and a fierce battle was fought between them, in which the Kinel-Owen were defeated, and left behind many heads, with a great number of their chieftains [i. e. as prisoners].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1253.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred fifty-three.

Alinn O'Sullivan, Bishop of Lismore, died.

David, the son of Kellagh O'Gillapatrik, Bishop of Clonmacnoise, died and Thomas O'Quin^b, a friar minor, was consecrated at Rome as his successor.

Gilla-Kelly O'Ruaidhin^c, Bishop of Hy-Fiachrach [Killala], died, and John O'Laidig, a friar of the order of St. Dominic, was elected to succeed him at Killala in Hy-Fiachrach, and the degree of Bishop conferred on him at Tuam, on the second Sunday in Lent.

A monastery for Dominican Friars was founded at Sligo.

on the 22nd of June, 1253, on which day King Henry III. granted a licence to proceed to the election of a Bishop of Killala, as appears in the Records of the Tower of London." He then remarks, under O'LAIDIG: "I do not know whether he immediately succeeded O'Mailfaga-

mair, or who intervened; but there is mention made in the Records, of a Bishop of Killala (whose name is not told) who went to England with Florence Mac Flin, Archbishop of Tuam, A. D. 1255, to complain of grievances."

Mairiúir do éorainn dona bpaírib cena ag at lethan illuighnib.
 Cuirte do denam la tomaltae ua cconcobair eppcop oilipinn i cill térm.
 Eogan ua hedon ticchisna ua ppiachrae do écc.
 Inghn an iapla ultois bñ milid mic goirdealbais do écc 7 a hadnacal i
 mairiúir na búille.

Sluaichead mop la gallaib eireann im Mac Muirir go noeachad i tír
 neoghain do íraigib uí nell 7 nochap gabrat gell na eirpeada innce, uair
 tuccad ár aóbal mór don dul rin oppa.

Coccad mór do denam la brián ua nell plait cenel neoghain for gallaib,
 7 dul dó go moig coða gur tarccrao a cárlén leirr immaile le mop do
 cairlénaib oile. Loirccetr an Spadbaile leirr 7 polmaigir macaire ulao.

Sluaichead do denam do domnall ua Ragallai 7 don caec ua Ragallai
 do catál ua concobair 7 do giollu na naem ó feargail i muintir eolairr
 dionnraighid catail mecc Ragnaill gur airccerct an tír uile. Badao da
 oide longpuirte ag tulai 7 álainn, 7 an tréir oide ag eanae duib. Deilgí
 giollu na naem ua fírgail ppiu annin. Teaccad muintir Ragallai 7 catol
 ó concobair go cluain conmaicne co mbadao adais longpuirte innce. Oo

^d *Ath Leathan*, i. e. the broad ford, now Bally-
 lahan, in the north of the parish of Templemore,
 in the barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo.—
 See Ordnance Map of the county of Mayo,
 sheet 61. The Four Masters are wrong in
 placing this in the territory of Leyny, for it is
 certainly in the ancient territory of Gailenga,
 O'Gara's original country.

^e *Killtesin*, now Kiltashin, the name of a town-
 land in the west of the parish of Ardcarne, in the
 barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.
 There are at present no ruins of this palace to be
 seen here, but there is a mound called Suidhe
 an Easbuig, i. e. the Bishop's seat, near which,
 tradition says, the Bishop of Elphin had formerly
 a palace.—See entries under the years 1243 and
 1258. It is sometimes called Cill Seisin by the
 annalists, but now always cill tSéirín, or Kil-
 teashin, by the natives.

^f *But far from obtaining*.—The language of

this passage is rather carelessly constructed by
 the Four Masters. The literal translation is as
 follows: "A great hosting by the Galls of Ire-
 land about Mac Maurice, so that they went into
 Tyrone against O'Neill, and they did not take
 hostages or pledges, for a prodigious great
 slaughter was, on that occasion, brought on
 them." It is thus Englished in the old transla-
 tion of the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1253. A
 great army by Mac Morris, &c., went to Tyrone,
 and tooke" [i. e. obtained] "neither force nor
 might there. And the Galls lost a great navy"
 [*recte* army] "by that journey."

^g *Chief of Kinel-Owen*.—In the Dublin copy
 of the Annals of Ulster he is called píg éipe
 heoghain, i. e. King of Tyrone, and in the old
 translation of these Annals he is styled Arch-
 king of the North of Ireland. Thus:

"A. D. 1253. An army by Brien O'Neal,
 Archking of the North of Ireland, to Moycova,

Another monastery for the same order of friars was founded at Ath-Leathan^d in Leyny.

A palace was erected by Tomaltagh O'Connor, Bishop of Elphin, at Killtesin^e.

Owen O'Heyne, Lord of Hy-Fiachrach [Aidhne], died.

The daughter of the Earl of Ulster, wife of Miles Mac Costello, died, and was interred in the Abbey of Boyle.

A great hosting by the English of Ireland, under the command of Mac Maurice (Fitzgerald), and they marched into Tyrone against O'Neill; but, far from obtaining^f either hostages or pledges from him, they were cut off with very great slaughter on that occasion.

A great war was waged with the English by Brian O'Neill, Chief of Kinel-Owen^g. He marched to Moy-Cova, the castle of which, with a great number of other castles, he demolished. He also burned Sradbhaile^h, and desolated Machaire-Uladhⁱ.

An incursion was made by Donnell O'Reilly and the Caech [Monoculus] O'Reilly, Cathal O'Connor, and Gilla-na-naev O'Farrell, into Muintir-Eolais, against Cathal Mac Rannall, and they plundered the entire country. They remained two nights encamped at Tulach-alainn^k, and stopped the third night at Annaghduff^l, where Gilla-na-naev separated from the others. The O'Reillys and Cathal O'Connor then marched to Cluain-Conmaicne^m, where they remained

broke down the castle, and many castles more in Ulster, &" [killed] "many men in that journey."

^h *Sradbhaile*, i. e. Street-town.—This is still the local name for the town of Dundalk, in the county of Louth; but sometimes the natives of its immediate vicinity call it simply *an ttráid*, i. e. "the street," without adding *baile*; in like manner as they call Drogheda [*Pontana civitas*] simply *an tpoincead*, i. e. "the bridge," without adding *áir*, i. e. of the ford. The strand near Dundalk was anciently called Traigh Bháile mhic Buain, i. e. the strand of Bailé, the son of Buan, but this has no connexion whatever with its more modern appellation of *Spaibhaile*,

which simply means "street-town."

ⁱ *Machaire Uladh*, i. e. the plain of Ulidia.—This was an ancient name for the level part of the county of Down, which was at this period called *Uladh* by the Irish.

^k *Tulach-aluinn*.—The ancient name of a hill at the village of Carrigallen, in the county of Leitrim.

^l *Annaghduff*, *eanaic buib*.—A parish near Drumsna, in the county of Leitrim.

^m *Cluain Conmaicne*.—Now the village of Cloone, in the barony of Mohill, and county of Leitrim. There was a monastery erected here in the sixth century by St. Cruimther Fraech, but there is not a vestige of it at present.—See

cuala aed mac fedlimid rin tionoilir co tinneapnac a muintir. Lenairr iadrom go cluan Tuccrat triser aggarb dia poile gur moibid for muintir Raḡallaiḡ, marbatar ann donnchadh mac giollu ioru mic donncaid uí Raḡallaiḡ, mac giollu toedócc ua bioḡraiḡ, 7 rochaide oile imaille riu.

Manerter .S. Ppanreir in ardfearta do dénom la Mac Muirir ciarpaiḡe.

AOIS CRÍOSD, 1254.

AOIR CRÍOSD, míle, da céo, caocca, a ceatar.

Maolfinnéen ua beollán comorba droma cliaḡ do écc.

Murcaid ua maolreaclainn do marbaḡ la mac an trionnaiḡ uí catar-naiḡ.

Aindilsir ua hinnisḡi cuir engnama thuarccirt epeann do écc.

Piarur pramister ticcherna conmaicne duin móir do écc.

Mairiur bratar .S. Dominic in at leathan do lorcead uile.

Piarur Rirtubarat ticcherna ril maolpuan, barún eppide, a marbaḡ ar loch rib la murcaid ua maolreaclainn.

Sitpeacc máḡ seanlaoiḡ do gabail dpedlimid mac catail cpoibdeirḡ, 7 an seanpuileac mac seanlaoich do dallad lair a lorr amlra, óir do raidead rir co mbarar ag feallad pair.

Donnchad mac donnchaid mic tomaltaiḡ, 7 amlaoib ua bioḡraiḡ do marbaḡ lá Connachtaiḡ i ccluan Conmaicne.

Maḡnur ua ḡadpa do marbaḡ tre anpochain do muintir mic fedlimid uí concobair.

Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 346, and Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 324. The name of this saint is now locally pronounced Crufter Ree.

ⁿ *Ardfert* is a village in the barony of Clannaurice, and county of Kerry, about four miles to the north-west of Tralee. The extensive ruins of this monastery are still to be seen a short distance to the east of the village.

^o *O'Henery*.—The O'Henerys were seated in the valley of Glenconkeine, in the county of

Londonderry. This passage is not in the Dublin copy of the *Annals of Ulster*; but it is found thus Englished in the old translation: "A. D. 1254. Anyles Hinerge, the threshold of manhood [eangnama], in the North of Ireland, died."

^p *Conmaicne of Dunmore*.—This territory is comprised in the barony of Dunmore, in the north of the county of Galway, which at this period belonged to the family of Bermingham, or Bramingham, of which name Pramister, in

encamped for a night. When Hugh, the son of Felim, heard this, he quickly assembled his forces, and followed them to Cluain. They gave each a fierce battle, in which the Muintir-Reilly were defeated, and Donough, son of Gilla-Isa, the son of Donough O'Reilly, the son of Gilla-Toedog O'Biobhsaigh, and many others, were slain.

The Franciscan monastery of Ardfert^a was founded by Fitzmaurice of Kerry.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1254.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred fifty-four.

Maelfinnen O'Beollain, Coarb of Drumcliff, died.

Murrough O'Melaghlin was slain by the son of the Sinnagh (the Fox) O'Caharny.

Aindiles O'Henery^o, tower of the valour of the north of Ireland, died.

Pierce Pramister, Lord of Conmaicne, of Dunmore^p, died.

The Dominican monastery of Ath-leathan [Ballylahan, in the county of Mayo] was totally destroyed by fire.

Pierce Ristubart^q, Lord of Sil-Mailruain^r, and a baron, was slain on Lough Ree, by Murrough O'Melaghlin.

Sitric Mac Shanly was taken prisoner by Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg, who also caused Sean-Shuileach Mac Shanly to be blinded, for he had been told that they were forming treacherous plots against him.

Donough, son of Donough, who was son of Tomaltagh [Mac Dermot], and Auliffe O'Biobhsaigh, were slain by the Connacians, at Cluain-Conmaicne.

Manus O'Gara was unjustly^s slain by the people of the son of Felim O'Conor.

the text, is obviously a corruption.

^a *Pierce Ristubard*.—At the year 1235 the Four Masters call the Baron Walter de Riddlesford by the strange name of *Galcar Rittabapo*, and the probability is, that Ristubard is here an attempt at writing the same surname. If not, the name intended may be Rochfort. This sentence is rather carelessly constructed by the Four Masters. The literal translation is as follows: "Piarus Ristubardus, dominus de Sil-

Mailruain,—Baro ille,—occisus est super Lacum Righe per Murchadum O'Melaghlin."

^r *Sil-Mailruain*.—This was the tribe name of the O'Flynn's of Ballinlough, in the west of the county of Roscommon, who appear to have been for a time subdued by this baron; but they recovered their possessions soon after his death.

^s *Unjustly*.—*Upe an-foctain* means *per nefas*; *foctain* means cause; *an-foctain*, wrong cause.

Ῥι ἔσανε δο τοῖδεαχτ ο ἱερυαλεμ ιαρ νδενὰμ ριοῖα τεορα μβλιαῖαν
εδοιρ να εριορδαῖγῖβ ἡ να ριορραῖρδινῖβ.

Μαινερτιρ ḡλαρ εἰλε δαπα δο δένὰμ λα ἡιαρλα εἰλε δαπα, ἡ ατά τumba
ονορὰχ ἀα ἰ ρέπελ μυρε ιρ ιν μαινερτιρ ἐέττα.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΘ, 1255.

Αοιρ Cριορ, μῖλε, δα ἐέδ, καοCCA, α εἰγ.

Δοννρλέβε ὁ ρλοινν ἀββ ρεccλέρα Ρεδαιρ ἡ Ροἰλ ιν Αρδμαῖα δο ecc, ἡ
Ραττραicc υα μυρεαῖδαῖγ ρριοιρ ἀν τιḡε ἐέδνα δο ἐοḡα δο ἐum να hab-
δαινε.

Τομαρ mac Διαρμαδα αἰρεινεαῖ εἰλερῖνν δο ἐcc. Ρεαρρύν μαἰγῖ
λυιρḡ αἰρτιḡ, ἡ εἰλιννε εἰαἰν εἰρῖδε.

Υα λαἰδῖγ αἰρεινεαῖ εαἰαῖγ δύνν δο ἐcc.

Αεῖδ mac ρεῖλιννῖδ υἱ concῖδαιρ δο δυλῖ ττίρ εοḡαἰν ἡ ριῖ δο δενὰμῖ δὲ
εδοιρ α ἀταἰρ ρέν ἡ τυαἰρccῖρτ Ερεανν ἡ α ραἰβε δο conναῖταἰβ ἀρ ερριῖ
ιρῖν τυαἰρccῖρτ δο ταβαιρτ λερρ ατυαἰῖ τρε λάρ α δῖρḡναἰαδ conα ἡμμερ-
ḡἰβ, .i. mec Ρυαἰῖρῖ υἱ concῖδαιρ ἡ ḡοἰλ, ἡ nochα λαἰνδαιοιρ υρῖcoἰδ δο δενὰμ
δοἰβ ἀν ναἡαἰδ ρῖν, .i. mec Ρυαἰῖρῖ ἡ να ḡοἰλ ρῖμρḡατε.

Mac εῖρβαἰλ δο ḡαβαἰλ αἰρδερρυcoἰδεαῖτα εαἰρἰλ μῖμḡαν.

Ρλορηνρ mac ρλοινν αἰρδερρυcc τυαμα δο δυλ ταρ μυρ δαḡallaἰν ρῖḡ.

Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, and a fragment of a Munster copy of the same, contain the following notice of a local feud in Munster:

"A. D. 1254. Fingín Reanna póin, mac Domnaill ḡuid, ἡ O Donnaḡáin δο μαρβαῖ
Διαρμαδα υἱ Μαḡḡáinna, α ἡ-εἰρῖc ἀν Chruim
hui O Donnaḡáin δο μαρβαῖ ἀρ Ιννε ἀν βῖλ,
τιμῖεall τρoḡα buaḡaἰllῖδε bó, le μυντιρ
hUἱ Mhaḡḡáinna.

"A. D. 1254. Fineen Reanna Róin [of Ringrone], the son of Donnell God [Mac Carthy], and O'Donovan, killed Dermot O'Mahony, in revenge of Crom O'Donovan, who had been slain at Inis an bheil [Phale, near Inishkeen,

in the county Cork], about the fight of Cowboys, by the people of O'Mahony."

The Crom here mentioned is the ancestor of all the septs of the O'Donovan family in the baronies of Carbery, in the county of Cork, and of several others in Leinster. He gave name to Gleann a Chruim, i. e. Crom's Glen, a district in the county of Cork, comprising that portion of the parish of Fanlobus lying southwards of the River Bandon. According to the pedigree of O'Donovan, given by Duaid Mac Firbis, this Crom had three sons, namely, Cathal, Aneslis, and Loughlin, who were the founders of three distinct septs, called Clann-Cahill, Sliocht-Aneslis, and Clann-Loughlin, which became the names

The King of France returned from Jerusalem, after having concluded a three years' peace between the Christians and the Saracens.

The Green Monastery at Kildare was founded by the Earl of Kildare; and they [his family] have a superb tomb in the chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary in this monastery^t.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1255.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred fifty-five.

Donslevy O'Flynn, Abbot of the Church of SS. Peter and Paul at Armagh, died, and Patrick O'Murray, Prior of the same house, was elected to the abbacy.

Thomas Mac Dermot, Erenagh^u of Elphin, died; he was parson of Moylurg, Airteach, and Clann-Cuain.

O'Laidig, Erenagh of Annadown, died.

Hugh, son of Felim O'Conor, went to Tyrone, and made peace between his own father and the people of the North of Ireland; and he brought with him from the north all the Connacians who were there in a state of disturbance; he brought them, with their moveables, through the midst of his bitterest enemies, viz. the sons of Roderic O'Conor and the English, who did not dare to molest them.

Mac Carroll assumed the archbishopric of Cashel, in Munster.

Florence Mac Flynn, Archbishop of Tuam, crossed the sea to converse with

of three districts in the county of Cork, which are well defined in the public records. Cathal, the eldest son of Crom, had two sons, namely, Teige, the ancestor of the subsequent chiefs of Clann-Cahill, and Ivor, otherwise called Gilla-reagh, who is said to have built Castle-Ivor, in the parish of Myross, in the year 1251 [1351?], which remained in the possession of his descendants till the middle of the sixteenth century. This Ivor is still remembered in the wild traditions of the district as a celebrated navigator and necromancer, and it is firmly believed that he is enchanted in a lake called Lough Cluhir, near his castle, in the townland of Listarkin, in the

parish of Myross, and that his magical ship is seen once every seventh year, with all her courses set and colours flying, majestically floating on the surface of that lake. John Collins, of Myross, who was intimately acquainted with the traditions and legends of these districts, writes, in his pedigree of the O'Donovans: "I have seen one person in particular *testify by oath* that he had seen this extraordinary phenomenon in the year 1778."

^u *Erenagh*, *aipinneac*.—Mageoghegan calls him Archdean, but we have shewn elsewhere that this is a mistake.—See note ^o, under the year 1179, p. 47.

the King of England; and all that he requested was obtained by him from the king's honour; and he returned home again.

Mahon O'Monahan was slain at Buimlinn^y.

Dermot O'Quin, Auliffe, his son, together with the chiefs of Muintir Gillagan, were slain at Faradhan Moighe Treagha^z, by Gilla-na-naev O'Farrell, who afterwards pillaged their territory.

A great meeting took place at Tochar Mona Coinneadha^x between O'Conor (Felim) and Mac William Burke. A peace was concluded between them, and all his conditions were conceded to Felim.

Juliana, daughter of the Coarb of St. Caillin^y, and Gilla-na-naev, his brother, died.

Ranailt, daughter of O'Farrell, died in a bath.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1256.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred fifty-six.

Flann Mac Flynn died in Bristol.

The Archbishop of Dublin^z died.

Gilla-an-Choimhdheadh O'Kinnfaela, Abbot of Annadown, died.

O'Gillaran, Abbot of Trinity Church at Tuam, died.

A party of the O'Reilly family were slain by Hugh, the son of Felim [O'Conor], namely, Cathal O'Reilly, Lord of Muintir-Maelmora^a, and of *all* the race of Hugh Finn^b; his two sons, namely, Donnell Roe and Niall; his brother, Cuconnaught; the three sons of Cathal Duff O'Reilly, namely, Godfrey, Farrell, and Donnell; Annadh, son of Donnell O'Reilly, who was slain by Conor Mac

^y *Coarb of St. Caillin*.—He was O'Rody, the hereditary warden and chief farmer of the lands of the church of Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim.

^z *The Archbishop of Dublin*.—We learn from the Annals of Mary's Abbey that his name was Luke, but his surname no where appears. He had been Dean of St. Martin's, London, and Treasurer of the King's Wardrobe.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, pp. 320, 321.

^a *Muintir-Maelmora* was the tribe name of the O'Reillys, which they derived from their ancestor Maelmordha, the fifteenth in descent from Duach Galach, King of Connaught.

^b *Hugh Finn* was the fifth in descent from Duach Galach, King of Connaught, and the ancestor of the O'Rourkes, O'Reillys, and of all the tribes called Hy-Briuin Breifne. From this passage it would appear that O'Reilly was chief of the two Breifnys at this period.

caec̃ ua paḡallaḡ tigeapnan mág bpattauḡ, ḡollu nichil mac tanchlic̃, donnc̃ad̃ ua bioḡraiḡ, Maḡnur mac ḡollu ðuib̃ ḡ tuillead̃ ap tpi pichit̃ do maiuib̃ a muintipe immaille piú. Cat̃ moḡe plect̃ ap bpu aṑa ḡsiḡ aḡ alt̃ na heillte uap bealac̃ na beṑiḡe anñ an cat̃apa. Cioð iad̃ muint̃si Raḡallaḡ tpa torcpad̃op ḡpong̃ do maiuib̃ an tḡluaiḡ boĩ na naḡad̃ leó, .i. diaipm̃ad̃ ó plannaḡáin, planñ macc oipeachtauḡ, Murc̃ad̃ pionñ ó p̃siḡail ḡ Sochaide ḡen mó thait̃t̃riḡe, ḡ po bpipead̃op po th̃i an ḡlapplait̃ for̃ torac̃ an tḡluaiḡ apail̃ no ḡo pucc̃ anp̃opplanñ op̃pa po ḡeoið. Aḡ Sailt̃iñ na nḡar̃án puḡ torpac̃ an tḡluaiḡpi for̃ muint̃si Raḡallaḡ c̃siur̃ ḡ po l̃siḡat̃ iad̃ co háit̃ t̃icche mec cuip̃p̃iñ aip̃riḡe co lat̃air̃ an mor̃ cat̃a.

Iur̃tiḡ do thoct̃ iñ siḡinñ o piḡ Saḡan. Comme do ḡs̃nam̃ do p̃én ḡ daṑo ua Concoḡair̃ aḡ piḡñ ðuiñ. Siṑ do c̃siḡal̃ doib̃ p̃siḡoile anñpiḡ ap̃ c̃onnp̃ad̃ ḡan laḡḡuḡad̃ c̃piḡhe na p̃siḡaiñ Connact̃ ap̃ ua c̃concoḡair̃ an c̃céñ buð iur̃tiḡ ep̃iom̃.

Ruaiḡpĩ ó ḡaḡpa t̃iḡsiḡna Slebe luḡa do maḡbaḡ la daḡiḡ mac Riocair̃o cúiriḡ. Aed̃ mac p̃eḡlimið̃ uí Concoḡair̃ do ap̃cc̃aiñ p̃siḡaiñ mic̃ Riocair̃o cúiriḡ a ñḡioḡail̃ uí ḡaḡpa do maḡbaḡ ḡop̃om̃. Leacc̃air̃ a c̃air̃len, Maḡbaḡ a mboĩ do ḡaioim̃b̃ anñ ḡ ḡaḡair̃ oileiñ locha tech̃st̃t̃ uile.

^c *Mac Tiernan*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is called conchubap mac tigeapnam̃ hui Ruap̃c, “Conor, the son of Tiernan O’Rourke.” There are two distinct families of Mac Tiernans; one located in the district of Tir Tuathail, in the north-east of the county of Rosecommon, and also at Lanesborough; and the other in the barony of Tealach Dunchadha, now Tullyhunco, in the county of Cavan, who are of the same race as the O’Rourkes, and who Anglicise their name Mac Kiernan, and sometimes incorrectly Kiernan, without the prefix Mac.

^d *Moy-Slecht*.—It appears from a manuscript Life of St. Maidoc, that Magh Sleacht, so celebrated in the lives of St. Patrick, as the plain on which stood the idol Crom Cruach, was the level part of the barony of Tullyhaw, in the north-west of the county of Cavan. The village of

Ballymagauran is in it. It is bounded on the west by Magh Rein, the plain in which Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim, is situated.

^e *Alt-na-heillte*, i. e. the precipice of the doe.—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, under the year 1257, that it is situated at the extremity of Slieve an-Ierin. “All̃e na heill̃ti op̃ bealach̃ na beṑiḡe i c̃inñ pleib̃e iñ iop̃aiño.” Magh Slecht, as already stated, was the level part of the barony of Tullyhaw, in which the village of Ballymagauran is situated.

^f *Bealach-na-beithe*, i. e. road of the birch trees.—There is a townland of this name, now Anglicised Ballaghnebehy, in the parish of Cloonclare, barony of Dromahaire, and county of Leitrim; but it cannot be the same as that referred to in the text, which was in the plain of Magh Slecht, at the extremity of Slieve an-Ierin. By extremity of Slieve an-Ierin must be here under-

Tiernan^c; Niall, i. e. the Caech [Monoculus] O'Reilly; Tiernan Mac Brady; Gilla-Michael Mac Taichligh; Donough O'Biobhsaigh; Manus, son of Mac Gilduff; and upwards of sixty others of the chiefs of their people were slain along with them. This engagement is called the Battle of Moy Slecht^d, and was fought on the margin of Athderg, at Alt-na-heillte^e, over Bealach-na-beithe^f.

The O'Reillys, however, slew a number of the chiefs of the opposite forces, namely, Dermot O'Flanagan, Flann Mageraghty, Murrough Finn, O'Farrell, and many others besides: their glaslaithe [recruits] even forced the van of the adverse army to give way three times, but they were at length overpowered by the main body. It was at Sailtean-na-nGasán^g that the van of that army first came up with the O'Reillys, from which place they pursued them to Ait-Tighe-Mec-Cuirrin, and from thence to the field of the great battle.

A Justiciary^h arrived in Ireland from the King of England. He and Hugh O'Connor held a conference at Rinn Duin, where a peace was ratified between them, on condition that so long as he should be Justiciary, the territory or lands of O'Connor in Connaught should not be circumscribed.

Rory O'Gara, Lord of Sliabh Lugha [in the County Mayo], was slain by David, son of Richard Cuisinⁱ. Hugh, the son of Felim O'Connor, plundered the territory of the son of Richard Cuisin, in revenge of O'Gara; he demolished his castle, and killed all the people that were in it, and seized on all the islands of Lough Techet^k.

stood that portion of the mountain now called Bartonny, near the village of Ballinamore, in the county of Leitrim, which borders on the plain of Magh Slecht. The whole range of these mountains was originally called *Sliaib an Iapann*, i. e. the mountain of the iron.

^g *Sailtean-na-nGasán*. — There are several places in the county of Leitrim called Sailtean, Anglice Seltan; but the Sailtean alluded to in the text is evidently the townland now called Seltannahunshin, in the parish of Oughteragh, in the barony of Carrigallen, which townland is very near the plain of Magh Slecht, on which the parties came to the general engagement.

^h *Justiciary*. — According to the list of the Chief Governors, &c., of Ireland, given in Har-

ris's Ware, Alan de la Zouch, formerly Chief Justice of the King's Bench in England, was Lord Justice of Ireland from the year 1255 to 1259, so that he is the Justiciary above referred to in the text.

ⁱ *Cuisin*. — This name is now written Cushen.

^k *Lough Techet*, now Lough Gara, in which the River Boyle, in the county of Roscommon, has its source. The following story in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, will at once shew the identity of Loch Techet with Lough Gara: "St. Patrick (when in the regions of Connaught) having resolved to visit Moylurg, passed through Bearnas Hua Noililla [the gap at Coloony], and moved onwards towards the River Buill [Boyle], which takes its rise in

Raġnall mac bġanán ticehſġna corcachlann do écc.

Cġeacſluaiġeac la mac uilliam buġc ſop Ruaiġi ua ſlaibſġitaiġ ġop
aiġcſġitaiġ ġnó mór ġ ġnó beacc ġ po ġabardaiġ loch oibġion uile.

Donncathaġ mac ſſnlaiġ do écc i mainiġdiġ na buille.

Coccaġ moġ šſiġe eġiġ aġġ ó cconcoġaiġ ġ conn o Ruaiġc (.i. mac tiġ-
earnaiġ) ġep ġaġ ġraġach im aġoile ġo ſin. Ua Ruaiġc do ġul i cſſn ġall
iaġam. Siġ do ſnaġmaġ ſiú do ſen cona muinġiġ ġan éſo šſeġlimġ ná ġa
mac. Aġġ ua concoġaiġ do cġeacġaġ uí Ruaiġc iaġſſin an cſoaoín ſia
noġlaiġ. Do ġmaġ Siġ ſſoile aġ a ġaġle.

Aġ luain ġ šún šoiġe do loġcġaġ im ſn ló.

Sloicġeac la ġua ndomnaiġ, .i. ġopſſaiġ ġi ſſſaiġ manach ġa ſſuaiġ
comġa, ġ bġaiġe. Tſiġ aġſſe i mbſeiġne ui ſuaiġc. Do ſaġſat ſiġe a
oiġſſiġ šó.

AOIS CRÍOġ, 1257.

Aoiġ Críoiġ, mſle, ġa éġġ, caocca aġeacġ.

Mac Robiaġ abb cluana ġeoaiġ do écc.

Muġeacġ mac maolbġiġe ui ſaġſeallaiġ comoġba maſſooc do écc.

Maolſatſaiġc mac cele aġſimneac cille ġalaġ do maġbaġ.

Loch Techet; but on crossing this river his chariot was upset in a certain ford on it, and himself thrown into the waters, which ford is for that reason called Ath Carbuid, or the ford of the chariot, and lies near the waterfall of Eas mac n-Eirc." The name of this ford is now forgotten in the country, but Eas mic n-Eirc is well known, being that now called Assylin.

¹ *Corcachlann*, a territory in the east of the county of Roscommon, comprising the parishes of Bumlin, Kiltrustan, Cloonfinlough, and the western half of the parish of Lissonuffy, which half was anciently called Templereagh. An Inquisition taken on the 1st of June, 34 Eliz., finds that "the rectory of Corcaghlan extended into all the townlands of the parishes of Bumlin, Kiltrustan, Cloonfenloughe, and Tamplereoghe."

See references to Cluain Seancha, under the year 1410; also Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 134, and the note to Kinel-Dofa, under the year 1210, p. 169, *supra*.

Mac Brannan, the chief of this territory, was descended from the noble Druid Ona, who presented Imleach-Ona, now Elphin, to St. Patrick. The present representative of the family is Hubert Brannan, of Bellmount, near Strokestown, who still enjoys a small property of about fifty-six acres in Corcachlann, one of the most ancient hereditary estates in the world.

^m *Mac William*.—This was Walter de Burgo, the son of Richard More, and grandson of William Fitz-Adelm. He became Earl of Ulster in the year 1264, in right of his wife Maud, daughter of Hugo de Lacy the younger.

Randal Mac Brannan, Lord of Corcachlann¹, died.

Mac William^m Burke set out on a predatory expedition against Rory O'Flaherty. He plundered Gno-More and Gno-Begⁿ, and took possession of all Lough Oirbsion [Lough Corrib].

Donncahy Mac Shanly died in the Abbey of Boyle.

A great war broke out between Hugh O'Connor and Con O'Rourke [i. e. the son of Tiernan], though they had been till then upon amicable terms with each other. O'Rourke afterwards went to the English, and formed a league of peace with them for himself and his people, without the permission so to do by Felim or his son. Hugh O'Connor [the son of Felim] afterwards, to wit, on the Wednesday before Christmas Day, plundered O'Rourke. They afterwards made peace with each other.

Athlone and Dun-doighre^o were burned on the one day.

O'Donnell, i. e. Godfrey, marched with an army into Fermanagh, by which he obtained property and hostages. From thence he proceeded to Breifny-O'Rourke, where they gave him his own demand.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1257.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred fifty-seven.

Mac Robias, Abbot of Clones, died.

Murray, son of Maelbrighde O'Faircheallaigh^p, Coarb of Maidoc, died.

Maelpatrick Mac Kele^q, Erenagh of Killala, was slain.

ⁿ *Gno-More and Gno-Beg.*—These two territories are comprised in the present barony of Moycullen, in the county of Galway. "Gno-begg was meared and bounded from Srawan Icarwan, or Srwan Igravan north, to Galway south, saving the liberties, and so along the River of Alley, or Donkelly west, to Galway east."—See *History of Galway*, p. 40.

^o *Dun-doighre*, now Duniry, a townland and parish in the barony of Leitrim, and county of Galway, where the family of Mac Egan had a celebrated school.—See *Tribes and Customs of*

Hy-Many, printed in 1843 for the Irish Archaeological Society, p. 169, and the map prefixed to the same; and also the Ordnance Map of the County of Galway, sheet 116.

^p *O'Faircheallaigh.*—This name is now anglicised Farrelly, and is very common in the neighbourhood of the church of Drumlahan, or Drumlane, in the county of Cavan, of which they were hereditary Erenaghs.—See note ^b, under the year 1172.

^q *Mac Kele*, *mac céle.*—This is probably the name now anglicised Mac Hale.

Tomár ua maolciaráin Saol Éirinn in eacna do écc.

Mainirdir muir 1 porpcommain do coirpeacað lar an eipucc tomal-
tað ua concobair do braitheirib .S. dominic.

Conn mac ticchínnain ui Ruairc (.i. tigearna brepne) do dul 1 tteag
uí Concobair 7 a mec do daingmucchaða ríoda ríú 7 a mbrié fíin dfrí-
onn na bfríne do tabairt doibh immaille le cloich inri na ttorc ar loc
pionnmoige. Luét coimísa do éor innte doed mac feblimíð.

Catal cairceað mac aída mic catail croidveirg 7 aíd mac concobair
mic aída mec catail croidveirg do dállad dald mac feblimíð mic catail
croidveirg tré énúth 7 formad tar rapugad laoc, élsipeac, 7 mionn econ-
naét.

Cond mac catail uí raiğıllig tairpeac muintipe maolmorða decc.

Cloch inri na ttorc for loch pionnmaige do lorccað dua Ruairc, 7
luét a coimhetta do léccað epte.

Sitpeacc mac ualgarpc ui ruairc do éor 1 ticchínnur dAod ua concobair
hi ccínd concobair meic ticchínnain uí ruairc, 7 domnall mac concobair
do marbadh Sitpecca ar a lor.

Coimne do dénam dfeidlimíð ua concobair in áth luain pe lurtir na
hÉreann 7 pe Mac uilliam burc, 7 pe maithibh gall aréna go ndearnrat
rithe pe poile.

Cpeach mór do dénamh dAod ua concobair im cáircc ar ua ruairc.

Cath cróda do tabairt la gopraib ua ndomnall tigínná típe conaill
for lurtir na hÉreann Muirir mac gíraile, 7 for gallaib Connaét aréna
ag Críorán cille hi for cede hi ceirich coirppe ffrí Slieeach a tuad ag
cornam a típe ffríú. Ro fíghoh iorğal aimaída anoirínnad ittoppa. Ro
cioppbait cuirp, Ro lónait laich, Ro buairit cforada csetapnae dñh.

* *Cloch-inse-na-dtoire*, i. e. the stone fortress of
Hog Island.—The ruins of this fortress are still
to be seen. Garadice Lough, lying to the east
of Ballinamore, in the barony of Carrigallen, and
county of Leitrim, is called “L. Fenvoy” on the
engraved map from the Down Survey; and this
island, which is in the east side of the lake, is
shewn, by a mistake of the engraver, under the
name of “madark” [for L. nadork]. This island,

which has received the new name of Cherry
Island, contains the ruins of an old castle, in
which the United Irishmen took shelter in the
year 1798.

* *Cathal Cairceach*.—He is called Cathal Caech,
i. e. the blind or purblind, in the Annals of Con-
naught. The word caipce, from which the ad-
jective cairceað is derived, is glossed in a MS.
in Trinity College, Dublin, H. 3. 18. p. 210,

Thomas O'Mulkieran, the most eminent man in Ireland for wisdom, died. The monastery of the Virgin Mary, at Roscommon, was consecrated by Bishop Tomaltagh O'Conor, for Dominican friars.

Con, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, went into the house of O'Conor and his son, and ratified a treaty of peace with them, and gave them as much of the land of Breifny as they desired to have, together with the fortress of Cloch-inse-na-dtorc¹, in Lough Finvoy, in which Hugh, son of Felim, placed guards.

Cathal Cairceach², son of Hugh, who was son of Cathal Crovderg, and Hugh, son of Conor, son of Hugh, who was son of Cathal Crovderg, were blinded by Hugh, son of Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg; and this was done through envy and rancour, and in violation of the guarantees of the laity, clergy, and relics of Connaught.

Con, son of Cathal O'Reilly, Chief of Muintir-Maelmora, died.

Cloch-inse-na-dtorc, in Lough Finvoy, was burned by O'Rourke, those who guarded it³ being first permitted to come out of it.

Sitric, son of Ualgarg O'Rourke, was elected chief of his tribe, by Hugh O'Conor, in preference to Conor, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, in consequence of which Donnell, son of Conor, killed Sitric.

A conference was held by Felim O'Conor at Athlone, with the Lord Justice of Ireland, with Mac William Burke and the other English chiefs, and they made peace with one another.

A great depredation was committed by Hugh O'Conor on O'Rourke about Easter.

A brave battle was fought by Godfrey O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, in defence of his country, with the Lord Justice of Ireland, Maurice Fitzgerald, and the other English nobles of Connaught, at Creadran-Cille in Ros-cede⁴, in the territory of Carbury, to the north of Sligo. A desperate and furious battle was fought between them: bodies were mangled, heroes were disabled, and the senses were stunned on both sides. The field was vigorously maintained

by the modern word *pinna*, i. e. a film on the eye.

¹ *Those who guarded it*, i. e. O'Conor's warders, who were in the castle.

² *Ros-cede*, now the Rosses.—Two townlands

in the parish of Drumcliff, in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo. An arm of the sea runs up to Drumcliff, which divides the Rosses from the plain of Machaire Eabha.

Ro coṭaigeaḁ an caṭlaṭaṛ co coṁnaṛ la cenél cconail, 7 do beṛṭṛaṭ bṛṣṛim dúp ḁanaṛḁa ḡoṛ ḡallaibh ip in ngleo ḡo ḡo ṛṛaóineḁ ḡoṛṛa ḡo ḁlóid ḡo ḡo laḁh a náṛ. Ar a aoi ṭṛa do ṭṛomḡonaḁ ḡoṛṛaḁ ḡṣṛṛin ip in caṭḡleó ṛin, ar ṭaṛla ṛiḁe enech in ioncaḁ ḡṛṛ Muṛṛ mac ḡeapailṭ ip in nḡliaiḁh íṛin ḡo ḡo ḡonaṭaṛ apoile ḡan ḁicell. ḁa ṭṛia áḡh an chaṭa ṛin do ḁíocṛipeḁ ḡoill 7 ḡṣṛailṭaḡ a hioṭṭaṛ Connaṭ.

ḡaḁṭaṛ bṣṛ Mac ḡṛṛṛin .i. Ríḁeṛe epḁeṛc la muṛṭṛṛ í ḁoṁnaill ip in ló céḁna. Loṛṛcṭeṭaṛ 7 loṛaṛṛcṭṣṛ Slíceḁ leó ara haṭhṭe. Ro maṛḁaḁ ḁana mac coṛbmaic huí ḁoṁnaill hi ḡṛṛṭḡṛṛin ip in caṭh ṛin cṛeaḁṛáin. Soaḁ iaṛom ḁia ṭṭiḡib ar aba ḡona uí ḁoṁnaill, ar muna ḡaḁḁaṛ a ḡona ḡṛeim ḁe, do biaḁ maḁm ḡoṛṛa ḡo muaiḁh. Áḡ ṛilleḁ ina ḡṛṭiṅḡ do ḡoṛṛaḁ ḡo ṭṛaiṭceḁ 7 ḡo ḁioṛccaṛileḁ laṛ caṛlén caoil uṛce do ṛónaḁ lá ḡallaib ṛeṭṭ ṛiam ḁṛoṛbaṛṛi ḡoṛ cenél cconail.

Muṛṛṛ mac ḡṣṛailṭ luṛṭṛṛ Eṛeann ṛe hṣḁh ḁioṛccaṛilṭeḁḡ ḡaṛiḁheal ḁécc.

Caṛṭ do ṭaḁaṛṭ ó Ríḡh Saxan ḁṛelṛm ua concaḁaṛ ar éuice ṭṛiua an ṛiḡ.

Coccaḁ moṛ eṭṛ Concaḁaṛ ó mbṛiaṛ 7 ḡoill muṛan ḡo ṭṭuccaḁ ár na nḡall laṛ. Cṛeḁha aḁble do ḁenaṛ do ṭaḁḡ ua bṛiaṛ opṛa bṣṛ.

Concaḁaṛ mac ṭicṣṛṛnáin uí ṛuaṛc do maṛḁaḁ aḡ aṭh na ṛailme do ḡiolla bṣṛaḡ ua laṛḁuib ḁia muṛṭṛṛ ṛṣṛ 7 do muṛṭṛṛ Maṭa uí Raḡṣṛillḡ ṭṛe ṭaṅḡnaḡṭ.

Catal ua mannacháin décc an ṛeṛḁ do ḁecember.

* *Felim O'Conor.*—Dr. O'Conor has the following notice of this fact:

“In 1240 Felim went to the court of England to complain of those English adventurers, who, headed by De Burgo, usurped part of his province; he appealed to the treaty of Windsor, strongly insisted, in the Latin language, on the justice of his cause, and returned home so well pleased with the reception he had met, that in 1245 he marched with a body of forces to join Henry in an expedition against the Welsh. But all this could not prevent the invaders of his province, who were secretly instigated by Henry

himself to encroach on his dominions; hostilities were continued without interruption until 1255, when Felim sent the Archbishop of Tuam with ambassadors to England, and obtained, in 1257, a Royal Charter, granting to him and his heirs for ever, free and peaceable dominion over five baronies, in as ample a manner as ever they were enjoyed by his ancestors.

“After obtaining this grant he built the magnificent abbeys of Roscommon and Tumona, and died in 1264. Leland remarks, that in his remonstrance to Henry III. against the damages which he had sustained by Walter de Burgo, he

by the Kinel-Connell, who made such obstinate and vigorous onsets upon the English that, in the end, they routed them with great slaughter. Godfrey himself, however, was severely wounded; for he met Maurice Fitzgerald face to face in single combat, in which they wounded each other severely. In consequence of the success of this battle, the English and the Geraldines were driven out of Lower Connaught.

On the same day Mac Griffin, an illustrious knight, was taken prisoner by O'Donnell's people; and Sligo was afterwards burned and totally plundered by them. Donough, the son of Cormac O'Donnell, was killed in the heat of this battle of Creadran. They (O'Donnell's people) then returned home in consequence of O'Donnell's wounds; but, were it not that his wounds had oppressed him, he would have routed his enemies to the River Moy. Godfrey, on his return, prostrated and demolished the castle which had been erected by the English a short time before, at Cael-uisce, to carry on the war against the Kinel-Connell.

Maurice Fitzgerald, for some time Lord Justice of Ireland, [and] the destroyer of the Irish, died.

The King of England granted Felim O'Connor^v a charter to hold the five cantreds of the King.

A great war between Conor O'Brien^w and the English of Munster; and the English were slaughtered by him. Teige O'Brien^x also committed great depredations upon them.

Conor, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, was treacherously slain at Ath-na-failme by Gillabarry O'Lamhduibh, one of his own people, and by the people of Matthew O'Reilly.

Cathal O'Monahan died on the 6th of December^y.

charges the burning of churches and the massacre of his clergy at a thousand marks."—*Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare*, p. 41.

^w *Conor O'Brien*.—He is the Conor O'Brien usually called Conchobhair na Siudaine in the pedigrees of the O'Briens.

^x *Teige O'Brien*.—He is called Teige Cael-uisce in the Dublin copy of the Annals of

Innisfallen, in which his death is entered under the year 1256, which is certainly incorrect. He was the son of Concobhar na Siudaine.—See note ⁱ, under the year 1258, p. 368.

^y Under this year, 1257, the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, record the founding and erecting of a house for friars of the Order of St. Dominic at Roscommon, by Felim O'Connor.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙOΣΤ, 1258.

Αοιρ Cριoρτ, μίλε, δα ἐέδ, εαοccατ α hocτ.

Αβραham ὁ conalláin, Αιρδεppcop Αρδamacha δpaγail pállium o cuipτ na Romá, 7 αιppιονδ do παδα δό λήρ in αρδμαcα an δapa la do mí lún.

Uatep de palepna αιρδεppcop tuama 7 deccanaé mop Lonndan do ecc hi Saxaib iar na τογα ιρ na cñmionnaib pemprate la piz Saxon an bliadain poime rin. Tomaltach ὁ concobair eppcop oilepinn do τογα docum αιρδεppcopoidechta tuama.

Giollacupτ o capmacain deccanach oilipinn décc.

An manach ua cuipnin paoi epaδaib décc.

Matha mac giolla puaidh uí roduibh, .i. an maiγιrτip decc.

Cupτ an eppcop in oilpinn, 7 cuipτ cille Sepin do pγaoilead ὁΑοῦ ὁ concobair.

O Domhnaill γoppaib do bñth in oτairlighe a ecca pe hñδ mbliadna ap loch beathach iar ccop cατα epδopain. Iap na pior rin dua neill (.i. brian) tionoibδ a plogha in en ionad do τοcht hi τtip Conuill, 7 paoidip techta uadā hi ccñδ uí domnaill do chuingid giall, eidipñoh 7 umla pop cónallcoibh, o po batap γan τiγearna inpñδma aca deip γoppaδa. Iap τtabairτ αιtipcc dua domnaill do na τεcταib lotτup pop ccúla, 7 amail ap δñm luδpioτ.

Ro popconγair ὁ domhnaill pop cónallcoib tionoil ap γach apδ cñicce, 7 iar τtapcclamaδ doib po τογαipm a τtipccñna po popail poppa ona baí ionairτtip leó an τápach ina mberτaoi a cōpp po δeoib do denam ὁo, 7 a cōp ann, 7 a iomcāp in eidipmñδon a muintipe. Ro pauidh pñú calma do denam opo baí pñin ftoppa, 7 γan τpñn a nñccapacτ do leicñn poppa.

^a *Great Dean*.—He was Dean of St. Paul's, London. Harris states that he died in London, on his return from Rome, without ever seeing his bishopric, about the middle of April, 1258. See his edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 606.

^b *The monk*.—In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, this entry is rendered: "A. D. 1258. The munck O'Cuirnyn died in Christ."

^b *Kilsesin*.—See note under the year 1253. The place is now called Cill rSéipin in Irish, and anglicised Kiltashin. The Irish word cúipτ, which seems to have been borrowed from the English *court*, is now used to denote any large square house with many windows, without any regard to the dignity or title of the occupier.

^c *Loch-Beathach*, i. e. Birch Lake.—This lake

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1258.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred fifty-eight.

Abraham O'Conallan, Archbishop of Armagh, received a Pallium from the Court of Rome, in which he said Mass, at Armagh, on the 2nd day of the month of June.

Walter de Salerna, Archbishop of Tuam, and Great Dean^a of London, died in England, having been elected to those dignities in the preceding year by the King of England.

Tomaltagh O'Connor, Bishop of Elphin, was elected Archbishop of Tuam.

Gilchreest O'Carmacan, Deacon of Elphin, died.

The monk^a O'Curnin, a pious sage, died.

Matthew, son of Gillaroe O'Rodiv, i. e. the Master [Professor], died.

The Bishop's palace at Elphin, and the palace of Kilsesin^b, were demolished by Hugh O'Connor.

O'Donnell (Godfrey) had now, for the space of a year, after having fought the battle of Creadran, been lying on his death-bed [in an island] in Loch-Beathach^c. When O'Neill [i. e. Brian] obtained intelligence of this, he collected his forces together for the purpose of marching into Tirconnell, and sent messengers to O'Donnell to demand hostages, pledges, and submission, from the Kinel-Connell, as they had no capable chieftain since [the disabling of] Godfrey. When the messengers delivered their message to O'Donnell, they returned back with all the speed they could exert.

O'Donnell ordered the Kinel-Connell to assemble from all quarters and come to him; and after they had assembled at the summons of their lord, he ordered them, as he was not able to march with them, to make for him the bier^d wherein his body would finally be borne, and to place him in it, and carry him in the midst of his people. He told them to exert their bravery, as he himself was among them, and not to suffer the might of their enemies to pre-

still retains this name, which is anglicised Lough Beagh and Lough Veagh. It is situated near the village of Church-Hill, in the parish of Gartan, barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.

^d Bier, ápac.—The word used in the modern language to denote bier is cpócap. The word ápac is thus explained by O'Clery, in his Glossary of ancient Irish words: "Ápac .i. cpóchap. Im ápac .i. pa cpóchap."

Rangattur pompa an tuēt rin ina pñimim la porcongpa a ttiğñna hi ccoinne ploiğh í neill co ttapla an dá pluaiğ aghaib in aghaib mon abainn diaib ainn Suileach. Ro ionmpaighriot a cele gan coicill do cairpñ no do coimñiallur ġur meabaið for an pluağ nfoğanach tar anair, ġur facebattar daoine ionða, eic, ġ edála aibble. Acc tiontuoh don tpluağ conal-lach on maibm po lñiccead an tápach i mboi ó domnaill ar ppaibriğe na congála ġonadh ann do ðeachaib a ainn ar do ġaib epó na ngon, ġ na ccepeht do paðad fair hi ccaht epñorain, ġ nñ bó báp ar moðlaçur an báp hiñm aēt iar mbrñitñ buaða ġach tan for a biððaðaibh.

O po clor tpa la hua néill écc í domnaill po çur teēta doipñiri hi ccfñd çonallach do çunġioh ġiall ġ umla forpa. Báttar cenel cconuill a ccomairle aġa pccpúðad eið do ġendair pñur rin, no cia toñpeac dið pñm va ttiubpaattair umla, no aibide uair na bai ttiğñna epðalta oca opo écc ġoppañð. Dia mbattar for na hiompaitið rin at connattar Domnaill occ mac domnaill móir í domnaill cuca a halbain ina macaím ócc aibðach in añir a oēt mbliaðan nðécc, ġ do paðpat cenel cconuill a ccfñdur dó po cedóir. Dñitñbñr óñ ar dob eipñde a pflait diññr diongmala buðññ, ġ o po aipññññriot cenel cconuill an taitñpcc rin do bññpñat teēta í neill cuca (doromh) ba forail laipñumh, ġ ba fairbriğh innñm. Conað ann do pað an tñññbñiaçtar aipññc tñia pan nġaibñilec nalbanaigh boi occa acc aġal-lain na tteēçad .i. ġo mbiaoh a doman pñm aġ ġach pñr. Ba pañail do çupur tuatail tñçtmañ tar muir anall a halbain iar nñilġenn tpaopclann Epeann la hañthechçuataibh an çupur rin domnaill oic a halbain a lñit

* *Suileach*, now the River Swilly, which discharges itself into Lough Swilly, near the town of Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal.

† *Street of Congbhail*, now Conwal, near Letterkenny, where there was anciently a monastery and village; but there are no ruins now to be seen at the place, except the walls of an old church of small dimensions. There is a tradition that the village was destroyed by an accidental fire first kindled by a cat, after which it was never rebuilt; but that the town of Letterkenny soon after supplied its place.

‡ *Donnell Oge*.—According to a marginal note

in the handwriting of Charles O'Connor, of Belanagare, this Donnell Oge was the son of Donnell More O'Donnell, by a daughter of Cathal Crovderg O'Connor, King of Connaught. Though the Annals of Ulster and Clonmacnoise state that all the northern chiefs submitted to O'Neill at Cael-Uisce, it is more probable that this youthful chief did not; for though he was inaugurated about the same time, by the consent of O'Neill, it does not appear that any individual of the Kinel-Connell race assisted O'Neill in the unfortunate battle of Down, in 1260. This jealousy and emulation between the two great

vail over them. They then, by order of their lord, proceeded on their march against O'Neill's army; and the two armies met face to face, at the river called Suileach^c. They attacked each other, without regard to friendship or kindred, until the Tyronian army was discomfited and driven back, leaving behind them many men, horses, and a great quantity of valuable property. On the return of the Tirconnelian army from this victory, the bier on which O'Donnell was carried was laid down in the street of Congbhail^f, and here his soul departed, from the venom of the scars and wounds which he had received in the battle of Creadran. This was not death in cowardice, but the death of a hero, who had at all times triumphed over his enemies.

When O'Neill heard of the death of O'Donnell, he again sent messengers to the Kinel-Connell, to demand hostages and submission from them. Hereupon the Kinel-Connell held a council, to deliberate on what they should do, and as to which of their own (petty) chiefs they would yield submission and obedience, as they had no certain lord since Godfrey died. Whilst they were engaged in such speeches, they saw approaching Donnell Oge^g, the son of Donnell More O'Donnell, a valiant youth, then eighteen years of age, who had arrived from Scotland, and the Kinel-Connell immediately conferred the chieftainship upon him. This they lawfully did, as he was their own legitimate and worthy lord. When the Kinel-Connell told him of the message which the emissaries of O'Neill had brought them, he deemed it extravagant and exorbitant^h. It was on this occasion he repeated the celebrated proverb, in the Albanian Gaelic, in which he conferred with the emissaries, namely, "That every man should have his own world." Similar to the coming of Tuathal Teachtmhar over the sea from Scotland, after the extirpation of the royal race of Ireland by the Attacotsⁱ, was this coming of Donnell Oge, to consolidate the

racés of Owen and Connell finally wrought the destruction of the chieftains of Ulster, as is quite evident from various passages in these Annals.

^h *Extravagant and exorbitant*, ba popail laip-umh 7 ba paipbriú innpm. The Irish word popail is explained "iomarcach," i. e. excess, too much, by O'Clery, in his Glossary of ancient Irish words, and the word paipbriú is nearly synonymous with it, and is explained "excess" in

O'Reilly's Dictionary, and used in that sense by the Four Masters at this year 1573. What the annalists mean is, that the young chieftain, who had been fostered and educated in Scotland, thought the demands of O'Neill extravagant and exorbitant.

ⁱ *Attacots*, atchechtuaéaib, i. e. the plebeian tribes.—These are said to have been tribes of the Firbolgs, who murdered the monarch Fiacha

le hionuam nairdriḡhe, le tátucchað tuat, 7 le cornam a criche fñin ar
 coiccríocáibh on ló in po hoirdnead é i ttiocsrínuir gur an laithe fo deoidh
 a ffuair a oidead.

Maíneṛṣi clafna i Laíḡmib in eppcobóidect cille dapa do cóḡbáil do
 bṛaíṛib .S. fṛanṛeir.

Slóiccead mór la hað mac feidlimid, 7 la taðḡ ua mbriam hi ccomne
 briam uí neill ḡo caoluirce ḡo ttuccraṛ na maite rin lē ar lēth cñnuir do
 briam ua neill fop ḡaoidelaib iar ndéam riðða dóib pe poile. Bṛaíḡve
 Aðð a uí concobair dórom pe comall, 7 bṛaíḡve muntipe paíḡillig 7 ua
 mbriúin ó cñnandur ḡo dṛuim cliað dAð mac fñidlimid mar an cceona.

Mac Somairle do tēct hi loingṣi timcell Connact a hinribh ḡall ḡo

Finola, and all the kings and nobles of the royal Milesian blood in the second century. The Queen of Ireland, who was then pregnant, fled from the general massacre into Scotland, where she brought forth a son, named Tuathal, who afterwards returned to Ireland, conquered the plebeians, and restored the Milesian chieftains to their territories; after which he was elected monarch, and his subjects swore by the sun and moon, and all the elements, visible and invisible, that they and their posterity would be obedient to him and his royal issue for ever.

¹ *Clafna*, now Clane, a fair-town in the county of Kildare, about fifteen miles from Dublin.

² *Cael Uisce*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster it is remarked, *inter lineas*, that this place was at Lec Ui Mhaildoraighe, which is unquestionably the place now called Belleek, on the Erne, to the east of Ballyshannon.—See note ¹, under the year 1200, p. 125.

³ *Brian O'Neill*.—The account of this meeting of the Irish chieftains at Cael-Uisce is also given in the Annals of Ulster and of Clonmacnoise, at the year 1258; but it is entered in the *Caithreim Thoirdhealbhaigh*, and in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, under the year 1252, in which a different account of the

meeting is given. In these authorities (if, indeed, they can be so called), it is stated, that a meeting of the Irish chieftains took place at Cael-Uisce, at the extremity of Lough Erne, for the purpose of electing a king over the Irish, to suppress the usurpation of the English; that Teige, the son of Conor na Siudaine O'Brien, sent one hundred horses over the river to be presented to O'Neill as wages of subsidy, but that O'Neill rejected the offer, and sent them back, with two hundred others, with their harnesses and with golden bits, to be presented to O'Brien as an earnest of the subordination and obedience due by him to O'Neill; that O'Brien sent them back again, and the result was, that the meeting broke up without electing a king or chief prince. Dr. O'Brien receives all this as authentic in his History of the House of O'Brien, published in Vallancey's *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, and states that Teige Cael Uisce O'Brien died in the year 1255. But it is quite evident, from the concurrence of the older annals, that this meeting took place in the year 1258, and that Teige O'Brien lived till the year 1259, under which year his death is entered in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. It will, however, be readily believed from the older annals, that the chiefs of Connaught and Ulster

monarchy, to cement territories, and to defend his own country against foreigners, from the day on which he was installed in the lordship until the day of his death.

The monastery of Claena¹, in Leinster, in the diocese of Kildare, was founded for Franciscan Friars.

A great host was led by Hugh, son of Felim, and Teige O'Brien, to meet Brian O'Neill, at Cael-Uisce². The aforesaid chieftains, with one accord, conferred the sovereignty over the Irish on Brian O'Neill³, after having made peace with each other; for the observance of which agreement the hostages of Hugh O'Connor were delivered up to him, and the hostages of Muintir-Reilly, and of all the Hy-Briuin^m, from Kells to Drumcliff.

Mac Sorleyⁿ sailed with a fleet from the Insi Gall [Hebrides] around submitted to Brian O'Neill on this occasion, and rendered him hostages. The passage is thus given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, with which the more accurate Annals of Ulster agree: "A. D. 1258. Hugh mac Felym [O'Connor] and Teige O'Bryen had a meeting with Bryen O'Neale, at the Castle of Koyleuske, where peace was concluded between them, and" [they] "agreed that Bryan O'Neal shou'd be King of the Irish of Ireland" [εὐκαθύνατο ἡ μάχη πρὸς τὴν οὐλὴν ἀποκαίνουσαν τὸ ὄριον Οὐ Νεῖλλ, *Ann. Ul.*], "whereupon Hugh mac Ffelym yealded Hostages to Bryan; also the chieftest of the Bryans [Hy-Briuin] and Montyr-Kellys, from Kelles to Dromkiew, yealded hostages to Hugh O'Connor." The Annals of Ulster add, that Donnell O'Donnell was inaugurated chief of Tirconnell on this occasion, and that all the Kinel-Connell rendered him hostages. This being the older account of this meeting at Cael-Uisce, it may be fairly asked whether the story about Teige Cael-Uisce O'Brien having attended a meeting here six years earlier, and the account of his refusing to acknowledge the superiority of O'Neill, may not have had its origin in the wild and creative fancy of John, the son of Rory Magrath, chief historiographer of Tho-

mond, who wrote the *Caithreim Thoirdealbhaigh*, or Triumphs of Turlough O'Brien, in the year 1459. It is a very strange fact that neither Leland nor Moore, the ablest writers of the history of Ireland, should have noticed this attempt of the Irish chieftains to unite against the English. O'Neill fought soon after, at the head of the chiefs of the north and west of Ireland, with all the valour and desperation of his royal ancestors; but, being inferior to his enemies in military accoutrements and discipline, he and his people were cut off with dreadful slaughter, and none of the O'Neills ever after acquired any thing like the monarchy of Ireland.

^m *Hy-Briuin*, i. e. the Hy-Briuin Breifne.—These were the O'Reillys, O'Rourkes, and their correlatives.

ⁿ *Mac Sorley*.—This passage is thus given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1258. Mac Sowarle brought a great fleet with him from the Islands of Scotland, went about Ireland of the West, where they robbed a Marchant's shipp of all the goods therein, as wine, cloath, brass, and Irons. Jordan de Exetra, then Sheriff of Connought, pursued him at seas with a great Fleet of English-

παίσις Conmaicne mapa γυρ γάβυρται long éshdaige annrin go ndsna a hsoail eidiu pson, édach, uia, 7 iapn. Siurtán dexter Sippam connacht do lshmain mic Somairle γυρ an ailén in po airir, 7 a longa pop a nang-cairibh ina ccomfoccur. Feácar iomairicc storra, marbétar siurtan po cédoi, 7 Piarur accabard Rídepe dia muinntir, 7 poéaiðe cenmotátpom. Mac Somairle gona muinntir do tillead doirdiri go haiteapach eadalach go paime a tip búdein.

Domnall mac Concobair mic tigeapnain uí ruairc baof i mbraighdsnur tar cshn a atar ag fshlimid ó concobair, 7 ga mac (.i. Aoð) do léccan amach doibh, 7 tighsnur na bpeirne do tabairt dó a monad a atar.

Macraith macc tigeapnain toircaé tellaig dunchada do marbad la domnall mac concobair ui ruairc. bshaid connactaig, 7 fir bpeirne go coitcionn a tighsnur do domnall annrin, 7 marbairt teallach dunchada a dshbraétar, catál mac Concobair. Tuccad tigeapnur ua mbriuin iaprin do Art mac catail riadaig uí ruairc, .i. o Shlab roir.

brían macc rampadán tigeapna teallaig eachdaé do marbad la connactuib.

Amelaið mac Art uí ruairc tigeapna bpeirne o rliab riar décc.

Tomar ó birn décc.

Arðgal ó concobair mac comarba comain decc.

Coccad mor etir gallaib 7 concobair ua briain dár loircecad arðraétar, cill colgan, arðanna, 7 Spadbaillte iomda oile.

Coime etir gallaib, 7 gaoidealaib Epeann in eccmar feblimid uí Concobair, 7 ritsh do denamh eattporra.

men. Mac Sowerle did land upon an Island in the Seas, and did putt his Shippes at Anchor, and seeing the Sheriff with his people make towards them, Mac Sowerle gyrted himself with his armour and harness of steel, and so did all the companie that were with him out of hand; whereupon the Sheriff landed on the Island, where he was well served by Mac Sowerle. The Sheriff himself was instantly killed, with Sir Pyers Caward, a worthy knight, with many others. The English, after receiving this great loss, returned, and Mac Sowerle also returned,

with the happy success of a ritch booty, to his own Contrey."

o *Conmaicne-mara*, i. e. the maritime Conmaicne, now the barony of Ballynahinch, in the north-west of the county of Galway. The name of this ancient territory is yet preserved, but shortened to Connamara.

p *Mac Tiernan*, now generally anglicised Kernan. This family of Tealach Dunchadha, or Tullyhunco, in Breifny, are to be distinguished from the Mac Tiernans of the county of Roscommon, who are a branch of the O'Conors, and de-

Connaught, and at length put in at Conmaicne-mara^o, where he took a merchant ship, and plundered it of its wine, cloth, copper, and iron. Jordan de Exeter, Sheriff of Connaught, pursued Mac Sorley to the island on which he was stopping, with his ships at anchor near it. An engagement took place between them, in which Jordan was at once killed, as was also Pierce Agabard, a knight of his people. Mac Sorley and his people returned exultingly and enriched, and reached their own country [in safety].

Donnell, son of Conor, the son of Tiernan O'Rourke, who was until now detained in prison for his father, by Felim O'Conor and his son Hugh, was set at liberty by them; and the lordship of Breifny was given to him, in the place of his father.

Magrath Mac Tiernan^p, Chief of Teallach-Dunchadha, was slain by Donnell, son of Conor O'Rourke. The Connacians, and the men of Breifny in general, upon this took the lordship from Donnell, and the inhabitants of Tealach-Dunchadha slew his brother, Cathal, son of Conor. After this the lordship of Hy-Briuin, from the mountain eastwards^q, was conferred upon Art, son of Cathal Reagh O'Rourke.

O'Brian Magauran, Chief of Tealach Eachdhach^r, was slain by the Connacians.

Auliffe, son of Art O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, from the mountain westwards, died.

Thomas O'Beirne died.

Ardgal O'Conor, son of the Coarb of Coman, died.

A great war [broke out] between the English and Conor O'Brien, during which were burned Ardrahen^s, Kilcolgan^t, and many street-towns, and much corn.

A conference took place between the English of Ireland and the Irish, in the absence of Felim O'Conor, and a peace was concluded between them.

scend from Tiernan, the son of Cathal Miogharran, son of Turlough More O'Conor, Monarch of Ireland.

^q *Mountain eastwards*.—By "the mountain" is here meant the range of Slieve-an-ierin. Breifny from the mountain eastwards, means the county of Cavan; and Breifny from the mountain westwards, means the county of Leitrim.

^r *Teallach Eachdhach*, now the barony of Tullaghagh, or Tullyhaw, in the north-west of the county of Cavan, in which the Magaurans, or Magoverns, are still very numerous.

^s *Ardrahen*, a fair-town in the barony of Dunkellin, and county of Galway.

^t *Kilcolgan*, a well-known place on the bay of Galway, in the same barony and county.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1259.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, mile, δά céd, caocca anaói.

Corbmac ua luimluinn erroc éluana fíрта bríhainn 7 aipd eaccnaíde na hísínn dég ina naoimíshoir cianaorða.

Tomaltac mac toirpdealbais mic maoileaclainn uí Concobair do toideacé on roim iar na oirdeacá na aipderroc tuama 1 ccuirt an Pápa, Pallium do éabairt lairp 7 Socair móra don eacclair archína.

An giollu cam mac giollu éiapáin Saói 1 lechionn 7 1 ndán décc.

Aed ua Concobair do éabairt ionaid ámlaoib mic airt, do airt beacc mac airt uí Ruairc 7 airt mac catáil maibais uí Ruairc do gabail lair iar ccup Ámlaoib ip in ionat raide rin dó.

Aod ua Concobair do dul go doipe colaim cille do éabairt ingíne dubgoill mic Somairle.

Catál mac Conrnama toirdeac muintipe cionait do éallad la haod ua Concobair. bpaighe domnall uí Ruairc do éallad dó beor, .i. mall mac donnchaid 7 brián mac nell, 7 bpaighe ua mbriúin aréna.

Comne edir aod ua cconcobair 7 brián ó nell ag daiminir loca hípm.

Sic do ésham daod ua cconcobair le domnall ua Ruairc 7 é do éabairt ticchíshair na bríshne do domnall ar a haile.

Taichleac mac diarmada do écc.

Milib mac goirdealbais do écc.

Gillbert mac goirdealbais do gabail la haod ua cconcobair 7 ríab lugha do lomarcain dó uile. Gillbert do éabairt a triar mac 1 mbpaighe óshur tar a cshn budén, 7 aod ua concobair dá léccen fén amac ar a haile.

Taog ua brián Riogdaíma muman do écc.

Síoraid ua baigill do marbad da óshíshne ferin.

^u *Great benefits.*—This passage is given as follows in Mageoghagan's Annals of Clonmacnoise: "A. D. 1259. Thomas mac Terlagh mac Melaghlyn O'Connor came from Rome this year, where he received the orders of Bishopp, and brought his Pallium, with many other profitts, to the Church."

^w *Devenish*, daiminir, i. e. the Ox Island, or *bovis insula*, as it is translated in the Life of St. Máidoc. It is situated in Lough Erne, near Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh. Laisrean, or Molaisse, the patron saint of this island, flourished in the sixth century, having died, according to the Annals of the Four Masters, in

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1259.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred fifty-nine.

Cormac O'Luimlin, Bishop of Clonfert-Brendan, and the most illustrious man in Ireland for wisdom, died, a holy senior, of great age.

Tomaltagh, son of Turlough, who was son of Melaghlin O'Conor, returned from Rome, after having been consecrated Archbishop of Tuam at the Pope's court, bringing with him a pallium and great benefits^u for the Church.

Gillacam Mac Gillakieran, a man eminent in literature and poetry, died.

Hugh O'Conor gave the place [seat] of Auliffe, son of Art, to Art Beg, son of Art O'Rourke, and made a prisoner of Art, son of Cathal Reagh, after he had removed Auliffe from his residence.

Hugh O'Conor went to Derry-Columbkille, to espouse the daughter of Dugald Mac Sorley [Mac'Donnell].

Cathal Mac Consnamha, Chief of Muintir-Kenny [in the county of Leitrim], was blinded by Hugh O'Conor; the hostages of Donnell O'Rourke, namely, Niall, son of Donough, and Brian, son of Niall [O'Rourke], and all the other hostages of the Hy-Briuin, were also blinded by him.

Hugh O'Conor and Brian O'Neill held a conference at Devenish^x, in Lough Erne.

Hugh O'Conor made peace with Donnell O'Rourke, and afterwards gave him the lordship of Breifny.

Taichleach Mac Dermot died.

Miles Mac Costello died.

Hugh O'Conor made a prisoner of Gilbert Mac Costello, and ravaged all Sliabh-Lugha^x. Gilbert delivered up his own three sons prisoners in the place of himself, upon which Hugh O'Conor liberated him.

Teige O'Brien, Roydamna [heir presumptive] of Munster, died.

Siry O'Boyle^y was slain by his own tribe.

the year 563, but, according to the Annals of Ulster, in the year 570. The ruins of an ancient church and of an abbey of the fifteenth century, and a beautiful round tower in good preservation, are still to be seen on this island.

^x *Sliabh-Lugha*, a mountain district in the barony of Costello, and county of Mayo.—See note ¹, under the year 1206, p. 150.

^y *Siry O'Boyle*.—In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster this entry is rendered

Ο δονναλλ (δονναλλ οcc) δo τιονol ρλοicch lanmoip in aoin ionad, γ a
 δol ι ττίp Eoγan. Aod buide ó neill do tect plocch ele ma cōinne. An
 tip uile do millead leo, γ a ndol appide in oipgiallaibh go po giallad doib
 zach ionadh inap gabratz go poadh doibh ma pppitng.

Feðlimið ua tuathail tigearna Sil Muireadhaigh dó écc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΘ, 1260.

Αοip Cpioθ, mίle, da céo, Searccaitt.

Cionaoz ua bipn ppióip cille moipe do écc.

Maolpinnén ua mitchigen do écc.

Thada erpuicc do tabairt do comarba Pattraice ap maolreacian
 ua Concoðair az dun dealgan.

Cat droma dñpcc az dún da lēglarr do tabairt la brian ua nell γ la
 haðo ua cconcoðair do gallaib tuairccipt Epeann, du ι ttopcpadap pochaide

thus: "Syry O'Boyle killed by his own brothers."

^a *Hugh Boy O'Neill*, i. e. Hugh the Yellow.—This is the ancestor of the O'Neills of Clannaboy, or race of Hugh Boy, who shortly after this period acquired a new territory for themselves, in the counties of Down and Antrim. Davies and Leland seem to think that these territories were not wrested from the English settlers till after the murder of the Earl of Ulster, in the year 1333.—See Leland's History of Ireland, vol. i. p. 296, b. 2, ch. 4.

^a *Sil-Muireadhaigh*.—Charles O'Connor writes, or ui, *inter lineas*. The prefix Sil is here a mistake for Ui, or Hy, as the O'Tuathails, or O'Tooles, were always called Ui Muireadhaigh, to be distinguished from the Sil-Muireadhaigh, which was the tribe name of the O'Conors of Connaught and their correlatives. The Hy-Muireadhaigh were originally located along the River Barrow, in the present county of Kildare, and the Sil-Muireadhaigh in the present county

of Roscommon.—See note ^e, under the year 1180, pp. 51–54, and note ^m, under the year 1174, p. 12.

^b Under this year (1259) the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen record, that the castles of Dunnamark, Dunnagall, Dundeady, Rathbarry, Innisonan, and Caislen an Uabhair, were burned upon the English of Desmond, by Fineen Reanna Roin, the son of Donnell God Mac Carthy.

^c *Kilmore*.—From the name O'Beirne it is quite evident that this was the church of Kilmore near the Shannon, for O'Beirne's country was the district lying between Elphin and Jamestown, in the county of Roscommon.

^d *O'Meehin*.—He was evidently O'Meehin of Ballaghmeehin, in the parish of Rossinver, in the north of the county of Leitrim.

^e *Melaghlin O'Connor*.—He was Bishop of Elphin. See Ware's Bishops, by Harris, p. 629, where he is called "Milo, or Melaghlin, Mac-Thady O'Connor, Archdeacon of Clonmacnoise."

O'Donnell (Donnell Oge) assembled a very numerous army, and marched into Tyrone. Hugh Boy O'Neill² came with another army to meet him, and all the country was burned by them. They went from thence into Oriel, and hostages were given up to them in every place through which they passed, until their return.

Felim O'Tuathail, Lord of Sil-Muireadhaigh^a [Omurethi], died^b.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1260.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred sixty.

Kenny O'Beirne, Prior of Kilmore, died^c.

Mael-Finnen O'Meehin^d died.

The dignity of bishop was conferred, by the Coarb of St. Patrick, upon Melaghlin O'Conor^e, at Dundalk.

The battle of Druim-dearg^f, near Dun-da-leath-ghlas [Downpatrick] was fought by Brien O'Neill and Hugh O'Conor, against the English of the North of Ireland. In this battle many of the Irish chieftains were slain, viz. Brian

He was consecrated by Abraham O'Conallan.

^f *The battle of Druim dearg*, i. e. of the Red Hill or Ridge.—Sir Richard Cox, in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 69, states that this battle was fought in the streets of Down. His words are: “*Stephen de long Espee*, Lord Justice (some call him Earl of Salisbury, and *Burlace* styles him Earl of *Ulster*; but I think there is no ground for either of the Titles), he encountered *O'Neale*, and slew him and three hundred and fifty-two Irishmen in the streets of Down; but not long after the Lord Justice was betrayed and murdered by his own people.” Dr. Hanmer notices this battle under the year 1258, and Cox, Grace, and others, under 1259; but the Annals of Ulster, and those of Kilronan, Connaught, and Clonmacnoise, notice it under the year 1260. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen it is entered under the year 1258, and it is stated that it was fought on Sunday, and that

O'Neill's head was sent to England. There is yet extant a poem composed by Gilla Brighde Mac Con Midhe (Mac Namee), in lamentation of Brian O'Neill and the other chieftains who were killed in this battle. In this poem Mac Namee, the bard of O'Neill, states, that the head of O'Neill, King of Tara, was sent to London to the King of England, and that the Irish fought at a great disadvantage, being dressed in satin shirts only, while their English antagonists were protected with shirts of mail.

Na goill ó lunuim a le,
Na pubaill ó Poplaipge,
Taguio na mbróim gealgluif guim,
Na neanqlaif óir ir iapuin.

Leatpnom do éuabar pa áat,
Gall agur gaoisil teampaic;
Léinte caoinpóill ap éloinn cúinn,
Goill ionna naonbrom iapuin.

do maítib gaoídeil, .i. brian ó nell uachtorán Eirínn, domnall ó cairpe, diarmaid máce lachloinn, Maḡnur ua catáin, Cian ua hinneḡe, domplebe mág cana, concobor ó duibdiorma ḡ a mac, .i. aod, aod ua catáin, Muircsirtac ua catáin, amlaoib ua ḡairmleadhaisḡ, cuulaó ó hanluain, ḡ mall ó hanluain. Aét chína do marbad cuice fir déce do maítib muinntire catáin ar an laḡhair rin. Torpador dḡong do maítib Connaét ann beór, .i. ḡollu eḡorḡ mac concobair mic corbmaic mic tomaltaiḡ ticchsrina maiḡe luirḡ, Catál mac ticchsrínáin ui Concobair, Maolpuanaid mac donncaid, Catál mac donnchaid, mic muircsirtaiḡ, aod mac muircsirtaiḡ rin, Taḡḡ mac caḡail mic briain ui maolpuanaid, diarmaid mac taiḡḡ mic muircaḡaiḡ mic tomaltaiḡ ui maolpuanaid, Concobor mac ḡollu appaiḡ, Taḡḡ mac cén ui ḡaḡra, ḡollu bsraiḡ ua cuinn, Cappolur mac an eḡpuice ui muircaḡaiḡ ḡ Sochaide mḡr duairlib ḡ vanuairlib ḡaoideal immaile riú.

Sloicchó la mac uilliam búre do com feḡlimiḡ ui Concobair do raiḡiḡ ḡoro indeḡ an tíḡ riḡme ḡo riacht Ror comáin. Nochair lamartair dulreaca rin riḡor uair boí feḡlimiḡ ḡ a mac, .i. aod na ngall re a nuét ir na tuataib, ḡ ba Connaét ar a ceul ir in dithreib conaḡ í comairle do ponrat da ḡac taiḡb Síḡ do ḡsnaḡ riḡoile. Do ḡníaḡ ramlaid. Iompaḡir mac uilliam ma pḡiteng ar a haithle.

"The Galls from London thither,
The hosts from Waterford,
Came in a bright green body,
In gold and iron armour.

"Unequal they entered the battle,
The Galls and the Irish of Tara;
Fair satin shirts on the race of Con,
The Galls in one mass of iron."

He lauds the hospitality, and laments the loss of Brian, King of Tara, in bardic eloquence; bewails the misfortunes of the Irish in losing him; enumerates the chiefs of the Kinel-Owen who fell along with him, among whom he mentions Manus O'Kane as the greatest loss next after the King himself. He preserves the date in the following quatrain, from which it is probable the Four Masters, and some of the older

annalists, draw their date of 1260; but they must have had more authorities than this poem, as they have enumerated several chieftains who fell in this battle, not noticed in the poem.

Trí ríó deḡ bliacáin bán,
Mile o ḡeim éḡorḡ ḡo comḡlán,
ḡur éuit ran fiaḡ ḡorm úḡlar
ḡrian a long dun-da-leathḡlar.

"Thirteen times twenty years exact,
And one thousand from the birth of Christ,
Until fell Brian on the rich green land
At the fortress of Dun-da-leath-glas."

Mac Namee observes, in a tone of grief and despondency, that all the former victories of the Kinel-Owen were more than counterbalanced by their defeat on this occasion.

O'Neill, the Chief of Ireland⁵; Donnell O'Cairre; Dermot Mac Loughlin; Manus O'Kane; Kian O'Henery; Donslevy Mac Cann; Conor O'Duvdirma, and his son Hugh; Hugh O'Kane; Murtough O'Kane; Auliffe O'Gormly; Cu-Uladh O'Hanlon; and Niall O'Hanlon. In a word, fifteen of the chiefs^b of the family of O'Kane were slain on the field. Some of the chiefs of Connaught also fell there, namely, Gilchreest, son of Conor, son of Cormac, son of Tomaltagh [Mac Dermot], Lord of Moylurg; Cathal, son of Tiernan O'Conor; Mulrony Mac Donough; Cathal, son of Donough, the son of Murtough; Hugh, son of Murtough Finn; Teige, son of Cathal, son of Brian O'Mulrony; Dermot, son of Teige, son of Murray, son of Tomaltagh O'Mulrony; Conor Mac Gilla-Arraith; Teige, son of Kian O'Gara; Gillabarry O'Quin; Carolus, son of the Bishop^c O'Murray; and many others, both of the Irish nobility and the plebeians.

An army was led by Mac William Burke against Felim O'Conor, and he plundered the country before him, until he reached Roscommon. He dared not, however, pass down beyond this, because Felim and his son Hugh na nGall were near him in the Tuathas, and the cows of Connaught were behind them^d in the wilderness^e; so that they came to a resolution, on both sides, to make peace with each other. Accordingly they did so, and then Mac William returned home.

In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise this battle is called the battle of Downe Daleglass, and it is stated that "Brian O'Neill is since called Bryan Catha in Duin, which is as much as to say in English, Bryan of the Battle of Downe." Manus O'Kane and other chiefs who fell in this battle are also called "Catha an Duin," i. e. "of the Battle of Down," in the pedigree of their descendants in all the Irish genealogical books.

⁵ *Chief of Ireland*, uáccapán hepeann.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise this is interpreted, "Bryan O'Neale, named the King of the Irish of Ireland." He is evidently so called by the annalists, because at the meeting held at Cael Uisce in 1258, the greater part of the Irish chiefs consented to submit to him as their chief leader.

^b *Fifteen of the chiefs*.—This is rendered, "fifteen of the best of the O'Cahans were slain at that present," in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster; and "fifteen of the chiefest of the Family of the O'Kaghans" in Mageoghegan's Annals of Clonmacnoise.

^c *Son of the bishop*, mac an epruib, &c.—In Mageoghegan's Annals of Clonmacnoise this is rendered: "Charles, the Búshopp O'Mory's son, with many others of the Noble and Ignoble sort."

^d *Behind them*, ar ccúl.—This phrase generally means under their protection.

^e *In the wilderness*, i. e. in the wilderness of Kinel-Dofa, or O'Hanly's country, in the east of the county of Roscommon. The church of Kilbarry, anciently called Cluain Coirpthe, was in this wilderness.

Sluaiccheis la mac muirir i ttauadumain do raiisib Concobair uí brian, go tarla ua brian i coill bsráin 7 tionol ina timceal do mairib a muintire ara cionnrom. Mairisr for gallaib nū fo clóoir 7 marbtar dauit ppindepar Riore pionsrtmar erpide, an failgeac, Pearrún airpatain, Tomar baroit, 7 Sochaide nach airimtsr díob.

Maḡnur mac aoda mecc oipeachtaiḡ do marbad la domnall ua pflaithim.

Lochlann mac amlaib mic airt ui Ruairc 7 ticchsrnán a dsrbratar do marbad daod ua Concobair iar na ttoirbert dó la domnall mac nell mic Congalaḡ ui Ruairc.

Domnall mac Concobair mic ticchsrnán ui Ruairc do marbad la tealach ndúncaða i meabail 7 Muirceartaac a dearbatar do marbad daod ua Concobair iar rin. Art beacc mac airt ui Ruairc do marbad daod ua Concobair beor.

Taḡ dub mac nell mic Congalaḡ do marbad la maolreaclann mac amlaib mic airt.

Creaac mór la haod ua cconcobair for tuait rata dár marbad Concobair mac branán toireac corc achlann, Muircsrtaac ó maonaiḡ, mac brian ui allamain 7 Sochaide archsna.

Creaac do dsnam do mac muirir ar ua ndomnaill. Orong do muintir ui domnaill do brsich oppa i mbeannan brechmoige. Orsm do lorccad 7 do marbad leó díob.

Creaac adbal do dsnam dua domnaill ar mac muirir gur airccsrta caippre uile.

Longport Concobair ui ceallaiḡ do lorccad la muintir aoda ui Concobair.

^m *Mac Maurice*.—This was the celebrated Sir Gerald Sugagh Fitzgerald, who died soon after.

ⁿ *Coill-Bearain*, now Kilbarran, in the parish of Feakle, barony of Upper Tulla, county of Clare.

^o *The Failgeach*.—He was the head of a Welsh sept called Clann an Fhailghe then in Ireland, but the Editor has not been able to determine their location.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Cus-*

toms of Hy-Fiachrach, p. 325, note ^f, where it is shewn, that Clann an Fhailghe were a Welsh tribe. Under the year 1316, the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, as translated by Mageoghegan, contain the following notice of this sept:

“A. D. 1316. Felym O'Connor took a prey from the sons of Failge, killed Richard himself” [i. e. their chieftain], “and made a great slaughter of his people.”

An army was led by Mac Maurice^m into Thomond, to attack Conor O'Brien. O'Brien, attended by the chiefs of his people, met him at Coill-Bearainⁿ; and the English were defeated at once, with the loss of David Prendergast, a most puissant knight; the Failgeach^o; the parson of Ardrahin, Thomas Barrott; and others not mentioned.

Manus, the son of Hugh Mageraghty, was slain by Donnell O'Flahiff^p.

Loughlin, son of Auliffe, the son of Art O'Rourke, and Tiernan his brother, were slain by Hugh O'Conor, after they had been delivered up to him by Donnell, son of Niall, the son of Congalagh O'Rourke.

Donnell, son of Conor, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, was treacherously slain by the inhabitants of Tealach-Dunchadha [Tullyhunco]; and Murtough, his brother, was afterwards slain by Hugh O'Conor. Art Beg, son of Art O'Rourke, was also slain by Hugh O'Conor.

Teige Duff, son of Niall, the son of Congalagh, was slain by Melaghlin, son of Auliffe, who was son of Art (O'Rourke).

A great depredation was committed by Hugh O'Conor in Tuath-ratha^q; on which occasion Conor Mac Branan, Chief of Corc-Achlann, Murtough O'Maeny, the son of Brian O'Fallon, and many others, were slain.

A depredation was committed by Mac Maurice on O'Donnell. A party of O'Donnell's men overtook them (i.e. the plunderers) at Beannan Breacmhoighe^r, and burned and killed some of them.

A great depredation was committed on Fitzmaurice by O'Donnell, who plundered the whole of Carbury.

The garrison of Conor O'Kelly was burned by the people of Hugh O'Conor.

^p *O'Flahiff*, *ua flahiff*.—This name is now pronounced as if written *O'flahiff*, and anglicised Lahiff. This family is now respectable in the neighbourhood of Gort, in the south of the county of Galway.

^q *Tuath-ratha*, now anglicised Tooraah, in the north-west of the county of Fermanagh. Hugh O'Conor went on this occasion to plunder O'Flanagan, Chief of Tooraah. All the persons mentioned as having been slain were of his own followers.

^r *Beannan Breacmhoighe*, i. e. the hill of Breachmhagh. There are several places in the county of Donegal called Breachmhagh; the place here referred to is probably the townland of Breachmhagh, Anglice Breaghwy, in the parish of Conwal, in the barony of Raphoe.—See Ordnance Map of this county, sheet 45. There is a remarkable hill called Binnion in the parish of Taughboyne, in the same barony; but it is the place called *beinn* in these Annals at the year 1557, and not the *beannán* here referred to.

Siirpeacc mac rínlach do marbáð in átlucain do donneathach mað
oirpeachtaiḡ 7 do tomaltaic mað oirpeachtaiḡ.

Críschluaccheað la hua ndomnaill for éenél neocchain tar eir cata
dúin gur hairceað, 7 gur loirceað urmor éenél neocchain lír don cup
rín.

Abraham ua conallain comorba patracc décc.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΘ, 1261.

Αοιρ Κριοσθ, mile, da céð, Seapcca, a haon.

Maolpattraicc ó Scandail erroc Rata boð do toḡa ina airdeppoc in
arðmaða.

Se clíriḡ décc do maiṽib clíipeac éenél cconail do marbáð la Concobar
ua nell 7 la éenél neoḡain i ndoipe éolaim cille im Concobar ua ppirḡil.
Concobor ua nell do marbáð fo cfoir tre miorbailib de 7 éolaim cille le
donn ua mbperlén toirpeac fanad.

Aeð mac maolpeachlainn ui Concobair do marbáð do maolfabail ua
Eòin.

Catal ó heaḡra do marbáð do gallaib ar tarrainḡ mic feorair 7 coiccsr
oile do luignib do marbáð maille rir i ttempall mor fechin in earr-
dara.

Coccað mor 7 uile iomða do ðsnaim ðfingin mac domnaill mecc capṽaiḡ
7 dá braitrib ar ḡallaib.

Sluacchíð mor la cloinn ḡsraile i ndírmumain do raiḡib mecc capṽaiḡ,
i. fíngin. Macc capṽaiḡ da monnraiḡibíom ḡo ttucc maiðm forpa dar
marbáð ocht mbarúin 7 cuiccsr ríoiríð im ðrím ele duairlib ḡall ir

* Under this year (1260) the Annals of Clon-
macnoise contain the two passages following,
which have been altogether omitted by the Four
Masters:

"A. D. 1260. Carbreo O'Melaghlyn, a worthy
prince for manhood, bounty, and many other
good parts, was treacherously killed by David
Roche in Athboy" [Ballyboy] "in the terri-

tory of Ffearkeall."

"Clarús Mac Moylyn O'Moylechonrie brought
the White Cannons of the Order of Premonstra,
neer Christmas, from Trinity Island, on Loghke,
to Trinity Island on Logh Ogther, in the Brenie,
and were there appointed by the Lycense of Ca-
hall O'Reyllie, who granted the place after this
manner: *In puram et perpetuam Elimozinam in*

Sitric Mac Shanly was slain at Athlone by Donncahy Mageraghty and Tomaltagh Mageraghty.

A predatory incursion was made by O'Donnell, against the Kinel-Owen, after the battle of Down; and the greater part of Kinel-Owen was plundered and burned by him on that occasion.

Abraham O'Conallan, Coarb of St. Patrick (Archbishop of Armagh), died*.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1261.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred sixty-one.

Maelpatrick O'Scannal, Bishop of Raphoe, was elected to the Archbishopric of Armagh.

Sixteen of the most distinguished of the clergy of Kinel-Connell were killed at Derry by Conor O'Neill and the Kinel-Owen, together with Conor O'Firgil[†]. Conor O'Neill was slain immediately afterwards by Donn O'Breslen, Chief of Fanad, through the miracles of God and St. Columbkille.

Hugh, son of Melaghlin O'Conor, was slain by Mulfaville O'Heyne.

Cathal O'Hara was slain by the English, by the procurement of Mac Feorais [Birmingham]; and five of the people of Leyny were also killed in the Great Church of Easdara [Ballysadare].

A great war was waged, and many injuries were inflicted, by Fineen Mac Carthy, son of Donnell Mac Carthy, and his brothers, on the English.

A great army was marched by the Clann-Gerald [Geraldines] into Desmond, to attack Mac Carthy, i. e. Fineen. Mac Carthy attacked and defeated them; and in this contest were slain eight barons and five knights, besides others of

Sancte Trinitatis, et idcirco Clarus hoc fecit in Domino qui Monstratenses [Permonstratenses] *"gaudent consimili privilegio cum monachio ita quod ad ullam aliam ordinem transire possent."*

This passage must have been misplaced by the transcriber, because the death of Clarus is entered under the year 1251.

"John de Verdon came over into Ireland this year."

"Robyn Lawless died on Easterday."

* O'Firgil.—This name, which was that of the hereditary coarbs of Kilmacrenan, is now Anglicised Freel. This passage is given as follows in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1261. The best of the clergy of Tirconnell was killed by Conor O'Nell and Kindred Oen, in Derry-Columbkille, about Conor O'Fergill. Conor O'Nell was killed soon after, through the miracles of Columbkille, by Don O'Brislen, Chief of Fanaght."

in ccliaitais rin maille re Seon mac tomáir 7 rin an mbarrac mór. Diao-
airmídi a ttorcáir do dāorccorpluas gall ir in ccaitorgail pempaitē.

Ringin maḡ carṑais do marbāḡ la gallaib iar rin, 7 ticchsinur dšrmu-
man do gabail da dšrbraṑair don aicclšreac mās carṑais.

Art mac caṑail riabais ui Ruairc delūd o aod ua concobair, 7 toirig
na breipne, 7 conmaicne do ṑabairt cšmair na breipne dō.

Domnall ua heaḡra do dšnam cpece for clonn feḡrair in dioḡail marbṑa
caṑail ui eaḡra doib 7 ṑaraigṑi ṑeampall pechin gur marb Seṑin mac
feḡrair, 7 an tatclucc tuccurṑair a ṑeampall eapadara ar e baos ma
cšm aḡ a marbāḡ.

ḡrian ruāḡ ua ḡrian do lorccāḡ 7 do ṑcaoileāḡ carṑen ui cōnāiḡ 7 ṑo
marb a mbois do dāomib ann.

Longḡort aodā ui Concobair (aḡ ṑnam inṑeḡais) do lorccāḡ dṑeapais
ḡršrm.

"*Battle.*—This battle is noticed in the Annals of Ulster and Multifernan, under the year 1261. It was fought at Callainn Gleanna O'Ruachtain, about five miles eastward of Kenmare, in the parish of Kilgarvan, in the barony of Glenarough, and county of Kerry. There is a much more satisfactory account of this battle given in the Annals of Innisfallen, under the year 1260. Dr. Hanmer has the following notice of it under the same year: "Anno 1260. William Denne was made Lord Justice, in whose time Green Castle, *Arx-Viridis*, was destroyed, and the Carties plaid the Divells in Desmond, where they burned, spoiled, preyed, and slue many an innocent; they became so strong, and prevailed so mightily, that for the space (so it is reported) of twelve yeeres the Desmond durst not put plow in ground in his owne country; at length, through the operation of Satan, a bane of discord was thrown betweene the Carties and the Odriscoles, Odonovaines, Mac Donoch, Mac Mahonna, Mac Swines, and the inhabittants of Muscrie, in so much that by their cruell dissention, they weakened themselves of all sides, that

the Desmond in the end overcame and overtopped them all; but in the beginning of these Garboils, I find that the Carties slue of the Desmonds, John Fitz-Thomas, founder of the Monastery and Convent of Trally, together with Maurice his sonne, eight Barons, fifteen Knights, besides infinite others, at a place called Callan, where they were buried. Mine Authors are Iohn Clinne onely, and the Booke of Houth." —*Hanmer's Chronicle*, Dublin edition of 1809, p. 400. The same account of the battle is given in Coxe's *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 69, except that the author adds, out of his own head, that the victory was gained "by ambuscade." But Dr. Leland, who had the English and Irish accounts of this battle before him, and who was too high-minded to distort facts or give any details without authority, has come to the conclusion that it was a fair battle; but he should have stated, on the authority of the Annals of Innisfallen, and other documents, that William Denn, the Justiciary, Walter de Burgo, Earl of Ulster, Walter de Riddlesford, the great Baron of Leinster, and Donnell Roe, the son of Cormac Finn

the English nobles, as also John Fitz Thomas and Barry More. Countless numbers of the English common soldiers were also killed in the aforesaid battle".

Fineen Mac Carthy was afterwards killed by the English^w, and the lordship of Desmond was assumed by his brother, the Aithcleireach Mac Carthy.

Art, son of Cathal Reagh O'Rourke, made his escape from [the custody of] Hugh O'Connor; and the nobles of Breifny and Conmaicne gave him the lordship of Breifny.

Donnell O'Hara committed a depredation upon the Clann-Feoracs [Berminghams], in revenge for their having slain Cathal O'Hara, and desecrated the church of St. Feichinn: he also killed Sefin Mac Feorais, who while being killed had upon his head the bell^x which he had taken from the church of Ballysadare.

Brian Roe O'Brien burned and demolished Caislein ui Chonaing [Castle Connell], and killed all that were in it.

The Fortress of Hugh O'Connor (at Snamh-in-redaigh^y) was burned by the men of Breifny.

Mac Carthy, with all his Irish followers, assisted the Geraldines against Mac Carthy Reagh and such of the Irish of the Eugenic race as espoused his cause.

After this signal defeat of the English, Fineen Reanna Roin, and the Irish chieftains of South Munster, burned and levelled the castles of Dun Mic-Toman, Duninsi, Dunnagall, Cuan Dore, Dundeady, Dunnalong, Macroom, Muirgioll, Dunnamark, Dunloe, Killorglin, and the greater part of the castles of Hy-Conaill-Gaura, and killed their English warders.

^w *Killed by the English.*—According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, Fineen Reanna Roin Mac Carthy, who was the greatest hero of the Eugenic line of Desmond that appeared since the English Invasion, was killed by Miles Cogan and the De Courcys, at the castle of Rinn Roin, or Ringrone, from which was derived his historical cognomen, which he never bore till after his death.

^x *The bell*, that is, Sefin had on his head a blessed bell, which he had taken away from the church of Ballysadare, thinking that O'Hara would not attempt to strike him while he had so sacred a helmet on his head, even though he had obtained it by robbery.

^y *Snamh-in-redaigh.*—This is probably the place now called Druim Snamha, Anglice Drumsna, on the Shannon, on the boundary between the counties of Leitrim and Roscommon. Dr. Lanigan supposes (in his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. i. p. 24), that Drumsnave in Leitrim might be the place anciently called Snamh da-en; but we have direct authority to prove that Snamh da-en was the ancient name of that part of the Shannon between Clonmacnoise, in the King's County, and Clonburren, in the county of Roscommon.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 5, note ^f; also MS. in Trinity College, Dublin, H. 2, 16, p. 871.

Λορρεαδ̃ cluana suilionn, .i. longport feðlim uι Concobair.

Τοιρρδεαλβα̃ ὅcc mac aοδ̃a uι Concobair do ταβαίρτ πορ αλτραμ δαρτ
ὁ ruairc.

Creac̃ mór la haοδ̃ ua Concobair ipin mbr̃is̃ne co r̃am̃ic d̃ruim l̃etham.
δριρδ̃ do ταβαίρτ anñin πορ blaδ̃ da r̃luaḡ gur marbaδ̃ rochaide nar
δοιρρδείρc διοδ̃.

Αοδ̃ buide ua nell διοннаρβαδ̃, γ Niall cul̃anac̃ ὁ nell διορρνεαδ̃ ina
ionaδ̃.

Niall ua gar̃mleadh̃aḡ τοιρεα̃c̃ cenel moáñ do ἑcc.

Maid̃m mór la hua ndominall πορ mall cul̃anach ὁ néill d̃ú in po mar-
baδ̃ γ in po gaδ̃aδ̃ rõcaide do maid̃ib̃ cenel eoḡain ρa mac cãt̃maõil τοιρεα̃c̃
cenel ρ̃s̃raδ̃haḡ co ndruing̃ do maid̃ib̃h ele nach aip̃m̃t̃s̃r poñd.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1262.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, δά céδ, ρearccat, ad̃ó.

Μαολπαττραicc ὁ Secannail Αιρδεppoc αρ̃damac̃a do ραδ̃ha οiρpp̃ino
le pallium (in octau Eoin baίρte) in Αιρ̃damacha.

Μαοιρ̃eac̃loinn mac ταidec̃ uι concobair er̃ruc οilep̃inn do ἑcc.

Sluaḡeαδ̃ aδ̃bal mór la gallaib̃ epeann do ρoiḡiδ̃ feðlimiδ̃ mic catail
ep̃oiδ̃deirḡ γ a mic aοδ̃ na ngall, gur cuir ua concobair up̃m̃ór bó Connãc̃t ι
ττιρ Conaill αρ̃ τε̃ceαδ̃ na ngall, γ buí ρén in iñr Samera αρ̃ cúl a bó γ a
muint̃er. T̃am̃ic mac uilliam bupe tap το̃c̃ar móna coinneαδ̃a iñar, γ ρl̃óḡ
mor immailli ip̃r ḡo r̃áim̃ic οilp̃inn. Iup̃d̃is̃ na hepeann γ Eoan de uer̃oun

* *Cluain Suilionn*, now Cloonsellan, a town-
land in the parish of Kiltewan, barony of Bal-
lintoher south, and county of Roscommon.—See
Ordnance Map of this county, sheets 40 and 42.

* *Drumlahan*.—This place is now more usually
called Drumlane. It is situated near Belturbet,
in the county of Cavan, and is remarkable for
its round tower. Colgan states that it is situated
on the boundary between the two Breifnys.

ᵇ Under this year the Dublin copy of the An-
nals of Innisfallen contain several notices of the

affairs of Munster, which have been omitted or
but slightly noticed by the Four Masters, under
the year 1262; such as the landing of Richard
de Rupella at Portnalong, in Ivahagh; a great
battle between Cormac na Mangarton, the son
of Donnell God Mac Carthy, and the English
of Ireland, at Tuairin Chormaic, on the side of
the Mangarton mountain, where Cormac was
slain and his people slaughtered; and also a
victory gained by Donnell Mael, the son of Don-
nell God Mac Carthy, over the English, on

Cluain Suilionn², i. e. the Fortress of Felim O'Conor, was burned.

Turlough Oge, son of Hugh O'Conor, was given in fosterage to Art O'Rourke.

A great depredation was committed by Hugh O'Conor in Breifny; and he advanced to Drumlahan^a, where a part of his army was defeated, and many of the less distinguished of them were slain.

Hugh Boy O'Neill was banished, and Niall Culanagh was elected in his place.

Niall O'Gormly, Chief of Kinel-Moen, died.

A great victory was gained by O'Donnell over Niall Culanagh O'Neill [in a battle], in which many of the chiefs of Kinel-Owen, under the conduct of Mac Cawell, Chief of Kinel-Farry, and many other chiefs not mentioned here, were killed or taken prisoners^b.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1262.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred sixty-two.

Maelpatrick O'Scannail, Archbishop of Armagh, said Mass in a pallium (in the Octave of John the Baptist), at Armagh.

Melaghlin, son of Teige O'Conor, Bishop of Elphin, died.

A very great army was led by the English of Ireland against Felim, son of Cathal Crovderg O'Conor, and his son Hugh na ngall; upon which O'Conor sent off the greater number of the cows of Connaught into Tirconnell, away from the English, and remained himself on Inis Saimer^c to protect his cows and people. Mac William Burke marched across Tochar Mona Coinneadha^d from the west, with a great army, as far as Elphin; and the

which occasion he slew twelve of their knights, and the greater part of their muster.

These three brothers, the sons of Donnell God, were the most heroic of the Mac Carthy family since the English Invasion.

^c *Inis Saimer*.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, c. ii. p. 163, where he describes Inis Samer as "*Erneo fluvio*." It is now called Fish Island, and is situated in the River Erne, very close to the

cataract of Assaroe at Ballyshannon.

^d *Tochar Mona Coinneadha*.—A celebrated causeway in the parish of Templetogether, and barony of Ballymoe, in the north-east of the county of Galway.—See other references to it at the year 1177, pp. 34–36; also note ^a, under the year 1225, p. 232; and note under the year 1255.

do éoét tar Aéluaín anoir go Rorcommáin. Leccid ríoréa uaí i ccenél doéa mic aongura gur airceoid an méid ro an tar éir uí Concobair i cconnaéctaid don toirce rin, 7 do tórainnoid áit cairléin i Rorcommáin. Dala aodha uí concobair tra ro tionoilríd a rócraide, 7 luí in iartar Connaét gur airgíortair ó Moig éo na Saxan, 7 o bhalla imar. Loirceir a mbailte 7 a narbanna go rliab luí, 7 ro marburtair daoine ionda scoppa rin. Cuipir a toirig 7 a ógflaí uaí in uachtor Connaét gur loirceoid, 7 gur airceoid ó Tuaim da gualann go haéluaín, 7 ro marbrat a tarpla do daoimib inpeadma scoppa. Cuipid goill iaram teéta uaí doéum uí Concobair 7 a mic do tairceir ríoda dóib. Ticc aod iarrin ina ccoinne go hath doirce éirce. Do gniá ríe ann re poile gan bpaighde gan eirpeada ó cech tar na dá éele. Baid aod uaí concobair 7 mac uilliam bupc in én leabaid an oide déir na ríoda go rubac roimeanmnaí, 7 imtigid goill arabad iap cceliobrad dua Concobair.

Aodh buide uaí Néll doirpnead doirpide, 7 Niall culánaí daíprioíad.

Crisc mór do dénam la gallaib na mide ar giolla na naom uaí feargail tigeapna na hAngaile, 7 a oirpeachta rin do dul uaí i celsit gall. A aiprioíad doib, 7 a tigeapnur do tabairt do mac murchaí capraig uí rírgail. Uile iomda, creaca, greappa, urta, 7 airceine, 7 marbta do dénam do giolla na naom for gallaib iarrin. Tigeapnur na hangoile do cornam do ar éccin, 7 mac murchaí capraig dionnarbad do ar an tír amac.

Donnlebe mac caímaoil taoircaí cenél fearadhaig do marbad daod buide uaí néll.

Sluaigead la mac uilliam búpc 7 lá gallaib Eireann i ndearmumam

^e *The Lord Justice.*—He was Sir Richard de Rupella, or Capella.—See Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 103.

^f *John de Verdun.*—According to the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, he came to Ireland in 1260. He married Margaret, daughter of Walter de Lacy, in whose right he became Lord of Westmeath, and had his chief residence at Ballymore, Lough Seudy.—See Grace's Annals, edited by the Rev. Richard Butler, note ^c, p. 30.

^g *Kinel-Dofa-mic-Aengusa*, i. e. O'Hanly's country, to the east of Slieve Baune, in the county of Roscommon.—See note ^e, under the year 1210, p. 169; and pedigree of O'Hanly, p. 171.

^h *Sliabh Lougha.*—This was originally O'Gara's country, but it now belonged to the family of Mac Costello. It forms the northern part of the barony of Costello, in the county of Mayo.—See note ⁱ, under the year 1206, p. 150; and also note ^a, under the year 1224, pp. 215, 216.

Lord Justice^c of Ireland and John de Verdun^f came across [the bridge of] Athlone to Roscommon. They sent out marauding parties into Kinel-Dofamic-Aengusa^g, who plundered all that remained after O'Connor in Connaught; and they marked out a place for a castle at Roscommon. As to Hugh O'Connor, he assembled his troops, and marched into the West of Connaught, and plundered the country from Mayo of the Saxons, and from Balla, westwards; and he also burned their towns and corn as far as Sliabh Lugha^h, and slew many persons between them [these places]. He sent his chiefs and young nobles into Upper [i. e. South] Connaught, who burned and plundered [the country] from Tuam da ghualann to Athlone, and killed all they met who were fit to bear arms. The English afterwards dispatched messengers to O'Connor and his son, to offer them peace; and Hugh came to a conference with them at the ford of Doire-Chuireⁱ, where they made peace with each other, without giving hostages or pledges on either side. After they had concluded this peace, Hugh O'Connor and Mac William Burke slept together in the one bed, cheerfully and happily^k; and the English left the country on the next day, after bidding farewell to O'Connor.

Hugh Boy O'Neill was again elected, and Niall Culanagh deposed.

A great depredation was committed by the English of Meath on Gilla-na-naev O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly; and his own tribe forsook him, and went over to the English. He was deposed by them, and his lordship was bestowed on the son of Murrough Carragh O'Farrell. After this many evils, depredations, aggressions, spoliations, and slaughters, were committed by Gilla-na-naev on the English; and he asserted, by main force, the lordship of Annaly, and banished the son of Murrough Carragh from the country.

Donslevy Mac Cawell, Chief of Kinel-Farry, was slain by Hugh Boy O'Neill.

An army was led by Mac William Burke and the English of Ireland into

ⁱ *Derryquirk*, ooipe cuipc, a townland in the parish of Killuckin, in the barony and county of Roscommon.

^k *Cheerfully and happily*.—This sentence is very rudely constructed by the Four Masters. They should have written it thus: "After the conclusion of this peace Hugh O'Connor and Mac

William Burke (Walter, son of Richard, who was son of William Fitz-Adelm), passed the night together merrily and amicably, and even slept together in one bed. Hugh O'Connor and this Mac William were near relations, the former being the grandson, and the latter the great grandson of Cathal Crovderg O'Connor."

διονηραιγιὸ Μέγ καρταῖς γο πανγὰν μαγάρταε̃ λοε̃α λέν. Μαρβέαρ
 γεαράε ποίτρι ανηριν λά Μαγ καρταῖς, γ α δῖρε̃ι γυρ βέριδε̃ αν τρεαρ βαρύν
 δο βρεαρ in epinn ina αιμηρ p̃lín. βα háit̃sr γο nanáit̃sr δο δῖρμυμ̃ain p̃in
 uair δο μαρβαδ̃ corbm̃ac mac dom̃naill γυρ μέγ καρταῖς̃ don ταε̃αρ po.
 Αχε̃τ̃ é̃fna ba h̃srbaδ̃ac̃ goill γ γαιδ̃il mun μαγάρταῖς̃ an la pempáit̃te.

Dom̃nall ua mannaẽáin δο μαρβαδ̃ δο cloinn Ruaid̃ri γ ταιδ̃cc uí Con-
 cob̃air.

Sluaic̃cead̃ la hua ndom̃naill (dom̃nall ócc) hi p̃f̃sr̃aib̃ manach cetur,
 γ αρριδε̃ ι ηγαιρβτριαν Connacht γ γο γραναρ̃ τ̃é̃hba γο po παρρατ, γ
 γο po γιallραττ̃ γach τ̃ir γυρ α p̃ainicc̃ δό, γ ταινicc̃ δια τ̃igh iar mbuaδ̃
 ccorccair.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSD, 1263.

Αοιρ Criosd, m̃ile, dá cé̃d, p̃ercat, at̃r̃í.

Tomár ua ceallaĩς̃ erpuc̃ cluana p̃ear̃ta, γ Maolciap̃ain ua maoileom
 (.i. ab cluana mic noir) δέ̃ς̃.

Dauĩth ua p̃ind̃ ab mair̃tre na buille, γ Γιollapaτ̃p̃aicc̃ mac γiolla na
 ηγuirén p̃rioir̃ Doir̃lín, Saos̃ crabaδ̃ γ enĩς̃ δέ̃ς̃.

Donn ua b̃repléñ δο μαρβαδ̃ la dom̃nall ua ndom̃naill ι ccuirt̃ an erpuicc̃
 ι p̃áit̃ both.

Sluaig̃head̃ la mac uilliam̃ διονηραιγιὸ̃ p̃eðlimið̃ ui concob̃air γ α
 m̃sic̃ γο πανγὰν Rorcomáin, γ po τει̃c̃p̃ið̃ p̃iol m̃uiread̃aĩς̃ p̃ompa ι
 τ̃tuairceap̃t̃ Connaẽt, γ noch̃an p̃uair̃p̃ið̃ goill c̃peac̃a p̃e α ndé̃nam̃ don

¹ Mangartac̃ loẽa lein, now anglicised Man-
 garton, a lofty mountain over Lough Leane, in
 the barony of Magunihy, and county of Kerry.

^m Cormac, son of Donnell God.—The Dublin
 copy of the Annals of Innisfallen notices this
 battle under the year 1261, and states that it
 was fought on Tuarain Chormaic, on the side of
 the Mangarton mountain.

ⁿ On that day, an la pempáit̃te, literally, on
 the day aforesaid. This is incorrect writing,
 because no particular day is mentioned in the
 previous part of the sentence. Their usual phrase,

don é̃up̃ p̃in, i. e. on that occasion, would be
 much more correct.

^o Granard in Teflia.—Now Granard, a small
 market town in the county of Longford, four
 miles north of Edgeworthstown. The most re-
 markable feature of antiquity now to be seen
 at Granard is a large moat with a considerable
 part of two circumvallations around it. It
 is said that this moat was opened about fifty
 years ago, and that the arched vaults of a castle
 were found within it, built of beautiful square
 stones, which are well cemented with lime and

Desmond, against Mac Carthy, and arrived at Mangartagh¹, of Lough Leane. Here Gerald Roche, who was said to be the third best knight of his time in Ireland, was slain by Mac Carthy. This was a triumph without joy to Desmond, for Cormac, son of Donnell God^m [the Stammering] Mac Carthy, was slain in this battle. Indeed, both the English and the Irish suffered great losses about the Mangartagh mountain on that dayⁿ.

Donnell O'Monahan was slain by the sons of Rory and of Teige O'Conor.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Donnell Oge), first into Fermanagh, and thence into the Rough Third of Connaught, and to Granard in Teffia^o; and every territory through which he passed granted him his demands and gave him hostages; and he returned home in triumph.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1263.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred sixty-three.

Thomas O'Kelly, Bishop of Clonfert, and Mulkierian O'Malone, Abbot of Clonmacnoise, died.

David O'Finn, Abbot of the Monastery of Boyle, and Gillapatrik, son of Gilla-na-nguisen, Prior of Doirean^p, a man eminent for piety and hospitality, died.

Donn O'Breslen was slain by Donnell O'Donnell, in the bishop's court [palace] at Raphoe.

An army was led by Mac William Burke^q against Felim O'Conor and his son. He reached Roscommon, and the Sil-Murray fled before him into the north of Connaught; and the English had no preys to seize upon on that occa-

sand mortar. Dr. O'Conor writes this name $\gamma\pi\alpha\alpha\eta$, which he translates *collis solis*, i. e. as *hill of the sun*; but there is no authority for writing the first syllable $\gamma\pi\alpha\alpha\eta$. In Leabhar-na-h-Uidhre the name is written $\gamma\pi\alpha\alpha\eta\epsilon\tau$. The town of Granard has been removed from its ancient site, which see marked on the Ordnance Map of the parish.

^p *Doirean*.—This place is now so called in Irish at the present day, and anglicised Der-

rane, Durrane, &c. It is situated in the district of Fiodh Monach, a short distance to the north of the town of Roscommon.—See Ordnance Map of the county of Roscommon, sheet 35. According to the tradition in the country, this was a house of great importance; but the Irish Annals contain very few notices of it.

^q *Mac William Burke*.—He was Walter, the son of Richard More, who was the son of William Fitz-Adelm de Burgo. He became Earl of

dul rin. Ro mnaigh Donnchað ua ploime 7 taðg a mac an pluag, 7 do marbairt céð díob éirí maíe 7 raíe, im Aíein puiréil 7 imma mac, 7 im cúic macaib conconnaçt uí concobair maille re rochaíde oile. Soair an pluag ro mela dia ttiðib iar rin.

Maolraðail ua heðin do marbað lá gallaib.

Diarmait clepeac mac corbmaic meic diarmata do écc.

Aindilep mág fionnbairr taoipeac muintipe gearaðáin do écc.

Carlén do denaím la mac uilliam búrc ag ath anghail ipin ccorann.

Machair ua puadáin do marbað la gallaib i ndorur tempaill cill Seircnén.

Etaoin ingean uí plannaccáin do écc.

Sluaicceac la hua ndomnaill (domnaill occ) hi cconnaçtoib go ccompanaicc fpi haodh ua cconcobair acc coirppliab. Lottar arriðe go cruacáin arriðe tar Suca, arriðe hi ccloinn piocairð gur milleac 7 gur ler lom-airccsð leo go heçtge 7 go gailim, 7 iar mompuð oAod ua cconcobair ó ua ndomnaill, ro arceua ó domnaill tar Spuçair, tar Roðba, ar fuð tpe ham-algaib, 7 iarom tar muaid, 7 do bñit a ógriar uaðuib uile.

Cpeach mór do denaím la haed mac peðlimið ar gallaib plebe luğa, 7 i

Ulster very soon after this period.—See note ^f, under 1264.

^f *Muintir-Gearadhain*.—This territory, the name of which is anglicised Montergeran in old law documents, stretched along Lough Gowna, on the west side, in the north of the present county of Longford. According to an Inquisition taken at Ardagh, on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I., Montergeran, in the county of Longford, was divided from Clanmahon, in the county of Cavan, by that part of Lough Gowna called Snabeneracke. The townlands of Aghnekilly and Aghacannon, near Lough Gowna, belonging to Edmond Kearnan, who died in 1634, were a part of this territory.

^g *Ath Anghail, in Corran*.—Corran is the name of a barony, in the county of Sligo; but there is no place in this barony now bearing the name

of Ath Anghaile, i. e. Annaly's, or Hennely's, ford.

^h *Kilsesenen, Cill Seircnén*, now anglicised Kilshesnan. It is an old church in ruins, in a townland of the same name, in the parish of Killosser, barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo.—See its situation shewn on the map to *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed in 1844, for the Irish Archæological Society. The family of Rowan are still in the neighbourhood of this church.

ⁱ *River Suck*.—The Suck rises from the hill of Eiscir ui Mhaonacain, in the townland of Culfearna, parish of Annagh, barony of Costello, and county of Mayo. In a tract on the ancient state of Hy-Many, preserved in the Book of Lecan, fol. 92, it is stated that the River Suck flows from a well in Sliabh Formaili, now Sliab ui ploinn. “Dealbna, ó áit liag co Suca map

sion. Donough O'Flynn and Teige, his son, attacked their army, and killed one hundred of them, noble and plebeian, with Aitin Russell and his son, the five sons of Cuconnaught O'Conor, and others. The army then returned to their homes in sorrow.

Mulfavill O'Heyne was slain by the English.

Dermot Cleireach, son of Cormac Mac Dermott, died.

Aindiles Mag-Fhionnbharr [Magainver], Chief of Muintir-Gearadhain', died.

A castle was erected by Mac William Burke at Ath-angail, in Corran'.

Machair O'Ruadhain [Rowan] was slain by the English in the doorway of the church of Kilsescnen'.

Edwina, daughter of O'Flanagan, died.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Donnell Oge) into Connaught, and joined Hugh O'Conor at the Curlieu mountains. They proceeded from thence to Croghan, thence across the River Suck^u, and thence into Clanrickard; and they totally ravaged the country as far as Echtge and Galway. O'Conor then separated from O'Donnell; and O'Donnell proceeded across the Rivers Sruthair^w and Rodhba^x, through Tirawley, and afterwards across the Moy, and obtained his full demands from all.

A great depredation was committed by Hugh, son of Felim, on the English

a mbpúctan ar a tobac ag Slíab fopmairi."

But the River Suck does not, properly speaking, issue from a mountain, nor from a well. Its source, which is called Bun Suicin, is a small pool of dirty mountain waters, lying at the west side of a low Esker or ridge. It oozes through the Esker, and appears at the east side of it, not as a well, but in scattered tricklings of bog water. From the east side of the Esker onwards, a small mountain stream, called the Suck, runs eastwards into Lough Ui Fhloinn, at Ballinlough; hence it winds its way in an eastern direction, and passes under the bridge of Castle-reagh, where it turns southwards, and, passing through Ballymoe, Dunamon, Athleague, Mount Talbot, Belafeorin, and Ballinasloe, pays its tribute to the Shannon, near the village of

Shannon Bridge. It flows through a very level country, and is remarkable for its sinuosity and inundations.

^w *Sruthair*.—This is the ancient name of the Blackriver, which flows through the village of Shrule (to which it gives name), and forms, for some miles, the boundary between the counties of Mayo and Galway.

^x *Rodhba*, now the River Robe, which flows by a circuitous course through the south of the county of Mayo, passing through the demesne of Castlemagarret, and through the town of Ballinrobe, to which it gives name, and discharges itself into Lough Mask, opposite the island of Inis Rodhba, which also derives its name from it.

cciarraiḡe, ἡ πο μαρβαδ ποχαιδε μορ το ḡallaib lair, ἡ το πατ buar iomda uaidib.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1264.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, da céo, pεpcat, a cεtair.

Αongur ua clumain erpuc luigne do écc imaimrrip na búille iar ccup a erpacchóide de pé chian poime rin.

Coccað edir Art ua maolreacluinn, ἡ ḡoill na miðe. Ari do tabairt lair oppa iman mbroḡnaiḡ edir μαρβαδ ἡ baðhað.

Muirceartað mac domnaill uí airt do μαρβαδ, ἡ a muinrip do loρcað lá donn mág uioir.

Cpeað mór do dénam do dealbnaib ar Shiol nanmcaða, ἡ cuic meic uí maðaðain do μαρβαδ don τοιρc rin.

Coimni edir iurðir na hEpeann (ḡona ḡallaib im iarla ulað, ἡ im muirir mac ḡearaile ḡona ccoimtionól lεt ar leτ) ἡ pedlimið ua Concobair ḡon a

^r *Sliabh Lugha, and in Ciarraighe.*—These two territories are included in the present barony of Costello, in the south-east of the county of Mayo.—See them completely defined at pp. 150, 215, 216, *supra*.

^s Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, contain the following curious entry: "Ebdon, King of Denmark, died in the islands of the Orcades, as he was on his journey to come to Ireland."

^a *O'Cluman.*—This name, which is still common in the counties of Sligo and Mayo, is now generally anglicised Coleman. Cluman would sound nearly as well; but Irish families in anglicising their names are not influenced by sound, but by the respectability of those families with whose names they assimilate their own.

^b *Brosna.*—A river which flows through the county of Westmeath and the King's County, and pays its tribute to the Shannon, near Banagher.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 159. In

Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, this passage is rendered as follows: "A. D. 1264. Art mac Cormac mac Art O'Melaghlyn made great warrs upon the English of Meath, and made great slaughter upon them at the river of Brosnagh, where he that was not killed of them was drowned in that river."

^c *Donn Maguire.*—According to the tradition in the country, this is the first of the Maguire family who became Chief of Fermanagh. His spirit is believed to haunt the mountain of Binn Eachlabhra, near Swadlinbar, where he forbodes the approaching death of the head of the Maguires, by throwing down a huge mass of the rocky face of the mountain.

^d *Delvin [Eathra]*, i. e. the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County.—See note ^b, under the year 1178, p. 44.

^e *Sil-Anmchadha*, i. e. the O'Maddens, in the barony of Longford, in the county of Galway.—See note ^k, under the year 1178, p. 44.

of Sliabh Lugha, and in Ciarraighe^r: great numbers of the English were killed by him, and he carried off many cows from them^r.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1264.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred sixty-four.

Aengus O'Cluman^a, Bishop of Leyny, died in the Abbey of Boyle, having resigned his bishopric long before.

A war broke out between Art O'Melaghlin and the English of Meath; and he destroyed great numbers of them near the River Brosna^b, both by killing and drowning.

Murtough, son of Donnell O'Hart, was killed; and his people were burned by Dorn Maguire^c.

A great depredation was committed by the inhabitants of Delvin [Eathra^d] on the Sil-Anmchadha^e; and the five sons of O'Madden were slain on the occasion.

A conference was held this year at Athlone between the Lord Justice of Ireland (attended by the English, the Earl of Ulster^f, and Maurice Fitzgerald,

^f *The Earl of Ulster.*—This was Walter Burke, or De Burgo, the grandson of William Fitz-Adelm. According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, he obtained this title in the year 1264, after his marriage with [Maud] the daughter of Hugh de Lacy the younger. Dr. Hanmer has the same statement under the same year. His words are as follows: "*Anno 1264. Walter Bourke, commonly called Walterus de Burgo, was made Earle of Vlster, hee had married the daughter and heire of Sir Hugh Delacy, the younger, and in her right enjoyed the Earledome.*"

"The Booke of Houth layeth down the descent, that this *Walter*, by the said heire of Vlster Vlster had issue, *Walter* [*recte* Richard], and he had issue five daughters; 1. *Ellen*, that married *Robert le Bruse*, King of Scotland; 2. *Elizabeth*,

that married the Earle of Gloster; 3. *Johan*, that married *Thomas*, Earle of Kildare; 4. *Katherine*, that married the Earle of Louth; 5. *Margaret*, that married the Earle of Desmond; 6. *Ellinor*, that married with the Lord *Multon*. Notwithstanding these honourble matches and amity concluded in the outward sight of the world, there rose deadly warres between the *Geraldines* and *Burks*, which wrought blood sheds, troubles, by partaking throughout the Realme of Ireland; at the same time the fury of the *Giraldins* was so outrageous, in so much that *Morice Fitz Maurice*, the second Earle of Desmond, opposed himselfe against the sword, and took at Tristledermote, now called Castle Dermocke, *Richard de Capella*, the Lord Iustice, *Theobald le Butler*, and *Iohn*, or *Millis de Cogan*, and committed them to the prisons in Leix and Donamus; but the

mac in Ait luain. Eaccla, 7 anbátao intinne do gabail na ngall do conn-
cadar Rí Connaict 7 a mac go lionmar lárionoilte ag toct ma ccombáil.
Donao í comairli ar ar cinnreao rít diarrao oppa. Aontair 7 pedlimid
7 maite a muintire an trít do déanam, 7 po rcarrae pe poile go pioctanta
iarom.

Coccao deirgi edir mac uilliam burc (i. iarla ulao), 7 muiuir mac
gearailt, gur milleao urmór Eireann stoppa, gur gab an iarla araibí do
cailénaib i cconnaictaib ag mac gearailt, gur loirce a maine, 7 gur air-
girtair a muintir.

Apt ua maolreacloinn do loirceao araibe do cailénaib 7 do rrátt-
bailtib i ndealbna, a ccalpoigi, 7 a mbrighmaine gur díocuirgirtair a ngoill
ertib uili. Gabhair briaighde a ttoircae ar a haile.

Iuruir na hEireann, Seoan gogan, 7 teboio buitelér do gabail do muiuir
mac gearailt i ttempal coirreccá.

Cailen loca meapca 7 cailén Aird raitan do gabail do mac uilliam.

Airdeppcop Airdamacha Maolpattraice ó Scannail do éabairt na
mbraetar minur go hArdamacha, 7 aré mac domnaill gallócclaic (do peir
gnatcuimne) do éionnighain in maineirtir rin do éógbaíl ó toiraic.

yeere following, *Henry* the third not pleased with these commotions and hurly burlies, by mature advice taken of his Councell, pacified the variance between them; discharged *Denny* [Denn] of his Iusticeship, and appointed *David Barry* Lord Iustice in his place."—*Harmer's Chronicle*, Dublin edition of 1809, pp. 401, 402.

The Book of Howth is, however, wrong in this genealogy; for we know from more authentic Irish and English authorities, that Walter, the first of the De Burgo family, who became Earl of Ulster, was the father, and not the grandfather, of the ladies above enumerated; and, that his eldest son was named Richard, not Walter.

^a *Burned his manors*.—This and the preceding entry are given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "A. D. 1264. The Lord Deputy of Ireland, the Earle of Ulster, Mac Gerald, and the English nobility of

Ireland, had a meeting with Ffelym O'Connor, and with Hugh, his son, in Athlone. The English nobility, seeing the great multitudes of people follow Ffelym and his sonn, were strocken with great fear; whereupon they advised with themselves that it were better for them to be in peace with Ffelym and his son, than in continual dissention, which [peace] was accepted of by Ffelym and concluded by them.

"Also there arose dissention between Mac William Burk, the Earl of Ulster, and Mac Gerald this year, [so] that the most part of the kingdome was brought to utter ruin by reason of all their warrs against one another, in so much that the said Earle took all the castles of Mac Gerald in Connought into his own hands, and burnt and destroyed all his manours."

^b *Street-towns*, i. e. villages consisting of one street, without being defended by a castle.

with their respective forces), on the one side, and Felim O'Connor and his son on the other. The English were seized with fear and perplexity of mind when they saw the King of Connaught and his son approaching them with a numerous and complete muster of their forces, and came to the resolution of suing for peace. Felim and the chiefs of his people consented to make the peace, and they afterwards separated on amicable terms.

A war broke out between Mac William Burke (Earl of Ulster) and Maurice Fitzgerald, so that the greater part of Ireland was destroyed between them. The Earl took all the castles that Fitzgerald possessed in Connaught, burned his manors^c, and plundered his people.

Art O'Melaghlin burned all the castles and street-towns^b in Delvin, Calry, and Brawney, and drove the English out of all of them; he then took hostages from their chieftainsⁱ.

The Lord Justice of Ireland^j, John Goggan^k, and Theobald Butler, were taken prisoners by Maurice Fitzgerald in a consecrated church^l.

The castle of Lough Mask and the castle of Ardrabin were taken by Mac William Burke.

The Archbishop of Armagh, Maelpatrick O'Scannal, brought the Friars Minor to Armagh; and (according to tradition), it was Mac Donnell Galloglagh^m that commenced the erection of the monastery.

ⁱ *From their chieftains*, that is, from the Irish chieftains whom he placed over these territories after the expulsion of the English. These were Mac Coghlan, Magawley, and O'Brien. The Delvin here mentioned is the present barony of Garrycastle, Mac Coghlan's country, in the King's County. Calry comprised all the parish of Ballyloughloe, in Westmeath, and Brawney is still the name of a barony adjoining Athlone and the Shannon in the same county, in which the O'Breens are still numerous, but have changed the name to O'Brien.

^j *The Lord Justice*.—He was Richard de Rupella, or Capella.

^k *John Goggan*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise he is called John

Cowgan, which seems more correct. The name is now usually written Goggan, and is very common all over the south of Ireland, particularly in the county of Cork.

^l *In a consecrated church*.—This was the church of Castledermot, in the county of Kildare.—See Annals of Ireland by Camden and Grace. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen this passage is incorrectly given under the year 1266. According to Camden and Hanmer the prisoners were confined in the castles of Dunamase and Ley, then in the possession of the Geraldines.

^m *Mac Donnell Galloglagh* of the Gallowglasses, or heavy-armed Irish soldiers, was chief of Clann-Kelly, in Fermanagh.

Aois Criosť, 1265.

Aois Criosť, míle, da céo, pearsat, acúicc.

Tomar mac pearǵail meic diarmada erpuc oilpinn, tomar ua maicin erpuc luigne, 7 Maolbriǵde uá ġruccáin arpcinneac oilpinn do écc.

Muirir mac nell uí concobair do toġa do cum erpucóide oilpinn.

Carlén Slliciġ do ġġaoileac la haođ ua cconcobair, 7 la hua nođmaill. Carlen an ósnnatca, 7 carlen Ráta airđ cpaoidc do lorcađ 7 do pcaoil-eac leó beór.

Mainirir torair Patraicc do lorccacđ.

Taoġ mas ġionnbair do marbađ do Concobair mas ġaġnaill 7 do mac dođmaill uí pearǵail.

Feđlimiđ mac caťail cpoibdeirġ uí Concobair Rí Connacť, pear coranta 7 coťaigťi a cuiccíđ ġsin, 7 a ćapađ ġor ġac taoib, pear ionnarbťa 7 airġťe a eapcarat, pear lan deneć, deangnađ, 7 doirdepcur, pear méa-vaighťe opđ eccailreac, 7 ealađan, ósġađbar ġiġ Epeann ar uairi, ar cruť, ar cpođacht, ar ćéill, ar iocht, ar ġírinne do écc iar mbuađ nongťa 7 naiťriġi i mainirir ġraťar .S. domenic i Roscomáin tucc ġsin ġoime ġin do dia 7 don upđ. Aođ ua Concobair a mac ġéin do ġiġađ uar Connachtaib dá ér, 7 a cpeac ġiġi do dćnađ do ar uib ġailġe, 7 iar mompúđ

^a *Beannada*, now Banada, a small village near which are the ruins of an abbey, in the barony of Leyny, and county of Sligo.

^o *Rath-ard-Creeva*.—This name is now obsolete.

^p *Toberpatrick*, i. e. the great abbey of Ballintober, in the county of Mayo.

^q *Mag-Finnvar*.—He was Chief of Muintir-Geran, a territory on the west side of Lough Gowna, in the north of the county of Longford.

^r *Felim*.—This passage is rendered as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

"Felym mac Cahall Crovedearg O'Connor, king of Connoght, defender of his own province and Friends every where, and destroyer and

banisher of his Enemies, where he could find them: one full of bounty, prowess" [*eanġnađ*], "and magnanimity, both in England and Ireland, died penitently, and was buried in the Fryers Preachers' (monastery) of Roscommon, which he himself before granted to the said order, in honor of God and St Dominick. After whose death his own son, Hugh O'Connor (a vallarous and sturdy man), tooke upon him the name of King of Connought, and immediately made his first regal prey upon the countrey of Affailie, made great burnings and outrages in that countrey, and from thence returned to Athlone, where he put out the eyes of Cahall Mac Teige O'Connor, who, soone after the losing his eyes, died."

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1265.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred sixty-five.

Thomas, the son of Farrell Mac Dermot, Bishop of Elphin; Thomas O'Maicin, Bishop of Leyny; and Maelbrighde O'Grugan, Erenagh of Elphin, died.

Maurice, the son of Niall O'Connor, was elected to the bishopric of Elphin.

The castle of Sligo was demolished by Hugh O'Connor and O'Donnell. The castle of Beannadaⁿ and the castle of Rath-ard-Creeva^o were also burned and destroyed by them.

The monastery of Toberpatrick^p was burned.

Teige Mag-Finnvar^a was slain by Conor Mac Rannal and the son of Donnel O'Farrell.

Felim^r, son of Cathal Crovderg O'Connor, the defender and supporter of his own province, and of his friends on every side; the expeller and plunderer of his foes,—a man full of hospitality, prowess^s, and renown; the exalter of the clerical orders and men of science; a worthy materies of a King of Ireland for his nobility, personal shape, heroism, wisdom, clemency, and truth, died, after the victory of [Extreme] Unction and penance, in the monastery of the Dominican Friars, at Roscommon^t, which he himself had granted to God and that order. Hugh O'Connor, his own son, was inaugurated king over the Connacians, as his successor. Hugh committed his regal depredation^u in Offaly^w, and on his

^s *Prowess*, *eangnam*, is used throughout these Annals in the sense of prowess or dexterity at arms.—See extract from the Annals of Kilro-nan, at the year 1235, where the phrase *po rgeim eangnama* is used to express “with credit for prowess.”

^t *Roscommon*. — Dr. O'Connor, in his suppressed work, *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare*, writes, p. 43: “Felim was interred in his own abbey of Roscommon, and his monument, of which Mr. Walker has given a drawing in his *Dress of the ancient Irish*, is an object of melancholy curiosity to this day.” And he adds in a note:—

“Mr. Grose has given a faithful view of this abbey. The steeple of the abbey, of late undermined by a gentleman who wished to procure materials for building a house, fell about two years ago” [he was writing in 1796], “and the monument of Felim is covered with rubbish and with ruins.” The Editor examined this monument in 1837, when it was very much injured, but could discover no fragment of an inscription upon it.

^u *Regal depredation*, *a épeac púig*.—It appears that every king after his inauguration was expected to achieve some grand act of depredation.

^w *Offaly*, a territory of considerable extent in

do go hát luain Catál mac taidé uí concobair do dallad lair, 7 a écc da bítuin.

Muirceartac mac catail mic diarmata mic taidé uí maolruanaid tigearna muiḡe luirḡ déḡ.

Ḥiolla na naom̃ ua cuinn taoiréac muintire ḡiolccán, Catál maḡ raḡnaill taoiréac muintire heolair, 7 Muiréadac ua ceapbail taoiréac calpoḡi do ecc béor.

Comne do denam̃ do Tomaltach ua Concobair (.i. airdeppuc tuama) pe dauit p̃p̃inderḡár 7 pe macaib̃ murchaḡa. Mórán do muintir an airdeppuc do marbaḡ an lá rin dóib̃ a ccill meadoin.

Deap̃forḡaill ing̃ñ uí dubda (mat̃air an airdeppuc thomaltaiḡ uí Concobair) décc iar mbuaib̃, 7c.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1266.

Αοιρ Cριορ̃, mile, dá céo, p̃ercat, aré.

Ḥraḡa erpuicc do tabairt ar b̃raḡair doρ̃ .S. domenic (.i. ua Scopa) in ar̃o Maḡa do cum beit̃ 1 Rait̃ boḡ dó.

Tomar ua maolconaire airdeochain Tuama, 7 Maolru ua hanaim̃ p̃p̃ioir Roḡa commain, 7 Aḡa liacc, do ecc.

Tomar ua miadaḡain do ḡabail erpocóide luigne.

Toḡa erpuicc do toḡt on Róim̃ go cluain p̃erta b̃renaim̃, 7 ḡraḡa erpuicc do tabairt do p̃lin 7 do tomar ó miadaḡain in Aḡ na p̃ioḡ an domnac̃ pia Nodlaic.

Domnall ua hEḡra tigearna luigne do marbaḡ do ḡallaib̃, 7 é aḡ lopeaḡ Aip̃o na piaḡ.

Leinster.—See note ^s, under the year 1178, p. 44; and note ^e, under the year 1193, p. 96.

^x *David Prendergast*.—The seal of this chief still exists, as would appear from an impression of it in the museum of Mr. Petrie. It bears his arms on a shield, and the legend is, "S. DAVID DE PRENDERGAST."

^y *Kilmaine*, cill meadoin, i. e. the middle church, a parish and village in a barony of the

same name, in the south of the county of Mayo. Harris, in his edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 607, says that this quarrel took place "at Kilme-than, a manor belonging to the archbishoprick."

^z *Athleague*, aḡ liag.—This is aḡ liag maenac̃ain, a village and parish on the River Suck, in the north-west of the barony of Athlone, in the county of Roscommon. It is to be distinguished from Athliag na Sinna, now Ballyleague, at

return to Athlone put out the eyes of Cathal, son of Teige O'Conor, who died in consequence.

Murtough, son of Cathal, the son of Dermot, son of Teige O'Mulrony, Lord of Moylurg, died.

Gilla-na-naev O'Quin, Chief of Muintir-Gillagan, Cathal Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, and Murray O'Carroll, Chief of Calry, died.

A conference was held by Tomaltagh O'Conor (Archbishop of Tuam) with David Prendergast^a and the Mac Murroughs; and many of the Archbishop's people were slain on that day by them at Kilmaine^r.

Dervorgilla, daughter of O'Dowda (the mother of the Archbishop Tomaltagh O'Conor), died, after the victory, &c.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1266.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred sixty-six.

The dignity of bishop was conferred at Armagh on a friar of the order of St. Dominic (i. e. O'Scopa), and he was appointed to Raphoe.

Thomas O'Mulconry, Archdeacon of Tuam, and Maelisa O'Hanainn, Prior of Roscommon and Athleague², died.

Thomas O'Meehan^a became Bishop of Leyny.

A bishop-elect^b came from Rome to Clonfert-Brendan, and the dignity of bishop was conferred on him, and on Thomas O'Meehan, at Athenry, on the Sunday before Christmas.

Donnell O'Hara was killed by the English while he was in the act of burning Ardnarea^c.

Lanesborough, in the same county.

^a *Thomas O'Meehan*.—In Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 659, he is called Dennis O'Miachan. His predecessor was Thomas.

^b *Bishop-elect*.—Ware calls him John, an Italian, the Pope's nuncio; and says that he sat for many years, and was at last, in 1296, translated to the archbishopric of Benevento, in Italy. Ware thought that "the fair frontispiece at the west end of the church, adorned with a

variety of statues of excellent workmanship," was built by him; but there can be little doubt that this frontispiece, or ornamented doorway, is at least two centuries older than his time.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 639.

^c *Ardnarea*, i. e. the height or hill of executions, now Anglicised Ardnaree. It may be now said to form the eastern part of the town of Ballina. On an old map of the coasts of Mayo, Sligo, and Donegal, preserved in the State Pa-

Maṡgamain mac cſiṡernaiḡ uí cſirín tiḡearna ciappaḡe do marbaḡ la ḡallaib.

Maṡgamain ua cuilín tiḡearna claonglairi do marbaḡ dá mnaoi péin den buill do Seoin tré éo.

Cairlén tiḡi da coinne do bṡiread, 7 Conmaicne uile ḡráruḡad.

Toirṡdealbach mac Aoḡa mic caṡail cṡoibdeirḡ décc i mainṡoir énuic Muaidé.

Diarmait ruad mac Concobair mic cṡorbmaic meic diarmata, 7 donn caṡaiḡ mac duinn óicc méḡ oipechtaḡ do dallad daḡd ua Concobair.

buirḡér beoil an taṡair do loṡead do Flann ruad ua Floinn, 7 morán do ḡallaib an baile do marbaḡ dó.

Aoḡ ua Concobair Rí Connaṡt do dul iṡin mbṡefne daiṡríḡad Airṡ mic caṡail riabaiḡ, 7 tiḡearnuṡ ḡṡefne do tabairṡ dó do concobair buide mac amlaoib mic airṡ uí ruairc, 7 bṡaiḡde taiṡreac na bṡefni uili do ḡabáil.

Sluaḡeac la huilliam búrc do roḡiḡ uí maolṡeacloinn. Moṡán do báchaḡ oíḡ in aṡ cṡochda, 7 a mompud ḡan nſṡ ḡan bṡaiḡde do ḡabáil.

Ar mór do tabairṡ do ḡroing do muintiri ui concobair, .i. do Loclunn mac diarmata mic muiṡſṡṡṡaiḡ, do mac cſiṡernaiḡ, 7 do mac domnaill duib ui Eaḡra, ar bṡſenachaib, 7 ar luḡniḡ in iarṡar Connaṡt, 7 én ceann déḡ ar fiṡṡ do tiḡḡlacaḡ ḡo hua cconcobair dóib.

Cṡorbmac mac ḡiolla cṡioṡṡ meic diarmada do loṡ, 7 a ecc trſimio.

Saḡb inḡean caṡail cṡoibdeirḡ, 7 Maoileoin boḡar ua maolconairc ollam Sſl muiṡeadohaiḡ i Seanṡur do écc.

Maolṡatṡaic ó Seandail ṡṡioṡaiḡ Airḡ maṡa do tabairṡ bṡaṡar mo-nur ḡo harḡ maṡa, 7 lſṡandſiḡ lánḡoṡain do dénam lair in an eacclair iaram.

pers Office, it is called "Monasturie, and Castle of Ardnaree."

^d *O'Cuileain*.—This name is now Anglicised Collins all over the south of Ireland.

^e *Claenghlais*, now Clonlish, a wild district in the barony of Upper Connello, in the south-west of the county of Limerick, adjoining the counties of Kerry and Cork. O'Cuileain was originally Chief of Hy-Conaill-Gaura; but his

territory was at this period narrowed by the encroachments of the English settlers.

^f *Tigh da Choinne*, now Tiaquin in the county of Galway. The Conmaicne here mentioned must be Conmaicne Kinel-Dubhain, now the barony of Dunmore, in the county of Galway, and not the Conmaicne on the east side of the Shannon.

^g *Bel-an-tachair*, now Ballintogher, a small

Mahon, son of Kehernagh O'Kerrin, Lord of Ciarraighe [in the County of Mayo], was slain by the English.

Mahon O'Cuilein^d, Lord of Claenghlaisi^e, was killed by his own wife with one stab of a knife, given through jealousy.

The castle of Tigh-da-Choinne^f was demolished, and all Conmaicne was laid waste.

Turlough, son of Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, died in the monastery of Knockmoy [in the county of Galway].

Dermot Roe, son of Conor, the son of Cormac Mac Dermot, and Donncahy, son of Donn Oge Mageraghty, were blinded by Hugh O'Conor.

The borough of Bel-an-tachair^g was burned by Flann Roe O'Flynn, and many of the English of the town were slain by him.

Hugh O'Conor, King of Connaught, went into Breifny to depose Art, son of Cathal Reagh; and he gave the lordship of Breifny to Conor Boy, son of Auliffe, the son of Art O'Rourke, and took hostages from all the chiefs of Breifny.

An army was led by William Burke against O'Melaghlin; but many of his troops were drowned in Ath-Crochda^h, and he returned without conquest or hostages.

A party of O'Conor's people, namely, Loughlin, son of Dermot, who was son of Murtough [O'Conor], Mac Keherny, and the son of Donnell Duv O'Hara, made a great slaughter of the Welshmenⁱ and the people of Leyny in West Connaught; and thirty-one of their heads were brought to O'Conor.

Cormac, son of Gilchreest Mac Dermot, received a wound, of which he died.

Sabia, daughter of Cathal Crovderg, and Malone Bodhar [the Deaf] O'Mulconry, Ollav of Sil-Murray in history, died.

Maelpatrick O'Scannal, Primate of Armagh, brought the Friars Minor to Armagh, and afterwards cut a broad and deep trench around their church.

village, near the boundary of the county of Leitrim, in the barony of Tirerill, and county of Sligo.

^d *Ath-Crochda*.—More usually written *Ath-Crocha*. It was the name of a ford on the Shan-

non, at the place now called Shannon Harbour.—

See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, note ^g, p. 5, and map to the same work. See also note under the year 1547.

ⁱ *Welshmen*.—These were the Joyces, Bar-

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1267.

Αοιρ Cριορδ, mile, δα céδ, ρερατ . αρεατ.

Ερpucc cluana fήpta, .i. Rómanaé do dul do ροιγιδ an pápa.

Murcáδ mac Suibne do gabail in umall do domnall mac maḡnupa uí Concoḃair, α tabairτ αρ lam an iarla, γ α écc i bḡriorún aicce.

ḡrian mac τοιρρδεαλβαιγ mic Ruaidri uí concoḃair do écc i manoirτir énuic muaidé.

Cpeac do denam do mac uilliam αρ ua cconcoḃair γur αιργίρδαιρ τир mane γ clann uadaé.

Cpeac do denam do gallaib iarτair Connaét i ccairpḡe ḡroma cliaḃ, γ Ear ḡara ḡarccain ḡóib.

Donnchaḃ mac Ruaidri mic aḡḡa uí concoḃair do marḡaḃ la gallaib.

ḡalar tpeablaideac do gabail Ríγ Connaét γo ndeachaḃ α éárcc ρo Epinn.

Αιρ inḡean meic carrḡamna do écc.

Αοḡh ua muirḡḡhaiγ ταιορeac an lagáin do marḡaḃ i ccill Alaḃ la hua Maolḡoḡmar comarḡa na cille dia domnaig iar neirτeacτ oirpḡno.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1268.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mίle, δά céδ, ρερατ, α hoét.

Αοḡh mac Concoḃair uí ρλαḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ oirpḡicel Eanaig ḡúin do écc.

Tempall móρ Αρḡa maéa do τιονḡρeḡaḃ lar an bḡriomaḃ, ḡiollapaτpaicc ó Scandail.

Concoḃar ρuaḃ ua ḡriain τιḡeapḡa τuaḡmuḡan, Seoimn α mac, α inḡḡn,

retts, Merricks, Hostys, and others.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 324–339.

¹ *Mac Sweeney*.—This is the first notice of the family of Mac Sweeney occurring in these Annals.

² *The Earl*, i. e. Walter Burke, or De Burgo who was made Earl of Ulster in 1264.

³ *Tir-Many*, i. e. Hy-Many, O'Kelly's country,

in the counties of Roscommon and Galway.

⁴ *Clann-Uadagh*.—O'Fallon's country, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See note ⁷, under the year 1225, p. 236.

⁵ *Mac Carroon*.—According to O'Flaherty, Mac Carrghamhna was seated in the barony of Cuircnia, or Kilkenny West, in the county of Westmeath.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1267.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred sixty-seven.

The Bishop of Clonfert, who was a Roman, went over to the Pope.

Murrough Mac Sweeny¹ was taken prisoner in Umallia by Donnell, son of Manus O'Connor, who delivered him up to the Earl^k, in whose prison he died.

Brian, son of Turlough, who was son of Roderic O'Connor, died in the monastery of Knockmoy.

A depredation was committed by Mac William on O'Connor; and he plundered Tir-Many¹ and Clann-Uadagh^m.

A depredation was committed by the English of West Connaught in Carbury of Drumcliff, and they plundered Easara [Ballysadare].

Donough, son of Rory, the son of Hugh O'Connor, was slain by the English.

A dangerous disease attacked the King of Connaught; and the report of it spread all over Ireland.

Alice, daughter of Mac Carroon^a, died.

Hugh O'Murray, Chief of Lagan^c, was slain at Killala by O'Mulfover, coarb of the church, on a Sunday, after hearing mass.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1268.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred sixty-eight.

Hugh, son of Conor O'Flaherty, Official of Annadown, died.

The Great Church of Armagh was begun by the Primate, Gillapatrik O'Scannal.

Conor Roe O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, Seoinin, his son, his daughter, his

^c *Lagan*.—The name and extent of this territory are still remembered. It is situated in the north of the barony of Tirawley, in the county of Mayo. It originally comprised the parishes of Kilbride and Doonfeeny, and extended eastwards to the strand of Lacken, where it adjoined the territory of Caeille Conaill. The O'Murrays were soon after dispossessed by the

Barretts and Lynotts.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 222, 223, notes ^x and ^y.

Under the year 1267, the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen contain an account of the revolt of the tribes of Thomond against Conor na Siudaine O'Brien, of which the Four Masters have collected no account.

mac a ingine, .i. mac Ruaidrí uí ghaba, dubloclainn ua loclainn, tomar ua beollain, ⁊ Sochaide oile do marbath la diarmait mac muircéirte uí briain ⁊ éirín do marbath inn iaran. Brian mac concobair uí briain do gabail tigeapnair tuadmuman ar a haile.

Тоиррдеалбаc óg mac aoda mic feblimíð mic cátail croidveirg, dalta ua mbriúin eiríde, do écc.

Amhlaoib ua feargal cuir coranta conmaicneac do marbath la gallaib i bpeil.

Concobair ua ceallaiḡ tigeapna ua maine, Aongur ua dalaiḡ Saoi fip dána ⁊ tige aoidheac, Maḡnur maḡ oipechtaiḡ tairpeac cloinne tomaltaiḡ, Doimnall ua ghabda tairpeac cenel dunḡaile, ⁊ Dubḡall mac Ruaidrí, tigeapna innri gall, ⁊ aipir ḡaoidéal do écc.

Muirir ruac mac ḡearailt do báthac fop muir ḡo luēt luingi imaille pír aḡ toidecht ó Shaxaib.

Ionnpaiḡið do tabairt daod ua concobair fop gallaib ḡo haē luain. Na ḡoill do toēt ina coinne ḡur na fearthaib, tachop do cup eatoppa, bripéac fop gallaib, ⁊ Sochaide uib do marbath.

Donn mac taiḡg uí mannaacán, ⁊ deičneabap dá muintip do marbath do taiḡg ua flannaccáin ⁊ do ḡiolla cpiort ua bipn.

Feargal ua maolmuac tairpeac fear cceall, ⁊ Maolpeaclainn maḡ coclain do marbath la gallaib.

Aengur ua maolpoḡmar do marbath la huib Muirpeadaiḡ i ndioḡail a ccind pine.

* *Airer-Gaedheal*, i. e. the district or territory of the Gaels. This is the name by which Argyre, now Argyleshire in Scotland, is always called by correct Irish and Erse writers.

* *Maurice Roe Fitzgerald*.—This passage is given as follows in the Annals of Clonmacnoise as translated by Mageoghegan: "A. D. 1268. Morish Roe Mac Gerald was drowned in the sea coming from English to this kingdome, and a shipp full of passengers, being his own people, were drowned too." Sir Richard Cox says, in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 70, that this Maurice Fitzgerald was not of Desmond, as the Annals

say, but the son of Maurice, who was Lord Justice in 1272.

* *Faes*, na peada, i. e. the woods. This was the name of O'Naghtan's country, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon. In an inquisition taken at Roscommon on the 26th of October, 1587, this territory is called "Les Ffaes, alias O'Naghten's Cuntry;" and it appears from another inquisition taken at the same place, on the 23rd of October, 1604, that "the territory of the Ffaes, or O'Naghten's Cuntry, contained thirty quarters of land."

* *With the loss of many*.—This passage is very

daughter's son, i. e. the son of Rory O'Grady, Duvloughlin O'Loughlin, Thomas O'Beollan, and a number of others, were slain by Dermot, the son of Murtough O'Brien, for which he himself was afterwards killed; and Brian, the son of Conor O'Brien, then assumed the lordship of Thomond.

Turlough Oge, the son of Hugh, son of Felim, son of Cathal Crovderg, the foster-son of the Hy-Briuin, died.

Auliffe O'Farrell, Tower of Protection to the Conmaicni, was treacherously slain by the English.

Conor O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many; Aengus O'Daly, a man eminent for poetry, and keeper of a house of hospitality; Manus Mageraghty, Chief of Clann-Tomalty; Donnell O'Grady, Chief of Kinel-Dongaly; and Dugald Mac Rory, Lord of Insi-Gall, and of Airer-Gaedheal^p [Argyle], died.

Maurice Roe Fitzgerald^q was drowned in the sea, together with a ship's crew, while on his return from England.

Hugh O'Conor set out for Athlone against the English, who came to the Faes^r to oppose him; and a battle was fought between them, in which the English were defeated, with the loss of many^s.

Donn, son of Teige O'Monahan^{ss}, was slain, together with ten of his people, by Teige O'Flanagan and Gilchreest O'Beirne.

Farrell O'Molloy, Chief of Fircall, and Melaghlin Mac Coghlan, were slain by the English.

Aengus O'Mulfover was slain by the O'Murrays, in revenge of their Kennfinè^t.

abruptly constructed in the original. The literal translation of it is as follows: "An incursion was made by Hugh O'Conor upon the English to Athlone. The English came against him to the Faes. A battle was fought between them. A breach upon the English, and many of them were killed. The correct grammatical construction would read as follows: *tuc aob ua Conco-bair ionnraigib go hAeluan for Galluib; do cuuib na goill ma coinne gur na Feabuib, agus do cuireab cat eatoppa, i n-ap bpipeab for Galluib, agus i n-ap mapbaob rocaib oioib.*

^{ss} O'Monahan.—The head of this family was chief of the beautiful district of Tir-Briuin,

lying between Elphin and Jamestown, in the east of the county of Roscommon, and had his residence at Lissadorn, near Elphin, till shortly after this period, when they were dispossessed by the O'Beirnes, who are still numerous and respectable in the territory.

^t *Kenfinne*, *ceann fine*, i. e. head of a sept or tribe. This term is generally applied to the heads of minor families. There is a very curious dispute concerning the exact meaning of it in a report of a pleading between Teige O'Doyne, chief of Oregan, and his brother, Doctor Charles Dunne, preserved in Marsh's Library, Dublin, Class No. 3. Tab. 2. No. 26. pp. 221, 331.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1269.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mίle, da céu, Σερεατ, αναοί.

Θαυιτh ua braḡam erpucc cločair do écc, 7 a aḡnacul 1 mainip̃tir melipoint uair ba manac̃ da manchaib̃ é.

Ταδ̃g mac nell mic muircaḡhaḡ uī concobair do marbaḡ in oilpinn dócclác do muiñtir a braḡar fén, 7 an tí do pinne an ḡuom̃ rin do tuicim inn.

Iomur ua b̃irh óccclác 7 laiñfeap ḡraḡa aḡḡa uí Concobair do cōp an tpaḡḡail de ar lár a cloinne 7 a cōnáiḡ, 7 dul ḡo mainip̃tir Rora comáin dō, ḡur caí an real baos̃ poime da paḡḡal eoir b̃raip̃tib̃ .S. Domenic.

b̃rian mac domnaill duib̃ uī Eaḡra do marbaḡ do ḡallaib̃ 1 Slisceac̃.

b̃enmiḡe inḡean toirp̃ḡealḡaib̃ meic Ruaiḡri, b̃ñ maolmuir̃e meic Suib̃ne, Seap̃p̃raib̃ mac domnaill clannaiḡ meic ḡiollapaḡpaicc tiḡearna plebe blaḡma, 7 Aḡḡ ua pionnaḡḡa Saos̃ tiomp̃ánoiḡ do écc.

Echmiḡḡ macap̃tén do marbaḡ dua anluain.

Domnall ua fearḡoil, 7 aḡḡ a mac, cápaib̃ deḡeiniḡ ḡḡilaḡḡeac̃ do marbaḡ do ḡiolla na naom̃ ua f̃ḡḡail 7 do ḡallaib̃.

Cp̃ip̃tina inḡean uí neachḡain b̃ñ diaḡmaḡa miḡiḡ meic diaḡmata, b̃ñ do b̃ḡḡir eneaḡ 7 ionnpacur̃ don cinead̃ dá mbaoí, 7 ar mó do cúir̃ dá comaoin ar an op̃ḡ liaḡ do écc iar mbuaib̃ naiḡpiḡe.

Caip̃lén Sliccib̃ do denam̃ la mac muir̃ir meic ḡeap̃ailt iar na b̃riḡeaḡ ḡaḡḡ ua Concobair 7 dua domnaill poime rin.

^u *David O'Bragan*.—In Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, he is called David O'Brogan.—See p. 182. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, his death is entered under the year 1267, thus: "David ua Bragan Eps. Clochair, qui uirtuose et fideliter pro defensione iusticie ecclesie Clochorensis per tempus uite eius laborauit obiit hoc anno, &c."

^v *Monks*, i. e. he had retired into the monastery some time before his death.

^w *Dub*, dub̃, i. e. Black.

^x *Of Slieve Bloom*, plebe blaḡma, a mountain on the confines of the King's and Queen's coun-

ties. Ussher calls it *Mons Bladina* by a mistake, in *Primordia*, p. 962, which O'Flaherty corrects in *Ogygia*, p. 3, c. 3. It was originally called Sliabh Smoil. See *Ogygia*, p. iii. c. 81, and *Vita Sancti Moluæ*, given by Colgan in his *Acta Sanctorum*, at 26th March.

^y *Mac Artan* was Chief of Kinelarty, in the county of Down.

^z *O'Hanlon* was Chief of Oriel, in the county of Armagh.

^a *Two*.—Cápaib̃ means a brace, pair, or couple.

^b *Christina*.—The character of O'Naghtan's daughter is thus given in Mageoghegan's trans-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1269.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred sixty-nine.

David O'Bragan^a, Bishop of Clogher, died, and was interred in the monastery of Mellifont, for he had been one of its monks^b. *before then. (original.)*

Teige, son of Niall, the son of Murray O'Connor, was slain at Elphin, by a youth of his own brother's people; and the person by whom the deed was perpetrated was killed for it.

Ivor O'Beirne, chief servant and confidant of Hugh O'Connor, withdrew from the world, from the midst of his children and affluence, and entered the monastery of Roscommon, where he passed the rest of his life among the Dominican friars.

Brian, son of Donnell Duv^w O'Hara, was slain by the English of Sligo.

Benmee, daughter of Turlough (son of Roderic O'Connor), and wife of Mulmurry Mac Sweeny; Jeffrey, son of Donnell Clannagh Mac Gillapatrik, Lord of Slieve Bloom^x; and Hugh O'Finaghty, a learned minstrel, died.

Eghmily Mac Artan^y was slain by O'Hanlon^z.

Donnell O'Farrell and Hugh, his son, two^a truly hospitable and munificent men, were slain by Gilla-na-naev O'Farrell and the English.

Christina^b, daughter of O'Naghtan, and wife of Dermot Midheach Mac Dermot, the most hospitable and chaste^c woman of her tribe, and the most bountiful to the order of Grey Friars, died, after the victory of penance^d.

The castle of Sligo was rebuilt by the son of Maurice Fitzgerald, after it had been demolished by Hugh O'Connor and O'Donnell.

lation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "Christin, O'Neaghtean's daughter, the wife of Dermot Myegh Mac Dermota, a right exceeding beautiful woman, well lymmed, bountiful in bestowing, chaste of her body, and ingenious and witty delivery of her mind, devout in her prayers, and, finally, she was inferior to none other of her time for any good parts requisite in a noble gentlewoman, and charitable towards the order of Graye moncks, died with good penance."

^c *The most hospitable and chaste.*—Literally, of

the best hospitality and purity. Her character is stated in more correct language in the Annals of Ulster, and thus rendered in the old translation: *Anno 1268 (rectius 1270).* "Christina Ny-Neghtain, Dermot Myegh Mac Dermot's wife, a woman of best name and quality that was in her time, and that gave most to the White Order, *quievit.*"

^d *Penance, αἵρεσις.*—This word is generally used by the Four Masters, where the Annals of Ulster have *penitentia*.

Caírlén Rora comáin do denam la Roibeirt deפורט iurðír na hepiomn, 7 aread fo úsra a denam, Aod ua Concobair Rí Connaét do bet earplan, ionnur nar tualainz tacar no teaccbail do tabairt do gallaib, na toir-mírec do cor ar an ccaírlén do denam. Connaétaiḡ do beít ina cceuib epeac (ḡo heḡí uorám uoridíre.) fo coraib gall.

Flaithbírtac ua Maolpíona taoipeac leithe Calpáige Mhaighe héleḡ do marbad dó ḡaibteacháin dó lictaoipeach oile.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1270.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, da céu, peachtmoḡat.

Maolpattraice ua Scandail airdeppucc Aipð maça do uul do látaip Ríḡ Saxan. An Rí da ḡlacad ḡo honóraç, 7 toidecht tar a air dó imaille pe mor cumactaib.

Coccad mor edip ua cconcobair 7 iarla ulað uatep a búpc, ḡur zionóil an tiarla maite ḡall epeann im an nḡiurðir, 7 a pann ḡaioideal

* *Robert de Ufford*, Roibeirt deפורט.—In the Annals of Ulster he is called Roibeirt duפורט. According to the list of the Chief Governors of Ireland, given in Harris's edition of Ware's Antiquities, Robert de Ufford was Lord Justice of Ireland in 1268; and Richard de Oxonia, or D'Exeter, was Lord Justice in 1269. In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, he is incorrectly called Hobert, or Robert Sufford, or Stafford. The entry is worded as follows: "A. D. 1269. Hobert or Robert Sufford, or Stafford, came over from England as Deputie of this kingdome, apointed by the King of England for the reformation of the lawes, customes, and statutes of this land, and made his first voyage" [expedition] "with his forces to Connaught, and, by the help of the English forces of Ireland, he built a castle at Roscommon. The opportunity and occasion of building of the said castle was, because Hugh O'Connor, King of Connaught, fell sick of a grievous disease, supposed to be irrecoverable."

^f *O'Maelfina*, pronounced O'Molina, or O'Mulleena, but now generally Anglicised Mullany. The little town of Crossmolina, called in Irish, cpor uí Mhaolpína, i. e. O'Molina's Cross, received its name from this family. The territory of Calry of Moy-heleog was nearly co-extensive with the parish of Crossmolina, in the barony of Tirawley.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 13, 165, and the map prefixed to the same work. The family name Gaughan is still common all over the county of Mayo.—*Id.*, pp. 13, 238.

^g *A great war*.—This is related more clearly in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows: "There arose great dissention and warrs between the King of Connaught and Walter Burke, Earl of Ulster, in so much that all the English and Irish of the kingdome could not separate them, or keep them from annoying each other. The Earle procured the Lord Deputy, with all the English forces of Ireland, to come to Connaught. They came to

The castle of Roscommon was erected by Robert de Ufford^e, Lord Justice of Ireland. He was induced to erect it because Hugh O'Connor, King of Connaught, was ill, and was therefore unable to give the English battle or opposition, or prevent the erection of the castle. The Connacians, until his recovery, were plundered and trodden under foot by the English.

Flaherty O'Maelfina^f, Chief of half the territory of Calry of Moy-heleog, was slain by Gaughan, Chief of the other half.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1270.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred seventy.

Maelpatrick O'Scannal, Archbishop of Armagh, went over to the King of England: the King received him honourably; and he returned home with great privileges.

A great war^s broke out between O'Connor and the Earl of Ulster, Walter Burke. The Earl assembled the chiefs of the English of Ireland, together

Roscommon the first night, thence to Portlike, where they encamped. The next day they advised that the Earl of Ulster, with the most part of the forces, should go eastwards of the River Synan, to the place on the river called the Foord of Connell's weir.

“As for Hugh O'Connor, King of Connaught, he was ready prepared with the five companies he had before the English at Moynishe. The Lord Deputy remained of [on] the west of the River Synen, at the Furney [αα πυρναίο]. After the Earle had passed to Ath-Cora-Connell as aforesaid, he was assaulted by a few of O'Connor's people in the woods of Convackne, where a few of the English armie were killed. The Englishmen never made any residence or stay until they came to Moynishe, which was the place where O'Connor encamped, where the English did likewise encampe that night. The Englishmen advised the Earle to make peace with Hugh O'Connor, and to yeald his brother,

William Oge mac William More mac William, the Conqueror, in hostage to O'Connor, during the time he shou'd remain in the Earl's house concluding the said peace, which was accordingly condescended and done, as soone as William came to O'Connor's house he was taken, and also John Dolphin and his son were killed.

“When tyding came to the ears of the Earle how his brother was thus taken, he took his journey to Athenkip, where O'Connor beheaved himself as a fierce and froward lyon about his prey, without sleeping or taking any rest, that he did not suffer his enemies to take refection or rest all this time, and the next day soon in the morning, gott upp and betook him to his arms: the Englishmen, the same morning, came to the same foorde, called Athenkip, where they were overtaken by Terlogh O'Bryen. The Earle returned upon him and killed the said Terlogh, without the help of any other in that pressence. The Connoughtmen pursued the Englishmen,

apc̃sna go Connãc̃taib go mãc̃taɔar Rop comán an ced adhaig, Oilpinn an dapa hãdhaig, Aip̃rið go pop̃t lecce. Gab̃aid pop̃ad 7 Saorlongpop̃t ann an oid̃ce rin. Tiãgaid daon com̃aple ap̃adapãc in át cap̃ad conaill tap̃ Sionainn pop̃t.

Baof Rí Connãc̃t mun am rin uathad̃ do mãt̃ib a muintipe i moig nipe ap̃ cionn na ngall, 7 do an an giur̃oir 7 b̃lccán don t̃rluãg gall allañiar do Sionainn ga nup̃naide. Iap̃ ndul don iap̃la tap̃ at̃ cap̃ad Conaill po ep̃giɔɔar uathad̃ do muintip̃ uí concob̃air do na gallaib i ccoilltib Conmaicne go ndear̃ñrad mãrb̃ad̃ oppa. Lɔɔar iap̃am go mãg nipe gur gab̃rad pop̃longpop̃t ann in oid̃ci rin. Do g̃niad do com̃aple pep̃oile ainñĩde Síe do denam lé Rí̃g connãc̃t, 7 deap̃brãtoir an iap̃la (uilliam óg mac Riocair̃ mic uilliam concuip̃) do c̃op ap̃ láim muintipe uí concob̃air an cc̃sin do bẽt̃ pé p̃én i t̃cĩg an iap̃la ag̃ r̃naðmãd̃ na r̃iɔ̃da. Do g̃nĩt̃r̃ p̃amlaib. Ác̃t c̃sna do gab̃rad muintip̃ uí concob̃air deap̃brãtoir an iap̃la p̃oc̃eɔ̃oir, 7 po mãrb̃rad̃ Seaan dolip̃ín go na mac. P̃ear̃gãt̃eap̃ an t̃iap̃la iap̃ na cl̃op̃ rin d̃ó. Rucc ap̃ an ad̃haig rin go him̃r̃ñĩom̃ac̃ at̃ht̃uip̃reach. Ep̃cc̃oir i muic̃deab̃oil na mãid̃ne ap̃ad̃apãc̃ gona gallaib 7 gaoĩdealaib c̃eangailte coip̃igh̃te ma t̃im̃ceal, 7 gluaip̃id̃ do p̃aig̃id̃ uí concob̃air go pang̃ad̃ar at̃ an c̃ip̃. Do g̃eib̃id̃ toip̃r̃dealb̃ac̃ ua b̃riam̃ c̃uca ag̃haib̃h in ag̃haib̃h anñrin, 7 é ag̃ tocht i ccom̃b̃aib̃ uí concob̃air. Do b̃s̃ip̃ an t̃iap̃la p̃én a ag̃aib̃ ap̃ toip̃r̃dealb̃ac̃, 7 po cuim̃ñig̃ a ec̃c̃raib̃s̃r̃ d̃ó go t̃top̃c̃air̃ toip̃r̃dealb̃ac̃ laip̃ p̃oc̃eɔ̃oir. Dala Connãc̃t t̃ra p̃uc̃rad̃ oppa do c̃om̃ an at̃a don dul rin ionnup̃ gur̃ b̃r̃úcht̃-ɔoir̃t̃riod̃ ina c̃ceann do c̃oir̃ 7 deac̃ gur̃ b̃rĩp̃eab̃op̃ pop̃ a t̃top̃ac̃, 7 gur̃ c̃uip̃riod̃ a nd̃eip̃eab̃ ap̃ a monat̃ dá nãim̃deóin. Mãrb̃tap̃ naoñbar do mãt̃ib̃ a R̃iɔ̃ipeab̃ don iap̃raib̃ r̃i a t̃tim̃ceal an at̃a im̃aille pe Riocair̃

and made their hindmost part runn and break upon their outguard or foremost in such manner and foul discomfiture, that in that instant nine of their chiefest men were killed upon the bogge, aboute Richard ne Koylle and John Butler, who were killed over and above the said knights. It is unknown how many were slain in that conflict, save only that a hundred horses, with their saddles and other furniture, with a hundred shirts of mail, were left. After these

things were thus done, O'Connor killed William Oge, the Earle's brother, that was given him before in hostage, because the Earle killed Terlagh O'Bryen that came to assist O'Connor against the Earle.

"O'Connor immediately tooke and brake down the castles of Athengalie, the castle of Sliew Louth, and the castle of Killcalman: also, he burnt Roscomon, Rynndwyne, alias Teagh. Owen, and Ullenonach."

with the Lord Justice^b and all his Irish faction, and marched into Connaught; the first night they arrived at Roscommon, and the second at Elphin; from thence they proceeded to Port-lecce, where they rested and encamped for that night; and on the next morning they marched, by common consent, eastwards, across the ford of Ath-Caradh-Conaill, on the Shannon.

The King of Connaught, attended by a small number of the chiefs of his people, was at this time in Moy-Nise, ready to meet the English; and the Lord Justice and a small part of the English army remained on the west side of the Shannon, awaiting the Connacians. After the Earl had crossed [the ford of] Ath-Caradh Conaillⁱ, a small party of O'Connor's people attacked the English at Coillte Conmaicne, and slew some of them. After this they went to Moy-Nise^j, where they encamped for that night; and they consulted together, and agreed to make peace with the King of Connaught, and to deliver up to his people the Earl's brother (William Oge, son of Richard, the son of William the Conqueror^k), while he himself (i. e. O'Connor) should be in the Earl's house concluding the peace. This was accordingly done; but O'Connor's people took the Earl's brother prisoner at once, and slew John Dolfin and his son. When the Earl heard of this, he became enraged, and passed the night in sadness and sorrow; and he rose next morning at daybreak, with his English and Irish arranged and arrayed about him, and marched against O'Connor to Ath-an-chip^l, where they met face to face Turlough O'Brien, who had come to assist O'Connor. The Earl himself faced Turlough, mindful of the old enmity between them, and slew him at once; but the Connacians came up with the Earl's troops at the ford, where they poured down upon them, horse and foot, broke through their van, and forcibly dislodged their rear. In this onslaught at the ford, nine of the chief English knights were slain around the ford, together with Richard

^b *Lord Justice*.—According to the list of Chief Governors of Ireland, given in Harris's edition of Ware's Antiquities, Sir James Audley, or de Aldithel, was Lord Justice of Ireland in the year 1270.

ⁱ *Ath-Caradh Conaill*, i. e. the ford of Connell's weir. This was the name of a ford on the Shannon, near Carrick-on-Shannon, but the name has been long obsolete.

^j *Moy-Nise*, a level district in the county of Leitrim, on the east side of the Shannon.—See note under the year 1263.

^k *William the Conqueror*, that is, William Fitz Adelm de Burgo, who is usually styled by Irish writers, the Conqueror, because it was believed that he conquered the province of Connaught.

^l *Ath-an-chip*, i. e. the ford of the stock or trunk; a ford on the Shannon, near Carrick-

na coilleadh, 7 pe Seaan buitelér, gan áirímh ar a ttorcraibh d'íob edir maic 7 rait uata ro amach. D'ímh beór na hédála do b'nao d'ib d'arm, dédeadh, 7 deachaid, 7c. Marbtar dearbraitair an iarla (.i. uilliam ócc) iarrin lá hua cconcobair a neaic mic uí brian do marbad don iarla.

Cairlén atha anguil, cairlén plebi luga 7 cairlen cille calman do leacadh dua concobair. Ror comain, Rinn dúin 7 Uillinn uanae do loicadh lair beór.

Brian ruadh ua brian diompúid for gallaid. Aisgei aible do dénam dó oppa, 7 cairlén clair áta dá caradh do gabáil dó.

Craeáa móra do dénam don iarla, 7 do gallaid Connaet i tír noilealla ar muintir Aodha uí concobair, 7 dauid cuirm do marbad don dul rin.

Mac murchaid carraig uí éirgail, b'itir ar beodacht, oncu ar ingnam do marbad la gallaid.

Tanaide mór mac duinnín mic néde mic conaing buide uí maolconaire doiréneadh in ardollamnacht connaet, 7 forcionn do dul for ollamnacht an dubríuilg uí maolconaire 7 dunlaing uí maolconaire.

Slicceach do loicadh la hua ndomnall, 7 lá cenel Conaill 7 mac bpeallaid an chairn uí maolbrenaim do marbad don turur rin.

Criptina ingín uí Neachtain b'ín diarmada Mhóig meic diarmada do

on-Shannon, but the name has been long obsolete.

^m *Richard na Coille*, i. e. Richard of the Wood. According to the Dublin copy, and the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, this Richard was the Earl's brother [bráear]: "And this was one of the soarest battayles that the Irish ever gave to the Galls in Ireland, for Richard ne kill, the Earl's brother, and John Butler, and many more knights, and many English and Irish besides, and at least 100 horse, with their saddles, were left."—*Old Trans.*

ⁿ *John Butler*.—Hanmer, referring to Clinne, and the interpolated copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, state that the Lords Richard and John Verdon were slain on this occasion; but this is obviously an error. It has been, however, perpetuated by Cox and Moore.

^o *Ath-Angaile*.—The castle of Ath-Angaile was in the territory of Corran, as appears from an entry under the year 1263. The name has been long obsolete. The castle of Sliabh Lugha is the one now called Castlemore-Costello, situated a short distance to the southwest of Kilcolman, in the same barony. Kilcolman castle stood near the old church of Kilcolman, in the parish of the same name, barony of Costello, and county of Mayo.—See Map to *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, on which its true position is shewn, though in the explanatory index to this map, p. 484, it is inadvertently placed in the barony of Clanmorris.

^p *Uillin Uanagh*.—The name of this place has been variously corrupted by the transcribers of the original Irish Annals. The Four Masters

na Coille^m and John Butlerⁿ, exclusive of others, both noble and plebeian. Immense spoils were also taken from them, consisting of arms, armour, horses, &c. The Earl's brother (William Oge) was put to death after this battle by O'Connor, as an *eric* for the son of O'Brien, who had been slain by the Earl.

The castle of Ath-Angaile^c, the castle of Sliabh Lugha, and the castle of Cill Calman, were demolished by O'Connor. Rindown and Uillin Uanagh^p were also burned by him.

Brian Roe O'Brien turned against the English, and committed great depredations upon them; and the castle of Clar-Atha-da-charadh^q was taken by him.

Great depredations were committed by the Earl and the English of Connaught in Tirerrill on the people of Hugh O'Connor; and David Cuisin [Cushen] was killed on that occasion.

The son of Murrough Carragh O'Farrell, a bear in liveliness, and a leopard^r in prowess^s, was slain by the English.

Tany More, son of Duinnin, son of Nedhe, son of Conaing Boy O'Mulconry, was elected to the chief ollavship^t of Connaught; and the ollavships of Dubhshuileach O'Mulconry and Dunlang O'Mulconry were abolished.

Sligo was burned by O'Donnell and the Kinel-Connell; and the son of Breallagh-an-Chairn O'Mulrenin was killed on that occasion.

Christina^u, daughter of O'Naghtan, and wife of Dermot Midheach Mac

write it *Muilleann Guanach*, at the year 1225, but the Annals of Ulster and Kilronan make it *Muillibh Uanach*, while those of Connaught make it *Muillibh Uainidhe*. At the year 1236, it is written *Muillibh Uanach* in the Annals of Kilronan, and *Ullum Wonaghe* in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise. From the notice of it at the year 1225, it is quite obvious that it was in the barony of Athlone, and that it was the name of a hill or mill in the townland of Onagh, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon. The castle afterwards became the seat of that branch of the O'Kellys called Makeogh.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 19, note ^k.

^q *Clar Atha-da-charadh*, i. e. plain of the ford of the two weirs. This is probably the original

name of the town of Clare, near Ennis, in the county of Clare.

^r *Leopard*, *onnú*.—The word *onnú* is explained leopard by O'Reilly. It was borne on the standard of the King of Connaught, and his standard bearer was called *peap iomcáip na honcón*.—See note under the year 1316.

^s *Prowess*, *eangnam*, prowess, dexterity at arms.

^t *Chief Ollavship*, *apollaimnact*, i. e. the office of chief poet.

^u *Christina*.—This is a repetition. See her death already entered under the last year. Her death is entered in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster as follows: "A. D. 1268 (*rectius* 1270). Christina ny Neghtain Dermot Myegh Mac Dermot's wife, a woman of best

écc, b'f'n po buð mairé deirce 7 oineac, 7 do rad almyana iomda don oru
liai.

AOIS CRIOST, 1271.

Αοιρ Cριορτ mίle, da céo, reachtmoγat a haon.

Siomon maccpairé deccanach Αρδα capna do écc.

Uatep a búpc iapla ulað, 7 tigeapna gall Connaét do écc i ccairlén na
gailme iap mbuað naitpige do galap aithgeapp.

Tomap mac muipir do écc i mbaile loça meapcca.

Iomap ua b'p'n laipcap γpaða aoda ui concobair do écc i Rop comáin
iap mbuað naitpige, 7 a aðnacul innte.

Αοð ua concobair mac comopba comáin do mapbað do tomár buitelép
aγ muine ingine cpechain.

Domnall ua floinn do mapbað do mac Robín laiglep ip in ló cedna i
ccionn uachtapacé ppuépa.

Matgamáin ua Concobair do mapbað do gallaib dúin móip.

Nicol mac Seacain ueróún tigeapna óipgiall do mapbað lá Seapppað
ua b'capγal.

Concobair mac tigeapnáin ui concobair do mapbað la maolpeacluinn
mac Aipt uí puapc, 7 la cloinn pcapmuige.

Cairlén tige templa, cairlén Slliciγ, 7 caplen aía liacc do b'p'p'eað
daoð ua concobair.

Αοdh mac néill uí ðuðda do écc.

name and quality that was in her times, and
that gave most to the white [grey?] order,
quievit."

^w *Earl of Ulster.*—His death is thus entered
in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by
Mageoghegan: "A. D. 1271. Walter Burke,
Earle of Ulster, and Lord of the English of
Connaught, died in the castle of Gallway of one
week's sickness, after good penance, and was
entred [interred] in Ratheahall."

^x *Thomas Mac Maurice.*—In Mageoghegan's
translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise he is

called "Thomas Mac Morish Fitzgerald." Bal-
loughmask is now called Lough Mask Castle,
and is situated on the east side of Lough Mask,
in the parish of Ballinchala, barony of Kilmaine,
and county of Mayo. This castle was re-edified
by Sir Thomas Burke, shortly after the battle of
Kinsale.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs
of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 202, 478.

^y *Muine-inghine-Chrechain*, i. e. the hill or
shrubbery of the daughter of Creaghan. The
name is now obsolete.

^z *Of Sruthair*, ppuépa.—This was the original

Dermot, died. She was a good, charitable, and hospitable woman, and had given much alms to the order of Grey Friars.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1271.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred seventy-one.

Simon Magrath, Deacon of Ardcarne, died.

Walter Burke, Earl of Ulster^w, and Lord of the English of Connaught, died of a short sickness in the castle of Galway, after the victory of penance.

Thomas Mac Maurice^x died at Ballyloughmask.

Ivor O'Beirne, the head and confidential servant of Hugh O'Connor, died at Roscommon, after penance, and was buried there.

Hugh O'Connor, son of the coarb of St. Coman, was killed at Muine-inghine-Chrechain^y, by Thomas Butler.

Donnell O'Flynn was slain on the same day, by the son of Robin Lawless, at the upper end of Sruthair^z.

Mahon O'Connor was slain by the English of Dunmore^a.

Nicholas, the son of John Verdun, Lord of Oriel, was slain by Geoffry O'Farrell.

Conor, son of Tiernan O'Connor, was slain by Melaghlin, son of Art O'Rourke, and by the Clann-Fearmaighe [in the County Leitrim].

The castle of Teagh Templa^b, the castle of Sligo, and the castle of Athliag [Ballyleague], were demolished by Hugh O'Connor.

Hugh, son of Niall O'Dowda, died.

name of the Black River, which flows through the village of Shrule, and forms for several miles the boundary between the counties of Mayo and Galway. The name was afterwards applied to a castle built by the Burkes on the north side of this river, and also to the village which grew up around it, and also to the parish.

^a *Dunmore*, a village in a barony of the same name, about eight miles to the north of Tuam, in the county of Galway.

^b *Teagh Templa*.—According to Ware, this

castle belonged to the Knights Templars, and was erected by the English in the thirteenth century.—See Harris's edition, vol. ii. p. 271. According to an Irish manuscript in the possession of Major O'Hara, a castle was built here by the O'Haras, but the date of its erection is not added. The name is now anglicised Templehouse, and is that of the residence of Colonel Perceval, situated in the east of the barony of Leyny, in the county of Sligo.—See the position of this castle marked on the map prefixed to

AOIS CRIOST, 1272.

Αοιρ Crioστ, míle, da céo, pechtmogat, adó.

Henri buitelér tigeapna uímaill, 7 hoitpe meobric do marbað do catál mac Concobair puad, 7 do cloinn muipeiritaiğ ui concobair.

Cairlén Rora comáin do bpipeað do piğ connaét, adó ua concobair.

Ταδğ dall mac adá mic catáil cpiobdeirğ do écc, 7 ba héride adbar piğ do bpiir da cineað no ġup dallpað muintir Raiğillig é.

Iamar doðalaiğ iurðir na hEpeann do marbað dua bpiom, 7 do Connaétaið.

Muirğior mac donnchað mic tomaltaiğ uí maolpuanaid, Saii eniğ, 7 ġiğnaia a cineað do écc illongpopt uí domnaill i mupbaç, 7 a tabairt ġo mainiitir na buille dá adhnaçul.

Donnchað mac ġiolla na naom még paipadám do marbað dá dñbpaçaiir tomair.

Riocapð diuid an barún do buairle do ġallaib décc.

An miðe do loipeað ġo ġpanairu dað uia concobair.

At luain do loipeað laiir beór, 7 a dpióceað do bpipeað.

O domnaill (domnall ócc) do tionol ġtap 7 báð for loch eipne, 7 aipride for loch uachtair. Maicra, 7 edala na típe ma timçell (batrap for innrib an locha rin) do bñn eipuib, 7 a noipeain laiir co mbatrap ar a

Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach, printed for the Archæological Society in 1844, and Explanatory Index to the same map, p. 497. Sir Richard Cox states, under the year 1270, that the castles of "Aldleek, Roscomon, and Scheligah (perhaps Sligo), were destroyed." These incorrect names he took from Hanmer, who had taken them from some incorrect copy of Irish Annals. In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster the entry is thus given: "A. D. 1269 (*al.* 1271). The castle of Roscomon, the castle of Sligo" [Sligiğ] "and the castle of Athleag, were broken by Hugh Mac Felim and Conaght."

^c *Hosty Merrick*, hoitpi meobric.—In the

Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, he is called Hodge Mebric, and in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, hoitpi mac Mepic. According to the tradition in the county of Mayo, this Hosty gave name to Glenhest in that county, and is the ancestor of the families of Hosty and Merrick.

^d *Clann-Murtough O'Conor*, clann muipeiritaiğ ui éncobair.—These were the descendants of the celebrated Murtough Muimhneach, the son of Turlough More O'Conor, Monarch of Ireland.

^e *James Dodaly*.—Hanmer, *ad ann.* 1270, calls him the Lord *James Audley*, and says he died "with the fall of a horse." Cox says that

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1272.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred seventy-two.

Henry Butler, Lord of Umallia, and Hosty Merrick^c, were slain by Cathal, son of Conor Roe, and by the Clann-Murtough^d O'Conor.

The castle of Roscommon was demolished by Hugh O'Conor, King of Connaught.

Teige Dall (the Blind), son of Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, died. He had been the best materies of a king of all his tribe, until he was blinded by the O'Reillys.

James Dodaly^e, Lord Justice of Ireland, was slain by O'Broin^f and the Connacians.

Maurice, son of Donough, son of Tomaltagh O'Mulrony, the most hospitable and valiant^g of his tribe, died in O'Donnell's garrison at Murvagh^h, and was conveyed to the abbey of Boyle, to be interred there.

Donough, son of Gilla-na-naev Magauran, was slain by his brother Thomas. Richard Tuiteⁱ, the noblest of the English barons, died.

Meath was burned, as far as Granard^k, by Hugh O'Conor. Athlone was also burned by him, and its bridge was broken down.

O'Donnell (Donnell Oge) collected the vessels and boats upon Lough Erne, and [proceeded] thence to Lough Oughter. The goods and valuables of the surrounding country (which were upon the islands of that lake) were seized

he was killed in Thomond, by a fall from his horse, on the 23rd of June, 1272.

^f *O'Broin*, ua bpom.—This is a mistake for O Ópnam. In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise this entry is thus given: "A. D. 1272. James Dowdall, Deputie of Ireland, was killed by O'Brien, and some Connoughtmen."

^g *Valiant*, raor einig 7 eangnam.—The Irish word eangnam is used by the Irish annalists to denote *prowess, valour, and dexterity at arms*. See note ^b, p. 277, where po pceim engnuma is used to denote laudability, or credit of prowess, and note under the year 1270, where oncu ap

eangnam is used to express a leopard in prowess, or warlike activity.

^h *Murvagh*, mupbae, i. e. a sea plain, or salt marsh, now Murvagh, Ordnance Map, sheet 99 and 107, in the barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal, about one mile to the west of Ballyshannon. There is another place of the name about three miles south-west of the town of Donegal.

ⁱ *Richard Tuite*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise he is called the "worthiest baron in all Ireland."

^k *Granard*, a small town in the county of Longford.—See note under the year 1262.

éumur, Τρεν γ τριρι do gabáil dó in zach maigin ina ccompochoibh don éur rin.

Αν céo éduar do rioḡadh of Saxaib. 16. Nouember.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1273.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, da céo, reachtmoḡat, atri.

Flann ó tigḡinaiḡ tigḡina cḡra do marbað dó Muiréadaḡ im thigḡi-
nur cḡra tria neart aodha mic pedlimið uí concobair.

Concobair buide mac Amlaoib mic airt uí ruairc tigḡearna bpeḡne do
marbað do cloinn concobair mic tigḡearnáin uí concobair, γ do marbrom an
mac do bpearr dibriom tigḡearnán.

Eochaid maḡ maḡamna tigḡearna oirḡiall, γ Sochaidε imaille rir do
marbað dua anluain, γ do cenél neoḡam.

Cpeac do denam do Siurtán dexetra irin ccorann. Uatað do rioḡam-
naið connact do bpeit orra, aimgliocur comairle do dénam dóib ar rurai-
leam coda da ndaoḡcorḡluaḡ, ḡur marbað domnall mac domchaid mic
maḡnura, Maḡnur mac airt, aḡeachtaḡ mac aodaccáin, Aod ua birn, γ
Sochaidε oile.

Moḡḡluaḡ la mac muirir meic ḡerailt i ttuaðmumain ḡur ḡaḡ bḡaiḡoi
γ neart ar ua mḡriain.

Corbmac mac diarmada mic Ruaidri décc.

¹ *Made king.*—Do rioḡadh literally signified to be *kinged*, or made king. This was the day of his father's death. He was then absent in the Holy Land, and was not crowned till the 15th day of August, 1274. Among the Irish themselves do rioḡadh means to be inaugurated king; but it appears from the dates given by them for the rioḡadh of the kings of England, that they merely meant their succession, which takes place the very instant their predecessors dies.—See Blackstone's Commentaries, vol. i. p. 249; see also the years 1199 and 1216, where the rioḡadh has been inadvertently rendered

“was crowned.” Hanmer has the following remark under this year (1272): “The most renowned King Henry the Third, having lived 65 yeeres, and reigned 56, and 28 dayes, ended his dayes, and was buried at Westminster. Edward, the first of that name, sonne of King Henry III., surnamed *Long Shankes*, of the age of 35 yeers, began his reigne, anno 1272.”

^m *O'Tierney.*—This name is now locally made Tiernan, and is still common in the barony of Carra, in the county of Mayo.

ⁿ *O'Murrays*, now *Murrays*, without the prefixed O.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Cus-*

on and carried off by him; and he acquired control and sway in every place in the neighbourhood on this expedition.

The first Edward was made king^l over the English on the 16th of November.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1273.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred seventy-three.

Flann O'Tierney^m, Lord of Carra, was slain by the O'Murraysⁿ in a dispute concerning the lordship of Carra, and through the power of Hugh, son of Felim O'Conor.

Conor Boy, son of Auliffe, son of Art O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, was slain by the sons of Conor, son of Tiernan O'Conor; and he killed the best of them, namely, Tiernan.

Eochy Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, and many others along with him, were slain by O'Hanlon and the Kinel-Owen.

A depredation was committed by Jordan d'Exeter in Corran^o. A few of the young princes of Connaught overtook him; but these having adopted an imprudent plan, suggested by some of the common people^p, it fell out that Donnell, son of Donough, Manus, son of Art [O'Conor], Aireaghtagh Mac Egan, Hugh O'Beirne, and many others, were slain.

A great army was led by Mac Maurice Fitzgerald into Thomond, where he took hostages, and obtained sway^q over O'Brien.

Cormac, son of Dermot, son of Roderic [O'Conor], died.

toms of Hy-Fiachrach, printed for the Irish Archaeological Society in 1844, pp. 187, 189.

^o *Corran*, copann, now the barony of Corran, in the county of Sligo.

^p *Common people*, saorccapplaig.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the term used is dpoçòaine, i. e. bad people. The whole passage is thus rendered in the old translation: "A. D. 1270 (*al.* 1272, *vel* 1273). A pray made by Jordan de Exeter in Coran, and a few of the nobles of Conaght came upon them, and used bad direction, through the persuasion of idle

men, whereby Donell Mac Donogh Mac Manus, and Manus Mac Art, and Oreghtagh Mac Egan, and Hugh O'Birn, and many more" [were killed].

^q *Obtained sway*, neapt oo gabail.—Ma-geoghegan has this passage as follows in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "A. D. 1273. Morish Mac Gerald, with great forces, went to Thomond, and tooke hostages from the O'Bryens, and subdued the whole country."

Domnall iorpar mac maḡnupa mic muircéirtauḡ muimniḡ dionnarbad a humall ḡ a hiorpur.

Ruaidri ua flaitéirtauḡ dionnarbad a hiaréar Connaét.

O domnall (domnall ócc) do éor plóig lanmoir in aoin ionad do maith-iph Conallach, ḡ do maithibh Connaét, ḡ dol dó i tír neocchan, ḡ an tír do millead lair.

Domnall ó cuinn léth toiréac na haidécta do marbad la hua noub-thaiḡ.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1274.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, dá céo, reachtmoḡat, a ceatóir.

Αοoh mac feðlimið mic catail cpoibdeirḡ Rí connáct, Rí po folmaiḡ, ḡ po páraiḡ Connaéta ar gallaið ḡ ḡaoidealaið bióir na aḡhaið, Rí do pad maðmanna mionca por hSaxanécaið, po trapccair a ccúirṑi ḡ a ccairlén, po muðaiḡ a ccupaða ḡ a ccairmilíð, Rí po ḡab braiḡoi ua mbriúin ḡ cata aḡa fino, Rí bá mó ḡráin ḡ corccar, eneaé ḡ oirdeircur, fear millte ḡ leaioighṑi Epeann eirde, a écc iar mbuaið naiéirḡi dia dardaoir ar aó laiṑe, ḡ an tír la do Samhrað eirde. Eoḡan mac Ruaidri mic aóda mic catail cpoibdeirḡ do pioḡad ina ionat, ḡ noá paibe aét én páiti ir in píḡe an tan po marbraṑ a derbḡine ferin e, .i. Ruaidri mac toirpdealbaiḡ mic aóda ui concóbaiṑ i ttempall brácar Rora comáin, ḡ Αοð mac catail doill

¹ *Donnell Irrais.*—The Annals of Ulster record the death of this Donnell at the year 1271 or 1274. It is thus entered in the old translation: "A. D. 1271 (*rectius* 1274). Donell Mac Manus Mac Murtagh Muvnagh O'Coner, a tryed golden chief and perfect overseer to all, *quievit in pace.*"

² *O'Quin.*—This was O'Quin of Clann-Cuain, who was at this time tributary to Mac Dermot of Moylurg, who had a house on an island in Claenloch in Clann-Cuain.—See note ^a, under the year 1232; see also the entry under the year 1206, where Mac Dermot is styled Lord of Moylurg, Airteach, and Aicideacht, p. 151.

³ *A king the most successful, &c., Rí bá mo*

ḡráin ḡ corccar.—In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, this is rendered, "he that terrified and put down most of any." In Ma-geoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise the whole passage is given in English as follows: "A. D. 1274. Hugh Mac Felym O'Conor, King of Connaught for nine years, died the fifth of the noones of May, on Thursday, that is to say, upon the feast day of the Invention of the Cross. This is the king that wasted and destroyed Connaught upon the English; this is he that razed and broke down their houses and castles, made them even with the earth, and gave themselves many great overthrows and conflicts; this is he that took the

Donnell Irrais' [of Erris], son of Manus, son of Murtough Muimhneach, was banished from Umallia and Erris.

Roderic O'Flaherty was banished from West Connaught.

O'Donnell (Donnell Oge) assembled a considerable army, composed of the nobles of Tirconnell and Connaught, with whom he marched into Tyrone, and ravaged the country.

Donnell O'Quin', Semi-Chief of Aicideacht, was slain by O'Duffy.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1274.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred seventy-four.

Hugh, son of Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg, King of Connaught, a king who had desolated and devastated that part of Connaught possessed by his English or Irish enemies; a king who had given the English frequent overthrows, prostrated their manor-houses and castles, and cut off their heroes and warriors; a king who had obtained the hostages of the Hy-Briuin, and all the race of Aedh Finn; a king the most successful and triumphant, the most hospitable and renowned; the destroyer and improver of Ireland, died, after gaining the victory of penance, on Thursday, the third day of the Summer. Hugh, son of Rory, son of Hugh, who was son of Cathal Crovderg, was made king in his place; but he was only one quarter of a year in the government, when he was slain, in the church of the Friars at Roscommon, by his kinsman, namely, Rory, son of Turlough, the son of Hugh O'Connor; upon which, Hugh, son of Cathal

tojan

hostages of Ombryan" [Hy-Briuin], "and Tyreconnell; this is he that spoyle and defended from others the spoiles of the provence of Connaught; and finally this is he that most was feared of [i. e. by] the English, of all the kings of Connaught that were before his time; and was with great reverence buried with the moncks in the abbey of Boyle. After whose death Owen mac Rowrie mac Hugh mac Cahall Crovederge was ordained King of Connaught, who reigned not long (butt one quarter of a year), when he was killed treacherously by his

own kinsman or brother, Rowrie Mac Turlagh O'Connor, in the church of the Fryers Preachers at Roscommon.

"After him succeed Hugh mac Cahall Dall O'Connor, as king of that province, who did not reigne as long as his predecessors was short. Hugh Mac Cahall reigned but a fortnight, when he was killed by one Thomas Mac Oreaghty and O'Beyrne. After him succeeded, as King of Connaught, Teige Mac Terlagh Mac Cahall, the same year.

mic aoda mic caetail cpoibdeirg do rioḡad do Connaḡtaib, 7 noḡar pfaide a riḡi riḡé uair ní raibe aḡt én coicḡór inte an tan do marbaḡ é la Maḡ oipechtaig, tomaltaḡ, 7 la hua mbirn, 7 taḡḡ mac toirpḡdealbaig mic aoda mic caetail cpoibdeirg do rioḡad uar Connaḡtaib iaram.

Τιḡearnan mac aoda uí ruairc τιḡearna brepne, 7 Doimnall mac maḡnura mic muircḡrtaig muimniḡ, Saol eniḡ, 7 engnama Epeann uilí déḡ.

Ḥiolla na naom mac aoda mic amlaoib uí fḡrḡail τιḡearna na hanḡaile, compur coiméda eniḡ, 7 engnama cloinne Ruḡraide, fear lan duairli, 7 dimnleḡt ḡo nḡuairḡbertaib for naimḡib ḡo ccaoinḡr lé cairḡib, do écc iar mbuaibh naḡriḡe.

Maileaclaun mac amlaoib mic Airt uí Ruairc τιḡearna darptraigí 7 cloinne fearmuḡḡe do marbaḡ la Concoḡar mac doimnaill mic neill uí ruairc.

Ταḡḡ mac ceapḡaill buide uí dalaiḡ ollam aoda uí concoḡar lé dán déḡ.

Doimnall ócc mac doimnaill mic airt uí Ruairc, 7 Caḡal maḡ flanncaib taoircaḡ darptraigí do écc.

Ḥḡrḡhal ó caichniaḡ τιḡearna iorpar do écc i nua mic caecháin.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1275.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, míle, da céḡ, reḡtmogac, a cúicc.

Ua laidiḡ erpucc cille halaiḡ, 7 Cairppe ua Scuapa erpucc Ráta boḡ i ttír Conaill do écc.

Ruaiḡri mac toirpḡdealbaig uí Concoḡar do ḡabáil dua Concoḡar (ταḡḡ mac toirpḡdealbaig a bratair). Ruaiḡri delúḡ iaram, 7 Concoḡar ua hámligi da bḡit leir, Topaḡecht do breit forpa, 7 concoḡar ua hámligi do marbaḡ dóib.

Ταḡḡ mac caetail meic diarmata darpccain dua concoḡar.

Concoḡar mac fearḡail mic donncaib mic muircḡrtaig do marbaḡ da bratḡrib fḡin.

^u *Prowess*.—eangnam.

^w *Hy-Mac-Caechain*.—This was the name of a district in the northern extremity of the barony of Erris, in the county of Mayo. The fort called Doonkeeghan, and the sand banks called

Dumha Caechain, still point out the position of this territory.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 173, 280.

^x *O'Scuapa*.—According to the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, as translated by Mageoghegan, he was

Dall, the son of Hugh, son of Cathal Crovderg, was made king by the Connacians; and his reign was not longer, for he had been but one fortnight in the government, when he was slain by Mageraghty (Tomaltagh) and O'Beirne; and Teige, son of Turlough, son of Hugh, son of Cathal Crovderg, was elected king over the Connacians.

Tiernan, son of Hugh O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, and Donnell, son of Manus, who was son of Murtough Muimhneach, most illustrious throughout all Ireland for hospitality and prowess^u, died.

Gilla-na-naev, son of Hugh, the son of Auliffe O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, supporter of the hospitality and prowess of the Clanna-Rury, a man full of nobleness and intellect, dangerous to his foes, and kind to his friends, died, after the victory of penance.

Melaghlin, son of Auliffe, the son of Art O'Rourke, Lord of Dartry and Clann-Fearmaighe, was slain by Conor, son of Donnell, the son of Niall O'Rourke.

Teige, son of Carroll Boy O'Daly, chief poet of Hugh O'Conor, died.

Donnell Oge, son of Donnell, son of Art O'Rourke, and Cathal Mac Clancy, Chief of Dartry, died.

Fergal O'Caithniadh, Lord of Erris, died in Hy-Mac-Caechain^w.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1275.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred seventy-five.

O'Laidigh, Bishop of Killala, and Carbry O'Scuapa^x, Bishop of Raphoe, in Tirconnell, died.

Rory, son of Turlough O'Conor, was taken prisoner by the O'Conor (Teige, son of Turlough, his brother). Rory afterwards made his escape, and Conor O'Hanley took him with him; but they were pursued, and overtaken, and Conor O'Hanley was killed.

Teige, son of Cathal Mac Dermot, was plundered by O'Conor.

Conor, son of Farrell, son of Donough, son of Murtough [O'Conor], was slain by his own kinsmen.

first a friar of the order of Preachers.—See also Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 271,

where it is stated, on the authority of the Annals of Lough-Kee, that he died at Rome in 1275.

Αρτ mac caṭail riabaiḡ uí ruairc tiḡearna breḡne do marbaḡ la Maḡ
 rionnbarr, ⁊ la gallaiḃ ⁊ nḡpanarḡ, ⁊ ár a muintire do cup.

Μαιḡm mor for gallaiḃ ⁊ nultaiḃ ḡo ráimcc da céḡ eaḡ, ⁊ dá céḡ ceann
 in áirḡm uíḃ an éccmair ar mudaiḡeaḡ da ndaoḡccorḡluaḡ.

Tomar maḡ raípraḡain do marbaḡ la cenél luaḡáin.

Cenél Eocchain do éecht hi tír Conaill co ro millriot bloḡ mór don tír,
 ⁊ ó domnáill (domnall ócc) do éionol a muintire ma ḡoḡom, ⁊ a línman ḡo
 hucht pleḡe truiḡm ḡo raíimḡ forra ḡo fḡarccaiḡbhriot ár ḡaoine, eíḡ
 iomḡa, raḡḡb, airḡm ⁊ edeaḡa aḡ cenél cconaill don éur rin.

ΑΟΙΣ ΕΡΙΟΤ, 1276.

Αοιρ Εριορ, míle, da céḡ, reaḡtmoḡat aré.

ḡiolla an coimḡe ua cḡḡballáin eppcop tíre heoccam decc.

Αοḡ muimneac mac feḡlimḡ mic caṭail cḡoibḡeirḡ do τοḡdeḡ ar in
 munhain ⁊ cconnaḡtaiḃ. Α ḡul iarrin ⁊ ccḡnn ui domnaill. Ο domnaill
 do τοḡt laiḡ ḡo líon a τιονóil ḡo heḡḡnac, ua domnaill ḡiomprḡḡ uaḡ annrin,
 ⁊ aḡḡ ḡḡuiḡeaḡ ⁊ cconnaḡtaiḃ.

Ερεac do denaíḡ do cloinn τοḡḡḡdeaiḡaiḡ ar mac feḡlimḡ, ⁊ ar cloinn
 meic diaḡmata, ⁊ ḡiolla cḡioḡt ua maḡilḡḡenainn do marbaḡ ḡóíḃ.

¹ *Mac Finnbhar*.—He was chief of the territory of Muintir-Geran, situated on the west side of Lough Gowna, in the county of Longford.

² *Kinel-Luachain*.—This territory comprised the entire of the parish of Oughteragh, in the north of the barony of Carrigallen, in the county of Leitrim, adjoining the barony of Tullyhaw, Magauran's country.—See Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys at 7th July.

³ *Slieve Truim*.—This name is now obsolete, but it is given on a map of Ulster, dated 1590, by Francis Jobson, under the anglicised form of Slevetrym. This name has been since changed by the proprietor to the unmeaning appellation of Bessy Bell. It is situated a short distance to

the south of the village of Newtown-Stewart, in the barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.

⁴ Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, contain the two following entries, omitted by the Four Masters: "A. D. 1275. Art Mac Cormack O'Melaghlyn was hurt by O'Moylloy, and by those of Kynaleaghe, and the two sons of Mahon Magawlye were also killed by them. John de Verdon and thirteen knights were poisoned together in England.

⁵ *Hugh Muimhneach*, i. e. Hugh the Momonian. He was an illegitimate son of King Felim O'Conor, and was called Muimhneach, or the Momonian, from his having been fostered in

Art, son of Cathal Reagh O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, was slain by Mac Finnvar^r and the English at Granard, and his people were slaughtered.

A great victory was gained over the English in Ulidia, so that there were counted two hundred horses and two hundred heads, besides all who fell of their plebeians.

Thomas Magauran was slain by the Kinel-Luachain^a.

The Kinel-Owen came into Tirconnell, and desolated a great part of the country. O'Donnell (Donnell Oge) assembled his people to oppose them, and pursued them to the breast of Slieve Truim^a, where they were defeated; and they left slaughtered men, many horses, accoutrements, arms, and armours behind them to the Kinel-Connell on this expedition^b.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1276.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred seventy-six.

Gilla-an-Choimhdhe O'Carolan, Bishop of Tyrone (Derry), died. (*ante* 1279.)

Hugh Muimhneach^c, son of Felim, who was son of Cathal Crovderg, came from Munster into Connaught, and went thence to O'Donnell. O'Donnell and all his forces went with him to Echenach^d, and there parted from him, Hugh remaining in Connaught.

A depredation was committed by the sons of Turlough on the son of Felim and the sons of Mac Dermot; and Gilchreest O'Mulrenin was slain by them.

Munster, as we learn from the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, in which this entry is given as follows: "A. D. 1276. A base son was presented to Felym Mac Cahall Crovederg O'Connor, after the death of the said Ffelym a long space, who was called Hugh Moyneagh, because he was nurished and brought up in Munster, and came to Connoght from thence, and as soon as he came and was known to be the son of Felym, Silemoreye and Clann-Moyleronie accepted of him, and had him in great accoumpt and reverence." This Aedh Muimhneach is also men-

tioned in the pedigree of the O'Conors, given in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72, *et sequen.* Thus: *Felmlmīg mac caṡail cpoibōeipg, aen mac aicī .i. aēō mac felmlmīg, 7 mac aili ap na chap chuicī .i. aēō muimneic, 7 po gōb in taeō pīn pīgī Connaṡt:* "Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg, had one son, namely, Hugh Mac Felim, and another son was fathered upon him, namely, Hugh Muimhneach, and this [latter] Hugh assumed the government of Connaught."

^d *Echenach*, now Aughanagh; an ancient church said to have been built by St. Patrick,

Ἐπειὰ δὲ θέναν δὲ μὰς φέδλιμιδ ἀρ κλινν μινρεαρχταιῖ, ἡ γιόλλα νὰ νανίεαλ υἱα κορπὸς δὲ μαρβὰδ δὲ κλινν μινρεαρχταιῖ ἀ ττόραιῖεχτ ἀ κρεϊκί.

Ἐπειὰ δὲ θέναν δὲ Ρυαϊδρι μὰς τοιρρδελβαιῖ ἀρ μιντιρ νεχταιν, ἡ ιαδραν δὲ ταβαίρτ μαδμα φαιρ, ἡ δὲ βυαιν νὰ κρεϊκε δὲ. Δομνὰλλ μὰς nell mic congalaῖῖ υἱ Ρυαίρ (ἡ γιόλλα ἀν ἡμε), ἡ ροχαϊδε οἴλε δὲ μιντιρ Ρυαίρ δὲ μαρβὰδ δοιδ. Ὕιολλακμιορτ υἱα νεαῖταιν, δὲ μαρβὰδ δὲ Ρυαϊδρι μὰς τοιρρδελβαιῖ ιαρριν.

Διαρμαίττ μαῖ γιόλλα μινρε τῖγεαρνα λειθε καθαιλ δὲ ἐκκ.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1277.

Αοίρ Κριορτ, μίλε, δὰ κέδ, ρεῖτμοῖατ ἀρεαχτ.

ὁραον υἱα μαοιλμοϊκίρῖῖ ἀβ κῖνannoίρ δὲ ἐκκ.

ὁριαν ρυαδ υἱα βριαν τῖγεαρνα τυαδmuman δὲ γαβαίλ ἡ μεαβαίλ δὲ μὰς ιαπλα κλαίρε. Ἀ τάρραιῖῖ εδῖρ eachaib ἀρ ἀ ηαιῖλι ιαρ νθεναν καρδοίρ κμιορτ ρε ροίλε δοιδ ροίμε ριν, ἡ δὲ ταβαίρτ κλοκ ἡ μιονν δὰ κελε ἡμμα κκαρὰδραδ δὲ κομὰλλ.

Ὕιολλακμιορτ υἱα βῖρρ φεαρ γραδὰ αοδὰ υἱ κοκοβαίρ δὲ μαρβὰδ δον γιόλλα ρυαδ μὰς λοῖκλαινν υἱ κοκοβαίρ. Ὕιόλλα νὰ ναοίμ υἱα βῖρρ δὲ ἐκκ ιαρ ναιῖρῖε.

Καρλεν ρορὰ κομὰιν δὲ λεακκαδ δαοδ μὰς φέδλιμιδ (ἡ αοδ μινμνεαῖ) ἡο κκολλαῖταῖδ ἡμμε, ἡ δὲ δομνὰλλ υἱα δομνὰλλ.

and which gives name to a parish in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1844, p. 490; and the map prefixed to the same work, on which this church is shewn, on the west side of Lough Arrow.

^c *Clann-Murtough*.—These were the descendants of Murtough Muimhneach O'Conor, the son of Turlough More, Monarch of Ireland.

^f *Lecale*.—*Leac Caeail*, i. e. Cathal's half, now the barony of Lecale, in the county of Down.

^s Under this year, the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen gives an account of the expulsion of Brian Roe O'Brien out of Thomond, and the election of Turlough, the son of Teige Caeluisce O'Brien, in his place.

^b *Brian Roe O'Brien*.—This passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise as follows: "A. D. 1277. The Earle of Clare his son, took Bryen Roe O'Bryen prisoner, very deceitfully, after they had sworn to each other all the oaths in Munster, as bells, relics of saints, and bachalls" [croziers], "to be true to each other for ever, and not endamage

A depredation was committed by the son of Felim on the Clann-Murtough^c; and Gilla-na-n-Aingel O'Conroy was slain by Clann-Murtough, while pursuing the prey.

A depredation was committed by Rory, son of Turlough, on the O'Naghtans, but they defeated him, and deprived him of the booty. Donnell, son of Niall, son of Congalagh O'Rourke (i. e. Gilla-an-ime), and many others of the O'Rourkes, were slain by them. Gilchreest O'Naghtan and William O'Naghtan were afterwards slain by Rory, son of Turlough.

Dermot Mac Gillamurry, Lord of Lecale^f, died^g.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1277.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred seventy-seven.

Braen O'Mulmoghery, Abbot of Kells, died.

Brian Roe O'Brien^b, Lord of Thomond, was treacherously taken by the son of the Earl of Clare, and afterwards drawn between horses, and this after both had entered into gossipredⁱ with each other, and taken vows by bells and relics to retain mutual friendship.

Gilchreest O'Beirne, servant of trust to Hugh O'Conor, was slain by Gillaroe, son of Loughlin O'Conor.

Gilla-na-naev O'Beirne died, after penance.

The castle of Roscommon was pulled down by Hugh, son of Felim O'Conor [i. e. Hugh Muimhneach], aided by the Connacians and Donnell O'Donnell.

each other; also after they became sworn gossips, and for confirmation of this their indissoluble bond of perpetuall friendship, they drew part of the blood of each of them, which they putt in a vessall, and mingled it together: after all which protestations, the said Bryen was taken as aforesaid and bound to sterne steedes, and so was tortured to death by the said Earle's son." This passage is quoted by Mr. Moore, in a note in his History of Ireland, vol. iii. p. 33; but he does not mention what annals he quotes from. The Irish work called *Caithreim Thoir-dhealbhaigh*, or Wars of Turlough O'Brien, con-

tains a much more detailed account of the circumstances attending the murder of Brian Roe O'Brien. This murder is alluded to by the Irish chieftains in their remonstrance to Pope John XXII., as a striking instance of the treachery of the English and Anglo-Irish then in Ireland. They call the murderer of Brian Roe, the Duke of Gloucester's brother.—See *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare*, p. 74.

ⁱ *Gossipred*.—*lup ndenam caipoir cnuort ne apoile*, i. e. after one of them had been sponsor to the other's child at baptism.

Creac mór do denam do teallac ecdaic for cenel luacain a nglionn da
duile dar marbrat concobair mag dorchaidhe 7 rochaid immaile nír.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSD, 1278.

Αοιρ Criosd, mile, dá céu, reachtmoḡad, a hochte.

Tomár ua cuinn erpucc cluana mic nóir do écc.

Flaitébsirtac ua daimin ticcsirna fírmannac décc.

Tadcc mac toirpdealbais mic aoda mic catail croibdeirg Rí connact
do marbadh la cloinn catail meic diarmada.

Ruaidri mac toirpdealbais uí Concobair do marbadh la giollu criosd
mág flannchaid, 7 la daptairiccib ar boru droma claid, 7 an pearrún riabac
mac ticcsirnán uí Concobair, 7 rochaidhe oile nác airiméir ronn.

Donnchad, fírgal, 7 giollucriosd tri meic muirgíra meic donncaid mic
tomaltais do marbadh la tadcc mac domnaill iorpar.

Maíom cuinne do éabairt do donnchad mac briain ruaid 7 do cloinn
oile uí briain ar mac iarla claire gur loirccerib teampal cuinne for a
muinntir 7 go tpuccrat ar diarmé forra eoir loirccad 7 marbadh.

Tomaltac macc oirreachtais Ríogtaoirac íl muircaidais do marbhadh
lar na tuathaid.

* *Gleann-da-duile*, a valley in the parish of Oughteragh, barony of Carrigallen, and county of Leitrim. Kinel-Luachain, the territory of the Mac Dorcys, comprised the parish of Oughteragh, which adjoins Teallach Eachdhach, or the barony of Tullyhaw, in the north-west of the county of Cavan.

¹ Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen contains an interesting account, evidently abstracted from Magrath's *Caithreim Thoirdealbhaigh*, of the coming of Thomas De Clare into Thomond to assist Brian Roe O'Brien, against Turlogh, the son of Teige Caeluisce. They also record the erection of the castle of Bunratty by Thomas de Clare, who dispossessed the old inhabitants of Tradry, and

planted it with his own followers; and also the treacherous execution of Brian Roe O'Brien by the said Thomas de Clare, at the instigation of his (de Clare's) wife and father-in-law. These events are very unsatisfactorily treated of by the Four Masters. Under this year also, the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, contain the following notice of the death of Conor O'Melaghlin, which has been omitted by the Four Masters: "A.D. 1277. Connor Mac Donnell Breaghagh O'Melaghlyn, he that most warred with Englishmen in his owne time, a second Gwarie for bounty, a lyon for strength, and tyger for fierceness in time of enterprises and onsetts, and one hop'd to be king of Ireland, if he were suffered by the English,

A great depredation was committed by [the people of] Eachdhach upon the Kinel-Luachain, in Gleann-da-duile^k, during which they slew Conor Mac Dorcy, and a host of others^l.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1278.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred seventy-eight.

Thomas O'Quin, Bishop of Clonmacnoise, died.

Flaherty O'Davine^m, Lord of Fermanagh, died.

Teige, son of Turlough, son of Hugh, son of Cathal Crovderg, King of Connaught, was slain by the sons of Cathal Mac Dermot.

Rory, son of Turlough O'Conor, was slain by Gilchreest Mac Clancy and the inhabitants of Dartry, on the borders of Drumcliff; and the Swarthy Parson, son of Tiernan O'Conor, and many others not numbered here.

Donough, Farrell, and Gilchreest, the three sons of Murrrough, son of Donough, son of Tomaltagh, were slain by Teige, son of Donnell [O'Conor], of Erris.

The victory of Cuincheⁿ was gained by Donough, son of Brian Roe, and the other sons of O'Brien, over the Earl of Clare; they burned the church of Cuinche over the heads of his people, and caused an indescribable destruction of them, both by burning and killing^o.

Tomaltagh Mageraghty, Royal Chieftain of Sil-Murray, was slain by the [people of the] Tuathas.

died penitently at Kilbeggann."

^m *O'Davine*, *ua damhain*.—This name is very common in the counties of Londonderry and Tyrone, where it is anglicised Devine. The family are of the same race as the Maguires and Mac Mahons of Oriel. The family of Maguire had not as yet obtained the chief sway in Fermanagh, though Donn Maguire had made great exertions to put down all rivals a few years before.

ⁿ *Cuinche*, now Quin, in the barony of Bunratty, about five miles to the east of Ennis. The church here referred to was an ancient Irish

one, dedicated to St. Finghin. The great abbey of this place was not erected till the year 1402, or, according to Ware, till 1433.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Antiquities, p. 280.

^o *Burning and killing*.—This passage is thus stated by Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "Donnough MacBryen Roe O'Bryen gave the overthrow of Coynche to Thomas de Clare (the Earle), and burnt the church of Coynche over the heads of the said Earle and his people, where infinite numbers of people were both slain and killed therein, and

Αὐὸ μὐμνεαχ μὰς πεῶλμιὸς δὸ γὰβαίλ Ρίγε Connacht.

Ιομαίρεας δὸ ἐὰβαίρε δὸ ἔριαν υἱὰ νουῖδα, γ δὸ Αἶρε τὰ ἐκαπὰλλ υἱὰ
νέζηρα τῖςζηρα λυῖνε, δὸ κλοινν πέοραιο, γυρ πο πραιοιναὸς πορ κλοινν
πέοραιο, γ πο μαρβαὸς διαρ μὰς Μῆαιοίρ μὸίρ, γ Concobair πυαὸς μὰς πέ-
ραιο, γ ἀποίλε κέν μότηάτ.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSD, 1279.

Αοίρ Crioirt, μίλε, δά κέδ, πεαχδὸμὸζαδ, α ναοί.

Τομαλταὶς μὰς τοιρρὶελβαίς μίς μαοίρπεαχκλαινν υἱ Concobair ἀπο
εppucc τυαμα Σαοί σῖρσιν υἱε, ι νεακκνα, ι νεόλυρ γ ι νδερερε δὸ ἐκκ ιαρ
μβυαὸς ναίτηρικχε.

Ζιόλλα ἀν χοιμδὸςὸς ὁ κῖρβαλλάιν εppoc τήπε ηεοζαίρ δὸ ἐκκ.

Concobair μὰς διαρμαδα μίς μαζνυρα υἱ Concobair δὸ μαρβαὸς.

Μυρκαὸς ὁ νεαχταίρ δὸ μαρβαὸς δὸ δομνὰλλ ὁ νεακταίρ γ κομπας
ὀφοκκα δὸ Ροιβίρδ υἱα νεακταίρ ὀκῖρβατάιρ μυρκαὸς ἀρ δομνὰλλ γ Ροιβίρδ
δὸ μαρβαὸς λῖρρ ιαρρῖν.

Δομνὰλλ μὰς ζιόλλυεριοιρτ υἱ νεακταίρ δὸ μαρβαὸς λα ἡαὸς ὁ κκοιμκσῖναιρ.

Μαοίρπεαχκλαινν μὰς τοιρρὶελβαίς δὸ μαρβαὸς.

Ζιόλλα ἰορα μὸίρ μὰς ῖρῖρῖρῖς ὀλλαίρ υἱα πρῖακράς ι ρῖνκχυρ δὸ ἐκκ.

escaped narrowly himself, which escape myne
author sayeth that himself was sorry for."

^p *Hugh Muimhneach*.—Dr. O'Connor does not
take any notice of this King of Connaught in
his historical account of the family of O'Connor,
prefixed to the *Memoirs of the Life and Writ-
ings of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare*. In Ma-
geoghegan's translation of the *Annals of Clon-
macnoise*, this entry is in English as follows:
"A. D. 1278. Hugh Moyneagh Mac Felym was
ordained and made King of Connought." This
is an instance of the inauguration of a bastard
as King of Connaught, and of one who does not
appear to have been ever acknowledged by his
father.—See note under the year 1276. It ap-
pears from several authentic records that bas-
tards, particularly muliers, were sometimes

elected, at least, to minor chieftainries. Dr.
Charles Dunne, in his arguments against his
brother, Teige O'Doyne, Chief of Hy-Regan, in
the reign of James I., asserts that for many
hundred years "no bastard attained to the
chiefrie of Iregaine in the Queen's County;"
but this amounts to an acknowledgment that
bastards had attained to the chiefry in more
ancient times. In a Chancery record of a law-
suit between Donell O'Donovan, Chief of Clan-
cahill, in the county of Cork, and his brother,
Teige, the latter states, "that by the usage and
custome of the contrie of Carberie, an illegiti-
mate, or base son, was to be seclused and put
besides the chieftanrie, signorie, and inheritance,
so that he that was lawfullie borne was ever
interested by custome in them and no bastard."

Hugh Muimhneach^p, son of Felim, assumed the sovereignty of Connaught.

Brian O'Dowda and Art na g-Capall [of the Horses] O'Hara, Lord of Leyny, gave battle to the Clann-Feorais [Birminghams], in which the Clann-Feorais were defeated, and the two sons of Meyler More, Conor Roe Mac Feorais, and others besides, were slain.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1279.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred seventy-nine.

Tomaltagh, son of Turlough, son of Melaghlin O'Connor, Archbishop of Tuam, the most illustrious man in all Ireland for wisdom, knowledge, and charity, died, after the victory of penance.

Gilla-an-Choimhdheadh O'Carolan^a, Bishop of Tyrone (Derry), died.

Conor, son of Dermot, son of Manus O'Connor, was killed.

Murrough O'Naghtan was slain by Donnell O'Naghtan; upon which a challenge was given to Donnell by Robert O'Naghtan, brother of Murrough; and Robert also fell by (the hand of) Donnell.

Donnell, son of Gilchreest O'Naghtan, was slain by Hugh O'Concannon.

Melaghlin, son of Turlough [O'Connor], was slain.

Gillo-Isa More Mac Firbis, Ollav of Tireragh in history, died.

But Donell, in his rejoinder, asserts, and his witnesses prove, that "the custome of the countrie warranteth that bastards, especiallie muliers, by the civill law, might be O'Donovans." The fact seems to be that bastards who were of a warlike character were preferred, in those lawless times, to legitimate children of less combative disposition, especially when they were of a higher or more powerful family by the mother's side than by the father's. The marriage ceremony does not appear to have stamped as much dignity on the character of the offspring, as the respectability and power of the mother's family, and their own bravery, which always commanded the admiration of the subalterns. We have a striking instance of this fact in the account given by the genea-

logists of the children of Turlough More O'Connor, King of Ireland, who were twenty-four in number, and of whom, according to the Book of Lecan, only three were by his married wife, and even these were thrown into the shade by the superior valour of their illegitimate brothers.

^a *O'Carolan*.—His death has been already entered under the year 1276, which is the date assigned to it in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. In the old translation of the Ulster Annals, both dates are given thus: "A. D. 1276 (*al.* 1279). Gilcomy O'Cerballan, Bishop of Ti-roen, *quievit*." In Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 289, his death is assigned to the year 1279, on the authority of the Annals of Lough Kee.

Aois Criosd, 1280.

Aoir Criosd, míle, dá céad, ochtmoḡat.

Seaan ua laidiḡ earpoc cille halaḡ, 7 Matha mac maḡnupa uí Concoḡair abb na buille do écc.

Imrísrain do sírḡe edir aḡḡ muimneac mac peḡlimiḡ mic cathail cpoib-
uísirḡ Rí Connaḡt 7 clann muircsirtaiḡ muimniḡ uí Concoḡair. Aḡḡ muim-
neac do marḡaḡ ḡoib 1 ccoill in daingín 7 maolreacḡlann mac maḡnupa do
ḡaḡail an la cḡona riu. Ua domnaill da fuaḡlacaḡ uata. Cḡirí cḡḡ bó 7
fiche eac aḡḡ fuaḡrriḡḡ aḡḡ.

Catál mac Concoḡair ruaiḡ mic muircsirtaiḡ muimniḡ mic toirpḡealḡaiḡ
móir uí Concoḡair do ríḡaḡ do Connachtaib iarrín.

Maolreacḡlann ó ḡairmleadaḡaiḡ toirḡeac cenél moáin, 7 Concoḡor ua
ḡairmleadaḡaiḡ do tuitim le teallaḡ modaráin.

Aois Criosd, 1281.

Aoir Criosd, míle, dá céad, ochtmoḡat a hoén.

Taḡḡ mac catail meic diarmada ticḡhḡna moḡe luipcc, Saóí in eneaḡ
1 nḡḡnaḡ 7 1 nuairle do écc.

Cat diḡirḡ da cḡioch edir cenel cconail 7 cenel eoḡam. Aḡḡ buiḡi mac
domnaill óicc mic aḡḡa méḡ mic aḡḡa rir a paḡḡi an macaomh toimleapcc
7 ḡoill ulaḡ imaille rir don dapa leḡ. Domnaill óḡ ua domnaill ticḡhḡna
cenel cconail, fḡr manac, aḡḡiail, upmoir ḡaoiḡeal ulaḡ uile 7 Connaḡt

^r *O'Laidhigh*.—In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster he is called "John O'Loyn," and in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 650, "Friar John O'Laidig, or O'Loyn."

^s *Murtough Muimhneach*.—The descendants of this Mortogh are henceforward called Clann-Muircheartaigh in these Annals. They became very contentious, and are often mentioned.

^t *Dangan*.—*Oaingean*, a fastness, or fortress. There are several places of this name in Connaught. The Dangan here referred to is pro-

bably the townland of Dangan, now divided into the several portions of Danganbeg, Dangan Eigher, and Dangan Oughter, in the parish of Killrerin, in the barony of Tiaquin, and county of Galway.—See Ordnance map of that county, sheet 44.

^u *Teallach Modharain*.—There was a tribe of this name located near Corcaree in Westmeath. See note ⁿ, p. 66, *supra*. But this tribe were in Ulster, and seated near Strabane, in Tyrone.

^w *Prowess*, *engnam*.—This word is translated

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1280.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred eighty.

John O'Laidhigh^r, Bishop of Killala, and Matthew, son of Manus O'Conor, Abbot of Boyle, died.

A contention arose between Hugh Muimhneach, son of Felim, son of Cathal Crowderg, King of Connaught, and the descendants of Murtough Muimhneach^r O'Conor. Hugh Muimhneach was slain by these at the wood of Dangan^r; and Melaghlin, son of Manus, was taken prisoner on the same day by them; but he was ransomed by O'Donnell, and they received four hundred cows and twenty horses for him.

Cathal, son of Conor Roe, son of Murtough Muimhneach, son of Turlough More O'Conor, was inaugurated king by the Connacians after this.

Melaghlin O'Gormly, Chief of Kinel-Moen, and Conor O'Gormly, fell by the tribe of Teallach-Modharain^u.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1281.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred eighty-one.

Teige, son of Cathal Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, illustrious for hospitality, prowess^w, and nobility, died.

The battle of Disert-da-chrioch^x was fought by the Kinel-Connell and the Kinel-Owen, [that is], between Hugh Boy, son of Donnell Oge, son of Hugh Meth, son of Hugh, who was usually called an Macaemh Toinleasc^y, assisted by the English of Ulster, on the one side; and Donnell Oge O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, Fermanagh, Oriel, and the greater part of the Irish of Ulster, of

prowess by Mageoghegan, and *feats* by the old translator of the Annals of Ulster, by whom this passage is thus rendered: "A. D. 1278 (*al.* 1281). Teg Mac Cathall Mac Diermod, King of Moilurg, an excellent man in liberality and feats, *quievit*." The original Irish is given as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1278. Tadhg mac cathail mac Diarmada ri muigi luirg

raí neimig 7 nengnoimá quieuit in chpirto."

^x *Disert-da-chrioch*, now Desertcreaght, a townland and parish in the north of the barony of Dungannon, in the county of Tyrone.

^y *Macaemh Toinleasc*.—Mageoghegan Englishes this "Hugh Boye mac Donnel Oge mac Hugh, surnamed the Fatt, mac Hugh, who was called the leasy-arsed youth."

achd maò beacc ⁊ na bpepne uile don leò apall. Ro meabaid tpa an catro
 pop cenel cconail. Ro marbad domnall ua domnail ann .i. an tain gaoideal
 do bpsir enead, ingnam, aipeachur ⁊ uaple do gaoidealaid Epeann ip m
 aimrip rin. Pechsm coitcionn iartair Eoppo uile epide ⁊ a adnacul i
 mainrip na mbrator i ndoipe colaim cille iap mbrstch buada gacha
 maithsra do go rin. Aciat annro an luchd po bpsir dar marbad ma
 pocair Maolpuanaid ua baogill taoipead na ttri ttauat, Eogan mac maol-
 peaclainn mic domnail moir ui domnail, Ceallac mac giollubrigde ui
 baogill an tain taoipead do bpsir ingnam ⁊ enead dexib ⁊ dollamnaib boi
 in snaimrip rir, aindlsir o baogill, dubgall a mac rom, giollu epiope mag
 planncaidh taoipead darptraicche, domnall mac gille pinnen taoipead mun-
 tiri peodaain, Enna o gairmleadhaid apdtaopead cenel moain, Corbmac
 mac an pipleginn ui domnail taoipead panad, giollu an comdead ua maolduin
 taoipead luirec, Carmac mac carmaic ui domnail, giollu na noce mac dail
 le vocair, Maolpeaclainn mac nell ui baogill, aindlsir mac muirpsitaid
 ui domnail, Magnur mac cuinn, giollu na nasm ua heodaccain, muirpsitad
 ua flaithepsitaid, muirpsitach mac anultoid, flaithepsitad macc buideacain
 ⁊ Sochaide oile do macaibh ticchsrnad ⁊ taoipead nach aipimtsir pon.

Aod mac domnail oice ui domnail doirpnead i monad a atar.

Cat edir na bairpdaib ⁊ an ciompocead gur meabaid pop bairpdaibh.
 Ro marbad ann uilliam bairp, adam Plemen, ⁊ Sochaide imaille nu.
 badar tpa diar do gaoidealaid ag congnam lap an cciompocead ip in ceath
 ra po dsrpccnaid ap goil ⁊ gairpcead lut ⁊ lamac da mbaoi ann, Taiclead o
 baogill, ⁊ taichleac o dubda iandride.

Aodh Muirneach mac toirpdealbaid ui briain do ecc.

* *O'Donnell*.—Charles O'Connor wrote *inter lineas*, "ran 41 bliadam dia aoir, i. e. in the forty-first year of his age."

^a *Hospitality, prowess, &c.*, enead, engnam, &c.—The translation of this passage given by Mageoghegan in his *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, has a close agreement with the text of the *Four Masters*. Thus: "Donnell O'Donnell was slain; the best Irishman for bounty, prowess, worthiness, and many other perfections that lived in

his time, and was buried in the church of Derie, after he had all things fallen out with him fortunately untill that day of his death."

^b *The greatest commander*, pechem coitcionn iartair eoppa.—The old translator of the *Annals of Ulster* renders this, "the overseer of the west of Europe."

^c *Dowell*, dubgall.—This name, which signifies black Gaul, or foreigner, is generally anglicised Dowell by the Irish, and Dugald by

Connaught, excepting a small portion, and of the entire of Breifny, on the other. In this battle the Kinel-Connell were defeated; and Donnell Oge O'Donnell^a, the most illustrious man of the Irish of his time for hospitality^a, prowess, splendour, and nobility, and the greatest commander^b in the west of Europe, was slain; and he was interred in the monastery of Derry, having obtained the palm in every goodness up to that time. The most distinguished of those who fell along with him were the following, namely, Mulrony O'Boyle, Chief of the Three Tuathas; Owen, son of Melaghlin, son of Donnell More O'Donnell; Kellagh, son of Giolla-Brighde O'Boyle, one of the most illustrious chieftains of his time for prowess, and for munificence to learned men and ollavs; Andiles O'Boyle, and Dowell^c, his son; Gilchreest Mac Clancy, Chief of Dartry; Donnell Mac Gillafinnen, Chief of Muintir-Feodachain^d; Enna O'Gormly, Chief of Kinel-Moen; Cormac, son of the Ferleighin [Lector] O'Donnell, Chief of Fanad; Gilla-an-Choimhdheadh O'Muldoon, Chief of Lurg^e; Cormac, son of Cormac O'Donnell; Gilla-na-n-óg Mac Dail-re-docair; Melaghlin, son of Niall O'Boyle; Andiles, son of Murtough O'Donnell; Manus Mac Quin; Gilla-na-naev O'Heoghagan; Murtough O'Flaherty; Murtough Macan-Ulty; Flaherty Mac Buidheachain; and many others of the sons of lords and chieftains not enumerated here.

Hugh, son of Donnell Oge O'Donnell, was inaugurated in the place of his father.

A battle [was fought] between the Barretts and the Cusack, in which the Barretts were defeated, and William Barrett, Adam Fleming, and many others, were slain. There were assisting the Cusack in this battle two of the Irish, namely, Taichleach O'Boyle and Taichleach O'Dowda, who surpassed all that were there in bravery and valour, and in agility and dexterity at shooting^f.

Hugh Muimhneach, son of Turlough O'Brien, died^g.

the Scotch.

^a *Muintir Feodachain*.—The territory of the Mac Gillinnions extended from the Arney River to western extremity of Belmore mountain, in the barony of Magheraboy, and county of Fermanagh.

^c *Lurg*, is now the name of a barony in the north of the county of Fermanagh, in which

the Muldoons are still numerous.

^f *Dexterity at shooting*, *láimh*.—This passage is thus given in English in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1278 (*al.* 1281). A battell between the Baretts and the Cusacks, where the Baretts were put to flight, and William Baret was killed," [and also] "Adam Flemin, and many more men; and there were

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSD, 1282.

Αοιρ Crioρd, mίle, dá céd, ochtmoγat, adó.

Muiréσrταc mac murcáda Rí laíγfn, γ apt mac murcáda a ósrδpaταip
do mápδaδ la gallaib.

Taichleac mac maolpuanaid uí óúδda ticchsrna ua pφiaépac, aon do
bφsrp eneać γ ionnpaicchiδ da cinead ina aimpup do mápδaδ la hadam ciom-
rócc ap tpaicch Eothaile.

Lappaipφiona inγfn catail cpoibδeipγ uí Concoδaip bfn domnaill móip
ui domnaill γ matair domnaill óicc, baincfn ban lñte cuinn ipide do écc.

Matá ua Raγallaiγ ticchsrna muinntip maolmoρda, γ γiollu iopu macc
ticchsrnáin do nγoirti γiollu iopu móp taoipeac tellaiγ duncáda dég.

Catal mac γiollu na naím ui pφrγail ticchsrna na hangaile do écc, i

two Irish on Cusack's side, that excelled all in courage and shooting, viz., Taichlegh O'Duvda, and Taichlegh O'Boyl."

It is thus given by Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "A. D. 1281. There was a feild fought between the Barretts of the one side, and the Cusaks of the other, where the Barretts were vanquished. William Barrett and Adam Fflemyng, with many others, were slain. There were two Irishmen of Cusack's side that surpassed the companys of both sides for prowes, manhood, dexteritie of handling of arms, hardiness, and all other parts of activitie, named Taihleagh O'Dowdie, and Taihleagh O'Boyle." According to the *Historia Familiæ De Burgo*, a manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, already referred to, this battle was fought at Moyne, in the barony of Tirawley, near the ancient church of Kilroe: "Bellum apud Mayn de Kilro per Adam Cymsog ex unâ parte, et William Bareth ex altera parte, ubi vulneratus et captus est idem William. Et postea de hiis vulneribus mortuus fuit. Adam Fleming et multi alii

[occisi sunt]." The place here called Kilro retains that name to this day, and is remarkable for the remains of a very ancient church erected in the time of St. Patrick. Moyne abbey is a short distance to the south-east of it.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiach-rach*, p. 328.

^a Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Inisfallen contain very curious notices of the feuds of Thomond, which was at this period the theatre of war and bloodshed, in consequence of the intrigues of Thomas de Clare, who set up Donough, the son of Brian Roe O'Brien, against Turlough, the son of Teige Caeluisce O'Brien.

^b *Mac Murrough*.—According to Grace's Annals, these were slain at Arklow in 1282. Dr. Hanmer notices their death as follows, at 1281: "Murtough Mac Muroch, with Art, his brother, lost their heads at Wickloe: another saith at Artchloe, so Clyn and Dowling doe report."

ⁱ *O'Dowda*.—The notice of Taichleach O'Dowda's death is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1282.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred eighty-two.

Murtough Mac Murrough^b, King of Leinster, and Art, his brother, were slain by the English.

Taichleach, son of Mulrony O'Dowda¹, Lord of Tireragh, the most hospitable and warlike of his tribe in his time, was slain by Adam Cusack on [the strand of] Traigh Eothaile.

Lasarina, daughter of Cathal Crovderg O'Connor, the wife of Donnell More O'Donnell, and the mother of Donnell Oge, head of the women of Leth-Chuinn^k, died.

Mathew O'Reilly, Lord of Muintir Maelmora, and Gilla-Isa Mac Tiernan¹, usually called Gilla-Isa More, Chief of Teallach-Dunchadha, died.

Cathal, son of Gilla-na-naev O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, died on Inis-Cuan^m

"A. D. 1282. Taithleaghe Mac Moyleronie O'Dowdie, prince of the country of Offiaghbragh Moye, one of great prowess and bountie, and of great and of continuall dissention with the English and all foreigners, in defence of his contrey, was killed by Adam Cusack at Beerhaven." Here he renders Traigh Eothaile by Beerhaven, but this is a great error. Haliday, in his translation of Keating's History of Ireland, p. 193, falls into a similar error in supposing it to be Youghal. The Traigh Eothaile, mentioned by Keating at the page above referred to, is described by Duaid Mac Firbis, a native of Tireragh, as in Tir Fiachrach: *Ṭṛáig Ruir ar gíob pe páiōteap Ṭṛaig Eoēuile ip in Ṭip Fhiaćpać po a tām*, i. e. "the strand of Ros Airgid, which is called Traigh Eothuile, in this Tir Fiachrach in which we are."—*Lib. Geneal.* (Marquis of Drogheda's copy), p. 8. Traigh Eothuile is now generally called Trawohelly, and is a large and beautiful strand at the mouth of the Ballysadare River, in the barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo. It extends from the

Strand road to Beltraw, near Tanrego.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 117, and the map prefixed to the same work.

^k *Leth-Chuinn*, i. e. Conn's half, means the northern half of Ireland. In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, Lasarina is called "the gentlest woman in Ireland."

¹ *Mac Tiernan*.—In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, this name is anglicised Mac Kiernan, which is the present anglicised form. This family of Teallach Dunchadha, now the barony of Tullyhunco, in the county of Cavan, is to be distinguished from Mac Tiernan, of the county of Roscommon, descended from Tiernan, the son of Cathal Migarain O'Connor.

^m *Inis-Cuain*, in the river of Cluain-lis-Beccmic-Conla.—These names are now obsolete. The nearest name to Cluain-lis, now remaining in the county of Longford, is the parish of Cloongish; but they cannot be considered identical, as Cloongish is called in Irish Cluain geire.—See Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at 25th April.

nniyp cuan pop abainn cluan lip béce mic conmla. Seappaid mac giollu na nasm ui fírgail do gabail ticchírnaiyp na hangaile da ép.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΘ, 1283.

Αοιρ Cριορ, míle, da céo, ochdmogad, atpí.

Αοδ buide o nell ticchírna cenel eoğan, pecce emg 7 gairccid gaoideal, aon Roğa an tuairccipt ap tíoðnacal píte 7 maoinē, fí ba moa gráin 7 corccap da cenél ina aimpip. Ba pioğðamna diongbala dñimnn epñde, do marbad la mag matğamna, brian, 7 la hairğiallaib 7 la giollu iorpu puad mac domnaill ui Rağallaiğ.

Ταδγ mac domnaill iorppaiyp uí concobaiyp do lot la luighnib 7 a charbipit do chatthal ó concobaiyp 7 a écc iarpin do bithin a luit.

Ατη eliat 7 teampall cpiορ do lorccad.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1284.

Αοιρ Cριορ, míle, dá céo, ochtmocchat, a ceathaiyp.

Muipip ua concobaiyp eppecop oile pinn décc, 7 Amlaoib ua tomaltaiğ do oipðnead ina ionad 7 a écc iarpitain. Giolla iora mac an liaðanaig ui concobaiyp Abb oilen na trinoide ap loch cé (uopð permoniptpa) do togha in eppecóidect oile pinn iarpin.

ⁿ Under this year (1282), the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen contain some notices of the affairs of Thomond, which have been omitted by the Four Masters. They would appear to have been abstracted by the compiler of this Chronicle from the Irish work entitled *Caithreim Thoirdhealbhaigh*, or Wars of Turlough O'Brien.

^o *O'Neill*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, he is called King of Aileagh.

^p *Oriels*.—Oipğiallaib, Mac Mahon's followers were so called.

^q *Burned*.—In Grace's Annals of Ireland this

event is recorded with equal brevity, but more correctly, thus: "A. D. 1283. Arsit Dublinie pars et Campanile Trinitatis." For a fuller account of this event, see Clynne's Annals, and Hanmer's Chronicle, *ad ann.* Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, record the death of Art O'Melaghlin, surnamed "of the castles," in the following words: "A. D. 1283. Art Mac Cormack O'Melaghlyn, surnamed Art na Gaislean, the greatest warrior in Ireland in his time against the Englishmen, and he that killed most of the English and Irish; also he that broke down

[an island] in the river of Cluain-lis-Becc-mic-Conla ; and Geoffrey, son of Gilla-na-naev O'Farrell, assumed the lordship of Annaly after him^a.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1283.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred eighty-three.

Hugh Boy O'Neill^c, Lord of Kinel-Owen ; head of the liberality and valour of the Irish ; the most distinguished in the North for bestowing jewels and riches, the most formidable and victorious of his tribe in his time, and the worthy heir to the throne of Ireland ; was slain by Mac Mahon (Brian) and the Oriels^p, and Gilla-Isa Roe, son of Donnell O'Reilly.

Teige, son of Donnell of Erris O'Connor, was wounded by the people of Leyny, and delivered up to Cathal O'Connor, and [soon] after this died of the effect of his wound.

Dublin and Christ's church were burned^a.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1284.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred eighty-four.

Maurice O'Connor, Bishop of Elphin, died, and Auliffe O'Tomalty was consecrated his successor ; but he died soon after. Gilla-Isa, son of Liathanagh O'Connor, Abbot of Trinity Island in Lough Ree (of the Premonstratentian^r Order), was then elected to the bishopric of Elphin.

seven-and-twenty castles, both great and small, in the course of his wars, and he that gave many great overthrows to the English and Irish, died with good penance ; after whose death his son, Carbry, succeeded him in his place, and was constituted King of Meath."

Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Inisfallen contains an account (abstracted from the *Caithreim Thoirdhealbhaigh*) of the battles between De Clare and Turlough O'Brien, and of the death of Donough, the son of Brian Roe O'Brien, who assisted De Clare. This latter event is briefly

noticed by the Four Masters under the year 1284.

^r *Premostratentian*.—The Premostratentian, or White Canons, were originally a branch of the Canons Regular, and lived according to the rule of St. Augustine. They were reformed by St. Norbert of Lorraine about the year 1120, at Premonstre, in the diocese of Laon in Picardy. Pope Calixtus the Second, confirmed this order, and gave them the title of Canons Regular. The habit of their order is a white cassock, with a rochet over it, a long white cloak, and a cap of the same colour.

Donnchað ua brian tigearna tuadmuman do marbað la toirpdealbac ua mbrian.

Dubgall mac magnura ui bairgill taoirpeach cloiche chinnfaolað do marbað do muirir ui maolgaioithe.

Mac na hoideche mag dorchaidhe taoirpeach cemel luachain (no duachain) do écc.

Siomand dextera do marbað la brian ua pfloinn, 7 la da mac ui plan-nagáin, diarmait, 7 maoleaclonn. Coccoð 7 epaonta déirge hi ccon-nachttaib tper an marbað rin. Creacha mópa do dñom do gallaib ara haitle 7 a nairg co hiomlán do muirir oileán na trínóide, 7 do manchaib mainirte na buille.

Carlén cille colmáin do leaccað la cathal mac concobair puaid (Ri connact).

Dún mór do lorccað la piacra ua pfloinn.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1285.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, da chéd, ochtmocchat, a cúicc.

Siomón ó Ruairc eppcop na bpeirne décc.

Ruaidri ua gaðpa tigearna Slebe luğa do marbað la Mac feopair for-loch uí gaðpa.

Muirir maol Mac Deraile do écc.

^s *Donough O'Brien.*—The Irish work called *Caithreim Thoirdealbhaigh*, gives a detailed account of the death of this Donough, which has been abstracted by the compiler of the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen.

^t *Cloch Chinnfaelaidh*, i. e. Kinfaela's stone. The name is now anglicised Cloghineely, and is that of a district in the north-west of the barony of Kilmacrenan, in the county of Donegal. This is one of the three Tuathas, or districts, which originally belonged to O'Boyle, and, more recently, to Mac Sweeny na-d-Tuath. The stone from which this district takes its name, and of which strange legends are told in the country,

is to be seen near the small village of Cross-roads, which is the present capital of the territory of Cloghineely.

^u *Mac-na-h-Oidheche Mac Dorcy.*—Mac-na-h-Oidheche signifies *son of the night*, and was rather a soubriquet, or nickname, than the baptismal name of a man. It is now obsolete. The territory of Kinel-Luachain, in which the Mac Dorcys are still extant, comprised the parish of Oughteragh, or Ballinamore, in the east of the county of Leitrim.

^w *To the family, &c.*, that is, they gave up the spoils to the heads of these monasteries, to be disposed of as they should think proper.

Donough O'Brien^a, Lord of Thomond, was slain by Turlough O'Brien.

Dowell, son of Manus O'Boyle, Chief of Cloch Chinnfaeladh^c, was slain by the people of O'Mulgeehe.

Mac-na-h-Oidhche Mac Dorcy^b, Chief of Kinel-Luachain, died.

Simon de Exeter was slain by Brien O'Flynn and the two sons of O'Flanagan, Dermot and Melaghlin; in consequence of which war and dissensions arose in Connaught. After this the English committed great depredations; but they restored the whole of the spoils to the family^d of Trinity Island^x, and the monks of the abbey of Boyle.

The castle of Kilcolman^e was thrown down by Cathal, son of Conor Roe, King of Connaught.

Dunmore^f was burned by Fiachra O'Flynn.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1285.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred eighty-five.

Simon O'Rourke, Bishop of Breifny, died.

Rory O'Gara, Lord of Sliabh-Lugha^g, was slain by Mac Feorais [Birmingham] on Lough O'Gara^h.

Maurice Mael [the Bald] Fitzgerald died.

^x *Trinity Island*.—See other notices of this island at the years 1231, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1239, 1243, 1247, and 1249; and see its situation in Lough Key, and the ruins of the abbey shewn on the Ordnance map of the county of Roscommon, sheet 6.

^e *Kilcolman*, a townland in a parish of the same name in the barony of Costello, and county of Mayo.—See note under the year 1270.

^f *Dunmore*.—This is the Dunmore in the county of Galway, eight miles to the north of Tuam, where are still to be seen the ruins of a strong castle erected by the family of Mac Feorais, or Birmingham.

Under this year (1284), the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen record the erection of

the castle of Ennis, in Thomond, by Turlough, the son of Teige Caeluisce O'Brien.

^g *Sliabh-Lugha*.—This name is sometimes Anglicised Slewlowe in old Anglo-Irish documents. See note ¹ under the year 1206, p. 150.

^h *Lough O'Gara*.—*Loch uí gáópa*, i.e. O'Gara's lake. This lake is now more usually called Lough Gara. It was anciently called Loch Techet, and received its present name from the family of O'Gara, who, after they had been driven from their original territories of Galenga and Sliabh Lugha, in the now county of Mayo, by the Jordans and Costelloes, settled in the present barony of Coolavin, in the county of Sligo, and erected a castle at Moygara, or Moy O'Gara, near the north-east extremity of this lake.

Enri mac giolla fíndéin do écc.

Maidm do thabairt do maḡnur ua cconcobair ar Adam cionrócc 7 ar ḡallaib iarthair Connacht ag Earr dapa dú inar marbairt daoíne iomda 7 inar ḡabað coilín cionrócc úrbrathair Adam.

Maidhm do thabairt do Pilib mac ḡorbelḡaig ar muintir Maḡnura uí cconcobair ar Sliab ḡam dú in ro marbāð rochaide do muintir Maḡnura.

AOIS CRIOST, 1286.

Aoir Crioḡt, míle, da ched, ochttmóchatt, aré.

Sloigead mór la hiarla ulað 1 cconnachtaib ḡur ro millead mopan do mairtuirib 7 do cheallaiḡ reachnón Connact lair. Ro ḡab neart in ḡac

^c *Mac Gillafinnen*.—This name is now anglicised Mac Gillinnion, and sometimes changed to Leonard. The family were seated in the district of Muintir Feodachain, extending from the Arney River to the western extremity of Belmore mountain, in the barony of Magheraboy, and county of Fermanagh.

^d *Sliabh Gamh*, a chain of mountains in the baronies of Leyny and Tireragh, in the county of Sligo. The name is now incorrectly translated Ox Mountains, because the natives believe that the true Irish form of the name is Sliab ḡam, i. e. mountains of the oxen; but this is a local error, for the name is spelled Sliab ḡam in all the ancient and modern Irish annals.

^e Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, contain the following passages, which have been altogether omitted by the Four Masters: "A. D. 1285. Hugh mac Hugh O'Connor and Flann O'Melaghlyn, with other noble youth in their companys, took a great prey from William Croke, where" [*recte* but] "they were pursued and quite discomfitted, in so much that above twenty of them were slain and drowned, together with Bryan mac Donnell Breagagh O'Melaghlyn, a

youth then of the age of fifteen years.

"Theobald Buttler, with his forces, accompanied with the forces of O'Kelly, of Elie O'Kerroll, of Ormond, of Arye, of Ohne" [Owney] "O'Mulryan, of Sileanmehye, and Clann William of the Burks, came to Delvin Mac Coghlan to take the spoyles of that Contrey, and to destroy and subvert itself by their Power. Carbre O'Melaghlyn, King of the Irish of Meath, hearing thereof, with such few forces as he on a sudden could make up, came to defend the Contrey from them, and gave them the onset at Lomclone O'Doyne, now called Lomclone Offlathrie" [now Lumcloon, or Lumploon, near the village of Cloghan, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County], "where there were killed on the sudden Sir William de la Rochelle, Knight, with many others, with Morrogh mac Cormack O'Connor, and divers of the chiefest of the said Theobald's army slain, besides many Captives that were taken, as Sir Hobert Dunn mac William Burke, Knight, with four other principall Englishmen with him.

"Theobald Buttler died at Beerehaven.

"Mac Gerald Genville and Bremyngham made up a great army with the forces of Meath,

Henry Mac Gillafinnen^c died.

Manus O'Connor defeated Adam Cusack and the English of West Connaught at Easdara [Ballysadare], where many persons were killed, and Colin Cusack, the brother of Adam, was taken prisoner.

Philip Mac Costello defeated the people of Manus O'Connor on Slieve Gamh^c, where many of Manus's people were slain^c.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1286.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred eighty-six.

A great army was led by the Earl of Ulster into Connaught; and many monasteries and churches throughout the province were destroyed by him. He obtained sway^f in every place through which he passed, and took the hos-

and marched to the contrey of Affailie" [Of-faly], "where they seized upon a great prey of Cowes, whereupon the inhabitants of the said contrey assembled together their forces, and went on the strengths and passages of the contrey to offend" [resist] "them, and said to Carbrey O'Melaghlyn, King of Meath, Clyn-colman, and Irishrie of Meath, to come to aid them against the said armie, their adversaries, who came with a well appointed army of Soldiers, and mett the Englishmen in the field; the Irishrie of Meath and Inhabitants of Affalie striking stiffly to their head, and chief man Carbrey O'Melaughlin made fiercely and courageously towards the battle of the English, and gave a great overthrow to them, took Mac Gerald prisoner, and Sir Adam Pettitt Knight, and above three score knights and freehoulders, with a great slaughter of the inferiour sort.

"There was great snow this year, which from Christmas to Saint Bridgett's day continued.

"Gille Issa Mac Tiernan, Chief of Teallagh Donnogha, died."

^f Obtained sway, po gab neapt.—The word

neapt, when thus applied, signifies power, strength, or sway. In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster this passage is rendered as follows: "A. D. 1282 (*rectius* 1286). A great army by the Earle of Ulster into Connaght, and" [he] "spoyled many churches and abbyes and was strong" [po gab neapt] "in all places, as hee went and took the pledges of Connells and Owens, and deposed Donnell O'Neill, and made Nell Culanagh O'Neill King." It is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise as follows: "A. D. 1286. The Earle of Ulster repaired with great forces to Connought, committed great outrages in that Provence, and especially in the abbeys and church lands, and, notwithstanding their unruliness, the Earle had the victory of his enemies every where in that journey, and took hostages of O'Neale and O'Donnell, deposed Donnell mac Bryen O'Neale of his principallity, and gave the rule, government, and chief name of Ulster to Neale Culanagh O'Neale." The latter Annals contain the following passages under this year (1286), which have been omitted by the Four Masters:

conair dar gab, 7 ro gab braithe Connacht uile. Rug iaram Connachtaig lair gur ro gab braithe Conaill 7 soğan. Ro aitéig domnall mac briain uí néill, 7 tug tigeapnur do mall éúlanaç.

Pilib mac goirdealbair do écc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1287.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, da chéad, ochtmóccat, a reacht.

Floirent ó gbelláin airdeocham oilepinn feallram togaide do écc.

Giolla na nócc ó mannachain tigherna na trí tuat do écc.

Diarmaitt midheach mac diarmada mic Muirgiura mic cathail meic diarmada, tigherna ril maolruain, rir ba rir, ba rine, 7 ba huairle da chinead do écc.

Maolreachnaill mac tomaltair meig oirectair do marbad la toirp-dealbac mac eoğan uí concobair i ndiozal a athar do tregead don Tomoltaç pempáite.

Adam ciomrócc, bean muman ingh uí chatáin, 7 Donnall ó hainlige taoíreac cenel dobtha do écc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1288.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, da chéad, ochtmóccat a hocht.

Stephan airdeaprob tuama do gualann décc.

Michael mac an tsaoir eppcop clochair do écc.

Maghnur mac Concobair ruaid uí Concobair (imaille re na bfuair do Chonnaictair, do uib briuin, 7 do Conmaicnib) do éocht co hát Slírean du

"Finola Ny-Melaghlyn, archabbesse of Meath, died.

"Cahall O'Madden, Prince of Silanmchie, died.

"There was such scarcitie of victualls and corn in the Spring time and Summer of this year, that a Hoope or Cronnocke was sold for four shillings, and there was also a great morren of Cowes the said Spring."

¹ *Sil-Mailruain*.—This is a mistake for Clann-

Mailruanaidh, or Clann-Mulrony, which was the tribe name of the Mac Dermots of Moylurg, in the county of Roscommon. Sil-Mailruain was the tribe name of the O'Flynn's of Ballinlough, in the same county. In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, this Donnell Midheach Mac Dermot is called "Chief of the O'Mulronies, the eldest and worthyest man of his own name," which is more

tages of all Connaught. He then brought the Connacians with him, and took the hostages of the Kinel-Connell and Kinel-Owen. He deposed Donnell, the son of Brian O'Neill, and gave the lordship to Niall Culanagh.

Philip Mac Costello died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1287.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred eighty-seven.

Florence O'Gibellan, Archdeacon of Elphin, a distinguished philosopher, died.

Gilla-na-nóg O'Monahan, Lord of the Three Tuathas [in the county of Roscommon], died.

Dermot Midheach [i. e. the Meathian], son of Dermot, who was son of Maurice Mac Dermot, Lord of Sil-Mailruain⁵, the best, oldest, and noblest man of his tribe, died.

Melaghlin, son of Tomaltagh Mageraghty, was slain by Turlough, the son of Owen O'Connor, to avenge the desertion of his [Turlough's] father by the aforementioned Tomaltagh.

Adam Cusack, Benmumhan, daughter of O'Kane, and Donnell O'Hanly, Chief of Kenel-Dofa [in the county of Roscommon], died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1288.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred eighty-eight.

Stephen, Archbishop of Tuam^b, died.

Michael Mac-an-t-Sair^d, Bishop of Clogher, died.

Manus, the son of Conor Roe O'Connor, with as many as he was able to muster of the Connacians and of the Hy-Briuin and Conmaicne^e, proceeded to

correct than the text of the Four Masters.

^b *Stephen, Archbishop of Tuam.*—His name was Stephen de Fulburn, or of Fulburn. He succeeded in 1286.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 607.

^d *Michael Mac-an-t-Sair.*—See Harris's edition

of Ware's Bishops, p. 182, where it is stated that he succeeded in 1268, and died in 1285. The family name *Mac an t-sair*, meaning son of the carpenter, is now sometimes anglicised Mac Intire, and sometimes translated Carpenter.

^e *The Hy-Briuin and Conmaicne.*—These were

iraiḃe a deapḃatair (Rí Connacht) cona roḃraide. Tachur do cur stoppa lŃch ar lŃt. Cathal do ḡabail lair iar maiḃm for a muintir, 7 nŃḡe Connacht do ḡabail ar eicein do maḡnur ann rin 7 a ḃsḃḃḃrathair do aḃmḡaḃ. Teac do ḡabail ar an Maḡnur peimraitte do toirḃḃealḃac mac Eoḡain uí concḃair rin Rorr mór, 7 Maḡnur do lot ann, 7 Niall ḡealbuiḃe ó concḃair do lot ḃeor. Raḡhnall maḡ Raḡnall taoirac Mhuintire heolair do marḃaḃ an tan rin ḃofn urḃur roḡḃe. Slóḡeac la Maḡnur ó cconcḃair ar a haḃle iar na leiḡiur i Siol Muirḃoaiḡ ḡur ḡaḃ a neart, 7 a mbraiḡḃe.

Slóḡeac lair an lair la puac, Rirḃerḃ mac uater lair la ulaḃ mic Riocairḃ mic uilliam conqueper dionnraiḡiḃ connacht ḡo riacht ḡo rorr comáin mar i mbaiḃ maḡnur mac Concḃair puac Rí Connacht, Mac ḡsḃailt 7 muintir an nŃḡ ḡur tionoilrḃ uile ara chŃn, 7 ḡrŃnraiḡiḃ aḃ tair la paḃacht reacha rin. ḡonaḃ i comairle do ronaḃ lair an lair la an tír ḃfaccḃaíl, 7 a pluacch do rcaileac iaram.

AOIS CRÍOSḃ, 1289.

AOIS CRÍOSḃ, míle, ḃa céḃ, ochḃmḡaḃ, a naí.

Míleḃ erpoc Conmaicne, .i. an ḡaillearpucc 7 Siomon ua pinnaḃta aircinneac oilepinn do écc.

the inhabitants of the present counties of Cavan and Leitrim.

¹ *Ath-Sliseen*, or Beal-atha-Sliseen, now Bellaslishen Bridge, on the road between Elphin and Strokestown, in the county of Roscommon, and within one mile of Elphin. It is on the River Uair, a silent, sluggish stream, which flows with such lenity that one could scarcely discern which way it glides. This river rises in Lough Mey, in the parish of Shankill, and meanders its way in a most extraordinary manner, passing under the bridges of Bellaslishen, Bellavahane, and Bellagrange, enters Cloonahee Lough near the seat of O'Mulconry, and then expands into a large lake now called Muickenagh, dividing Tír-Briun-na-Sinna from Kinel-Dofa, and finally glides into the embrace of the

Shannon at the celebrated weir or dam called Caradh-na-dtuath, where there is now a good bridge in place of the old Irish caradh.—See references to this place at the years 1309, 1342, and 1595.

^m *Rossmore*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise it is stated that this house belonged to Flann O'Donollan, archpoet of Connaught. Thus: "A. D. 1288. Terlagh mac Owen mac Rowrie tooke a house upon Manus mac Connor Roe, burnt the house over his head, and afterwards Manus escaped against the said Terlagh. The house belonged to Flann O'Donollan, archpoet (for Irish poetry) of Connocht." It is the present townland of Rossmore, in the parish of Ballynakill, barony of Leitrim, and county of Galway.—See Ordnance map of

Ath-Slisean¹, where his brother [Cathal], the King of Connaught, was stationed with his troops. A battle was fought between them, in which Cathal was taken prisoner, and his people were defeated. Manus then took forcible possession of the sovereignty of Connaught, and deposed his brother. A house was [forcibly] taken from the same Manus by Turlough, the son of Owen O'Connor, at Rossmore^m, where Manus and Niall Gealbhuide O'Connor were wounded. Ranall Mac Ranall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, was slain on this occasion by one shot of an arrowⁿ. An army was led by Manus O'Connor, after his wounds were healed, against the Sil-Murray; and he obtained sway over them, and took their hostages.

An army was led by the Red Earl^o, Richard, son of Walter Earl of Ulster, son of Richard, son of William the Conqueror^p, against Connaught; and he arrived at Roscommon, where Manus, the son of Conor Roe, King of Connaught, Fitzgerald, and the people of the king, then were, all of whom assembled together, and openly defied the Earl to pass beyond that place; so that the Earl adopted the resolution of quitting that country, and he then dispersed his forces.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1289.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred eighty-nine.

Miles, Bishop of Conmaicne^q, that is, the English bishop, and Simon O'Finaghty, Erenagh of Elphin, died.

that county, sheet 132.

ⁿ *One shot of an arrow*, doen upcup poigoe.—In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, this is rendered “by one shot of an arrow.”

^o *The Red Earl*.—He was the second Earl of Ulster, and from his great possessions was esteemed the most powerful subject in Ireland. He died in the year 1326, and was succeeded by his grandson, William, the third and last Earl of Ulster of this family, who was murdered in the year 1333.—See Lodge's Peerage, and also the pedigree of De Burgo, as given by Duald Mac Firbis, and in the *Historia Familiæ De Burgo* already referred to.

^p *William the Conqueror*.—This was William Fitz Adelm de Burgo, who was called the Conqueror, because he was said to have conquered the province of Connaught.

^q *Miles, Bishop of Conmaicne*, i. e. of Conmaicne Moy-Rein and Annaly. The Conmaicne were the O'Farrells and Mac Rannalls, whose territories are comprised in the diocese of Ardagh. This bishop is called Milo de Dunstable by Ware, who states that he took that name from a town in Bedfordshire, where he seems to have been born.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 251.

Maṭa ó Scingín arṑ Shṡnṡaṑ Eṡṡn do écc.

Taṑcc ó flannaġáin taoipeaṑ cloinne caṭail do écc.

Sloicṡṡṑ la Riocaṑṑ dıııṑ, la ġallaıṑ na mıde ġ la maġnur ua ccon-
cobaıṑ Rı Connaṑṑ do ġaıġıṑ uı maolpeaṑcloinn. O maolpeaṑclainn do
ṑionol ina naġhaıṑ co ġainıcc cṑıṑ Shlıaṑ cona muınntıṑ i ccomṑoṑıaıṑ
doıṑııom. Fṡıṑar iomaıpeacc scoppa. Ro maṑṑaṑ ṑıocaṑṑ dıııṑ ann a.
an baṑún moṑ cona bṑaıṑıṑ ġ Siecuṑ ó ceallaıġ.

ṑıaṑṑa ó ṑloinn taoipeaṑ ṑıl maolpuain, ṑṡı ba ṑṡıṑ eneac ġ ṡıġnam do
ṑoıpeachaıṑ Connaṑṑ do dul do ṑṡnam clṡınnuṑa le ġallaıṑ ġ a maṑṑaṑ i
meaṑail la mac ṑıocaıṑ ṑıııı búıṑ, la mac uıllıam ġ la mac ṑeopaıṑıṑ.

Sloicṡheaṑ moṑ la mac ṑeopaıṑ ġ la ġallaıṑ ıllalıġıṑṑ doıum an ṑalıbaıġ
uı Concobaıṑ. Ro ṑeachaṑ caṑ scoppa. Maıṑṑeaıṑ ṑoṑ ġallaıé. Maolıṑ
deṡeṑṑa do maṑṑaṑ doıı dul ṑıı ġ Sochaıṑe oıle do ġallaıṑ ımaıle le
ııomat eaṑ ġ éıala do buain doıṑ.

¹ *Matthew O'Sgingin.*—The family of O'Sgingin were originally seated at Ardcarne, in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon. A branch of them afterwards passed into Tirconnell, where they became chroniclers to the O'Donnells. This branch became extinct about the year 1382, and were succeeded by the O'Clerys.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 76, 77, 78.

² *Clann-Chathail.*—According to the tradition in the county of Roscommon, this territory, of which O'Flanagan was the chief, extended from Belanagare to Elphin; and the O'Flanagan resided at Mointeach, now refined to Mantua. This tradition agrees with the position of O'Flanagan on "Ortelius Improved," and is corroborated by a passage in these Annals under the year 1601, in which Elphin is mentioned as on the confines of Moylurg, Tir-Briuin, Clann Cathail, and Moy-Nai. The Abbe Mageoghegan makes this territory extend all the way from Elphin to Lough Arrow, which is a silly blunder, for Moylurg, Mac Dermot's country, lay between them. From various evidences derived

from tradition and ancient documents it appears that Clann-Chathail, O'Flanagan's country, comprised the parishes of Kilmacumshy, Kilcorkey, and Shankill, and the greater part of the parishes of Creeve and Elphin. The following places were in it: 1st, Scor-mor, in the parish of Kilmacumshy, and in the very centre of the district, now called the Lathach riabhach, the present traditional name for O'Flanagan's country; 2nd, Loch-na-ngasan, which cannot be identified; 3rd, Kilnegoone, in O'Flanagan's country "did belong unto the Dominican abbey of Elphin," Inquis. 27, Eliz.; 4th, Caldragh, in the parish of Shankill,—Inquisition *tempore* Jac. I. finds "that Cormac O'Flenegan of Caldragh is seised of fee of the Cartrons of Caldragh and Cloneboyoge;" 5th, Ballroddy, said by tradition to have been one of the seats of O'Flanagan, the *maer* or steward of the King of Connaught. In the fourteenth century O'Conor Roe crippled the power and circumscribed the territory of O'Flanagan, so that his territory was found to be very insignificant in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Matthew O'Sgingin', chief historian of Ireland, died.

Teige O'Flanagan, Chief of Clann-Chathail', died.

An army was led by Richard Tuite, the English of Meath, and Manus O'Connor, King of Connaught, against O'Melaghlin, who assembled his people to oppose them, and marched to Crois-Shliabh', in their vicinity. A battle was fought between them, in which Richard Tuite, i. e. the Great Baron, with his kinsmen, and Siecus [Jacques] O'Kelly were slain.

Fiachra O'Flynn, Chief of Sil-Maelruain, the most hospitable and expert at arms of all the chiefs of Connaught, went to form an alliance with the English by marriage, but was treacherously slain by the son of Richard Finn [the Fair] Burke, Mac William, and Mac Feorais [Bermingham].

An army was led by Mac Feorais [Bermingham] and the English, into Leinster, against Calvagh O'Connor"; and a battle was fought between them, in which the English were defeated, and Meyler de Exeter and many others of the English were slain; they were also deprived of many horses and other spoils".

Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, contain the two following passages, which have been omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1288. There were fifteen ecclesiastical men, both Abbots and Priours, drowned this year coming from Rome, upon the coasts of Ireland.

"Donnell Breagagh O'Melaghlyn was killed, with the privitie of Carbrei O'Melaghlyn, by Melaghlyn O'Melaughlyn."

'*Crois-Shliabh*.—This name, which signifies cross-mountain, is now obsolete in Westmeath, and it is useless to conjecture what mountain it was the name of until some distinct evidence of its situation be discovered. The Annals of Clonmacnoise, which would probably give us the exact situation and modern name of this place, are defective at this period, the manuscript having lost ten years, i. e. from 1289 to 1299, before Connell Mageoghegan had translated it in 1627.

"*Calvagh O'Connor*.—He was O'Connor Faly,

Chief of Offaly in Leinster. The name Calvagh is now anglicised Charles.

* The entries placed under this year in the Annals of the Four Masters are given under the year 1285, in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, which is decidedly incorrect; but the two dates are given in the old translation, in which they are rendered as follows:

"A. D. 1285, *al.* 1289. Teig O'Flanagan, Chief of Clancathal, died.

"Mathew O'Skingin, Arch-chronicler of all Ireland, died.

"Miles, Bishop of Conmaicne, i. e. the English Bishop, died.

"Symon O'Fynaghta, Airchinech of Olin, *quievit*.

"An army by Richard Tuit, and Galls of Meath, and Manus O'Conner, King of Conaght, with him, to O'Melaghlin, who gave them a great overthrow, and Richard Tuit, the great Baron, was killed there, and his brothers, and Jaques [Secur] Kelly, the Bishop's son.

"Fieghra O'Flin, chief of the Mulronies"

AOS CRİOSD, 1290.

Aois Criosd, mile, da cétt, nóchat.

O Sédaáin erpucc cille mic duaidh do écc.

Cairpri ó maileacloinn Rí mīde an macaom bo moirgmoirge in Éirinn ma aimir do marbad la maġ cochláin.

Sloiccō la domnall mac briain uí nell i ccenel neogain ġur chuip mall culánać ó nell ar eccin eide ġ ticchsrnur cénel neogain do ġabáil dó pen a lor a lam.

Aod mac domnaill óicc uí domnaill daiērioġad da dēbratāir pēn Toirp-dealbāć ua domnaill tpe cūmaćtaib cīmō a maġor, .i. clonni domnaill ġ ġhallócclać iomōa ele ġ ticchsrnur do ġabáil do pēn ar éccin.

AOS CRİOSD, 1291.

Aois Criosd, mile, dá céd, nochatt, a haon.

Eoru macrať abb mainēreac na trinoide for loć cé do écc.

Toirp-dealbāć mac Eogain ui Concoġair aoinēsr ba mó eneać, ūgnam ġ corccar pe a linn in Éirinn do marbad la mall ngealbuide ó cconcoġair.

[Sīl maipuanāġ], “the only man” [recte the most distinguished man] “in liberality and feats, and Comrick that was in Connaght” [in taen oune po bpepp emec ġ engnom ġ comarpece do bī i connac̄taib], “went to marry one of the Galls, that he [was] killed by Makrickard Fin Bourk, Mac William, and Makoruis, by murther.

“A great army by Makoruis to Cellagh O’Conner, and the nobility of Leinster, but they were much discomfited, and Meiler de Setra, and many other Galls, and many horses, lost by him.”

* *Mac Coghlan*.—This entry is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, under the year 1289: “A. D. 1289. Carbrey mac Art O’Melaghlyn, King of the

Irishrie of Meath, was slain by David Mac Coghlan, prince of Delvin Mac Coghlan. David himself was the first that strocke him; his brother Gille-Koewgin mac Coghlan, with sixteen others of the Familie of the Mac Coghlands, did, in like manner, strike him, the said David being a Gossipp of the said Carbrey before; for which cause the Earle of Ulster spoyled and destroyed the said Mac Coghlan and his Contrey, tho’ O’Melaghlyn was in the wrong at first.

“Morrogh O’Melaghlyn, son of the said Carbrey, succeeded him in his place.”

On this David Mac Coghlan Mageoghegan has the following note:

“This David Mac Coghlan (as I take him to be) was the ancestor of Sleight Donnell, who was son of Donnell himself, and father of Ffy-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1290.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred ninety.

O'Sedaghan, Bishop of Kilmacduagh, died.

Carbry O'Melaghlin, King of Meath, the most noble-deeded youth in Ireland in his time, was slain by Mac Coghlan^s.

An army was led by Donnell, the son of Brian O'Neill, into Kinel-Owen, whence he expelled Niall Culanagh O'Neill, and he himself then assumed the lordship of Kinel-Owen by force of arms.

Hugh, son of Donnell Oge O'Donnell, was deposed by his own brother, Turlough O'Donnell, aided by his mother's tribe, i. e. the Clann-Donnell [Mac Donnells of Scotland], and many other gallowglasses; and he himself assumed the lordship by force^r.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1291.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred ninety-one.

Edru Magrath, Abbot of the monastery of the Blessed Trinity in Lough Key, died.

Turlough, the son of Owen O'Connor, the most hospitable, most expert at arms, and most victorious man of his time in Ireland, was slain by Niall Gealbhuide O'Connor.

nine and Donnough, of whom the two septs of Slight Ffynine and Slight Donnough descended.

His brother, Gillecowgin, is the ancestor of the sept of Leackagh. His other brother, Rosse, was the ancestor of the sept of Clondownie, and his nephew, Mac Rosse, of the sept of Boynean."

^r The transactions of this year are incorrectly given under the year 1286, in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. The old translation gives both dates as follows:

"A. D. 1286, *al.* 1290. William Brimingham made Archbishop." He was Archbishop of Tuam, to which dignity he succeeded in 1289, and died 1311. See Harris's edition of Ware's

Bishops, pp. 608, 609.

"The Bishop O'Shedagan, Bishop of Kilmacduagh, died.

"Carbre O'Melaghlin, King of Meath, the Roiallest actor that was in Ireland in his tyme, killed.

"An army by Donnell mac Brian O'Neale to kindred Owen, and put Nel O'Nele out of the contry by force, and made himself king by strength of armes.

"Hugh O'Donel deposed by his brother, Tirlagh, by the force of his mother's kindred, viz., Clan Donell, and many other Gallowglasses."

Concobaor ó dubda (.i. concobar conallach) ticchsrna ua pfiacrac do batad ar an rionainn.

Congalac macc eochaccain taoipec cenel pfiacrac do ecc.

Sloicchsd la Riocapo bupe iapla ulað da ngoipei an tiapla Ruad i ttip neogain dár aithrig ré domnall mac briain uí nell, 7 mall culanac ó nell doirpnead dó iar pfaccbail na típe iappin don iapla Marbtor mall culanac la domnall ua nell. Sidaeð nri ponnmeac do domnall an gnom rin, uair do hoirpnead briain mac aoda buide ui nell a hucht an iapla cedna le mac mairtin 7 le mac Eoin, 7 po diocuiread epion a tip eoain.

Sluacsd la an iapla i ttip conaill do chum toirpdealbais mic domnall oig, gur aipe an tip edip cill 7 tuait. Raimcc iappin go hoil finn i cconnachdaib 7 tuccrat Connachdaig i mbraiðe do.

Comtoccbaill do dñam do catál ó Concobar, do mall gelbuide 7 do luét a ccommbaða edip gallaib 7 gaoidealaib daiþrioðad maðnura. Iomaipeacc do tabairt doib dia poile i ccuil maile. Catál do lot, mupcad mac taidg do marbad 7 Sochaði nac aipimtsr. Maidm for maðnur dana 7 é fén do dul [ar] po laim iar mbén morain dia eachaib de. Cpeaca mópa do dñam i ccairppi do muinntir catail uí concobar 7 nell gelbuide iar nguim catail. Dala maðnura ui Choncobar tra iar ttocht do Shiol muireadais dia aor gpaða buðen 7 do gallaib Rora commain ina poiritin apabapac iappan maidm do cuaid inapciur na cpeac go tiapla na ccñn é ar ppaith an fepain 7 ar an aonac. Na cpeaca do buain díob ann rin 7 mall do dul app a moipe a gairceid 7 a epiomail. Tomár mac goirpdealbais do marbad, a bpaðair dauit mac goirpdealbais do gabail 7 a marbad ina bpaigdsur. Moran oile don tfluacch béor edip gallaib 7 gaoidealaib do marbad 7 do muðugad. Tocht do mall ip in tip iappin ar rit 7 a pñann fén do tabairt dó. Do ponað soarcoraoid mor 7 ionnlach adbal stoppa do mðiri go po póbair mall an tip pfaccbail.

Briain ó floinn ticchsrna ua ttuipre do ecc.

* *Cuil-Maile*.—In O'Flaherty's account of West Connaught, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1845, it is stated that this is Killoony, in the county of Sligo, by which he meant the present village of Coloony, in the barony of Tir-

erril, not far to the south of Ballysadare; and it appears from several passages in these Annals that he is right.—See note at the year 1598.

* *Between them*, stoppa, i. e. between the parties of Cathal and Manus O'Conor.

Conor O'Dowda (i. e. Conor Conallagh), Lord of Hy-Fiachrach, was drowned in the Shannon.

Congalagh Mageoghegan, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach, died.

An army was led by Richard Burke, Earl of Ulster, usually called the Red Earl, into Kinel-Owen, where he deposed Donnell, son of Brian O'Neill, and installed Niall Culanagh O'Neill in his place; but after the Earl had left the country, Niall Culanagh was slain. This deed, however, was not a fortunate one for Donnell; for Brian, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, was inaugurated, by the influence of the said Earl, by Mac Martin and Mac Eoin, and the other [Donnell] was banished from Tyrone.

An army was led by the Earl into Tirconnell against Turlough, son of Donnell Oge, and plundered the country, as well ecclesiastical as lay property. He then proceeded to Elphin in Connaught, and the Connacians rendered him their hostages.

An insurrection [was raised] by Cathal O'Conor, Niall Gealbhuide O'Conor, and their English and Irish adherents, to dethrone Manus [O'Conor]. They gave battle to each other at Cuil-Maile^a, where Cathal was wounded, and Murrough, son of Teige [O'Conor], and many others not enumerated here, were killed. Manus was defeated, and secretly effected his escape, after having been deprived of many of his horses. After Cathal had been wounded, his people, and those of Niall Gealbhuide, committed great depredations in Carbury. As to Manus O'Conor, being aided by the Sil-Murray, his own servants of trust, and the English of Roscommon, who came to his assistance on the day after his defeat, he went in pursuit of the preys, and came up with them at Srath-an-herain, and at Aenach, where he deprived them of the prey; but Niall made his escape by dint of valour and prowess. Thomas Mac Costello was slain, and his brother, David Mac Costello, taken prisoner, and [afterwards] killed while in captivity. Many others of the army, both English and Irish, were slain or disabled. Niall afterwards returned to the country on terms of peace, and his own lands were restored to him; but great complaints and dissensions occurring between them^a, Niall thought fit to leave the country.

Brian O'Flynn [O'Lyn], Lord of Hy-Tuirtre^b died.

^a *Hy-Tuirtre*.—This was the ancient name of a territory in the present county of Antrim, lying to the east of Lough Neagh. See note ^a under the year 1176, p. 25, where the parish of Kil-

Creach mór do denam do magnur ó concobair ar mall gealbuide.

Aodh ó pollamhain do marbadh no do ecc.

AOIS CRÍOSD, 1292.

AOIR CRÍOSD, mile, da céd, nochatt, adó.

Aindisr ó dochartaig tairpeac arda miodair, fear emig coitcinn 7 donn-
cáð mac Eogain uí Choncobair do écc.

Somairle ua gairmleathair do marbadh la hua nell.

Niall gealbuide ó Concobair do marbadh do taðg mac anoiriara uí
Concobair 7 do tuatal mac muircsirtaig.

Mag cochlán ticchsrna dealbna moire do marbadh do Shipin mac peo-
par tre fupailm an iara.

Congalach ó ceallaigh ticchsrna brígh [do écc].

lead is inadvertently said to be a part of this ter-
ritory. It should be the church of Kill-gad, which
stood on the townland now corruptly called Gil-
gad, and situated in the parish of Connor.

* The events recorded under this year by the
Four Masters are given in the Dublin copy of
the Annals of Ulster under 1287, but both dates
appear in the old translation, the words of
which are here inserted, that the reader may be
enabled to compare the translations:

"Anno 1287, *al.* 1291. Tirlagh mac Owen
O'Conner, the" [largest] "most beautifull and
best of liberality and otherwise in Ireland of
his tyme, killed by Nell Galvoi O'Conner.

"An army by Richard Bourk, Earle of
Ulster, into Tyrone, and deposed Donnell mac
Brian O'Neale, and made Nell Culanagh king;
and when the Earle left the country, Nell Cu-
lanagh was killed by Donel O'Neale, and
Brian, son of Hugh Boy O'Neale, was made
king after by consent of the Earle aforesaid, by
Mac Martin and Mac Eoin mac Hugh Boy
O'Neale; and Donell left the contrey.

"An army by the Earle into Tirconell, upon

Tirlagh" [O'Donnell], "and preyed the contry
spirituall and temporall, and came into Conaght
to Olfín, and Conaght made him the feast of St.
Briget" [tucadup connacra feibpaigbe do,
i. e. the Connacians gave him treacherous hos-
tages].

"Conor O'Duvda, King of Offieghragh,
drowned upon the Shannon.

"A rising-out gathered by Cathal O'Coner
and Nel Gelvoy, and all that they could pro-
cure of Galls and Irish, to depose Magnus, and
were interrupted at Cara Culin" [*alias* Cul
Maile], "where Cathal was wounded, and Mo-
rough mac Teige O'Conor killed, and other
men, and many horses taken from Manus his
men and" [Manus himself] "was put to flight,
and escaped under hand; and great preys were
made by Cathal O'Conor and Nel Gelvoy"
[after] "Cathal being wounded at Carbry; and
Manus O'Coner,—when Syl-Mureah, i. e. (Sept-
Mureah) came to him and his own loving
frends" [a aepa graoa fein], "with the Galls
of Roscomon to assist him on the morrow after
the breach,—came to meete the prayes, and

A great depredation was committed by Manus O'Connor upon Niall Gealbhuide.

Hugh O'Fallon was killed (or died^b).

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1292.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred ninety-two.

Aindiles O'Doherty, Chief of Ardmire, a man of universal hospitality, and Donough, son of Owen O'Connor, died.

Sorley O'Gormly was slain by O'Neill.

Niall Gealbhuide O'Connor was slain by Teige, son of Andreas O'Connor, and Tuathal^c, son of Murtough.

Mac Coghlan, Lord of Delvin More^d, was slain, by order of the Earl, by Sifin Mac Feorais [Birmingham].

Congalagh O'Kelly^e, Lord of Bregia, died.

overtooke them at Srath in Ferain and Inagh, tooke all the prayes from them, and Nell himself escaped hardly" [i. e. with difficulty]; "Thomas O'Gosteloy" [was] "killed there, and his brother David taken and killed in the same captivity, and many more of that army, both English and Irish. And Neale made peace, came into the country, and had his own land given him.

"Hugh O'Fallon *quievit in Christo*.

"Congalach Mageoghegan, chief of Kindred Fiegh, *mortuus est*."

^c *Tuathal*.—This name, which is now generally anglicised Toole, is rendered Tully in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster. Thus: "Anno 1288, *al.* 1292. Nell Galvoy O'Coner killed by Teig mac Anrias O'Coner, and by Tully mac Murtagh."

^d *Delvin More*.—This is a mistake, it should be Delvin-Eathra, or Delvin simply. The entry is thus given in the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1288. Mag coctan pi delbna do map-baó na pípin mac feopair tpe fopgoll an

capla." And thus rendered in the old translation: "Anno 1288, *al.* 1292. Mac Coghlan, King of Delvin, killed by Seffin Brimingham, at the Earle's request."

^e *Congalagh O'Kelly*.—Though he is here styled Lord of Bregia, it is highly probable that he retained but a small portion of his principality, as the English were at this period firmly established in Dublin and Meath. This once great family, who descended from Hugh Slainé, son of Dermot Mac Kervell, monarch of Ireland, have been since so dispersed that they cannot now be distinguished from the O'Kellys of other races and districts. Connell Mageoghegan, who translated the Annals of Clonmacnoise in the year 1627, has the following curious remarks upon this family and their territory of Bregia or Moybrea, under the year 778: "To the end that the reader may not be ignorant of Moybrea and the inhabitants thereof, I will, in a few words, shew the bounds thereof, and to whom it was allotted. Dermott mac Kervell, King of Ireland, of whom mention was made in this History, had

Sloicchead laḡ an laḡla Ruad fop maḡnur ua cconcobair ḡo paimic ḡo Ropḡ comáin, 7 po iméigh ḡan bḡaighde ḡan neart don turur rín, ḡo po lín Maḡnur an tlaḡla ḡo Míluic ḡo tḡarḡ a oighḡir nḡó.

AOIS CRIOST, 1293.

AOIS CRIOST, míle, da ced, nochad, a trí.

Floḡint o cḡballáin epocḡ doipe décc.

Tairí Paḡraigh, Colum cille, 7 bḡighde do foillruccad do Niocol mac

issue Hugh Slane, Colman More, and Colman Begg. To the race of Hugh was allotted this Moyvrey, extending from Dublín to Bealaghbrick, westerlie of Kells, and from the hill of Houthe to the mount of Sliew Fwayde [Sliaḡ fuaḡ] in Ulster. There reigned of King Hugh his race as monarchs of this kingdom nine kings, as shall be shewed when I come to the place where remembrance ought to be made of them.

“There were many other princes of Moyvrey besides the said kings, and behaved themselves as becomed them, and because they were neerer the invasions of the land than other Septs, they were sooner banished and brought low than others. The O’Kelly of Brey was the chief name of that race, though it hath many other names of by-septs, which, for brevity’s sake, I omit to particulate. They are brought so low now-a-days that the best Chronicles in the kingdom are ignorant of their Discents, though the O’Kelly’s are so common every where that it is unknown whether the dispersed parties in Ireland of them be of the Family of O’Kellys of Connaught or Brey, that scarcely one of the same Family knoweth not [*sic*] the name of his own great grandfather, and are turned to be meer churles, and poore labouring men, so as scarce there is a few parishes in the kingdom but hath some one or other of those Kellys; I mean of Brey.”

^f *The relics of Patrick, Columbkille, and Brid-*

get.—This passage is given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster under the year 1289, but in the old translation both dates are given, thus: “*Anno 1289 al. 1293.* The bones of Patrick, Columbkille, and Bridget, [were] revealed to Nichol Mac Moilisa, coarb of Patrick, to be in Patrick’s Saval, and [he] digged them up, and after they were digged many miracles were sayd to be made [*sic*] and he did save them up in a saving Shryne honourably.” The original Irish runs as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster:

“A. D. 1289.—Tairí Paḡraic 7 Colum cille 7 bḡighde do foillruḡad do nicol mac Mailirru, do comarba Paḡraic, do beir i Saḡull Paḡraic, 7 a toḡbail do, 7 iap no toḡbail peḡta moḡa 7 mḡbuailead do benum, 7 a cup doḡun a rḡpín cumdaigh co honóḡad.” It is very strange that no reference has been made to this passage in any of the discussions about the real place of St. Patrick’s sepulture. According to Giraldus Cambrensis, in his *Topographia Hiberniæ*, Dist. iii. c. 18, the relics of these saints were found in the year in which the Earl John (John Earl of Morton, afterwards King John) first came to Ireland, which was 1185. In the Office of the Translation of the Relics of SS. Patrick, Columba, and Brigida, printed at Paris in 1620, and reprinted by Colgan, Messingham, and Ussher, a minute account of their discovery

An army was led by the Red Earl against Manus O'Connor; and he arrived at Roscommon, but departed without obtaining hostages or acquiring any power by this expedition. Manus, however, followed the Earl to Meelick, and gave him his full demands.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1293.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred ninety-three.

Florence O'Carolan, Bishop of Derry, died.

It was revealed to Nicholas Mac Maelisa (Coarb of St. Patrick) that the relics^f

in 1185 is given, and which has been abstracted by Dr. Lanigan in his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. iv. p. 274, *et sequen.* The substance of it is as follows: It being generally believed that the bodies of the three great patron saints of Ireland were in Down, Malachy its bishop used to pray fervently to God that he would vouchsafe to point out to him the particular place in which they were buried. On a certain night, while fervently praying in the cathedral church of Down, he saw a light like a sunbeam traversing the church: on seeing this he prayed more intensely that it might move to and stop at the spot where the bodies were interred. [De visione prædictâ Episcopus multum exultans intensius orabat ne radius ille discederet, quousque reliquias absconditas inveniret]. The light soon moved to the spot. Immediately procuring the necessary implements, Malachy dug that irradiated spot and found the bones of the three bodies, which he deposited in distinct boxes or coffins, and placed again under the ground. Having communicated his discovery to John de Courcy, then Lord of Down, they determined on sending messengers to Pope Urban III. for the purpose of procuring the translation of these relics to a more dignified part of the church. The Pope, agreeing with their request, sent as his legate on this occasion Vivian, cardinal priest of St. Stephen in Monte Caelio, who had been at

Down about nine years before, and who had been acquainted with Sir John de Courcy and the Bishop Malachy. On his arrival the relics were removed to a more respectable part of the church, and deposited in the one monument, on the 9th of June, the festival of St. Columba.

It is a very strange fact that the body of St. Patrick, the apostle of Ireland, was said to have been pointed out by an angel at Glastonbury the year before. See Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 892. But the most extraordinary circumstance connected with the history of the relics of the Trias Thaumaturgæ is, that the Irish annalists, that is, such as wrote in the Irish language, do not appear to have ever heard of the discovery of them by Malachy in 1185, and hence it is but fair to conclude that Malachy's dream at Down was got up by the English party in order to add dignity to Down, then in the possession of Sir John de Courcy. It is quite evident that the mere Irish never heard, or at least never believed this story of their discovery at Down, in 1185; for, if they had been deposited in a costly shrine at Down in 1185, as stated by Giraldus, it is hard to believe that they would have been lost in the course of the next century, so as to make another revelation necessary for their discovery in 1293, when it would appear they were under the earth at Saul, in a spot unknown to all except Nicholas Mac Maelisa, the Archbishop of Armagh,

maoiliriu (comarba Pádraic) do bfuic i Sabhall, a tóccbáil lair, físta móra 7 miorbairle do denam dóib iaram 7 a ccup i Sceirín iar ná cumdaic go honorach ar a haile.

Murcáid o Maileclainn Rí mide decc.

Maighar ó concobair Rí connacht, fíri cogtaic congalaic bá moa gráim gaircceaí, 7 rún oiriú do gaoidealaib Eireann ina aimirir décc, iar mbfuic ráithe i ngalar dó, 7 Aod mac Eogain do rigaí ina ionaí tria neart an lurtir, 7 an deachmaí lá iar ná oirínead, po gabaí eiríde la Mac gearailt, 7 po marbaí .l. dia muintir, 7 po creacaí apoile díob.

Catal ó concobair do marbaí do Ruairí mac donnchaí maíbaí.

Catal ruad ó Concobair do gabail righe Connacht iar ngabail Aoda mic Eogain. A marbaí a ccionn raite iarrin la Ruairí mac donnchaí maíbaí uí concobair. Aod mac Eogain do lécced ar a bpaigíonar iaram, 7 rígi Connacht do gabail dó tre nfuic an lurtir 7 muintire an righ. A gabail do mac Gearailt i meabail an díchmaí lá iar ná rigaí. Creacha móra do dénam air, 7 caocca da muintir do marbaí.

Fírgal ua Raigillig ticcína muintire maílmóra decc.

Mor ingín fíolmuid uí concobair décc.

to whom it was pointed out in a vision. It seems therefore quite clear that the discovery of them at Down in 1185 was, like the prophecy of Merlin, already alluded to under the year 1177, a scheme of Sir John De Courcy and his writers, and that their discovery at Saul in 1293 was a counter-scheme of Nicholas Mac Maelisa, who was one of the greatest opposers of the English that ever governed the see of Armagh. It may, however, have happened that both bishops had dreamed of bones, and that bones were found at both places.

^s *Sabhall*, now Saul, a small village situated about two miles to the east of Downpatrick, in the county of Down. The name of this place is usually written in Irish *Sáball Pháopuig*, which the monastic Latin writers rendered *Zabulum vel Horreum Patricii*, i. e., Patrick's barn. See Ussher's *Primodia*, p. 847. The reason assigned by these writers for the church erected

here by St. Patrick having received the appellation of *saíall* or barn is, that it was built after the form and position of the barn of Dichu, St. Patrick's first convert; but Dr. Langan thinks that it was originally nothing else than a real barn belonging to Dichu, in which St. Patrick celebrated divine worship, "in the same manner," he adds, "as even in our own time barns have been used in Ireland for the same purpose."—*Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. i. pp. 212, 213.

^h *Manus O'Conor, King of Connaught*.—The language of this and the subsequent entries is nearly the same in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, as in the text of the Four Masters, and are thus rendered in the old translation: "*Anno* 1289, *al.* 1293. Manus O'Conor, king of Conaght for the time of five years and a half, the best maker of peace and war, most

of Patrick, Columbkille, and Bridget were at Sabhall^e; they were taken up by him, and great virtues and miracles were afterwards wrought by [means of] them, and, after having been honourably covered, they were deposited in a shrine.

Murrough O'Melaghlin, King of Meath, died.

Manus O'Conor^b, King of Connaught, a warlike and valiant man, the most victorious, puissant, and hospitable of the Irish of his time, died, having been ill a quarter of a year; and Hugh, son of Owen, was inaugurated his successor, through the influence of the Lord Justice; but on the tenth day after his election he was taken prisoner by Fitzgerald, and some of his people were slain, and others plundered.

Cathal O'Conor was slain by Rory, son of Donough Reagh.

Cathal Roe O'Conor, having made a prisoner of Hugh, son of Owen, assumed the kingdom of Connaught, but was killed a quarter of a year afterwards by Rory, son of Donough Reagh O'Conor. Hugh, son of Owen, afterwards received his liberty, and, aided by the power of the Lord Justice¹ and the people of the king [of England] took possession of the kingdom of Connaught; but on the tenth day after his election, he was taken prisoner by Fitzgerald^k, when great spoils were taken from him, and fifty of his people slain.

Farrell O'Reilly, Lord of Muintir-Maelmora, died.

More, daughter of Felim O'Conor, died.

frend[ly] and warlike, most liberall and venturous in his time of the Irish, sick a whole quarter of a year, died.

"Cathal O'Conor [was] killed by Rory mac Donogh Rievagh.

"Cathal Roe O'Connor taking the kingdome of Connaght, having taken Hugh mac Owen, and the same Cathal [was] killed after one quarter by Roary mac Donogh Rievagh O'Conor, and Hugh mac Owen set at liberty and tooke the kingdome of Conaght by the power of the Deputy.

"The castle of Sligo, made by John Fitz Thomas, and [he] went over to the King of England's house [Cairlen Sligig do denum do Seon Fitzomar, 7 a dul cairis co teic pig Saxan].

"Hugh mac Owen O'Conner tooke the kingdome of Conaght through the power of the

Justice, and the King's army, and the tenth day of his raigne was treacherously made captive by Mac Geralt, and 50 of his men killed, and great prayes made uppon him.

"Ferall O'Rely, King of Muintir Mulmora, died.

"More, daughter to Felim O'Conor, *quievit*.

"Murtagh O'Flanagan, chief of Clann Cathal, *quievit*.

"Tully mac Murtagh [O'Coner] killed by Munter Egra."

¹ *Lord Justice*.—He was William de Vescy who is celebrated in English-Irish history for his dissensions with John Fitz Thomas Fitz Gerald, Baron of Offaley.

^k *Taken prisoner by Fitzgerald*.—This is another version of the second last entry.

Μυρσερταχ ο πλανακκαιν τισσηνα, νο ταιορεακ, κλοννε καταιλ νεεε.
 Τυαταλ μακ Μυρσερταγ υι Concoβαρ δο μαρβαδ λα μυντιρ Εγπα.
 Καρλεν Σλιεεγυη δο εαβαρτ δο Seon Fitzthomar, γ Seon buddsin δο δολ
 γο Saxoibh.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1294.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, δα κεδ, nochat a cethair.

Cρεαχα μόρα δο δενομ λα ηαεδ μακ εογαιν αρ κλονν Μυρσερταγ.
 Μυρσερταχ μακ μαγναρα υι concobaρ αδβαρ coicceβαγ δο βρεαρρ
 δα κινσ δο μαρβαδ δο ταδγ (.i. ταδγ ua concobaρ) γ δο domall μακ
 ταδγ.

Μαοιλεακλαιν ο πλανακκαιν ταιορεακ κλοννε καταιλ δο μαρβαδ λα
 καταλ μακ ταδεε μεικ διαρματα αρ Spaid pliccigh. Καταλ μακ ταδγ μεικ
 διαρματα τισεαρνα μοιγε λυρεε δεεε ιαρ ριν, γ Μαολpuanaδ μακ γιolla-
 criρτ μεικ διαρματα δο γαβαιλ α ιοναδ.

Donnchaδ μακ Conpnaia ταιορεακ μυντιρε κιοναιοτ, Duarcán μακ
 τισεαρνάιν τισσηνα, νο ταιορεακ τεαλλαγ δύνχαδα, γ Deapbail mγgn ταδγ
 mic καταιλ μεικ διαρματα δεεε.

Καρλέν Σλιεεγυη δο λεεκαδ λα ηΑοδ μακ Εογαιν υι concobaρ.

Riocapo a bupe .i. an tiapla puad δο γαβαιλ δο μακ γspailt. Duadpead
 Epeann δο τεacht τρismepide.

¹ *Went to England.*—It is said that he was summoned to England on this occasion, to answer to certain charges tendered against him by William de Vescy, Lord of Kildare. See Grace's Annals at the year 1294. The feud between these noblemen would appear to have originated in a dispute about their estates, as Vescy, in right of his mother Agnes, one of the daughters of Sibilla, Countess of Ferrers (to whom, as one of the sisters of the Earl Marshal, the county of Kildare was assigned), became entitled to a seventh part of Kildare. Being both admitted to plead their cause before the King, in council, they there showered upon each other speeches full of vulgar abuse and recrimination, of which

a report professing to be faithful is preserved by Holingshed; but it is to be suspected that the speeches put into their mouths by that rude chronicler, were pure inventions of his own, or founded on very slender materials. For example, the following replication of De Vescy: "A gentleman!" quoth the Lord Justice, 'thou bald Baron, I tell thee, the Vescies were gentlemen before the Giraldins were Barons of Ophaly; yea, and before that Welsh bankrupt thine ancestor feathered his nest in Leinster!" The pleadings ended in a combat which was offered by the Baron of Offaley, and which his antagonist accepted; but when the day approached for the battle, De Vescy, "turning his great boast to small roast,

Murtough O'Flanagan, Lord, or Chieftain of Clann-Cathail, died.

Tuathal, son of Murtough O'Connor, was slain by the O'Haras.

The castle of Sligo was given to John Fitz-Thomas, and John himself went to England¹.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1294.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred ninety-four.

Great depredations were committed by Hugh, son of Owen (O'Connor), upon the Clann-Murtough.

Murtough, the son of Manus O'Connor, the best materies of a provincial king of all his tribe, was slain by Teige (i. e. Teige O'Connor) and Donnell, the son of Teige.

Melaghlin O'Flanagan, Chief of Clann-Cathail, was slain by Cathal, son of Teige Mac Dermot, in the street of Sligo. Cathal, son of Teige Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, died [shortly] afterwards; and Mulrony, the son of Gilchreest Mac Dermot, assumed his place.

Donogh Mac Consnava^m, Chief of Muintir-Kenny; Duarcán Mac-Tiernan, Lord, or Chieftain, of Teallach Dunchadha; and Dervilia, daughter of Teige, the son of Cathal Mac Dermot, died.

The castle of Sligo was razed by Hugh, son of Owen O'Connor.

Richard Burke, i. e. the Red Earl, was taken prisoner by Fitzgerald, in consequence of which all Ireland was thrown into a state of disturbance.

began to cry creak" [craven] "and secretly sailed into France." It is added that "King Edward being advertised thereof, bestowed De Vescy's lordships of Kildare and Rathangan on the Baron of Offaley; saying, that albeit De Vescy conveyed his person to France, yet he left his lands behind him in Ireland." See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 84, and Moore's History of Ireland, vol. iii. p. 39. These stories of Holingshed should not, however, be regarded as true history without being supported by contemporaneous writers, for he is by no means a trustworthy authority. In 1297, William De Vescy surrendered to King Edward the castle, manor,

and county of Kildare, to wit, every thing he had or could have in Ireland, and the King directed his Justiciary, John Wogan, to take possession of them. *Rot. Canc. Antiq.* 45, 46. Kildare remained in the King's hands until the 14th of May, 1316, when Edward II., by Letters Patent, declared that he had granted to John Fitz-Thomas "castrum et villam de Kildare, cum terris, redditibus, et aliis pertinentiis, sub honore et nomine Comitis de Kildare, ipsumque præfecisse in comitem ejusdem loci."—See Lodge's Peerage, by Archdall—KILDARE.

^m *Mac Consnava*.—Now anglicised Mac Kinaw, and often incorrectly Forde.

Μοιρεσχη meabla do denam do mac gearailt ⁊ do mac fíorair ar
 connactaib. Aod mac Eogain do samlucad daiptioghad doib. An tír do
 millsoh, ⁊ gíodó nochar cúirist do nír uirpe aét a combuadpead amlaib.

Dauid mac giolla appair do marbad do macaib domnall duib uí Eagra.
 Domnall ua hégra ticcérna luigne do écc.

An tiapla do gabáil la mac gearailt, ⁊ buaidpead Epeann uile do teét
 tper an ngabáil rin.

Diarmait 6 casmáin do écc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1295.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, da céo, nochat, a cúig.

An tiapla ruad do líccín ar a bpaigósnur do mac Gearailt tpe nír
 Rígh Saxon, ⁊ bpaigde maite da cinó fín do gabáil ar.

Brían mac Aoda buide uí neill ticcérna cinel eogain do marbad do dom-
 nall mac bríain uí neill, ⁊ ár mór do cor ar gallaib ⁊ ar gaoidealaib
 amaille rin.

Comairge éoccaib ⁊ tír conaill eirir Aod mac domnall óicc, ⁊ toirp-
 dealbac a óirbpaetar imon tigsnur gur millead mórán don tír storpa etir
 ecclair ⁊ thuaic. Toirpdealbac daiptioghad iarrin, ⁊ a aécop a tír conaill,
 ⁊ ccín cenél eogain ⁊ cloinne domnall.

Domnall ua ceallaiḡ tigsnra ua maine, aon ba glioca comairle ina aim-
 rin décc in aibó manaiḡ, ⁊ a adnacal ⁊ mainirtir énuic muaidé.

Mac branáin (i. conn) taoirrech corc achlann décc. Tomaltaic mac
 branáin an taoírpeac do ronaib ina ionad do marbad la muintir conalláin
 a nóigail a natar do marbad lairpium feactriamh.

^a *A state of disturbance.*—This general distur-
 bance, “propter capcionem Ricardi de Burgo
 Comitís Ultonie per Johannem filium Thome,”
 is mentioned in an entry in Rot. Pat. 13 Ed. II.
 80.—See Grace’s Annals of Ireland, edited by
 the Rev. Richard Butler, for the Irish Archæ-
 ological Society in 1842, p. 43, note ^m.

^o *O’Caomhain.*—See note ¹ under the year
 1208, p. 160.

^p *The Red Earl.*—According to Pembroke’s

Annals, Richard Earl of Ulster was taken pri-
 soner “*cito post festum S. Nicolai*” (Dec. 6) and
 detained in the castle of Lea, “*ad festum S. Gre-
 gorii Papæ*” (March 12). It is stated in Grace’s
 Annals of Ireland that the Earl of Ulster was set
 at liberty on this occasion by the King’s Parlia-
 ment at Kilkenny, and that John Fitz-Thomas,
 as a penalty, lost the castle of Sligo and all his
 possessions in the province of Connaught, and
 also the castle of Kildare.

A great depredation was treacherously committed upon the Connacians by Fitzgerald and Mac Feorais [Birmingham]. Hugh, son of Owen, was attempted to be deposed by them. The country was desolated; yet, though they thus disturbed the province, they acquired no power over it.

David Mac Giolla-Arraith was slain by the sons of Donnell Duv O'Hara.

Donnell O'Hara, Lord of Leyny, died.

The Earl was taken prisoner by Fitzgerald, in consequence of which capture Ireland was thrown into a state of disturbance^a.

Dermot O'Caomhain^o died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1295.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred ninety-five.

The Red Earl^p was let out of prison by Fitzgerald, through the power of the King of England; and good hostages of his own tribe were received in his stead.

Brian, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, Lord of Kinel-Owen, was slain by Donnell, the son of Brian O'Neill, and a great slaughter made of the English and Irish [who were] along with him.

Hostilities broke out in Tirconnell between Hugh, son of Donnell Oge, and Turlough, his brother, concerning the lordship, so that a great part of the country was destroyed between them, both lay and ecclesiastical property. Turlough was afterwards deposed, and banished from Tirconnell to the Kinel-Owen and the Clann-Donnell.

Donnell O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, one of the most judicious men in counsel of his time, died in the habit of a monk, and was interred in the monastery of Knockmoy.

Mac Branan (i. e. Con), Chief of Corcachlann, died; and Tomaltagh Mac Branan, who was elected his successor, was slain by the Muintir-Conallan^a, in revenge of their father, who had been killed by him some time before.

^a *Muintir-Conallan*, i. e., the family of the O'Conallan's, who were located in the Plain of Connaught, to the west of the territory of Corcachlann. This family are to be distinguished

from the O'Quinlans of Iveleary near Trim, in Meath, and from the O'Coinghiollains, or Connellans, who are now numerous in the county of Sligo.

Cairlén an baile nuí, ⁊ Cairlén moighe breacroige do leccadh la Seapp-
raib o bfeirgail, ⁊ cairlen muige duma do lfgadh lair mar an csetna.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1296.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, da céo, nochat, aré.

Siolla iora mac an liaánaiḡ earrucc oilirinn ⁊ Maolpsodar ó duiḡín-
nain airḡdeoḡain na breirne o ḡruimcliaḡ ḡo cḡnannur decc.

Αοḡ mac Eoḡain uí Concoḡair daiḡrioḡaḡ lá a oipeḡt fḡin. Clann Mhuir-
cḡrtaiḡ do ḡabairt ina ionaḡ. Α cḡsannur do ḡabairt doib do cḡncobair
ruaḡ mac caḡail, ⁊ a mbraiḡoe. An tír uile eirir cill ⁊ tuairḡ do milleaḡ
trep an aithrioḡhaḡ rin. Moḡpluaicḡeaḡ do ḡionol im Αοḡ ó cḡncobair do
ḡallaib ⁊ ḡaoiḡelair im Uilliam búrc, ⁊ im tepóio a búrc ḡo tḡucc don tír
iaḡt ḡo mbáḡar cḡtpe laite cona noiḡcib ḡa milleaḡ ⁊ ḡa móḡ arccan eir
croḡ ⁊ arḡar. Teccait ḡaoiriḡ na típe ina cḡnn iar rin, ⁊ rucc lír iaḡ
do laḡair an iarla do denam ríte riú. Dala clonne Muircḡrtaiḡ tra po
loirccriotte ⁊ po millriotte cḡioḡ Cairppe uile, ⁊ do cḡuaiḡriotte ró a tḡm-
plair. Siḡoḡ po duiḡail dia, Muirpe, ⁊ colum cille ra tḡmpair po íáraigh-
riotte rin oppa ḡo haḡḡoiritte ar a haḡle.

Imḡúra na ḡḡaoircaḡ pempáite iar nḡeallaḡ doib oirḡirir Αοḡa do
denam po ḡillriotte dia ḡḡiḡib, ⁊ níḡ anḡat a mbun a riḡcána o Αοḡ uair do

^p *Baile-nui*, i. e. Newtown.—According to Grace's Annals of Ireland, which contain more copious and more authentic information respecting Leinster than the Annals of the Four Masters, this castle is in the county of Wicklow, and that called Newcastle M'Kynegan.

^q *Magh-Breacruighe*.—There is no place in the county of Longford now called by this name, unless Barry be a corruption of it. Barry is a village in the parish of Taghshinny, near Ballymahon, where the ruins of a castle are now to be seen.

^r *Magh-Dumha*.—Now Moydow, or Moydow, the name of a parish and barony in the county of Longford. The castle of Moydow, now in

ruins, lies in the townland of Bawn and parish of Moydow; it is surrounded by a fosse. There are two ruins of castles in the parish of Moydow in this county, one called Bawn and the other Castlereagh, each giving its name to a townland; but it is not easy now to decide which of them is the one here referred to as demolished in the year 1295. A great part of Castlereagh is yet standing in tolerable preservation.

^s *The Clann-Murtough*.—These were the descendants of Murtough or Muirheartach Muimhneach, son of Turlough More O'Conor, Monarch of Ireland.

^t *Conor Roe*.—He was Conor Roe, (the son of Cathal, who was son of Hugh Breifneach,) who

The castle of Baile-nui^p and the castle of Magh-Breacruighe^a were razed to the ground by Jeffrey O'Ferrall; and the castle of Magh-Dumha^r was also demolished by him.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1296.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred ninety-six.

Gilla-Isa Mac-an-Liathanaigh, Bishop of Elphin, and Maelpeter O'Duigenan, Archdeacon of Breifny, from Drumcliff to Kells, died.

Hugh, the son of Owen O'Connor, was deposed by his own tribe, and the Clann-Murtough^s were brought in his place. The chieftainship was conferred by them on Conor Roe^t, the son of Cathal, and their hostages were given up to him. In consequence of this dethronement, all the country, as well ecclesiastical as lay property, was spoiled. A great force was mustered to aid Hugh O'Connor, consisting of the English and Irish, among whom were William Burke and Theobald Burke; these he brought into the country, and for four days and four nights they continued destroying it and plundering it of its corn and cattle. The chieftains of the country then came to him [Hugh O'Connor], and he led them to the Earl, in order to conclude a peace with them. As to the Clann-Murtough, they burned and destroyed the whole territory of Carbury, and attacked its churches; but God, [the Virgin] Mary, and Columbkille, whose churches they had profaned, took revenge of them for this shortly afterwards.

As for the aforementioned chieftains, after they had promised submission to Hugh, they returned to their [respective] homes; but they did not remain long

was son of Cathal Roe, King of Connaught in 1279, who was son of Conor Roe, who was son of Murtough Muimhneach, who was son of Turlough More O'Connor, Monarch of Ireland. This passage is given in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster as follows: "*Anno 1292, al. 1296.* Hugh mac Owen O'Conner deposed by his own subjects, and Clan Murtagh brought into the contery in his place. Pledges given to Conner Roemac Cathall, and all the country, both spirituall and temporall, spoyled through that

deposing. All Crich Carbre burnt and spoyled by Clan Murtagh, and [they] rifled the churches of the contry; and God and Columb-Kill, and our Lady Mary, whose churches they rob'd, were revenged on them. Conor Roe mac Cathall killed by Mac Dermott prosecuting a pray, and Loughlin mac Conner taken. Manus mac Tomalti taken, and other men killed. This was done at the end of Keda" [now Keadew in the barony of Boyle], "in Tyrtoball. Hugh O'Conner, Mac Dermot, O'Ferrall, and these men made

γαβρατ le cloinn muipeisitaig doiridiri. Aod mac eoḡain do tēct ir na tuataib annsin, ó fēisgail 7 macc Raḡnaill cona nimiceib do tábairt leir dó, tēcta do cor uaid do raiḡid meic diarmata 7 uí plannagáin, iadrom diompód ar cloind muipeisitaig tar na hoipectoib oile annsin, 7 gabáil doib le hAodh. Iar na clor rin do concobair ruad tucc ionnrailid ar mac ndiarmata ḡo nderna fēin 7 a combraithe eisleh fair. Mac diarmata do dol do tóraigect a creiche, fechar ionairscē lētorra, ḡo tēorcar concobair ruad, 7 ḡur gabad lochlann mac Concobair, 7 Maḡnur mac tomaltaig iar marbad Socraithe uata lē fōr lēh, 7 a tábairt do mac diarmata lair ḡo haod. Aod (.i. ó concobair), ó fēisgail, mac diarmata, Maḡ raḡnaill, 7 na hoipecta pēmpaite do denam creiche dioḡla ar muintir cloinne muipeisitaig an la cedna. Uoclann mac concobair do dallad iarrin 7 a écc ina ochar.

Sluaichead la Riḡ Saxan 1 nalbain ḡo ro gabh nēit mór ar an cērich rin. Do battar maiche ḡall Eireann ar an pluaigead rin, .i. Riocar a bupc iarla ulad, 7 ḡsraile mac ḡearaile, 7 Seon Fīzthomar, 7 ro gabrat fōr millead alban eitir tuait 7 eacclair. Ro millead leo dana Manerter braitar baos ir in cērich, 7 ro tparḡairscē ḡo talmain conar pagairscē cloc fōr cloic fōr a háit iar marbad dpuinge dia haor ḡraid, do mnaib, 7 do daoimib nar bo hinechta itir.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1297.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mίλε, da céδ, nocat, a peachtt.

Maolpechlann mac brian abb na buille do tōḡa do cum erpuccoide ailepinn, 7 Marian ó donnaḡair doird .S. domnic do tōḡa pia Maoleachlann 7 a nvol arson don Roim, 7 Maolechlann décc.

great prayes upon Clann Murtagh the same day."

^u *An army.*—This passage is given in the old translation of the Annals of Uster as follows: "Anno 1292, *al.* 1296. "A forcible army by the King of England into Scotland, that he bare sway of all the country, and spoyled countries, and destroyed subjects and churches, especially an Abby of Friers, that he left no stone upon a

stone of it, and killed many *savenrits* [*sic*] and women. And the best men of Ireland were at that army, viz., Richard Bourke, Earle of Ulster, [and] Mac Gerald, viz., John Fitz-Thomas."

^v *Ecclesiastics*, αορ ḡράιδ.—This term, when applied to laymen, denotes servants of trust, or officers; but when applied to ecclesiastics it means friars, priests, &c.

^w *Not able to bear arms.*—Daoine nar bo

at peace with him, for they [soon afterwards] again sided with the Clann-Murtough. Hugh, the son of Owen, then came into the Tuathas, bringing O'Farrell and Mac Rannall, with their troops, along with him, and sent messengers to Mac Dermot and O'Flanagan, upon which these turned out against the Clann-Murtough, in opposition to the other tribes, and sided with Hugh. When Conor Roe had heard of this, he made an attack upon Mac Dermot, and, in conjunction with his kinsmen, committed a depredation upon him. Mac Dermot went in pursuit of the prey; and a battle was fought between them, in which Conor Roe was slain, and Loughlin, his son, and Manus, son of Tomaltagh, were taken prisoners, after the loss of many on both sides. Mac Dermot brought the prisoners to Hugh. On the same day Hugh (i. e. the O'Conor), O'Farrell, Mac Dermot, Mac Rannall, and the abovementioned tribes, committed a retaliatory depredation on the people [followers] of the Clann-Murtough. Loughlin, the son of Conor, was afterwards blinded, in consequence of which he died.

An army^u was led by the king of England into Scotland, and he acquired great power in that country. The chiefs of the English of Ireland, i. e. Richard Burke, Earl of Ulster, Gerald Fitzgerald, and John Fitzthomas, were on this expedition. They commenced ravaging Scotland, both territories and churches. A monastery of friars in that country was plundered by them, and they prostrated it to the ground, so that they left not one stone of it above another on its site, and this after they had killed many of its ecclesiastics^v, besides women and persons not able to bear arms^w.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1297.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred ninety-seven.

Melaghlin Mac Brian, Abbot of Boyle, was elected to the bishopric of Elphin; and Marian O'Donnaveir, a friar of the order of St. Dominic, who had been elected [to the same see] before Melaghlin^x, repaired both to Rome, where Melaghlin died. (ERROR. MARIANUS 9129. *Mad Seailaun*. + 1303.)

h-meac̃ta, i. e. persons not fitted for action; to be done; iñeac̃oma, capable of doing a manly
meac̃ta, fitted for action; in, in compound words, action; iñapm, fitted to bear arms, &c.
signifies meet, fit, or proper, as iñeac̃ta, fit ^x Before Melaghlin.—This entry is better

Enri macc oipechtaiḡ earrucc Condepe décc, 7 a aḡnacal i mainripir
dpoichit átha. Manach epiohe.

Uilliam ó dubtoigh eppucc cluana fearpa do tuitim dia eac, 7 a ecc
dia bitim.

Concobar mac taichligh meic diarmata tigḡina moige luipcc 7 aiprig,
fḡr roba fḡr tpoio, 7 tachar, goil, 7 gairceac, ionnraigib, 7 anaḡ, dion, 7
tearmonn, pḡinne 7 flaitḡinnur ina comairipir décc, 7 a aḡnacal i mainripir
na búille.

Maḡnur ó hanligi tḡirac énel doḡta décc.

Cuulaḡ ó hanluain ticḡina oipir, Congur máḡ maḡgaimna, 7 moḡán
oile do maigib a muinipe do maḡbaḡ la gallaib dún dealecan acc iompuḡ
dia tḡigib doib (.i. do na gallaibh) on iapla.

given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of
Ulster, thus: "A. D. 1293 [1297]. Maeleclainn mac ḡriam, ab na búille, do éḡa cum
eppocoide Oilḡinn, 7 Marian O Donobur,
braḡair pḡciur do éḡa pḡme 7 a noul don
Roim in imcḡnam na heppucoide ceḡna 7
[Maeleclainn] a eḡ don tḡur pḡn."

"A. D. 1293 [1297]. Melaghlin Mac Brian,
abbot of Boyle, was elected to the bishopric of El-
phin, and Marian O'Donnover, a Friar Preacher,
who had been elected before him, went to Rome
in contention for the same bishopric, and [Me-
laghlin] died on that journey."

This entry is not in the old translation of the
Annals of Ulster, preserved in the British Mu-
seum.

¹ *Henry Mageraghty*.—In the Dublin copy of
the Annals of Ulster, his death is thus entered
under the year 1293: "*Anno Domini* 1293.
henri Maḡoipeḡtaig eppuc Connipe, manac
liaḡ, quieuit in Chriḡto, 7 a aolucuḡ i mai-
nripir dpoichaid aḡa."

"*Anno Domini* 1293. Henry Mageraghty,
Bishop of Connor, a grey monk, *quieuit in*
Christo, and was buried in the monastery of
Drogheda." But in the old translation of the
Ulster Annals it is entered as follows:

"*Anno* 1293 (*al.* 1297). Henry Mac Oreght,
Bishop of Aghaconair, a grey monk, *quieuit*."

In Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 659,
Henry Mac Oreghty, a Cistercian monk, is men-
tioned as Bishop of Achonry, and his death placed
in the year 1297. In the same work, p. 288, men-
tion is made of a Henry Mac Oreghty, Bishop of
Derry, commonly called Henry of Ardagh, whose
death is also placed in 1297. The fact would ap-
pear to be that he was Bishop of Derry (Doipe)
only, and that aḡaḡ Conaipe and Condepe
are mere mistakes of transcribers. We know
from the public records that he was really Bi-
shop of Derry, for he received the royal assent
on the 3rd of March, 1294; but there seems to
be no authority for making him Bishop of
Achonry, except the old translation of the An-
nals of Ulster, which Ware and Harris seem to
have used.—See note ¹, *infra*.

² *Airtech*.—The text of the Annals of Ulster
is very nearly the same as that of the Four Mas-
ters, but the old translator does not attempt a
close version of it. He shortens it thus: "*Anno*
1293 (*al.* 1297). Conor mac Tachly mac Der-
mot, king of Moilurg and Arty, the elder, and
lord of all Munter-Mulrony, a man [the most]
praysable in all respects of all his own time,

Henry Mageraghty^r, Bishop of Conor, died, and was interred in the monastery of Drogheda. He was a monk.

William O'Duffy, Bishop of Clonfert, fell from his horse, and died in consequence.

Conor, the son of Taichleach Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg and Airteach^a, the best man of his time for combat and contest, valour and prowess, incursion and wealth, protection and refuge, veracity and governing authority, died, and was interred in the monastery of Boyle.

Manus O'Hanly, Chief of Kinel-Dofa, died.

Cu-Uladh^a O'Hanlon, Lord of Orior, Aengus^b Mac Mahon, and many others of the chiefs of his people, were slain by the English of Dundalk, on their return home from the Earl [of Ulster].

quievit." The original text is a remarkable example of the alliteration and tautology of the inflated prose style of the Irish writers of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

The territory of Airteach extends from the western extremity of the parish of Tibohine, in the county of Roscommon, where it joins the county of Mayo, to the bog of Belanagare, which divides it from Machaire-Chonnacht, and from the northern boundary of Clann-Cheithearnaigh to Lough O'Gara. It comprised the parishes of Tibohine and Kilnamanagh in the west of the county of Roscommon, and was in ancient times the country of Mac Dermot Gall.—See notices of this territory at the years 1381, 1416, and 1415.

A stream called *Abhainn na Foraoise*, rising in the bog of Belanagare, and falling into the Breedoge River, divides Airteach from Machaire-Chonnacht; and the River Breedoge which rises in Lough Bealaigh, in the parish of Kilcolagh, and falls into Lough O'Gara, is the boundary between it and Moylurg. Airteach lies between the Rivers Lung and Breedoge, and is bounded on the south by the parish of Kilkeevin, and on the east by the parish of Kilcorkey.

There were three Mac Dermots in the county of Roscommon, two of whom sprang up about

the middle of the fourteenth century: 1st, the Mac Dermot himself, who was Chief of Moylurg, Airteach, and Tir-Tuathail; 2nd, Mac Dermot Gall, or the Anglicised, who possessed Airteach, but was tributary to the chief Mac Dermot; and, 3rd, Mac Dermot Roe, who was Chief of Tir-Tuathail, and tributary generally to the Mac Dermot of Moylurg, but sometimes to Mac Donough of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo, who was another offshoot from the same family.

The family of Mac Dermot Gall, are interred in the church-yard of Cloonard, in the parish of Tibohine, where they have a separate square enclosure to themselves, in which they would allow no one to be buried but a Mac Dermot Gall, not even their wives when of a different family.

^a *Cu-Uladh*.—This name, which is very common in the families of O'Hanlon, Mac Mahon, and others, is translated *Canis Ultoniae*, by the compiler of the Annals of Ulster, and anglicised Cooley by Fynes Morrison, and other writers of the reign of Elizabeth; and Cowley by Connell Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise.

^b *Aengus*.—This name is still in use, but lati-

Aois CRIOST, 1298.

Aois Crios, míle, dá céad, nochat, a hocht.

Tomár ó hairpectaigh abb earra ruaid décc.

Sabb inghn Aoda buide uí neill bñ taidg mic aindriara uí concobair décc.

Orían breagach mac Samradáin taoireac teallaiḡ echdach do marbad la hAod mbreirneac ó cconcobair, 7 lá cloinn muircsirtaiḡ aréna.

Donnchað mac domnaill uí eagra an taonmac taoiriḡ ba fearr oinec, 7 lam acc cornamh a éipe do marbad dá bratair, brian carpac ó hēghra.

Tomar Fizmuirir barun do ḡsraltaacaiḡ fpir a nabairtai on toirpe cam do écc.

Aois CRIOST, 1299.

Aois Crios, míle, dá céad, nochat, a naoi.

Nicol mac maóliora Airdeppcop Ardamacha an tain clepac po ba diadha craibdiḡe bai in Eirinn ina aimpir décc.

Feargal ua firḡil erpucc Ratha both do écc. Ba heirde fearra ecclairi po ba mo ainm dñice, 7 daonnacta, crabad, 7 caoinḡniom baof ina aimpir.

Alexandair macc domnaill, aoin fear ba fñir enec, 7 engnam da raibe dia éinsoh in Eirinn, 7 in albain do marbad la halexandair mac dubgaill, 7 ár díríme dia muintir amaille pir.

nised to Æneas. It is made Enos by Mageoghegan, which is not far from its Irish pronunciation, which is Ennees in Connaught, Eonais in Munster, and Ennoos in Ulster.

O'Heraghty.—This name is to be distinguished from Mageraghty, or Geraghty, which is that of a family of royal extraction in Connaught. The O'Heraghtys, who were never a family of any distinction, were located in the present county of Donegal, where they are still numerous; some of them are also on the island of Inishmurray, off the coast of Sligo, where they are beginning to change the name to Ge-

raghty, while others of the same race and name, who have migrated to Leinster, have changed it to Harrington! The Mageraghtys, who are of the same race as the O'Conors, Kings of Connaught, were originally located in the district of Muin-tir-Rodiv, in the plain of Connaught, and are now very numerous in the counties of Roscommon, Galway, and Mayo, and even in Leinster, where they generally reject the Mac and shorten the name to Geraghty, and even to Gearty and Gerty, which latter forms are not to be approved of. O'Heraghty is as different from Mageraghty as O'Donnell is from Mac Don-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1298.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred ninety-eight.

Thomas O'Heraghty^c, Abbot of Assaroe, died.

Sabia, daughter of Hugh Boy O'Neill, and wife of Teige, son of Andreas O'Connor, died.

Brian Breaghach [the Bregian] Magauran, Chief of Teallach-Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], was slain by Hugh Breifneach O'Connor, and the Clann-Murtough.

Donough, the son of Donnell O'Hara, a chieftain's son, of best hospitality and hand in defence of his country, was slain by his own kinsman, Brian Carragh O'Hara.

Thomas Fitzmaurice, a Baron of the Geraldines, usually called the Crooked Heir^d, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1299.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred ninety-nine.

Nicholas Mac Maelisa, Archbishop of Armagh, the most godly and devout ecclesiastic of his time in Ireland, died.

Farrell O'Firghil, Bishop of Raphoe, died. He was the most celebrated man of his time for charity, humanity, piety, and benevolent actions.

Alexander Mac Donnell, the best man of his tribe in Ireland and Scotland for hospitality and prowess, was slain by Alexander Mac Dowell^e, together with a countless number of his people who were slaughtered.

nell, or O'Neill from Mac Neill. They differ in name, in descent, and in locality; the pedigree and history of the former is unknown, those of the latter are recorded with considerable minuteness till about the middle of the sixteenth century, when they sunk into comparative poverty and obscurity, though in 1585 there was a recognized chief of the name, and the Editor is informed that his lineal descendant is still living near Moylough, in the county of Galway.

^d *Crooked heir.*—This passage is thus given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster:

"Anno Domini 1294 [1298]. Tomas Fimuir, bapán mór do cloinn gepaile niri nabairtea in teigpin cam, quieuit in Chpuzo." And thus rendered in the old translation: "Anno 1294, al. 1298. Thomas Fitz Moris, Baron of the Fitzgeralds, that was called the Crooked heire, quievit."

^e *Mac Dowell.*—This surname is generally written Mac Dugald by the Scotch. This passage is thus given in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster: "Anno 1295, al. 1299. Alexander Mac Donell, one of the best of Ireland

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1300.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, μίλε, τρίς χέττ.

Congalach ua lochlann erpucc corcomruadh, rasí enis 7 crabad décc.
 Fíðlimið mág cáptaið aðbar tigrina dýrmuman décc.
 Cairlén átha cliað an éorainn, .i. baile an móta do òionnrighadh lár an
 lapla.

Seon Þrinnðrecar do marðað la mac fíacra úí floinn.
 Teroitt buitelep ro bað barún oirðhirc décc.
 Adam Stonðun barun mór ele eride do écc.
 Seoinn ócc mac muirir do marðað la Concobar ua pfloinn go ndaoimð
 ele amaille ppir.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1301.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, μίλε, δα céð, a haon.

Fionnguala ingín fíðlimið ui concobair banab cille craobnatτ décc.
 Cairbre mac corbmaic úí maóileclainn do marðað tre arlaic mic airt
 ui maóileachlainn a brathar.

and Scotland, was killed by Alexander Mac Dubgall, with a great slaughter of his people."

The Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, record the death of Sir John Delamare this year in the following words:

"Sir John Delamare, knight, the best, worthiest, powerfulest, and bountifulest knight of all Meath, was killed by Geffrie O'Ferrall in pursuite and defence of his own preye."

"The families of Delamares, Ledwitches, Frenies, and Cabies, are of the remnant of the Danes that remaine in this kingdome."

¹ *Congalagh O'Loughlin*.—In Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 629, he is set down as Bishop of Kilfenora, which is perfectly correct, for the original country of the people, or tribe, called Corcomroe, was exactly coextensive with the diocese of Kilfenora. In after ages, how-

ever, this territory was divided into two parts between the rival chiefs O'Conor and O'Loughlin, and the eastern division, which was allotted to O'Loughlin, was called East Corcomroe, while the western, which fell to the share of O'Conor, was called West Corcomroe.—See the Irish work, called *Caithreim Thoirdeabbhaigh*, at the year 1311, where the present barony of Burren, in the north of the county of Clare, is called East Corcomroe. But in process of time East Corcomroe began to be more generally called Burren, i. e. the rocky district, and O'Loughlin, its chief, who previously to the fourteenth century, had been styled Chief of Corcomroe, was called O'Loughlin Burren. The extent of the western division of Corcomroe is now preserved in the barony of Corcomroe, while that of East Corcomroe is preserved in

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1300.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred.

Congalagh O'Loughlin^f, Bishop of Corcomroe, a man of learning, hospitality, and piety, died.

Felim Mac Carthy^g, heir-apparent to the lordship of Desmond, died.

The castle of Ath-Cliath-an-Chorainn (i. e. of Ballymote) was commenced by the Earl^h.

John Prendergast was slain by the son of Fiachra O'Flynn.

Theobald Butler, an illustrious baron, died.

Adam Stauntonⁱ, another great baron, died.

Seoinin Oge Mac Maurice was slain by Conor O'Flynn, with many others along with him.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1301.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred one.

Finola, daughter of Felim O'Conor, Abbess of Cill-Craebhnatt^j, died.

Carbry, son of Cormac O'Melaghlin^k, was slain at the instigation of the son of Art O'Melaghlin, his kinsman.

the barony of Burren. Thus we see the reason why the great abbey of Burren is, even to this day, called the abbey of Corcomroe. O'Loughlin retained all his division of Corcomroe (namely Burren) till the time of Cromwell, but the entire of O'Conor's portion of it was granted to Sir Donnell O'Brien, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, except Ennistimon, which was left to O'Conor himself; but he lost it soon after.

^g *Felim Mac Carthy.*—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise he is called "Felym Mac Carrhie, young prince of Desmond."

^h *The Earl.*—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, this passage is thus rendered: "A. D. 1300. The castle of Athkle-an-Corran, *alias* Ballenmote, was founded

by the Reade Earle this year."

ⁱ *Adam Staunton.*—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise he is called "Addam Stontan, Lord of Keera, died."

^j *Cill Craebhnatt, Cill Craobhnatt.*—This nunnery, which is called Killcreunata by Ware and Archdall, is now called Kilcreevanty. It is situated in the county of Galway, about three miles to the north-west of Tuam. Extensive ruins of this nunnery still remain, but its architectural features are all destroyed, except one window which shews that the architecture was extremely beautiful. The situation of this nunnery was unknown to Archdall and even to Dr. Lanigan.

^k *O'Melaghlin.*—Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise contains the two

Uilliam mácc flannchaib toircaib daptairge do marbaib la hualgarcc mac domnaill mic airt uí ruairc.

Creach mór do déanam d'Alaib mac caetail uí concobair, 7 do cloinn muir-céircaigh ar éadg mac aindriara i moig cedne.

Sluaichead la Righ Saxan in Albain, 7 mac ghrailt, 7 mac fíorair, 7 maicthe barún Eireann uile cenmotá iapla ulaib do dol leir ar an fluaigead rin, 7 a bñe doib o éaicéidoir nia luignaraib go Samain in Albain, 7 gan a lainnñe do gabáil doib in airtet rin.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1302.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι céo, adó.

Stiamna ó braccán airdearpucc cairil [decc].

Milir erpucc luimnig, mac meic eiriom don iapla laignech, 7 erpucc cop-caige décc. Óa manach eiriom péna oirbnead ina erpuccóide.

passages following which have been omitted by the Four Masters: "Cormack Mac Cormack O'Melaghlyn was killed by the son of Art O'Melaghlyn, who was his own Cossen Germain, his father's brother's son."

"Gille Issie Mac Firvisse, chief chronicler of Tyrefiaghragh, wonderfull well skilled in histories, poetry, computation, and many other sciences, died.

¹ *Teige, the son of Andreas*.—This Andreas was the son of Brian Luighneach, the ancestor of O'Conor, Sligo.—See pedigree of the O'Conors of Connaught in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72, *et sequen*.

² *Moy-g-Cedne*.—Mağ g-cebne, a plain situate between the rivers Opoðaoir (Drowes) and Eirne (Erne), in the county of Donegal. The name and extent of this plain are still well known. In an Inquisition, 13 Jac. I. it is called Moygh, *alias* Moygene, and described as "inter flumina de Earne et Drohes [Drowes] in com' Donigall, Letrym, et Slygoe, vel eorum altero." For very early references to this plain, see

O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, Part iii. c. 14; and Duald Mac Firbis's genealogical work (Marquis of Drogheda's copy), p. 15.

³ *Except the Earl of Ulster, Cenmotá iapla Ulaib*.—This would also bear to be translated "besides the Earl of Ulster," for the Irish cenmotá, like the Latin *præter*, sometimes means *besides*, and sometimes *except*. The phrase used in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster is, a nungnair iapla Ulaib, i. e. "in the absence of the Earl of Ulster;" and yet in the old translation of these annals it is rendered "besides the Earle of Ulster." Thus: "Anno 1297, *al*. 1301. An army by the King of England into Scotland, and Mac Geralt and Mac Korus, and the best of the Barons of Ireland, *besides* the Earle of Ulster, with him in that journey, and were there from a fortnight before Lammas untill Allhallowtide, and made noe great hand there." It is rendered in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise as follows: "A. D. 1301. The King of England, with Mac Gerald, the Lord Bremyngham, with all the

William Mac Clancy, Chief of Dartry, was slain by Ualgarg, the son of Donnell, son of Art O'Rourke.

A great depredation was committed by Hugh, the son of Cathal O'Conor, and the Clann Murtough, upon Teige, the son of Andreas¹, in Magh g-Cedne^m.

An army was led by the King of England into Scotland. Fitzgerald, Mac Feorais [Birmingham], and all the other noble barons of Ireland, except the Earl of Ulsterⁿ, accompanied him on this expedition. They remained in Scotland from a fortnight before Lammas^o until Allhallowtide^p, but were not able to effect the total conquest of the country.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1302.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred two.

Stephen O'Bragan, Archbishop of Cashel [died].

Miles, Bishop of Limerick^q, grandson of the Leinster Earl, and the Bishop of Cork^r, died. The latter had been a monk before he was consecrated Bishop.

forces of the English of Ireland, *save only* the Earle of Ulster, went to Scotland to conquer the said kingdome, where they continued from a fortnight before Lammas untill Hollantide, and made no intire conquest thereof."

The probability is that the Earl of Ulster was not on this expedition, and that he did not go to assist King Edward into Scotland until the year 1303. The Editor, therefore, has translated cenmot by *except*.

^o *Lammas*. — *Úgnarra*, called in English Lammas, is the name by which the first of August is still known. The word is thus explained in Cormac's Glossary: *lughnarras* .i. *narras* no *arras*ac loḡa mic *Eithlond* .i. *oenas*ac no *pepta* lair im *éande* *foḡamair* in *ceé* *bliaóam*. *Cluice* no *oenas*ac no *arras*ac ip *do* ip *ann* *narras*ac, i.e. "Lughnassadh, i.e. the games or festival of Lughaidh, the son of Eithlond. There was a fair held by him each year in the beginning of harvest. Nassadh signifies game, fair, or festival."

^p *Allhallowtide*.—*Samuin*, is yet the name of the first of November: it is explained in O'Clery's glossary as follows: "*Samuin* q. d. *rampum* .i. *pum* an *trámpaib*. *pum* .i. *cploónuḡaib*." *Samhuin* q. d. *Samh-fhuin*, i. e. the end of summer; *fuin*, i. e. end."

^q *Miles, Bishop of Limerick*.—The surname of this Miles, Bishop of Limerick, is not given in any of the Irish annals; but the Annals of Ulster and Clonmacnoise agree in calling him the grandchild [i. e. son of the son] of the Earl of Leinster. The person called the Earl of Leinster, by the Irish annalists, was evidently no other than the Earl William Marshall; and it is highly probable that this Miles was his (perhaps illegitimate) grandson. He would appear to be the Bishop of Limerick, called by Ware *Gerald le Marescall*, who died in 1301 (*English style*). The Fitzgeralds were not styled Earls of Leinster, or even of Kildare, till the year 1316.

^r *The Bishop of Cork*.—His name was Robert

Domnall ruad mág carraig tigherna dármanan, Donn carrach mág uidir céo tigherna ril uidir i fferaid manach, 7 Ruaidri mac domnall uí eagra adbar tigherna luigne décc.

Creach mór do dénamh dAod mac catail ar tadg mac briain, 7 ar Shitrucc mac an cairnigh még plannchaib i moigh cceidne.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1303.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mίle, τρί céo, ατρί.

Maoilechloinn mac briain erpucc oile finn décc, 7 Donnchað ó plannac-cain abb na buille do gabáil na hearpuccóide dia eir.

Τοιρρδεαλβác mac domnall oicc uí domnall da ngoiréi τοιρρδεαλβác enuic an maðma tigherna tipe conaill, tuir cocctach catach cornamác, Cúculainn cloinne dálaig ar gaircceað, do marbað la a dárbratáir Aod mac domnall óicc iar ccoccað iméian, 7 iar milleað moráin dia ττίρ ιττορρα da gach taoib, go nár adbal himaille rir do cenél eoðain, do maib gall an tuairceir, 7 do Conallcáib búden. ba diðride Muircéirac mág plannchaib taoirac darpaiðe. Donn ó catáin tigherna pear na cpaib, 7 cianachta, donnchað mac mánman, Aod mac mánman, da mac mic an rir líginn uí domnall, niall mac neill uí baioigill adbar taoirig na ττίρ τtuath, mac hugorra, a mac 7 a dárbratáir, Adam Sandál, goill, 7 gaoib il ionða ar éna. Aod mac domnall oicc do bñch i ττιγίρνur tipe conaill iappin go roðanac rónmech an ccéin do maip.

Mac Donogh. He had been a Cistercian monk, and succeeded to this dignity in the year 1277.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 559.

* *The Sil-Uidhir*.—The Sil-Uidhir are the Maguires, Mac Awleys, Mac Caffrys, Mac Manuses, and their correlatives in Fermanagh. In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, the following notice occurs of this first of the Maguires who acquired the chieftainship of Fermanagh: "A. D. 1302. Donn Magwyre, prince of Fermanagh, the best of all Ireland for hospitality, liberality, and prowess,

died. Great comparisons have been made between this Donn Magwyre and Donnell Roe Mac Carthy (before mentioned) for their bountys and hospitalities, which Donn Magwyre, by the judgment of a certain learned Irish poet (which remained for a long space in the houses of the said Donn and Donnell covertly, and in the habitt of a karrogh, or common gamester, to know which of them surpassed the other) was counted to excell Donnell in all good parts, as by this Irish verse, made by the said poet, you may know:

Donnell Roe Mac Carthy, Lord of Desmond; Donn Carragh Maguire, the first lord of the Sil-Uidhir^a in Fermanagh; and Rory, the son of Donnell O'Hara, heir-presumptive to the lordship of Leyny, died.

A great depredation was committed by Hugh, son of Cathal, in Magh g-Ceidne, upon Teige, son of Brian, and Sitric, son of Cairneach Mac Clancy.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1303.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred three.

Melaghlin Mac Brian^c, Bishop of Elphin, died; and Donough O'Flanagan took the bishopric after him.

Turlough, the son of Donnell Oge O'Donnell, usually called Turlough of Cnoc-an-Madhma^d, Lord of Tirconnell, a warlike tower of protection in battle, and the Cuchullin of the Clann-Daly in valour, was slain by his brother, Hugh, son of Donnell Oge, after a long war, during which much of their country was spoiled between them in every direction; and great numbers of the Kinel-Owen, of the chiefs of the English of the North, and of the Kinel-Connell themselves, were slaughtered along with him. Among these were Murtough Mac Clancy, Chief of Dartry; Donn O'Kane, Lord of Firnacreeva and Kienaghta; Donough Mac Menman, and Hugh Mac Menman; two grandsons of the Ferleighin [Lector] O'Donnell; Niall, son of Niall O'Boyle, heir presumptive to the Three Tuathas^e; Mac Hugossa, his son, and brother; Adam Sandal; and many others, as well English as Irish. After this, Hugh, son of Donnell Oge, enjoyed the lordship of Tirconnell in happiness and prosperity as long as he lived.

"Donn Maguoir maó re rin,

Mó Dearmúmain 'ná búcaio

Mó pa dó bolaió Duinn

Aic cío mo doian Donnauil."

"which is as much to say in English, as notwithstanding Desmond, and the lands of Donnell Mac Carthie, be far greater than the lands of Donn Magwyre, yet Donn retaineth in his house twice as many as Donnell doth."

^c *Melaghlin Mac Brian*.—See a notice of his going to Rome in 1297, to contest the bishopric

of Elphin with Marian O'Donnaveir. According to Ware he died at Rome about the close of the year 1302.

^d *Cnoc-an-Madhma*, i. e. hill of the defeat. The Editor is not aware that any place retaining this name is now to be found in Tirconnell.

^e *The Three Tuathas*.—These were three districts in the barony of Kilmacrenan, in the north-west of the county of Donegal, which afterwards belonged to a branch of the Mac

Donnell Oge Mac Carthy^w, Lord of Desmond, died.

Dermot O'Flanagan, Chief of Tuathratha, his two sons, and many others along with them, were slain at Bun Duibhe^x, by some of the household of Donnell, son of Teige O'Connor, who had pursued them, to deprive them of a prey which they were carrying off from Magh-g-Cedne.

Manus Magauran, Chief of Teallach Eachdhach [Tullyhaw, in the county of Cavan], and Niall Mac Gillafinnen, died.

Garrett Fitzgerald^y died.

A great depredation was committed by the Clann-Murtough [O'Connor] in Muintir-Kenny, on which occasion Murtough Mac Consnava^z, Chief of Muintir-Kenny, was slain.

A great army was led by the King of England into Scotland^a; and the [Red] Earl and many of the Irish and English went with a large fleet from Ireland to his assistance. On this occasion they took many cities, and gained sway^b over Scotland. Theobald Burke^c, the Earl's brother, died after his return from this expedition, on Christmas night, at Carrickfergus^d.

lish and Irish went out of Ireland, a great navy, and conquered much there. Tibot Bourk, brother to the Earle, died after returning from that journey, at Carrigfergus, on Christmas eve."

Sir Richard Cox has the following remarks upon the Red Earl, in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 87: "A. D. 1303. *Richard Burk*, Earl of Ulster, accompanied with *Eustace le Poer*, and a good Army, went to aid the King in *Scotland*; and the Earl made thirty-three knights in the castle of *Dublin* before he set out; and it is observable that in all commissions, and even in the Parliament Rolls, this Earl is always named before the Lord Justice."—See also Leland's History of Ireland, book ii. c. 2, vol. i. p. 258, where this historian has the following remark on the state of Ireland in the absence of these great lords:

"The absence of such powerful lords produced its natural effect in Ireland, in encouraging a licentious spirit of insurrection, and giving free course to the treachery and turbulence both of

the English and Irish inhabitants. Several feuds broke out with new violence, and petty wars were carried on, to the utter desolation of the finest and most valuable of the English settlements. The disorder extended even to the seat of government; and the utmost efforts of the chief governour and the well-affected lords were scarcely sufficient to defend the province of Leinster."

^b *Gained sway*, neapt alban do gabail leó, i. e. the strength, power, or sway of Scotland was obtained by them. Neapt do gabail signifies to obtain power, or to effect a conquest.

^c *Christmas night*, abang noblac.—The Irish word abang, *night*, is now always written oíóce, and the word seems to have lost an initial n, as it is evidently cognate with the Latin *nox*, *noctis*, and the English *night*.

^d Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, record the death of Morrishe mac William Gallda Mageoghegan, on the fourth of the Ides of June."

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1304.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι céo, a céthair.

Concobair mac Aoda uí concobair do marbhad la hoibsrío ua pflaitebeartaiḡ iar ndenam mebla dórom ar donnchað ua pflaitebirtaiḡ, ḡ hoibsrío do tuirim inn focedóir.

An contaioir bñ Riocairío a buirc iarla ulað, .i. an tiarla Ruad, ḡ Uater a buirc oigre an iarla éfona do écc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1305.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι céo, a cúig.

O Concobair failge, .i. Muirscirtac, Maolmorða, a bratair, ḡ an calbac ó concobair amaille ppi naonbar ar picit do maitib a muintire do marbhad do Shíu piarur mac fíorair tre feill ḡ meabail i ccairlen meic feorair.

Cairlen nua inri heocáin do dénam lar an iarla ruad.

Maidm la hAod mac catail uí concobair, ḡ la cloinn Mhuirscirtaiḡ ar éfnae ar muintir raigillig da ttorcáir pilip ó Raigillig, ḡ oigre éloinne ruibne, ḡ mácc buirpche cñn na ngallócclach imaille ppi cétpacat arcéo ina pparpad.

* Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, have the following entry, which is omitted by the Four Masters: "A. D. 1304. William Oge mac William Gallda Mageoghegan died, the prides of the Ides of October this year."

^f *Mac Feorais's own castle.*—This is Castle-carbury in Birmingham's country, which comprised the present barony of Carbury, in the north-west of the county of Kildare. Extensive ruins of this castle are still to be seen.

^g *Deceit.*—This entry is given in the Annals of Ulster and Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, in nearly the same words as in the text of the Four Masters, except that, by some unaccountable mistake, the latter annals repre-

sent the massacre as having taken place in the castle of Carrickfergus, instead of Carrick-Carbury. According to Grace's Annals of Ireland this massacre was perpetrated by Jordan Comin and his comrades, at the court of Peter Brimingham at Carrick in Carberia. It is referred to as an instance of the treachery of the English to their Irish neighbours in the Remonstrance sent by the Irish Chieftains to Pope John XXII. in 1315. It is stated in this document that Mauricius O'Connor and Peter Brumichehame were fellow-sponsors; that Peter, who was called the treacherous Baron, invited Mauritius and his brother, Calvacus, to an entertainment on the feast day of the Holy Trinity; and that the instant they stood up from the table, he cruelly

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1304.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred four.

Conor, son of Hugh O'Connor, was slain by Hubert O'Flaherty, after he had acted treacherously towards Donough O'Flaherty. Hubert was killed in retaliation immediately after this.

The Countess, wife of Richard Burke, Earl of Ulster, i. e. the Red Earl, and Walter de Burgo, heir of the same Earl, died^c.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1305.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred five.

O'Connor Faly (Murtough), Maelmora, his kinsman, and Calvagh O'Connor, with twenty-nine of the chiefs of his people, were slain by Sir Pierce Mac Feorais [Birmingham] in Mac Feorais's own castle^d, by means of treachery and deceit^e.

The new castle of Inishowen^b was erected by the Red Earl.

A victory was gained by Hugh, son of Cathal O'Connor, and the Clann-Murtoughⁱ, over the O'Reillys, in a contest in which Philip O'Reilly, the heir of Clann-Sweeny, and Mac Buirche, head of the Gallowglasses, together with one hundred and forty others, were slain.

massacred them, with twenty-four of their followers, and sold their heads at a dear price to their enemies; and that, when he was arraigned before the King of England, no justice could be obtained against such a nefarious and treacherous offender."—See *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare*, p. 74, and also Grace's *Annals of Ireland*, edited for the Irish Archæological Society in 1842, by the Rev. Richard Butler, p. 58, note ^a.

^b *The new castle of Inishowen*.—Green Castle, near the western margin of Lough Foyle, in the parish of Moville, barony of Inishowen, and county of Donegal, is, even at the present day, called Casplean nua, i. e. *New Castle*, in Irish by

the natives. The magnificent ruins of this castle sufficiently shew that it was a fortress of great strength and importance, and in every respect worthy of the princely Earl by whom it was erected in so important a situation, to subdue the O'Neills and O'Donnells, and check the incursions of the Scots.—See note under the year 1555. This castle is shewn on Mercator's Map of Ireland, under the name of Newcastle. According to Hanmer's Chronicle, and Grace's *Annals of Ireland*, Arx Viridis in Ultonia was thrown down in 1260; but the *Annals of Ulster* and Clonmacnoise agree in placing its first erection in the year 1305.

ⁱ *Clann-Murtough*, Clann Muiréaptaig.—

Ματα όcc ό παιγίλλιγ do μαρβαδ do τεαλλαc νουνχαδα.
 Τοιρρδεαλδαc mac neill puaio uí briaia decc.
 Αέυh όγ ό pφiγail do écc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1306.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι cέυ, α pέ.

Donnchaδ ό πλατεβφiταich epucc cille halaiδ paoí epάβαιδ na nγαoiδeal decc i ndún búinne ag dol go hath cliath dó, γ α αδnacal go honόpac ipm muilionn cφiρ i ττιγh muipe.

Petpup ό τυαταlain biocaipe cille eppuicc bpoia, γ Μαγιρτιρ Τομάp ό náan aipciδeochari Ráta boτ, γ τογα eappuicc na heccaiρi cφटना decc.

Τοιρρδεαλδαc ua briaia τιγφiνα τυαδmuman, pφi ba hoipφiγua, γ ba pφiρ epάβαιδ, γ caoiδφiρc, ág, γ engnam boí m Epinn ina aippiρ dδéc, γ donnchaδ α mac doipδneaδ ina ionaδ.

Domnall tuiprpec ό neill do μαρβαδ m iompaite ne la lucht τιγε uí neill.

Pφiγal mag paγnaill ταιοipeac muintipe heolaiρ do μαρβαδ la α δφi-bpaiτiρb γ la dpuing dia oipeacht pém.

Coccaδ mόp etip Aod mac eoγaiu uí concobaiρ Ri Connact go maiτib píl Muipφaiγ maille pιρ, γ Aod mac caτail uí concobaiρ go nopφim do macaib ταιοipeac Connact, γ go τταοipechaib γ oipectaiδ na bpeipne ina pappad. δάδop da γach let m an Sionaimn ppi pέ cφiteopa mίρ. Do γníaδ opem do muintip Aoda meic caτail pφpbaip ip na τυαταib go nopφiρat cpe-

These were the descendants of Murtough Muimhneach, the son of Turlough More O'Connor, Monarch of Ireland.

* *Dunbuinne*, now Dunboyne, a small village in a barony of the same name, in the south of the county of Meath.

† *Mullingar*.—This is the first mention of Mullingar in these Annals. According to tradition the place took its name from a mill which stood on the River Brosna. It is said that Kilbixy was originally the head town of Westmeath.

‡ *O'Tuathalain*.—This name is now anglicised

Toland, in the barony of Inishowen, in the county of Donegal, the original locality of the family; but in the Island of Achill, in the west of the county of Mayo, where some of the family settled with the O'Donnells, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, it is less correctly anglicised Thulis.

§ *Killaspugbrone*, cill eappuicc bpoia, i. e. the church of Bishop Bronus; a very ancient church, now in ruins and nearly covered with sands, in the south-west of the barony of Carbury, in the county of Sligo. For some account of the origin of this church the reader is re-

Matthew Oge O'Reilly was slain by the inhabitants of Teallach-Dunchadha Turlough, son of Niall Roe O'Brien, died.

Hugh Oge O'Farrell died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1306.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred six.

Donough O'Flaherty, Bishop of Killala, the most eminent of the Irish for piety, died at Dunbuinne^k, on his way to Dublin, and was interred with honour at Mullingar^l, in the house of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

Petrus O'Tuathalain^m, Vicar of Killaspugbroneⁿ, and Professor Thomas O'Naan, Archdeacon of Raphoe, and bishop-elect of the same church, died.

Turlough O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, a man the most illustrious, most pious, most humanely charitable, most prosperous, and most expert at arms, that was in Ireland in his time, died; and his son Donough was elected in his place.

Donnell Tuirtreach^o O'Neill was slain through mistake by the household of O'Neill.

Farrell Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais [in the county of Leitrim], was slain by his brothers and a party of his own people.

A great war [broke out] between Hugh, son of Owen O'Connor, King of Connaught, assisted by the chiefs of the Sil-Murray and Hugh, son of Cathal O'Connor, joined by some of the sons of the chieftains of Connaught, and the chieftains and tribes of Breifny. They [the two armies] were for the space of four months encamped^p at both sides of the Shannon. Some of Hugh's people encamped in the Tuathas, where they committed great depredations. Flann,

ferred to the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick as published by Colgan in his *Trias Thaum.*, and Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. i. p. 346.

^o *Tuirtreach*, i. e. of Hy-Tuirtre, a territory in the south of the county of Antrim, for the extent of which see note ^a under the year 1176, p. 25.

^p *Encamped*.—The Irish word *popbar*, as

appears from various examples of its use in ancient and modern manuscripts, signifies a siege, or encampment, as, *Fopbar Opoma Damgaire*, the encampment of Drom Damhghaire, now Knocklong, in the county of Limerick, which is made the subject of an ancient Irish story, by which the meaning of the word *popbar* is fully established.

acha, 7 aircene iruide. Flann mac riacraic uí fíoinn aóbar taoisrig ril maolpuain, 7 brian mac donnchaíð riabaið uí concobair go rochaíð h maille rriu do marbað do muintir amligi báttar ag tóraigheact a cepeiche. Ar iad tra ba fírr bathtar ar an fforbair rin Ruaidrí mac caíail uí concobair, donnchaíð mac Concobair an cópáin mic fírigail aóbar tigírna moige luircce ar ag 7 eimec gur an lá rin. Cíð tra acht pancathtar pompa na maite rin gur an míð do máir da muintir cona cepeic leó go riactraic longpoirt uí concobair. Loircceit pailir nig Connaict annrin. Rucc Aod mac Eogain oppa iar loiceað an rioðbaile doib. bántar a cepeach úsób foedóir, 7 marbétar Donnchaíð mac Concobair an cópáin go ndruing dia muintir ina timcél.

Cpeac mór do dénaí do éloinn muircírtaið i cepeic cairppe. Oauit ó éaomáin (.i. taoisreac ó tuaim da boðar go gíloir) bruccaíð toictech tromconáic, donnchaíð mac buideacáin, 7 rocaíðe oile do marbað a timcél na críche rin.

Ο flannaccáin do marbað la brian ccappach ó neaghra.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1307.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι céð, a peachtt.

Λυριντ ó λαctnáin (.i. manac liaí) eppcop éille meic duaich, 7 Donnchaíð ó Flannaccáin eppcop oile finn décc.

^a *Palace.*—Charles O'Connor writes, *inter lineas*, “.i. Pailir éluam rpaicé.” The place is now called Cloonfree, and is a townland situated about one mile westwards of Strokestown, in the county of Roscommon. It is described as follows by the Rev. John Keogh of Strokestown, for Sir William Petty's intended Atlas in 1683: “Here is a kind of fort (like Rathcroghan) four-square, which anciently was the King of Connaught's palace, but so very long ago that the very ruins of the building, if there were any considerable, are defaced, and no remainder of it to be seen but the said fort, the wall whereof is only a green

bank, together with some broad pavements annexed to it.” The fort here described forms a square, the side of which measures fifty paces in length; but it does not bear any resemblance to Rathcroghan, as Keogh asserts in the above description.

^r *Tuaim-da-Bhodar*, now Toomore, a parish near Foxford, in the barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo. Gleoir was the original name of the River Leafony, in the barony of Tireragh, in the county of Sligo.

^s Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, contain the following entries, which have been omitted by the

son of Fiachra O'Flynn, heir presumptive of Sil-Maelruain, and Brian, son of Donough Reagh O'Conor, together with many others, were slain by the O'Hanlys, who were in pursuit of them for their prey. The most distinguished of those who made this incursion were Rory, son of Cathal O'Conor; Donough, son of Conor of the Cup, the son of Farrell [Mac Dermot], heir presumptive to the lordship of Moylurg, by reason of his prosperity and hospitality up to that day. Howbeit, these chieftains marched on with their spoil, and as many of their people as had survived, until they arrived at O'Conor's fortress. They then burned the palace of the King of Connaught^a. Hugh, the son of Owen, overtook them after they had burned the royal residence, and immediately deprived them of the prey, killed Donough, son of Conor of the Cup, and some of his people around him.

A great depredation was committed by the Clann-Murtough [O'Conor] in the territory of Carbury. David O'Caomhain, Chief of *that tract of country extending* from Tuaim-da-Bhodar' to Gleóir, a rich and affluent brughaidh [farmer], Donough Mac Buidheachain, and many others, were slain on this predatory incursion.

O'Flanagan was slain by Brian Carragh O'Hara'.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1307.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred seven.

Laurence O'Laghtnan' (i. e. a Grey Friar), Bishop of Kilmacduagh, and Donough O'Flanagan, Bishop of Elphin, died.

Four Masters, though they are in the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1306. Robert Bruise was crowned King of Scotland, against the King of England's will.

"Sir William Prendergrass, a noble and worthy knight, died.

"Nicholl O'Dorchie [*recte* O'Donchie], a priest and a virgin from his birth, was killed by the Black Horse [geappán dub] of the Barretts, without any occasion; and whosoever sayeth one *Pater Noster* and *Ave Maria* for his soule, he shall have plenary indulgence of his

sinns as often as he sayeth it." It is thus given in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster: "*Anno* 1302 (*al.* 1306). Nichol O'Dunacha, a young priest that was in Drumkiew, killed by Gerran Duf of the Barretts, without any cause, but martirised him; and whosoever saieth a *Pater Noster* for his soule, he hath 26 dayes forgivnes of his sins as often as he sayth it."

^a Laurence O'Laghtnan and Donough O'Flanagan.—O'Lachtnain is now generally anglicised Laughnan, and sometimes, incorrectly,

Domnall mac ταιδς mic brian mic andriara mic brian luignigh mic
toirpdealbais moir tanairi Connaēt, p̄sr lán d̄shnam, 7 denech, 7 Saol
coitēln comrognac do marbad la hAod mbreirnech mac catail puaid
uī concobair.

Ταδεε mac maoileclainn mic donnchaid mic domnaill mic magnara mic
toirpdealbais, p̄soi n̄sin̄g do marbad la catail mac domnaill mic ταδεε.

Urmór gall Rorra commain do marbad la donnchaid muimneac ó cceal-
lais t̄iḡsr̄na ó maine acc aē earcraē cuan, dú 1 ττορέαιρ pilip muinder,
peaan muinder, 7 maíú d̄riu maille pe p̄c̄aib̄h̄ib̄ nach ainm̄īḡts̄r. Ro
gab̄ad̄ ann diarmait̄ gall mac diarmata, corbm̄ac mac c̄l̄t̄ern̄ais̄, 7
S̄irriam Rorra comáin, aēt do l̄is̄ḡsh̄ iad̄ iar̄ t̄trioll, 7 do p̄on̄rat̄ p̄it̄ ar̄
p̄on̄ an̄ baile do lorcc̄ad̄ le hemann buit̄lēr. An̄ donnchaid̄ p̄o ó ceallais̄
d̄ecc̄ iarp̄na ḡm̄om̄aib̄ r̄i, 7 m̄p̄ bó bar̄ iar̄ m̄īod̄hlachar̄ r̄in̄ aēt̄ bā hecc̄ iar̄
n̄ḡm̄om̄aib̄ gaile, 7 ḡar̄cc̄īd̄, iar̄ t̄t̄īod̄nacal̄ p̄éd̄ 7 maíne.

Αιλβε inḡln̄ ταδεε uī concobair d̄ecc̄.

Maoileachlainn ó gairml̄s̄ohais̄ ττοιρεac̄ cen̄el̄ moáin, 7 magnur̄ macc̄
οιρεac̄tais̄ d̄ecc̄.

Loftus. The notices of these ecclesiastics are more fully given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, and it would appear from these and various other entries that the Four Masters have not fully copied the original of these Annals. In Mageoghegan's translation these entries run as follows: "Laurence O'Laghtnan, abbott of Easroe, abbott of the Boyle for a time, afterwards abbott of Cnockmoy, and at last Bishop of Kilmacduagh, died.

"Donough O'Flanagan, abbott of Boyle for the space of five years, and Bushopp of Olfyn for three years and a half; a man famous for hospitalitie, devotion, and other good parts belonging to his function throughout all Europe. One that never refused any one whatsoever, neighter for meat or cloathes: one that maintained, protected, and made peace between the inhabitants of the province of Connaught: one full of wisdom and good delivery to maintain any thing he took in hand; one charitable and

free-hearted towards all men, died penitently, of 5 weeks sickness, the 10th of the Kallends of June."

The probability, however, is, that the manuscript from which Mageoghegan made his translation had lost some folios from Mageoghegan's time, 1627, till 1636, when the Four Masters compiled their Annals.

"*Donnell, son of Teige.*—This Donnell is the ancestor of O'Conor Sligo. According to the pedigree of the Conors, preserved in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74, he (Donnell) had seven sons, of whom Cathal, King of Connaught, was the most illustrious.

"*A man distinguished for hospitality, p̄soi neim̄ḡ.*—The Irish word p̄soi means a gentleman, a worthy, generous man, and sometimes a learned man. It is the opposite of d̄aoi, a clown.

"*Ath-easgrach-Cuan*, i. e., the ford of St. Cuan's *esker* or ridge, now Ahascragh, a small town

Donnell", son of Teige, son of Brian, son of Andreas, son of Brian Luighneach, who was son of Turlough More [O'Conor], Tanist of Connaught, a man of great prowess and hospitality, who was universally esteemed, was slain by Hugh Breifneach, the son of Cathal Roe O'Conor.

Teige, the son of Melaghlin, son of Donough, son of Donnell, son of Manus, son of Turlough [O'Conor], a man distinguished for his hospitality", was slain by Cathal, the son of Donnell, son of Teige [O'Conor].

The greater number of the English of Roscommon were slain by Donough Muimhneach O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, at Ath-easgrach-Cuan', where Philip Muinder, John Muinder, and Main Drew, with many others whose names are not mentioned, were killed. Dermot Gall Mac Dermot, Cormac Mac Kaherny, and the sheriff of Roscommon, were taken prisoners; but they were afterwards set at liberty, and they made peace [*recte* restitution] for the burning of the town by Edmund Butler". Donough O'Kelly, after he had performed these exploits, died; and his was not the death of one who had lived a life of cowardice, but the death of a man who had displayed prowess and bravery, and bestowed jewels and riches.

Alvy, daughter of Teige O'Conor, died.

Melaghlin O'Gormly, Chief of Kinel-Moen, and Manus Mageraghty, died.

on the Clonbrock river, in a parish of the same name, in the east of the county of Galway, where the memory of St. Cuan is still held in great veneration. See Ordnance Map of the county of Galway, sheet 61.

" *Edmond Butler*.—This passage, which is so very rudely given by the Four Masters, is thus rendered by Connell Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "A. D. 1307. The Englishmen of Roscommon were all killed by Donnogh Moyneagh O'Kelly, before his death at Athaskragh, where Phillip Montyre, John Montyre, and Mathew Drew, with 70 other persons, were taken and killed. Also the sheriff of Roscommon, Dermott Gall Mac Dermott, and Cormack Mac Kehernie, were by him sett at libertie, and concluded peace with him for the burning of the town by Edmond Butler, then

Deputie of Ireland."

It is thus less correctly rendered in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster: "*Anno* 1303 (*al.* 1307). The Galls of Roscomon all killed by Donogh O'Kelly, King of Omane, at Atheskragh, where Philip Munder, Magiu Drew, with many more, were killed and taken. Dermot Gall Mac Dermot, Cormac Mac Ketherny, and the sheriff of Roscomon, were taken, and were enlarged after a while, making peace for the towne."

It would appear that the town of Ahascragh had been burned by Edmond Butler (who became Lord Deputy of Ireland in 1312), and that O'Kelly had detained in captivity the sheriff of Roscommon, and his accomplices, Dermot Gall Mac Dermot and Cormac Mac Keherny, until they made restitution for the loss sustained

Concobar mac ríacraic uí ploinn buine óg ba fearr oimeac 7 garceac
baói dia éenél do écc.

Αν δαρα ηδυαρδ do rioγath or raxaib, 7 Iulij.

ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΤ, 1308.

Αοις Χριοτ, mile, τρι céo, a hocht.

Σαίγην τεινδτιγε do éuitim i mainirtir na mbratop i Ror comain go
por bpir an mainirtir.

Creac mór do denam la Maolruanaið mac diarmata ap cloinn domnaill
u concobar i ccrich coirpre, 7 crsch oile beór do cloinn muircsrtaig oppa
iar ndenam rioða piu poime, 7 iar ttabairt bpaigoe doib. Aét po fellrat
oppa iartain. Gluairit clainn domnaill uí concobar iarrin go rliab da én,
7 noça puccrat leó aét a nsiç, a nsiðo, 7 a ngroige. Iar na clop do
gallaib ua rriacraic 7 luighe, tionoilitt éuca, 7 lñaitt iad go mullach
rlebe da én. Iompaiðo mñic domnaill piú. Feachair rccainr stoppa,
maiðtear por gallaib, 7 baói maiðm oppa go pangattar lñc eapa dapa.
Torçair tomar mac ualtair conrtapla buin finne, a ðsrðratair, 7 roçaiðe
imaille piú.

By O'Kelly in the burning of his town of Ahas-
cragh. Mac Dermot Gall, i. e. the Englishman,
was so called for speaking the English language,
and joining the English against his own coun-
trymen.

^x *Was made king*, do rioγath, literally *was
kinged*.—This term is applied by the Irish an-
nalists to the inauguration of their own kings
and chieftains, but not to the crowning of the
kings of England, as is quite evident from the
dates. Edward II., styled of Caernarvon, the
place of his birth, began his reign on the 7th of
July, 1307, and was crowned at Westminster
on the 24th of February following. The Annals
of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan,
contain the following notice of the death of
Edward I.: "A. D. 1307. Edward the Great,
King of England, Wales, and Scotland, Duke

of Gascoigne, and Lord of Ireland, died in the
35th year of his reign, and in the 66th year of
his age. After whose death the crown of Eng-
land, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland, was given
to Edward, surnamed Edward of Carnarvan."

^y Under this year the Annals of Clonmac-
noise, as translated by Mageoghegan, contain
the following passage, which has been omitted
by the Four Masters: "A. D. 1307. Carolus
Mac Anliahanye was elected to the Bishoprick
of Alfyn, of the one part (and was abbot of
Loghke, who received his orders at Ardmach,
and enjoyed the profits of the Bishoprick for
the space of three years and a half); William
Bremyngham did ellect Molassy Magooge [Mac
Hugo, or Mac Aedha] of the other side, to be
Bishopp of the said place, who resided in Rome
for three years, and at last came" [home].—See

Conor, son of Fiachra O'Flynn, the most hospitable and valiant youth of his tribe, died.

Edward II. was made king^x of England on the 7th of July^y.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1308.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eight.

Lightning^z fell upon the monastery of the friars of Roscommon, and destroyed it.

A great depredation was committed by Mulrony Mac Dermot upon the sons of Donnell O'Connor, in the territory of Carbury; and another depredation was committed upon them by the Clann-Murtough, who had concluded a peace with them, and given them hostages, but afterwards acted treacherously towards them. The sons of Donnell O'Connor after this proceeded to Slieve-da-én, taking nothing with them but their steeds, horses, and accoutrements. As soon as the English of Tireragh and Leyny had heard of this, they assembled, and pursued them to the summit of Slieve-da-én^a. Here the sons of Donnell turned on them, and a battle ensued, in which the English were routed and pursued as far as Leac-Easa-dara^b. Thomas Mac Walter, Constable of Bunfinne^c, his brother, and many others, were slain^d.

also Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 631. This is the last year in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, preserved in the British Museum. The Dublin Irish copy extends to the year 1504.

^z *Lightning*.—Mageoghegan gives a strictly literal translation of this in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "A thunderbolt came from heaven and lighted upon the abbey of the Fryers of Roscommon, and broke down the said abbey on St. Stephen's night, in Christmas holy days."

^a *Slieve-da-en*.—On an old map preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, this mountain is shewn as situated a few miles south of Sligo, between Lough Gill and Colloony.

^b *Leac-Easa-dara*, i. e. the flat rock of Ballysadare. This was applied to a flat rock in the river.

^c *Bunfinne* is now anglicised Buninna, which is the name of a townland in the parish of Drumard, barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo. It is so called from its situation at the mouth of a small stream called the Finn.

^d *Many others were slain*.—This passage is somewhat better given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, as follows: "A. D. 1308. Moyleronie Mac Dermoda tooke a great prey from the sonnys of Donnell O'Connor in the land of Kriché Carbrey, in Connaught."

"Bryan O'Dowdie, and the English of

Cpeach διογάτα do dénom d'Ad mac cathail ar a dearbpathair ar Ruaidrí mac cathail, dia ro marbhad Maḡnur mac Maḡnura nórung ele maille ppur.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1309.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι céo, αναοί.

Ad mac eoḡain mic Ruaidrí mic adá mic catáil cpoibóircc, Rí Con-nacht, 7 d'ḡadbar aiporíg Epenn, aon ḡaoibél ba f'f'p'p' eimec 7 ḡḡnam éaimic ina p'f'f'f' do marbhad la hAd mbreirneac mac catáil uí concobair i ccoill m.cloécain, 7 moran do maíib a muintipe imme. Ba dióiride concobair mac diarmata, diarmait puad mac ταιδς uí concobair, diarmait mac catáil cappairig meic diarmata, Ad mac muipe'f'p'p' meic ταιδcc mic maolpuanad,

Lwynie and Tyrefiaghagh, tooke another prey from the said parts.

"Clann-Mortagh also tooke another prey from the said sonns of Donnell O'Connor, after that they had agreed and delivered hostages for security of the peace before. After all which preys and spoyles taken the sons of Donnell aforesaid came to the Mount of Sleiw-da-ene, and took with them thither but their horses, armor and stood [stud]. The said Englishmen of the lands of Lwynie and Tyrefiaghagh, hearing of their being there, assembled their forces and followed them to the said Mount. The sonns of Donnell and Mac Donnogh retrayted upon them, where they gave them an overthrow, and put them to flight, and pursued them to a place called Leack-easa-dara, where they killed Thomas Mac Walter, Constable of the Castle of Bonnafinne, with his brother, and divers others."

* Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, contain the two passages following, which have been omitted by the Four Masters: "A. D. 1308. Piers Gaveston, a great favourite of the King of England, came to this kingdome this year, and

soone after his coming killed O'Dempsie. The Easter of this year was in the month of March, and there was a great morren of cattle therein." Under this year Grace's Annals of Ireland record the death of Peter Bermingham, the *noble tamer* of the Irish. He is the Piarus or Feorus who was commonly called the treacherous Baron by the Irish, and from whom the Berminghams seem to have taken the surname of Mac Feorais. See note under the year 1305.

† *Slain by Hugh Breifneach.*—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, *manu recentiori inter lineas*, that he was slain with a hatchet by Dael O'Sochlachan, a clown of a tanner: "7 in Dael ua Söchlačan do ḡm lam do ba marbhad le euaig .i. bodac pudaire."

‡ *Coill an Clochain*, i. e. the wood of the clochan, or ford of the stepping stones. According to the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, this place is situated in the territory of the Brenie (i. e. Breifny). It is probably the place now called Kilclogha, situated in the parish of Drumgoon, barony of Clankee, and county of Cavan. The whole passage is translated by Mageoghegan as follows: "A. D. 1309. Hugh mac Owen mac Rowrie mac Hugh mac

A retaliatory depredation was committed by Hugh, the son of Cathal [O'Connor], upon his brother Rory, son of Cathal, on which occasion Manus Mac Manus [O'Connor], and others, were killed^c.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1309.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred nine.

Hugh, the son of Owen, son of Rory, son of Hugh, son of Cathal Crovderg, King of Connaught, and worthy heir to the monarchy of Ireland, the most hospitable and expert at arms of all the Irish born in his time, was slain by Hugh Breifneach^f, the son of Cathal O'Connor, at Coill-an-clochain^g, together with many of the chiefs of his people about him. Among these were Conor Mac Dermot; Dermot Roe, son of Teige O'Connor; Dermot, son of Cathal Car-

Cahall Crovederg O'Connor, King of Connaught, one for birth, prowess, liberality, and many other parts, worthy to be king of a [*recte* the] kingdom, was killed by Hugh Breffneagh mac Cahall Roe O'Connor, in Kileloaghan, in the territory of the Brenie, with these ensuing persons that were killed at the said place with him, viz.: Connor Mac Dermoda, Dermot Roe mac Teig mac Andryas, Dermott mac Cahall Carragh mac Dermoda, Hugh mac Mortagh mac Teig mac Moyllronie, [and] Dermott Oge O'Helie, who was a modest, liberal, and great housekeeper; Moyledownie the Galloweglass, Gillernew, chief Brehon of Conaught, Fogartagh O'Dowailgie of the household men of Tomaltagh Mac Dermott, with many others, with the loss of a hundred more of them. After which deed Hugh Brenagh came to his house, where the three Thawthies, that is to say, the three thirds of the Provence [No, but the Three Tuathas in the east of the present county of Roscommon. Ed.] came to congratulate him.

"In the mean time Moyleronie Mac Dermoda, prince of Moylorge, with the assemblies and forces of his allies and friends of all parts, came

to the midst of Sile Moriegh, to maintain the principalitie, and name of King of Connaught, for his own fosterson.

"Felym O'Connor sent his messengers to all his friends and allies of the English and Irish that they should come to him, to assist him in that enterprize; and William Burke, with his brothers and kinsmen came accordingly, and there encamped in the midst of the Provence, with their said many forces, fearing the inhabitants should join with Hugh Breffnagh (the aforesaid king-killer), to make him king of the Provence. The said Moyleronie took to himself the revenues and proffitts belonging to the King of Connaught, together with such Jewells and principalls as belonged to the place, and made the Inhabitants to take their oaths never to yeald to any other but to Felym, the said Mullronie's fosterson, whereupon William Burke returned to Olfyn.

"Hugh Brenagh went to Meath to meet with the Earle, and in his absence the Inhabitants of the Provence came upon the land of Ogther Tyrie, took a great prey which they consumed in their camp of Ogtherhirie aforesaid."

ἡ διαρματ ὁ ἡεῖγι πλαιῖβρυεῖαιῶ δο βῆρρι ινα αἰμριρ. Τορῆαιρ don let
απαῖλλ, ἡῖolla na naom mac aodaccain ollam Connacht ἡ mbrētēsamnar, ἡ
aom ῆρρ do ὀρρρεναιῶ δο βῆρρētēsmnaibh na haimprie ἡ mbaos. Παῖαρταῖ
ua dobailén, ἡ ὀαοῖne oile naῖ αἰρῖmētρ. Siol muiρsōhaiḡ do ταῖαιρ τῖḡρ-
naiρ do Ruaiḡri mac caṭail uí concobair. Ruaiḡri ὁ concobair iarrim, ἡ
ὁ ploinn ḡo mbuidin mapepluaiḡ do tōēt ar an macaire, ἡ mac meic ῆρραιρ
do μαρῖαιῶ δοῖḡ.

Conne do denam duilliam bupc ἡ do connactaiḡ (i. don mētḡ boi ma
pann diob) ρe Ruaiḡri mac caṭail im at ῆρρρn. ὀρρρḡḡ conne δοῖḡ ρor
apoile. Iomairῆec do ḡup ῆττορρα. Μαῖḡḡḡ ρor Ruaiḡri, ἡ ὀρρm ὀa muintir
do μαρῖαιῶ. Uilliam ὀῡρρc do ὀol ḡo mainirir na buille, ἡ clann muiρcρ-
taiḡ do ὀol ḡo τῖρ noilella. Αρḡanna iomḡa do milleaḡ δοῖḡ, ἡ loῖρcētē do
ḡenam. Mac uilliam do tēēt τar coῖρρρῖaiḡ anuar iarrim. Ruaiḡri mac
Caṭail do ḡor ar a longpore ὀó, ἡ donnchaḡ ua ῆρonnaṭta do μαρῖαιῶ do
ḡorach ploigh meic uilliam, ἡ ὀaome iomḡa oile.

Cρeach do ḡenom do Mac uilliam ἡ clonn ῆρρmaḡḡe, ἡ cρeach oile ḡo
beinn ḡulban.

Concobair mac briam ruaiḡ uí briam do μαρῖαιῶ.

ⁿ *Brughaidh*, i. e., a farmer.

ⁱ *Chief Brehon*.—Ollam Connact ἡ mbrētē-
samnar, i. e. chief ollav of Connaught in law;
ollam signifies a chief professor of any science.
In Cormac's Glossary it is derived from oll,
great, and ḡam, a learned man.

^j *Lordship*, τῖḡρρnuρ.—This is not a very
correct term used by the Four Masters; for
although the territory of the O'Conors was at
this time much circumscribed, the O'Conor
was still inaugurated King of the Irish of Con-
naught, according to the ancient Irish cere-
monies.

^k *The Plain*.—An macaire, i. e. Macaire
Connact, i. e. the plain of Connaught. It is
the level part of the county of Roscommon, and
lies between Castlerea and Strokestown.

^l *Ath Slisean*.—This is still the name of a
ford on the Abhainn Uar, a short distance to the

south of the town of Elphin, in the county of
Roscommon.—See note at the year 1288.

^m *Clann-Murtough*.—These were the descen-
dants of the celebrated Murtough Muimhneach
O'Conor. They were at this time moving from
territory to territory without any fixed posses-
sions; but in the year 1342 they became so
powerful that their chief leader, Hugh, the son
of Hugh Breifneach, became King of Connaught
in despite of the O'Conors of Sligo, or race of
Brian Luighneach, and of the race of Cathal Crov-
derg: but in the succeeding century they sunk
into obscurity, and disappeared from history.
The pedigree of this tribe of the O'Conors is
given as follows in the Book of Leccan, fol. 72,
et sequen.: 1. Murtough Muimhneach, the son of
Turlough More O'Conor, monarch of Ireland,
had four sons, namely, 1, Manus (the father of
Donnell of Erris); 2, Conor Roe; 3, Donough

ragh Mac Dermot; Hugh, son of Murtough, son of Teige, son of Mulrony; and Dermot O'Healy, a princely brughaidh, the best of his time^a. On the other side fell Gilla-na-naev Mac Egan, Chief Brehon¹ of Connaught, and the most illustrious of the Brehons of his time; Faghartach O'Devlin, and others not mentioned. The Sil-Murray then conferred the lordship¹ upon Rory, the son of Cathal O'Connor. Rory O'Connor and O'Flynn afterwards led a troop of cavalry to the Plain^k, and slew Mac Feorais [Birmingham].

A conference was held by William Burke and the Connacians (i. e. as many of them as were on his side) with Rory, son of Cathal, at Ath-Slisean¹. They violated, however, the rules of a conference, and a battle was fought between them, in which Rory was defeated, and some of his people were slain. William Burke went to the abbey of Boyle, and the Clann-Murtough^m went to Tirerrill, where they destroyed much corn, and made many conflagrations. Mac William then proceeded northwards, across the Curlieu Mountains, and drove Rory, the son of Cathal, from his fortressⁿ. On this occasion Donough O'Finnaghty and many others were slain by the van of Mac William's army.

A depredation was committed by Mac William in Clan-Fearmaighe, and another at Binn-Gulban^o.

Conor, the son of Brian Roe O'Brien, was slain.

Reagh; and 4, Conor Gearr. II. Cónor Roe, the second son of Murtough Muimhneach, had two sons, Cathal and Manus, who were both kings of Connaught. III. Cathal Roe, King of Connaught in 1279, had two sons, 1, Rory (the father of Teige, who was the father of Murtough Balbh); and 2, Hugh Breifneach, a warrior of great prowess and celebrity. IV. Hugh Breifneach had two sons, 1, Hugh, King of Connaught in 1342, and Cathal. V. Hugh, King of Connaught, the fifth in descent from the monarch Turlough More, had one son, Dermot, who is the last generation of this line given in the Book of Lecan; and his brother Cathal had seven sons, namely, 1, Owen; 2, Hugh; 3, Rory; 4, Manus; 5, Conor Roe; 6, Cathal Roe; 7, Murtough; of whose descendants no further account is given. They were afterwards thrown into the shade by

the upspringing vigour and power of the descendants of Cathal Crovderg, and the O'Conors of Sligo.

^a *His fortress*, longport, i. e., his fortified camp.

^o *Binn-Gulban*.—This was the ancient name of a conspicuous mountain in the barony of Carbury, in the north of the county of Sligo. The name is now corrupted to Binbulbin. The language of this passage is very rudely constructed by the Four Masters. It is thus given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1305 [*recte* 1309]. Cpeć oo denam le Mac Uilliam i cloimo fepmúige; Cpeć eile leir co beinn gulban 7 nír faide rír. A. D. 1305 [*recte* 1310]. A depredation was made by Mac William in Clann Fermuighe; another depredation by him as far as Benn Gulban, and further down" [i. e. northwards]. The meaning

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1310.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι cέο, αδειχ.

Concobar ua briam rioḡdamna do bfeir ina aimir do marbad dona gallaib dubha i meabail.

Moirceischa dioḡla do denam la hAod mbreirneac 7 le cloinn muipeisraighe apcna, ar maolpuanaib mac diarmatta. Donnchaib mac donnchaib dargain doib. E fin 7 dpong do maib a muintire do gabal. Orsm oile do marbad, 7 do lorccad doib, a bin ingin uí flannaccain do marbadh.

Fsrigal mácc dorcaidh décc.

Fionnguala ingin Maighair uí concobar, 7 Una ingean Aoda mic Fhólimid décc.

Sloiccead la Seppaid ó bfeirgal go dún uabair, dú inar marbad domnall mac Aoda óicc uí fsrigal, Aod mac maolioru, 7 goffraid mac muipeisraig.

Carlen bona finne do lorccad 7 dargcain do Ruaidri mac catail, daod mac magna, 7 do muintir Aoda breirneigh eirir cruachab 7 tigib.

Aod breirneach ó concobar dfgadbar Ríḡ Connact do marbad la Mac

intended to be conveyed is, that Mac William plundered the territory of Clann Fermaighe, in the county of Leitrim, and made another plundering excursion as far as the mountain of Binbulbin, and beyond it to the north.

¹ *Roydamna*.—*Ríoḡdamna*, signifies a king *in fieri*; a prince designed or fit to be a king. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is called the best son of a king in Leath Mogha, i. e. the southern half of Ireland. O'Flaherty thus explains this word: "Quisque e reliquis familiæ candidatus *Ríoḡdamna* dictus est; quod est regia materies; nimirum materies apta ad recipiendum regiam formam suæ familiæ. Si vero liberæ, aut Mechanicæ artis alumnus fuerit, aóðar tantum, quod materiem etiam denotat vocatur; quippe materies disposita, ut tali professione informetur."—*Ogygia*, p. 58. Charles O'Connor, in his Dissertations on the History of

Ireland, p. 61, objects to this definition, and says that Roydamhna was the king elect, or prince appointed to succeed the reigning monarch of the whole island, or of one of the provinces. But it is quite evident from the many examples of the use of the terms throughout these and the older annals that O'Flaherty's definition is correct. Aóðar is indeed applied to kings and chieftains, as well as to professors of arts and sciences, but not so often.

² *By the black English*.—Do na gallaib duba. ^{7 aóðar} The Editor does not know the meaning of duba ^{7 aóðar} in this passage. It is probably used to denote the English lately come over, who were black strangers in comparison with the Irish-English. The term is also used in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster.

³ *Retaliatory depredations*, moirceaca dioḡla, literally "great preys of revenge," i. e., preys

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1310.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ten.

Conor O'Brien, the best roydamna^p of his time, was treacherously slain by the black English^q.

Great retaliatory depredations^r were committed by Hugh Breifneach and the Clann-Murtough upon Mulrony Mac Dermot. Donough Mac Donough was plundered by them, and many of the chiefs of his people were taken prisoners; others were killed and burned by them, and his [Mac Donough's] wife, the daughter of O'Flanagan, was killed.

Farrell Mac Dorcy died^s.

Finola, daughter of Manus O'Conor, and Una, daughter of Hugh, the son of Felim, died.

An army was led by Geoffrey O'Farrell to Dun-Uabhair,^t where Donnell, son of Hugh Oge O'Farrell, Hugh, son of Maelisa, and Godfrey, son of Murtough, were slain.

The castle of Bunfinne^u, including both its houses and corn stacks, was burned and plundered by Rory, son of Cathal, Hugh, son of Manus, and the people of Hugh Breifneach.

Hugh Breifneach O'Conor, the worthy heir^v to the kingdom of Connaught,

taken in reprisal for others, that had been taken by Mac Dermot from the Clann-Murtough.

^s *Mac Dorcy*.—This family was located in the territory of Kinel Luachain, comprising the parish of Oughteragh, in the east of the county of Leitrim.

^t *Dun Uabhair*.—This is described in other annals as in Mageoghegan's country of Kyneleagh, or Kinel-Fiachach, from which it is quite certain that it is the present Donore, near Ard-nurcher, in the barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath. This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "Geffrey O'Ferall, with the forces of the Analie, came to Donover, in Kyneleagh, to take the spoyles and prey of that

countrey, but the natives and inhabitants of the countrey so well behaved themselves against them in the defence of their countrey and goods, that they killed Donnell Mac Hugh Oge O'Ferall, Hugh Mac Moylissa, and Geoffry Mac Mortagh."

^u *The castle of Bunfinne*, near Tanrego, in the barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo, in Connaught.

^v *Worthy heir*.—*Ósḡaóðap Ríḡ Connacht*, literally, "a good materies of a king of Connaught," that is, one who, from his descent and personal qualifications, might be elected King of Connaught, according to the ancient Irish custom. The *deag aóðap*, or worthy heir, was always the eldest son of the last chief.

uóilín .i. Seonacc, baóí ar buannacht aice fíin tre feill, 7 meóail, 7 ba
tré loigídeact do pinne innrin.

Fiche tonna fíona do cóp i ttrí i moig ccéne.

Carlén Sluccig do denam don iarla ruad.

Fídlimú mac Aóda mic eoḡain uí concobair do ḡabail ionaid a athar.

Corbmac ua plannaccáin taoipeac tuaité ráta do marbad la henri
mac gillefinnéin taoipeac muintipe feódacháin.

Macraith macc uídir tanairi fíir manach, 7 donn mac giollamíicil
taoipeac cloinne congáile do loíccad la poolb mag matḡamhna.

* *Mac Quillin*, Mac Uíóilín.—The head of this family was chieftain of the Route, a territory in the north of the county of Antrim. This family was among the early Welsh settlers in this country about the year 1172. Duald Mac Firbis, in his account of the English and Irish families of Ireland (Lord Roden's copy, p. 832), states that the ancestor of the Mac Uidhilins, who was of Dalriedan descent, passed over into Wales, where his posterity remained until the reign of Henry II., when a branch of them returned and settled in the same part of Ireland from which their ancestor had emigrated many centuries before. This, however, is a mere legend, copied from a modern compilation by Mac Firbis, who remarks that he would not vouch for its authenticity: "ní ḡabaim opm a n-iomláine uct feó fuapup póim."—*Id.*, p. 829.

* *For a bribe*.—It is stated in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, that Mac Quillin was bribed by Mac William Burke. As the account of this transaction is so imperfectly given by the Four Masters, the Editor deems it his duty to lay before the reader an account of it given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which is much fuller and more consecutive: "Hugh Breffneagh made a great prey called the prey of Toyten, or fire (Cpeac a-toitean), upon Mulronie Mac Dermott in Clogher, where Donnogh Mac Dermott was taken

prisoner, and his wife (O'Flannagan's daughter) was killed; women, children, and many others were also there killed; and encamped at Ogther heire, before Mac Dermott and the inhabitants of Sile Morie: which when Mac William Burke heard, he encamped at Kil Lomatt, in the sight of the said Hugh Breffneagh. The latter sent privie message to his brother Rowrie mac Cahall, that he shou'd go then, in the absence of William Burke, to his castle of Bonnafynne, which he did accordingly, preyed and spoyled the castle of Bonnafynne aforesaid, and converted all they could there find to their own uses.

"Hugh Breffneagh staid there with his Bwan-naghtmen, and their chief head, Johnock Mac Vuellen; and when this Johnock, with his heired Bwannaghtmen, saw Breffnagh all alone after the sending of the most part of all his forces with his brother to take the spoyles of Bonnafinne aforesaid, being provoked thereunto by William Burke, who promised him a certain stipend for killing the said Breffneagh, who accordingly getting the said opportunity killed the said Breffneagh according to his promise to William Burke before made.

"When tidings thereof came to William Burke, Mollronie Mac Dermota, and Sile morie, to their camp at Killomatt, they immediately sent their forces to take the spoyles and preys of all the

was, by treachery and deceit, slain by Mac Quillin^w (i. e. Johnock), who was on bonaght with him. It was for a bribe^x that Mac Quillin did this.

Twenty tuns of wine were washed ashore in Magh-Cedne^y.

The castle of Sligo was erected^z by the Red Earl.

Felim, the son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Connor, assumed the place of his father^a.

Cormac O'Flanagan, Chief of Tuathratha, was slain by Henry Mac Gilla-finnen, Chief of Muintir Feódacháin^b.

Magrath Maguire, Tanist of Fermanagh, and Donn Mac Gilla-Michil, Chief of Clann-Conghaile, were burned by Roolv^c Mac Mahon^d.

followers and people that belonged to Hugh Brenagh. William Burk himself came to the midst of the country, and seized Mac Vuellen, with his rowte of 200 men upon them, so as there was not a towne in Silemorrey without a continual Bawnie, nor no parish without oppression, nor no good man without great wrong done him during the reign and government of William Burk, after the death of Hugh Brenagh.

"When Molronie Mac Dermott saw his foster-son Felym was sett naught by, and the renewals which of right belong'd to him taken by William Burk, and that the Englishmen exercised their captivities and imprisonments upon the Irishmen, to weaken and bring them lowe, who conjectured that if Molronie were cutt off, that there would be no resistance in Connaught, and that the whole provence shou'd be theirs without contradiction, he determined with himself to promote the said Felym to be King of Connaught, and thus he resolved to do, whether they would or no; whereupon he brought the said Felym with him to Carnfroigh (where they then used to create their kings), and there made him King of Connaught after the manner used before in his predecessors' tymes; he was installed King with as great solemnity, ceremonies, and other the customs

theretofore practized, as any one of his ancestors since the time of his ancestor Bryan Mac Eaghy Moymeone, sometime King of Connaught: also the said Mollronie made a magnificent feast in honour thereof, with the assembly and presence of all the nobility of Connaught, such as none of his ancestors predecessors Kings of Connaught ever before him was heard or read in books to have made."

From this passage it is quite clear that the Four Masters did not fully copy the Annals of Clonmacnoise.

^y *Magh-Cedne*, a plain in the south of the county of Donegal, lying between the rivers Drowes and Erne.

^z *Was erected*, do bñam.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, this passage is thus rendered: "A. D. 1310. The Castle of Sleigeagh was repaired and made by the Earle this year."

^a *Assumed the place of his father*, i. e. became King of the Irish of Connaught.

^b *Muintir Feódacháin*.—A territory in the barony of Magheraboy, in the county of Fermanagh, extending from the Arney river to the western extremity of Belmore mountain.

^c *Roolv*.—This is a Hibernicised form of Ralph, or Rodolph.

^d Under this year the Annals of Clonmac-

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1311.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι cέδ αδειχ, α háon.

Domnall ó ruairc ticéirna brisrne décc.

Cpeac adbal do dénam la cloinn muiréirταῖς i cconnaéταις, 7 giolla-cpiorτ mac muiréirτα meic donnchaíð mic διαρματα, Αοð mac corbmanc, donnchað mac tomaltαις, uilliam mac giolla αρραίτ, 7 poéαιδε cén μοτάð do μαρβαð leo.

Sloicéað móρ la huilliam búpc ipin mumain in aghaíð an clapaiς, Cath do tabairτ doið, maidhteap for an cclapaé. Baoi uilliam búpc for dáραχε ag leanmain an maðma. Iaðaið muintip an clapaiς uime 7 gaðtar leo é, apa aoi aré ba corcpaé ip in ccath.

Ταðcc ó háinliγι do μαρβαð do Shiupτάν δεχεττα.

Coccað móρ i ττυαðmumain. Cat do tabairτ do donnchað mac Conmapa, 7 da oipeaéτ (.i. ττιοέατ cέð ó ccairin) dua bpiain 7 dφsraið mumain. Maidhteap for mac Conmapa, μαρβέταρ éféin, 7 domnall ó gpaða ticéirna cinel dungaile ap an laτοip pin, 7 ár dípime don ττλυας cέctarða.

Donnchað ua bpiain Ri mumain, 7 adbar piς Epeann ap einec 7 gnom-aptoið do μαρβαð la Mupchað mac maéγαmna uí bpiain i meabail iar pin, 7 Muiréirταc ua bpiain do oipðneað in ionað.

Loélainn piabaé ó deaγað do Mapbað la Maéγαmain mac domnall éonnachtaiγh uí bpiain.

noise, as translated by Mageoghegan, have the following entries, which have been entirely omitted by the Four Masters :

"A. D. 1310. Tanaye More O'Mulleonrie, chief Chronicler of Silemorrey, died in the Spring of this year.

"Joan, daughter of O'Connor of Affailie, and wife to Mortagh Mageoghegan, chieftain of Kynleagh, died.

"Feral mac Mortagh More Mageoghegan was killed by these of the Analie."

* *A great army.*—Upon this dissension between Clarus and De Burgo, Mageoghegan writes the following remark, in his translation

of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"But by the way this much I gather out of this Historian, whom I take to be an authentic and worthy prelate of the Church, that would tell nothing but truth, that there reigned more dissensions, strife, warrs, and debates between the Englishmen themselves in the beginning of the conquest of this kingdome, than between the Irishmen, as by perusing the warrs between the Lacies of Meath, John Coursey, Earle of Ulster, William Marshall, and the English of Meath and Munster, Mac Gerald, the Burks, Butler, and Cogan, may appear."

[†] *Hy-Caisin.*—This is the name of the origi-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1311.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eleven.

Donnell O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, died.

A great depredation was committed in Connaught by the Clann-Murtough [O'Connor], on which occasion Gilchreest, son of Maurice, who was son of Donough Mac Dermot; Hugh, son of Cormac, son of Donough, son of Tomal-tagh [Mac Dermot]; William Mac Giolla-Arraith; and many others besides, were slain by them.

A great army^c was led by William Burke into Munster, against Clarus [De Clare], and a battle was fought, in which Clarus was defeated. William Burke pursued the routed enemy with great bravery, until the people of Clarus closed around him, and took him prisoner. He was, however, victorious in the battle.

Teige O'Hanly was slain by Jordan de Exeter.

A great war [broke out] in Thomond. Donough Mac Namara and his adherents (i. e. the inhabitants of the cantred of Hy-Caisin') gave battle to O'Brien and the men of Munster; but Mac Namara was defeated, and he himself and Donnell O'Grady, Lord of Kinel-Dungaile^e, were slain on the battle field; and both armies suffered immense slaughter.

Donough O'Brien, King of Munster, and a materies for a monarch of Ireland for his hospitality and achievements, was treacherously slain by Murrough, son of Mahon O'Brien; and Murtough was elected in his place.

Loughlin Reagh O'Dea was slain by Mahon, the son of Donnell Connaghtagh O'Brien.

nal territory of the Mac Namaras, in the county of Clare, and is only their original tribe name transferred to their territory. The exact extent of it is preserved in the ecclesiastical division called the deanery of Ogashin, which contains the parishes of Quin, Tulla, Cloney, Dowry, Kilraghtis, Templemaley, Inchicronan, and Kil-murry-na-Gall; but after the year 1318, when the Hy-Bloid, who had inhabited the eastern part of the now county of Clare, were defeated by the descendants of Turlough O'Brien, aided

by the Mac Namaras, the latter got possession of nearly the entire of that part of the county of Clare lying between the rivers Fergus and Shannon.

^e *Kinel-Dungaile*.—This was the tribe name of the O'Gradys, and became, as usual, attached to their country. Since the year 1318, this district comprised the parishes of Tomgraney, Mayno, Inishcaltra, and Clonrush, of which the two latter parishes are now included in the county of Galway, though sixty years ago the

Seonacc mac uibilín do marbhad an gnuibelaig i mbaile tobair bryge, 7 éfín do marbhad inn focédóir, 7 ba don gsrpamtaig leir marbrom Aod breipnech poime rin do marbhad é buibín.

Cpeac do dénam la pélim ó cconcobair Rí Connact ar cloinn muirceirtaig ar bord moige ccéone, 7 Maoileclainn mac Concobair rir a paittí cñd an meóil do marbhad ann, 7 pocáide oile.

Diapmaic cleipec ó briain décc.

Domnall ó birn taoipeac tipe briuin, 7 giolla íoru ó dálaig ollamh le dán décc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1312.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, τρι chéd, a dech a dó.

Uilliam mac fíorair airdearpucc tuama, 7 benidicht ó braccáin erpucc luighe décc.

Maoileaclóinn miacc aoda erpucc oilepinn do toga in airdearpuccóid-eacht tuama iaram.

parish of Inishcaltra was accounted a part of the county of Clare. Both, however, still belong to the diocese of Killaloe, and are a part of the deanery of O m-Bloid.

^b *Ballytoberbride*.—Baile tobair bryge, now Ballintober, a small village which gives name to a barony in the county of Roscommon. The ruins of O'Conor Don's extensive castle are still to be seen here in tolerable preservation. It was a square bawne, defended at each of the four angles by a tower of considerable strength and size. The number of rooms in the four towers was about sixteen, and some of them were of good size. The north-west tower was rebuilt in 1627, as appears from a stone in the wall exhibiting that date and the name Rury. The other three towers were, according to tradition, built as early as the reign of King John. St. Bridget's well, from which the place took its name, is yet in existence here, but not regarded as a holy well. Charles O'Conor of Bal-

linagare, and his grandson, the late Dr. Charles O'Conor, the translator of the first part of the Annals of the Four Masters, are interred in the church of Ballintober, in the tomb of O'Conor Don, which is inscribed with the date 1636; but no epitaph appears for either.

ⁱ *Short axe*, γεάρραμταc.—This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "A. D. 1311. Seonag or John Oge Mac Vuellin was killed in a fray at Ballentober-Bryde, by the same Galloweglasse" [axe] "wherewithall he" [had] "killed Hugh Brenagh before: Mine author prayeth God to reward him that killed him for murdering Hugh Brenagh, as before is recited."

^k *Cean-an-Medhil*.—This passage is entered in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, under the year 1307, as follows:

"A. D. 1307. Cpeac do oenum le Feiolumó o concobuip ri connact ar clainn muircep-

Johnock Mac Quillin slew Gruidelach at Ballytoberbride^b, where he himself was immediately after killed, in revenge of it; and it was with the same short axeⁱ with which he had killed Hugh Breifneach [O'Conor] that he was killed himself.

A depredation was committed by Felim O'Conor, King of Connaught, upon the Clann-Murtough, on the border of Magh-Cedne, where Melaghlin, son of Conor, popularly called Ceann-an-Medhil^k, and many others, were slain.

Dermot Cleireach O'Brien died^l.

Donnell O'Beirne, Chief of Tir-Briuin^m, and Gilla-Isa O'Daly, an ollav in poetry, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1312.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred twelve.

William Mac Feorais [Bermingham], Archbishop of Tuam, and Benedict O'Bragan, Bishop of Leyny [Achonry], died.

Melaghlin Mac Aedha^a, Bishop of Elphin, was afterwards elected to the bishopric of Tuam^o.

caig ap bopb murg; ceitni 7 maelpeclann mac concobuir puais piri paitca ceann m meigil oo mapbad ann 7 daine eile."

"A. D. 1307. A depredation was committed by Felim O'Conor, King of Connaught, upon the Clann-Murtough, on the border of Magh Ceitni, and Melaghlin, the son of Conor Roe, usually called Ceann-an-Meighil, and other persons, were killed there.

^l *Dermot Cleireach O'Brien.*—His death is recorded in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, under the year 1307: but in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, Dermot Klereagh O'Bryen, King of Munster, is said to have been deposed in 1311, when Mortagh O'Bryen was constituted in his place, and the death of Dermott Klereagh is recorded under the year 1313.

^m *Of Tir-Briuin*, i. e. of the territory of Tir-

Briuin-na-Sinna, lying on the west side of the Shannon between Elphin and Jamestown, in the county of Roscommon.

^a *Mac Aedha*, mac aoda. — This name is sometimes anglicised Magee and sometimes Mac Hugh.

^o Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, contain the following passages, which have been omitted by the Four Masters: "A. D. 1312. The Temples were destroyed thro' out all Christendom this year.

"Pyers Gaveston was killed, the King's mynion.

"Dervorgill, daughter of Manus O'Connor, King of Connaught, died.

"The feast of Easter this year was in the month of March. 26 Martii Dominica Paschalis."

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1313.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι chéd, ατρι décc.

Tabcc mac aindriara mic briain luighiḡ, ⁊ Catál mac Murchaid̃ c̃ar-
raigh uí f̃s̃rḡail decc.

Ḣiolla iora maḡ dorchaid̃ do marb̃ad̃ la Concobar ccarrach mac diar-
mata.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1314.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι chéd, α dech, acsthair.

Matha macc uibne erpucc na b̃reipne décc.

Níall (.i. mall b̃fcc) mac maileaclainn mic toirp̃delb̃aig̃ cnuic an
maðma uí domnaill do marb̃ad̃ d̃Aod̃ mac Aod̃a uí domnaill.

Maḡa mág̃ tic̃c̃s̃r̃ñáin do marb̃ad̃ do catál ó puairc.

Roolb̃ mág̃ maḡam̃na do marb̃ad̃ dá b̃ráit̃r̃ib̃ f̃sin.

Maðm̃ f̃or̃ muiñtir̃ paig̃ill̃iḡ aḡ d̃ruim̃ l̃sthan la Ruaid̃r̃i mac cathail
uí concobair.

Níall mac briain uí néill, rioḡam̃na c̃enél neoḡain f̃s̃r̃ paḡmar̃ po
conaiḡ eip̃id̃e do écc.

Maḡhnar mac domnaill í eaghra do marb̃ad̃ la Maḡnar mac uilliam
uí eaghra.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1315.

Αοιρ Cριορδ, mile, τρι ched, α dech, α cúicc.

Loing̃s̃r̃ mór̃ do t̃ect̃ a halbaiñ ḡo hep̃inn la d̃s̃r̃b̃raḡair̃ Riḡ alban la
heduair̃d̃ ḡo po ḡab̃raḡ 1 cc̃p̃iód̃aib̃ ulað. C̃p̃s̃cha mopa do d̃enáiñ doib̃ ar̃
muiñtir̃ an iap̃la ⁊ ar̃ ḡallaib̃ na m̃ide. Sluaḡ mór̃ do t̃ionól̃ don iap̃la 1
nacchaid̃ na nalbanach. F̃s̃id̃lim̃id̃ mac aod̃a uí concobair co ñd̃ruing̃ mór̃

¹ *Maguibne*.—In Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 227, he is called Matthew Mac Duibne, and said to have been a man of great account in his country.

² *By his own kinsmen*, da b̃rait̃r̃ib̃ f̃éin. — Mageoghegan translates this: "Rohalve Mac Mahon was killed by his own brothers." The Irish word b̃ráit̃air̃ originally signified a bro-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1313.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred thirteen.

Teige, son of Andreas, son of Brian Luighneach [O'Conor], and Cathal, son of Murrough Carragh O'Farrell, died.

Gilla-Isa Mac Dorcy was slain by Cathal Carragh Mac Dermot.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1314.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred fourteen.

Mathew Maguibne^p, Bishop of Breifny [Kilmore], died.

Niall [i. e. Niall Beg], the son of Melaghlin, son of Turlough of Cnoc-an-madhma O'Donnell, was slain by Hugh, the son of Hugh O'Donnell.

Matthew Mac Tiernan was slain by Cathal O'Rourke.

Roolbh [Rodolph] Mac Mahon was slain by his own kinsmen^a.

The O'Reillys were defeated at Drumlahan by Rory, the son of Cathal O'Conor.

Niall, son of Brian O'Neill, heir presumptive of Kinel-Owen, a prosperous and very wealthy man, died.

Manus, son of Donnell O'Hara, was slain by Manus, son of William O'Hara.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1315.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred fifteen.

A great fleet arrived in Ireland^r from Scotland, commanded by Edward, the King of Scotland's brother, and landed in Ulster. They committed great depredations on the Earl's people and the English of Meath. The Earl mustered a great army to oppose the Scots, and was joined by Felim, son of Hugh

ther; but it is now generally used to denote a relative.

^r *Arrived in Ireland.*—According to Grace's Annals of Ireland, Edward Bruce landed at Glondonne, i. e. the Glendun River, in the ba-

rony of Lower Glenarm, in the county of Antrim. Lodge (Peerage, Athenry) says that he landed at Olderfleet, which was the old name of Larne Lough, in the same county.

do cōnnaçtaib do ðul lap an iarla. Sluaç mór ele do tionól la Ruaidrí mac caðail hi cōnnaçtaib co po loirceað 7 go po bpipeað cairplein ionða lair iar pfacðail na típe ðpeidiimid.

Αοð (.i. αὖθ ballac) mac maçnara uí concobair do marðað la caðal mac ðomnaill uí concobair.

Μαçnar mac Μαçnara uí concobair an taoimíir ba mó allað 7 oip-dearcur do rioçðamínaib Connacht mun am rin, 7 a ðíðpatair ðomnaill do marðað beór lapan ccaðal ccéðna apnaðápach.

Cað do ðabairt don iarla ruad 7 ðeduard abriúr cona plogaibh dia poile, goð paímhíð for an iarla. Çabtar ann uilliam búpc, 7 dá mac míc an mihð.

Μαçgamain maç paçnaill taoipeac muintipe heolair, ó maolmaðaiç taoipeac muintipe cñballain, 7 poçaiðe dá muintip maille piú do marðað la Maolpuanaid mac ndiarmata ticéirna moige luipec. Concobair ruad mac Αοða bpeipmíç do marðað po ðaoí do lñit míc diarmata an la rin.

Ο ðomnaill, .i. Αοð mac ðomnaill óicc do ðocht im çairlén Sluccíç go moipfluaç maille piir, An baile do çabáil ðó, 7 mópán do millíoh na ðim-ceal.

Ruaidrí mac ðomnaill uí cōncobair do marðað la cñtípn çallócclaç ap pupailín ðíðporgailli ingine maçnara uí concobair tucc turpoçraic ðoibh aipe.

Αmlaoib ó pñçail do écc.

Çaðhç ó huiginn paoi i ndán do écc.

* *Mac Anveely*.—This was the Irish name assumed by the Stauntons of Carra, in the now county of Mayo.

* *Muintir-Cearbhallain*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Mulveys and their correlatives in the west of the county of Leitrim. Their country was otherwise called Magh Nisi.—See note at the year 1243 and 1270.

“As the events of this year are so very briefly and imperfectly treated of in the Annals of the Four Masters, the Editor deems it necessary to supply the deficiency by inserting here the account of the transactions of Edward Bruce,

from Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, it being the most copious Irish account of his proceedings in Ireland yet discovered. It agrees very closely with the Irish of the Annals of Connaught:

“1315. Edward mac Robert Bruise, Earle of Carrick, and Brother of King Robert, King of Scotland, Landed with a fleet of 300 shippis in the north of Ulster, at whose coming all the Inhabitants of the Kingdom, both English and Irish, were stricken with great terrour, that it made the Lands and Inhabitants of Ireland to shake for fear; Immediately after his arrivall

O'Connor, and a great number of the Connacians. Rory, son of Cathal, mustered another great army in Connaught, and many castles were burned and broken down by him after Felim had left the country [province].

Hugh (i. e. Hugh Ballagh), the son of Manus O'Connor, was slain by Cathal, son of Donnell O'Connor.

Manus, the son of Manus O'Connor, the most famous and illustrious of the princes of Connaught at this time, and Donnell, his brother, were on the next day also slain by the same Cathal.

The Red Earl and Edward Bruce, with their armies, came to a battle with each other, in which the Earl was defeated, and William Burke and the two sons of Mac Anveely^o were taken prisoners.

Mahon Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, O'Mulvey, Chief of Muintir-Cearbhallain^p, and many of their people, were slain by Mulrony Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg. Conor Roe, son of Hugh Breifneach, who fought on Mac Dermot's side on that day, was [also] slain.

O'Donnell (Hugh, son of Donnell Oge) came with a great army to the castle of Sligo, took the town, and destroyed much around it.

Rory, son of Donnell O'Connor, was slain by a band of gallowglasses, at the instigation of Dervorgilla, daughter of Manus O'Connor, who gave them a reward for the deed.

Auliffe O'Farrell died.

Teige O'Higgin, a learned poet, died^q.

he burnt the townes of Downedealgar, Athfirdia, and Rathmore" [i. e. Rathmore-Moylinny. —*Ann. Connaught*], "harried and spoyl'd all Ulster in generall, tooke their hostages, collected the revenews of that province to himself, and made the Ulstermen to consent and acknowledge him as their King, delivered him the Regalities belonging to the King, and gave him the name of King of Ireland.

"When Richard Burke, Earle of Ulster, heard that Edward Bruise was thus arrived, and that he usurped the name of King, and exercised the before recited tyrannies, he out of all parts gathered a great army with him to Ros-

common, from thence he marched on to Athlone, thro' the borders of Meath and Moyebrey, accompanied with ffelym O'Connor, King of Connaught; their army consisted of twenty Cohortes.

"The English army never spared neigther spirituall nor Temporall Land, in every place where they came, without respect of Saint or Shrine, or sacred place, from the river of Synen of the South, to Cowlerayne of the North, and Innis Owen. As this great army was thus marching on, spoyleing and destroyeing all places in their way, they saw Edmond Butler, then Deputy of Ireland, likewise marching on to-

AOIS CRIOST, 1316.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, επί cheo, auech, a Sé.

Μορρλοικχεαδ do tioneol la Feilim ó cconcoðair, le Mac fíopaip, 7 le gallaib iaptaip connacht. Toct doib go tócar mona coinneada. Ruaidri

wards them with 30 Cohorts of well-appointed Soldiers, armed at all points, at whose sight the Earl was somewhat angry, alledging that himself was of sufficient power to expel Bruise and his Scottishmen out of all the Kingdome, and desired and advised the Deputie not to joyne with himself, and that he needed not his assistance.

“The Earle encamped that night at Athfirdia near the mounte called *Sleibrey* [πε τιοβ ρλειβε βρεαγ.—*Ann. Connaught*], and Edward Bruise, with his Scottish and Ulstermen, at Innis-Koeyne; the Earle the next day followed him, and encamped at the towne of Louth. William Burke, to take some advantage of Bruise, skirmished with him, where there were a few killed at either side.

“As for Edward Bruise, and his army, by the procurement of O’Neale and Ulstermen, he tooke his journey to Cowlerayne of the North and to the borders of Innisowen, and fell downe and broke the Bridge of Cowlerayne, to stopp the Earle’s passage over the River of Bann, whom the Earle followed untill he came to the same river, and from thence thro’ Ulster, where he marched holding on their course of spoyleing and destroying all places where they came, not sparing Church or Chappel [παβαν.—*Ann. Conn.*], in somuch that they did not leave neither field of Corne undestroyed, nor towne unransacked, nor unfrequented place (were it never so desert) unsearched and unburnt, and consumed to meere ashes, the very churches that lay in their way into the bear stones. The encounter of which armies of both sides of the river of Banne was so inconvenient, that neither

party cou’d hender or offend the other, for they were severed from each other by the said deep, spacious, smooth running river; nevertheless they had daily some shooting of arrowes of both sides of the river.

“Edward Bruise hearing of the great fame of Felym O’Connor, King of Connaught, y^e then was with the red Earle, he sent him privie message y^e he would give him y^e province of Connaught at his disposition, and to adhere to himself, and also to returne from the Earle to defend his own provence, to w^{ch} offer the said Felym lystened and acknowledged to accept of him. In the mean time Rowrie m^c Cahall roe O’Connor seeing himself to have his opportunity in the absence of Felym and his nobles that went with him in the journey of Ulster, he also made his repair towards Edward Bruise, with whom he had secrett communication, and promised the said Earle to banish all Englishmen from out of all Connaught, if Edward would be pleased to accept of his own service. Edward authorized him to warre against Englishmen, and not to meddle with the lands of Ffelym. But Rowrie having rec^d that favour of Bruise he did not only war upon Englishmen, but also upon Ffelym and his partakers, and sought all means to gett the Kingdom of Connought into his own hands, and immediately assembled together Brenymen, and great companies of Gallowglasses and Connoughtmen, and made towards the middle parts of Silemorrey, where, first of all, he burpt the street town of Sligeagh, Athkle an Coran, the castle of Killealman, the towne of Tobber-bridge,

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1316.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred sixteen.

A great army was mustered by Felim O'Connor, by Mac Feorais [Birmingham], and the English of West Connaught. They marched to Tochar-mona-

Downeoman, with the Castles of Roscomon, Ryndoyne, als Teaoyne, and Athlone, together with all the houses that lay in his way between these places.

"After committing of wth great exploytes, he desired Mac Dermota to give him the dutys due upon him belonging to the King of Connaught, and also to yeald him obedience, which Mac Dermott absolutely denied, and withall refused to give him hostages, but he rec^d hostages and pledges of the rest of the whole provence, incontinently went to Carne fraoigh, where he was invested King of Connought by the 12 chieftaines of Silemorie, 12 Coworbs, and other spiritualls that were accustomed to use the Ceremonies usuall at the time of the Investure of the King: remained for a time among Silemorrey, preying and destroying such of that countrey as he supposed to stick to Felym O'Connor, and that wou'd yeald him allegiance, and also the chiefest cause of his residence there, was tarying for the return of Felym and his forces from the North. In the mean time Felym O'Connor thought with himself that Rowrie wou'd usurp the rule of Connaught, in his absence he spoke to the Read Earle, and told him how Rowrie would warr against him in Connought, and seek to gett the whole government and rule of that Provence into his own hands, by this opportunity he had in their absence. Whereupon he intended to depart from the Earle, to defend his Lands in Connought, who in journeying thro' Ulster and Uriell had not one day of rest, but continuall assaults and skyrmisses untill he came to Granard, and to a

place called Killnenawas [coill na namap, *Ann. Conn.*] and to the people of his Uncle, his Mother's Brother, Shane Offerall, after great slaughters and losses of his people, and flight of some of them with their Goods. After his return he advised with his princes and Chieftains that were with him in that tumultuous journey, and in whose places Rory O'Connor did constitute others of his own side, that they and every of them shou'd returne to their places, and take and hold them of Rory durence the time they should contend together for the preheminnence, with condition that if he had overcome Rorye, they should hold of him as they did before; and as for his own foster ffather, M^e Dermott, of Moylorge, seeing it is thought that Rorye would not agree with him for any reasonable conditions of peace, he was content he should remaine with himself durence his warres, untill he had seen the end and issue thereof.

"The read Earle and Englishmen seeing Ffelim and his Connoughtmen gave them no assistance against their enemyes, and saw them also departe in that manner, they returned backe again from Cowlerayne to the castle of Conyre, [condape, *Ann. Conn.*], when the Scottish and Ulstermen followed them, and as they were att the point to meete and give battle, at the first onsett William Burke, with some of his knights, were taken, with the two sonnes of Mac an Miles, the read Earle himselfe took his flight, and was chased from thence to Connaght, after whose comeing into the province his allyes and friends, both of the English and Irish, flocked to his house, in hope to be relieved by him from the

Ua concobair Rí Connacht do dul ina naghaid líon a rocpaitte, lomarpecc do éor scorpá, bripéad por Ruaidrí, Érlín do marbhad, 7 na maite rí ele

oppression of Rory O'Connor. These ensuing persons were the chiefest men of note that had recourse to him: Felym O'Connor, Kinge of Connaught; Mortagh O'Bryen, prince of Thomond; Mullronye Mac Dermott, prince of Moylorge; Gilbert O'Kelly, prince of Imany; who all were banished out of their lands and possessions.

"When they were thus mett, and that Mullronye Mac Dermott saw so manie exiled Noblemen together in one house, he recounted with himselfe, was abashed, and said, that he would never after be reckoned amongst so many, or that number of deposed Chieftains, but would repayre to Teige O'Kelly, by whose intercession he thought to come in favour and credit of Rorye and get his own again, which accordingly was done, upon yielding of hostages by the said Mullronie to Rory O'Connor for keeping his allegiance and Fidelity with him.

"Hugh Ballagh O'Connor was treacherously killed by Cahall mac Donnell O'Connor; Hugh m^e Art, and Dermot m^e Symon ne Traye, were, in like manner, killed by him in revenge of his Father, that before was killed by the said Dermott.

"Donell the next day took a great preye from the sonnes of Mortaugh, where Magnus m^e Magnus, and Donell his brother, were killed in pursuit thereof, and Tomaltagh m^e Donnogh was taken captive, after committing of which exploite they took parte and partaked with the English for their own defence. When newes came to the eares of Felym O'Connor of these things, hee, with a few of his trustiest friends, went to the sonnes of Donnell O'Connor, vidz. to Rorye, Magnus, Cahall, Mortagh, Donnogh, John, and Teige, and after someconference had, they, with the help of their kinsmen, and such

others as joined with them, preyed Bryen O'Dowdye, took another prey from Arteagh of Dermott Gall, killed many of his people, and burnt his haggards and Corne, together with their houses, and alsoe took another prey from the sonnes of Cahall Offlanagan, which they tooke in their way to the weare, called Cara-Cowla-Cwirck, and they could not drive the prey by reason of the greate moisture of the bogge, because the feete of the Cattle waded so deep in the Moore, and also being pursued by a greate company, insomuch that all the forces of the sonnes of Cahall, and that partye did overtake them, with Mahon M^e Granell, chieftain of Moyntireolis, with his kinsmen and followers. Mac Dermot, hearing the clamorous noise of the Drivers, and such as were about the said prey, coming to Cara [Cowla-Cwire] aforesaid, he followed them to Kowlevaher, and seeyinge the preye stayed, and like to be kept, by the owners, he did not well like it, but had rather their prey should be taken by Felym and his adherents. Whereupon he imediately assisted Phelym, notwithstanding the greate multitudes that were against him, and, upon the suddaine, Connor Roe mac Hugh Breffnye O'Connor was killed, Mahon M^e Granell, chieftaine of Moynterelais O'Mullmyay, chief Moyinnter Kervallan, etc.; and discomfitted these that withheld their prey from Felym, took the preye himself, without restitution to the owners, came that night to the Abbey of Boyle, the next day over Segass North-easterlye from thence to Kowll Offynn, to the Korann, and to the Country of Lwynie, where Ffelym expected his coming. When Rorye O'Connor heard that Mullronye M^e Dermott had done these private exploites, and that he joyned in Companye with his said foster-sonne Felym, he caused to be assembled

Coinneadha'. Rory, the son of Cathal O'Connor, King of Connaught, came against them with all his forces; and a battle was fought between them, in

from all parts his forces, and with them encamped that night at Ballymore O'fflyn; made little respect of the reverence due to the churches of Kill-Athrahta and Easse-da-chonna; and preyed the moncks of the abbey of Boyle.

"Tomaltagh m^c Morgiessa M^c Donnogh, with all his followers and dependants, went to assist Ffelym; Dermott Gall went to Crwachann, the King's Pallace, and Teig O'Kelly went to assist Rowrie, and there followed his promise of allegiance upon Mullronie Mac Dermott; and being so joined together they pursued Felym and Mullrony to Letter-Long [*leir lúigne*, *Ann. Conn.*], and to the borders of the mount of Sliewgawe, and also to the valley called Gleanfahrowe, where infinite numbers of Cowes, Gerans, and sheep were killed by them. They strip'd Gentlemen [*mna uirle*, i. e. gentlewomen. *Ann. Conn.*] that could make no resistance of their cloaths to their naked skinns; destroyed and killed without remorse children, and little ones of that Journey. There was not seen so much hurt done in those parts before in any man's memory, without proffit to the doers of the harm. Mullronie Mac Dermott hearing that Dermott Gall sate in the privilege seat of his ancestors at Carrick of Loughke, and with honour conveighed to Cruachan [*crúacán*], to enjoye the principality belonging to himself as his right, and that he made havouck and killed all his Cowes at Gleanfahrowe (as before is specified), he, with his household, and such other as he had in readiness for the purpose, march'd towards Carrick, turned his back to Kara and Synen, and the three Kerryes, viz^t. the Lower Kerrie, Kerrie Moy-le, and Kerrie Arthie, with their Cattle: it is thought that in these days there was not such an assault given, or such a prey taken, by any man whatsoever, for they made all the country to shake for their

fear. The wife of Mac Dermott Gall was taken prisoner at once with the said prey, together with a few of her gentlewomen. Dermott Gall, after that day, never enjoyed any happy day; besaught restitution, and, upon refusall, preyed Moylorge; took all the cowes and horses they could meet, notwithstanding Dermott had warning before, which did nothing availe him, although he had a great assembly of people before them, and left Moylorg waste and voyde of cattle. There was no respect of either temporall or Church-land in that country; their cattle, corn, and other things were snatched even from the very altars, and delivered over to the Gallow-glasses for their wages.

"The towne of Dunmore was burn't by Rowrie O'Connor.

"Eaghroy m O'Manie (Aughrim), was burnt by the said Rowrie, and the Castles thereof fallen downe.

"The Cantred of Moynmoye was wasted and destroyed by Teig O'Kellie.

"Felym O'Connor, mac Dermod, Tomaltagh mac Donnogh, and the sons of Donnell O'Connor, partaked with the English of Ighter Connaught, and after they accorded peace with them they destroyed Tyrenna Tyrneaghten, Moyntyrr Kreghan, and the demense of Dunmore, called Convacknie.

"Richard Burk, Earle of Ulster, called the red Earle, remained this year without force or power in any of the parts of Ireland.

"There reigned many diseases generally thro' out the whole Kingdom a great loss of the inhabitants, great scarcitie of Victualles and slaughter of people, and some ugly and fowle weather.

"Hugh O'Donnell, prince of Tyreconnell, came to the lands of Carbrej in Connaught, and destroyed all that Contrey, by the advice of his

don dul rin, .i. diarmait gall mac diarmata tigisna moige luirc, corbmac mac csteapnaig taoipeac ciarraige, 7 rocaide oile duairib a gallocclac, 7 a muintire rairisdaig.

Rige Connaet do gabail dfeilm air. Slóg mór do tceclamað dó dionnraigib áta lctain, 7 an baile do loicead lsr. Slemne dexetpa ticcsina an baile do marbað leó, 7 an goccánach beór, .i. an barún ba raoipe in Einn ina aimir, 7 iomac gall ele archeana 7 évala mora do denam doib.

Sloiccead lánmór do tionól la felimib ó cconcobair maille pe maib an éuicib. Ba dia maibib ríde Donnchað ua brian go maithibh munan, O maileachlainn Rí mde, Ualgarcc ua ruairc tigisna bpepne, O fsgail ticcsina muintire hangaile, tadg ua ceallaið tigisna ó maine, Maðnar mac domnaill uí concobair tanairi Connaet, Art ó hsgpa tigeapna luigne, 7 brian ó dubda ticcsina ua pfiacpac. Tiaðairide uile go hac na pioð. Ro

wife, the daughter of Magnus O'Connor, and came herself, with a greata route of Gallow-glasses, and took all the spoyles of the churches of Drumkleiw, without respect to church or churchman of that place.

"The Castle of Sliegeagh was taken and fallen down by O'Donnell of that Journey."

[†] *Tochar mona Coinneadha*.—This is the name of a celebrated causeway in the parish of Templetogether, in the barony of Ballimoe (anciently called Clanconway), in the county of Galway. See it referred to at the years 1225, 1255, and 1262.

^u *Ciarraighe*.—A territory in the county of Mayo, comprised in the present barony of Costello.

^x *His own particular friends*.—This passage is repeated in the autograph by a mistake of the transcriber.

[†] *Ath leathan*, i. e., Broad ford, now Ballylahan in the barony of Gallen and county of Mayo, formerly the seat of Mac Jordan de Exeter.

^{*} *A very great army*.—The account of the battle is more fully given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, and is

here inserted as proving the situation of Tochar mona Coinneadha.

"A. D. 1316. Felym O'Connor took a prey from the sons of Failge, killed Richard himself" [*Ricard Failgech fein*.—*Ann. Conn.*]. "and made a great slaughter of his people."

"After which things Ffelym O'Connor gather'd together a huge armie both of Irish and Englishmen, among whom the Lord Bermyngham, Mullronie Mac Dermott, the sons of Donnell O'Connor, and other noblemen (which for brevity's sake I omitt), are not to be forgotten, to give battle to Rowrie mac Cahall Roe O'Connor, which [who] took the kingdom of Connaught before of the said Ffelym. Being so accompanied they marched on towards Silemorey; which being told to Rowrie O'Connor, King of Connaught, as then sitting at the topp of Fie Ikie in Clynconvaye, watching the proceedings of Ffelym and his partakers, where he encamped, and being so sett, he saw Ffelym and his foster-father, Mullronie Mac Dermodda, with their squadrons well sett in battle arraye, fiercely make towards him, Ffelym himself and his foster-father, Mullronie, in the former" [foremost]

which Rory was defeated, and he himself slain, together with Dermot Gall Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, Cormac Mac Keherny, Chief of Ciarraigheⁿ, and many others of the chiefs of his gallowglasses, and of his own particular friendsⁿ.

Felim again assumed the government of Connaught; he mustered another army, and marched against Ath-leathanⁿ; he burned the town, and slew Slevin de Exeter, Lord of the town, and also Goganagh [De Cogan], the noblest baron in his time in Ireland, and many others of the English, and acquired much booty.

A very great armyⁿ was mustered by Felim O'Connor and the chiefs of the province [of Connaught]. Among these chiefs were the following, viz. Donough O'Brien, with the chiefs of Munster; O'Melaghlin, King of Meath; Malgary O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny; O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly; Teige O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many; Manus, son of Donnell O'Connor, Tanist of Connaught; Art O'Hara, Lord of Leyny; and Brian O'Dowda, Lord of Hy-Fiachrach. They all marched to Athenryⁿ. The English of West Connaught mustered their forces, to oppose

“rank, together with the most part of the English of Connaught, especially of that part of the Province following them, and drawing to a place in his presence called Togher Mone Konneye. The Connoughtmen, with their King, Rowrie mac Cahall O'Connor, mett them in the same place, where King Rowrie and his army by the multiplicity of hands and arms against him, was quite overthrown and discomfitted; King Rowrie himself (a man of wonderful prowess; a destroyer of foreigners, and an expeller of them out of the Kingdom), was killed: also Dermott Gall Mac Dermott, prince of Moylorg; Cormack Kehearnie, prince of Kerrie; Gillechryste Mac Dermodda, Connegan Mac Cunneagan, Donnell Mac Coneagan, Donnogh Mac Rowrie, with a hundred Gallowglasses, and divers others, were killed: Dermott and Donnell O'Boyle, and also Robock Breimyngham of the other side were hurt. This battle was given the 7th of the Kalends of March in the year of our Lord 1316.

“Felym O'Connor afterwards took all the preyes and spoyles of all that belonged to Rowrie

O'Connor, or that partaked with him before, and took himself the government and name of King of Connought, as before he had, which extends from Easroe in Ulster to Eaghtge; took hostages for the preservation of allegiance of the Brenie-men; constituted Ualgarge O'Rourke as their King: also took the hostages of the O'Kellys, O'Maddens, O'Dermodaes, O'Haras, O'Dowdies, and, after setting himself, prepared an army with whome he went to banish the English of Connought; immediately burnt the town of Athlehan; killed Stephen Dexeter therein, Miles Cogan, William Prendergass, and John Stanton, Knights; and also William Lawless, with a great slaughter of their people. He burnt all the contrey from the place” [called] “Castlecarran to Roba; took all their preyes and spoyles; returned to his house with a ritch booty of his enemies, and a fortunate success in his affairs.”

ⁿ *Athenry*, at na rúg. i. *Athenria*, i. e. Regum Vadum.—*Ogygia*, p. 16. It was a borough or corporate town in a barony of the same name in the county of Galway, but now an obscure village

τιονοιριος τpa γοιλλ ιαρταρ connaēt ma naγhaid, .i. uilliam būpc, an barún mac fíorair tigrina áta na rioγ, γ upmór gall líte cuinn uile. Cid tpa aχt po cuipead cat epoda cupata ctoppa lēh for lēh. Spaoirtear for γaoidelaib po deoid. Marbēar pedlimid ó concobair Rí Connaēt ip in ccaitiorγail rin, γ ba hepide enγaoidel ap móa pe a paibe pml aγ fearoib Epeann. Ro marbad bfor taδcc ó ceallaiγ ticcērna ó maine γ oētar ap piciē duairlib pil cceallaiγ maille pir, Maγnur mac domnall uí Concobair tánairi Connacht, Apt ua heaγpa tigeapna luiγne, Maoileachlainn cappach ó dubha, Concobair ócc ó dubha, Muirceirtach mac Concobair uí dubha, diarmait mac diarmata aδbar ticcērna moige luipec, Muirceartaē mac taichliγ meic diarmata, Muirceartaē mac diarmata mic fērgail, Maoilreclainn ócc mac maγnupa, Seaan mac mupchaδ uí madaδáin, domnall mac Aōda uí conēsnainn ticcērna ua ndiarmata, γ Muirceirtaē a δēibpatair, Mupchaδ ó madaδáin, domnall ó baioγill, γ donnchaδ ua maolmuaid cona muintir maille pir, Mupchaδ mac Mupchaδ még matγainna γo ccēd na muintir ime, Niall rionnach tigrina fēp tēstēba cona muintir, Fērgal mac Seaan gallua uí fērgail, uilliam mac Aōda ócc uí fērgail, tomar mac amlaoib uí fērgail, coicēp bfor do cloinn ndonnchaδ, .i. tomaltaē mac γiollaepirt, Mupchaδ mac donnchaδ, concobair mac taδcc, muirceirtaē mac donnchaδ, γ Maelechlainn mac donnchaδ. Ro marbad tpa ip in cat cēdna Eoin mac aδaccáin bpiētēn uí Concobair, γiolla na naom mac dail pé docair uí dobailén fēp iomcāpēa γ iomcōimēda bpataige uí Concobair,

without a market. According to the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, Felim O'Connor mustered this army to banish William Burke out of Connaught. Dr. O'Connor gives a curious account of the battle of Athenry in his suppressed work, *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare*, p. 79. He remarks that the English were well armed and drawn up in regular systematic array, commanded by Sir William de Burgo and Richard de Bermingham; and that the Irish fought without armour. He also gives the speech said to have been delivered to the Irish army by Felim O'Connor before the battle; but it is to be

suspected that it is one drawn from his own imagination, as he does not tell us where it is preserved. However his remarks on it and the result of the battle are amusing, and shall be here laid before the reader :

“ Such was the speech of Felim, and so great was the enthusiasm of his army that 10,000 of his men, and twenty-nine of the subaltern chiefs of Connaught were killed in this decisive engagement. Tradition says that, like the Fabian family, the O'Conors were so completely defeated, that throughout all Connaught not one man remained of the name, Felim's brother excepted, who could be found able to

them, namely, William Burke; the Baron Mac Feorais [Birmingham], Lord of Athenry; and the greater part of the English of Leath Chuinn. A fierce and spirited engagement took place between them, in which the Irish were at last defeated. Felim O'Connor, from whom the Irish had expected more than from any other Gael then living, was slain. There were also slain Teige O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, and twenty-eight gentlemen of the O'Kellys; Manus, son of Donnell O'Connor, Tanist of Connaught; Art O'Hara, Lord of Leyny; Melaghlin Carragh O'Dowda; Conor Oge O'Dowda; Murtough, son of Conor O'Dowda; Dermot Mac Dermot, heir apparent to Moylurg; Murtough, son of Taichleach Mac Dermot; Murtough, son of Dermot O'Farrell; Melaghlin Oge Mac Manus; John, son of Murrough O'Madden; Donnell, son of Hugh O'Concannon, Lord of Hy-Diarmada, and his brother Murtough; Murrough O'Madden; Donnell O'Boyle; Donough O'Molloy, and his people along with him; Murrough, the son of Murrough Mac Mahon, and one hundred of his people; Niall Sinnagh [the Fox], Lord of the men of Tefia, and his people; Farrell, son of John Gallda O'Farrell; William, son of Hugh Oge O'Farrell; Thomas, son of Auliffe O'Farrell; and five of the Clann-Donough^b, namely, Tomaltagh, son of Gilchreest; Murrough, son of Donough; Conor, son of Teige; Murtough, son of Donough; and Melaghlin, son of Donough. In this battle were also slain John Mac Egan, O'Connor's Brehon; Gilla-na-naev, son of Dailredocair O'Devlin,

carry arms. The annals remark that they were defeated by the superiority of the English archers, who swept off everything that opposed them, and that Felim was killed on the field of battle in the twenty-third year of his age, and performed prodigies of valour, which shewed that he was as worthy as Bruce of the monarchy of all Ireland. Had he succeeded at the battle of Athunree it is probable that Ireland would be as independent as any other nation in Europe; nor can it be conjectured at this time how far that independence, with an alliance between the Scots of Ireland and the Scots of Albany, would have contributed to render the English, then at war with the Welch, and detested by all their neighbours, a tributary people, the inhabitants of a province remote from the seat of

government, and the insulted sufferers of all the calamities which her mercantile monopoly has brought upon all three.

"Cox boasts that 'after this battle the Berminghams took a prey of 2000 cows from the O'Conors;' but certain it is that, considering the inferiority of the Irish arms, we find no cause of wonder that 8000 Irish, as Cox has it, or 11,000, as the Irish annals say, were slain at the battle of Athunree; and that the King of England, on receiving the news of this victory, granted to Richard de Birmingham the title of Baron of Athunree, which his descendants have enjoyed ever since.'"

^b *Clann-Donough*, i. e. the Mac-Donoughs of Tirerrill, who are a branch of the Mac Dermots of Moylurg.

ἡ Τομάρ ὁ conalláin. Ἀέτ εἵνα μὴ ἡσίου αὖ παρῆνι, νό αὖ ἡνιπὴν γαχα ττορ-
ερατταρ do maírib Connacht, muman, ἡ μὴδε ἰρ ἡν ccaí ccedna. Lá féle
.S. labráir do ḡonnaí do tuccaí an ttrómcaí ro. Tíora bhiaína ar píchítt
ba haíir dḡíolímí do an tair rin. Ruairí na bḡí mac donnchaí mic
Eogain mic Ruairí uí Concobair doiríneáí ἡ ττῖgearnur Connacht iaram.

Sloicceáí adbal re mac uilliam búrc ἡ síol muiríohaiḡ. O concobair
ἡ Síol muiríohaiḡ, ἡ moran doiréact connacht, ἡ dá nuairíib do dénam
píte pír. Ἀέτ εἵνα nócar paom mac diaimata antríe do dénom, Mac
uilliam do paigí moige luirc iarrin, Cpeácha aibíle do dénam dó ἡm át
an éir ἡ ἡn uáctar éire, An tír uile do lorceaí ἡ do milleaí dó. Acht
eína ro ἡmíghíot gan caí gan comáí ar a haíle. Ruairí mac donnchaí
dairíoghaí do mac diaimata iair rin.

Dearbporgaill ingean Maḡnura uí concobair, bḡn Aíoha uí domnaill décc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1317.

Αοίρ Cρίορτ, míle, ττῖ chéí, αὖ dech, aḡeachττ.

Donnchaí ua bhíain, Rí muman do maíbaí.

Torrbelbaí mac Aíoha mic Eocain .i. mac Ruairí mic aíoha mic caíal
craíbhíeirḡ do míogaí do connachtóibh.

Roibíir αὖ bhíir do tēct ἡn Eíinn αὖ halbain ἡmaíle re morpluáígeaí
dḡorpaíct αὖ brátar Eíobair αὖ bhíir, ἡ do díocur gall αὖ hEíinn.

Maíoir dextera tíccírna áta léain do maíbaí la caíal mac dom-
naill uí concobair, ἡ domnaill mac caíog mic domnaill iorpar uí concobair

^c *Thomas O'Conallan*.—In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, he is called "Thomas O'Connolan of the King's Guard." This family was located in the county of Galway, but the exact position of their territory has not been determined. They are to be distinguished from the O'Coindealbhains or Quinlans of Tullyard, near Trim, in Meath, as well as from the O'Caoindealbhains or Quinlivans of Munster, and from the O'Coinghiollains of Sligo.

^d *Na-bhFeadh*, i. e. of the Faes, which was the name of O'Naghtan's country in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.

^e *Ath-an-chip*.—The name of a ford on the Shannon, near the town of Carrick-on-Shannon.

^f *Uachtar-tíre*, i. e., the upper part of the country. The northern part of the barony of Boyle, containing the small village of Keadew, is still locally so called.

^g *Donough O'Brien*.—There is a long account of the battle in which he was slain given in the

O'Connor's standard-bearer; and Thomas O'Conallan^c. In short, it is impossible to enumerate or tell all the chiefs of Connaught, Munster, and Meath, who fell in this battle. This terrible battle was fought on the festival day of St. Lawrence [10th of August]. Felim O'Connor was twenty-three years of age at the time. Rory na-bhFeadh^d, the son of Donough, son of Owen, son of Rory O'Connor was then inaugurated King of Connaught.

A numerous army was led by William Burke into Sil-Murray; and O'Connor and the Sil-Murray, with many of the tribes and chiefs of Connaught, made peace with him. Mac Dermot, however, did not consent to make this peace; and Mac William [for that reason] afterwards made an incursion into Moylurg, committed great depredations about Ath-an-chip^e, and in Uachtar-tire^f, and burned and destroyed the whole country; but his men departed without fighting a battle, or obtaining pledges of submission. Rory, the son of Donough [O'Connor], was afterwards deposed by Mac Dermot.

Dervorgilla, the daughter of Manus O'Connor, and wife of Hugh O'Donnell, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1317.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred seventeen.

Donough O'Brien^g, King of Munster, was slain.

Turlough, the son of Hugh, son of Owen, son of Rory, son of Hugh, son of Cathal Crovderg, was inaugurated by the Connacians as their king.

Robert Bruce came from Scotland to Ireland with a great army^h, to assist his brother, and expel the English from Ireland.

Meyler de Exeter, Lord of Athleathan [Ballylahan, in the county of Mayo], was slain by Cathal, son of Donnell O'Connor; and Donnell, the son of Teige, son of Donnellⁱ-Erris O'Connor, was slain along with him, together with four-

Irish work called *Caithrem Toirdhealbhagh*, from which it has been abstracted by the compiler of the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen.

^h *Great army.*—In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, this passage is thus given: "A. D. 1317. Robert Bruise, King of Scotland, came this year to Ireland with

a great army of Galloweglasses, to assist his brother, Edward Bruise, to conquer and bring in subjection this kingdome, and to banish all English here hence."

ⁱ *Donnell-Erris O'Connor.*—He was the son of Manus, who was the son of Murtough Muimneach, the son of King Turlough More O'Connor.

do mārbað bśor amaille pīr, 7 ceīre pīr décc dia muintir mārason pīú.
Ar borð methénaiǵi (.i. abann) droma eliað do pónað na gmoíma pīn.

Caiplen aṭa eliaṭ an éorainn (.i. baile an móta) do bpipeað.

Maileclainn cappach mac diarmata aḍbar tiǵsīna moīǵe luipcc, Con-
cobaṛ ó concobaṛ, .i. mac comorba comáin, 7 Maǵnur ó plannaccáin aḍbar
taoiriǵ cloinne caṭail do mārbað la gillbert mac goirdealbairǵ co rochaiðib
oile.

Maíðm cille móipe for mac Ruaiðri, 7 for fśraib bpipe. Mac Aḍa
bpipeirǵ uí éconcobaṛ do ḡabail ann. Da mac neśll uí puairc, concobaṛ
buiðe maǵ tiǵearnain taoíreac éeallairǵ dúnchaḍa, Maṭḡamain macc tiǵear-
nain, an ḡiolla puad mac an airéinidǵ mic tiǵsīnáin, mocól mac an maiǵirpīr,
7 pecht bpihit ḡallócclac do muintir mśic Ruaiðri do mārbað ann, 7
rocaíðe nach airníðtśr.

Maeliora puad mac aḍaccáin raoí Epeann 1 bpfeneacur 7 1 mbreit-
śinnur décc.

Raǵnall maǵ raǵnail taoíreac muintipe heolair do ḡabail 1 bpioll, 7
taoirrech do dénam do Sheppraíð maǵ raǵnail ina ionaḍ.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1318.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, trí chéu, a dech, a hocht.

Maíðm móp do éabairt 1 nélib ar ḡalloib la hua ccśrbaill dú 1 ttopcāir
Aḍam mapeṛ 7 Soḱaíðe do ḡalloibh.

¹ *Ballymote* is in the barony of Corran, and county of Sligo.

^{*} *Kilmore*, the seat of a bishopric in the county of Cavan.

¹ *Mac-an-Master*.—This name is still extant in the county of Cavan, but generally anglicised Masterson.

^m *Mac Egan*.—Mageoghegan gives this entry in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise thus:

“Moyleissa Roe Mac Keigan, the best-learned in Ireland in the Brehon Lawe, in Irish called Fenechus, died.” To this he adds the following note:

“This Fenechus or Brehon lawe, is none other but the civill Lawe, which the Brehons had in an obscure and unknown language, which none could understand except those that studied in the open schools they had. Some were judges and others were admitted to plead in the open air as barristers, and for their fees, costs, and all, received the eleventh part of the thing in demand of the party for whom it was ordered; the loser paid no costs.

“The Brehons of Ireland were divided into severall tribes and families, as the Mac Keigans, O’Deorans, O’Breasleans, and Mac Tholies.

teen of their people. It was on the brink of the Methenagh (i. e. a river) of Drumcliff, that these deeds were done.

The castle of Ath-cliath an Chorainn (i. e. of Ballymote^l) was demolished.

Melaghlin Carragh Mac Dermot, heir to the lordship of Moylurg; Conor O'Connor (i. e. the son of the coarb of St. Coman); Manus O'Flanagan, heir to the chieftainship of Clann-Cathail, and many others, were slain by Gilbert Mac Costello.

The son of Rory and the men of Breifny were defeated at Kilmore^k, where the son of Hugh Breifneach O'Connor was taken prisoner, and the two sons of Niall O'Rourke, Conor Boy Mac Tiernan, Chief of Teallach Dunchadha, Mahon Mac Tiernan, Gillaroe, son of the Erenagh Mac Tiernan, Nicholas Mac-an-Master^l, one hundred and forty of the gallowglasses of the people of the son of Rory, and others not enumerated, were slain.

Maelisa Roe Mac Egan^m, the most learned man in Ireland in law and judicature, died.

Randal Mac Rannallⁿ, Chief of Muintir-Eolais [in the county of Leitrim], was treacherously taken prisoner, and Geoffrey Mac Rannall was made Chief in his place.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1318.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eighteen.

A great victory was gained^o over the English in Ely^p, by O'Carroll; and Adam Mares and many other Englishmen were slain.

Every contrey had its peculiar Brehave^q [bpeie-éam] "dwelling within itself, that had power to decide the causes of that contrey, and to maintain their controversies against their neighbour countreys, by which they held their lands of the Lord of the Contrey where they dwelt. This was before the lawes of England were in full force in this Land, and before the kingdom was divided into Shyres."

ⁿ *Mac Rannall*.—This name is anglicised Magranell or Mac Granell, by Mageoghegan in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, in

which this passage is given as follows: "A. D. 1317. Randolph Mac Granell was deposed of the chieftainship by the people of his own contrey, and the captainrie given over by them to Geoffrey Magranell as more worthy thereof."

^o *A great victory was gained*.—maíom mop do tabairt, literally, "a great defeat was given."

^p *Ely*.—The Ely of which O'Carroll was chief comprised the baronies of Ballybrit and Clonlisk, in the south of the present King's County; that is, that part of the King's County lying south of the boundary of the diocese of Meath.

Slóg mór do t-ionól do Mhaolpuanaid mac diarmata ticcína moigí luirec do íaiǵid catail mic domnaill uí concobair go farra coillead. Tamicc ar in íloigíð rin Toirpdeibac mac Aoda mic Eogain uí concobair, Ualgarec ua ruairc ticcína brepne, concobair ó ceallaiǵ ticcína ua maine, 7 Tomaltac mac donnchaid ticsína tise hoilella. Iar ndul go farra coillead do na maiuib rin po tarccaid Catál coméa mópa doib, 7 gíðíð noéar gabad uaid aét a ionnraigíð go lairmíðón a longpuirt. Cíð eiríðhe ní ar éime ná ar élar do éuaíð rin dó uair do írécceair iadromh go íraochda íoirniata, gur ísraíð íomairécc áit ainmúr íttorra, go ttórcéair brian mac toirpdealbaid uí concobair íoǵdaíma Connact, Concobair ó ceallaiǵ, brian mac maǵnura, Catál mac gíollacpíort meic diarmata, 7 íocáide oile duairlíð 7 danraíðaid an tirluaiǵ aréína la catál co na muintir.

Catál mac domnaill díonnraiceíð uí concobair 7 ímíe diarmata íarín, go ndearna creacha aídble í moigí luirec, 7 gur haítíoǵad toirpdealbaid mac aoda íar. Gabair íín éínnur Connact íarain, 7 tísí toirpdealbaid do íaiǵid uilliam bupe 7 gall ar a haithle.

Seaan mac domnaill uí neill do íarbaíð la hua ndomnaill, .i. Aod mac domnaill óicc í ndoipe cholúm cille, 7 mac domnaill, 7 íocáide ele do íarbaíð 7 do báthad.

^a *Fassa-Coille*.—This was the name of a woody district in the barony of Carbury, in the north of the county of Sligo. See it mentioned again at the year 1397.

^r *Cathal, son of Donnell O'Conor*.—From Murtough, the brother of this Cathal, O'Conor Sligo descended, thus: Murtough, father of Donnell, who was father of Owen, who was father of Donnell, who was father of Cathal Oge, who was father of Teige, who was father of Cathal Oge, who was father of Donnell O'Conor Sligo, who was father of Sir Calvagh or Sir Charles O'Conor Sligo. See Pedigree of O'Conor Sligo, given by Duaid Mac Fírbis in his Genealogical Work (Lord Roden's copy), p. 221.

^s *Great presents*.—coméa mopa.—Mageoghegan renders this “great gifts and bribes,” in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, in

which the whole passage runs as follows:

“A. D. 1318. Molronie Mac Dermodda, prince of Moylorge, gathered together a great army consisting of the ensuing, viz., Terlagh O'Connor, King of Connought, Ularg O'Royreck, prince of the Brenie; Connor O'Kelly, prince of Imaine; and Tomaltagh Mac Donnogh, prince of Tyrelllella,” [and] “marched towards Cahall mac Donnell O'Connor, who dwelt at Fasagh Koyllie. Cahall offered them great gifts and bribes, and not to come to” [annoy] “him; which they refused, and marched towards the midst of the place where he encamped; which he seeing, having none other remedy, he tooke hearte anew, and with a courageous stomach, without daunting, he issued from out his house, and made feircely towards the place he saw his enemies approche, and gave them a valourous onsett;

A great host was mustered by Mulrony Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, with which he marched to Fassa-Coille^a, to attack Cathal, son of Donnell O'Connor^r. In this army came Turlough, son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Connor; Ualgarg O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny; Conor O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many; and Tomaltagh Mac Donough, Lord of Tirerrill. On the arrival of these chieftains at Fassa-Coille, Cathal offered them great presents^r; but these were not accepted from him, and they charged him in the very middle of his fortified camp. Cathal, however, was in nowise daunted^r or disheartened at this, but resisted them with fierceness and bravery; and a furious and desperate battle was fought between them, in which Brian, the son of Turlough O'Connor, heir presumptive to the government of Connaught, Conor O'Kelly, Brian Mac Manus, Cathal, son of Gilchreest Mac Dermot, and many others of the nobles and plebeians of the army, were slain by Cathal and his people.

Cathal, son of Donnell, afterwards marched against the O'Connor and Mac Dermot, and committed great depredations in Moylurg, and deposed Turlough, the son of Hugh, and assumed the sovereignty of Connaught himself; upon which Turlough went to [seek refuge from] William Burke and the English.

John, son of Donnell O'Neill, was slain by O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Donnell Oge) at Derry-Columbkille, and Mac Donnell^u and many others were slain and drowned.

killed Connor O'Kelly, prince of Imaine at first; Bryan mac Terlagh O'Connor, Tanist or next successor of the Kingdom of Connought; Bryan mac Magnus, Cahall mac Gillechrist, and many others of the noble and ignoble sort were killed therein; and immediately afterwards" [he] "tooke a great prey from Dermodda; tooke the government and name of King of Connought to himself, and deposed Terlagh O'Connor thereof, and for his defence partaked with William Burke and the English of Connought."

^r *In nowise daunted.*—This part of the passage is translated by Mageoghegan as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "Which he seeing, having none other remedy, he tooke heart anew, and with a couragious stomack, without daunting, he issued from

out of his house, and made fiercely towards the place he saw his enemies approache, and gave them a valourous onsett: killed Connor O'Kelly, prince of Imaine, at first; Bryan Mac Terlagh, O'Connor, Tanist or next successor of the kingdom of Connaught; Bryan Mac Magnus; Cahall Mac Gillechrist, and many others of the noble and ignoble sort."

^u *Mac Donnell.*—Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, gives this passage differently, as follows:

"A. D. 1318. John O'Neale's son, that is to say, the son of Donnell O'Neale, was killed by Hugh O'Neale in the town of Derry. The said Hugh and divers others were killed and drowned the same day."

Εδουαρδ α βριουρ φέρ millte Ερηνν γο coitcenn eτιρ γαλλαίβ, 7 γαιοδεαλαίβ do marbað do γαλλαίβ επρέ nήit catáigte, 7 epodácta i ndún dealgan. Mac ruaidrí tigherna inhir gall, Mac domnaill tigherna aիր γαιοδελ, 7 iolar do maítib alban imalle ríú do marbað ina párrað, 7 noéa deapnað pe hamuir imélin inΕρηνν γνιom ar mó ar a ttaínic a lér inár, uair táinic γορτα coitcenn pe linn an Εδουαρδ ri innte co mbidír daoine ag tomait apoile φρι pé na ttfóra mbliaðan γο lήt baóiríom ittoppa.

Seaan ó φέργαί do marbað daon opcor poigte dia mac pén.

Seapppaíð mac giolla na naom uí φέργαί tigherna na hanğaile décc.

Catal mac giolla eիր meg pağnaill do marbað.

Giolla an choimdeað mac cionasoha uí γορmğaile 7 γορmlait inğean meic bpanám a bean do ég.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1319.

Αοιρ Cριoρτ, mile, τρι chéd, a dech, a Naóí.

Enri mac an eporain erpucc patha both do écc, 7 Tomár mac corbmaic uí domnaill abb earra ruaid do tōga in erpuccoide Rátha both iaram.

^v *Edward Bruce.*—The Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, give the account of Bruce's death more fully, as follows:

“Edward Bruise, a destroyer of all Ireland, in generall, both English and Irish, was killed by the English in battle by their valour at Dundalk, the 14th of October, 1318, together with Mac Rowrie, King of the Islands, and Mac Donnel, prince of the Irish” [Gael] “of Scotland, with many other Scottishmen. Edward Bruise seeing the Enemies encamped before his face, and fearing his brother, Robert Bruise, King of Scotland (that came to this kingdom for his assistance), would acquire and gett the glorie of that victorie, which he made himself believe he would gett, of the Anglo-Irish, which he was sure he was able to overthrow, without the assistance of his said brother, he rashly gave them the assault, and was therein slain himself, as is declared, to the great joye and comfort of

the whole kingdome in generall, for there was not a better deed that redounded more to the good of the Kingdom since the creation of the World, and since the banishment of the Fine Fomores out of this land, done in Ireland than the killing of Edward Bruise, for there reigned scarcity of victuals, breach of promises, ill performances of covenants, and the loss of men and women thro' out the whole Kingdom for the space of three years and a half that he bore sway, insomuch that men did commonly eat one another for want of sustenance during his time.”

The battle in which Edward Bruce was slain was fought near the hill of Faughard, within two miles of Dundalk, and the natives still point out the spot where he fell. It would appear from the Anglo-Irish accounts of this battle that the English owed the victory to the desperate bravery of John Maupas, an Anglo-Irish knight, who, under the persuasion that the death of Bruce

Edward Bruce*, the destroyer of [the people of] Ireland in general, both English and Irish, was slain by the English, through dint of battle and bravery, at Dundalk, where also Mac Rory, Lord of the Inse-Gall [the Hebrides], Mac Donnell, Lord of Argyle, and many others of the chiefs of Scotland, were slain. And no achievement had been performed in Ireland for a long time before, from which greater benefit had accrued to the country than from this; for, during the three and a half years that this Edward spent in it, a universal famine prevailed to such a degree, that men were wont to devour one another*.

John O'Farrell was slain by his son with one shot from an arrow*.

Geoffrey, son of Gilla-na-naev O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, died.

Cathal, son of Gilchreest Mag-Rannall, was slain.

Gilla an-Choimhdhe, son of Kenny O'Gormly, and Gormlaith, daughter of Mac Branan, his wife, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1319.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred nineteen.

Henry Mac-an-Chrosain, Bishop of Raphoe, died; and Thomas, son of Cormac O'Donnell, Abbot of Ashroe, was then elected to the bishopric of Raphoe.

himself would ensure the victory to the English, rushed devotedly to the place where he saw him, and when, after the battle, the body of Bruce was discovered, that of John Maupas was found lying stretched across it. (See Campion's *Historie of Ireland*, A. D. 1318). Sir John Bermingham is said to have brought Bruce's head to the King, and received as a reward the earldom of Louth and the barony of Ardee. The hands and heart of Bruce are said to have been carried to Dublin, and his other limbs sent to different places; but tradition says that his body was buried in the churchyard of Faughard, where they still pretend to point out his grave. Barbour, however, says that Gib Harper wore Edward Bruce's armour, and that his body was consequently mistaken for that of Bruce, and his head salted in "a kest, and sent as a present to King Edward." See Grace's *Annals of Ireland*,

edited by the Rev. Richard Butler, p. 95.

* *Were wont to devour one another.*—Grace and Pembroke state that some of the people were so pinched with famine that they dug up the graves in the church-yards, and, after they had boiled the flesh in the scull of the dead body, eat it up; but this is evidently an exaggerated account of this dearth, for, surely, if the famine had not consumed the pots as well as the food, they might have easily found better utensils for cooking human flesh than the skulls of men. Dr. Drummond thinks that this story owes its origin to the ambiguity of the word "scull," which is frequently used by old English writers to denote a covering for the head; but when it is considered that the chroniclers of the event wrote in the Latin language, this conjecture will be found to lose much of its ingenuity.

* *With one shot from an arrow,* soon op'cor poig-

Ερpucc doipe, O bánáin Εαρpucc clochar, 7 Ερpucc cluana fíрта bre-
nainn décc.

Áine mǵean meic diarmata bñ meic Conpánáma décc.

Eachmarcach mac branáin taoipeac corpachlann do marbað Thomal-
taiǵ uí maolbrénáin, ǵiðs noðar marbað in arccaid rin uair puairpium
fírin bár a ccionn an trís laoi iar rin do biéin na ngon tucc Tomaltaac
fair.

Domnall ó néill ticcírna típe heocain datcor ar a plaitísr tre níre
ǵall 7 cloinne Aoða buide, 7 a ðul co fíraib manac ar comairci plaitísr-
taiǵ méǵ uíðir, 7 fír manach do cpeacáð a muinntipe.

O neill, .i. domnall do ǵabail a tíǵírnair fíin do ríðiri.

ðrian mac domnall uí neill tánairi énel eoǵain do marbað la cloinn
aoða buide 7 la hannraoi mac dauill aǵ ráit lúraig.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1320.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, trí chéu, aρίche.

Maneruir bñotpaige i ndutaiǵ uí Suilleabáin in eppcopóittect Ruir,
do tóǵbáil la hua Suilleában do braitírb .S. ppanreir, 7 ar ir an maneruir
rin baii toǵha aðnaithe uí Shuilleabáin 7 moráin duairlíb oile.

Coinne, 7 comdáil eioir Catal ó éncobair 7 maolpuanaid mac diarmata,
ǵo noírnrat rít éonail cairóímaí pe poile, 7 mac diarmata do tóidect

de.—Mageoghegan renders this passage thus:
“A. D. 1318. John O’Farrell was killed by his
own son with an arrow.”

¹ *The Bishop of Derry*.—He was Odo or Hugh
O’Neill, and succeeded in the year 1316. See
Harris’s Edition of Ware’s Bishops, p. 289.

² *O’Banan*.—He is called Gelasius O’Banan
by Ware. He succeeded in 1316.

³ *The Bishop of Clonfert*.—The Bishop of Clon-
fert who died in this year was Gregory O’Brogy,
who succeeded in 1308. See Harris’s Edition
of Ware’s Bishops, p. 639.

⁴ *He did not escape scathless*.—*Ǵiðeadh noðar*
murbað i nappaid rin, literally signifies “he

was not killed gratis, i. e., his death cost Mac
Branain his own life.

⁵ *The Clann-Hugh-Boy*.—These were the de-
scendants of Hugh Boy O’Neill, who was slain
in the year 1283, and were located in the terri-
tory of Clannaboy, in the counties of Down and
Antrim.

⁶ *Rath-lury, Rat lúraig*.—This place is now
called Maghera, which is a small town in the
county of Londonderry. St. Lurach’s or Loury’s
well and grave are still pointed out. See note ¹
under the year 1218, p. 193, *supra*.

⁷ *Monastery of Bantry*.—Dr. Smith, in his *Nat-
ural and Civil History of Cork*, book ii. c. 5,

The Bishop of Derry¹, O'Banan², Bishop of Clogher, and the Bishop of Clonfert³, died.

Aine, daughter of Mac Dermot, and wife of Mac Consnava, died.

Eachmarcach Mac Branan, Chief of Corcachlann, slew Tomaltagh O'Mulrenin; but he himself did not escape scathless^b, for, on the third day afterwards, he died of the wounds which Tomaltagh had inflicted upon him.

Donnell O'Neill, Lord of Tyrone, was expelled from his lordship through the power of the English and the Clann-Hugh-Boy^c, and went to Fermanagh under the protection of Flaherty Maguire; but the inhabitants of Fermanagh plundered his people.

O'Neill, i. e. Donnell, assumed his own lordship again.

Brian, son of Donnell O'Neill, Tanist of Tyrone, was slain by the Clann-Hugh-Boy and Henry Mac Davill at Rath-lury^d.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1320.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred twenty.

The monastery of Bantry^e, in O'Sullivan's country, in the bishopric of Ross^f, was founded by O'Sullivan for Franciscan Friars. In this monastery O'Sullivan and many other nobles chose burial places for themselves.

A meeting and conference took place between Cathal O'Connor and Mullrony Mac Dermot: a kindly and amicable peace^g was concluded between them,

states that this monastery was founded in 1460, by Dermot O'Sullivan; but he quotes no authority. No vestige of this building now remains.

^f *Ross*.—This diocese comprised the western part of the county of Cork.—See Smith's Natural and Civil History of Cork, Book i. cc. 2 and 4; and Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 194.

^g *A kindly and amicable peace*, *rié éonnail cairdeamail*.—Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, renders this passage as follows: "Cahall O'Connor and Mullronie Mac Dermott had a meeting, where a

friendly attonement was agreed and concluded between them; whereupon Mullronie upon some occasions of his left the countrey; [and] the said Cahall, contrary to his said agreement, tooke his advantage by the oportunity he had in his absence, and mett him at a place called Torawnagh, whom he instantly took prisoner, and also took Granie, daughter of Mac Magnus, wife of the said Mullronie, whom he found staying for a boat to pass over into the island of Carrick Logha Ke; he tooke the spoyles and preys of the contrey: also he tooke prisoner Mac Donnogh, Lord of the territorye called Tyreallealla in Connought."

dia tír fíin iarrin, micheingell do denam don cátaí rémpaite ar mac noiamata ar a haite ar mullach doramnach, .i. a gabail lair, 7 gpaime ingean meic Magnara bñ meic diarmata do gabail beór i bpuir na cairrge. Maolioru donn mac aodaccáin 7 a mac, 7 Tomaltae mac donnchaib tigherna tpe hoilella do gabail beór, 7 an tír do lomaccain iarram.

Aod mac taidg uí Concobair ofgabbar nigh connact ar deilb ar uairle, 7 ar einch do marbað do mac mairtín, 7 éfín do marbað ina dioḡail.

Matgamain mac domnaill connactaig uí briain tanairi muíman do marbað do cloinn cuiléin.

Mor ingean uí baioigill bñ uí fírgail décc.

Mac Mairtín do marbað ina tíg fíin la hasoh mac taidh 7 uí concobair, Clann Mairtín, 7 clann aeda buide do leanmain aoda go clochar, 7 a marbað ann.

AOIS CRIOST, 1321.

Aoir Crioit, mile, trí chéid, fiche a haon.

Gpaime ingean meic Magnara bñ maolpuanaib meic diarmata décc.

Ruaidrí na bfeò mac donnchaib mic eoḡain uí concobair do marbað do cátaí mac Aoda mic Eoḡain tpe tangnoch.

Carracc locha cé do bpuir la cátaí mac domnaill uí concobair.

Magnar ó hanluain tigherna oiréir do dailaib dá bratair féin mall mac Conulaib uí anluain cedaoín an bpaith.

Niall ó hanluain tigherna airtéir do marbað do gallaib dúin dealḡan i meabhail.

^h *Mullagh Doramhnach.*—There is no place now bearing this name in Mac Dermot's country. It was probably the ancient name of the townland of Mullaghmore, in the parish of Killukin, barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.

ⁱ *Port-na-Cairrge.*—This was the name of the quay or bank opposite Mac Dermot's Castle, called Carraig Locha Ce, or the Rock of Lough Key. The spot is still so called by the natives when speaking Irish.

^k *A good materies, ofgabbar.*—Mageoghegan

renders this as follows, in his Annals of Clonmacnoise: "Hugh mac Teige O'Connor, a young man of great worth and expectation, and one sufficient for birth, composition of body, and liberality, to be a King, was killed by Mac Martynn, who was killed in revenge thereof."

^l *Clann-Cuilein.*—This was one of the tribe names of the Mac Namaras of Thomond.

^m *Clann-Martin.*—This was a sept of the O'Neills of Tyrone. The Clann-Hugh Boy were

and Mac Dermot then returned to his own country. Cathal, however, afterwards violated the conditions of this peace, for he made a prisoner of Mac Dermot at Mullagh Doramhnach^b, and also of his wife, the daughter of Mac Manus, at Port-na-Cairrge^c. Maelisa Don Mac Egan and his son, and Tomaltagh Mac Donough, Lord of Tirerrill, were also made prisoners, and the country was entirely plundered.

Hugh, son of Teige O'Conor, a good materies^k of a King of Connaught, by reason of his personal shape, nobility, and hospitality, was slain by Mac Martin, who was himself slain in revenge of it.

Mahon, son of Donnell Connaghtagh O'Brien, Tanist of Munster, was slain by the Clann-Cuilein^l.

More, daughter of O'Boyle, and wife of O'Farrell, died.

Mac Martin was slain in his own house by Hugh, the son of Teige O'Conor; but the Clann-Martin^m and the Clann-Hugh-Boy pursued Hugh to Clogherⁿ, where they killed him.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1321.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred twenty-one.

Grainne, daughter of Mac Manus, and wife of Mulrony Mac Dermot, died.

Rory of the Faes^o, the son of Donough, son of Owen O'Conor, was treacherously slain by Cathal, the son of Hugh, son of Owen.

The Rock of Lough Key was destroyed by Cathal, son of Donnell O'Conor.

Manus O'Hanlon, Lord of Orior, was blinded on Spy-Wednesday by his own kinsman^p, Niall, son of Cu-Uladh O'Hanlon.

Niall O'Hanlon, Lord of Orior, was treacherously slain by the English of Dundalk.

also a sept of the same family, who, soon after this period, made themselves masters of an extensive territory in the counties of Down and Antrim, to which they gave their clan-name.

^a *Clogher* is the head of a bishop's see, in a barony of the same name, in the county of Tyrone.

^o *Of the Faes*.—He was so called from the territory of the Faes, or O'Naghtan's country,

near Athlone, in the county of Roscommon, in which he was fostered.

^p *Kinsman*, brátaur.—Mageoghegan renders it *brother* in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, thus: "A. D. 1321. Magnus O'Hanlon, prince of the Orhir was blinded by his own brother, and mightily oppressed by Neale mac Conuley O'Hanlon, upon Wednesday, the week before Easter."

Maidm adbal do tabairt do Ainriu mac fíorair 7 do gallaib na míde ar macaibh ríogh ua bpaílge.

Uilliam mac gille rindén, 7 Matha do marbhad la henri mac giolla rindén ina oipect péin.

AOIS CRIOST, 1322.

AOIS CRIOST, míle, trí chéid, fiche, adó.

Matha ua heothaig erpucc Conmaicne (no arbachaid), 7 Ainriar macc maolín ardmairtíur dlíghó nuíriadhairi 7 Shenreacá i léx, 7 i ccánóin décc.

Lucár ua Muiredhaig airchideochain cluana do écc.

Murchad mac giolla na naom uí fírgail ticcérna na hanğaile do marbhad do mac a ósbratár Seoinn ó fírgail i ccluan lir bícc tré mebail. Muircérac mac amlaib uí fírgail do marbhad an lá céona dia bpaíribh fírrin (lochluinn, 7 Roibíro) tre mebail. Loclainn mac amlaib uí fírgail do marbhad la Seoinn iar rin.

Donnchad mac donnchad meic diarmata décc.

Hannraoi mac gillefinnéin taoireac muintire feodaicín do marbhad la clonn Amlaibh még uídir.

Gillibert ó ceallaig ticcérna ó maine décc.

Maolpuanaid mac diarmata do gabail lé concobair mac taidg uí concobair, 7 do luét tige catail uí concobair i ccluan cummuirec, 7 an baile dairecain doibh.

Riocard mac fíorair ticcérna áta na ríogh décc.

Maidm mor do tabairt do briain ó briain for gallaib.

Giolla na naom mac Seppaid mic giolla na naom uí fírgail do gabail tigeapnair na hanğaile.

Uilliam liae búrc mac uilliam moir décc.

Maolpuanaid mac giollacriort mic concobair mic corbmaic mic tomaltaiğ na cairrge ticcérna moige luirec [décc].

^a *Cluain-lis-Bec.*—This name, which was that of a seat of one of the O'Farrells, in the county of Longford, is now obsolete.

^b *The sons of Auliffe Maguire.*—The descendants of this Auliffe took the tribe name of

Clann-Auliffe, and gave name to a barony in the county of Fermanagh, now anglicised Clanawley, and sometimes incorrectly Glenawley.

^c *Cluain-Cumuisce.*—This name would be anglicised Clooncummisk, but there is no place

A great defeat was given by Andrew Mac Feorais [Bermingham] and the English of Meath to the sons of the Chieftains of Offaly.

William and Matthew Mac Gillafinnen were slain by Henry Mac Gillafinnen, at a meeting of his own tribe.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1322.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred twenty-two.

Mathew O'Hoey, Bishop of Conmaicne or Ardagh, and Andreas Mag-Mailin, Chief Professor of the Law of New Witness, of the Ancient Law, and of the Canon Law, died.

Lucas O'Murray, Archdeacon of Cluain, died.

Murrough, the son of Gilla-na-naev O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, was treacherously slain at Cluain-lis-Bec^a by his brother's son, Seoinin O'Farrell. Murrough, the son of Auliffe O'Farrell, was treacherously slain on the same day, by his own kinsmen (Loughlin and Robert). Loughlin, the son of Auliffe O'Farrell, was afterwards slain by Seoinin [O'Farrell].

Donough, the son of Dónough Mac Dermot, died.

Henry Mac Gillafinnen, Chief of Muintir-Feodachain, was slain by the sons of Auliffe Maguire^b.

Gilbert O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, died.

Mulrony Mac Dermot was taken prisoner by Conor, son of Teige O'Conor, and by the household of Cathal O'Conor, at Cluain-Cummuisc^c, which town they plundered.

Richard Mac Feorais [Bermingham], Lord of Athenry, died.

The English suffered a signal defeat^d from Brian O'Brien.

Gilla-na-naev, the son of Geoffrey, son of Gilla-na-naev O'Farrell, assumed the lordship of Annaly.

William Liath^e Burke, son of William More, died.

Mulrony [Mac Dermot], the son of Gilchreest, son of Conor, son of Cormac, son of Tomaltagh of the Rock, Lord of Moylurg [died].

known to the Editor now bearing the name in the county of Roscommon.

^a *Suffered a signal defeat.*—Literally, "A great

defeat was given by Brian O'Brian to the English."

^e *Liath*, i. e. grey, hoary.

Muirir mac an éomairba do éḡ.
 Orḡar mac lochlann méḡ uir do marbāḡ la catál ó Ruairc.
 Petpur ó bḡrlén ollam bḡrlésmān fḡrmanac do écc.
 Fingín ó cairbe ollam fḡrmanac i leigir do écc.
 Fearḡal ruac mac Samradān ḡ ḡiolla iora mac Samradān do marbāḡ
 la cloinn Amlaoib méḡ uir.

AOIS CRIOST, 1323.

Αοιρ Cριοστ, mίle, τρί chétτ, fíche, a τρί.

ḡiolla airnín ó cathurairḡ airchinveac cluana da Rath do écc.
 Cairppe an rccreccain (.i. Rí mīde) mac corbmaic uí maoileclainn pi
 mīde do marbāḡ la domnall ua maoilmuaib tria tangnac.
 Maolmorḡa maḡ eochaccān décc.
 Seomin ua fḡrḡail do marbāḡ do cloinn tḡeacain uí fḡrḡail.
 O heaḡra (.i. fḡrḡal) do marbāḡ dua éonnmachān dá oipect fén.
 Ruairi maḡ matḡamna mac tḡearna oirḡiall, ḡ Maolreaclainn ó Sḡ-
 annān, ḡ mac Maeiledūn do marbāḡ la catál ó Ruairc i mbeol Acha
 Conaill.
 Niall mac néill éaim do marbāḡ la lochlann ó Raḡallairḡ, ḡ la Mael-
 reaclainn.
 Sloiḡeac mór taimc Mac fḡorair ḡ goill do fḡrbairi ar domnall mac
 Seacain uí fḡrḡail ḡo coill na namur dia ro marbāḡ an cepac ḡ an calbac,
 ḡ goill iomḡa maille friú.
 Maolmḡa inḡln méḡ tḡearnain bean bḡrain méḡ Samradān décc.
 ḡiollapatraice ó uirḡḡnnain ollam Conmaicem i rḡncur, ḡ lucar a mac
 do marbāḡ la concobair mac ḡairbié méḡ uir.
 Loclainn mac eoḡain uí dalairḡ do marbāḡ la cloinn aḡḡa buirde uí néill.

* *Cluain-da-rath*.—Cluain da rat, i. e. the
 pasturage of the two forts, now Clondara, a
 townland and village, containing the ruins of an
 abbey, in the parish of Killashee in the west of
 the county of Longford.—See Ordnance Map of
 that county, sheets 8 and 13. The Inquisition
 of the 27th January, 37 Queen Elizabeth, finds

that there were here an hospital and Termon,
 Irenagh, or Corbeship, endowed with four car-
 trons of land.—See *Archdall's Monasticon*, p. 438,
 with MS. additions, in the library of the Royal
 Irish Academy.

* *O'Connmhachain*.—This name is still extant
 in the district of Ballycroy, in the county of

Maurice, son of the Coarb, died.

Henry Mac Gillafinnen, Chief of Muintir-Feodachain was slain by the sons of Auliffe Maguire.

Osgar, the son of Loughlin Maguire, was slain by Cathal O'Rourke.

Petrus O'Breslen, Chief Brehon of Fermanagh, died.

Fineen O'Cassidy, Chief Physician of Fermanagh, died.

Farrell Roe Magauran and Gilla-Isa Magauran were slain by the sons of Auliffe Maguire.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1323.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred twenty-three.

Gilla-airnin O'Casey, Erenagh of Cluain-da-rath^r, died.

Carbry an Sgregain, son of Cormac O'Melaghlin, King of Meath, was treacherously slain by Donnell O'Molloy.

Maelmora Mageoghegan died.

Seoinin O'Farrell was slain by the sons of John O'Farrell.

O'Hara (Farrell) was slain by O'Connmachain^w, one of his own people.

Rory Mac Mahon, son of the Lord of Oriel, Melaghlin O'Seagannain, and Mac Muldoon, were slain by Cathal O'Rourke at Bel-atha-Chonail^x.

Niall, son of Niall Cam, was slain by Loughlin and Melaghlin O'Reilly.

Mac Feorais (Birmingham) and the English marched with a great army against Donnell, son of John O'Farrell, to Coill-na-n-amhas^y, where Kepagh and Calvagh, and many of the English, were slain.

Maelmeadha, daughter of Mac Tiernan, and wife of Magauran, died.

Gillapatrik O'Duigennan, Chief Historian of Conmaicne, and Lucas, his son, were slain by Conor, the son of Garvey Maguire.

Loughlin, the son of Owen O'Daly, was slain by the tribe of Hugh Boy O'Neill.

Mayo, and is now generally anglicised Conway.

^x *At Bel-atha-Chonail.*—Im *beol* *Clēa* Connaill, now Ballyconnell, a village in the barony of Tullaghagh, or Tullyhaw (*teallaic ecōach*), in the county of Cavan, and about eleven miles to the north-east of the town of Cavan.

^y *Coill-na-n-amhas*, i. e. wood of the hireling soldiers, now Kilnaneawse, near Edgeworthstown, in the county of Longford. It appears from an Inquisition taken at Longford, on the 1st of August, 1627, that this and ten other townlands in the same neighbourhood had been

Ḵoppaíð mac ḡiolla íopa uí dálaig do marbáð la brian mac Ruaidrí uí Concobair.

AOIS CRIOST, 1324.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, mile, τρι céð, piche acsthair.

Catal (.i. Rí connacht) mac domnall mic taidcc mic brian mic ain-
bhara mic brian luighig mic toirpdealbaig móir, aon duine ba bfoða, ba
mó mairí, 7 móir aitéir dá mbaoí in aon ainmhir rir do marbáð la toirp-
dealbaí ó cconcobair 1 tair bpiúin na Sionna, 7 Mac uí domnall, .i. Maileac-
lann mac toirpdealbaig énuic an maðma, mic domnall oícc, tánairi típe
conall iar na ionnarbáð dua domnall, .i. Aod mac domnall oícc 7 ḡiolla-
cpiort ócc mac donnchaíð, 7 rocaíde oile do marbáð ainmhir bfoir in catal
ó cconcobair, 7 Toirpdealbaí do gabail éinnair Connacht ar a haíle.

Ragnall ócc mág ragnall taoipeac muintipe heolair do marbáð.

Uilliam búrc mac uilliam moir do écc.

Tadhg ua Ruairc 7 tigeapnán mag Ruairc do gabail la cloinn Matha
uí Raḡallaiḡ, 7 iadrom dia tairbert do Mhaḡ mathḡanna, 7 a marbáð
lair a ndioḡail a meic Ruaidrí po marbáð riaran tan rin.

Donnchaíð mac ḡiollaḡatpaucc tigeapna oppaiḡe do écc.

brian ó Raḡallaiḡ 7 ḡiollacpiort do marbáð lá muintip Ruairc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1325.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, mile, τρι chéð, piche a cúig.

Domnall mac brian uí néill tigeapna énéel nfoḡain do écc occ loch
laoghoipe.

Cuulaíð mac domnall mic brian uí neill ofḡaíðbar tiocfina típe heoḡain
do marbáð la cloinn néill mic brian, clann ofḡbpaḡar a aḡor.

in the possession of Francis Edgeworth, then
lately deceased.

² *Along with Cathal O'Conor.*—This passage,
which is given in a very confused manner by
the Four Masters, is somewhat better in the
Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Ma-

geoghegan, thus :

“A. D. 1324. Cahall mac Donnell, King of
Connaught, was killed by Terlagh mac Hugh
mac Owen, who” [*recte* he] “was held to be the
hardiest and substantiallest Irishman of his time.
Melaghlyn mac Terlagh O'Donnell and Gille-

Godfrey, son of Gilla-Isa O'Daly, was slain by Brian, the son of Rory O'Conor.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1324.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred twenty-four.

The King of Connaught, Cathal, the son of Donnell, ^{h. 2nd} son of Brian, son of Andreas, son of Brian Luighneach, son of Turlough More [O'Conor], the most energetic, the best, and the most successful man of his time, was slain by Turlough O'Conor, in Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna; and the son of O'Donnell, i. e. Melaghlin, the son of Turlough of Cnoc-an-madhma, son of Donnell Oge, Tanist of Tirconnell, who had been banished by O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh, the son of Donnell Oge, Gilchreest Oge Mac Donough, and many others, were slain along with Cathal O'Conor². Turlough assumed the government of Connaught after him.

Rannall Oge Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir Eolais, was slain.

William Burke, son of William More, died.

Teige O'Rourke and Tiernan Mac Rourke were made prisoners by the sons of Matthew O'Reilly, and delivered by them into the hands of Mac Mahon, by whom they were put to death in revenge of his son Rory, whom they had slain some time before.

Donough Mac Gillapatrik, Lord of Ossory, died.

Brian O'Reilly and Gilchreest [O'Reilly] were slain by the O'Rourkes.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1325.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred twenty-five.

Donnell, the son of Brian O'Neill, Lord of Tyrone, died at Lough-Laeghaire^a.

Cu-Uladh, the son of Donnell, son of Brian O'Neill, a good materies of a Lord of Tyrone, was slain by the sons of Niall, the son of Brian, i. e. the sons of his father's brother.

christe Oge Mac Donnogh, with many others, were killed at once with him" [i. e. along with him], "in the Contrey of Tyrbryen, the seventh of the Kallends of September, after he had reigned King of Connaught six years and a half, against

the wills of the Irish and English; after whose death Terlagh O'Connor succeeded in the kingdom of Connought."

^a *Lough Laeghaire*, i. e. Leary's lake.—This lake is said to have taken its name from Leary

Σιollaapiopt clepeé mac diaipmatta 7 brian ó gaopa décc.

Diaipmait ó maolbrenainn apotaoipeac cloinne Concobair do écc.

Maolreachlainn ó flannagáin taoipeac tuaithe Rátha do marbadh la macaib diaipmada uí flannagáin.

Diaipmait ua Maolbrenainn (an taoipeac dioḡain), Manannán taoipeac Connaét ina aimpir do écc.

Tomár ó coinderi dḡanaac na bpeirne deḡ.

Maíom do thabairt la cloinn toirpdealbais uí brian ap cloinn brian ruaid 7 brian mac Maḡáinna do marbad co ndruing oile maille ppir.

Raghnaill ó huiginn 7 Niocol mac comarba Maodóg do écc.

Raghnaile ingén Andaid uí Ragallais bín donnchaḡa meḡ bradais do écc.

Donnchaḡ mac cionait do marbad in eacclair meḡ Mathḡáinna.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1326.

Αοιρ Cpiopt, míle, trí chéu, fiche, aḡé.

Luipint ó lactnam erpucc oilepinn décc, 7 Seón ó psonnaéta do toḡa do cum na heppuccóide cedna iar rin.

Ripóirḡ a buir, .i. an tiapla ruad ticcḡina ulaḡ 7 connaét dupmor, aon poḡa ḡall Eireann uile do écc a ndóirḡó Samraid.

the victorious, one of the heroes of the Red Branch in Ulster, in the first century. The name is now obsolete; but, as appears from several references to it, the lake was situated in the barony of Clogher, in the county of Tyrone.—See other references to it at the years 1431, 1436, 1500, and 1509.

^b *Dermot O'Mulrenin*.—This is the same Dermot mentioned in the second last entry, and the transcriber writes *oepmao*, “a mistake,” before this entry.

^c *Manannan*.—He was generally surnamed Mac Lir, i. e. the son of the sea, and said to have been a great navigator and merchant of the Tuatha De Danann colony, who made the Isle of

Man his principal depot. In Cormac's Glossary (*voce* Manannan) he is described as a famous merchant of the Isle of Man, and the best navigator in the western world, and for that reason called the God of the sea by the Scots and Britons: “Inde Scoti Britonesque eum deum vocaverunt maris, eumque filium maris esse dixerunt, i. e. Mac Lir.” It is added that the Isle of Man derived its name from him. There exists a tradition in the county of Londonderry, that the spirit of this celebrated navigator lives in an enchanted castle in the *tuns*, or waves of Magilligan, opposite Inishowen, and that his magical ship is seen there once every seventh year. O'Mulrenin is called the Manan-

Gilchreest Cleireach Mac Dermot and Brian O'Gara died.

Dermot O'Mulrenin, Head Chieftain of Clann-Conor, died.

Melaghlin O'Flanagan, Chief of Tuath-ratha [in Fermanagh], was slain by the sons of Dermot O'Flanagan.

Dermot O'Mulrenin^b (the great chieftain), the Manannan^c of the chiefs of Connaught in his time, died.

Thomas O'Connery, Deacon of Breifny, died.

A victory was gained by the sons of Turlough O'Brien, over the sons of Brian Roe O'Brien; and Brian, the son of Mahon O'Brien, and many others, were slain.

Randal O'Higgin and Nicholas^d, son of the Coarb of St. Maidoc, died.

Ragnailt, daughter of Annadh O'Reilly, and wife of Donough Mac Brady, died.

Donough Mac Kenna^e was slain in Mac Mahon's church.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1326.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred twenty-six.

Laurence O'Laghtnan, Bishop of Elphin, died; and John O'Finnaghty^f was elected his successor in the bishopric.

Richard Burke, i. e. the Red Earl, Lord of Ulster, and of the greater part of Connaught, the choicest^g of all the English of Ireland, died at the close of Summer.

nan of the chieftains of Connaught, in consequence of his being an experienced sailor.

^d *Nicholas*, i. e. Nicholas O'Farrelly, son of the coarb of St. Maidoc, or Mogue, of Drumlane, in the county of Cavan.

^e *Mac Kenna*.—He was chief of the territory of Trough, anciently called Triocha ched an chladaigh, now the barony of Trough, in the north of the county of Monaghan, whence a branch of the same family removed to the parish of Maghera, in the county of Londonderry, in the middle of the seventeenth century, where the name is now very numerous.

^f *John O'Finnaghty*.—In his Patent of restitution to the temporalities, dated 1st March, 1326, he is called John of Roscommon. He died in 1354, and was buried in the cathedral of Elphin. See Harris's Edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 631.

^g *The choicest*.—This entry is rendered as follows by Mageoghegan in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1326. Richard Burke, Earle of Ulster and Lord of Connought, the choyce Englishman of all Ireland, this yeare died, a little before Lamas day."

Ιομάρ μάγ παῖναλλ ταιορεάκ μυντιρε ηεόλαιρ δο μαρβαδ λα α
βραιτίρ.^b

Νιocol ó hfohin decc.

Τοιρρδεαλβακ mac an chaoic do ec.

Τοιρρδεαλβακ μάγ μαθηγάμνα δο écc.

Αν τρσίρ Εδυαρδ δο ριογηαδh ορ Σαχαιβ. 25. Ιανουαρι.

Ορεαχ μαγhe hionair do denam la hua Ruairc, ualgar, airm in po
μαρβαδ γορραιδ μάγ γαρραιδ λα κατal ua Ruairc.

Μαιδm do θαβαριτ la Δομναλλ cairbreac μάγ captaig ap Mac
tomair γ ap gallaib munan du in po μαρβαιτ Ριβερεαδα ιομδα.

Αμλαιοιβ Μhaγ υιδιρ δο écc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙOΣΤ, 1327.

Αοιρ Cριoρτ, mίle, τpί chéd, piche, a Seacht.

Ρλαιτέβριτακ μάγ υιδιρ τιεέσρνα pσί manach, γ Γορmlait inḡean meic
διαρματα βñ μαḡναρα mic doimnaill uí concobair tánairi connact pe hñd,
βñ concobair uí ceallair τιεέσρνα ó manne ara haitle, γ βñ pσίḡal uí
eaghra tighrna luigne iarrin, décc iar mbuaió naítrige enḡ, γ oirbírcair.

Μaοilechlóinn pibaκ mac doimnaill mic ταιoḡ uí concobair decc do
galair bñc.

Ρσίḡal mac ualḡairc uí Ruairc, Cuilén ua diomairairh, γ Sabd inḡñ
meic aodaccáin décc.

Coḡad mór eirir Righ Saxon γ a βñ, .i. inḡñ Righ pñanc, γ Rí Saxon
do aithpíoḡad lair an mnaoí éctna, γ a mac do ḡabail pḡge ip in mbliadain

^b *By his kinsmen, la a bραιτίρ.*—"Was killed by his own brothers."—Mageoghegan, in *Ann. Clonmacnoise*.

ⁱ *Magh hionais.*—This was the name of a level district in the present barony of Clanawley, in the south of the county of Fermanagh. It is to be distinguished from Samh Inis Maighe (now ridiculously anglicised Inismacsaint), which is situated in the north-west of the same county.

^j *Mac Thomas.*—It is stated in Harris's edi-

tion of Ware's Antiquities, p. 59, that a branch of the Desmond Fitzgeralds, seated in the county of Waterford, took the name of Mac Thomas.

^k *After the victory of penance, iar mbuaió naítrige.*—This passage, the language of which is so oddly constructed by the Four Masters, is translated by Mageoghegan as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1327. Gormphley, the daughter of Mac Dermodda, first married to Magnus mac Don-

Ivor Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, was slain by his kinsmen^b.

Nicholas O'Heyne died.

Turlough Mac-an-Chaoich [O'Reilly] died.

Turlough Mac Mahon died.

Edward III. was made King of England on the 23rd of January.

O'Rourke, Ualgarg, plundered Magh-hionais^l, where Godfrey Mac Caffrey was slain by Cathal O'Rourke.

A victory was gained by Donnell Cairbreach Mac Carthy over Mac Thomas^l and the English of Munster. Many knights were slain.

Auliffe Maguire died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1327.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred twenty-seven.

Flaherty Maguire, Lord of Fermanagh, and Gormlaith, the daughter of Mac Dermot, and wife of Manus, son of Donnell O'Connor, Tanist of Connaught, for some time afterwards wife of Conor O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, and afterwards wife of Farrell O'Hara, Lord of Leyny, died, after the victory of penance^k, hospitality, and renown.

Melaghlin Reagh, son of Donnell, son of Teige O'Connor, died of *Galar breac*.

Farrell, son of Ualgarg O'Rourke, Cuilen O'Dempsey, and Sabia, daughter of Mac Egan, died.

A great war [broke out] between the King of England and his queen, the daughter of the King of France. The king had been dethroned by this woman, and her son had in the past year^l assumed the government by her order, in

nell O'Connor, Tanist of Connought for a time, afterwards married to Connor O'Kelly, prince of Imaine, and lastly to Fferrall O'Hara, the best woman for liberality, manners, and hospitality of her sept, died, after good penance."

In the last year, 17 in mbliadain pscmata. The word pscmata is used by the best Irish writers to denote *past*, or *last past*. It is thus used by the Four Masters at the year 1582:

"ó éúr poŋmair na bliadna pscmata go mí meaboin poŋmair na bliadna ppeachairce, i.e. from the beginning of the autumn of the past year to the month of mid-autumn of the present year."

In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, the dethroning of King Edward is entered under the year 1326, thus: "A. D. 1326. There arose great wars between

peachmata maghaio a athar tria porcongra a matar, 7 a oironeao la comairle Shaxan.

Rí alban do tocht in epinn.

Cogaio eirir muintir Ruairc 7 muintir Raḡallaiḡ, 7 cloch locha huach-
tair do lopeadh la cathal ua Ruairc.

Caiplen locha huachtair do ḡabail la hua Ruairc, triḡair ar piciu bó.

ḡiollacpiort uall maḡ Raḡnaill do marbaio la Mac uí maol Mhaioirgh
ma leabaio péin.

Teioin ḡalaiu bpiu ar fuo epeann dia po éccrat ile.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1328.

Αοιρ Cpiort, míle, tri chéu, piche a hocht.

Eppcop na bréipne ó epioagan do éc.

Tomar ó mellaiḡ erpucc eanaio dúin décc ipin Roim.

Muirir ó ḡibellán apomaiḡirtip epeann i noliḡeao nua 7 i pínolicceao,
i ccanoín 7 i léx, fellpom pípeolaó, paoí pípoána, cananaó copao i tpuaim
oá ḡualann, i noilpinn, i nachao conaire, i ccill alaió, i neanaó dúin, 7 i
ecluan pípta, oipficél 7 bpiútm coitcíoim na harpearpucchoie, décc.

the King of England and his Queen, the French King's daughter, where at last the King was deposed of his Crown, and given [*recte* which was given] to his own son Edward, by the advice of the counsell of England."

Under the year 1327 the same chronicle notices his death in the following words:—
"A. D. 1327. King Edward the Second was pressed to death by pressing a great Table on his belly, this year, with many other tortures, in the Castle of Berckley, and was entered in Gloucester."

Edward III. was proclaimed King of England on the 25th of January, 1327, and crowned on the 1st of February following.

^m *The King of Scotland*, i. e. Robert Bruce.—According to Grace's Annals of Ireland, Robert

Bruce landed at Carrickfergus in the year 1328, and sent word to the Justiciary and the Council that he came to make peace between Ireland and Scotland, and that he would meet them at Green Castle, but that, the latter failing to come to the meeting, he returned to Scotland.

ⁿ *The castle of Lough Oughter*.—This is more usually called *Cloch Locha Uachtair*, i. e. the stone, or rock, of Lough Oughter. It is a round castle of great strength in the lake of Lough Oughter, not far from Kilmore, in the county of Cavan.—See other references to it at the years 1369 and 1370.

^o *Galar Breac*, literally the speckled disease. This passage is thus rendered by Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

opposition to his father. He was crowned by the council [i. e. the parliament] of England.

The King of Scotland^m came to Ireland.

A war broke out between the O'Rourkes and O'Reillys; and the castle of Lough Oughterⁿ was taken by Cathal O'Rourke.

The castle of Lough Oughter was taken by O'Rourke by cunning, for twenty cows.

Gilchreest Dall Mac Rannall was slain in his own bed by the son of O'Mulvey.

The Galar Breac^o raged throughout Ireland, of which many died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1328.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred twenty-eight.

The Bishop of Breifny [Kilmore], O'Cridagain, died.

Thomas O'Meallaigh, Bishop of Annadown, died at Rome.

Maurice O'Gibellan^p, Chief Professor of the New Law, the Old Law, and the Canon Law, a truly profound philosopher, a learned poet, and a canon chorister of Tuam, Elphin, and Achad-Chonaire^q, Killala, Annadown, and Clonfert, the official and the general Brehon [i. e. Judge] of the archbishopric, died.

"A. D. 1327. There reigned a disease called the pied pox, or little pox, in Ireland in general, and took away persons both great and small." Throughout the province of Connaught, *galap bpeac* means the small-pox; but, in the south of Ireland, where *bolgac* is used to denote the small-pox, *galap bpeac* is used to denote the spotted fever. It is highly probable, however, that the Four Masters intended the term to denote the small-pox, as their cotemporary Mageoghegan translates it, "pied pox, or little pox."—See Dublin P. Journal, March 30, 1833, vol. i. p. 314.

^p *Maurice O'Gibellan*.—This passage is thus rendered by Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1328. Morishe O'Gibelan, master of art, one exceeding well learned in the old and new laws, Civile and Canon, a cunning and skillful philosopher, an excellent poet in Irish, an elegant and exact speaker of the speech which in Irish is called Ogham, and, in some [sum], one that was well seen in many other good sciences. He was a Canon and Singer at Twayme, Olfyn, Aghaconary, Killalye, Enaghe Downe, and Clonfert."

^q *Achad-Chonaire*, now anglicised Achonry, a small village in the barony of Leyny, county of Sligo, situated about sixteen miles to the south-west of Sligo. It was formerly an episcopal see, but is at present united to Killala.

120. (1943)

Giolla na nangel ó taichliḡ aipdeochan inni décc.

Maoilreóloinn ó paigillig ticecra muintire maoilmorða do lot do ḡal-
laib na mde, a ḡabail doib iarrin ḡo bpuarriot bpaigde ar, a écc dia ḡonaib
ina tigh fín ara haile.

Giolla Adamnain ó pīgīl comarba Adamnain décc.

Toirneac ḡ teinteac aóbal ir in rampaó ḡo po milleaó mīr, ḡ torpa
epeann ḡo díomór, ḡ ḡur fáratat arbanna pionna fára.

Tshóm ḡalaiḡ ḡo coircenn pecnóin epeann (da ngoirthe Slaotán), ḡ a
bshē tpi laite, no a cšēar ar ḡac aon da nḡabáó ḡur bo tanairi báir doib é.

Uilliam bupc, .i. an tīarla donn mac Sīr Seon (.i. iarla) mac an iarla
puaió do tóct in epinn.

Donnchaó puaió ó ḡaópa ḡ cúiccr da cineáó maille pīr do marbaó.

Concobar mac branáin aóbar tairig corcaclainn do marbaó la muintir
na hanḡaile.

Sluaicceáó la Uatep a búpc i cconnactaib ḡur haircceáó lair morán
uaoḡ ḡráda toirpdealbair uí concobar pīḡ Connact.

Sīr Seon mac fšorair iarla Luḡmaig, aon barún ba bšóda, brioḡmaire, ḡ
ba fšpīr omeó do ḡallaió Epeann, do marbaó i pfell da muintir fín .i. do
ḡallaió oirḡiall, ḡ rocaóde maille pīr do ḡallaió ḡ do ḡaoidelaib. Da uib-

^r *Gilla-na-nangel O'Taichligh.*—The transac-
tions of this year are incorrectly placed under
1325, in the Dublin copy of the Annals of
Ulster. This entry reads as follows: *Giolla na*
nangel o taicliḡ aipēinnech Daminniri mop-
tuur ept, i. e. *Gilla-na-n-angel O'Taichligh*,
Erenagh of Devenish, mortuus est.

^s *Great thunder and lightning.*—This passage
is thus rendered by Mageoghegan, in his trans-
lation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "There
was great thunder and lightning this year, that
it destroyed great part of the corns of the king-
dom, that they grew *whitish* by reason they
lost their substance."

^t *Slaedan*, a cough, or influenza. This pas-
sage is thus rendered by Mageoghegan in his
translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:
"There was a general disease throughout all

Ireland called the Murre, which continued for
the space of three or four days, and brought
divers even to the point of death."

^u *An-t-Iarla Donn*, i. e. the Brown Earl. He
was so called from the colour of his hair. He is
called "the Dun Earl" by Mageoghegan in his
translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, in
which the whole passage is rendered thus:

"A. D. 1328. The Earle of Ulster, called the
Dunn Earle, grandchild to the Read Earle, called
William Burke, Sir John Burke's sonn, came
to Ireland."

^w *Sir John Mac Feorais.*—This passage is thus
given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as trans-
lated by Mageoghegan:

"Sir John Bermingham, Earl of Louth, the
best Earl for worthiness, bounty, prowes, and
vallour of his hands, was treacherously killed

Gilla-na-nangel O'Taichligh', Archdeacon of Innis [*recte* Devenish], died.

Melaghlin O'Reilly, Lord of Muintir-Maelmora, was wounded by the English of Meath, who afterwards took him prisoner, and received hostages for his ransom. He afterwards died of his wounds in his own house.

Gilla-Adamnan O'Firghil [O'Freel], Coarb of St. Adamnan [at Raphoe], died.

Great thunder and lightning^a occurred in the summer [of this year], by which the fruits and crops of Ireland were very much injured, and the corn grew whitish and unprofitable.

A disease, called Slaedán', raged universally throughout Ireland, which afflicted, for three or four days successively, every person who took it. It was second [in pain] only to the agony of death.

William Burke, i. e. an-t-Iarla Donn^a, the son of Sir John (i. e. Earl), the son of the Red Earl, came to Ireland.

Donough Roe O'Gara and five of his tribe were killed.

Conor Mac Branan, heir to the chieftainship of Corcachlann, was slain by the people of Annaly.

An army was led by Walter Burke into Connaught. Many of the retainers of Turlough O'Connor, King of Connaught, were plundered by him,

Sir John Mac Feorais^a [Birmingham], Earl of Louth^x, the most vigorous, puissant, and hospitable of the English of Ireland, was treacherously slain by his own people, namely, by the English of Oriel. With him were also slain

by his people, the English of Uriel, and" [*recte* who] "also killed at once with him, many good and worthy English and Irishmen: Mulronie Mac Kervel, chief Musician of the Kingdom, and his brother Gillekeigh, were killed in that company, of whom it's reported that no man in any age ever heard, or shall hereafter hear, a better Timpanist." The original Irish of the part of this passage relating to the minstrel is given as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, in which it is entered under the year 1325: "In caec mac Cerpbaill .i. Maelpuanaig, aen paḡa timpánac Epenn 7 Alban, 7 in domain uile 7 ni oepb-

éap a leiceib do éacat nam o éur domain rir in elabain rin a mapbað fein 7 a oepb-paḡaip maic eile doib ap in laḡaip ceona."

^x *Earl of Louth*.—Pembroke and Grace state that this squabble took place between the Anglo-Irish families of Uriel at Balebragan, now Bragganstown, in the county of Louth. They give a far better account of the results of the conflict than the Irish annals; and it is curious to remark that, while the Irish annalists record no name except that of the Earl of Louth and Mac Carroll, "as great a minstrel as the world ever heard," the English chroniclers, who regarded the minstrel as a mere harper, or

πίθε an caoí ó císbaill, .i. Maolpuanaíð, aon rogá tíompanac éreann, ⁊ alban epíde ina aimpír.

Ḃrian mac Tomaltaigh meic donnchaíð do marbáð do Ḃrian mac ταιðg meic donnchaíð.

Morrluaiseað la hiarla ulað, ⁊ la Toirpdealbáç ua cconcobair (Rí Connaçt), ⁊ la Muircsrtaç ua mbrian Rí muínan, in aghaíð brian bán uí brian. Maíðm do táðairt la brian mban ó mbrian forparom annpín. Concobair ua brian dísghaúbar ríg éreann ar crué, ar céill, ar einéç, ⁊ oirdearcur do marbáð don dul pín aínaille pe císípe pícit do dísghaúombh ⁊ do daorccaprluagh do éuitim ina póchar.

Ταύcc mac τοιρπδελβαίg uí concobair do marbáð la διαρματ ua ηγαύρα.

Comðal éinne im áth éinn locha τεέet, etip Uáτερ mac uilliam burc. Gíllbert mac goirpdealbaíg don dapa leit, ⁊ maolpuanaíð mac διαρματα, ⁊ Tomaltaç a mac, ⁊ Tomaltaç mac donnchaíð go maítib cloinne Maolpuanaíð. Maíðm do Ḃripeað pe mac noíαρματα for Uáτερ ⁊ for Gíllbert cona muintip.

Donnchaíð gallua mac domnaill uí concobair do marbáð la hAíð mac ταιðg mic maílechlann mic maghnara.

Matha ríabac mac garrpaíð do marbáð do muintip γεαπαύáin.

Iomar mág Raghnaill τοίρεac muintipe heolair do marbáð la cloíno gíollacpíopt meg Raghnaill.

Quíðsra ingín uí písrígail bín meic Mupchaúða an tplebe do écc.

An caoch mac císbaill diaр báim Maolpuanaíð, aon rogá tíompanac éreann ina aimpír do marbáð.

Ευαοín ingín még Mathgamna ben Még uíðip do écc.

Quíðeapa ingín uí Elíge bín Domnaill mic ταιðg uí concobair do écc.

give only a long list of the distinguished Anglo-Irish gentlemen who fell in the conflict.

¹ *Minstrel*.—Τίompanac is explained by O'Brien, a harper or minstrel.

² *Conor O'Brien*.—This part of the passage is thus given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan :

“Connor O'Brien was killed, who was a young man of great expectation, bounty, comeliness of

personage, and sufficient to govern a monarchy, and with him 80 persons were killed.”

³ *A meeting*.—This passage is thus rendered by Mageoghegan in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise : “There was a general meeting at a place called Athkynlogha Techye between Walter Mac William Burke, Gilbert Mac Cossdelye, of the one side, and Mulronie Mac Dermodda, Tomaltagh, his son, Donnell

many others of the English and Irish, amongst whom was the Blind O'Carroll [*recte* Mac Carroll], i. e. Mulrony, Chief Minstrel^r of Ireland and Scotland in his time.

Brian, the son of Tomaltagh Mac Donough, was slain by Brian, the son of Teige Mac Donough.

A great army [was led] by the Earl of Ulster, Turlough O'Connor, King of Connaught, and Murtough O'Brien, King of Munster, against Brian Bane O'Brien; but they were defeated by Brian Bane. Conor O'Brien^a, a good materies for a King of Ireland, by reason of his personal shape, wisdom, hospitality, and renown, was slain on this occasion, as were also eighty persons, including chieftains and plebeians.

Teige, son of Turlough O'Connor, was slain by Dermot O'Gara.

A meeting^a for a conference took place at Ath-chinn-Locha Techet^b between Walter, son of William Burke, and Gilbert Mac Costello, on the one side; and Mulrony Mac Dermot, Tomaltagh, his son, Tomaltagh Mac Donough, and the chiefs of Clann-Mulrony, on the other: and Walter, Gilbert, and their people, were defeated by Mac Dermot.

Donough Gallda, the son of Donnell O'Connor, was slain by Hugh, the son of Teige, son of Melaghlin, son of Manus [O'Connor].

Matthew Reagh Mac Caffrey was slain by Muintir Gearan^c.

Ivor Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, was slain by the sons of Gilchreest Mac Rannall.

Duvesa, daughter of O'Farrell, and wife of Mac Murrough of the Mountain, died.

The Blind Mac Carroll^d, whose name was Mulrony, the chief of the minstrels of Ireland in his time, was slain.

Edwina, daughter of Mac Mahon, and wife of Maguire, died.

Duvesa, the daughter of O'Healy, and wife of Donnell, the son of Teige O'Connor, died.

Mac Donnough, and Clann Mulrone, or that family, of the other side: whereupon some distasteful words that passed between them, from words they fell to blows of armes; in the end Mac William Burke was overthrown."

^b *Ath-chinn-Locha Techet*, i. e. 'the ford at the

head of Lough Techet. This lake is now called Lough Gara.

^c *Muintir Gearan*.—A territory and tribe in the north-east of the county of Longford, lying along Lough Gowna, on the west side.

^d *The Blind Mac Carroll*.—This is a repetition.

Sluaigeað oile la Muirceirtac ó mbriam, 7 la cloinn cuilém dionnraigib
briam uí brian doiridiri dia ro rraoineað for muirceirtac, 7 oía ro marbað
concobar ó briam, 7 domnall na ndomnall, 7 Maccon mac conmara go roch-
aib oile.

Maidm mór do tabairt lá Mág eochagáin ar gallaib dú in ro marbað
cúig céo décc ar fichit céo gall in dalaúnachais, 7 in mac an Rídepe
Uallaig.

Amhlaoib mag findbairr do marbað la Cathal ua Ruairc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1329.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile τρι chéd fiche, αΝαοί.

Augurcin abb lfra gabail for loch Eirne décc.

Catal mac domnall uí ruairc dsgaibair ticcerna na breipne do marbað
la cloinn tseoin uí fergail, 7 do gallaib mide tre peill, 7 daoine oile maille
uir 1 tigh Riocaird diúid 1 Mainirtir fobair.

Muirceirtac mac domnall uí Concobair ticcerna cairpre, 7 dsgaibair
righ Connacht décc.

Catal mac Aoða mic Eogáin uí concobair do dsochur ar eiccin ar na
fdaib 7 a tior maine tre forcongpa Uater a búrc ar Shíol cceallaig, 7 ar
uib maine ar éina.

Coccað mór etir Toirpdealbac ó cconcobair 7 clann maolruanaib gur
milleað morán eatorpa diblionab.

^c *Three thousand five hundred.*—This number is decidedly an error of transcription, for it is incredible that the petty chief Mageoghegan, with his few followers, could have killed so great a number of their enemies,—a number greater than all the inhabitants of his territory of Kinel Fiachach. According to Pembridge and Grace, the number of the English common soldiers slain on this occasion was about 140, besides several distinguished knights; and nothing is more evident than that the number of common soldiers recorded by the original annalist was

135, i. e. cúig oéc ar fichit ar céo gall, and that the introduction of the word céo twice into the text is a modern falsification. This falsification, however, may not have been committed by the Four Masters; but it looks strange that the passage is not to be found in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, in which there is no apparent chasm at this year, in the Annals of Kilronan, or in the Annals of Connaught. The Abbe Mageoghegan, in describing this battle, writes as if the 140 com-

Another army was led by Murtough O'Brien and the Clann-Cuilein [the Mac Namaras] against Brian; but Murtough was defeated, and Conor O'Brien, Donnell of the Donnells, the son of Cumara Mac Namara, with many others, were slain.

The English sustained a great defeat from Mageoghegan, three thousand five hundred^c of them being slain in the contest, together with some of the Daltons, and the son of the Proud Knight.

Auliffe Mac Finnvar was slain by Cathal O'Rourke.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1329.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred twenty-nine.

Augustine, Abbot of Lisgabhail^f on Lough Erne, died.

Cathal, the son of Donnell O'Rourke, a good materies of an Earl of Breifny, and others, were treacherously slain by the sons of John O'Farrell, and the English of Meath, in the house of Richard Tuite, at the monastery of Fore^g.

Murtough, the son of Donnell O'Conor, Lord of Carbury, and a good materies of a King of Connaught, died.

Cathal, the son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Conor, was forcibly expelled from the Faes and from Tir-Many by order^h of Walter Bourke, to the O'Kellys, and the other tribes of Hy-Many.

A great war [broke out] between Turlough O'Conor and the Clann-Mulrony, and much property was destroyed between them.

mon soldiers were knights or commanders (see his *Histoire D'Irlande*, tom. ii. p. 104), and quotes Pembridge, who gives the account very differently.—See Ware's *Annals*, *ad ann.* 1329; and Grace's *Annals*, edited for the Irish Archaeological Society by the Rev. Richard Butler, p. 115.

^f *Lisgabhail*, lior gabhail, i. e. the fort of the fork, now anglicised Lisgole or Lisgool. The place is situated on the west bank of Lough Erne, a short distance southwards of Enniskillen, in the barony of Clanawley and county of Fermanagh. The monastery of this place existed to a late period.

^g *Fore*, fabar.—See note ^e under the year 1176, p. 22. The place now belongs to the Marquis of Westmeath, not to the Tuites.

^h *By order*, i. e. Walter Burke issued an order to the O'Kellys to banish Cathal O'Conor from their territory, which order was executed. The passage is thus rendered by Mageoghegan in his translation of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*: "A. D. 1329. Walter mac William Burek, called Mac William, procured the banishment of Cathal mac Hugh mac Owen O'Connor out of the Fewes and the Territory of Many of the O'Kellys."

Creac do denam la tomaltac mac diarmata ar diarmait ó bplannac-cáin taoipeac cloinne catail.

Aine ingean Físgail uí Raigillig bhn Tomaltac meic diarmata décc.

Tadg mac toirpdealbaig mic Maégaínná uí concobair do marbad la hua ngáda 7 la lucht Airtigh.

Sith do denom do mac uilliam búrc 7 diarla ulað pe Mac tomáir.

Oabac dond mac uilliam Ríoirpe uaral morconais do écc.

Donnchað mac giollapatraice do marbad la hiarla ulað.

Maoilíora donn mac Aodhagáin ardollam connacht do écc.

Guirte gan buain go hiar ffeíl Michil ar fud epeann lap an fpleachad.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1330.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle trí chéu tríochatt.

Maoilíora ó comel comarba droma cliað do écc.

benidicht o plannaccáin Rríóir cille moipe na Sionna décc.

Maégar mac Aoda breibnig uí concobair do marbad la catail mac aoda mic Eogáin uí concobair i bfeíronn na darach, 7 Siomann mac in fáilgig do marbadh ina fáppaíð.

Giollaíru ruad ó raigillig ticcsína muintipe maoilmorða 7 na breibne uile pe haimyir nimcéin décc ina Shéudattaid iar mbríe buada ó domán 7 ó dsmán 7 a adnacal i mainyir in cabáin i naibíð na mbrácar mionúr, 7 ba hsríde céu fundúr na mainyirpe peimraite.

Maoilechláinn mac carmaic brugaíð cédach conaich do écc.

Sluaigeað la hualgarce ua ruairc go fiodh an atha. Foill an baile déрге dó iappin. Maídm do éabairt for muintir uí ruairc, 7 Art ó ruairc aodar ardticcsína breibne do marbad do gallaib, 7 rocaide imaille rir im Ruaidrí mac Samradham.

Amas longpuirte do éabairt do Toirpdealbað ó cconcobair Rí Connacht

ⁱ *Fearonn-na-darach*, i. e. land of the oak. The name is now obsolete.

^k *Mac-in-Fhailghe*, was the name of a Welsh tribe, but their location has not been determined. It is probably the name now anglicised

Mac Nally, or Mac Anally.—See note under the year 1316.

^l *Brughaidh Cedach*, a farmer who had one hundred of each kind of cattle.

^m *Fiodh-an-atha*, i. e. the wood of the ford,

A depredation was committed by Tomaltagh Mac Dermot upon Dermot O'Flanagan, Chief of Clann-Cathail.

Aine, daughter of Farrell O'Reilly, and wife of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot, died.

Teige, the son of Turlough, son of Mahon O'Connor, was slain by O'Gara and the people of Airteach.

Mac William Burke and the Earl of Ulster made peace with Mac Thomas.

Daboc Donn Mac William [Burke], a noble and wealthy knight, died.

Donough Mac Gillapatrik was slain by the Earl of Ulster.

Maelisa Donn Mac Egan, Chief Ollav of Connaught, died.

The [corn] fields remained unreaped throughout Ireland until after Michaelmas, in consequence of wet weather.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1330.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred thirty.

Maelisa O'Coinel, Coarb of Drumcliff, died.

Benedict O'Flanagan, Prior of Kilmore-na-Sinna, died.

Manus, the son of Hugh Breifneach O'Connor, was slain at Fearonn nadarachⁱ by Cathal, the son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Connor; and Simon Mac-in-Fhailghe^k was slain with him.

Gilla-Isa Roe O'Reilly, Lord of Muintir-Maelmora, and of the entire territory of Breifny for a long time previously, died at an advanced age, victorious over the world and the devil. He was interred in the Abbey of the Friars Minor in Cavan, of which he himself was the original founder.

Melaghlin Mac Carmaic, a wealthy Brughaidh Cedach^l, died.

An army was led by Ualgarg O'Rourke to Fiodh-an-atha^m, whereupon the English of that town rose up against him. O'Rourke's people were defeated; and Art O'Rourke, a materies of a chief lord of Breifny, Rory Magauran, and many others, were slain by the English.

An attack was made by Turlough O'Connor, King of Connaught, upon the

now anglicised Finae, a fair town in the barony of Half Fowre, and county of Westmeath. It is a small but neat village on a stream which unites the two lakes of *Loe Síleann* and *Loe*

Eiène. Over this stream there is a bridge, which separates the counties of Westmeath and Cavan.

φορ υάτερ mac uilliam búpc i lscemoig i moig luice, 7 a puaccad dó airride go cairte liacc patra. Gillbert mac goirdelbaig (τιγίνα plebe luğa mun am rin) do técht go líon a muintire do éuiduccad le mac uilliam. Tomaltac mac donnchaib cona muintir do toct do commorad meic uilliam bfor iar mompód for ua cconcobair doib. Na pluaiğ rin diblionab dionnraigib uí concobair. Ro cuirfd iomairlee ftoppa lft for lft go pangatar áth diirte nuadan. Donnchaib mac domnaill mic matgairna, mac giolla combáin, 7 uathaib do muintir uí concobair do marbaib im an áth. Ua concobair go maib a muintire do dol na naimdfoin uata go páinice gur na tuatáb. Longport do gabail do mac uilliam i ceill lomate i ccompoeraib dua cconcobair. Sloigeab Connaet eirir gallab 7 gaoideiab (don méo po gab a pairt diob) do teclamadh la mac uilliam do gabail riçe connaet dó buéin iar rin, 7 a mbíe ullam aice do cum uí concobair daitirioghadh. Iar na ffor rin do Mhac diarmata iompód for Mhac uilliam dó, 7 páirt uí concobair do gabail ionnur gur cinglattar ríe connail cáirdfmail ftoppa diblionab.

Maidm mór do éabairt do concobair mac Taidg mic briam mic aindriara mic briam luiguiğ for daitiraiğib, 7 Soeabde díob do marbaib lair.

Toirpdealbac ua concobair do dul uatad ofghaoime do laear uilliam búpc, .i. an tiapla donn diarraib a chonganta in aghaib meic uilliam.

briam mac giollacriort meg Raghnaill do marbaib la tadhg mag Raghnaill.

^a *Leagmhagh*, now Legvoy, a townland in the parish of Killukin, not far from Carrick-on-Shannon, in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.

^b *Cairthe-liag-fada*, now probably the townland of Cnoc a capra, in the parish of Killukin, in the county of Roscommon. The place is so called from a large capra, or pillar stone, which stands on the top of the hill, and said to have been thrown by a giant from a distant locality.

^c *Ath-Disirt-Nuadhan*, i. e. the ford of Disert Nuadhan.—This name is written at diirte nuadac in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, and now corruptly called in Irish tipp Nuadain, and strangely anglicised Eastersnow, which is the name of a parish in the barony of Boyle and county of Roscommon. This parish was dedi-

cated to a Saint Nuadhan, of whom no account is found in the Irish Calendars, unless he be the Nuadha Anchorite set down in the Irish calendar of the O'Clerys at 3rd of October. His holy well, called tobair nuadain, is still in existence, but at present very seldom resorted to by pilgrims. There is a tradition in the country that there was a town here, but no trace of it now remains. The following extract from an Inquisition taken in the reign of Elizabeth seems to corroborate this tradition:

“Quod est quoddam forum sive mercatum in die Sabbatis qualibet septimana quondo non est guerra in patria, juxta templum Sancti Wogani vulgarite Temple-Issetnowne in baroniâ de Moylurg.”

In another part of this Inquisition it is angli-

camp of Walter, the son of William Burke, at Leagmagh^a, in Moylurg, and forced him to retreat from thence to Cairthe-liag-fada^o. Gilbert Mac Costello (at that time Lord of Slieve-Lugha) came with all his forces to aid Mac William; and Tomaltagh Mac Donough, with his people, having turned against O'Connor, came also to Mac William's assistance. These combined forces attacked O'Connor, and an engagement took place between both parties at Ath-Disirt-Nuadan^o, where Donough, son of Donnell Mac Mahon, Mac Gillacowan, and a few of O'Connor's people, were slain. Around the ford O'Connor and the chiefs of his people effected a retreat into the Tuathas by force; and Mac William (then) pitched his camp at Killomad^a, near O'Connor. The forces of Connaught, both English and Irish (i. e. all those who sided with him), were assembled by Mac William, in order to obtain the kingdom of Connaught for himself, and he had them in readiness to depose O'Connor. When Mac Dermot received intelligence of this, he turned against Mac William, and took part with O'Connor; and a kindly and amicable peace was concluded^r between both.

A great defeat was given by Conor, son of Teige, son of Brian, son of Andreas, son of Brian Luighneach [O'Connor], to the people of Dartry^s, and many of them were killed by him.

Turlough O'Connor, attended by a few distinguished persons, went to William Burke, i. e. the Dun Earl, to request his assistance against Mac William.

Brian, the son of Gilchreest Mac Rannall, was slain by Teige Mac Rannall.

cised Issertnowne. The Irish word Disert, which signifies a desert, wilderness, and sometimes a hermit's retreat, has been variously anglicised Ister, Ester, Easter, Tristle, Desert, and Dysart.

^a *Killumod*, a parish in the barony of Boyle and county of Roscommon.

^r *Peace was concluded*.—This passage is rendered by Mageoghegan as follows in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

“A. D. 1330. Terlagh O'Connor, King of Connaught, gave an assault to Walter Mac William Burke, at a place called Leakmoye, in Moylorg, and from thence chased him to Carhalyagefad. Gilbert Mac Cosdeally, with a great company, came to assist Mac William; and also Tomaltagh Mac Dermot came to relieve him too, and being

mett and joined together, retrayted upon O'Connor to Athdisert Nwan, and there, about that forde, killed a few of his people, with Donnough mac Donnell mac Mahone, and the son of Gillecowgan with others that for prolixity's [*recte* brevity's] sake I omitt here to name, and so O'Connor escaped vallourously and came to the Twathies, whom Mac William followed, and encamped at Kill-lomatt in his presence; whereupon Mac William assembled all the forces of the English and Irish of Connaught, with intent to take the kingdom and name of King of Connaught to himself. Mac Dermott and O'Connor came to a friendly agreement, and peace was concluded between them.”

^s *Dartry*, i. e. Dartry Mac-Clancy, now the

Αεθ 7 διαρματ δά mac Murchaid uí fírgail do marbad la haed ó fírgail.

Pétrur mac comarba Maedóige do marbad la gallaib cñannra.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1331.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι έεδ, τριοχατ, α haon.

Comarba Caillin, .i. giolla na naom mac cele do ecc i mainirtir Maotla.

Maolpuanaid mac diarmata ticcerna maige luircc oraccbail a tigernair, 7 aibid manaid do gabail do i mainirtir na buille, 7 tomaltac mac diarmata (a mac) do gabail ticcerna maige luircc an. 7. la Mai.

Fírgal mac maileachlainn capraig meic diarmata do marbad la taos mac catail mic domhnaill uí concobair.

Sloiccead la Uater mac uilliam bupe i maigh luircc. An tir uile dionnrad do act cealla namá, uair tucc comairce 7 cadar doibhride. Tomaltac mac diarmata cona muintir dia monnraighid. Goill do tabairt amair fair ar a haithle gur marbdraat foirinn dia muintir. Orrad do denam doib pe poile 7 uater oragbail na tipe.

Maolir mag eochagán décc.

Murchadh mag Mathganna do marbad la Seaan mag Mathganna, 7 la gallaib machaire airgiall.

Tómár mac concairrge uí floinn do ecc.

barony of Rosslogher, in the north of the county of Leitrim.

¹ *Caillin*.—He was the patron saint of Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim.

² *Maethail*, now *Mohill*, a village in a barony of the same name in the county of Leitrim. St. Manchan erected a monastery here in the year 652. See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 332, and Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 989. There are no remains of the monastery at present, and its site is occupied by the parish church of Mohill.

³ *Mulrony Mac Dermot*.—This passage is given as follows by Mageoghegan in his version of the

Annals of Clonmacnoise:

“A. D. 1331. Mulronie Mac Dermota, prince of the territorie of Moylorg, forsook his government and principallity, and entered into religion, in the order of Gray Monks, in the abbey of Boyle, and within a short while after died, after whose death his sonn Tomaltagh, the 6th of May, succeeded him in his place.”

⁴ *An army was led*.—This passage is somewhat better given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

“A. D. 1331. Walter Burke (called Mac William), with a great army repaired to Moylorge,

Hugh and Dermot, two sons of Murrough O'Farrell, were slain by Hugh O'Farrell.

Petrus, son of the Coarb of St. Maidoc, was slain by the English of Kells.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1331.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred thirty-one.

The Coarb of [St.] Caillin', Gilla-na-naev Mac Cele, died in the monastery of Maethail^u.

Mulrony Mac Dermot', Lord of Moylurg, resigned his lordship, and assumed the habit of a monk in the abbey of Boyle; and Tomaltagh Mac Dermot, his son, assumed the lordship of Moylurg on the 7th of May.

Farrell, son of Melaghlin Carragh Mac Dermot, was slain by Teige, son of Cathal, son of Donnell O'Conor.

An army was led^w by Walter Mac William Burke into Moylurg, and he plundered all the country, excepting only the churches, to which he gave protection and respect. Tomaltagh, with his people, opposed them, but the English attacked Tomaltagh, and killed some of his people. They [afterwards] made peace with each other, and Walter left the country.

Meyler Mageoghegan died.

Murrough Mac Mahon was slain by John Mac Mahon and the English of Machaire Oirghiall^x.

Thomas, the son of Cuchairrge O'Flynn, died.

where he burnt, preyed, and destroyed all places in that contrey, save only churches and churchlands, which he revered and had in great respect. But Tomaltagh Mac Dermot cou'd not well brook that Mac William should be suffered to enjoye any rest in that contrey, and therefore they suddainly betooke themselves to their arms, which they then held to be their best and readiest friends in time of greatest need, and gave them the onsett, but Mac William and his people, taking their hearts anew, gave a fresh encounter to Tomaltagh, chased him and his peo-

ple, and killed divers of them, which Tomaltagh did not leave unrevenged, for he could not digest that so many of his people were killed, and that they shou'd not escape without rendering him an accompt of so many heads of theirs, too, for entring so boldlie into his territory."

^x *Machaire-Oriel*, *Macraipe Oirghiall*, i. e. the plain of Oriel. This was one of the ancient names of the level part of the county of Louth. It was also called *mağ mupéimne* and *Co-naille mupéimne*.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1332.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι cέδ, τριοχα, α δό.

Uatep mac Sír uilliam búpc do gabail laí an iarla ndonn, 7 a bpeit lair iarlaín co cairlén nua inni heogain, a écc do gopta ar a haithle hi bpiorún an cairlén pemraite.

Maidm bsrne an míl for tomaltach mac ndiarmata, 7 for mac uilliam pe mac an iarla, 7 pe tomaltac mac donnchaib, 7 pocaiðe dá muintir do marbhaidh.

Uilliam gallua mac Muircéirtauí moir méz eochagain, ticcína ceneoil riachach do écc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1333.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι cέδ, τριοχα, ατρί.

Florent mac an oílaich aipchueocham chille hoirid do écc.

Uilliam búpc iarla ulað do marbað la gallaib ulað. Na goill do poigne an gnom rin do barucchað go heccraímaíl la muintir righ Saxan. Oponz do cpochað, oponz do cpochað, oponz do marbað, 7 oponz do tapraing o céle dibh ina dioghail.

^y *Walter*.—In Grace's Annals of Ireland he is incorrectly called Richard de Burgo. The starving of this Walter in the prison of Green Castle, was the chief cause of the murder of the Earl of Ulster in the following year.

^z *The new castle*.—Green Castle, in the barony of Inishowen, near the mouth of Lough Foyle, in the north-east of the county of Donegal, is still called cairlean nua in Irish by the natives.

^a *Kinel-Fiachach*, now the barony of *Moycashel* in the south of the county of Westmeath.

^b *Cill-Oiridh*, now *Killery*, an old church which gives name to a parish near Lough Gill, in the barony of Tirerrill and county of Sligo, and adjoining the county of Leitrim. See map prefixed to *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*; on which the situation of this

church is shewn. See another reference to Cill Oiridh under the year 1416.

^c *Earl of Ulster*.—There is a much more circumstantial account of the death of this Earl of Ulster given by Pembridge and Grace under this year. Lodge gives the following particulars of it: "He was murdered on Sunday, June 6, 1333, by Robert Fitz-Richard Mandeville (who gave him his first wound), and others his servants, near to the Fords, in going towards Carrickfergus, in the 21st year of his age, at the instigation, as was said, of Gyle de Burgh, wife of Sir Richard Mandeville, in revenge for his having imprisoned her brother Walter and others."

This young earl left an only child, Elizabeth, who was married in the year 1352 to Lionel,

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1332.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred thirty-two.

Walter¹, son of Sir Walter Burke, was taken prisoner by the Dun Earl, and brought to the new castle² of Inishowen; and he afterwards died of hunger in the prison of this castle.

Tomaltagh Mac Dermot and Mac William were defeated, with the loss of numbers of their people, at Berna-an-mhil, by the son of the Earl, and by Tomaltagh Mac Donough.

William Gallda, son of Murtough More Mageoghegan, Lord of Kinel-Fiach-ach³, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1333.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred thirty-three.

Florence Mac-an-Oglaich, Archdeacon of Cill-Oiridh⁴, died.

William Burke, Earl of Ulster⁵, was killed by the English of Ulster. The Englishmen who committed this deed were put to death, in divers ways, by the people of the King of England; some were hanged, others killed, and others torn asunder⁶, in revenge of his death.

third son of King Edward III., and this prince was then created, in her right, Earl of Ulster and Lord of Connaught, and these titles were enjoyed through marriage or descent by different princes of the royal blood, until at length, in the person of Edward IV., they became the special inheritance and revenue of the crown of England. Immediately on the Earl's death the chiefs of the junior branches of the family of Burke or De Burgo, then seated in Connaught, fearing the transfer of his possessions into strange hands by the marriage of the heiress, seized upon his estates in Connaught. The two most powerful of these were Sir William or Ulick, the ancestor of the Earls of Clanrickard, and Sir Edmund Albanagh, the progenitor of the Viscounts of Mayo. These, having confederated together and declared them-

selves independent, renounced the English dress and language, and adopted Irish names, Sir William taking the name of Mac William Oughtier, or the Upper, and Sir Edmund that of Mac William Eighier, or the Lower. Under these names these two powerful chieftains tyranized over the entire province of Connaught, and though Lionel Duke of Clarence, in right of his wife, laid claim to their usurped possessions, the government appears to have been too weak to assert the authority of the English laws, so that the territories of the Burkes were allowed to descend in course of tanistry and gavelkind. See Hardiman's History of Galway, pp. 56, 57.

⁴ Torn asunder, i. e. torn limb from limb. Mageoghegan renders it "hanged, drawn, and quartered."

Tomaltach mac Donnchað meic diarmata tigfina tpe hoilella, ffr
ba ffrp ffrinne, cadur, 7 comairce da mbaí in en aimrip nup decc.

Ffrólimið Ua domnaill an tanairi tigfina fa huairle, fa hairfgha 7 ar
mó nup a paibe púil dfrionnchaibh décc.

Gillibert mac goirdelbaig do marbað ar lap a tigha ffrin le catal mac
diarmata gall tpe mebaíl.

Aod mac Conrnama taoircað muintipe cionait décc.

Mac na hoidee ócc mág plannchaða do marbað la connactaib .i. la
toirpdealbað ua cconcobair Rí connact 7 lá tigfinað mag Ruairc, 7
tigfinaur na bpeirne do tabairt dua Raðallaið.

Donnchað mac Aoda uí ceallaið do gabail do toirpdealbað ó cconcobair
Rí Connact.

Sith dfracca do clonn uilliam bupe o nigh Saxon.

Concobair mac branáin taoircað corc achlann décc.

Aodh mac domhnaill oicc í domnaill tigfina cenel cconail, cenel moáin
innri heoghain, ffrmanach, ioctair connacht, 7 na bpeirne, 7 aodair nigh
ulað uile bfor, aon roba mó grian 7 aduað a eccraat poime baof do
gaoidelaibh a aimripe, aon ar mó lep tuit do gallaib 7 do gaoidelaibh
battar ina aghaib, aon po bfrp rmaact, peact, 7 piaghail bai ina comh-
fochraib, peichfm coircenn iartair eorpa ar emeach 7 dfrlaccadh décc
iar mbriat buaða o doman 7 dfrman in aibit manaiðh i ninnr paimer, 7 a
adnacal co nonoir, 7 co nairmuidin móir i mainrrip eapa puaidh. Concobair
ua domnaill (a mac) do gabail a ionaid. Ro ffrar iapam iomcornam etir
concobair 7 Art (a dfrbraatair) imon ffrlaitearr go po marbaðh Art a
ttrairte la concobair.

* *Mac Donough Mac Dermot.*—The Mac Donoughs of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo, are a branch of the Mac Dermots of Moylurg in the county of Roscommon.

† *Mac Dermot Gall.*—He was located in the territory of Airteach, in the county of Roscommon, adjoining the barony of Costello in the county of Mayo. This passage is thus translated by Mageoghegan in his Annals of Clonmacnoise:

“ Cahall Mac Dermodda Gall killed Gillebert

Mac Cosdeally in the midst of his own house treacherously.”

‡ *Inis Saimer.*—This is a small island in the river Erne, close to the cataract of Assaroe at Ballyshannon. It is to be distinguished from the monastery of Assaroe, which is situated on the north side of the river, about one mile to the west of the town of Ballyshannon.

§ Mageoghegan translates it thus, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

Tomaltagh Mac Donough Mac Dermot^c, Lord of Tirerrill, the most celebrated man of his time for veracity, honour, and protection, died.

Felim O'Donnell, a Tanist Lord, the noblest and most illustrious, and from whom the Irish people expected most, died.

Gilbert Mac Costello was treacherously slain in the middle of his own house by Cathal Mac Dermot Gall^e.

Hugh Mac Consnava, Chief of Muintir-Kenny, died.

Mac-na-h-Oidhche Oge Mac Clancy was slain by the Connacians (i. e. by Turlough O'Connor, King of Connaught, assisted by Tiernan Mag-Ruairc); and the lordship of Breifny was given to O'Reilly.

Donough, son of Hugh O'Kelly, was taken prisoner by Turlough O'Connor, King of Connaught.

A peace was proclaimed by the King of England to the Clann-William Burke.

Conor Mac Branan, Chief of Corcachlann, died.

Hugh, the son of Donnell Oge O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, Kinel-Moen, Inishowen, Fermanagh, and Breifny, and a materies of a king of Ulster; of all the Irish the most successful, and the most dreaded by his enemies; he who had slain the largest number both of the English and Irish who were opposed to him; the most eminent man of his time for jurisdiction, laws, and regulations, and the chief patron of the hospitality and munificence of the West of Europe, died, victorious over the world and the devil, in the habit of a monk, on the island of Inis-Saimer^s, and was interred with great honour and solemnity in the monastery of Assaroe. Conor O'Donnell (his son) assumed his place. A dispute afterwards arose between this Conor and Art, his brother, concerning the lordship; and Art was soon killed by Conor in combatⁿ.

"Hugh O'Donnell, King of Tyreconnell and Fermanagh, one that took hostages of the territory of Carbry and Sligeagh, and Brenie; one deputed to be next successor of the Kingdom of Ulster, the best man in Ireland for bounty, prowess, magnanimity, rule, and good government, and in summer he that killed most of the English and Irish that were his enemies, died in

this year, after he had overcome the world and the devill, and also after he had reigned fortunately in the principality of Tyrconnell fifty years, and after he had entred into religion in the habitt of a gray monck, receiving the sacraments of Penance and Extreame Unction. After whose death his son, Connor O'Donnell, was constituted to succeed him," &c.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙOΣΤ, 1334.

Αοιρ Cριoρτ, mile τpί chéd, τpιoχαττ, α cσχαip.

Μόppλοiγheað la connachtaibh uile etip gallaibh 7 gaoidealaibh ip in munain do paignibh mñic Conmara go po gabrat a bpaighe 7 gur cuipre a nñp aip. Teampall do lopecað do dpuing don tpluagih poim ina mbattar ochtmoghat ap céð do ðaoímbh, 7 diai Saccapc imaille piú, 7 gan aon diob do ternaoh ap gan oghlopgadh.

Oechneaðap do muintip donnchað mic Maoileaðloinn capraig meic diarmata do batad ap loc techet.

Tadcc mac caðail mic doinnail uí concobair decc.

Donnchað mac Conpnaia taoipeað muintipe cionait, 7 Seonacc mac Muipcñpτοιγh móip meç eochaccán tigrina énel piachach decc.

Uilliam mág eochagán do écc.

Concobair mac bpanán do écc.

Eóin mac giolla ultain do mapad la doinnail mac aeda.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙOΣΤ, 1335.

Αοιρ Cριoρτ, mile τpί chéd, τpιoχαττ, α cúicc.

Pionnguala ingñ uí ðpian bñ coippealðaiç uí concobair decc.

Seaan mac apc uí eaçpa do gabail le mac an iapla, 7 popgla a muintipe do apccain.

Cpeach le cloinn doinnail uí concobair ap cloinn muipir Shuccaiç meic gearailt ðap mapadh mac mñic muipir. Cpeach oile la cloinn muipir ina dioghail pin pop cloinn doinnail.

Iapcar connacht uile do milleað la hemonn a búpc.

Uile ðipíme eiðip lopecaoh 7 mapadh do ðenam ðó bñp ap mac in iapla, 7 ap cloinn Riocairp a búpc, 7 Síe do ðenam ðoib pe poile iapctain.

Giolla na naingeal ó cairpe ollam leighip fearmanach do écc.

¹ *Loch Techet*.—Now Lough Gara, near Boyle, in the county of Roscommon, on the borders of the county of Sligo.

² Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise as translated by Mageoghegan, have:

“There was such a great snow in the spring of

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1334.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred thirty-four.

A great army, both of English and Irish, was led by the Connacians into Munster against Mac Namara; and they took hostages from him, and obtained sway over him. A party of this army burned a church, in which were one hundred and eighty persons, and two priests along with them; and not one of them escaped the conflagration.

Ten of the people of Donough, the son of Melaghlin Carragh Mac Dermot, were drowned in Loch Techet¹.

Teige, the son of Cathal, son of Donnell O'Connor, died.

Donough Mac Consnava, Chief of Muintir-Kenny, and Johnock, son of Murtough More Mageoghegan, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach, died.

Conor Mac Branán died.

John Mac Gilla-Ultan was slain by Donnell Mac Hugh.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1335.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred thirty-five.

Finola, the daughter of O'Brien, and wife of Turlough O'Connor, died.

John, son of Art O'Hara, was taken prisoner by the son of the Earl; and the greater part of his people were plundered.

A depredation was committed by the sons of Donnell O'Connor upon the descendants of Maurice Sugach Fitzgerald, on which occasion the son of Mac Maurice was killed. Another depredation was committed in retaliation by the Clann-Maurice upon the sons of Donnell.

The entire of the West of Connaught was desolated by Edmond Burke. Great evils were also wrought by him, both by burning and slaying, upon the son of the Earl and the race of Richard Burke. They afterwards made peace with one another.

Gilla-na-n-Angel O'Cassidy, Chief Physician of Fermanagh, died¹.

this year that the most part of the fowle of Ireland died."

It appears strange that this entry should have been omitted by the Four Masters, as they state

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1336.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι chéd, τριοχαττ, α πέ.

Τρινοιτ ό naan αρóμαγιρτιρ ι nealaðhnaibh iomða, ι léx γ ι ccanóim décc.

Tomaltac ðíρρ (na ceíscð τιμειλ) mac diaρmata, τιðeapna muige luipcc. Αon bá mó copecur ap eapecairðib, ba pñρ cáður, γ comairce, engnam, γ eineac da mbaoí don éineað dia παιðe décc oíðce ðomnaíð na τριονόide ινα τιðh pñ ι ccalað na cairce, γ α aðhnaul ι mainpτιρ na buille ðo honopach. Concobar a mac ðo ðabail τιðíρnαιρ ταρ α éιρ.

Teaboib a bupc mac uilliam γ Maolip mac Siupταν dextepa décc.

Maíðm ðo éabapτ ðeoðan ó maðaðáin pορ cloinn Riocairð a búpc, γ poðaðe ða muintip ðo mapðaðh uatha ι. pειρñ γ τρι pichit.

Cpeach mop la cloinn diaρmata ðall, γ la mac pñðlimið uí concobair pορ cloinn ðoirðelðaið, γ Maíðiuc mac uaillopín ðo mapðað ινα τόραιðheacτ.

Cpeach la hémann mac uilliam bupc ap cloinn éathail ðap haipceað concobar ua plannðain γ ðaoine iomða oile. Maóileachlainn ua plannaðain ðo mapðað ι τοραíðeachτ na cpeach ðon ðul pñ, γ brathair ðo mac an mileað ðo ðabail ðon τοραιð íapom, γ braíðe ðo ðenam ðe.

Concobar mac diaρmata τιðeapna maiðe luipcc, Αoð mac pñðlimið mic aíðha uí Concobair ðo lucht τιðι uí Concobair imaille pip, γ clann nðonnchaid, γ copbmac mac Ruaiðpñ ðo nðlaplaithib epiche coipppe ðo ðul ap

that they had the original Annals of Clonmacnoise before them.

* Now a field close to Rockingham, the beautiful seat of Lord Lorton, in the county of Roscommon, near Boyle. It is still called Port-na-Cairge by the old natives of the district. The low, level part of the townland of Rockingham, verging on Lough Key, is the locality called Calana-Cairge, i. e., the callaw or strath of the rock (the castle on the opposite island in the lake so called). We learn from the Annals of Boyle that Cormac, the son of Tomaltach Mac Dermot,

commenced the erection of a market-town here in 1231 :

“ 1231. Copmac mac Tomaltaíð incept baillí mapðað ðo ðenuð ι pορτ na Cairge.”

The Rev. John Keogh, in his Account of the County of Roscommon, drawn up for Sir William Petty's intended Atlas in 1683, states that Carraig Mac Dermott was then named Rockingham :

“ Carrig Mac Dermot, newly named Rockingham, is not now noted for many dwellers, of which, I doubt not, Sir Robert King will give a

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1336.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred thirty-six.

Trionoit O'Naan, Chief Professor of many Sciences, and of the Civil and Canon Laws, died.

Tomaltagh Gearr na-g-creach timchil Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, the most victorious man of his tribe over his enemies, the most honourable man, the best protector, and the most expert at arms, and hospitable, died on the night of Trinity Sunday, at his own house at Cala-na-Cairrge^k, and was interred with honour in the abbey of Boyle. Conor, his son, assumed the lordship after him.

Theobald Burke Mac William and Meyler Mac Jordan de Exeter died.

Owen O'Madden defeated^l the Clanrickard Burke, and killed sixty-six of them.

A great depredation was committed by the sons of Dermot Gall [Mac Dermot] and the son of Felim O'Conor, upon the Clann-Costello; and Maiduic Mac Waldrin was slain while in pursuit of the booty.

A depredation was committed by Edmond Mac William Burke upon the Clann-Cathail, on which occasion Conor O'Flanagan and many others were plundered. Melaghlin O'Flanagan was slain while in pursuit of the prey, and a brother of Mac Aveely^m was taken and carried away as a prisoner.

Conor Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, Hugh, the son of Felim, son of Hugh O'Conor, accompanied by O'Conor's household and the Clann-Donough, and Cormac, the son of Rory, with the young soldiers of the territory of Carbury, set out on a predatory excursion into Tireragh, and advanced as far as Mul-

true account." Keogh, however, here confounds Port-na-Cairge, the townland on which Rockingham House now stands, with the Carrig itself, which is an island in Lough Key, on which the castle still remains.

Longphort mic Diarmada is now called Longford Hill, and is situated in Lord Lorton's demesne, not far from Rockingham House.

^l *Defeated*.—Literally, "a defeat was given by Owen O'Madden upon the clan Clanrickard Burke, and many of their [his] people were killed,

viz., six and three score." It is rendered thus by Mageoghegan in his Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1236. Owen O'Madden gave an overthrow to the Burkes, when sixty-six of them were killed."

^m *Mac Aveely*, mac an mīleao, i. e., son of the knight. This was the Irish name adopted by the family of Staunton, who were seated in the barony of Carra, in the county of Mayo, where they still retain it, and where there are many respectable persons of the name.

ερείε hi τίρ φιαόραχ γο πανγατταρ mullach Ratha. βα na τίρε do theich-eaδ pompo. Μαιρθεδαλα μορα, ιομαδ capall, beaccan deachaiδ, 7 pochpoδ ilapda do εαβαιρτ leo, 7 θαοινε διαιρνε do μαρβαδ doib, 7 ιαδ φιν diompuδ rlan dia ττιγhib.

Διαρματτ ό plannagaim τιγεαρνα cloinne cathail decc.

Τοιρρδεαλbach ua Concoδair Rí Connact do thionól imirceaδ na ττυατ cloinne catail, cloinne Concoδair, 7 moigh luirg co hairteach. Cairlén mor meic γοιρδεαλbaiγ do γαβαίλ dua Concoδair don τοιρcc rin, 7 a bpipeaδ, 7 cñthñn congmalá an baile do tocht amach ar comairce meic διαρματα.

Domnall mac Seacain mic domnaill uí Concoδair decc.

Níall mac Concoδair mic ταιδγ do μαρβαδh.

Μαινερτιρ .S. φρανρειρ hi ccapraic na Siúipe in epppocoittect leapa móir do thógbaίλ la hiapla Urmumán Semar buitilép.

Μαθηγαμáιν ό Raighillig do μαρβαδ la gallaiδ.

Ο Μιθιδέιν comarba Molairi do écc.

^a *Mullogh-Ratha*, i. e. "the summit of the fort."

It would appear from various references to this place in the writings of the Mac Fimbises of Lecan, that it was the original name of the townland of Rathlee in the parish of Easkey, in the barony of Tireragh and county of Sligo. See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 251, note ^b, and the Ordnance map of the county of Sligo, sheets 10 and 11.

^c *Were driven off*.—Literally, fled before them. The whole passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "A. D. 1336. Connor Mac Dermota, prince of Moylorg, Hugh mac Ffelim mac Hugh O'Connor, and the household mene of O'Connor, together with the families of Clanndonnogh and the O'Connors of Carbrej (now called the Territory of Sligo), with Cormock mac Rowry O'Connor, repaired to take the preys and spoyles of Tyre-fiaghmagh, came to Mullagh Rath, from whom all the cows of the contrey fled; notwithstanding they returned not empty-handed, for they had some moveables, gerans, and a few horses, and

committed slaughter in that contrey, returned safe and sound without bloodshed or loss of any of themselves."

^p *Inanimate spoils*.—Μαιρθεδαλα, signifies literally *inanimate spoils*, meaning corn, furniture, gold, or silver, in contradistinction to animate spoils, such as cows, horses, sheep, &c.

^q *Horses [of burden]*.—In some parts of Ireland the word capall denotes a mare; but the original signification seems to have been a draught horse. It is thus derived in Cormac's Glossary: "capul .i. cap, carr 7 peall, eac. Capull, i. e., *Cap*, a car, and *peall*, a horse, i. e., a car-horse; the Greek word Κωββαλλης, signifies a work horse.

^r *Steeds*.—Eac signifies a *steed*; Lat. *Equus*; Æolian Greek, Ιεκος.

^s *Small cattle*.—Φοόπόδ, small cattle; *Fo*, in compound words, implies little, inferior, small, mean, &c.; φο-έποδ, small cattle; φο-όυμε, a mean man; φοόapo, a bardling; φογέαγ, a small branch.

^t *Castlemore-Costello* is situated in the barony

lagh-Rathaⁿ. The cows of the country were driven off^o before them. They carried away many inanimate spoils^p, many horses [of burden^q], a few steeds^r, and many flocks of small cattle^s; and after they had killed countless persons they returned in safety to their houses.

Dermot O'Flanagan, Lord of Clann-Cathail, died.

Turlough O'Connor, King of Connaught, collected the flitting forces of the Tuathas, Clann-Chathail, Clann-Conor, and Moylurg, and conveyed them to Airteach. Castlemore-Costello^t was taken and demolished by O'Connor on this occasion, and the kern^u who guarded it came out under protection of Mac Dermot.

Donnell, the son of John, son of Donnell O'Connor, died.

Niall, the son of Conor Mac Teige, was killed.

The Franciscan Monastery at Carrick-on-Suir, in the diocese of Lismore, was founded by James Butler, Earl of Ormond.

Mahon O'Reilly^w was slain by the English.

O'Meehin^x, Coarb of St. Molaisse, died.

of Costello and county of Mayo, not far from the district of Airteach in the county of Roscommon. See map to *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*.

^u *Kern*.—Mageoghegan renders this, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, thus: "A. D. 1336. Terlagh O'Connor, King of Connaught, with all the forces of Twahes and Clann Kahill, with Moylorg, went to Arteagh; took Castlemore of Mac Gosdeallie, and afterwards broke downe the same, the warde of which castle came foorth upon Mac Dermott's protection, whose lives he saved accordingly."

The word cethern is explained by O'Flaherty: "Militum Manipulus et a cohorte Latinâ non abudit." *Ogygia*, p. 208. The kerns were a light-armed infantry. Ware thus speaks of them in his *Antiquities of Ireland*, c. xxi.: "Alii levioris armaturæ Henrico Marleburgensi Turbiculti, quibusdam Turbariî vulgo Kernii dicti; jaculis amentatis, machaeris et cultris, sive sicis Skeynes vocatis demicabant. In Rotulo Clauso

anno 5 Edward III. Membr. 25, inter articulos in Hibernia observandos sextus est contra sustentatores, et ductores Kernorum et gentis vocatæ Idlemen nisi in Marchiis suas proprias ad Custas."

The etymology of this word, *Cethern*, is thus given in Cormac's Glossary: "Cētepn .i. coipe ambe, unde dicitur cētepnæ: cētepn ðm. cīē, cōē ocoꝝ opn, opgam."

"Cethern, i. e. a band of soldiers; unde dicitur Cēthirnach, i. e. manipularius seu unus e cohorte; cethern, then, i. e. cīē, a battle, and upn, a slaughter; q. d. a slaughter in battle."

^w *Mahon O'Reilly*.—He is the ancestor of that sept of the O'Reillys called Clann-Mahon, who gave name to the barony of Clannmahon in the west of the county of Cavan.

^x *O'Meehin*.—He was the coarb of the church of Ballaghmeehin, in the parish of Rossinver, in the north of the county of Leitrim, where his lineal descendant and representative still farms the termon lands.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1337.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι chéd, τριοχαττ, α Seachtτ.

Λυghaib ó dálaig eppcop cluana mic noir décc iar ndeighbeathaib.

Τόμάρ mac cormaic uí domnaill eppcop Ratha bot rai in eccna, γ ι ccrabaib décc.

Αν μαγιρτιρ ó Rothlain décc.

Sieth do dénaim duilliam mac iarla ulaib, γ do brian ó brian (i. brian bán) re apoile, γ na fearoinn do folmaig re ó mac an iarla do leigh do ara a ccíor fein do tabairt arda.

Forlongport do dénom do ríγ Connacht ag áth liag inaíab Emainn a búpc.

Seaan ua pollamain tigírna cloinne huabach décc.

Ταδhec mac plannchaibá tigearna darpaiγe do marbaib la corbmac mac Ruaiópi mic domnaill uí Concobair re pocraide oile, γ ι ndioγail Seaan mic Domnaill. Cpeacha mópa do óínom ar darpaiγi do ar a haile γ mac Muirir mecc plannchaib do marbaib ina ttopaigheacht.

Ταδγ, γ Maoileachloinn, da mac lomair meγ Ráγnaill do gabail la Cathal mág Raγnaill. Cathal do marbaib iar rin i ttopaigheacht cloinne hloimair da combraiépiγ iar ttionol lán pocraide, dóib im uilliam mag maíγanna, γ im da mac oile iomair meγ paγnaill, Concobar γ Tomaltaic. Magnur ó fearγail do marbaib dóib an lá cedna. Taoipeach do dénom do Ταδγ mac iomair meγ Raγnaill iarrin.

Domnall Ruab ó maille γ corbmac a mac do marbaib la cloinn Mebpic, γ do gallaib oile immaille ppiu oiohche fele Stephain.

Matha ua huigind rai re dan, γ re daonnacht décc.

Enpi mac Maipin do marbaib.

¹ *O' Rothlain*.—This name is now usually anglicised Rowley in the county of Mayo, where there are several respectable persons of the name.

² *Bryan Bane*.—This passage is given as follows by Mageoghegan in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "That as much lands

as Bryan Bane wasted of the demesne of William Burke, should be held by Bryan Bane for the valuable rent thereof."

³ *Clann Uadagh*.—A territory in the barony of Athlone, south of the county of Roscommon. Laurence Fallon, Esq., of Mount Prospect, and Malachy Fallon of Ballynahan, Esq., are the pre-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1337.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred thirty-seven.

Lughaidh O'Daly, Bishop of Clonmacnoise, died after a well-spent life.

Thomas, the son of Cormac O'Donnell, Bishop of Raphoe, a man eminent for wisdom and piety, died.

The Master [Professor] O'Rothlain^d died.

A peace was concluded between William, son of the Earl of Ulster, and Brian *Bán*^e (the Fair) O'Brien; and the lands which O'Brien had taken from the son of the Earl were given back to him at their former rent.

A camp was pitched at Athleague by the King of Connaught, to oppose Edmond Burke.

John O'Fallon, Lord of Clann-Uadagh^a, died.

Teige Mac Clancy, Lord of Dartry, was slain by Cormac, the son of Rory, son of Donnell O'Conor, as were also numbers of others, in revenge of John, the son of Donnell.

Great depredations were afterwards committed in Dartry by O'Conor; and the son of Maurice Mac Clancy was killed while in pursuit of the preys.

Teige and Melaghlin, two sons of Ivor Mac Rannall, were taken prisoners by Cathal Mac Rannall. Cathal was afterwards slain by their kinsmen, who, having collected a considerable force, being joined by William Mac Mahon, and by Conor and Tomaltagh, the two other sons of Ivor Mac Rannall, went to rescue the sons of Ivor. Manus O'Farrell was slain by them on the same day. Teige, the son of Ivor Mac Rannall, was then made chieftain.

Donnell Roe O'Malley and Cormac, his son, were slain on St. Martin's night by Clann-Merrick^b, and other Englishmen who were along with them.

Matthew O'Higgin, a man eminent for poetry and humanity, died.

Henry Mac Martin^c was slain.

sent representatives of the O'Fallons of Clann Uadagh.

^a *The Clann-Merrick*.—This family, which is of Welsh descent, is still numerous in the county of Mayo, where they have received the inglorious sobriquet of *bunóin meóbpic*, which

does not admit of translation. See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 331, 332.

^c *Mac Martin*.—This became the surname of a collateral branch of the O'Neills of Clannaboy. See note ^b, under the year 1291, p. 454.

Donnchað mac Muircéirtauḡ moir méḡ eochagáin tigherna cénél riachac
do marbath la huiḡ fáilḡe.

Síth do dénum dAðð reamhar ó néill re hoirḡiallaib, ḡ re fíraib manach.

Donnchað mór ó dubda tanairi ua briaðrach do écc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1338.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι chéd, τριοχαττ a hochττ.

Ruaidri an sinigh maḡ uidiu tigherna fíri-manach aoinéir ar mó do toirḡir
dairḡíττ ḡ dévach deachaiḡ, ḡ dinnliḡ uaiḡ déiḡriḡ, ḡ dollainnaiḡ Eriomn
ina ainmriu fíin do riol Uidhir décc.

Donnchaðh mac Ruaidri uí Concobair do marbath.

Mac iarla ulað, .i. Emano do ḡabail demann a búrc, Cloch do cor fo a
braḡaiττ, ḡ a baðhað i loch mífcca lair. Milleað ḡall Connaét, ḡ a chineað
féin do téct triar an nḡiomn rin. Toirdealbac ó concobair Rí Connaét
dionnarbað émainn mec uilliam buirc iar rin a connachtaib amach iar mil-
leað na ttauat ḡ na cceall ḡo haðbal eatoppa in iartar Connaét, ḡ níττ na
tíre co coitécínn do ḡhabail dua concobair ar a haithle.

Coblach moir do longaiḡ ḡ barcaib do thionol la hemann a buirc iarrin
ḡ a beith for oilénaib mara athað imchian da éir.

Luigni ḡ an corann dpolmuḡað ḡ dparuḡað imma ngallaiḡ, ḡ a ttiḡear-
nur do ḡabail da ngaoiðelaiḡ duthcappa buðdéin ar ndíochur a ngall
erḡibh.

Tadhḡ mac Ruaidri mic cathail uí choncobair (riur a ráiti bratach
riḡhin) do ḡabail do thómár mac rampadhain, ḡ moiran da muinriu do
marbadh. Mac Shampadhain (.i. tómár) do dul ḡo tḡḡh uí Concobair iarrin,
ḡ aḡ teacht tara air dó, clann muircéirtauḡ ḡ muinriu eolair do chom-
chruinnmuḡað ara chionn, ḡ a ḡabail iar marbath moiran dia muinriu.

^d *The people of Offaly*, i. e. the O'Conors Faly.

^e *Hugh Reamhar*, i. e. Hugh the gross or fat.

^f *Rory an einigh*, i. e. Roger or Roderick of the hospitality, or the hospitable.

^g *Sil-Uidhir*, i. e. the progeny of Odhar, who

was the progenitor of the Maguires of Fermanagh. This tribe name is now locally pronounced *Sheel-ivvir*.

^h *The son of the Earl of Ulster*.—This passage is given as follows in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan: "A. D. 1338.

Donough, son of Murtough More Mageoghegan, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach, was slain by the people of Offaly^d.

Hugh Reamhar^e O'Neill made peace with the people of Oriel and Fermanagh.

Donough More O'Dowda, Tanist of Hy-Fiachrach, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1338.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred thirty-eight.

Rory-an-einigh^f Maguire, Lord of Fermanagh, a man who had bestowed more silver, apparel, steeds, and cattle, on the learned men and chief professors of Ireland, than any other of the Sil-Uidhir^g, in his time, died.

Donough, son of Rory O'Connor, was killed.

The son of the Earl of Ulster^h, i. e. Edmond, was taken prisoner by Edmond Burke, who fastened a stone to his neck and drowned him in Lough Mask. The destruction of the English of Connaught, and of his own [in particular], resulted from this deed. Turlough O'Connor afterwards banished Edmond Mac William Burke out of Connaught, after the territories and churches of the west of Connaught had been greatly destroyed between them; and O'Connor then assumed the sway of the whole province.

A large fleet of ships and barks was, after this, collected by Edmond Burke; and he remained for a long time on the islands of the sea.

Leyny and Corran were laid waste and wrested from the English, and the chieftainship of them assumed by the hereditary Irish chieftains, after the expulsion of the English.

Teige, son of Rory, son of Cathal O'Connor (who was usually called Bratach Righinⁱ), was taken prisoner by Thomas Magauran, and many of his people were killed. Magauran (i. e. Thomas) afterwards went to the house of O'Connor; but, on his return, the Clann-Murtoughⁱⁱ, and the Muintir-Eolais, assembled to meet him, and took him prisoner, after having slain many of his people.

Edmond, the Earle of Ulster's son, was taken by the other Edmond Burke, and [he] died.

ⁱ *Bratach Righin*, i. e. the tough or stiff standard.

ⁱⁱ *Clann Murtough*, i. e. the descendants of Murtough Muimhneach O'Connor, the son of Turlough More and brother of Brian Luighneach,

Αεὺν ἀν ἐλετίγ μακ Ρυαὶορι υἱ ἐconcobair do lot ar deipead a pluag
fáin, ⁊ a écc da bitin.

Ósrbail ingén Cathail meic Murchada bñ domchaio meic Αεὺν ὅγ
δέcc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙOΣΤ, 1339.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι cheo, τριοχαττ, αναέ.

Ρυαὶορι υα ceallaiγ τιγσίνα ὁ maine do marbad la cathal mac aoda mic
eoγain υἱ Concobair ag dol o thig υἱ Concobair ag dol o thig υἱ concobair
dochum a thighe fñ.

Tomár Mag Shampadain do legean amach do cloind Muircéitaiγ.

Sloiγeab mór la haed pemor ὁ néill zo típ conaill. Mac Seain υἱ néill
do marbad ⁊ gofpraidh ua domnaill don trluaiγeab rin la muintir υἱ
vocharitaiγ.

Emann mac uilliam bupe zona loingír dionnarbad doilénaib na parrige
for a mboí do roighið ulað la toirpdealbae ua cconcobair ri Connacht.

Ingén toirpdealbaiγ υἱ briain bñ meic iarla ulað do tabairt do toirp-
dealbae ua cconcobair, ⁊ depbail ingean aoda wí domnaill do leiccn dó.

Coccad mór ar fud na mde eitir gallaib ⁊ gaoidealaib.

Τσίmpall cille Ronan do ósnam la fírgal muimneae ua nduibgínnám.

the ancestor of O'Conor Sligo. See pedigree of the O'Conors of Connaught, in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72, *et sequen*.

¹ *Hugh an chletigh*, i. e. Hugh of the quill, a soubriquet applied to him because his mother could weave. It is so explained by Mageoghegan in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise.

² *Dearbhail*.—This entry is copied word for word from the Annals of Ulster.

³ *The Clann-Murtough*.—These were a sept of the O'Conors, who descended from the celebrated Muircheartach or Murtough Muimhneach, the son of King Turlough.

⁴ *Hugh Reamhar*, i. e. Hugh the fat or gross. He was the son of Donnell O'Neill, who was the

son of Brian of the battle of Down, who was slain in 1260. He is the ancestor of all the succeeding chiefs of the O'Neills of Tyrone.

⁵ *Taken to wife*, do éabairt, i. e. *ducta est in matrimonium*. *Pópað*, the modern Irish word for marriage, a word evidently derived from the French, is very seldom used by the Irish Annalists.

⁶ *Kilronan*, Cill Ronan, i. e. the church of St. Ronan.—An old church which gives name to a parish in the north of the barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon, verging on Lough Allen. See a notice of this church at the year 1586, where it is stated that it is on the confines of Breifny, Moylurg, and Tirerrill. It has not been yet determined which of the many saints

Hugh an Chletigh^l, son of Rory O'Connor, was wounded in the rear of his own army, and died in consequence.

Dearbhail^k, daughter of Cathal Mac Murrough, and wife of Donough, son of Hugh Oge, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1339.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred thirty-nine.

Rory O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, was slain by Cathal, son of Hugh O'Connor, while he was returning from O'Connor's residence to his own.

Thomas Magauran was liberated by the Clann-Murtough^l.

A great army was led by Hugh Reamhar^m O'Neill into Tirconnell; and the son of John O'Neill and Godfrey O'Donnell were slain in the course of this expedition by the people of O'Doherty.

Edmond Mac William Burke was driven, with all his fleet, from the islands of the sea into Ulster, by Turlough O'Connor, King of Connaught.

The daughter of Turlough O'Brien, wife of the son of the Earl of Ulster, was taken to wife^a by Turlough O'Connor, who put away Dearbhail, daughter of Hugh O'Donnell.

A great war [broke out] in Meath between the English and Irish.

The church of Kilronan^o was erected by Farrell Muimhneach^p O'Duigenan^q.

of this name in the Irish calendar was the patron of this church.

The ruins of this church still remain in tolerable preservation, and the character of the architecture perfectly corresponds with that of all the Irish churches of this period. The O'Duigenans were the Erenaghs of this church, as well as the chroniclers of the Clanmulrony.

^p *Muimhneach*, i. e. the Momonian or Munster-son: O'Duigenan was certainly so called from his having been fostered in the province of Munster.

^q The Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, give the entries under this year as follows:

"A. D. 1339. Edmond Burke with his shippes were banished into Ulster.

"The daughter of Terlagh O'Bryen, late wife of the Earle of Ulster's son, was taken to wife by Terlagh O'Connor, and he put away his own wife, the Lady Dervaile, Hugh O'Donnell's daughter.

"There arose great dissention, warrs, and debate between the English and Irish of Meath this year.

"All the corn of Ireland were destroyed, whereupon ensued a generall famine in this kingdome."

This entry, it will be observed, has been entirely omitted by the Four Masters.

"Ferall Moynneagh O'Dowgennan founded the church of Killronan."

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1340.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι chéu, cſtrachatt.

Μαινερτιρ οιρβεαλαigh hi ccappaic an chiúil aſ an ccſno tóir do loch léin in eppoccoittect arda pſirta ir in muſian do tógbail dupo .S. ppan-reir la Máſ cártaiſ mór ppionna deapmuan, domnall mac tauðſ, 7 do tóghrat iomaττ do maithib an tipe a naðnacal ir in mainerτιρ rin. Ar oibride ó Suilleaban mór 7 an dá ua donnchaða.

Comtógbail cogaid eitir Maíneachaib, .i. eitir tauðſ mac tauðſ uí ceallaiſ da tucc Tóirpdealbách ua concobair (Ri Connacht) uplámur ua maíne, 7 uilliam mac donnchaða muimniſ uí ceallaiſ ſo po cuipeað uilliam a tír maíne amach 7 ſé do paſaib an tír, tug tauðſ ua ceallaiſ ſona bpaírib 7 cona muirtir topaiſeacht dó co ndeachrat i náit iombuaíte chuige. Iompaidir uilliam 7 a muirtir ppiú pochſtóir ſo po pſiρað caithſleó ſtoppa. Aét chſna po marbað donnchað mac aouha uí cheallaiſ, 7 po gaðað tauðſ ó ceallaiſ iar na lot co ndeachaib décc de iarom.

Maolreachlann ua ſaírmleadaíſ tauſreach cenél Moan décc.

¹ *Oirbhealach*.—This name is anglicised Irrelagh by Ware, who states that the monastery was founded in the year 1440.

² *Carraig-an-chiuil*, i. e. the rock of the music. According to the tradition in the country, and a MS. description of Kerry, written about the year 1750, and now preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, the site on which this abbey was to be built, was pointed out to Mac Carthy More in a vision, which warned him not to erect his monastery in any situation except at a place called Carraig-an-chiuil; and there being no locality of that name known to him, he sent out a number of his faithful followers to discover where, within his principality, this place was situated. The story goes on to state that, after searching various places, they were returning home in despair; but passing by Oirbhealach, i. e. the eastern road or pass, they heard the most

enchancing music issuing from a rock, from which they concluded that it must be the locality of Carraig-an-chiuil, or rock of the music, shewn to their chief in the vision; and they returned home stating what had occurred. Mac Carthy, on hearing their story, felt satisfied that they had found the true locality intended by Heaven for his monastery, and he accordingly commenced the erection of it there without delay.

³ *Loch Lein*.—This is the ancient and present name of the lower lake of Killarney in the county of Kerry. The abbey of Irrelagh, or, as it is now usually called, Muckruss, is situated near the rocky shore of a small bay at the eastern end of the lower lake of Killarney, and within the demesne of Muckruss, from which it has taken its modern appellation.

⁴ *Donnell, son of Teige*.—Here is a most glaring

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1340.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred forty.

The monastery of Oirbhealach^r at Carraig-an-chiuil^r, at the eastern end of Loch Lein^r, in the diocese of Ardfert, in Munster, was founded for Franciscan Friars by Mac Carthy More, Prince of Desmond (Donnell, the son of Teige^u); and the chiefs of the country selected burial places for themselves in this monastery. Among these were O'Sullivan More and the two O'Donohoes.

A war arose between the Hy-Manians, namely, between Teige, the son of Teige O'Kelly (to whom Turlough O'Conor, King of Connaught, had given the chieftainship of Hy-Many), and William, the son of Donough Muimhneach O'Kelly: and William was banished from Hy-Many, and, though he had left the country, Teige O'Kelly, with his kinsmen and people, went in pursuit of him; and when they had reached a spot upon which to fight a battle, William and his people turned round on them [their pursuers]; and a fierce battle was fought between them, in which Donough, the son of Hugh O'Kelly, was killed; and Teige O'Kelly was captured, after having received wounds, of which he died [soon] afterwards.

Melaghlin O'Gormly, Chief of Kinel-Moen, died.

anachronism; but it is probable that it is a mere error of transcription for Donnell, son of Cormac, for he was really the prince of Desmond in 1340. The Editor has not been able to find the record of the erection of this monastery in any of the older Annals, and has never been able to discover where the Four Masters found it. Nothing can be more certain than that both Ware and the Four Masters are wrong in ascribing the foundation of this monastery to Donnell, son of Teige Mac Carthy, for he lived a century later, having died in the year 1468. Teige, the father of this Donnell, was, according to tradition, the original founder of this monastery, and this is corroborated by the fact that he is called *Tadhg Mainistreach*, i. e. Teige of the Monastery, in the authentic pedigrees of the Mac Carthys. But the

Four Masters have lost sight of all chronology in placing the erection of this monastery under the year 1340, after ascribing it to Donnell the son of Teige, prince of Desmond, inasmuch as Teige his father did not, according to themselves, become king or prince of Desmond till the death of his father in 1391, that is, fifty-one years after its supposed erection by his son Donnell! The fact seems to be, that the foundation of the monastery was laid some years previously to 1440, by Teige Mainistreach (not by Donnell, as Ware has it), and that the work was completed by his son Donnell in 1440. For some curious notices of the modern state of the ruins and tombs of this abbey, see an interesting article by Mr. Petrie in the Dublin P. Journal, vol. i. pp. 409-11.

even.
Cormac
+1359

Clann ualgairg uí Ruairc, domnall, aed, giollacriort 7 Ruairi do
 dol for creich dionnroigib cathail mic aśda breifniġ co ndŕnrat creach
 air. Concobar mac donnchađa riabaiġ mŕic Maġnura mic Muircŕitaiġ
 muimniġh do marbađ leo an la cŕona 7 rochaide immaille pŕipŕ. Conađ i
 rin cŕdpola muintipe Ruairc 7 cloinne Muircŕitaiġ muimniġ pŕia apoile.
 Cathal mac aśha breifniġ do thoraigheacht a chpeche iarrin ġo ruġ
 ar cloinn ualgaircc uí Ruairc. Ro pŕiāđ iorġal amnup ŕtoppa. Domnall
 ua Ruairc (aon roġha na breifne bađbar tiġearna) do marbađ don chup
 roin ġo rochaib moir immaille pŕip. Ģiollacriort ua Ruairc 7 mac Con-
 rnaġa do ġabail iar maiđm for a muintip. Tađġ mac Ruairi mic cathail
 uí Concobair do baos illain aġ ua Ruaircc do leigŕn amach ar compuar-
 laccāđ ġiollacriort uí Ruairc.

Aod mac pŕdlimiđ uí concobair do ġabail do riġ Connacht, 7 a cor i
 ccairlŕn Ropra commain ba choimŕd. Coccođ mŕp 7 combuaiđpŕeāđ deirġhe
 eittip ua cconcobair 7 mac diarmada tŕŕŕ an nġabail rin ġup ro milleāđ
 morān eatoppa ba ġach taob. Ģuaracht 7 ġepġabāđ ŕpāġail ŕua Conco-
 bair iarrin dionnroigib tucc mac diarmatta chuicce don copann ġop
 cuipŕeāđ ġo haimdeonach é i mbaile an motaiġ iŕteach, 7 rŕŕe do cŕnġal dŕib
 pe apoile ara haithle.

Śiŕptan Ruāđ mac ġoirdealbaiġ do marbađ do cathal mac diarmata ġall.

Cathal mac diarmata ġall, aon roġha a chinib ina aois pŕŕn ar ġoil
 ar ġaircceāđ ar tŕeiri ar talcāipe do marbađ la donnchađ riabach mac
 Maoileacloinn chappaiġ Mec Diarmada tŕe cheilġ i liop Sealbaiġ i cloinn
 Concobair.

* *The sons of Ualgarg O'Rorke.*—The descen-
 dants of this Ualgarg took the surname of Mac
 Ualghairg, and are still numerous in the county
 of Leitrim, where they anglicise the name Ma-
 golrick or Magoalrick.

* *Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach.*—He seems to
 have been the principal leader of the turbulent
 Clann-Murtough O'Conor at this period. His line
 of descent is given as follows in the pedigree of
 the O'Conors preserved in the Book of Lecan, fol.
 72: "Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach, son of
 Cathal Roe, King of Connaught [A.D. 1279],

son of Conor Roe, son of Murtough Muimhneach,
 son of Turlough More O'Conor, monarch of Ire-
 land." This Cathal had seven sons, Owen, Hugh,
 Rory, Manus, Conor Roe, Cathal Roe, and Mur-
 tough, who are the last generation of the pedi-
 gree of the Clann-Murtough given in the Book
 of Lecan, from which it looks highly probable
 that the tribe disappeared from history soon after.

* *Took a prey from him.*—This passage is given
 more clearly in the Dublin copy of the Annals
 of Ulster, in which, however, it is incorrectly
 entered under the year 1337.

The sons of Ualgarg O'Rourke^r, Donnell, Hugh, Gilchreest, and Rory, went upon a predatory excursion against Cathal, the son of Hugh Breifneach^w, and took a prey from him^r. Conor, the son of Donough Reagh, son of Manus, son of Murtough Muimhneach, and many others, were slain by them on the same day. This was the first rupture between the O'Rourkes and the race of Murtough Muimhneach. Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach, afterwards went in pursuit of the prey, and overtook the sons of Ualgarg O'Rourke. A fierce battle was fought between them, in which Donnell O'Rourke (only choice of Breifny for a materies of a lord), and many others with him, were slain. Gilchreest O'Rourke and Mac Consnava were taken prisoners, after the defeat of their people. Teige, the son of Rory, son of Cathal O'Conor, who had been imprisoned by O'Rourke, was liberated as the condition of the ransom of Gilchreest O'Rourke.

Hugh, the son of Felim O'Conor, was taken prisoner by the King of Connaught, and sent to be confined in the Castle of Roscommon. A great war and disturbance arose between O'Conor and Mac Dermot, in consequence of this capture, and much destruction was caused by them on both sides. O'Conor was in jeopardy and extreme peril on the occasion of an incursion which Mac Dermot made against him into Corran, when he was forcibly driven into [the Castle of] Ballymote^r, where they afterwards concluded a peace with each other.

Jordan Roe Mac Costello was slain by Cathal Mac Dermot Gall.

Cathal Mac Dermot Gall^z, the only choice of his tribe for his prowess, valour, might, and puissance, was treacherously slain by Donough Reagh, the son of Melaghlin Carragh Mac Dermot, at Lis-sealbhaigh^a in Clann-Conor.

^r *Into [the castle] of Ballymote.*—This passage is rendered as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1340. Hugh Mac Felym O'Conor was taken by Terlagh O'Conor, King of Connaught, and committed to the Castle of Roscommon to be safely kept; for which cause there grew great debate between the King of Connought and Mac Dermott. Mac Dermott, in a skirmish between him and the said King, chased him into the castle

of Ballenmotte, which saved the King's life; and afterwards they grew to a composition of peace."

^z *Cathal Mac Dermot Gall.*—He was chief of Airteach, in the north-west of the county of Roscommon; and it is stated in the Annals of Ulster that he extended his sway over the adjoining territory of Sliabh Lugha, *ap capao a lam laimpe*, i. e. by the power of his strong hand.

^a *Lis-sealbhaigh*, now Lissalway, in the parish

Μαγναρ mac cathail mic domnaill uí choncobair do marbadh la cathal mac aedha breibniḡ uí Concobair.

ḡrian occ macc Shampadháin do marbadh le teallach ndúinchadha. Eoghan ua hedim tigearna ua ppiac̃rach aḡne do marbadh la a braitheib pém.

Eoghan mac Seppraíð mecc Raḡnaill, ḡ aḡoh ua maoslmiaḡaḡ do marbadh apoile.

Pilib ó duiḡḡndán ollam Connaiene décc.

Uilliam mac ḡillibert mic ḡoirdealbaiḡ do marbadh ar ḡrḡrr ḡr m mbreibne do tellach eaḡḡaḡ.

Ruaiḡri mac maḡnura uí ḡra décc.

Matḡamain mac andaiḡ uí Raḡhallaiḡ do marbadh la hAind̃reap mac brian uí Raiḡilliḡ ḡ cpeacha mópa do dénom̃ ḡó ḡr m mbolḡán ara hantle.

Teampall cille Rónain do loḡcaḡḡ.

Niall ua huḡino paḡi p̃rḡána do báthaḡ.

Concobar ua domnaill tigearna t̃ipe conaill cona t̃ionol do ḡul i connac̃taib.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1341.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τ̃ri chéḡ, cethachatt, a hoén.

Muirch̃r̃tach mac an ḡobann abb clochar décc.

Maḡm mór do t̃abairt do mac uilliam bupc ar cloinn Muiriḡ dú m̃ar marbadh tomár mac Muiriḡ, Muiriḡ Mac Seonaic puaiḡ ḡ reachtmoghat p̃r̃ m̃araon p̃iú.

Domnaill mac dorchaíḡ t̃aḡreach cenel duacháin décc.

Donnchaḡ mac meic na hoḡchi m̃éḡ p̃lannchaḡa do marbadh lá haḡḡ mac Taḡḡ m̃éḡ p̃lannchaḡa.

O ḡairml̃ḡaiḡ t̃aḡreach cenél Moáin déḡ.

Cathal mac c̃iḡḡr̃naiḡ do marbadh do ḡpccor.

of Baslick, barony of Ballintober, and county of Roscommon. This fixes the position of the O'Mulrenins, who bore the tribe-name of Clann-Conor.—See note ^b, under the year 1193, p. 97, *supra*.

^b *Bolgan*.—A district near Belturbet, in the north of the county of Cavan, coextensive with the parish of Drumlane. In the year 1454, Donnell Bane O'Reilly had the territory of Bolgan, *alias* Drumlahan, in the neighbourhood

Manus, the son of Cathal, son of Donnell O'Connor, was slain by Cathal, son of Hugh Brefneach O'Connor.

Brian Oge Magauran was slain by the people of Teallach Dunchadha.

Owen O'Heyne, Lord of Hy-Fiachrach-Aidhne, was slain by his own kinsmen.

Owen, son of Geoffrey Mac Rannall, and Hugh O'Mulvey, slew each other.

Philip O'Duigenan, Ollav [i. e. Chief Poet] of Conmaicne, died.

William, the son of Gilbert Mac Costello, was slain in a conflict in Breifny by the people of Teallach-Eachdhach.

Rory, the son of Manus O'Hara, died.

Mahon, the son of Annadh O'Reilly, was slain by Andreas, the son of Brian O'Reilly, who afterwards committed great depredations in the [district of] Bolgan^b.

The church of Kilronan was burned.

Niall O'Higgin, a learned poet, was drowned.

Conor O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, proceeded with his troops into Connaught.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1341.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred forty-one.

Murtough Mac-an-Gowan^c, Abbot of Clogher, died.

The Clann-Maurice sustained a severe defeat from Mac William Burke. Thomas Mac Maurice, Maurice, son of Johnock Roe, and seventy men along with him, were slain in the battle.

Donnell Mac Dorcy, Chief of Kinel-Duachain^d, died.

Donogh, grandson of Mac-na-h-Oidhche Mac Clancy, was slain by Hugh, son of Teige Mac Cany. *Clancy*

O'Gormly, Chief of Kinel-Moen, died.

Cathal Mac Keheeny was killed by a fall.

of Belturbet, for his appenage. This name is still well known in the country; and Bolgan is given in Carlisle's Topographical Dictionary as an *alias* name for the parish of Drumlane.

^c Mac-an-Gowan, mac an gobann, i. e. son of

the smith. This name is generally anglicised Mac Gowan in the north of Ireland, but in Meath and Leinster it is often translated Smith.

^d Kinel Duachain.—More usually called Kinel Luachain, the name of a tribe and territory

Cairlén Ropra common do gabail la toirpdealbaic ua cconcobair, 7 aed mac felim boi i mbraighdhnur ann do legín amach, 7 fuarglað do tabairt ar.

Seaan mág mathganna do chur a hairgiallaib.

Órian ua floinn tigearna tellaig cupnain décc.

Cuconnacht ua cuinn taoirec muintire giollgaim décc.

Diarmait ruad mac corbmaic óig meic diarmata dég i naibit na nanaig i muintir na buille.

AOIS CRIOST, 1342.

Aoir Crioist, míle, trí chéid, cétachatt, a dó.

Comsírge coccað eidiu toirpdealbaic ua cconcobair 7 concobair mac diarmata tigearna moighe luirg. Emann a buic ósírge a ccommbaib meic diarmata in aghaid uí cconcobair.

Aodh mac fedlimid uí cconcobair 7 donnchað ua binn taoireac tíre bpiúin na Sionna do chor toirpdealbaig uí Choncobair i tteampall oile Finn iar ndol dó do gabail gill cpeche do ponrat muintir binn ar hoibepd a buic, 7 cuid do galloglaicib uí cconcobair do marbað doib immaile pe na conrabal, .i. mac Ruaidrí.

Coccað coitcéinn ósírge hi cconnachtaib iar rin. Clann muintirgairg do dol i rann uí cconcobair ar túr in aghaid meic diarmata, lompúð doib iarom la mac diarmata 7 le mac uilliam. Feall gpaimeamail do dénom do cloinn Muirir iar rin ina noipectar fein ar cloinn uilliam buic, 7 tomar

nearly co-extensive with the parish of Oughteragh or Ballinamore, in the county of Leitrim.

* *A ransom was given, &c.*—This entry is differently worded in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, it is given thus: "A. D. 1341. The castle of Roscommon was taken by Terlagh O'Connor, King of Connought; [it] was betrayed and yealded over to the said Terlagh by Hugh mac Ffelym O'Conor, before mentioned, that was prisoner therein."

^f *Muintir-Gilligan.*—A territory in the county of Longford. See note ^k, under the year 1234, p. 270.

^g *To obtain reprisals.*—Mageoghegan renders this passage as follows in his Annals of Clonmacnoise: "O'Byrne chased King O'Connor into the church of Olfín, where some of his gallowglasses were killed, together with their constable and head, Mac Rory. This was done upon an occasion of King Terlagh coming to O'Byrne's country to distrain for a prey that O'Byrne took before from Robert Burke, whereof ensued great

The Castle of Roscommon was taken by Turlough O'Connor; and Hugh, the son of Felim, who was a prisoner therein, was liberated, and a ransom was given for him^c.

John Mac Mahon was banished from Oriel.

Brian O'Flynn, Lord of Teallach-Curnain, died.

Cuconnaught O'Quin, Chief of Muintir-Gillagan', died.

Dermot Roe, son of Cormac Oge Mac Dermot, died in the habit of a monk, in the Abbey of Boyle.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1342.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred forty-two.

A war broke out between Turlough O'Connor and Conor Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg; and Edmond Burke rose to assist Mac Dermot against O'Connor.

Hugh, son of Felim O'Connor, and Donough O'Beirne, Chief of Tir-Briuinna-Sinna, drove Turlough O'Connor into the church of Elphin, after he had gone to obtain reprisals^d for a prey which O'Beirne's people had carried off from Hubert Burke. On this occasion some of O'Connor's gallowglasses, and his constable, Mac Rory^e, were slain by them.

After this a general war broke out in Connaught. The Clann-Murtough [O'Connor], at first took part with O'Connor against Mac Dermot; but afterwards turned over to the side of Mac Dermot and Mac William [Burke]. An abominable act of treachery was committed by the Clann-Maurice at a meeting^f

and uncommon calamities thro' out the whole provence," &c. &c.

^b *Mac Rory*.—He was the leader of a Scottish band of Gallowglasses from the western islands of Scotland, who were at this period in the pay of the King of Connaught. The Mac Rorys descend from Rory the brother of Donnell, the ancestor of the Mac Donnells of Scotland and Ireland. The Mac Rorys, Mac Donnells, and Mac Dowells, were called the Clann-Samhairle, or Clann-Sorley.

^c *A meeting*, oipeacácar, is translated "Assembly" by Mageoghegan. The word is still under-

stood in the north of Ireland. *Oipeacácar* was the name of a large oak tree which stood at Blackhill, in the parish of Desertmartin, county of Derry, and the people understand that it means "the tree of the meeting or assembly." This word is used to denote the meetings which the Irish held on hills in the open air, to which reference is often made in the old English statutes, in which it is anglicised *Iraghtes*. For a good example of the use of the word the reader is referred to an extract from the Privy Council Book (of 25 Eliz.), quoted in Hardiman's Irish Min-

bupc do marbhad dóib, ⁊ Seoinín a bupc do marbhad la cloinn Riocaird ar an
ccor ccfona tria fópaileam cloinne Muirir ⁊ uí concobair. Cathal mac
giollacriort meic diarmada do marbhad d'fírgal ua thaidg ar an ccogad
cedna, ⁊ Fearghal mac giollacriort fínn mic Corbmaic do marbhad air béor.

Commarcc epodha do thabairt do mac diarmata gur na huairib
batar ina párrad dua cconcobair i mbél Átha Slisín dar lingead an tát
fuir ⁊ diarmaic mac briain uí fírgail, fírg a aoiri do b'fírg do conmaicib,
mac hoiberd a bupc, ⁊ concobair mac Donnchada duib uí éilíge do marbhad
don chur rin.

Seaan mag mathganna tighfna oirgiall do dul ar creich go haedh mac
Roilib még mathganna, ⁊ a marbhad ar d'fírd na creche, ⁊ a gallocclacáib
immaile rir do marbhadh ⁊ do badhad.

Corbmac mac Ruaidrí mic domnaill uí concobair do gabail la concobair
mac taidg, ⁊ le Ruaidrí mac cathail uí Concobair. Concobair mac taidg
do gabail le briain mac Ruaidrí iarrin, ⁊ a tabairt dó i lám concobair meic
diarmada, ⁊ a cor da coiméd i ccarrac locha cé.

Domnaill ua dochartaidg toirach arda Miodhair ⁊ triocha ched tíre
hénda, fear lán deineac, ⁊ d'fíngnam décc, ⁊ Seaan ó dochartaidg do gabail a
ionaid.

Síol Muireadhaidg uile do iompud ar toirpdealbac mac asda mic
Eoghain immaile rir na maithib oile batar ga toirnead. Ar iad ar oir-
fghda do eirig dó an ionbaid rin, Eamán mac uilliam bupc, Concobair mac
diarmada tighfna maigi luirg cona b'páirib, ⁊ cona oirpéct uile, aod mac
asda b'páirig mic cathail ruaidh uí Concobair, Tadhg mac Ruaidhrí uí
choncobhair, Cathal mac asda b'páirig mic cathail ruaidh go rochpáir na
b'páirne ⁊ conmaicne arcfna, ⁊ asda mac felim mic asda mic Eoghain uí
concobair. Tionól dóibpíom uile ind agaid uí concobair, ⁊ a athcor go haim-
deonac ar a tír ⁊ ar a thalam fírrin conad í comáirle tuccrat a charaid
dó iarrin dol do páirig meic diarmada co hincleithe gan páirigad do mórán
d'fíor a ndionghad ríe rir. Tírdó fuarattar clann Muirfírtaidg ríéla na

strelsy, vol. ii. p. 159: "Item, he shall not as-
semble the Queen's people upon hills, or use any
Iraghtes, or *parles upon hills*."

¹ *Seoinín*, i. e. little John.

² *Beal-atha-slissen*, i. e. mouth of the ford of
the beetles. This ford still retains this name,
and is on the Abhainn Uar near Elphin, as al-
ready stated. See note under the year 1288.

of their own people against the Clann-William Burke: Thomas Burke was killed by them; and, with similar treachery, Seoinin¹ Burke was slain by the Clann-Rickard, at the instigation of the Clann-Maurice and O'Conor. In the same war Cathal, son of Gilchreest Mac Dermot, was slain by Farrell O'Teige; and Farrell, the son of Gilchreest Finn Mac Cormac, was slain also.

Mac Dermot, and the chieftains who assisted him, gave O'Conor a fierce battle at Beal-atha-Slisen^k, where they crossed the ford in despite of him. Dermot, the son of Brian O'Farrell, the best man of the Conmaicni in his time, the son of Hubert Burke, and Conor, the son of Donough Duv¹ O'Healy, were slain on this occasion.

John Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, set out upon a predatory excursion against Hugh, son of Roolv [Rodolph] Mac Mahon; and was slain in the rere of the prey, and his gallowglasses were destroyed by killing and drowning.

Cormac, the son of Rory, son of Donnell O'Conor, was taken prisoner by Conor, the son of Teige, and Rory, the son of Cathal O'Conor; and Conor, the son of Teige, was afterwards taken prisoner by Brian, the son of Rory, and delivered up by him to Conor Mac Dermot, who sent him to be imprisoned in the Rock of Lough Key.

Donnell O'Doherty, Chief of Ardmire, and of the cantred of Tir-Enda, a man full of hospitality and prowess, died, and John O'Doherty assumed his place.

All the Sil-Murray turned against Turlough, the son of Hugh, son of Owen [O'Conor], and joined the other chieftains who were for deposing him. Of those who rose up against him at that time, the following were the most distinguished, namely, Edmond Mac William Burke; Conor Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, with his brothers, and all their adherents; Hugh, son of Hugh Breifneach, son of Cathal Roe O'Conor; Teige, the son of Rory O'Conor; Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach, son of Cathal Roe, with all the forces of Breifny, and Conmaicne; and Hugh, son of Felim, who was son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Conor. All these assembled against O'Conor, and banished him by force from his country and lands; whereupon his friends advised him to go secretly, and without acquainting any with his intention, to Mac Dermot, to ascertain if he would make peace with him. But the Clann-Murtough^m had

¹ *Duv*, *duß*, black.—This epithet is sometimes anglicised *duff*, and sometimes *deo*.

^m *Clann-Murtough*, i. e. the descendants of Murtough Muimhneach O'Conor, of whom Hugh,

comairle rin, 7 ríor na haidche dáiríde ina ttiocfaid uá concobair do ríogíu meic diarmada, ionnup gur inleadaí iat fén ríome ar bsrnaidib baogail na conaire i ngebad co longpóirt meic diarmada. Aét éina do chuaid toirp-dealbac en triar marcac tapra no gur heirgib dó ar tócar an longpóirt. Loittrí cathal mac aedha breifneig lair fo cistóir, 7 ger buatha i naghaid iolair eiriom gona triar oile i mrig na rochaide batar ina aghaid, do chuaid uatha da naimdeoin gan fuilugad gan foróirgaid air fein ina ar aon dia muinir. Cíod tra acht nochair bpear do mac diarmada toirp-dealbac do beir ip in móiréccín rin no go ccuala an tsiúim, an maingneac 7 an mallachad mór ga dénam reachnon an longpóirt, 7 iar ffaigbáil rgél dó cuirir daoine cairirí ór íreal i comne uí concobair dia breir gur an ccarrac da caomna go ffríad fín an ffréudad a ríd do dénam. Baí ó concobair iar rin rectmain, 7 maíthe na tíre ag tocht ar cuairt chuige, 7 uatha ar fupaileam meic diarmada. Thidead ó nac bfuair mac diarmada cío na ríthe do dénam téio fein buidín marcploig leí gur po fagbatar é i Ror commain.

Concobair (.i. concobair ruad) mag Eochagáin tigrína cenél riachach do marbad la gallaib.

Tomár ua cingá, Muirí mag Eochagáin, Siommon mac concobair mic Siommoin meic giolla appaith taoireac do taoireacaid luigne décc.

Murchad mac tomoltaig uí flannagáin an trír fír do bfríir da chinsoh do marbad do gallócclachaid meic cathail.

Aodh mac aedha breifneig mic cathail ruad uí concobair do rigad do connachtaib 7 do mac uilliam bupe an céo luan do geimpead iar naitirigead

the son of Hugh Breifneach was now the chief leader.

^a *Intention, comairle.*—The literal meaning of comairle is counsel or advice; but it is often used in the same sense as the Latin *consilium*.

^b *They posted themselves.*—This part of the passage is better expressed in the Annals of Ulster and of Connaught. It is also somewhat better given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, as follows: "Whereupon he advised with his best friends to come to Mac

Dermot's house, whereof Clanmorthagh having had intelligence lay privily in ambush in his way, as he was passing with four or five horsemen in his companie in the dark of the night to Mac Dermott's house [but he] escaped narrowly by the force of his vallourous and hardy hand" [*caimic uaidib aptara a lama lanoipe.*—*Ann. Ul.*] "grievously wounded Cathall mac Hugh, Breffneagh (one of these that lay in the ambush), whereof Mac Dermott had no notice until, O'Connor was ferried over into Mac Dermott's

intelligence of this intention^a, and of the particular night on which O'Connor would come to Mac Dermot; and they posted themselves^b at the several dangerous passes of the road by which he was to pass to Mac Dermot's fortress. Turlough, nevertheless, accompanied by only three horsemen, passed them all, and was not attacked until he had reached the causeway of the fortress. Cathal, the son of Hugh Breifneach, was at once wounded by him; and although he and his three attendants were but the few against the many, compared with the great body of men who opposed them, he made his escape without receiving himself, or any of his attendants, the slightest wound or injury. Mac Dermot, in the mean while, did not know the exceeding danger that Turlough was in, until he heard the cries, groans, and imprecations that were uttered through the garrison; but as soon as he had obtained information, he privately dispatched trusty persons to conduct O'Connor to the [castle of the] Rock, to protect him until he should determine whether he could make peace for him. Here O'Connor remained for a week, during which time, by order of Mac Dermot, the chieftains of the country visited him; but Mac Dermot, not having obtained permission [from the other chieftains] to conclude peace with him, he escorted him with a troop of cavalry, and left him at Roscommon.

Conor (i. e. Conor Roe) Mageoghegan, Lord of the Kinel-Fiachach, was slain by the English.

Thomas O'Kinga, Maurice Mageoghegan [and] Simon, son of Conor, son of Simon Mac Gillaarraith, one of the chieftains of Leyny, died.

Murrough, son of Tomaltagh O'Flanagan, the third best man of his tribe, was slain by the Gallowglasses of the son of Cathal [O'Connor].

Hugh, the son of Hugh Breifneach, son of Cathal Roe O'Connor, was inaugurated by the Connacians and Mac William Burke, on the first Monday of winter, after the deposing of Turlough; and the Tanistship of Connaught was

house of Carrick, where being come Mac Dermott heard the Crys and Lamentations made for the hurting of Cahall; nevertheless he kept O'Connor with him for the space of a sevenight, useing him in his house with such reverence as befitted him, giving liberty to such of his friends and

allies to have access to him to converse with him. At last when Mac Dermott could not be licensed to come to an agreement of peace with him, he sent him with safe conduct to the castle of Roscommon, where he left him. Hugh mac Hugh Breaifneagh O'Connor was constituted King of

τοῖρρδεαλβαῖς δόις, ἡ ταναρεῖτ connacht do thabairt dafó mac peblimíð
uī Concobair. Τῖρ noilella do thabairt d'fírgal mac diarmatta.

Ταός mac tomoltaῖς mic Muirgiura meic donnchaíð dionnarbaíð ar a
dútaῖς fín lá concobair mac diarmatta ἡ la a b'raíribh, ἡ é do beir i p'par-
raíð τοῖρρδεαλβαῖς uī concobair, ἡ f'fírgal mac tomaltaῖς do gabail típe
hoilella dia éρ.

An giolla dub̄ maḡ uíðir do bathaíð for loch éirne.

Matha mac magnura b'ruḡaíð coitcínð conaḡ na ro diúlt f'p'í d'peich
nduine do t'puaḡ nó do t'pén d'ég.

Concobair mac Aodha mic domnaill oḡ uī domnaill t'ḡfírna cénel cconuill,
íochtaῖr connacht, f'fírmanach cénel Moáin ἡ m'p'í heóḡain, Soideach dionḡ-
mala dairdriḡe Epenn ar chpuṡ, ar chéill, ar oíneac, ar oírrd'fícur, ar
ḡhaoir, ar ḡliocur, ar m'fínmnaḡe, ar móiré'f'p'raíð, ar c'podaṡt, ar calma-
tar, ar c'pabaíð, ἡ c'oindepcle, do m'arbaíð la a deap'braithaῖr Niall ó domnaill
iaῖr t'pabaῖr ammaῖr oíðce f'ar ina longp'ort fín i Murb'ach, ἡ Niall f'p'irín
do gabáil a ionaíð.

Fíann óḡ ó domnailláin ollam̄ connacht i ndán do écc.

Domnaill ó c'oinleirḡ f'aoí f'fí'nchaíð do m'arbaíð la huíð diarmatta ḡar
p'ia c'cairḡ.

Tomar mac ḡiollacoirḡliḡ f'aoi ar eíneac ἡ ar f'íḡnam̄ do écc.

P'iarur albanac do m'arbaíð la cloinn Maoilḡ meic f'p'ópaῖr.

Connought by Mac William Burke and Con-
noughtmen, the first Monday of Winter, and
also Hugh mac Ffelym was made Tanist of
Connought. The territory of Tyreallella was
granted to Fferall Mac Dermott, Teig mac
Tomulty mac Dermott [being] deposed thereof,
and banished by Connor Mac Dermota, where-
upon Teig joyned with Terlagh O'Connor."

^p *He went over to.*—Literally, "he was along
with Turlough O'Conor." Mageoghegan renders
it: "Whereupon Teig joyned with Terlagh
O'Connor."

^q *Gilladuv*, an-ḡiolla dub̄, i. e. *juvenis niger*.
This name is variously anglicised Gilduff, Gilly-
duff, Kilduff; and, in the surname of Mac Gilla

duibh, often shortened to Ilduff.

^r *Matthew Mac Manus.*—According to the
Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he dwelt
on Lough Erne. The head of the family of
Mac Manus of Fermanagh had his residence at
Belle Isle, in Upper Lough Erne, which is still
called Ballymacmanus by the natives. This
family is a branch of the Maguires, and is to be
distinguished from Mac Manus of Tir-Tuathail,
who descended from Manus, the son of Turlough
More O'Conor, monarch of Ireland.

^s *Murbhach.*—There is a place of this name
about three miles to the south-west of the town
of Donegal. See note ^b under the year 1272,
p. 417.—See also *Genealogies, Tribes, and Cus-*

given to Hugh, the son of Felim O'Connor. Tirerrill was given to Farrell Mac Dermot.

Teige, son of Tomaltagh, son of Maurice Mac Donough, was banished from his own patrimony by Conor Mac Dermot and his kinsmen; whereupon he went over^p to Turlough O'Connor; and Farrell, the son of Tomaltagh [Mac Dermot] took possession of Tirerrill after him.

Gilladuv^a Maguire was drowned in Lough Erne.

Matthew Mac Manus^r a general and wealthy Brughaidh [farmer], who never rejected the countenance of man, whether mean or mighty, died.

Conor, the son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge O'Donnell, Lord of Kinel-Connell, Lower Connaught, Fermanagh, Kinel-Moen, and Inishowen, and worthy heir to the monarchy of Ireland by reason of his personal form, wisdom, hospitality, renown, discretion, and ingenuity, magnanimity, intellectuality, valour, prowess, and his piety and charity, was slain by his brother, Niall O'Donnell, who attacked him by night in his own fortress at Murbhach^s: and Niall himself assumed his place.

Flann Oge O'Donnellan^t, Ollav of Connaught in poetry, died.

Donnell O'Coinleisg, a learned historian, was slain, a short time before Easter, by the Hy-Diarmada^u.

Thomas Mac Gilla Coisgligh^v, celebrated for his hospitality and prowess, died.

Pierce Albanagh was slain by the sons of Meyler Mac Feorais [Birmingham].

toms of Hy-Fiachrach, p. 297, where the daughter of O'Donnell is called "the woman of Murbhach."

In the margin of the copy of the Annals of the Four Masters, preserved in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 2. 11, the following words are added to the above passage in the hand-writing of Roderic O'Flaherty, author of the *Ogygia*: "In ostio domus suæ apud Findrois a Niello, filio Patris sui combustæ corruit.—O'Mulconry."

^t O'Donnellan.—This family had a small district in Hy-Many, called Clann-Breasail; but our annalists have preserved no account of them as chieftains of that district. The only

notices of the name to be found in the Annals relate to poets. For a short account of the celebrated persons of the family of O'Donnellan of Ballydonnellan in modern times, the reader is referred to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 167.

^u Hy-Diarmada.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Concannons of Killtullagh in Hy-Many in the county of Galway.—See note ^s, under the year 1201, p. 131, *supra*.

^v Mac Gilla choisgle.—This name is still common in the county of Fermanagh, and in the neighbourhood of Clones in the county of Monaghan, where it is anglicised Cuskly, and, sometimes, Cosgrove.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1343.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι chéu, ceathrachatt, a τρι.

Seaan Mac Eoaig eppcop conmaicne décc.

Iohannep ó Laithim eppcop cille halaid, 7 cathal mac an liaṭanaig abb na trinoitte décc.

Donnchað clepech ó Maoilbrenaind canánað copaid oile finn do marbað dupcúr roighde le muintir hoibep mic dabit duinn meic uilliam.

Slaine ingén uí brian bñ τοιρρδεαλβαιγ uí concobair rig Connacht décc.

Cathal ó Maṭadám paí emig 7 oirpdeapcair a chenél féin do marbað la cloinn Ricairt.

Deubáil ingén aṭha uí domnaill do thoideacht ar cuairt co himir doighre dpecham meic diarmada, 7 galap a hécca do gabáil annrín co bpuar báp 7 po haðnaiceað go huapal onópach i mainitir na buille, 7 noch a ttainicc poimpe dia cinead aoinbñ pug barr a maiṭṣra.

Dubcábaiγ ingén meic diarmada bean uí bñn décc.

Muirṣṣtach ua brian tiḡearna tuadhmunan decc, 7 diarmaitt ua brian do gabáil an tiḡearnair, 7 a athcop ar a flaitṣr la brian ua mbrian, 7 maiche tuadhmunan do umluḡað do brian iarrín.

Tomar macc Shamradhain taoipeac teallaiγ eachdað décc.

Uilleac mac Riocair mic uilliam léit, macaom gall epeann in eneach 7 in ingnom décc.

Maðm mór pía ccloinn peópai 7 pía ccloinn piocairp for uib mane dú in po marbað aoinṣr décc duairlib maneach im Concobair cṣpbað ó cheallaiγ.

* *Mac Eoaigh*.—In Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 252, he is set down under the name of John Mageoi, as Bishop of Ardagh, from the year 1331 to 1343.

* *O'Laithimh*.—This name is now usually anglicised Lahiff, but some have rendered it Guthrie, from an erroneous notion that it is derived from laṭaiγ, i. e. of the slough or puddle. In Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 650, this bishop is incorrectly called John O'Laitin. In the

Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, his name is written iohannep ollaitaim (the τ and m left unaspirated), and his death placed under the year 1340.

* *Inis Doighre*.—This is probably the island in the river Boyle now called Inishterry. See the Ordnance Map of the County of Roscommon, sheet 7.

* *Nobly and honourably interred*, go huapal onopað.—This is the Irish mode of expressing "She

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1343.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred forty-three.

John Mac-Eoaigh^w, Bishop of Conmaicne [Ardagh], died.

Johannes O'Laithimh^x, Bishop of Killala, and Cathal Mac-an-Liathanaigh, Abbot of the Monastery of the Blessed Trinity, died.

Donough Cleireach O'Mulrenin, a Canon chorister of Elphin, was slain with one shot of an arrow by the people of Hubert, son of David Donn Mac William [Burke].

Slaine, daughter of O'Brien, and wife of Turlough O'Conor, King of Connaught, died.

Cathal O'Madden, the most distinguished of his own tribe for hospitality and renown, was slain by the Clann Rickard.

Dearbhail, daughter of Hugh O'Donnell, came on a visit to Mac Dermot to Inis-Doighre^y, where she was seized with a fatal sickness and died, and was nobly and honourably interred^z in the monastery of Boyle. There never was born^a a woman of her tribe who surpassed her in goodness.

Duvcowlagh, daughter of Mac Dermot, and wife of O'Beirne, died.

Murtough O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, died; and Dermot O'Brien assumed the lordship, but he was banished from his chieftainship by Brian O'Brien; and the chieftains of Thomond then submitted to Brian.

Thomas Magauran, chief of Teallach Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], died.

Ulick, the son of Richard^b, son of William Liath [Burke], the most illustrious of the English youths of Ireland for hospitality and expertness at arms, died.

The Hy-Many suffered a great defeat from the Clann-Feorais [Berminghams], and the Clann-Rickard, on which occasion eleven of the chieftains^c of Hy-Many, together with Conor Cearbhach^d O'Kelly were slain.

was buried with great pomp and solemnity."

^a *There never was born.*—The literal translation is: "There came not before her of her tribe any woman who surpassed her in goodness."

^b *Ulick, son of Richard.*—This agrees with the text of the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster; but in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise it is given as follows:

"A. D. 1243. Ulick mac Ulick mac Richard mac Ulick, surnamed Ulick Leigh, chief of all the English of Ireland for bounty and prowess, died."

^c *Chieftains.*—Mageoghegan renders it: "where Connor Karavagh O'Kelly, with eleven princes' sons of that family were slain."

^d *Cearbhach*, i. e. the gamester or gambler.

Níall ó domnaill do cor ar a pláistír la haengur ua ndomnaill 7 le domnaill (.i. domnaill dub) ua mbaighill, le hua ndochartais le nír aodha reamair uí néill, 7 le cloinn truibne, 7 aengur mac concobair mic aodha mic domnaill óig do chor hi ttiúgnur típe conaill.

Clann Muircéirtais do diochur ar an mbrepe la hualgarz ua Ruairc le toirpdealbac ua Concobair, 7 la Tadg mág Ragnaill co ndeápat go típ aodha dionnroigib uí domnaill, 7 tug aengur (.i. ó domnaill) típ aodha doib. Tachar do éccmáil iarrin eoir aengur 7 Níall (.i. in achad mona) 7 clann muircéirtais deirge la haengur in ágaid Néill, maíom do thabairt leo for mall gona muintir. Ainúisr ua baigill taoíreac típe ainmireac cona mac, Eogan mac Airt uí domnaill 7 rochaib oile do marbad an tan rin, 7 aengur do breit buada.

Dauit mág oírechtoigh comorba Patraicc décc.

Eóin mág duibne airchideochain droma leathain do écc.

Concobair mac diarmata tiúgrna muiqe luirz tuile ordain, 7 oíreachair cloinne maolpuanaib moir mic taidz mic catail mic concobair do ecc ria tigh péin rectmáin ria ramáin dia ratáir ar aoi laite reactmúine iar mbreit buada o domán 7 o demán, 7 a adnacal i muintir na búille, 7 Fergal mac diarmata a dísbrathair fíin do oírdnead ina ionad.

Ruaidrí mág craith ollam leithe móga le dan do ecc.

* *Achadh mona*, i. e. bog-field, now Aghawoney, a townland in the parish and barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.—See the Ordnance Map of the County of Donegal, sheets 36 and 45.

† *Tir-Ainmirech*, i. e. the territory of Ainmire, son of Sedna. This was not O'Boyle's original territory, for, previously to the arrival of the Mac Sweenys from Scotland, he was chief of the Tri-Tuatha, in the north-west of the barony of Kilmacrenan. Tir-Ainmirech was the ancient name of the present barony of Boyleagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.

‡ *David Mageraghty*.—This name agrees with that in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster at the year 1342; but he is called O'Hiraghty by Grace and Pembroke, who state that he died

in the year 1337. See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 81, and Grace's Annals, edited by the Rev. Richard Butler, p. 131. According to a note in O'Flaherty's hand-writing, in the College copy of the Annals of the Four Masters, this David died in the year 1346.

§ *Mulrony More*.—He was the brother, and, according to some genealogists, the eldest brother of Aedh an gha bhearnaigh, or Hugh of the broken Spear, O'Connor, King of Connaught, who was slain in the year 1067. From this Mulrony the Mac Dermots and Mac Donoughs derived their tribe name of Clann-Mulrony.

|| *Teige*, i. e. *Tadhg an eich ghil*, or Teige of the White Steed, King of Connaught, who was slain in the year 1030.

¶ *Cathal*.—He was King of Connaught, and

Niall O'Donnell was driven from his principality by Aengus O'Donnell, Donnell Duv O'Boyle and O'Doherty, by the power of Hugh Reamhar O'Neill and the Mac Sweenys; and Aengus, the son of Conor, son of Hugh Oge, son of Donnell Oge [O'Donnell], was installed in the lordship of Tirconnell.

The Clann-Murtough [O'Conor], were driven out of Breifny by Ualgarg O'Rourke, Turlough O'Conor, and Teige Mac Rannall. They passed into Tirhugh to O'Donnell; and Aengus (i. e. the O'Donnell), made them a grant of the territory of Tirhugh. Some time afterwards a battle was fought at Achadhmona^c between Aengus and Niall; and the Clann-Murtough rose up with Aengus against Niall, and they defeated Niall and his people. In this battle Aindiles O'Boyle, chief of Tir-Ainmirech^c, with his son, Owen, son of Art O'Donnell, and many others, were slain, and Aengus gained the victory.

David Mageraghty^c, coarb of St. Patrick, died.

John Mac Duibhne, Archdeacon of Drumlahan, died.

Conor Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, fountain of the splendour and pre-eminence of the race of Mulrony More^b the son of Teige^d, son of Cathal^d, son of Conor^k, died at his own house a week before Allhallowtide, on a Saturday, after having overcome the world and the devil, and was buried in the abbey of Boyle. Farrell Mac Dermott, his own brother, was installed his successor^d.

Rory Magrath^m, Ollav of Leth-Mogha in poetry, diedⁿ.

died in the year 1009.

^k *Conor, Concoḃar.*—He was King of Connaught, and the progenitor after whom the O'Conors of Connaught have taken their surname. He died in the year 972. From this it appears that the Mac Dermots of Moylurg are virtually O'Conors, and that their real name is Mac Dermot O'Conor. See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachraich*, p. 213, note ^k.

^d *His successor.*—Mageoghegan translates this passage as follows in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

“Connor Mac Dermodda,^c prince of Moylurg, the fountain and well-spring of all goodness of the family of Clanmolronie, and the son of Teig mac Cahall mac Connor, died in his house on Saturday, seven days before Alhallontide, and

was buried in the abbey of Boyle; in whose place succeeded his own son as prince of Moylurge, namel Fferall mac Connor.”

The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contains a quotation from a contemporaneous poet, who asserted that this Conor Mac Dermot excelled all the chieftains of the Irish race of his time in wisdom, valour, hospitality, and bounty. It also states that the Farrell or Ferall was his brother, not his son, as Mageoghegan makes him.

^m *Rory Magrath.*—He was chief poet and historian to O'Brien in Thomond.

ⁿ Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, record that Turlough O'Conor, King of Connaught, was restored to his kingdom, and that peace was concluded between him and Mac Dermot.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1344.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι chéd, ceathrachatt, a ceathair.

Επρεοb luigne décc.

Murcharð mac maolmuáð uí fghra abb na buille 7 aððar eppcoip luigne do écc.

Niocól maccraie comorba tērmann dabeoucc decc.

Αρε μόρι mac corbmaic uí maoleaclainn pi mibe do marðað la corb-mac mballac ua maoleachlainn, 7 é fñin do gabail a ionaid.

Αοdh mac Rooilb meḡ Mathgamna tiḡearna oirḡiall décc, 7 Murcharð óḡ mág matgamna do gabáil an tiḡearnair na deoið, 7 a écc hi cinn reacht-maine. Maḡnur mac Eocha mic Rooilb méḡ mathgamna do gabáil an tiḡearnair iarpin.

Uilliam mac matgamna méḡ Raḡnaill do marðað la macaib cathail meḡ raḡnaill.

Mathgamain mac ḡiollacriort clepiḡ meic diarmata do marðað la muintir nelige ar an ecoirpḡliab.

ḡrian mac Ruaidri méḡ uidiu décc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1345.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι chéd, ceathrachatt, a cúig.

ḡiolla na naom ó cianáin abb leapa gabail do écc.

Τοιρḡdealbach mac aodha mic eoghain uí concobair Rí Connacht do marðadh durrðar do ḡoighiττ (.i. ip in foḡmar) 1 ppiod doradhā hi muintiri eolair iar ndol do congnaim dó lá τadhḡ maḡ Raḡnaill 1 naḡaid cloinne Muircḡrtauḡ muintiḡ uí concobair co loc airind. Clann Muircḡr-

° *Intended bishop*, aððar eappoig, i. e. Materies Episcopi, i. e. Episcopus in fieri. In Ma-geoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clon-macnoise he is called "Murrogh mac Bryen of the Chalices of the mass."

° *Termon-Daveog* is now called Termon Ma-grath, and is situated in the south of the county

of Donegal, near Pettigoe. See note °, under the year 1196, p. 104.

° *Ballagh*, ballac, i. e. freckled.

° *Muintir-Healy*, i. e. the family of O'Healy. This passage is entered in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster as follows, under the year 1341:

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1344.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred forty-four.

The Bishop of Leyny [Achonry] died.

Murrough, son of Molloy O'Hara, Abbot of Boyle, and intended Bishop^o of Leyny, died.

Nicholas Magrath, coarb of Termon-Daveog^p, died.

Art More, son of Cormac O'Melaghlin, King of Meath, was slain by Cormac Ballagh^a O'Melaghlin, who installed himself in his place.

Hugh, son of Roolbh [Rodolph] Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died, and Murrough Oge Mac Mahon next assumed the lordship, but died in a week afterwards ; and the lordship was then assumed by Manus, son of Eochy, son of Rodolph Mac Mahon.

William, the son of Mahon Mac Rannall, was slain by the sons of Cathal Mac Rannall.

Mahon, the son of Gilchreest Cleireach Mac Dermot, was slain on the Coir-sliabh [the Curlieu Mountain], by Muintir-Healy^r.

Brian, son of Rory Maguire, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1345.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred forty-five.

Gilla-na-naev O'Keenan, Abbot of Lisgabhail^r, died.

Turlough, the son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Conor, King of Connaught, was killed in Autumn by one shot of an arrow, at Fídh doradha^r, in [the territory of] Muintir-Eolais, after he had gone to Loch-Airinn^u to aid Teige Mac Rannall

"Anno Domini 1341. Maṛa mac ḡillcṛipte clepīg mic diarmada do mapbað le muintir n-Eilíde ap in coirpliab." Here it is to be noted that clepīg, which is a cognomen of ḡillcṛipte, is in the genitive case singular to agree with it.

^r Lisgabhail, now Lisgool, on the margin of Lough Erne, near Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh.

^r Fídh doradha, now Fedaro, a townland in the parish of Annaduff, barony of Mohill, and county of Leitrim.—See Ordnance map of that county, sheet 32. The territory of Muintir-Eolais comprised the barony of Mohill, and all that level portion of the county of Leitrim, south of the range of Slieve-an-ierin.

^u Loch Airinn.—This name is still in use, but

ταις, ἡ ἀν χυιδ οἰλε δὸ μυντιρ εολαιρ δια leanmain ḡo piod doraðha, ἡ ἀ μαρβαδ ἀρ ḡαιρτίρ να ppiðeóige, ἡ nochá ττορχαιρ δὸ ḡαιðealaid pe hatðaid pome imélin rḡel buð mó inar, ἡ Αἰδ mac ττοppðealðaiḡ δὸ pioḡað ina ionatτ.

ḡrian ua pḡḡail dḡḡhaððar τḡḡearna na hanḡaile decc. Fear na po tuill imðearḡað im ní da bpuair ip in mbið, co puz buaid o ðoman, ἡ o deman.

Αἰδ ὁ Νέιλλ δὸ δυλ coblað ἀρ loch eachach, ἡ clann aeda buide co na ττιονόλ δὸ bpeið pair, ἡ ðaome ionðá δὸ lot ἡ δὸ μαρβαδ στappa. Αἰτ élna τearna aed ina longaid uaidhib dia naimðeoin.

Magnur ὁ ploinn line δὸ μαρβαδ la domnall donn, ἡ la brian o néill.

Corbmac mac Ruaidri uí concobair δὸ écc.

Coppmac mac Muircḡrtaiḡ meic lochlann δὸ μαρβαδ la macaid ualḡairḡ meic pḡḡail.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1346.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, τḡí chéð, cḡḡhachar, a pé.

Coccað δὸ páp eitiρ ua Ruairc, .i. ualḡairḡ, ἡ Ruaidri mac cathail uí concobair. Tachar δὸ éḡmair στοppa i calpaiḡe locha ḡile, ἡ Spameað

it is generally anglicised Rinn Lough, or Lough a Rinn, which is that of a lake situated a short distance to the south of the town of Mohill, in the barony of Mohill and county of Leitrim. The ruins of a small castle of the Mac Ranalls are still to be seen on the margin of this lake.

* *The rest.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is bloð δὸ μυνντιρ εολαιρ, i. e. "Some of the Muintir Eolais," which is better.

* *Gurtin na Spideoige*, i. e. the little garden or field of the robin redbreast. This name is now forgotten. The place so called was in the immediate vicinity of Fedaro townland. In an inquiry taken in the year 1631, Federree and Cornespodge are mentioned as in the barony of Mohill and county of Leitrim.

* *There had not fallen.*—This passage is translated by Mageoghegan in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1345. Terlagh O'Connor, King of Connaught, after he had reigned twenty-one years, was killed by the shoote of an arrow in Ffyedorowe in Moynter-Eolas, being [having] purposely gone thither to assist Teige Mac Ranell against Clann Mortagh, at Logh Aryn, whom the said Clann Mortagh and the rest of the inhabitants of Moyntir Eolas pursued to Fydorowe, and there, at a place called Gortyn Spideoge, was killed by an arrow, as aforesaid. There was not a greater exploit done by an arrow since Neale of the Nine Hostages was killed by Eochie mac Enna Kynseallagh at the Tyrhian seas; in whose [i. e. Terlagh's] place Hugh Mac Terlagh was

against the descendants of Murtough Muimhneach O'Conor. The Clann-Murtough and the rest* of the Muintir-Eolais pursued him as far as Fidh Doradha, and killed him at Gurtin-na-spideoige^x. For a long time before there had not fallen^y of the Gaels, any one more to be lamented than he. Hugh, son of Turlough, was inaugurated King in his place.

Brian O'Farrell, worthy materies of a lord of Annaly, died. He was a man who never earned censure^z on account of anything he ever acquired, even up to the hour when he overcame the world and the devil.

Hugh O'Neill went with a fleet on Lough Neagh, and the Clann-Hugh-Boy^a, with their muster, overtook him, and many persons were wounded and killed [in the contest] between them; but Hugh made his escape, in despite of them, in his ships.

Manus O'Flynn^b Line [i. e. of Moylinny], was slain by Donnell Donn and Brian O'Neill.

Cormac, the son of Rory O'Conor, died.

Cormac, son of Murtough Mac Loughlin, was slain by the sons of Ualgarg, son of Farrell [O'Rourke]^c.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1346.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred forty-six.

A war broke out between O'Rourke, i. e. Ualgarg, and Rory, the son of Cathal O'Conor; and an engagement took place between them in Calry-Lough-

constituted King of Connaught."

* *Earned censure.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is, "páinic gan aen gus ácmoráin ó égrib 7 ó ollamnáib Éirenn," i. e. "he passed through life without any reproach from the literati or chief poets of Ireland." The meaning is, that he had been so generous to the poets that none of them attempted to lampoon him.

^a *Clann-Hugh-Boy*, i. e. the race of Hugh Boy O'Neill, who was slain in the year 1283. They possessed, at this period, an extensive territory

to the east of Lough Neagh in the present counties of Down and Antrim, and which was called Clann Aodha Buidhe,—*Anglice*, Clannaboy,—from their tribe-name.

^b *O'Flynn.*—This name is now usually anglicised O'Lyn, by aspirating the initial *f*, which seems to have been also the mode of pronouncing the name at a very early period. See note ^y under the year 1176, pp. 24, 25.

^c Under this year O'Flaherty adds, in the College copy, the following passages from the Annals of Lecan:

פור וא רואירע 7 א גאללעלאע וילע דו מארבאד, .i. מאג בויפפע [7] מאע
נעילל עאממ עו נא מוויפער. O רואירע דו לעאנמאין דו רואירע ווא עענע-
באיר 7 דו עלוין נדוננחאד ארא האטלע, 7 א מארבאד לא מאלפואנאד מאע
דוננחאד, 7 פו בוד מוירעט ערידע.

Ceithre meic cathail mic an éaoich méz Raгнаaill do gabail ar loc
an rguir do chonchobar mag Raagnaill, Tomaltae mag Raagnaill da mbreit
laip co Cairiol corcepaigh, 7 a marbad do ann pin.

Cuulae mac cathmaoil toiseae cenel ríradhaig do marbad la domnall
mac catmaoil.

Maíom la brian mag maígamna for gallaib go ráinnee trí éette cinn in
airímh díb.

Níall ó domnail, clann Muirchírtaiḡ, mac feðlimíó uí concobair, 7
Muirḡí mac diarmata do línmaín Ruairí mic cathail go cúl maíle go
tuḡrat maíom fair, 7 for cloinn ndonnchad annsin gur cuisead ár oppa,
7 a ceiseachad ara haithle dóib go mbaoí a lop dathain creach laip.

Mac diarmada gall do marbad tre feill ina tíg féin la cloinn Uairíon
meic goirdealbaiḡ 7 corpmac caoch mac ríngin do marbad dóib maíle
fíir.

Concobair ua binn do marbad.

Iomaí mac Muirchada uí rírgail do marbad la brian mac tígearnain, 7
la cloinn meic Muirchírtaiḡ.

Aíre mac tomáir uí Ruairc do marbad la domnall mag tígearnain.

"Odo O'Roirk Rodericum filius Cathaldi O'Co-
nor apud para coillead deprædatus, in templum
cille hoipig confugit, et templo incenso occidi-
tur.—MS. L."

"Amlaus (Donaldus reor) O'Flaherty occi-
dentalis Connaciæ dominus obiit.—MS. L."

"Jacobus O'Corcraín, Archidiaconus Bre-
finiæ, et Florentius O'Corcraín insignis Cytha-
rædus obierunt."—MS. L.

^d *Calry-Lough-Gill*, calpaḡe loca ḡile, was a
territory in the county of Sligo, bordering upon
Lough Gill. The name is still preserved in Calry
or Colry, a parish bordering upon this lake.

^e *Gallowglasses*.—The Irish of the middle ages

trained two kinds of infantry; one, called gal-
lowglasses, were armed with an iron helmet, a
coat of mail and a cuirass, and carried in one
hand a fine-edged battle-axe, like that used by
the ancient Gauls, of whom Marcellinus speaks
in his 19th Book; the other were light-armed,
and are called by Henry of Marleburgh Turbi-
culi, by others Turbarii, and popularly kerns:
they fought with javelins tied with strings, darts,
and knives called *skeynes*. In an Act passed in
the fifth year of Edward III., c. 25, among the
articles to be observed in Ireland the sixth was
"against the leaders and supporters of kerns and
the people called idlemen, unless on the confines

Gill^d, in which O'Rourke was routed, and all his gallowglasses^e slain, i. e. Mac Buirree, and Mac Neill Cam^f with their people. O'Rourke was afterwards pursued by Rory O'Connor and the Clann-Donough, and was killed by Mulrony Mac Donough. This was a lamentable deed^g.

The four sons of Cathal, the son of the Caech [Monoculus] Mac Rannall, were taken prisoners on Loch-an-Sguir^h by Conor Mac Rannall. Tomaltagh Mac Rannall afterwards brought them to Caisiol Cosgraigh, where they were put to death by him.

Cu-Uladh Mac Cawell, chief of Kinel-Farry, was slain by Donnell Mac Cawell.

A victory was gained by Brian Mac Mahon over the English, and three hundred of their headsⁱ were counted [after the battle].

Niall O'Donnell, the Clann-Murtough [O'Connor], the son of Felim O'Connor and Maurice Mac Dermot, pursued Rory, the son of Cathal [O'Connor] to Cul-Maoile [Coloony], where they defeated him and the Clann-Donough with great slaughter. They afterwards plundered them, and carried off abundance of booty.

Mac Dermot Gall was treacherously killed in his own house by the sons of Waldrin Mac Costello; and Cormac Caech Mac Fineen was slain along with him.

Ivor, the son of Murrough O'Farrell, was slain by Brian Mac Tiernan and the Clann Murtough.

Art, son of Thomas O'Rourke, was slain by Donnell Mac Tiernan.

of the enemy's territory, and at their own expense."—*Ware's Antiquit.* c. xxi.

"The gallowglass succeeded the horseman, and he is commonly armed with a skull, a shirt of mail, and a Gallowglass axe," &c. &c.—*Bar-nabie Riches' New Irish Prognostication*, p. 37.

^f *Mac Buirree, &c.*—The Four Masters have omitted the 7. *agur*, which renders this passage obscure, but the Editor has restored it from the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. Mac Buirree and Mac Neill Cam were Scots, and captains of gallowglasses employed in O'Rourke's service.

^g *Lamentable deed.*—This entry is more briefly but far more correctly given in the Dublin copy

of the Annals of Ulster, in which it is stated that the killing of O'Rourke is the most lamentable event that had occurred in Ireland since the killing of Cormac Mac Cullennan.

^h *Loch-an-Sguir*, now Lough Scur. It is situated in the parish of Kiltubbrid, in the barony and county of Leitrim, near the village of Keshcarrigan. There is an island in this lake called Castle Island, on which stand the ruins of a castle called *Cuipleán Seóin*, or John's castle, and another island called Prison Island on which, according to tradition, Mac Rannall was wont to confine his prisoners.

ⁱ *Three hundred heads.*—This is very rudely

AOIS CRIOST, 1347.

Αοιρ Crioστ, míle, trí chéid, ceatpachatt, a Seacht.

Maolmasdóg ó táiclig oipicél locha hegne do écc.

Giolla na naom mac Seappraio mic giolla na naom uí fíorghail tigeanna na hangaile cñn coranta conmaicneac ar goil ar gairccio, ar eneach, 7 ar oiprdearcur do écc i ccluan lip béic iar mbeir athaó imchian in aipdócnur na hangaile dó 7 é do bpeir buaóa ó doman 7 ó ósman. Cathal mac mupchaóa mic giolla na naom uí fíorghail do gabail tigeannair na hangaile iarom.

Muirgiur mac diarmata do marbaó la Seaan ruao mac dauid a burc.

Taóð mág Raгнаill taoíreach muintipe heólar do gabail do cloinn Muircéitair.

Uilliam Mac dauid do marbaó do taóð ruao mac diarmata gall i mbaile an topair.

Tomar mac artain tigeanna ua neachóac ulaó do chpochaó la gallaib.

Eoghan ua madaóain taoíreach Sil nanmchaóha décc 7 Mupchaó a mac do gabail cñnair Sil nanmchaóa.

Alngur mac gaópa uí Madaóain do écc.

Teampall chille Rónáin do chop ruar opeargal ua duibgionnain.

Finnuala ingñ meic fingin bñ fíorghail uí duibgionnain décc.

Enrí mac aóha buide uí neill, pionnguala ingean Maoilreaóclainn uí Raigillig, 7 an giolla duó mac gille Mochua decc.

Donnchaó mac aedha óig uí fíorghail décc.

Síópaó ó cuipnín raos fíleaó 7 ollam na bpeirne epide do ecc.

stated by the Four Masters. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is: "Maóm la brian mag maégaíma ar gallaib da painic tri c. ceann co laóair," i.e. "a defeat was given by Brian Mac Mahon to the English, of whose heads three hundred were brought in his presence."

¹ *Cluain-lis-Bec*.—See other references to this place at the years 1282 and 1322.

² *Mac David Burke*.—He was chief of the territory of Clanconow or Clanconway, on the west

side of the river Suck in the barony of Ballimoe and county of Galway. See note ², under the year 1225.

¹ *Ballintober*, baile an topair, i. e. the town of the well. This is the Ballintober in the county of Roscommon, which is usually called by the annalists baile topair órighe, i. e. the town of St. Bridget's well, to distinguish it from baile topair Pádpuirg, now Ballintober, in the county of Mayo. Mac Dermot Gall was Chief of Airteach, in the county of Roscommon.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1347.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred forty-seven.

Maelmaedhog O'Taichligh, Official of Lough Erne, died.

Gilla-na-naev, the son of Geoffrey, son of Gilla-na-naev O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, chief protector of the Conmaicni, for his prowess, valour, hospitality, and renown, died at Cluain-lis-bec¹, after having been for a long time Chief of Annaly, and after having gained the victory over the world and the devil. Cathal, the son of Murrough, son of Gilla-na-naev O'Farrell, assumed the lordship of Annaly after him.

Maurice Mac Dermot was slain by John Roe Mac David Burke².

Teige Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, was taken prisoner by the Clann-Murtough [O'Conor].

William Mac David [Burke] was slain at Ballintober³ by Teige Roe Mac Dermot Gall.

Thomas Mac Artan, Lord of Iveagh^m, in Ulidia, was hanged by the English.

Owen O'Madden, Chief of Sil-Anmchadha, died; and Murrough, his son, assumed the chieftainship of Sil-Anmchadhaⁿ.

Aengus, the son of Gara O'Madden, died.

The church of Kilronan was re-erected by Farrell O'Duigenan^o.

Finola, daughter of Mac Fineen, and wife of Farrell O'Duigenan, died.

Henry, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill; Finola, daughter of Melaghlin^p O'Reilly; and Gilladuv Mac Gillamochua, died.

Donough, the son of Hugh Oge O'Farrell, died.

Siry O'Curnin^q, a learned poet and Ollav of Breifny, died.

^m *Lord of Iveagh.*—The Mac Artans did not retain this dignity long, for the Magennises appear henceforward as lords of this territory.

ⁿ *Sil-Anmchadha.*—This is pronounced Sheel-Anmchy: for its situation and extent see note ^k under the year 1178, p. 44, *supra*.

^o *O'Duigenan.*—This passage is better given from O'Mulconry's Annals, by O'Flaherty, in the College copy, H. 2. 11, thus:

“Finola, daughter of Owen Mac Fineen, and

wife of Farrell Muimhneach O'Duigenan, Erenagh of Kilronan, died.”

^p *Melaghlin, Maolreacáinn.*—This name, which is sometimes written Maolreacáinll, and Maolreacáinn is usually anglicised *Malachy*, but with what degree of propriety may be questioned, as it signifies the servant or devotee of St. Seachlainn or Secundinus, disciple of St. Patrick.

^q *O'Curnin.*—The Annals of Lecan, as quoted

Aois Criosť, 1348.

Aois Criosť, míle, trí chéid, cēthpachatt a hocht.

Siolla na naom ua cianain abb lřa gabail do écc.

Niall garb ua domnaill tigrina tpe conaill, iar bpařbail mór nimpřna dó hi tigrinur 7 nia tigrinur, do marbaid la Maghnur meabhlach ua domnaill tpea cheilg 7 řiongail (.i. i port inř Saimer). Ba cup cproha comnart cornamach an tı niall go řin, 7 ba liach a aoidead amlaid řin. Aongur mac concobair uı domnaill baol in impearain řri niall do gabail an tigrinur.

Cathal ó řřřail tigrina na hanęaile décc.

Maileachlann mág oipeachtaię tairpeac muintpe řoduib, 7 Donnchad mág bradaię tairpeach cuile brıgde décc.

Comerřhe coccad eıdř řřřal mac diarmada 7 Ruaidř mac cathail mic domnaill uı concobair. Longport meic diarmada do lořccad la Ruaidř. Mac diarmada do thionol a charad ara haile co ndeachratt i ndiaid Ruaidř go a longport go baile an mótaię gur po lořccad an baile leó eıttř cloic 7 cran, 7 n po cupead na naghaid gur tillřtt dia tigrıib dorıdř. Tugrat mac uı Ruairc baol i mbraıgdeanur ř in mbaile arř immaile pe gach braıad oile da řřuairřtt ann.

Clann řeoir do ionnarbaid la hėmann a búrc gur bo heıgřn do Mac řeoir toct dia cōtugad go teag uı concobair.

by O'Flaherty in the College copy of these Annals, call him "a learned poet and musician;" and add, that he died "in religione et peregrinatione."

¹ *O'Keenan*.—His death has been already entered under the year 1345.

² *Murderously*, i řiongail.—Properly means the murder of a kinsman.

³ *Meabhlach*, i.e. the deceitful.

⁴ *Inis-Saimer*.—At Ballyshannon. See note ^b under the year 1197, p. 111.

⁵ *Melaghlin Mageraghty*.—In the Annals of Ulster he is called "impeř in emıř, řerėmeoir nā řeile 7 dıdneoir na daennacra, i. e. the

emperor of hospitality, the servant of generosity, and the shelterer of benevolence." And it is added, that the professors of poetry and the sciences were grieved and broken-hearted on hearing of the death of this kind chieftain.

⁶ *Cuil-Brighde*.—This, which is more generally written Cuil Brighdein, was the name of Mac Brady's territory, comprising the district round Stradone, in the county of Cavan. See other notices of it at the years 1378 and 1412. The name Mac Brady is now always made Brady, without the prefix Mac.

⁷ *Mac Dermot's fortress*, longport meic diar-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1348.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred forty-eight.

Gilla-na-naev O'Keenan^r, Abbot of Lisgabhail, died.

Niall Garve O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, after having experienced much contention, before and during the term of his lordship, was treacherously and murderously^s slain by Manus Meabhlach^t O'Donnell, his kinsman, at the port of Inis-Saimer^u. Niall was a brave, puissant, and defensive hero till then, and it was a sorrowful thing that he should have died in such a way. Aengus, the son of Conor O'Donnell, who had been in contention with Niall, assumed the lordship.

Cathal O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, died.

Melaghlin Mageraghty^w, Chief of Muintir Rodiv, and Donough Mac Brady, Chief of Cuil Brighde^x, died.

A war broke out between Farrell Mac Dermot, and Rory, the son of Cathal, son of Donnell O'Connor. Mac Dermot's fortress^y was burned by Rory. Mac Dermot afterwards assembled his friends, and they pursued Rory to his fortress at Ballymote, and burned the town, both stone and wooden edifices, and they did not meet any opposition until they reached home^z. They took away the son of O'Rourke, that was in captivity in the town, together with every other captive they found there.

The Clann-Feorais [the Berminghams], were banished by Edmond Burke, and Mac Feorais^a was compelled to go to the house of O'Connor for his support^b.

mada.—This was not the castle in Lough Key commonly called Cappang Loća Cé, or the rock of Lough Key; but a fortification situated on Longford hill, now enclosed in Lord Lorton's demesne.

^z *Until they reached home*.—This is the literal translation; but the idea intended to be conveyed is, that they returned home without having met any opposition. The words, as constructed in the original Irish, might imply that they did receive opposition on their return home;

but although this is obviously not the meaning intended, the Editor has thought proper to preserve the order of the original construction, to give the reader an exact idea of the style of the original.

^a *Mac Feorais*, i. e. the head of the Berminghams.

^b *Support*.—O'Flaherty adds from the Annals of Lecan, in H. 2. 11 (Trinity College, Dublin):

"Gelasius Mac Tigernan obiit.—MS. L."

"Cin cluice multos e vita sustulit.—MS. L."

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1349.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι chéd, cſthpachatt, anaoí.

Μαιδm do tabairt la haoð ua Ruairc ap flaitbſrtaach ua Ruairc ap donnchað ua ndomnaill, 7 ap darptraigib. Aod macc flannchað taoipeac darptraige giollacriort mag flannchaða, lochlann mac andilir uí baóighill 7 rochaide immaile ppiú do marbað don commarc hirin.

Eoin dub mac domnaill do marbað la Maſnup mac eochaða méz mat-gamna.

Giolla na naoim ó huigind Saoí le dán décc.

Coimeirge do denom eioir mac ndiarmada do Riðiri 7 Ruaiðiri ua conco-bair sup po éionóil Mac diarmada an méo puair do gallaib, 7 gaoidealaib im cloinn Muircſrtaig 7 im cenél cconail do roigib mic cathail. Ruaiðiri do gluaſact pompa, 7 a cup go cloinn pſrmaige dóib. Gideað nochap fédratt uile eitir gallaib 7 gaoidealaib greim do gabail air. Iompaio ara haile gan nſr gan eioirſha. Ruaiðiri do thionol rocpaide iappin sup loirg, sup mill, 7 sup airccſrtair upmór maighe luirg uile.

Plaiſ mór in epind, 7 go hairide i muiſ luirg co ttugad ár diarmide ap haoimib da bítm. Matha mac cathail uí Ruairc décc don plaiſ hirin.

Donnchað riabach mac Maoileachloim cappaiſ meic diarmada do gabail la corbmac boðar mac diarmata, 7 é da breit lair i nairteach, 7 a marbað i nduinetháide do muintir airtig, do mac giollacriort mic tairliſ, 7 dua ceapnaiſ.

Rirðepd ua Raſallaiſ tiſearna na breipne thoip, 7 mac an iarla do écc.

Giillebert ua flandagáin taoipeach tuaithe Ratha do marbað do macaib briain uí flannagáin.

^c *Mac Clancy*.—This name is now anglicised Clancy, without the prefix Mac. It is locally pronounced in Irish as if written mag lanna-éaibe.

^d *Dartry*.—This territory comprised the present barony of Rosselagher, in the north of the county of Leitrim, where the Clancys, or Maglanchys, are still numerous.

^e *The son of Cathal*, i. e. Rory O'Connor, who

was at this time the chief leader of the race of Brian Luighneach, the ancestor of O'Connor Sligo. The Clann-Murtough were the descendants of Murtough-Muimhneach, the brother of Brian Luighneach.

^f *Plague*.—This plague is noticed in Ma-geoghegan's version of the Annals of Clonmac-noise, under the year 1348, as follows:

"A. D. 1348. There was a generall plague in

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1349.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred forty-nine.

Hugh O'Rourke defeated Flaherty O'Rourke, Donough O'Donnell, and the people of Dartry; and Hugh Mac Clancy^e, Chief of Dartry^e, Gilchreest Mac Clancy, Loughlin, son of Aindiles O'Boyle, and many others, were slain in the engagement.

John Duv Mac Donnell was slain by Manus, son of Eochy Mac Mahon.

Gilla-na-naev O'Higgin, a learned poet, died.

Another contest arose between Mac Dermot and Rory O'Conor. Mac Dermot assembled all the English and Irish whom he found to aid him, together with the Clann-Murtough and the Kinel-Connell, against the son of Cathal^e. Rory moved before these, and they drove him to Clann-Fermaighe, but the entire body of them, both English and Irish, were unable to take him. They afterwards returned without acquiring power or obtaining hostages; and Rory then mustered a force and burned, wasted, and plundered the greater part of Moylurg.

A great plague [raged] in Ireland, and more especially in Moylurg, by which great numbers were carried off. Matthew, the son of Cathal O'Rourke, died of this plague^f.

Donough Reagh, the son of Melaghlin Carragh Mac Dermot, was taken prisoner by Cormac Bodhar^g Mac Dermot, who led him to Airteach; and he was killed in secret murder^h by the people of Airteach, i. e. by the son of Gilchreest Mac Taichligh and O'Kearney.

Richard O'Reilly, Lord of East Breifny, and the son of the Earl, died.

Gilbert O'Flanagan, Chief of Tuath-Rathaⁱ, was slain by the sons of Brian O'Flanagan.

Moylurg and all Ireland in general, whereof the Earle of Ulster's grandchild died: also Mathew mac Cahall O'Royrek died of it."

^e *Bodhar* (pronounced *bower*), i. e. the deaf. From this the Hiberno-English word *bother* is supposed to have been formed.

^h *Secret murder*.—This is written *dunúicé* in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, in

which this passage is entered under the year 1346. In a manuscript in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, No. 315, p. 288, this term is thus defined: "*Dunúicé*, a. *marbhad* *dúine* i *ppell*, *ra* *copp* *do* *folcáid* *iar* *fm*, i. e. *Duin-athaide*, to kill a man in treachery, and to conceal his body afterwards."

ⁱ *Tuath-ratha*.—Now anglicised *Tooraah*. It

Μυρσίττᾱχ ριaccánach mág aongura do mārbað lá a bráitrib buðdein.

Ruaidri ua cathain tigirna na cpaoidhe, 7 aipoi cianacta do écc.

Αοð ua Raḡallaiḡ do écc.

Αν ḡiolla caéch mág dorchaioð do écc.

Μυρḡhí mac donnchaioð taoíreað an cōrainn fear lán vaiṭne, 7 veneað do écc.

Μαιðm mór do tabairt laṛ an lurtir 7 la ḡallaib na Mide ar ua Maoi-leachloinn 7 ar ḡaoidhealaib na Mide dú i ndorcpataṛ pochaide dia maiṭib.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1350.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι chéð, caoccatτ.

Uilliam ó dubda Eppcop chille hAladh, fíṛ tóḡbala ceall 7 neimfoh, Saof diaṭha, ðercach, ðaonnachtað do écc.

Αοοh (i. ρí connaçτ) mac afoha bréirnicch uí concobair ρir a ráití ua concobair do mārbað la haed ua ρuairc i moigh angaidhe.

Ṛḡal ua ρuairc mac ualḡaircc do mārbað do mac cathail cleirig meic donnchaða.

Ḳrian mac diaṛmaða aðbar tigearna maiḡhe luircc do mārbað i Roṛ commain la muintir an eppcop uí fínaçta ðaon upchar poighde co tḡmaíreað, 7 an fear ar ar cuíreað an troiḡeað do chaífm (Ruaidri an treompa ó donnchaða) do ciorrbað fo cṡtóiṛ ina éraic.

is still the local name of a district in the county of Fermanagh, lying between Lough Melvin and Lough Erne, and comprising the parishes of Inismacsaint and Boho. See note ^a under the year 1260, p. 379.

^k *Kinsmen*, bráitrib. — In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise this is rendered "brothers," thus:

"A. D. 1348. Mortagh Riaganach Magenos was killed by his own brothers."

^l *Ard-Keanaghta*.—The prefix *ard* here is evidently a mistake.

^m *A defeat was given*.—This is the literal translation. It would be better expressed in English

as follows:

"A great victory was gained by the Justiciary and the English of Meath over O'Melaghlin and the Irish of Meath, and many of the Irish chieftains were slain."

ⁿ *Man*, ρaoi.—The word ρaoi, which is rendered doctor by Colgan, has the same meaning in the ancient Irish as *duine uasal* has in the modern. It might be translated "gentleman" throughout, but the Editor has translated it by "learned man," "eminent man," or "distinguished man" throughout.

^o *Magh-Angaidhe*.—This is probably the place in Breifny, now called Moy, *alias* Newtown-

Murtough Riaganagh Magennis was slain by his own kinsmen^a.

Rory O'Kane, Lord of Creeve and Ard-Keanaghta¹, died.

Hugh O'Reilly died.

Gilla-Caech Mac Dorcy died.

Maurice Mac Donough, Chief of Corran, a man full of intelligence and hospitality, died.

A great defeat was given^m by the Lord Justice and the English of Meath to O'Melaghlin and the Irish of Meath, in which many of their chieftains were slain.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1350.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred fifty.

William O'Dowda, Bishop of Killala, founder of many churches and sanctuaries, and a godly, charitable, and humane manⁿ, died.

Hugh (i. e. the King of Connaught), the son of Hugh Breifneach O'Conor, and who was called the O'Conor, was slain in Magh-Angaidhe^o by Hugh O'Rourke.

Farrell O'Rourke, the son of Ualgarg, was slain by the son of Cathal Cleirach Mac Donough.

Brian Mac Dermot, materies of a lord of Moylurg, was accidentally slain at Roscommon with one shot of a javelin^p by the people of Bishop O'Finaghty^q; and the man who was charged with having cast the dart (Rory-an-t-Seomra O'Donohoe^r), was immediately mangled^s as an *eric* [retaliation] for him [Brian].

Gore.—See Ordnance map of the county of Leitrim, sheet 26.

^p *Of a javelin*, *roighe*.—The Irish word *roighe* or *roigheab*, which is cognate with the Latin *sagitta*, generally signifies a shaft or arrow; but it sometimes also denotes a javelin not discharged from a bow, but thrown by the hand.

^q *Bishop O'Finaghty*.—He was John O'Finaghty, Bishop of Elphin, called John of Roscommon, in his Patent of restitution to the temporalities, 1st March, 1326. In Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops he is erroneously called *John*

O'Findsa, an error which arose from mistaking the contracted writing of the name, *o fīnoīa*, in the Annals of Ulster or of Lough Kee.

^r *O'Donohoe*.—He was evidently one of the sept of O'Donnchadha of Hy-Cormaic in Moinmoy. See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 76, note ^w.

^s *Was mangled*, *do cioppbaó*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is "*do cioppbaó 7 do mairbaó ann*, was mangled and killed for it."

Ὀριαν μὰς δομναίλλ μὲς βριαίν ρυαῖδ υἱ βριαίν δὸ μαρβαδ τρε πέλλ λα
μακαῖδ λορῳάιν μεῖς εὐοαχ. Ἀρ δὸ ρο παῖδεαδ

Τρυαγῃ αὐν μὰς δομναίλλ δαλα,
Τρυαγῃ οἰγῃβ βριαίν βοραῖνα,
Τρυαγῃ αὐλ μαρ να ραοῖλεαδ
Τρυαγῃ clann éeoch δα choimmaioisín.

Τοιρδεαλβαδ ὅςς ὁ βριαίν δὸ μαρβαδ ρέ βρεαρ νδέεε δὸ κλοινν εὐοαχ ἰ
νωιογῃλ α μῖγμῖομα, α βρῖρῃν ἡ α ερῳδ δὸ βεῖν δίοδ βεόρ.

Ρυαῖδρι μὰς εαθαῖλ μὲς δομναίλλ υἱ ἐνκόοβαρ δὸ μαρβαδ ἰ πέλλ ἰ
νγαρρῳα να ρῖογῃλε αρ βρεσῖλιαδ λα κλοινν ρῖρῃλ μεῖς δοννχαῖδ αρ
ρῳρκογῃρα αῖδῳα μὲς τοιρδεαλβαῖγ.

Αὐδ μὰς τοιρδεαλβαῖγ δαῖτριογῃδ δὸ μὰς υἱλλiam burc ἡ δὸ ἐυαῖταῖδ
κονναχτ, ἡ αέδ μὰς ρεῖδλῖμῖδ δὸ ρῖογῃδ δίοδ ἡνα αγῃαδ.

Κύκοιερῖche μὸρ μάγ εοχαγῃν τῖγῖρῃνα cenél ρῖαχach, αὐδ μὰς αἰ-
λαοῖδ μεγυῖδρι, ἡ Μυρῖγῖρ μὰς δοννχαῖδα δέεε.

Αὐογῃυρ ρυαδ υα δαλαῖγ ραοί ερεανν ἰ νδῃν, ἡ αὐογῃορρ υα ἡεῳδῳρα
δῖσῖγῃρῃαρ δανα δέεε.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1351.

Αοῖρ Cρῖορτ, μῖλε, τῖρῖ chéd, caoccat, α ἡαον.

Μαινερτῖρ Ρυῖρ οῖρβεαλαῖγ ἡ ερρκοῖβοῖδεετ τυαμα δὸ δῖνοῖν δὸ βραῖτῖρῖδ
S. ρρῃανρῖρ.

Εογῃαν να λαθαῖγῖ μὰς Συῖβνε δὸ μαρβαδ λά Μαγῃυρ υα νδομναίλλ.

Ρῖλῖβ μάγ υῖδρι ταιορεαδ μυντῖρε ρῃκοδαῖάιν, ἡ Εῖννα ὁ ρῃανναγῃν
ταοῖρεαχ τυαῖthe ραῖθα δέεε.

¹ *Pity his going, &c.*—i. e. Pity he perished by a death unlooked for.

² *The Clann-Keogh*.—These were evidently the family that gave name to Ballymakeogh, in the territory of Owney, in the county of Tipperary, which afterwards belonged to the head of the Ryans of that neighbourhood.

³ *Garrdha-na-fiongaile*, would be now anglicised Garrynafinely, but the name is obsolete.

⁴ *Brecshliabh*.—Now anglicised Bricklieve,—a

mountain in the baronies of Tirerrill and Corran in the county of Sligo, lying between Lough-naleiby and Kesh-corran.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiackrach*, p. 481, and map prefixed to the same. See this mountain again referred to at the year 1512. Bricklieve townland and castle are shewn on the Ordnance map of the county of Sligo, sheet 34.

⁵ *The inhabitants of the Tuathas*,—i. e. the O'Hanlys, Mac Brannans, O'Monahans, and their

Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Brian Roe O'Brien, was treacherously slain by the sons of Lorcan Mac Lorcan. Of him was said:

Pity the only son of Donnell of the meeting ;

Pity the heir of Brian Borumha ;

Pity his going^t as was not expected ;

Pity the Clann-Keogh should triumph over him.

Turlough Oge O'Brien killed sixteen of the Clann-Keogh^u in revenge of this evil deed, and despoiled them, besides, of their lands and cattle

Rory, the son of Cathal, son of Donnell O'Connor, was treacherously slain at Garrdha-na-Fiongaile^w on Brecshliabh^x, by the sons of Farrell Mac Donough, at the instigation of Hugh, the son of Turlough.

Hugh, the son of Turlough, was deposed by Mac William Burke and by the people of the Tuathas^y of Connaught ; and Hugh, the son of Felim, was inaugurated by them in opposition to him.

Cucogry More Mageoghegan, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach, Hugh, the son of Auliffe Maguire, and Maurice Mac Donough, died.

Aengus Roe O'Daly, the most learned of the poets of Ireland, and Aengus O'Hosey, a good poet, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1351.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred fifty-one.

The monastery of Ros-Oirbhealagh^z, in the diocese of Tuam, was erected for Franciscan friars.

Owen-na-Cathaighe Mac Sweeny was slain by Manus O'Donnell.

Philip Maguire, Chief of Muintir-Pheodachain^a, and Enna O'Flanagan, Chief of Tuath-ratha^b, died.

correlatives, who dwelt round Slieve Bann in the east of the county of Roscommon. See note ^d under the year 1189, p. 86.

^t *Ros-Oirbheallaigh*.—Ros Oirbeallaigh, now Rosserelly, on the river of Ross, near Headford, in the barony of Clare, and county of Galway, where the extensive ruins of a monastery still remain in good preservation.

^u *Muintir-Pheodachain*.—A well-known district in the barony of Maheraboy in the county of Fermanagh. It had belonged to the family of Mac Gillafinnen before this Philip Maguire wrested it from them, and they recovered it soon after. See note ^d under the year 1281, p. 435.

^w *Tuath-ratha*.—See note ^a under the year 1349.

Αὐὸς μὰς τοῖρδεαλδαῖς δὸ γὰβαῖλ νεῖρε δοριδοῖρι, βραῖγδοι connaēt δὸ ἐαδαῖρε δό γ αὖδ Ρεδλίμιδ διονναρδαὸ ἀρ ἀν τῖρ.

Αὐὸς υἱὰ Ρυαῖρε δὸ γὰβαῖλ δὸ μὰς Ριλβῖν μῖς uilliam bupc ἀγ τεῖτ ὁ ἐρυαῖς Ρατραιε δό, γ Μὰς διαρματα δεῖρξε ἰ ναῖαδ cloinne pilbῖν τῖρῖν. Cpeaá γ comaircene mópa bo ὁsnom̃ stoppa deῖde.

Mathgamain mac congnáma δὸ μαρδαὸ la cloinn donnchaδ̃ meic congnama.

Γαῖρμ̃ comcoitcfñn sñg δὸ ἐαδαῖρε duilliam mac donnchaδ̃a muim̃m̃g uí ceallaiḡ im Notlaice δὸ damrcolaiδ̃ epeann da lucht ruδ̃ail da bochtaiδ̃, γ da haδ̃ilgneaδ̃aiδ̃, γ puairr̃st uile a noigreir̃ eiδ̃ir̃ maiτ̃ γ raiτ̃, ipeal γ uapal guprat buiδ̃iḡ uile deῖpum̃ γ da mac, .i. δὸ Maeleachloinn.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1352.

Αοῖρ Cριοστ, mile τῖρῖ chéδ, caoccatτ, αὐό.

Αὐὸς μὰς τοῖρδεαλδαῖς υῖ concobaῖr δὸ ghabail na riḡhe δοριδοῖρι damh-deóin α mbaoi ina aḡhaiδ̃ δὸ ḡallaiδ̃ γ δὸ ḡaoid̃ealaiδ̃.

Αὐὸς ὁ ρυαῖρε τιḡsr̃na bpeir̃ne δὸ μαρδαὸ la cathal mac aeδ̃a bpeir̃m̃g uí concobaῖr, γ la cloinn muirc̃sr̃taiḡ, γ ár̃ δὸ c̃ur̃ ar ḡallócclachaiδ̃ cloinne ruibni an tan r̃m̃.

Αὐὸς υἱὰ maoilbrénam̃δ, γ α δά mac δὸ μαρδαὸ la haδ̃ mac peδ̃limiδ̃ uí concobaῖr.

^c *Croaghpatrik*.—A celebrated mountain about five miles to the west of the town of Westport, in the barony of Murreesk, in the county of Mayo. O'Rourke had gone thither on a pilgrimage, and on his return to Breifny he had to pass by Mac Philbin's castle of Doon. This passage is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, as follows:

"Hugh O'Royreck was taken by Mac Phillipin Mac William Burke, as he was returning from the pilgrimage of Crwagh Patrick."

This mountain is still visited by pilgrims, particularly on the last Sunday in summer, which is called *Domnác Chpuim Duib* in this

neighbourhood.

^d *Mac Philbin*.—This name was assumed by a branch of the Burkes who resided at the Castle of Doon, about three miles to the east of Westport, in the county of Mayo.

^e *O'Kelly*.—This passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"William Mac Donnough Moyneagh O'Kelly invited all the Irish Poets, Brehons, Bards, Harpers, Gamesters, or Common Kearroghs, Jesters, and others of their kind in Ireland to his house upon Christmas upon this year, where every one of them was well used during Christ-

Hugh, son of Turlough, having again acquired power, the hostages of Connaught were delivered up to him ; and Hugh, son of Felim, was banished from the country.

Hugh O'Rourke, on his return from Croagh-Patrick^c, was taken prisoner by Mac Philbin^d Mac William Burke ; in consequence of which act Mac Dermot rose up against the Clann-Philbin. Great ravages and depredations were mutually committed by them on account of it.

Mahon Mac Consnava was slain by the sons of Donough Mac Consnava.

A general invitation was given at Christmas by William, the son of Donough Muimhneach O'Kelly^e, to the learned of Ireland, travellers, the poor and the indigent, and they were all served to their satisfaction, both good and bad, noble and ignoble, so that they were all thankful to him and his son, Melaghlin.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1352.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred fifty-two.

Hugh, the son of Turlough O'Connor, assumed the government [of Connaught] again^f, in despite of all the English and Irish who were opposed to him.

Hugh O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, was slain by Cathal, the son of Hugh the Breifneach O'Connor and the Clann-Murtough, and a great slaughter was made of the gallowglasses of the Mac Sweenys on the occasion^g.

Hugh O'Mulrenin and his two sons were slain by Hugh, the son of Felim O'Connor.

mas holydays, and gave contentment to each of them at the time of their departure, so as every one of them was well pleased, and extolled William for his bounty, one of which assembly composed certain Irish verses in commendation of William and his house, which begin thus:

“ Fíliú Epeann go hoinneac.

[The poets of Erin to one house.]”

For an account of the descendants of this William, see *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, pp. 104, 105, 106.

^f Assumed the government of Connaught again.

—This, and the passage next following it, are

rendered by Mageoghegan as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

“ A. D. 1352. Hugh mac Terlagh O'Connor tooke upon him the name of King of Connought, in spight of such of the English and Irish race as opposed him.

“ Hugh O'Royrek, prince of the Brenie, was killed by Cahall mac Hugh Breaffneagh O'Connor and Clann Mortagh, and a great slaughter of the Gallowglasses belonging to the families of the Mac Swynes was also made.”

^g On the occasion, an can rín.—Literally, at that time.

Αονγυρ mac concobair mic afoha mic domnaill óig uí domnaill tigearna típe Conaill fíri beóda borppadaé, 7 aon ba fírrí fhgnom 7 uairle 1 nultuib immón amm roin do marbad la Maḡnur ua ndomnaill. Felim ua domnaill. do gabáil a ionaid 7 Seasan mac Concobair uí domnaill do beir acc cogad fírrí in an tigearnar.

Combac baile an dúin la hafo mac toirpdealbaig uí concobair.

Concobair mac Muirḡra meic donnchaib feicfm coircind daor gaáa cfiḡde, Daḡucc diolmain mac uillie umail cfm cfiḡhne 7 diolmaineé connach, tomár maḡ Raḡnaill, 7 tadḡ mac Siacapa uí ceallaiḡ décc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1353.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι chéd, caoccat, a τρι.

Εόιν ua cairḡpe comarba tigḡrḡnaiḡ cluana heóair décc.

ḡormlaic mḡḡn uí domnaill bfn uí neill décc, 7 nochair paibe in én aimḡrḡr fḡria bfn ro buo mó clú, 7 oirpdearcur iná iri.

Αοdh mac Ruairi uí neill décc.

Maḡḡamain mac ḡiolla na naom uí fíḡḡail tigḡrḡna na hanḡaile décc.

Ταḡḡ maḡ Raḡnaill ταιορεαé muintipe heólair do marbad la clonn tseffraib meḡ raḡnaill.

Αοdh mac toirpdealbaig do αιḡριοḡad 7 mac branám do [dá] congmaill ir in τρι.

Μαινετḡr cille conaill in eppcopóitteét cluana fíḡḡa hi connactaib do thóḡbáil do braithriḡ .S. fḡanḡeir la huilliam ua cceallaiḡ tigearna ua Maíne.

^b *Baile-an-duin*, i.e. town of the *dun* or earthen fort, now Ballindoon, a village remarkable for the ruins of a monastery, situated near Lough Arrow, in the barony of Tirerrill and county of Sligo.

^c *Was demolished, combac*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is, “commac baile in duin la hafo mac toirpdealbaig hui concobair, 7 dié bo 7 caepac ann. The demolition of Ballindoon by Hugh, son of Turlough O’Conor, and cows and sheep were destroyed there.” The word *comac* is

explained *bripead*, i. e. breaking, by O’Clery, in his Glossary of ancient Irish words.

^d Under this year O’Flaherty adds the following entries from the Annals of Lecan and of O’Mulconry, in H. 2. 11 (Trinity College, Dublin):

“Odo O’Roirk, aobór aiporḡ ó mbriuin, filios Murcherti apud ḡleann gaible spoliat, et Majo proximo a Cathaldo, filio Odonis Brefinii et Tadæo filio Roderici O’Conor, et aliis necatur.—MS. L.”

Aengus, the son of Conor, son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, a vigorous and high-spirited man, the most distinguished in Ulster at this time for prowess and nobleness, was slain by Manus O'Donnell. Felim O'Donnell assumed his place; but John, the son of Conor O'Donnell, warred [contended] with him for the lordship.

Baile an Duin^b was demolished¹ by Hugh, son of Turlough O'Conor.

Conor, the son of Maurice Mac Donough, general patron of men of all arts; Dabuck Dillon, the son of Ulick of Umallia, Chief of the kerns and of the Dillons of Connaught; Thomas Mac Rannall, and Teige, the son of Siacus O'Kelly, died^k.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1353.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred fifty-three.

John O'Carbry^l, Coarb of Tighernach of Cluain-eois^m, died.

Gormlaith, daughter of O'Donnell, and wife of Hugh O'Neill, died; and there was not in her time a woman of greater name and renown.

Hugh, the son of Rory O'Neill, died.

Mahon, son of Gilla-na-naev O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, died.

Teige Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, was slain by the sons of Geoffrey Mac Rannall.

Hugh, the son of Turlough, was deposed; and Mac Branan detained him in the country.

The monastery of Kilconnell, in the diocese of Clonfert, in Connaught, was founded for Franciscan friars by William O'Kellyⁿ, Lord of Hy-Many.

"Flathbertus O'Roirk dominus Brefiniae obiit.—*O'Mulconry*, 1353."

"Matthæus Magdorchaidh cæsus per filios Murcherti.—MS. L." "Dermitium mac Ce-teapnaig.—MS. L."

"Finola filia Domini Mac Dermott obiit.—MS. L. et *O'Mulconry*."

"Tadæus filius Siacusi O'Kelly obiit.—MS. L. and *O'Mulconry*."

^l John O'Carbry.—The name of this John O'Carbry is inscribed on the *cumhdach*, or case

of St. Patrick's copy of the Gospels given to St. Mac Carthenn of Clogher.—See the account of the ancient Irish Reliquary, called the *Domnach-Airgid*, printed in the eighteenth volume of the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, Antiquities, p. 16, and plate at p. 24.

^m *Cluain eois*.—Now Clones, a small town in the barony of Dartry in the county of Monaghan, where a monastery was founded by St. Tighernach in the sixth century.

ⁿ William O'Kelly.—On this date, ascribed to

AOIS CRÍOST, 1354.

AOIS CRÍOST, míle, trí chéad, cáoccat, a ceathair.

An t-episcóp ó lachtnáin, .i. eapiscóp connacht, 7 Seán ua pínacta eapiscóp oile rínd décc.

Mac Murchada do báruḡad la gallaib, 7 coccaḡ mór do fáir deiríde eirí gallaib 7 ḡaoidelaib.

Ruḡraide ó mórda tigherna laoiḡirí do marbhad la a bhráitirí fíin 7 la a lucht ticche.

ḡrian ó dubda flaithecfínn tíre ríachrach décc, 7 a mac domnall do ḡabáil a ionaid.

ḡrian mac afoh móir uí neill, Cathal mac néill uí Ruairc Seppraíḡ mág ragnaill, Seppraíḡ ua raghallaḡ, Siernucc mac Sampadain, 7 Fírgall mac eochagáin tairpeach ceneóil ríachaḡ do écc.

Ruairí mac Seán mecc mathḡamna do marbhad i longport méḡ mathḡamna.

Maidm mór do tadbairt la cloinn afoha buide uí néill, 7 la gallaib dúine dealḡan ar aḡd ua néill i dponḡ mór do marbhad ir in maidm hírín.

Depporḡaill mḡḡn uí concobair, Fedlimíḡ mac cathail uí concobair 7 hoibepd a bupc do écc.

Flaithebfírtach mac ḡiolla fínnein 7 a bhráitirí do marbhad la a muintir fíin.

Murchad mac cathail uí fearḡail 7 Tadhḡ mac Seanlaich do écc.

Sasrbírtchaḡ mac Maoilíora dúinn meic afoagáin ollam connaithe do écc i nínir clothpánn.

Maolreacláinn mac Ríbeartaiḡ ollam fearmanac i ndán décc.

the erection of the abbey of Kilconnell, O'Flaherty writes the following remark in the College copy of the Annals of the Four Masters (H. 2. 11):

“Quare perperam 1414 Waræus in Ant. Hib. habet, cum fundator ipse in summa senectute A°. 1381, decesserit, 74 annis post mortem patris A°. 1307 mortui.”

It is quite evident, however, that the William

O'Kelly intended by Ware is William, the grandson of this William Boy, who died in 1420, and who was the ancestor of the O'Kellys of Aughrim.

° *O' Laghtnan*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, he is called “O'Laghtna, Bishop of Twayme [Tuam] and Connought.” Ware does not mention him in his list of the Archbishops of Tuam.

° *Of Leix, laoiḡire*.—This territory comprised

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1354.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred fifty-four.

O'Laghtnan^o, Bishop of Connaught, and John O'Finaghty, Bishop of Elphin, died.

Mac Murrough was put to death by the English ; in consequence of which a great war broke out between the English and Irish.

Rory O'More, Lord of Leix^p was slain by his own kinsmen and household.

Brian O'Dowda, Chief of Tireragh, died, and his son, Donnell, assumed his place.

Brian, the son of Hugh More O'Neill ; Cathal, the son of Niall O'Rourke ; Geoffrey Mac Rannall ; Geoffrey O'Reilly ; Sitric Magauran ; and Farrell Mageoghegan, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach, died.

Rory, the son of John Mac Mahon, was slain in Mac Mahon's fortress.

Hugh O'Neill received a great defeat^a from the race of Hugh Boy O'Neill^r, and the English, in which many were slain.

Dervorgilla, the daughter of O'Conor ; Felim, the son of Cathal O'Conor, and Hubert Burke, died.

Flaherty Mac Gillafinnen and his kinsman, were killed by their own people.

Murrough, the son of Cathal O'Farrell, and Teige Mac Shanly, died.

Saerbhreathach^s, son of Maelisa Donn Mac Egan, Ollave of Conmaicne, died on Inis Cloghrann^t.

Melaghlin Mac Rithbheartaigh^u, Ollav of Fermanagh, in poetry, died^w.

the greater part of the Queen's county. See note

^r under the year 1196, pp. 105, 106, *supra*.

^a *Received a great defeat.*—Literally, "A great defeat was given by the Clann-Hugh-Boy O'Neill and the English of Dundalk to Hugh O'Neill, and a great number was slain in that defeat." It is translated by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1354. The O'Neals of Clannaboye, with the help of the English of Dundalk, gave a great overthrow to Hugh O'Neale [and the people of Tyrone], and made a great slaughter of them."

^r *Race of Hugh Boy.*—This tribe as well as

their country, in the counties of Down and Antrim, is called the Clannaboy by English writers.

^s *Saerbhreathach.*—This name is usually latinised Justinus, and anglicised Justin. It signifies "the noble judge."

^t *Inis Cloghrann.*—An island in Lough Ree, belonging to the county of Longford. See note ¹ under the year 1193, p. 98, *supra*.

^u *Mac Rithbheartaigh.*—This name is still extant in Fermanagh, and usually anglicised Mac-Crifferty. It is to be distinguished from O'Rafferty and Magroarty.

^w Under this year O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2.

AOIS CRIOST, 1355.

AOIS CRIOST, míle, trí chéad, caoiccatt, a cúicc.

Concobar mac congnáma eppcop na bpeirne ó bpuim éisib go cfnannur mac gallgaoibil ppuoir na trinoide, 7 mac cathail abb Sruthra décc.

Donnchað mac pelim mic asdha mic domnaill óig uí domnaill do marbað ag tabairt gormlata ingine asdha puaid méz uidir (.i. máz uidir) ar éccin lair, 7 donn mac murchaða ar é po marb eipiom i longport méz uidir.

Domnall mac Seain uí fírgail tigearna na hAngaile décc.

Diarmaid ua maoslmiaðaiḡ taoisreach muintire císballain do marbað la muintir birn 7 rochaide do muintir eolair imaille ppuir.

Cathal ó cuinn taoisreach muintire giollgáin do marbað do cloinn tSeain, 7 do éloind asdha 7 coislar da braitheib imaille ppuir.

Corbmac máz Ragnaill taoisreach muintire heólair do marbað la cloinn iomair méz ragnaill.

Fírgal mac feargail mic muiresraitḡ móir mic congalaiḡ méz sochagáin toisreach cenel fiachach déz.

Murchað mac cathail uí fírgail, Derbforpgail ingin uí fírgail, 7 taois mac asdhagáin raos i feineachar décc.

Maidm do tabairt do gallaib iarthair connacht for mac uilliam, 7 móráin do marbað dia muintir.

11, the following entries from the Annals of Lecan, and of O'Mulconry, which he has translated into Latin :

"Amlaus filius Dermittii O'Ffarell a Mac Oirebeard Cæsus.—MS. L."

"Lasaria (dearbforpgail,—C. Ecin), filia Domini O'Conor Odonis obiit.—MS. L."

"Odo filius Cormaci buidair occisus a filiis Donchadi piabairḡ.—O'Mulconry."

"Odo Magshamhradhain (Magauran) ab O'Foelan cæsus.—O'Mulconry, et MS. L. ad 1355."

"Giolla iosa mac aoda do écc.—MS. L." [Gilla-Isa Mac Aedha, died.]

"Diermitius O'Curnin, aodair ollamán na

bpeirne, et Magister Lucas O'Curnin obierunt."

^x *Sruthair*, now corruptly called in Irish muintir Spúille, and anglicised Abbeyshrule, a well-known place in the barony of Shrule, in the south of the county of Longford.

^y *Donn*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the slayer of O'Donnell is called domnall mac murchaio.

^z *Muintir-Birn*, i. e. the O'Beirnes of Tir-Briuin, a territory lying between Elphin and Jamestown in the county of Roscommon. The Muintir-Eolais were the Mac Rannalls and their correlatives, who were seated in the southern or level portion of the county of Leitrim, on the opposite side of the Shannon.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1355.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred fifty-five.

Conor Mac Consnava, Bishop of Breifny [Kilmore], from Drumcliff to Kells, died.

Mac Gallgaeil, Prior of the [monastery of the] Blessed Trinity, died.

Mac Cathail, Abbot of Sruthair^x, died.

Donough, the son of Felim, son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge O'Donnell, was slain as he was carrying off Gormaith, daughter of Hugh Roe Maguire (i. e. the Maguire), by force. It was Donn' Mac Murrough who slew him in Maguire's fortress.

Donnell, son of John O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, died.

Dermot O'Mulvey, Chief of Muintir-Carolan, and many of the Muintir-Eolais, were slain by the Muintir-Birn^z.

Cathal O'Quin, Chief of Muintir-Gillagan^a, and five others, were slain by the Clann-Shane and the Clann-Hugh^b.

Cormac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, was slain by the sons of Ivor Mac Rannall.

Farrell, the son of Farrell, son of Murtough More, son of Congalagh Mageoghegan, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach, died.

Murrough, the son of Cathal O'Farrell; Dervorgilla, the daughter of O'Farrell; and Teige Mac Egan, a man learned in the Fenechas^c, died.

The English of West Connaught defeated^d Mac William [Burke], and killed many of his people.

^a *Muintir-Gillagan*.—A district in the county of Longford, for the extent of which see note ^x under the year 1234, p. 270, *supra*.

^b *Clann-Shane and Clann-Hugh*.—These were septs of the O'Farrells. The Clann-Hugh were located in the barony of Longford, adjoining the district of Magh Treagh, and the townlands of which they were possessed are specified in an inquisition taken at Ardagh, on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I.

^c *The Fenechas*, i. e. the old laws of Ireland,

commonly called the Brehon Laws by English writers.

^d *Defeated*.—Literally "a defeat was given by the English of West Connaught to William Burke, and many of his people were killed." Mageoghegan renders it as follows in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1355. The English of West Connought gave an overthrow to Mac William, and killed divers of his people."

Emann mac uilliam mic Riocaird do marbhad la riol nanmchada.

Maidm mór do thabairt la Riocaird ócc ar lucht tige meic uilliam, .i. Emann 7 ar riol nanmchada dar marbad Stianna mac Siurtáin ení mac Dilbin 7 ré fir décc duairlib ril nanmchada.

Niall mág mathganna do marbad la cloinn treacain méz mathganna.

Aouc mac uirilín do marbad la hoiréirib.

Deich nuain do bpeit in aoínpeet daon éairid.

AOIS CRIOST, 1356.

Aoir Crioit, míle, trí chéd, caocatt, a Sé.

Férgal mac reffraib méz Ragnaill ppiomaid Ardamača, 7 féir ionaid patracc décc.

Nicol mac catharaigh eppcop oirgiail décc.

Solam ó meallán maor cluig an ídachta déz. Féclm coitclm do cliarab epeann eiride.

Aod mac toirpdealbaig uí concobair, Rí connacht do marbad i mbaile locha deacair la donnchad carpac ua ceallaiğ, 7 la cloinn meic an baird ar forailm maineac i ccionaid ingline Seóinin a bupc bñ uí cheallaiğ do bpsit leir ar aitead, 7 ar elód poime rin.

* *The Sil-Anmchadha*, i. e. O'Maddens in the barony of Longford, in the county of Galway.

† *Were brought forth*, do bpeit.—This verb is applied in Irish to the parturition of all animals. Mageoghegan renders the passage as follows in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1355. One sheep had ten lambs this year."

‡ Under this year O'Flaherty has the following note on the chronology of the Irish annalists about this period, in the College copy of the Annals of the Four Masters, H. 2. 11:

"Quæ habentur in MS. L. ab anno 1355, ad 1373, inclusive, per annos 19, uno anno posteriora sunt, quam ut in his et O'Mulconry Annalibus præter pauca, quæ suis locis notabo."

He also adds the following entries from the Annals of Lecan, of O'Mulconry, and of Clonmacnoise:

"Hiberni Lageniæ retulerunt victoriam de Anglis Dublinii.—*O'Mulconry*."

"Tuamia .i. tuaim da gualann, cremata a Cathaldo óg O'Conor et a Mac William (i. e. Edmundo de Burgo).—*O'Mulconry*, et War: in Tuam præsul. 1356, et Cod. Cluain. 1355."

"Rex Galliæ cum filio in Angliam captivi ducti 5. Febr. 1355-6, Cod. Cl."

"Una ovis decem agnos hoc anno peperit."—C. Ecín.

§ *Mac Rannall*.—This is evidently a mistake of the Four Masters, as we know from the public records that the Primate of Armagh was Richard

Edmond, the son of William, son of Richard [Burke], was slain by the Sil-Anmchadha⁵.

A great defeat was given by Richard Oge [Burke], to the household of Mac William (i. e. Edmond), and to the Sil-Anmchadha, in which Stephen Mac Jordan, Henry Mac Philbin, and sixteen of the chiefs of Sil-Anmchadha, were slain.

Niall Mac Mahon was slain by the sons of John Mac Mahon.

Aduc (Mac Quillin) was slain by the people of Oirthear.

Ten lambs were brought forth⁶ at once by one sheep⁶.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1356.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred fifty-six.

Farrell, the son of Jeffrey Mac Rannall^a, Primate of Armagh, and representative of St. Patrick, died.

Nicholas Mac Cahasy¹, Bishop of Oriel [Clogher], died.

Solomon O'Mellan, the keeper of the Clog-an-Eadhachta², died. He was the general patron of the clergy of Ireland.

Hugh, the son of Turlough O'Connor, King of Connaught, was slain at Baile-Locha-Deacair³ by Donough Carragh O'Kelly and the sons of Mac-an-Ward, at the instigation of the Hy-Many. This was in revenge of his having some time before carried off privately and clandestinely the daughter of Seoinin Burke, the wife of O'Kelly.

Fitz-Ralph, who was certainly not one of the Mac Rannalls. See Prince's *Danmonii orientales illustres*, p. 294, and Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 81. The Editor has not been able to discover this entry in any of the older Irish Annals, and believes it to be a blunder.

¹ *Mac Cahasy*, mac caēapayg.—This name is now made Mac Casey and Casey simply.

Ware writes the name *Mac Catasaid*, without aspirating the *t* or *d*. See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 184, where it is stated that this bishop succeeded in 1320, and died in Autumn, 1356.

² *Clog an Eadhachta*, i. e. the bell of the testa-

ment. It is called clog an úóáctá in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, and by the Four Masters at the year 1425, q. v. It was evidently so called because it was mentioned in an ancient document called the uóáct, or Testament of St. Patrick. This bell still exists in excellent preservation, and is now in the Cabinet of George Petrie, Esq., Author of the Essay on the ancient ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland. It had belonged to the church of Donaghmore, near Dungannon in Tyrone.

³ *Baile Locha Deacair*, i. e. the town or townland of Loch-Deacair. This is now anglicised Balloughdacker, and is the name of a townland

Αὐὸ mac feòlimiù uí concobair do gabail lain riuge connacht iarom.

Concobair mac ταιῶς uí cheallaiḡ do marbāð la ταιῶς mac diarmada uí cheallaiḡ.

Τοιρῖδεalbāch mac αῖσθα bṛéipniḡ uí concobair do marbāð la cloinn ndonnchað.

Διαρmaid mac diarmada mécc capṛaiḡ ἡ donnchað a mac do marbāð la mac uí Suilleabáin.

Μόρ ingín uí concobair décc, bñ uí fṣṛḡail iṛiðe.

Μuirḗsrach mac Seacain uí neill do marbāð la Rilib mág uibṛ.

Ουῖghall mac Suibne do marbāð do domnall ua concobair.

Ρυαιῖrṛi mac αῖσθα uí Choncobair, ἡ domnall mac αῖσθα bṛéipniḡ uí Choncobair décc.

Donnchað mac Conmara mac τοιριḡ do bṛṣṛ illeth modha ma aimpṛiṛ fén do marbāð la riol mbriam.

Donnchað pṛóirteach do marbāð la diṛ dia muintṛiṛ fṣin tṛia cheilḡ.

Ἰεapoitṛin tṛiel do báruḡað la muintṛiṛ Riḡ Saxan ap faiṛche áṛa chaṛ.

Murchað mac briam uí néill do écc.

Feim mac αῖσθα mic domnaill óicc τṛḡṣṛna tṛipe conaill do marbāð la mac a deapḃbrathar fṣin Seacan mac concobair uí domnaill, ἡ Seacan do gabail τṛḡeapṛnaiṛ tṛipe conaill ḡan impeapain.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1357.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, τṛí chétṛ, caoccatṛ, a Seacht.

Clement ó duibḡṣṛnnáin biocaiṛe cille Ronáin décc. Saccapṛ na pionnac atberṛí fṛṛiṛ.

Μαḡnur mág mathḡainna τṛḡḡṣṛna oirḡiall, Lochlainn mac Muirchṣṛtaiḡ

containing a lough, in the parish of Athleague, barony of Killian, and county of Galway.—See the Ordnance map of that county, sheets 20 and 33.

^m *Clann-Donough*, i. e. the Mac Donoughs of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo, who are a branch of the Mac Dermots of Moylurg.

ⁿ O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "25 Janu-

arii, 1355-6, Sir Mauricius Filius Thomæ Comes Desmonie, et Hibernie Justiciarius, obiit.—*Cambd. annal. O'Mulconry*, 1355, MS. L. 1356."

"Fercarins O'Fallon dynasta de Clann-uadach, obiit.—*O'Mulconry*."

"Ἰεapoitṛín tṛial do éappaiḡ (no do báruccāð do muintṛiṛ riḡ Saxan ap faiṛce áṛa chaṛ, a regiis quibus a Daltonis traditus.—

Hugh, son of Felim O'Connor, then assumed the entire government of Connaught.

Conor, the son of Teige O'Kelly, was slain by Teige, the son of Dermot O'Kelly.

Turlough, the son of Hugh Breifneach O'Connor, was slain by the Clann-Donough^m.

Dermot, the son of Dermot Mac Carthy, and Donough, his son, were slain by the son of O'Sullivan.

More, daughter of O'Connor, died. She was the wife of O'Farrell.

Murtough, son of John O'Neill, was slain by Philip Maguire.

Dowell Mac Sweeny was slain by Donnell O'Connor.

Rory, son of Hugh O'Connor, and Donnell, son of Hugh Breifneach O'Connor, died.

Donough Mac Namara, the best son of a chieftain in Leth-Mogha in his time, was slain by the O'Briens.

Donough Proisteach was treacherously slain by two of his own people.

Gearoidin Tyrrell was put to death on the green of Dublin by the people of the King of England.

Murrough, the son of Brian O'Neill, died.

Felim, the son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge [O'Donnell], Lord of Tirconnell, was slain by the son of his own brother, viz. John, son of Conor O'Donnell, and John then assumed the lordship of Tirconnell without opposition^o.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1357.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred fifty-seven.

Clement O'Duigenan, Vicar of Kilronan, died. He was called Sagart-na-Sinnach^o.

Manus Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel; Loughlin, son of Murtough; and Farrell

MS. L. 1356, *et Cod. Cl.*"

"Justitiarius Dublinii, obiit.—(Sc. Sir Thomas Rokesby, Cambd. 1356, 1357). MS. L."

"Dominus Bermingham ab Anglis cæsus.—*O'Mulconry*, 1357, & MS. L."

^o *Sagart-na-Sinnach*, i. e. priest of the Foxes.

It is not easy to determine why he was so called, as he does not appear to have had any connexion with the Sinnachs, or Foxes, chiefs of Teffia, in Westmeath.

uí Choncobair, 7 Fírgal muimneac ua duibhsinnán ollam conmaicne 7 cloinne maolpuanaid éir 7 tuar dég.

Seaan mac briain uí Raḡallaiḡ do marbað la gallaib.

ḡrian mac ḡiollacriort uí Ruairc 7 Maḡnur buide maḡ Shampaðain do marbað i rúta meic uiblin la hað ó néill.

Donnrlébe mac cſrbaill raormaiḡirtir rſnma 7 aippheteach do buð rſr in aaimir pén décc.

Síth coitcheſn eirtir an dá chatbal, cathal mac aodha bréirniḡh 7 cathal ócc mac catail mic domnaill.

AOIS CRIOST, 1358.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mίλε, τρί cheð, caoccatτ, a hochτ.

ḡrian mac cathmaoil eppcop uirḡiall decc.

Maḡnur mácc uibir do marbað la cloinn cathmaoil.

Domnall ua hſḡra tighſrma luighe décc lá cárg.

Concobar ó hamliḡe taoireach éenél dobtha mic aſnḡura décc, iar mbreith buaða ó domhan 7 ó ñeamhan dó.

Maðm do thabairt daodh ua néill for aipḡiallaib, 7 for rſraib manac dú in ro marbað aéð mac caba, 7 mac an eppcop uí ðuðda (.i. maileac-loinn) co rochaib maille ppiú.

Maðm mór do thabairt dua morða for ḡallaið átha cliaé, 7 dá pichitτ décc do marbað ar én lathair lair ðíob.

^p *Clann-Mulrony, Lower and Upper.*—The Lower Clann-Mulrony were the Mac Donoughs, who were seated in the barony of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo; and the Upper Clann-Mulrony were the Mac Dermots of Moylurg.

^q *The Route.*—This is still the name of a territory forming the northern portion of the county of Antrim. The name is supposed to be a corruption of Dal Riada.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 1029, and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, Part iii. c. 63.

^r *Cathal, the son of Hugh Breifneach.*—He was the chief leader of that sept of the O'Conors called the Clann-Murtough. His pedigree is

thus given in the Book of Lecan: "Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach, son of Cathal Roe, King of Connaught in 1279, son of Conor Roe, son of Murtough Muimhneach (the ancestor of the Clann-Murtough), who was the son of Turlough More O'Conor, monarch of Ireland.

^s *Cathal Oge, the son of Cathal.*—He was at this time the chief leader of the O'Conors of Sligo, and the most heroic that hitherto appeared of that sept of the O'Conors. He was the son of Cathal, King of Connaught, who was the son of Donnell, Tanist of Connaught, who was son of Teige, son of Brian, son of Andreas,

Muimhneach O'Duigennan, Ollav of Conmaicne and Clann-Mulrony, Lower and Upper^p, died.

John, son of Brian O'Reilly, was slain by the English.

Brian, son of Gilchreest O'Rourke, and Manus Boy Magauran, were slain in the Route^q, Mac Quillin's territory, by Hugh O'Neill.

Donslevy Mac Caroll, a noble master of music and melody, the best of his time, died.

A general peace was ratified between the two Cathals, namely, between Cathal, the son of Hugh Breifneach^r, and Cathal Oge, the son of Cathal^s, son of Donnell^t.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1358.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred fifty-eight.

Brian Mac Cawell, Bishop of Oriel [Clogher], died.

Manus Maguire was slain by the Clann-Cawell^u.

Donnell O'Hara, Lord of Leyny, died on Easter day.

Conor O'Hanly, Chief of the Race of Dofa, son of Aengus, died, after gaining victory over the world and the Devil.

A victory was gained by Hugh O'Neill over the people of Oriel and Fermanagh [in a battle], in which Hugh Mac Cabe, Melaghlin, the son of the Bishop O'Dowda^w, and many others were slain.

A great defeat was given^x to the English of Dublin by O'More; and two hundred and forty of them were killed by him on the field of battle.

son of Brian Luighneach, the ancestor of the O'Conors of Sligo, who was the son of Turlough More O'Conor, monarch of Ireland.

^t O'Flaherty adds to this year in H. 2. 11:

"Comes Desmonia transfretando submersus. O' Mulconry, et Cod. Cl."

"Fedlimius O'Donell et filius ejus Ragnallus capti.—Cod. Cl."

"A Joanne O'Donell cæsi.—O' Mulconry, 1356, *supra*."

"Mathgamanius Galloga Maguir obiit.—MS. L."

"Padinus mop O'Mælchonary Archiantiquarius Connacæ obiit æstate post mortem Odonis O'Conor domini sui.—MS. L."

^u *The Clann-Cawell*, i. e. the family of Mac Cawell, who were located in the present barony of Clogher, in the county of Tyrone.

^w *The Bishop O'Dowda*.—He was William O'Dowda, Bishop of Killala, who died in 1350.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 117.

^x *A great defeat was given*.—Mageoghegan translates this passage as follows, in his version

Τοιρρδεαλβὰχ μὰς ἀδὰ νὰ ριοδβαῖδε υἱ νεῖλλ ἡ μὰς ἀντρίυ μεῖς ρεο-
ρὺρ δέcc.

Κιοτὴ μὸρ δρῖρταῖν ἡ κρὶχ κοῖρρπε ἱρ ἰν Σαμπαδὸ κο νὰρ μὸ ριαδὺball
ἰνα γὰς cloc de.

Senicin mac uíðilin arðconrabla cuigio ulað do écc.

Μὰς γιolla ῖορὰ υἱ ῖλannaγáιν do μαρβαδὸ λα Μαγνὺρ μὰς κατáιλ μὶς
ἀδὺha βρῖρρνιγ.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1359.

Αοῖρ Κριορτ, μίλε, τρὶ ched, caoccat, anaoí.

Κορβμὰς μὰς κάρταῖγ τιγῖρνα deapmuman, ἡ Δομνὰλλ μὰς ταῖδγ υἱ
ματῖγáινα δέcc.

Μαιδὸμ μὸρ do τhabairt do cátal óγ μὰς κατáιλ υἱ concobair occ áth
Sῖναιγ ἀρ Sheaan mac concobair υἱ δομναῖλλ, ἡ ἀρ cónallchaib. Seaan ó
docharταιγ ταιορeac ἀρda μιοδhair, Eoghan connachtach, Τοιρρδεαλβὰς
μὰς Suibne do γabáιλ do μὰς υἱ Concobair don chur ροῖν, ἡ δaoíne iomda do
μαρβαδὸ λαιρ.

Μαtha macc Shampadhain adbar τοῖριγ τεallaῖγ eachdaç do lot an lá
ρo ἡ α écc da bithin ἱαρ ρochtain α τηῖγhe ρῖν δό. Cathal boðar μὰς
cathail υἱ ρuairc, ἡ maolreachlainn ó γairmleadaῖγ do comthuitim ρe
apoile ἀρ an ccoccad ccfona ρo ἱαρ mbreit ρλοῖγ do ρῖδῖρ do chathal ó

of the Annals of Clonmacnoise : “ A. D. 1358. O'More, of the Contrey of Lease, gave a great discomfiture to the English of Dublin, where were killed of them 240 persons.”

¹ *Hugh na Fidhbhaighe*, i. e. Hugh of the wood.

² *Wild apple*.—Mageoghegan translates this passage as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

“ A. D. 1358. There was a great shower of hail in the Summer-time of this year in the territory of Carbrej ; every stone thereof was no less than a crabb.”

To this entry O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11 :

“ Et sementes clientum Cathaldi Og O'Conor multum corrupit.—MS. L.”

³ *Manus*.—According to the pedigree of the O'Conors, given in the Book of Lecan, he was the fourth son of Cathal.

⁴ To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries, H. 2. 11 :

“ Matthæus filius Thomæ O'Roirk obiit.—MS. L. 1357, *O'Mulconry, et Cod. Cl. et C. Ecin*.”

“ Murchertus filius Tigernani O'Roirk obiit. MS. L.”

“ Caçt ingean uí cheallaῖγ bean muῖργῖra mic Donnchaða déγ [i. e. Cacht, daughter of

Turlough, the son of Hugh na Fidhbhaighe^a O'Neill, and the son of Andrew Mac Feorais [Birmingham], died.

A heavy shower [of hail] fell in Carbury in the summer, each stone of which was not smaller than a wild apple^b.

Senicin [Jenkin] Mac Quillin, High Constable of the province of Ulster, died.

The son of Gilla-Isa O'Flanagan was slain by Manus^a, the son of Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach O'Conor^b.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1359.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred fifty-nine.

Cormac Mac Carthy, Lord of Desmond, and Donnell, the son of Teige O'Mahony, died.

A great victory was gained at Ballyshannon by Cathal Oge^c, the son of Cathal O'Conor, over John, the son of Conor O'Donnell, and the Kinel-Connell. John O'Doherty, Chief of Ardmire, Owen Connaghtagh, and Turlough Mac Sweeny, were taken prisoners on this occasion by the son of O'Conor, and many persons were slain by him. Matthew Magauran, materies^d of a lord of Teallach Eachdhach was wounded on that day, and died of his wounds after his return to his own house. During the same war Cathal Bodhar, the son of Cathal O'Rourke, and Melaghlin O'Gormly, fell by each other's hand in the same war^e. This occurred when Cathal O'Conor marched with a second army

O'Kelly, and wife of Maurice Mac Donough, died.]—MS. L."

^c *Cathal Oge*.—He was the son of O'Conor Sligo, and the most heroic of the O'Conors at this period.

^d *Materies of a lord*, αὐτῶν τῆς ἀρχῆς.—Ma-geoghegan translates this, "next successor of Teallaghaagh," in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise. Thus:

"A. D. 1359. Cahall Oge O'Connor gave an overthrow to the Inhabitants of Tyreconnell at Belaseanie, where John O'Dochortie, Cheiftain of Ardmire, and Terlagh Mac Swynie were

taken, and a great many others slain besides. Mathew Magawran, next successor of Teallaghaagh, was hurt in the same place, from thence was conveyed to his house, and died of the wound. The said Cahall went to the lands of O'Gormley, where Cahall (surnamed the deaf) O'Ruwyrck was killed by Melaughlyn O'Gormley."

^e *During the same war*.—Cathal Oge, the son of O'Conor Sligo, made great efforts to conquer Tirconnell at this period; and it is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, under the year 1356 [*recte* 1359], that he became prince

concobair go tír énaill go pangatar dponz da muintir duteaid uí gairmle-
dais im éathal bodar ua Ruairc.

Muircirtach mac tomair uí fíoinn line aóbar tigearna ua tuirtre do
marbad daod mac briain mic aodha buide uí néill.

Brian mac donnchaid aóbar tígírna ua nailella do marbad do mac
ríneá doipeacht uí gádra.

Enrí mac uillicc mic Riocaird a búrc décc.

Murcuid ócc mac mathgamna aóbar tigearna corco baircuid do mar-
bad la ríol mbriain.

Maghnar ua dubda mac tigearna ua fiaéach 7 Aod mac Concobair
meic asdaccáin décc asin roga brítheaman epeann.

Domnall mac taidz uí mathgamna do marbad.

Airt mac Amlaoib uí Ruairc do marbad la Mág asngura.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1360.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι chéd, a pearccat.

Maolruanaid mac an chammuinélaiz uí baioigill toipeac na tri tuat,
raoi oirpderc ar eineach, ar uairle, ar chéill ar corccur, 7 ar comairge
décc.

Amlaoib mac Seappraid még Raghnaill do marbad.

Sir Roibírd Sabaoir 7 diarmait ó hanlige décc.

Ror commain, daiminir, Slicceé, Maimirtir lfra gabail, fiobhnach 7 dpuim
liar do lorccad.

Seaan mac giollacriort uí Ruairc do marbad daed mág dorchaid.

Diarmait ua briain daiépiozad do mac a brathar buódein.

of Tirconnell: "Ríge tpe conaill do gabail
do mac i Concobuir." The Four Masters, how-
ever, who had the Annals of Ulster before them,
have suppressed this passage, thinking that it
would derogate from the glory of the O'Donnells!

This passage is given from the Annals of
Lecan by O'Flaherty, in the margin of H. 2. 11,
as follows. It should be observed, however,

that it was in Irish in the original, and that the
Latin is O'Flaherty's translation:

"Cathaldus Og filius Cathaldi O'Conor et
Odo móp O'Neill diem statuunt ad sspuaid
verum Odo bellis implicitus ad statum diem
non pervenit: quo comperto Johannis O'Donell
Tirconallie dominus cum copiis inter sspuaid
et Doriam conflatis Cathaldum Domini O'Conor

into Tirconnell, and a party of his people arrived in O'Gormly's territory under the command of Cathal Bodhar O'Rourke.

Murtough, the son of Thomas O'Flynn Line^f, heir-apparent to Hy-Tuirtre, was slain by Hugh, the son of Brian, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill.

Brian Mac Donnell, heir to the lordship of Tirerrill, was slain by Mac Seancha, one of the adherents of O'Gara.

Henry, the son of Ulick, son of Richard Burke, died.

Murrough Oge Mac Mahon, heir apparent to the lordship of Corco-Vaskin, was slain by the O'Briens.

Manus O'Dowda, son of the Lord of Hy-Fiachrach, and Hugh, the son of Conor Mac Egan, the choicest of the Brehons of Ireland, died.

Donnell, son of Teige O'Mahony, was slain.

Art, the son of Auliffe O'Rourke, was slain by Magennis^g.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1360.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred sixty.

Mulrony, son of the Cammhuinelach [the Wry-necked] O'Boyle, Chief of the three Tuathas, a man illustrious for his hospitality, nobleness, wisdom, conquests, and protection, died.

Auliffe, son of Geoffrey Mac Rannall, died.

Sir Robert Savadge^h and Dermot O'Hanly died.

Roscommon, Devenish, Sligo, the monastery of Lisgool, Fenagh, and Druimliasⁱ, were burned.

John, son of Gilchreest O'Rourke, was slain by Hugh Mac Dorcy.

Dermot O'Brien was deposed by the son of his own brother.

filium paucis ad fœdus feriendum comitatum aggreditur: verum Cathaldus victor (ut supra) Tirconallie dominium ea vice adeptus est. Eugenius Wardeus, ollam tunc concill, in hac pugna occubuit.—MS. L."

^f *O'Flynn Line*, i. e. O'Lyn of Moylinny, Chief of Hy-Tuirtre. This family was soon after dispossessed by that sept of the O'Neills called the Clannaboy, who took possession of all

Hy-Tuirtre.—See note ^g under the year 1176, pp. 24, 25, *supra*.

^g *Magennis*.—He was Chief of Iveagh, in the county of Down.

^h *Savadge*.—This family was seated in Cipo Ulaó, now the Ardes, in the east of the county of Down.

ⁱ *Druimlias*, now Drumlease, an old church in ruins, near the east extremity of Lough Gill,

Διαρματ mac donnchaða πιαβαιγ μεic διαρματα do μαρβαð la catal
óγ mac cathail uí concobair.

Ingñ τοιρρðealbairγ uí concobair bñ pñrγail uí Raigillig do μαρβαð
deargar.

Opochst clochaelta do ðenam la catal óγ ó cconcobair ap abann sra
vapa.

Pñrγal mac Seapppaio meγ Raγnaill γ tuathal ua pionacta dècc.

Naomhacc ó duibgñnnan dècc.

Cathal mac an caoich meγ Raγnaill do μαρβαð.

Giolla na naom ó connmaig ollam túaðmumhan le pñnm dècc.

Mac pñγ Saxon do tocht in Epind.

Art mac giolla πιαβαιγ mēγ aγngypa do μαρβαð la cloinn an tráðaoirig
γ la mac Muircērtairγ Riagánairγ mēγ aongypa i meabail.

Sluairgeð la cathal i tñr namalgaða gup po mill tñghe γ tñmpla iomða.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1361.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, tñi chéu, Seapccat a háon.

ðemðecht ua mocháin aipchinðeach cille hatpacht dècc.

Art mac Mupchaða Rí laigñ γ ðomnall πιαbach πιογðamna laigean

in the barony of Dromahaire, and county of
Leitrim.

¹ *Eas-dara*, i. e. Ballysadare, in the county
of Sligo.

² *O'Connmhaigh*.—This name is now locally
pronounced in Irish as if written O'Connúga,
and anglicised Conway, without the prefix O.

³ *The son of the King of England*.—He was
Lionel, Duke of Clarence, third son of Edward
III. He landed in Dublin with a body of 1500
men on the 15th of September, and held the
office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for nearly
three years, when he returned to England; and,
though during that period he achieved nothing
worthy of notice in Ireland, he was in the
course of the three years following twice in-
trusted with the same office. It was during his

administration, in the year 1367, that the me-
morable Parliament was held at Kilkenny, which
passed the celebrated Statute known generally
by the name of the Statute of Kilkenny; an
ordinance which contains some enactments full
of that penal spirit which kept the aborigines of
this island in a state of warfare with the Eng-
lish Pale for centuries after. This Statute
was edited for the first time, with a transla-
tion and notes, for the Irish Archæological So-
ciety, by James Hardiman, Esq., Author of the
History of Galway, and requires no comment
here. For some curious particulars respecting
Lionel and his officers, the reader is referred to
Davis's Discovery, pp. 23, 24; and to Grace's
Annals of Ireland, edited by the Rev. Richard
Butler, p. 153.

Dermot, son of Donough Reagh Mac Dermot, was slain by Cathal Oge, son of Cathal O'Conor.

The daughter of Turlough O'Conor, and wife of Farrell O'Reilly, was killed by a fall.

A bridge of lime and stone was built by Cathal O'Conor across the river of Eas-dara¹.

Farrell, the son of Geoffrey Mac Rannall, and Tuathal O'Finnaghty, died.

Naevag O'Duigennan died.

Cathal, son of the Caoch Mac Rannall, was slain.

Gilla-na-naev O'Connhaigh^k, Chief Professor of Music in Thomond, died.

The son of the King of England^l came to Ireland.

Art, son of Gillareagh Magennis, was treacherously slain by the sons of Savadge and the son of Murtough Riaganagh Magennis.

Cathal (O'Conor) marched with an army into Tirawley, and destroyed many of its houses and churches^m.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1361.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred sixty-one.

Benedict O'Mochain, Erenagh of Killaraghtⁿ, died.

Art Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, and Donnell Reagh, heir apparent

^m To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11 :

"*Ḫiolla annuair mac Maoilpóil en daoí Epeann pé cimpánaect, ar dobaréam 7 ar opócfeim, do éig: [i. e. Gilla Andreas Mac Maelpoil, the only clown of Ireland for tympan-ship, penury, and bad music, died.]—MS. L.*"

"*Filia O'Gairmleodha uxor Magni Eoganaig O'Donell, et ejusdem mulieris mater filia O'Ca-han obierunt.—MS. L.*"

"*Joannes filius Sinicin Mac Uidhilin occisus.—O'Mulconry.*" "*A filio Savagii in dolo.—MS. L.*"

"*Mac Ríg Saxan do éoct i nEpinb.—MS. L., 8 Sept. 1361, Dublinii appulit;—Cambd.*

Annal.; 1360, Cod. Cl."

"*Sluaigeaó ler (.i. le Cathal óg ó Conco-bair) do éum Sir Emann a bupc, 7 dap aing epic mic Uilliam co carlen na leimpe: [i. e. an army was led by him (i. e. by Cathal Oge O'Conor) to Sir Edmond Burke, by which he plundered Mac William's country as far as the castle of Lehinch.]—MS. L.*"

ⁿ *Killaraght.*—*Cill aepaect*, i. e. church of Athracht, a virgin, who took the veil from St. Patrick; it is the name of a parish in the barony of Coolavin, in the south of the county of Sligo, where the memory of this virgin is still held in great veneration.

do gabail la Mac riġ Saxon ina tiġ fein tpe cheilġ, 7 a nécc ar a haile ina mbraighdeanar.

Corbmac ballac ó maileachlainn Rı mıde, Donnchađ ua lochlainn tiġ-eapna corcompuadh, cathal 7 muirchırtach da mac aıoha mic eoġain, Dubóc ingın aıoha méġ uıoir bın conconnact mic pilip méġ maıgamna, Tomar maġ tiġınnan taoipeac teallaiġ dunchađa, Niocol ó fionacra Tua-chal ó Máille, iadıde déġ uile.

Sıp émann a búrc, Remann mac burcaıġ an muine, Uater Stondún 7 Ģillebert mac maolip décc.

Cluithe an riġ i nérinn uile co comcoırchionn 7 Rırdere Sauaıor décc da bıthın.

Mac Rait ua fınd ollam pil Muiređaiġ i rınn 7 i tiompánact décc.

Cpeacha mopa do denam la Mac uilliam burc, 7 la Mac feopair, 7 la ġallaiđ connact uile ar catat óġ mac catat uı concobair ġo po cpeachrat, 7 ġo po aıġrıct luıġne 7 típ riachrac. Sluaıġeab la catat iırttan do oıoġail i ndearnat ġo po aırec oıpect meic feopair, 7 cııoch emann meic hoıberd ġur po mill 7 ġur po loıc an típ ġo léip.

AOIS CRİOST, 1362.

AOıP Cıııort, mıle, tıı chéđ, Seapccat, a dó.

O beollam comarba droma cliađ, ġıolla an comdeab mac Muġpoin oırcındeć cille an iomair Oıpeachtach mac bıanain oırcındeach oile fınd

^o *Sir Edmond Burke.*—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "Hospitalitate, fortitudine, prudentia, peritia et justitia clarissimus hic Edmundus [vocatur] in Libro Mic Fırbıriġ."

What O'Flaherty here calls *Liber Mic Fırbıriġ*, is evidently the copy of the *Chronicon Scotorum* in the handwriting of Duaid Mac Fırbis, now preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin.

^p *Burke of Muine.*—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, he is called "Redmond Burke of the Moniemore."

^a *Cluithe an rıgh.*—This passage is given as

follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, but entered under the year 1158:

"A. D. 1158. Cluıce in riġ do beıe co tiuġ ıı in mbliadain ri i nérinn. Rırdere Sabair dec de."

"A. D. 1158. The game of the King was thick [i. e. rife] this year in Ireland. Richard Savadge died of it."

It is thus given by Mageoghegan, in his Annals of Clonmacnoise, under the correct date:

"A. D. 1361. The King's Game was used generally throughout Ireland. Richard Savadge thereof died."

to the throne of Leinster, were treacherously made prisoners by the son of the King of England. They afterwards died in prison.

Cormac Ballach O'Melaghlin, King of Meath; Donough O'Loughlin, Lord of Corcomroe; Cathal and Murtough, two sons of Hugh, son of Owen [O'Conor]; Dubhóg, daughter of Hugh Maguire, and wife of Cuconnaught, son of Philip Mac Mahon; Thomas Mac Tiernan, Chief of Teallach-Dunchadha [Tullyhunco, in the county of Cavan]; Nicholas O'Finnaghty, and Tuathal O'Malley, all died.

Sir Edmond Burke^o, Redmond, son of Burke of Muine^p, Walter Staunton, and Gilbert Mac Meyler, died.

Cluithe an righ^a [was rife] throughout all Ireland in general, and Richard Savadge died of it.

Magrath O'Finnaghty, Chief Musician and Tympanist to the Sil-Murray, died.

Great depredations were committed by Mac William Burke and Mac Feorais [Birmingham], and by the English of all Connaught, upon Cathal Oge, son of Cathal O'Conor; and they ravaged and wasted Leyny and Tireragh. An army was led by Cathal afterwards, to take revenge for what they had done; and he plundered Mac Feorais's people and the territory of Edmund Mac Hubert [Burke], and spoiled and destroyed the whole country.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1362.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred sixty-two.

O'Beollan, Coarb of Drumcliff; Gilla-an-choimhdhe Mac Mughroin, Erenagh of Cill-an-iomaire^r; Oireachtach Mac Branan, Erenagh of Elphin; Aengus

O'Flaherty, in H. 2. 11, glosses "cluithe an righ," by "i. an plauḡ," i. e. the plague.

This must have been a name for some epidemic disease; but the Editor has not discovered anything to prove what was the exact nature of it, or why it was called Cluithe an righ, or "the King's Game." The scrofulous disease called the King's evil, is so called for no other reason

than because it was commonly believed to be cured by the royal touch; and it may be safely conjectured that the name *cluithe an righ* for this plague had its origin in some similar notion.

^r *Cill-an-iomaire*.—Cill an iomaire, i. e. the church of the ridge, now Killanummery, a parish in the barony of Dromahaire, and county of Leitrim.

Αongur mac an ócclaioich arphindeac chille hairid, o fírgħara biocaire iomtha, ⁊ Muirchað manach mac taidg décc.

Eoghan pionn ua concobair mac riḡ Connacht Maolpuanaid ó dubda, ⁊ a bñ ingean meic donnchað, Niall macc Shampaðain taoireac teallaiḡ eachðach Diarmait mac Seáin uí fírgail tigeapna na hangaile, Cairpre ó cuinn taoireac muintipe giollḡain, Domnall mac Ruairi uí ceallaiḡ, Tomaltach ua bñn, Muircheartach donn macc oireachtaiḡ, eóghan ua máille, diarmait a mac tigeapnaða umaill iadrom do écc.

Cúcoirgeiche maḡ eochagain, mac diarmada meḡ eochagain, ⁊ Muirir mac muircirtaiḡ meḡ eochagain décc.

Cathal óḡ ⁊ mac feðlimid uí concobair do gabail cairlen baile an topair.

Sluaigeað abbal mor la riḡ connact aod mac feðlimid, ⁊ la cathal óḡ ua cconcobair ir in mide gur po loirḡst co hatair mide. Cill canidḡ do lorccad leo ḡo cceitrib tsmplaib décc ina mbatar forlongport ag gallaib, ⁊ uile iomða do dñom forpa don chur rin, a nompoð plán dia ttiḡhib iapain.

Taidḡ mac concobair mic toirpdealbaiḡ uí bñian do marbað la cloinn coiléin.

Cathal óḡ ó concobair an tén rioghðaimna ba mó allad, ⁊ oirpdearcur neart, ⁊ maðachur, eneach, ⁊ shḡnom in aon aimpir riḡ do écc, ⁊ Sligeach do pláigh.

^a *Cill-airidh*.—This is called cill oirið in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, and the same spelling is used by the Four Masters at the years 1333 and 1416. The name is now anglicised Killerry, and is that of a parish near Lough Gill, in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 486, and map to the same.

^c *Of Imaidh*, iomta.—This name is latinised Imagia by Colgan, and anglicised Imay by Roderic O'Flaherty. The name is now usually written Omev, and is that of an island on the coast of Connamara, in the north-west of the county of Galway. Guaire, the hospitable King of Connaught, bestowed it on St. Fechin, who founded an abbey on it in the seventh century.

Imagia was a parish church in the time of Colgan (1645).—See his *Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 140, 141; see also O'Flaherty's *Iar-Connaught*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society, p. 113, where he says, "St. Fechin erected an abbey therein, but now the parish church is only extant, whereof St. Fechin is patron, the 20th of January worshipped." Colgan had a manuscript Irish life of St. Fechin, which belonged to this church.

^u *Ballintober*.—This is the first notice of this castle occurring in these Annals. For some account of the present state of the ruins of it see note ^b under the year 1311, p. 500.

^v *Kilkenny*, i. e. Kilkenny west, in a barony of the same name in the county of Westmeath.

Mac an Oglaoich, Erenagh of Cillairedh'; O'Fergus, Vicar of Imaidh'; and Murrough, the monk, Mac Teige, died.

Owen Finn O'Connor, son of the King of Connaught; Mulrony O'Dowda and his wife, daughter of Mac Donough; Niall Magauran, Chief of Teallach Eachdhach [Tullyhaw]; Dermot, son of John O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly; Carbry O'Quin, Chief of Muintir-Gillagan; Donnell, son of Rory O'Kelly; Tomaltagh O'Beirne, Murtough Donn Mageraghty, Owen O'Malley, and Dermot, his son, Lords of Umallia, died.

Cucogry Mageoghegan, the son of Dermot Mageoghegan, and Maurice, the son of Murtough Mageoghegan, died.

The castle of Ballintober^u was taken by Cathal Oge and the son of Felim O'Connor.

A very great army was led by the King of Connaught, Hugh, son of Felim, and Cathal O'Connor, into Meath, which they triumphantly desolated by fire. They burned the church of Kilkenny' and fourteen other churches, in which the English had garrison. Many other injuries they also did them [the English], after which they returned in safety to their homes.

Teige, son of Conor, son of Turlough O'Brien, was slain by the Clann-Coilen^w.

Cathal Oge O'Connor, a Roydamna^x of more fame, renown, strength, heroism, hospitality, and prowess, than any in his time, died of the plague at Sligo.

This passage is given somewhat better in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1362. Hugh mac Felym O'Connor, King of Connought, and Cahall Oge O'Connor, marched with their forces to Meath, burnt and destroyed all places where they came, to [as far as] the hill of Cnock-Aysde in Kynaleaghe. Of that journey they burnt 14 Churches, and the church of Kilkenny, in Machairie Kwyrcknie [Maáipe Cuipne]; committ'd many outrages upon the English of Meath, and were so many that it were hard to recoumpt them; returned at last to their houses in safety."

^w *The Clann-Coilen*, i. e. the Mac Namaras,

who were otherwise called Hy-Caisin. They were seated in the county of Clare, between the River Fergus and the Shannon.—See note ^t under the year 1311, pp. 498, 499, *supra*.

^x *Roydamna*, i. e. *materies regis*, or one who, from his descent, personal form, and valour, might be elected a king. This passage is translated by Mageoghegan in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1362. Cahall Oge O'Connor, the hardiest and man of greatest valour of any nobleman of his time, died of the plague at Sligeagh, the 3rd of November."

This Cathal Oge was the son of Cathal, King of Connaught, who was the son of Donnell, Ta-

Μυρσεήταχ μὰς τόμαίρ μὲ κατὰιλ ριαβαίξ υἱ Ρυαίρε δὸ ἐcc.

Δομνὰλλ μὰς υἱ ἐαλλαίξ δὸ ἐcc.

Κύconnaēt ó duibgñman bicairc cille Rónain dég.

Αἰmlaoib mac fírbirig aḁbar ollaman ó fíacpach, Feargal mac ταιδς meic aḁaḁáin ραι bñtñman, Seaan mac donnchaib meic fírbirig aḁbar ollaman ó fíacpach, Diarmuid mac meḁ carthaiḁ, Concobar mac Maoileac-lainn carraiḁ υἱ dubda, ⁊ μυρσεαρταḁ α μὰς ιαιυριδε uile δὸ ἐg.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1363.

Αοίρ Cριόρτ, míle, τρι chéd, Seapccatt, απρί.

Μαḁnar eóghanaeh mac concobair mic aḁha mic domnaill óig υἱ domnaill, ⁊ Αοḁ ρuaḁ mág uibir τἰḁearna fñmanach décc.

Μαḁnur (meblach) mac aḁha υἱ domnaill aḁbar τἰḁñna típe conaill fñ ar mó δὸ ρἰḁne duairle ⁊ δὸ ḁuaiḁbñrtaib ina aimir δὸ μαρbaḁ la Μαḁnur mac cathail ρramaiḁ υἱ concobair.

Ταδς mac conpnaia ταιḁreach muintipe cionasit δὸ lot δὸ κατὰιλ mac aḁha bñirniḁ, ⁊ α ḁabail δὸ ιαḁḁin ḁo bñuaiḁ báḁ ina bñaiḁdeanur.

Λαḁairpñona inḁñ υἱ fñrḁail ben υἱ Raḁaillig décc.

Μυρσεαρταḁ ρuaḁ mac domnaill ιοḁḁair υἱ concobair δὸ μαρbaḁ δὸ mac Μαḁnura (.i. ταδς).

ḁebinn inḁñ mḁḁ Eochagain bñ an τḁionnaiḁ décc.

Cathal mac donnchaib δὸ μαρbaḁ δὸ muintip muiḁe luirḁ.

ḁaoth aḁbal mór δὸ bñḁeaḁ ιοmaḁ tñmpall ⁊ cumḁaiḁḁti ιḁ in mbliadain ρι, ⁊ ιολοḁ long, ⁊ laoiḁeanḁ δὸ baḁaḁ δι beór.

Concobar ua dubda δὸ μαρbaḁ la donnchaib ua ndubda ⁊ la Μυρσεαρταḁ mac donnchaib υἱ dubda.

nist of Connaught, and ancestor of the O'Conors of Sligo.

Intended Ollav, aḁbar ollaman, literally, *materies* of an ollav, or chief professor of poetry or history.

* To this year O'Flaherty adds the two following notices in H. 2. 11 :

"Item Gillapatricius mac Oipeacḁtaiḁ ται-

ḁeaḁ muintipe Roḁuib peste obiit.—MS. L."

"Cormacus Ballagh O'Maelseachlainn, Rex Midie obiit.—*Cod. Cl. et C. E.*"

* *Eoghanach*, i. e. of Tyrone. He was so called from his having been fostered in Tyrone.

* *Meabhach*, i. e. the guileful, treacherous, or crafty.

* *Perilous*, δὸ ḁuaiḁḁearḁtaib.—Literally, of

Murtough, the son of Thomas, son of Cathal Reagh O'Rourke, died.

Donnell, the son of O'Kelly, died.

Cuconnaught O'Duigennan, Vicar of Kilronan, died.

Auliffe Mac Firbis, intended Ollav^y of Tireragh; Farrell, the son of Teige Mac Egan, a learned Brehon; John, son of Donough Mac Firbis, intended Ollav of Tireragh; Dermot, son of Mac Carthy; Conor, son of Melaghlin Carragh O'Dowda, and Murtough, his son, all died^z.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1363.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred sixty-three.

Manus Eoghanach^a, the son of Conor, son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge O'Donnell, and Hugh Roe Maguire, Lord of Fermanagh, died.

Manus Meabhlach^b, son of Hugh O'Donnell, heir to the lordship of Tirconnell, a man who had performed a greater number of noble and perilous^c actions than any other man of his time, was slain by Manus, son of Cathal Sramach^d O'Conor.

Teige Mac Consnava, Chief of Muintir-Kenny, was wounded, and afterwards taken prisoner, by Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach O'Conor. He died in his confinement.

Lasarina^e, daughter of O'Farrell, and wife of O'Reilly, died.

Murtough Roe, the son of Donnell-Erris O'Conor, was slain by Teige Mac Manus.

Bevin, the daughter of Mageoghegan, and wife of the Sinnach [the Fox], died.

Cathal Mac Donough was slain by the people of Moylurg.

A very great storm in this year threw down several churches and houses, and also sank many ships and boats.

Conor O'Dowda was slain by Donough O'Dowda, and Murtough, son of Donough O'Dowda.

dangerous deeds, i. e. deeds the achievement of which was attended with peril.

^a *Sramach*, i. e. the bleary-eyed.

^e *Lasarina*.—Charles O'Conor writes, *inter*

lineas, "no catapiona." To this year O'Flaherty adds the following passages in H. 2. 11:

"Grania filia Donaldi O'Conor; filia Donaldi puar^o O'Mally uxor Donaldi O'Dowd; Mael-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1364.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred sixty-four.

Hugh O'Neill, King of Kinel-Owen, the best man of the Irish of his time, died, after having gained the palm^f for humanity, hospitality, valour, and renown.

Dermot O'Brien, Lord of Thomond; Melaghlin, the son of Murrough, son of Gilla-na-naev, son of Hugh, son of Auliffe [O'Farrell], Lord of Annaly; Derbhail, daughter of O'Donnell, and wife of Maguire; Margaret, daughter of Walter Burke, and wife of Hugh, son of Felim O'Connor; Donnell Maguire, Chief of Clann-Fergaile; Gilla-na-naev O'Duvdavoran^g, Chief Brehon of Corcomroe; and Affrica, daughter of Brian O'Reilly, and wife of Brian Mac Tiarnan, died.

Donnell, son of Rory O'Kelly, heir to the lordship of Hy-Many, died.

Gilla-na-naev Mac Gowan, [surnamed] na Sgel^h, a learned historian; Dermot O'Sgingin, Ollav of Tirconnell in History; and Margaret, daughter of Walter Burke, and wife of Felim O'Connor, King of Connaught, diedⁱ.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1365

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred sixty-five.

Paidin O'Congaile^j, Parson and Erenagh of Ross-Airthir^k, died.

Rory, the son of Donnell O'Neill, was killed with one shot of an arrow^l by Melaghlin Mac-an-Girr Mac Cawell.

—*O' Mulconry*, 1365, MS. L. 1364, C. C. 6." [i. e. Bran O'Byrne, a celebrated harper, died.]

^j *Paidin O'Conghaile*.—In modern times this name would be anglicised Paddy Conneely. The name O'Conghaile, which is pronounced as if written O'Conaoile, is to be distinguished from O'Congalaig, which is pronounced O'Connálaig, and now always anglicised Connolly, without the prefix O.

^k *Ross-Airthir*.—This name is more usually written Ros-airthir, and is now anglicised Ros-

sorry. It is situated on the west side of the narrow part of Lough Erne, a short distance to the south of Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh.

^l *One shot of an arrow*.—This might be also rendered "one cast of a javelin." The passage is translated by Mageoghegan as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1365. Rowrie mac Donnell O'Neale was killed by Melaughlyn mac Engyrr Mac Cathmoyle by the shott of an arrow."

Feðlimið an einig mac domnaill uí concobair tigearna corcomoruad
raoí gan aithe neimh, 7 nínghnomha décc.

Tomar mac Murchada uí fíngail dég.

Ionroigíð do thabairt do cloinn goirdealbais ar luigib dia ro marbad
corbmac ua hegra 7 peirpar do maithib a chinead imaille ppir.

Aod mac diarmada do dul i muintir eolair, Creacha móra do dénom
orra, 7 nochair creacha gan dioḡail iaidriðe, uair do marbad corbmac mac
diarmada ruad biatac coitcionn connact, dá mac tomaltais uí birn, .i.
Maileachlann uall 7 giollacriort (imaille pe rochaidib oile) la heolap-
achaid i ttoraisgeacht a creach. Ro gabrat beór diarmaic mac diarmatta,
7 maolpuanaið mac donnchaid riabais iar maidm a muintire.

ðrian mac matha meic tigearnáin taisreac teallais dunchada, aon ba
mó ág oirpdearcur clu 7 cínar do taisreacaid bpeirne do écc. Ar do ro
raidead

ðrian mac tigearnáin na tpir,
Re a eineach nri cóir coimmar,
Ro lean gan píocho an fele
buð nín criocho a caithreime.

ðrian mac afoha meḡ matḡanna do gabail tigearnair oirgiall. Clean-
nar ðporaisín do ar somairle mac Eoin duib meic domnaill (adair tigearna
nri gall, 7 arðconrubal cuigib ulað). Ḥo tuc air ingean uí Raḡallais do
leigín, 7 a ingín fín do éabairt. Nri bo cian iar rin ḡo tuc Maḡ mat-

^m *Felim-an-einigh*.—This passage is thus rendered by Mageoghegan in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

“A. D. 1365. Felym Aneny, in English called Felym the bountifull, son of Donnell O'Connor of Corcomroe, died.”

ⁿ *Unebbing*.—The word aithe is explained by Michael O'Clery, in his Glossary of ancient Irish words, as follows : “Aithe .i. τραḡαδ, no lag-
oughadh na mara. Aithbhe, i. e. the ebbing or lessing of the sea.”

^o *Muintir-Eolais*, i. e. the Mac Ranalls and their followers in the southern or level portion of the county of Leitrim.

^p *Not with impunity*.—Literally, “but these were not depredations unrevenged.”

^q *Mac Tiernan*.—This name is now always anglicised Kiernan, in the barony of Tullyhunco, in the west of the county of Cavan, where it is very common.

^r *Brian, the son of Hugh Mac Mahon*.—This story is very differently told in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, as follows :

“A. D. 1365. Bryan mac Hugh Magmahon tooke upon him the principallitye of the con-
treys of Uriel, tooke to wife the daughter of Sowarle mac Eon Duffe Mac Donnell, archcon-

Felim an-einigh^m, son of Donnell O'Connor, Lord of Corcomroe, a man of unebbingⁿ hospitality and prowess, died.

Thomas, son of Murrough O'Farrell, died.

An attack was made by the Clann-Costello upon the people of Leyny, on which occasion Cormac O'Hara, and six of the chiefs of his tribe along with him, were slain.

Hugh Mac Dermot made an incursion into [the country of] the Muintir Eolais^o, and committed great depredations upon them, but not with impunity^p; for Cormac Mac Dermot Roe, General Biatach of Connaught; the two sons of Cormac O'Beirne, Melaghlín Dall and Gilchreest, and many others, were slain by the Muintir Eolais, who went in pursuit of the prey. After the defeat of their people, Dermot Mac Dermot and Mulrony, son of Donough Reagh, were taken prisoners.

Brian, the son of Matthew Mac Tiernan^a, Chief of Teallach Dunchadha [Tullyhunco], the most distinguished for valour, renown, fame, and power, of the sub-chieftains of Breifny, died. Of him was said :

Brian Mac Tiernan of the battles,
Whose hospitality was incomparable;
He followed generosity without hatred,
And heaven was the goal of his career.

Brian, the son of Hugh Mac Mahon^r, assumed the lordship of Oriel. He sued for an alliance by marriage with Sorley, son of Owen Duv Mac Donnell, heir to the lordship of the Insi-Gall, and High Constable of the province of Ulster; and he induced him to put away O'Reilly's daughter, and espouse his

stable and head of the galloglasses of Ulster; was procured to put away the daughter of O'Reilly that was formerly married to him. Not long after Sowarle invited his said son-in-law to his house, and being conveyed to an inner roome therein, as though to pass the time in conversation and drinking of wine, was filthily taken by his said Father-in-law, and committed him to a strong place on a lough to bee kept, for which cause Sawarle was banished from out of the whole country."

In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, however, Brian Mac Mahon is made the perpetrator of this horrid deed, and it is added that Somairle was the son of Eoin Dubh, who was the son of Alexander, heir to the kingdom of Insi Gall. Alexander, the father of Eoin Dubh, was the son of Aengus More, who was the son of Donnell, the progenitor of the Mac Donnells of Scotland, who was the son of Randal, who was the son of Somhairle, the progenitor of all the Clann-Sorley, namely, the Mac Donnells.

gama na epíom ar cuipead chuige, 7 iap mbíth dóib aithið ag ól tapla imísraim ícorra. Iadair brian a lama ina thimciollrom, 7 tucc fodeara a cínigal go daingín dorgaoilte, 7 a chur ip in loch baol ina comfógur gur po baithið é pochstóir. Domnall mac aodha uí néill cona braitírib, brian mac ení uí néill go maírib cloinne aoda buide, 7 toirpdealbác mor mac domnall cona paíbe da chinead i nultuib do thionól hi cín apoile iarrin. Dul dóib dén láim 7 dén aonta go hairgiallaib co pangattar hi comfocraib Ráta tulach longport meg maígamna. Rabad do pochtaim pompa co brian gur teicheptair, 7 go po págbad an baile fár folam apa ccionn. Iadrom do leanmáin még maígamna, 7 érlín 7 maíthe an típe do beir hi ttimceall a ccruib, 7 a ccstíra da ccup po daingean an típe. Maíom do éabairt for airgiallaib annin, a néve, 7 a minile do buain díob. Mag maígamna datchur ar a dútaib feirín i nucht muinntíre maílmórda iarrin, 7 a bean 7 a ingín do gabail.

Cúconnacht ó Raigillig tígíra breipne do dul ip na braitírib, 7 a thigearna do págbail aga dísbrathair Pilib.

Aod mac Neill uí domnall (.i. aodair tígearna típe conuill) do marbad la domnall mac Muiríscraig uí concobair. Tadg mac maígnara uí concobair do bpsit ar domnall an la cóna, 7 bpipead do éabairt air, 7 dpong da muinntir do marbad im aod mac concobair mic taidg.

Roberd mac uatín baiped do écc.

Mac ríg Saxan do págbáil epenn.

Mac Dowells, Mac Rorys, O'Gnimhas (now Agnews), and Mac Eoins of Ardnamurchon.

^a *This being accordingly done.*—This sentence is very rudely constructed by the Four Masters. It is far better given in the Annals of Ulster as follows :

“*Táir ar a aile rin co tuc cuigi ina teé féin é dol rina, 7 map do fáil in rin dpaígbail ip e cuipé fuair gur iad brian fein a da laim tairir 7 a gabail co doépac domiadae 7 a togbail amac 7 uathaó da muinntir ina focair, gur epapled 7 gur cíniglaó a éora 7 a lama dá céile, 7 gur cuipé a loc é, 7 ní fer a ígela o rin amac. Do liged fon tír,*

7 gac inaó a ppié a muinntir do marbad 7 do hairged iat. Maírg domán 7 talam 7 uirí inap folchaó in traepclann poceneoil .i. aodair ríg inirí gall, mac eoin duib mic alaxandair.”

“Shortly after this he invited him to his own house to drink wine ; and when he expected to get the wine, the treatment he received was this : Brian himself folded his arms about him, and seized him roughly and disrespectfully, and carried him out, with a few of his people along with him ; and his hands and legs were crippled and tied to each other, and he was thus cast into a lake, and no further tidings of him were

own. Not long after this Mac Mahon invited him [Mac Donnell] to a feast, and they continued drinking for some time. Anon a dispute arose between them; whereupon Brian threw his arms about him [Sorley], and ordered that he should be fast and strongly fettered, and cast into a neighbouring lake: [and this being accordingly done¹] he was at once drowned. Upon this Donnell, son of Hugh O'Neill, and his brother, Brian, son of Henry O'Neill, with the chief of Clannaboy², and Turlough More Mac Donnell, with all of his tribe in Ulster, assembled together, and, with one accord, marched into Oriel as far as the confines of Rath-Tulach³, the mansion-seat of Mac Mahon. Intelligence of this having reached Brian, he fled, leaving the town empty and desolate to them. They, however, pursued Mac Mahon, who, with the chiefs of his territory, was engaged placing their herds and flocks in the fastnesses of the country. The men of Oriel were defeated, and deprived of their arms and cattle⁴. After this Mac Mahon was banished from his own country to Muintir-Maelmora⁵, and his wife and his daughter were made prisoners.

Cuconnaught O'Reilly, Lord of Breifny, retired among the friars, and resigned his lordship to his brother Philip.

Hugh, the son of Niall O'Donnell, heir to the lordship of Tirconnell, was slain by Donnell, the son of Murtough O'Connor. On the same day Teige, the son of Manus O'Connor, encountered Donnell, and defeated him, with the loss of a great number of his people, among whom was Hugh, the son of Conor, son of Teige.

Robert Mac Wattin⁶ Barrett, died.

The son of the King of England left Ireland.

heard. Parties were dispatched throughout the country, and wherever his people were found they were killed and plundered. Wo to the world, the land, and the water where this noble offspring was submersed, i. e. the materies of a king of the Innsi Gall, the son of Eoin Dubh, son of Alexander."

¹ *Clannaboy*, in the original *Clann Aobá-buíde*, i. e. the descendants of Hugh Boy O'Neill.

² *Rath-Tulach*.—This was a place in the barony and county of Monaghan, but the name is now obsolete.

⁴ *Cattle*.—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that they were pursued as far as Lough Erne, where they were deprived of their flocks and herds by the men of Fermanagh, as well as by the forces who pursued them.

⁵ *Muintir-Maelmora*.—This was the tribe name of the O'Reillys of the county of Cavan, then called East Breifny.

⁶ *Robert Mac Wattin*.—O'Flaherty remarks in H. 2. 11, that he is called *Robuḡ mac uatín*, in the Annals of Lecan, in which his death is entered under the year 1366, and that he is

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1366.

Αοίρ Cρίορτ, μίλε, τρί χέδ, Σεαρεκατ αδέ.

Ερρεορ πάθα βοth, .i. mac Maengail do écc.

Cathal mac asda bpeirniḡ mic catail ruaid, Maḡnur ócc a mac, ḡ Muircéirteac mac dáil pe docair, Muirḡiur ó maoltuile, diarmaid mac Siomóin, ḡ diarmaid mac ḡiolla bḡraiḡ do marbað i fell la fearaib manac ar rraḡ fear luirḡ, ḡ creacha aibḡle do denam doib ar cloinn Muircéirteaiḡ, ḡ iad do denom rioda pe muintir Ruairc, ḡ do maicín a ppoltanair doib ar ulc pe cloinn Muircéirteaiḡ, ḡ muintir Ruairc do denam an cedna rriuróm. Mac Ruaidri uí concobair do gabail ionaid cathail iaróm. Muintir Ruairc do dul for imirce a ccomḡdail fḡr manach. Ḣpeirr timchill do denom dóḡbaib cloinne muircheartaḡ gur po marbḡrat cathal máḡ plannchaib taoireac darteaiḡe.

Muircéirteac mac Raḡnaill mic Raḡnall móir meḡ raḡnaill adḡar toirḡ ḡan fearabpa do marbað i fell lá Maoileacloinn máḡ raḡnaill taoireac muintire heolair, ḡ maoileacloinn fein décc i ccionn dá mḡr da éir rin.

Corbmac donn maḡ carḡaiḡ tiḡearna ó ccairbre, ḡ ó neachḡach muman do marbað i fell da brathair mac domnaill na ndomnaill.

Concobair ua concobair tiḡearna ciappaḡe luaḡra do marbað do brana-chaiḡ.

Ruaidri mac muircheartaḡ uí concobair do bathaḡ for rionann.

Maíom do thaḡairt la taḡḡ mac maḡnura uí concobair ar peaan ua

called *tiḡearna baipéac* [i. e. Lord of the Barretts] in O'Mulconry's Annals.

* *Mac Maengail*.—His name was Patrick.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 272. The name is still extant in the county of Donegal, where it is anglicised Mac Monigal.

^a *Srath-Fear-Luirg*, i. e. the strath or holm of the men of Lurg, an ancient territory, now a barony in the north of the county of Fermanagh. It is probably the place called Stranahone, in this barony.—See Ordnance map of Fermanagh, sheets 2 and 6.

^b *Excursion*.—According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, this excursion was made by the O'Rourkes into Breifny, by which is meant that part of Breifny in which the Clann-Murtough O'Connor had established themselves, and from whence they had driven out the original proprietors.

^c *Melaghlin*.—O'Flaherty adds to this entry in H. 2. 11: "Qui Mælsechlunnus Conmacniorum fulcrum et columen erat.—MS. L."

^d *Carbery*.—A large district in the south-west of the county of Cork.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1366.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred sixty-six.

The Bishop of Raphoe, i. e. Mac Maengail^a, died.

Cathal, the son of Hugh Breifneach, son of Cathal Roe, and Manus, his son, and also Murtough Mac Dail-re-docair, Maurice O'Maeltuile, Dermot Mac Simon, and Dermot Mac Gilla-Bearaigh, were treacherously slain at Srath-Fear-Luirg^a by the people of Fermanagh, who, to annoy the Clann-Murtough, made peace with the O'Rourkes, and forgave them all their past hostilities; and the O'Rourkes agreed to their proposals. The son of Rory O'Conor after this assumed the place of Cathal. The O'Rourkes went on a migratory excursion^b, accompanied by the people of Fermanagh; but the youths of the Clann-Murtough attacked and surrounded them, and killed Cathal Mac Clancy, Chief of Dartry.

Murtough Mac Rannall, the son of Randal More Mac Rannall, [who was] a materies of a chieftain without dispute, was treacherously slain by Melaghlin Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais. Melaghlin^c himself died in two months afterwards.

Cormac Don Mac Carthy, Lord of Carbery^d, and of Ivahagh of Munster^e, was treacherously slain by his relative, the son of Donnell na-n-Domhnall^f.

Conor O'Conor, Lord of Ciarraighe-Luachra^g, was slain by the Branaghs^h.

Rory, son of Murtough O'Conor, was drowned in the Shannon.

A victory was gained by Teige, the son of Manus O'Conor, over John

^a *Ivahagh of Munster*.—This was the ancient name of the country of O'Mahony Finn, otherwise called O'Mahony the Western. In the manuscript entitled *Carbriæ Notitia*, its extent is described thus: "The whole peninsula from Ballydehab to Dunmanus bay is called Ivagh, and did formerly belong to O'Mahone Fune, the best man of that name. The whole of this territory paid tribute to Mac Carthy Reagh for several centuries; but before the English Invasion, both it and the whole of Carbery had belonged to O'Driscoll.

^f *Na-n-Domhnall*.—Mageoghegan renders this "Donnell of the Donnells." He was probably so called from having many men of the name Donnell among his household.

^g *Ciarraighe-Luachra*.—This was the original name of a territory comprising about the northern half of the present county of Kerry.

^h *Branaghs*.—This was the name of an English family seated in the neighbourhood of O'Kerry. O'Flaherty in H. 2. 11, makes the *a* in *bpánaacuib* long, and adds "familia scilicet Anglica ei vicinâ.—O'Mulconry."

ndomnaill gona gallócclachaid bu in po marbad rochaide. Mac Suibne ⁊ dponng do maiuib típe conaill do gabail ⁊ bpaighde do dñom díob.

Τιονολ do dñam do domnall ua Neill ⁊ do cloinn ndomnaill, .i. do toirp-dealbac mac domnaill ⁊ do Alaxanduir a mac, dionnroigib neill uí néill. Mac cathmaoil do cor ar an tír doib co ndeachaid i pann neill uí néill gona éuib ⁊ moilib. Iattpom do bpeit ar dñpead muintipe meic cathmaoil cona ccsthruid, ⁊ lam do éabairt tapra gur bñrat a cpoib díob. Ragnall mac alaxandair oigpe cloinne Alaxandair do éet a hinrib gall mun ammpom i ccommbaib Néill uí néill. An csthfn do gach taoib do tsgmaib i ccomgar dia poile, .i. aipecta cloinne domnaill. Ragnall do cor teachtaib mar apaide toirpdealbac ⁊ a mac alaxandair co na muintip diappaib an trlige do leigfn do i nonoir a rinnpiecta ⁊ do éaob a mbrathairri pe apoile. Do ponaib dmbriug leórom don aithfn hirm uair do ionnpaigfst gur an át a bpaadar eipom ag triall cairi. Tuerat tachar trén tinnfnach da chéile hiruide gur marbad ⁊ gur loitib dponng dipim díob da gach leit. Marbtar mac do ragnall, i ccommarc caich la toirpdealbach, ⁊ gabtar mac toirpdealbaig (alaxandair) la muintip Ragnall gur bpeatnaigfst a marbad po éstóir. Aet cña nri comarlécc Ragnall doib uair po páib naé biaib a mac ⁊ a brathair in aoinpeact an la rin da earbaib.

Coccaib móri eitip gallaib connacht. Mac muirir dionnarbad ar an tír do mac uilliam co ndeachaid do roigib cloinne Riocaird. Sloigead do dñom do mac uilliam, daob ua cconcobair, pí connact, ⁊ duilliam ó ceallaig tigeapna ó maine in uachtar connacht go cloinn Riocaird, ⁊ a mbeit forgla Raite i bporbairi for apoile. Nfpe do gabail do mac uilliam pa deoib, ⁊ bpaighe

ⁱ *His son and his kinsman.*—This entry is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

“ A. D. 1366. Donell O'Neale made great preparations and assemblies to warre against Neale O'Neale, banished Mac Cathmoyle out of his country. Randolph mac Alexander, chief of the Mac Donells, came out of the Isles to assist Neale O'Neale in that warre, where the two forces of the Mac Donells met, that is to saye, Randolph, of the one side, and his kins-

men, the other Mac Donells, of the other side, Terlagh, and his son Alexander. Randolph sent Alexander, his son and heire, and Terlagh Mac Donell, to his kinsmen, desireing them, in regard they were his kinsmen, and he cheife of the house they were of, that they would be pleased to desist from contending against him. They, little regarding the entreaties, made fiercely towards the foorde where they saw Randolph stand, which was answered by the like courage and fierceness by Randolph and

O'Donnell and his gallowglasses. Many were slain in the conflict; and Mac Sweeny and many of the chiefs of Tirconnell were taken and led away prisoners.

An army was mustered by Donnell O'Neill and the Clann-Donnell, i. e. Turlough, the son of Donnell, and Alexander, his son; and they marched against Niall O'Neill. They expelled Mac Cawell from the country, upon which he went over to the side of Niall O'Neill. They came up with the rear body of Mac Cawell's people and their cattle; and, having worsted them, they took their cattle from them.

Randal, son of Alexander, the heir to Clann-Alexander, arrived at this time from the Inis-Gall [the Hebrides], to assist Niall O'Neil. The kerns of both parties met close together, i. e. the troops of the Clann-Donnell. And Randal sent messengers to Turlough and his son Alexander, with their people, to request of them to permit him to pass in honour of his seniority, and for sake of their mutual relationship; but this request was made light of by the others, for they advanced to the ford, which they saw him [Randal] crossing. Here they gave each other a fierce and stubborn battle, in which countless numbers were killed and wounded on both sides. One of Randal's sons was killed by Turlough in the heat of the conflict; and Turlough's son, Alexander, was taken prisoner by Randal's people, who meditated putting him to death at once; but Randal did not consent to this, for he said that he would not be deprived of his son and his kinsman¹ on the one day.

A great war broke out between the English of Connaught. Mac Maurice was banished from his territory by Mac William; and Mac Maurice fled for protection to the Clann-Rickard. Mac William, Hugh O'Connor, King of Connaught, and William O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, marched with an army to Upper Connaught against the Clann-Rickard, and remained there nearly three months engaged in mutual hostilities, until at last Mac William subdued the

his companye. At last the son of Randolph was killed, and Alexander Mac Donell was taken by Randolph's Company, whome the company would kill in revenge of Randolph's son, but they were not suffered by Randolph himself, who worthilie said to them that were so intended to

kill Alexander, that he wou'd not loose his son and kinsman together, and that he thought the killing of his son a sufficient loss, and not to suffer his own men to kill his kinsman too. Also there was great slaughter of Donell O'Neale's people in that pressence."

cloinne Riocaird do tabairt ar a laim, 7 a toidect po buaid eorðair dia tip iapom.

Seaan mac goirdealbais tigeapna plebe lugha décc.

Huigin triaal tigeapna pñi ptulach do marðað la cloinn feopair.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1367.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι cheo, Seapccat aSeacht.

Αν τεppcop (.i. maolpeaclainn) ó pñrðail, .i. eppcop Αρθαχαδ, Saoí gan earðað 1 ccapað, 1 noñic, 1 noðinnacht, 7 1 neagna, 7 Malachiar mag uðip arphideochain oipðiall do éð.

Cúconnacht ua Raghallais tigrina bpeirne no ðup tpeicc í ar dia do oul 1 clepcect, 7 pilib do ðabail a ionað.

Clann muirðsrtais do tect ar imepce ðo mag nipe. Ionpoidio do tðabairt doib 1 muig luirð. Ba hiað ba hoipððað ar an pioðal pin, Taðð mac Ruaidri uí concobair. Fearðal mac tigrinain tigeapna écallais dúnchada, 7 diarmait mag Raðnaill tigeapna muintipe heólair, 7 galloclaða iomða ina bðappað. Longpopt aodha meic diarmada do loððað leó. Pñrðal mac diarmata tigeapna maige luirð do bpeit oppa, 7 Aoð mac diarmada immaille ppip. Tachar do tabairt doib, 7 ðaoine iomða do marðað eatruppa leat ar let. Ionpód do taðð ó Concobair 7 do Mháð Raghnaill iappin ðan cpeich ðan éomaidh.

Maðm do tabairt la doinnall mac Muirðsrtais uí Concobair, la muintip Ruairc 7 la cloinn noðnnachad cona cclitðñip conðbala ar taðð mac mag-nupa uí Concobair pop tpaig neótuile an tpaóip. ðalloglais mic magnupa

* *Fer-Tulach*.—Now the barony of Fertullagh, in the south-east of the county of Westmeath. This was Tyrrell's country, from the period of the Anglo-Norman invasion till their forfeiture in 1641; but previously to their arrival it was the patrimonial inheritance of the O'Dooleys, as we learn from these Annals at the years 978, 1021, 1144, and from O'Dugan's topographical poem, in which O'Dooley is thus mentioned:

“ O'Dublaige pa ðioðainn path

Ri b-peap ð-tpiað-uapal o-tulach.”

For some account of the migration of the O'Dooleys to Ely O'Carroll, where they are yet numerous, see Duaid Mac Fírbis's pedigree of O'Melaghlin.

¹ Under this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11:

“ Magister Florentius mac an oðlaoicé obiit. O'Mulconry.”

Clann-Rickard; whereupon the hostages of these latter were delivered up to him, and he returned to his country in triumph.

John Mac Costello, Lord of Sliabh Lugha, died.

Huggin Tyrrell, Lord of Fer-Tulach^k, was slain by the Clann-Feorais [Berminghams^l].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1367.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred sixty-seven.

The Bishops O'Farrell (i. e. Melaghlin), Bishop of Ardagh, a sage not wanting in piety, charity, humanity, or wisdom; and Malachias Maguire, Archdeacon of Oriel [Clogher], died.

Cuconnaught O'Reilly, Lord of Breifny until he resigned the lordship for the sake of God, took holy orders; and Philip assumed his place.

The Clann-Murtough came upon a migratory excursion to Magh-nisse^m, and made an incursion into Moylurg. The most illustrious of those who set out on this incursion were Teige, son of Rory O'Connor; Farrell Mac Tiernan, Lord of Teallach Dunchadha; and Dermot Mac Rannall, Lord of Muintir-Eolais: these were accompanied by many gallowglasses. They burned the fortified residence of Hugh Mac Dermot; but Farrell Mac Dermot and Hugh Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, opposed them; and a battle ensued, in which many were slain on both sides. Teige O'Connor and Mac Rannall then returned, without having gained either booty or consideration.

A victory was gained by Donnell, the son of Murtough O'Connor, the O'Rourkes, and the Clann-Donough, with their retained kerns, over Teige, the son of Manus, on Traigh Eothuile an t-Saoirⁿ. The gallowglasses of the son of

"Joannes Mac Costellow Dominus Sleibh lugha obiit."

"Dermotius Ua Heilge dominus Mac Oglaich obiit.—*Mac Firb.* (1397. MS. L.)"

"Wilielmus mac an peapruin (i. e. filius Rickardi de Burgo Rectoris de Loghreagh. *Annal: domini Mac William*) filii Wilielmi de Burgo, occisus per Clannrickardios in monasterio Conga. *Mac Firb.* (1367. MS. L.)"

"Conchavarus (filius Cathaldi. MS. L.) do-

mini O'Farrell filius obiit.—*Mac Firb.*"

"Jordanus Dexeter, Albia filia O'Flannagan uxor Cathaldi filii Donaldi, et Mac Conmara, dynasta de Cloinn Colen decesserunt.—*Mac Firb.* (1367. MS. L.)"

^m *Magh Nisse*, now the name of a level district lying in the county of Leitrim, immediately to the east of Jamestown and Carrick-on-Shannon.

ⁿ *Traigh Eothuile an t-Saoir* is the name of a

do marbad ann dechneabar 7 reacht ppiet po rimead dibride do mudugad im domnall mac Somairle im domnall óg a mac im an dá Mac Suibne im mac an eppcoir uí dubda 7 pa uiliam mac Síthig.

Dearbáil ingean Maolpuanaid móir meic diarmada bñ ualgairce uí Ruairc do marbad la cloinn Muircertaiḡ.

Maolreaclainn mac Seappraí meic giollapatraice, 7 orong dia muineir do marbad i fell la gallaid.

Ταῶς μάς Shamradain, 7 Aengurr mac an dfgánaiḡ még Samradáin décc.

Ταῶς 7 lochlainn da mac aongura Ruaid uí dalaiḡ, 7 Maolmaire óg mas epaié déḡ.

Μας Muirir na mbriḡ, Eoghan mac Ruaidrí uí cheallaiḡ, Muircertach mac Muircertaiḡ uí concobair, 7 bebinn ingén ualgairḡ uí Ruairc bñ tomaltaiḡ meic donnchada décc.

Ionorroigíð do tabairt la cloinn Muircertaiḡ for fíraib manach dar airccert imir móir, loch mberraid, 7 Seanadh mac Maḡnura, 7 édála iomda do thabairt leo, 7 tillead plán dóib do Riðiri.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1368.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, τρί chéd, Seapccat, a hocht.

Comarba Maodócc 7 airéideocain na bpeirne fear lan do raé an Spioratu naoim décc iar mbreit buada ó domán 7 ó deamón.

great and well-known strand, near Ballysadare, in the county of Sligo.

^o *The son of the Bishop O'Dowda.*—O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11, that his name was "Cosnamhach," and quotes "MS. L."—See also *Genealogies, Tribes, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 117, note c.

^p *Na-m-Brigh*, i. e. of Bryze, or Brees, a well-known castle in the parish of Mayo, barony of Clanmorris, in the bounty of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 482.

^q *Inis-mor, Loch m-Bearraid.*—These names

are now obsolete. Inis-mor was the name of an island in Upper Lough Erne, near Belle-isle; and Loch m-Bearraid was the name of a branch of Lough Erne.

^r *Senad-Mac-Manus.*—This place is now called Ballymacmanus by the natives, but it is more generally known by the name of Belle-Isle. It is a very beautiful island in the Upper Lough Erne, and is now the property of the Rev. Gray Porter of Kilskeery.

^s O'Flaherty adds the following passages to this year in H. 2. 11:

• "Donaldus, filius Murcherti O'Conor cum

Manus, one hundred and fifty in number, were slain; as were also Donnell, son of Sorley, Donnell Oge, his son, the two Mac Sweenys, the son of the Bishop O'Dowda°, and William Mac Sheehy.

Derbhail, daughter of Mulrony More Mac Dermot, and wife of Ualgarg O'Rourke, was killed by the Clann-Murtough.

Melaghlin, the son of Geoffry Mac Gillapatrik, and a party of his people, were treacherously slain by the English.

Teige Magauran and Aengus, son of the Deacon Magauran, died.

Teige and Loughlin, two sons of Aengus Roe O'Daly, and Mulmurry Oge Magrath, died.

Mac Maurice na-m-Brigh°; Owen, son of Rory O'Kelly; Murtough, son of Murtough O'Connor; and Bebinn, daughter of Ualgarg O'Rourke and wife of Tomaltagh Mac Donough, died.

The Clann-Murtough made an incursion into Fermanagh, and plundered Inis-mór, Loch m-Berraid°, and Senad Mac Manus'; and, after carrying off a great quantity of booty, returned home in safety'.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1368.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred sixty-eight.

The Coarb of St. Maidoc and Archdeacon of Breifny, a man filled with the grace of the Holy Ghost, died, after overcoming the world and the devil.

Mac Dermott, Hoberto filio Walteri, et Theobaldo filio Wilielmi óg a. uilleag (de Burgo.—*O'Mulc.*) sub quo Clann-Swiny, duce Tordelvaco Mac Swiny merebantur, Ruarkis et Clann-donoghis, duce Tadæo Mac Donogh in Tirfiach-riam Mullach Ruadh usque irrui, prædasque egit. Tadæus filius Magni O'Conor ad Traigh-eothuile cum illis congressus evertitur.—*Mac Firb.*"

"Mac William spoliat Tirolillam: captis O'Hara, Joanne O'Hara et Wilielmo O'Mally.—*Mac Firb.*"

"Pax inter Anglos et Hibernos.—*Ibid.*"

"Isip Eipionnchaib 7 albancaib.—*O'Mulconry.*"

"Tadæus filius Magni O'Conor (paulo ante cladem de traigh eothuile et eadem æstate.—MS. L.) victor contra incolas Montis Lughy: cæsis Milone Mac Jordan ouib, Davide Mac Philip, Seonaco filio Joannis Mac Jordan ouib, et Wilielmo Mac Jordan Ruaió cum multis de Clann-Gosdelvais; et ex parte victoris Murcherto filio Matthæi O'Durnin. Idem Tadæus violavit fædus cum O'Roirk Clanndonnohis fidejussoribus ictum: quapropter Cormacus Mac Donogh ab eo ad Donaldum filium Murcherti

Αοδ mac Feðlimið uí concobair Rí connacht cñn gaile 7 garccid
gaoideal, Luð lampada leithe cunn i naðaid gall 7 earccapad do écc iar
mbuaið naithrige i Ror commain. Ruaidri mac toirpdealbair do gabail
cñnair connacht.

Crioch coirpre do poinn ar dó eittir mac Maðnupa 7 domnall mac
Muircirtaig.

Fergal mac diarmada tigearna maige luirg, leoman uairle 7 enigma
a cimd, Tomalta mac feargail meic diarmada tanairi maigi luirg, 7
Corbmac mac diarmada do écc.

Αοδ mac Concobair meic diarmada do gabail tigearnair maige luirg.

Ruaidri mac Seonuic með eochagán seabac uairle 7 enigma a chimd,
aon ba fele ó áth cliath go háit luain, 7 Tigearnán mac cathail uí Ruairc
décc.

Diarmad mac corbmaic duinn með cártaið do gabail do mág cartaið
cairpreac. Α τιðnacal do gallaið 7 a báruðad doib iarrin.

Θαιε ua tuatail do marbad la gallaið átha cliat.

Uilliam Saxanaç mac Siu Emainn a buic oigre na nuilliamac do écc
don galap breac i nniur cua.

Fiaca ó floinn aðbar tairið ril maolpuain, aon do bferp da chinead
pein ina aimpir décc cona mnaoi.

O'Conor descivit. Itaque Donaldus, Cormacus,
et Tigernanus O'Roik eum apud cñb mic
taidg in coillin mic an fiplegin spoliant. Ille
prædam apud Dromclabh assecutus equum a
Cormaco, et Tadæo og O'Durnin equum a Do-
naldo cæsos amisit. Donaldus partem prædæ in
Brefiniam, et filius Magni fil. Cathaldi O'Dowd,
et O'Hara aliam ad Mucolt in Lugnia retule-
runt.—*Mac Fírb.* Eundem Tadæum Dominus
O'Donell, Clanndonnoghi, et O'Roik apud
Nemus spissum deprædantur.—*Ibid.*"

"Murchadus piabaç filius mic Murchaða
f. Lucæ ab agnatis cæsus.—*Ibid.*"

"Jonacus Mac Philbin obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"Cathaldus filius Imari Mac Tigernan obiit.
—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Fergallus O'Reylly fortuito cæsus.—*Ibid.*"

"Fedlim O'Reylly obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"Lasairfiona ingean tomar Með sampa-
ðain bean maoleaclainn uí Ruairc do écc.—
Ibid." [i. e. Lasarina, the daughter of Thomas
Magauran, and wife of Melaghlin O'Rourke,
died.]

¹ *Lughaidh Long-handed.*—He was a King of
the Tuatha de Dananns, and is much celebrated
in Irish stories for his valour, and particularly
for his having been the first that instituted the
Games of Tailteann in Meath, which continued
to be celebrated down to the reign of Roderic
O'Conor, the last monarch of the Irish.—See
O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, Part iii. c. 13. This pas-
sage is translated by Mageoghegan thus, in his
version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

"Hugh Mac Felym O'Connor, King of Con-

Hugh, son of Felim O'Connor, King of Connaught, the foremost among the Irish for valour and prowess, and the Lughaidh Long-handed' of Leth-Chuinn, against the English and his other enemies, died, after penance, at Roscommon; and Rory, the son of Turlough, assumed the government of Connaught.

The territory of Carbury was partitioned equally between the son of Manus and Donnell, the son of Murtough [O'Connor].

Farrell Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, the lion of the nobility and valour of his tribe; Tomaltagh, son of Farrell Mac Dermot, Tanist of Moylurg; and Cormac Mac Dermot, died.

Hugh, son of Cormac Mac Dermot, assumed the lordship of Moylurg.

Rory^a, the son of Johnock Mageoghegan, the hawk of the nobility and prowess of his tribe, and the most hospitable man from Dublin to Drogheda; and Tiernan, the son of Cathal O'Rourke, died.

Dermot, the son of Cormac Donn Mac Carthy, was taken prisoner by Mac Carthy, of Carbery, and by him delivered up to the English, who afterwards put him to death.

David O'Toole was slain by the English of Dublin.

William Saxonagh, the son of Sir Edmond Burke, the heir of the Mac Williams, died of the small-pox on Inis-Cua^b.

Fiachra O'Flynn, heir to Sil-Maelruain, the best man of his tribe in his time, died; and his wife died also.

naught, a prince both hardy and venturous, worthy to be compared to Lowaie Lawady for prowess and manhood in all his attempts, as well against the English as Irish that were against him, after 12 years reign as King of Connaught, died, with good penance at Roscommon. The territory called Crich Carbry was, after his death, divided into two parts, whereof one part was allotted to Donnell mac Mortagh, and the other part to the son of Manus O'Connor."

^a *Rory*.—Mageoghegan has the following remark upon this man: "Tho' mine Author maketh this greate account of this Rowrie, that he extolleth him beyond reason, yett his Issue

now, and for a long time past, are of the meanest of their own name."

^b *Inis-Cua*, now Inishcoe, a townland extending into Lough Conn, in the south-east of the parish of Crossmolina, in the barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 114, n. ^p, and p. 124, n. ^a. This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*:

"William Saxanagh, son of Sir Redmond Burke, Heyre of the Mac Williams, died of the little pox at Iunis-Kwa."

O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "i. e. in domo Wilielmi Barett.—*O'Mulconry*."

Slóigeað mór la Níall ua Néill Rí éimuil níosain i noisgíallaið, 7 maite an coisgíð uile deirge lair dforbairi ar briain mág mathgamna. Longport do gabáil doib i meóón an típe. Comtha móra do thaircepin do mág matgamna dó, .i. leat airgíall do tabairt do niall mac Murchaio mic briain na ccoileac noisppenn, .i. an tigeapna baor poime ar an típ, 7 comtha aóble oile dua néill buóóéin in íoc meic domnaill. Ua néill do aontugaó ríotchána dó ar na comtaib rin. Mac murchaio még matgamna 7 Alaxandair óg mac domnaill tigeapna na ngallogclac do gluarract dén comairle, trí coisgíte císírne dionnroigíð még mathgamna gan ceaduugaó dua néill, 7 ammur longpuirt do thabairt doib air. Mág matgamna go líon a tísglaið do beir ar a ccoiméd, 7 iad airmtha innilte in a longport ionnur gur eirgedar doibriom gan chairde. Fearthar gliaio namnair naitheir eatoppa. Órip-tear ria mág matgamna opparom. Ro marbaó mac Murchaio még matgamna tanairi oisgíall, Alaxandair mac toirpdealbais méc domnaill conrabal na ngalloglac, 7 Eoghan mac toirpdealbais mic maoileachloinn uí domnaill don éur rin immailli re rocaioib ele.

Tomar ua floinn tigeapna tpuirte pír lan deineaó 7 doirpdearcur deð. Taðg mac Maðnura mic catail mic domnaill uí concobair do gabáil tre cheilg do Ruaidri mac toirpdealbais (dua concobair) ina longport fein i nArd an choillín iar na bpet leir do corbmac mac donnchaio go tísgh uí concobair, 7 a tairbert do domnall mac Muircheartaigh uí concobair ar a haile, 7 a marbaó pa deoio la domnall i ccairlén Sligicch. Aét éna ar ppir na gnomairi do roigneat ar mac Maðnura uí concobair do ramailtí gach oic, gur bo reanpocal ruaitiú lá cach nár msa gabáil no marbaó

¹ *In the very centre*, i ccípmídon.—The word used in the Annals of Ulster is, “i mbolgán in típe,” i. e. *umbilico territorii*.

² *Na g-Coileach n-Oifrin*, i. e. of the chalices of the Mass.

³ *Without O'Neill's permission*.—The meaning evidently is, that they made this attack upon Mac Mahon without asking O'Neill's permission.

⁴ *O'Flynn*, now O'Lyn. This Thomas could not have been lord of all the district of Hy-Tuirtre, for the O'Neills of the race of Hugh

Boy were certainly possessed of the territory of Hy-Tuirtre at this period.

⁵ *Teige, son of Manus*.—He was the near relative and rival of Donnell Mac Murtough O'Connor of Sligo. He was of an older branch of the descendants of Brian Luighneach than his slayer, being the son of Manus, who was son of Cathal, King of Connaught in 1324, whose brother, Murtough, was the father of Donnell, the slayer of Teige, and the founder of the family of the O'Conors of Sligo.

⁶ *Ard-an-choillin*, i. e. height, or hill of the

A great army was led by Niall O'Neill, King of the Kinel-Owen, who was joined by the chieftains of the entire province [of Ulster], into Oriel, to attack Brian Mac Mahon; and they pitched a camp in the very centre^x of the territory. Mac Mahon offered him great terms, namely, to cede one-half of the territory of Oriel to Niall, the son of Murrough, son of Brian na g-Coileach n-Oifrin^y, i. e. he who had been lord over the territory before himself; and other great gifts to O'Neill himself, as eric for [the death of] Mac Donnell. O'Neill consented to make peace with him on these conditions; but the son of Murrough Mac Mahon and Alexander Oge Mac Donnell, Lord of the Gallowglasses, without O'Neill's permission^z, marched, with one accord, with three battalions of kerns against Mac Mahon, and made an assault upon his fortress; but Mac Mahon and his household, being upon their guard, armed and accoutred within their fortress, they responded without delay to the attack; and a fierce and furious conflict ensued, in which they [the assailants] were defeated by Mac Mahon. The son of Murrough Mac Mahon, Tanist of Oriel; Alexander, the son of Turlough Mac Donnell, Constable of the Gallowglasses; and Owen, the son of Turlough, son of Melaghlin O'Donnell, together with a great number of others, were slain on that occasion.

Thomas O'Flynn^a, Lord of Hy-Tuirtre, a man full of hospitality and renown, died.

Teige, the son of Manus^b, son of Cathal, son of Donnell O'Connor, was treacherously taken prisoner by Rory, the son of Turlough (i. e. the O'Connor), in his [Rory's] own fortress at Ard-an-choillin^c, after he had been brought thither by Cormac Mac Donough to O'Connor's house. He was afterwards given up to Donnell, son of Murrough O'Connor, by whom he was at last killed in the castle of Sligo. It was afterwards common to compare any evil deed with those acts committed against the son of Manus O'Connor; so that it became a proverb familiar with every one, that "the taking and killing^d of the son of

little wood, now Ardakillin, a townland in the parish of Killukin, in the barony and county of Roscommon. No ruins are now to be seen here except three earthen forts.—See the year 1388.

^a *Taking and killing*.—This passage is given more clearly as follows by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1368. Teig mac Magnus mac Cahall was deceitfully taken by the King of Connought, in his house of Ard-an-Killin, being brought thither to the King's house by Cormack Mac Donnogh upon his security, of which villainous dealing that old Irish proverb grew by comparing thereof to any wicked art: 'The

mea magna, ma gibe peilgimom do clumti do denom. Cogad mór do fáir hi cconnaictaib eiptir ua cconcobair, Mac uilliam, 7 mac diarmata tper an ngabáil rin 7 tper an marbáð.

Cúulað mac an gipr mic catmaíl cfn a chinid péin, 7 an mac baol aige ina maighirtir foirecte dšpprcatgite i nealaðnaib décc i Saiaib.

Uilliam mac donnchað muimnið uí ceallaið tigeapna ua maine do gabáil la hua Maðaðain 7 la cloinn mic neoðain. Domnall mac concobair uí ceallaið, 7 apðgal óð ó concfnainn do marbáð la ua Maðaðain an lá rin.

Domnall mac conmapa do écc.

Sleimni mac uðlin conrabal coigib ulað do écc.

Murpeaðac ó fairceallaið comarba Maðódg, 7 aircideocham na breipne do écc.

Diarmait laimdearg mac Murchaða pí laiðfn do gabáil la gallaib. ba heipide cóigfoac po ba cpóða baol ina aimpir.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1369.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile tpi chéd, Seapccat, anaoi.

Αοth ua néill eppcop clochair, Saol cpaibdeach comdepceach, 7 Riocapo ó Raiðillig eppcop cille móip décc.

An deaccanach ó bapðain décc.

taking of mac Manus is no worse.' He was within a little while after worse used, for he was given over to Donnell mac Mortagh O'Connor, who vilely did put him to death in the castle of Sligeagh; whereof ensued great contentions and generall discords throughout all Connought, especially between O'Connor, Mac William, and Mac Dermoda."

* *Professor of sciences.*—This passage is in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster; but the Editor has not been able to discover any account as to what part of England he taught in. There were several bishops and other very distinguished ecclesiastics of this family, but no literary man of the name appears in Ware's Irish

Writers, except the celebrated archbishop, Hugh Mac Caghwell, who wrote the Commentaries upon the works of *Duns Scotus*, and other works, in the beginning of the seventeenth century.

^f *Clann-mic-n-Eoghain*, i. e. the race of the son of Eoghan. These were a branch of the O'Kellys descended from Eoghan, the third son of Donnell More O'Kelly, Chief of Hy-Many, who died in the year 1224. This sept gave name to the barony of Clanmacnowen, in the east of the county of Galway, in which they were seated.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, pp. 102, 165.

^g To this year O'Flaherty adds the following passages in H. 2. 11 :

Manus was not worse than whatever treacherous deed they used to hear of being perpetrated." In consequence of this taking and killing, a great war broke out in Connaught between O'Conor, Mac William, and Mac Dermot.

Cu-Uladh Mac-an-Ghirr Mac Cawell, chief of his own tribe, and a son of his, who was a learned and illustrious Professor of Sciences^e, died in England.

William, son of Donough Muimhneach O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, was taken prisoner by O'Madden and the Clann-mic-n-Eoghain^f. On the same day Donnell, son of Conor O'Kelly, and Ardgall Oge O'Concannon, were slain by O'Madden.

Donnell Mac Namara died.

Slevny Mac Quillin, Constable of the Province of Ulster, died.

Murray O'Farrelly, Coarb of St. Maidoc, and Archdeacon of Breifny [Kilmore], died.

Dermot, the Redhanded, Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, was taken prisoner by the English. He was the most valiant of the [Irish] provincial kings in his time^g.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1369.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred sixty-nine.

Hugh O'Neill, Bishop of Clogher, a pious and humane man, and Richard O'Reilly^h, Bishop of Kilmore, died.

The Deacon O'Bardon died.

"Mora filia O'Roirk Odonis uxor Mac Donogh obiit.—MS. L. (1367. *O'Mulconry*)."

"Mathgamanius O'Tuathail ab Anglis cæsus.—MS. L." (*Mac Firb.* 1367.)

"Mac Magnusa de Tirtuathail obiit.—MS. L." (1367. *Mac Firb.*)

"Imarus filius Tomalti O'Birn obiit.—*Mac Firb.*"

"Laighsechus filius Davidis O'Morra suo cultro cæsus.—*Ibid.*"

"Donaldus filius Mac Conmara obiit.—*Ibid.*" (MS. L. 1369.)

"Anna filia O'Durnin uxor Tadæi O'Huigin obiit.—*Mac Firb.*"

"Cric Cairbre do gabail do Donnall mac Muirceartaig.—1369. MS. L." [i.e. the country of Carbury was taken by Donnell, the son of Murtough.]

"Ard an choillin, Roderici domus in Machaire Connaght infra ad ann. 1388."

^h *Richard O'Reilly*.—His death is set down in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, under the year 1366, which should be 1369. Immediately after the notice of the death of Richard O'Reilly, those Annals enter the death of William, Archdeacon of Breifny; of Brian, the son of Murtough O'Conor; of John, son of Edmond Mac Hubert [Burke]; of Randal O'Hanly, and

Cúconnaët ó Raḡallaiḡ tiḡearna bréirne do écc.

Pilib ua Raiḡilliḡ do ḡabáil la a bpairib fein, ⁊ a cup doib i cloic locha huachtair ḡo ndochair cŋḡail ⁊ cuibriḡte pair. Maḡnur ua Raḡallaiḡ do ḡabáil tiḡearnair annsin. Coccoad ⁊ combuaiðreab dŋirḡe ipin mbreirne triar an ḡabail sin. Sluaḡ mór do tionol dAnnað mac Rirðepð uí Raḡallaiḡ. Máḡ mathḡamna ⁊ maiche oirḡiall do éocht ina combáið do thabać pilib uí Raiḡilliḡ ar maḡnur. Maḡnur cona bpairib ⁊ ḡo lion a tionoil do dul dentaoib do cōrnaḡ na tpe doib buððén. Caithḡleo do chur ŋoppa. Maibm do éabairt por Mhaḡnur i mblén cūpa. Tri meic corbmaic uí ŋŋŋail, Seoinín, Maoileacloinn, ⁊ ŋŋŋur, ŋedlimið mac aodha an cleitḡ uí concobair, da mac ŋlaithim móir mec corpuða .i. donn, ⁊ brian, Siḡpeacc na Srona mac an maighirir ⁊ rochaiði oile do marbað don taćur sin.

ḡearalt caománach rioghámaḡna laiḡen do marbað don Rirðe dub.

Tiḡŋŋnán ua Ruairc do dul por cpeich i lupḡ. Cpeach mór do éabairt lair dó, ⁊ Aod óḡ mac aodha uí Ruairc do marbað la hua maoldúin lupḡ in iarmórać na cpece.

Diarmait laimðearḡ mac murchaða Rí laiḡen do barúḡað la ḡallaið aća cliać iar na beit aimir imchian i mbraiḡdenur aca.

Mathḡamán maonmaḡe ua brian, tiḡearna tuadmunan, ḡaoideal do bfearr ⁊ do baiḡaḡa i leth motha décc ina longporc ŋŋn iar mbuaið naiḡriḡe. Brian ó brian do ḡabáil tiḡearnair tuadmunan tar ep Maćḡamna.

O Maoldúin (.i. domnall) taoíreac tuaithe lupḡ do marbað la cloinn

Cormac O'Hanly, both of whom were carried off by the plague called *cluíce in riḡ*; of Hugh O'Beirne, who perished of the same plague (*don plaið cedna*); of John Mac Egan, and Gilbert O'Bardan, two professional youths of Conmaicne; and of Melaghlin Mac Mahon, heir to the lordship of Oriel. The Anglo-Irish annalists do not call this plague by any name. Under the year 1370, Grace has: "Incepit tertia pestis que nobiles permultos, aliosque innumeros sustulit."

¹ *Castle of Lough Oughter*.—The ruins of this fortress still exist. It is of the same architectural

character with Reginald's Tower at Waterford, and with the keep of the castle of Dundrum, in the county of Down. The island in which it stands is said to have been formed by dropping stones into the lake. The Editor examined this castle in May, 1836, when it was in a tolerable state of preservation.

² *Blen-Cupa* is now anglicised Blencup, and is a townland in the parish of Kilmore, about four miles to the west of the town of Cavan. Blean means the groin, and, topographically, a little creek.

³ *Sitric na Srona*, i. e. Sitric of the nose.

Cuconnaught O'Reilly, [some time] Lord of Breifny, died.

Philip O'Reilly was taken prisoner by his kinsmen, and was placed by them in [the castle of] Clough-Lough Oughter¹, severely bound and fettered. Manus O'Reilly then assumed the lordship. In consequence of this capture, war and disturbance broke out in Breifny. A great army was mustered by Annadh, the son of Richard O'Reilly, who was joined by Mac Mahon and all the other chiefs of Oriel, to rescue Philip O'Reilly from Manus by force. Manus and his kinsmen, however, came, together with their entire forces, to contest the [chieftainship of the] country for themselves. A battle was fought between them at Blencupa^k, where Manus was defeated. In this conflict were slain the three sons of Cormac O'Farrell, viz. Johnin, Melaghlin, and Fergus; Felim, son of Hugh an Chleitigh O'Conor; the two sons of Flaithim More Mac Conruva, namely, Donn and Brian; Sitric na Srona^l Mac Master, and a number of others.

Gerald Kavanagh, heir to the kingdom of Leinster, was slain by the Black Knight^m.

Tiernan O'Rourke went upon a predatory excursion into Lurg, and carried off a great prey; but Hugh Oge, son of Hugh O'Rourke, was slain by O'Muldoon, Chief of Lurgⁿ, who had followed in pursuit of it.

Dermot Lavderg^o Mac Murrough, after having been confined for a long time by the English of Dublin, was put to death^p by them.

Mahon Moinmoy O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, the best and most illustrious of the Irish, died in his own fortress, after the victory of penance. Brian O'Brien assumed the lordship of Thomond after Mahon.

O'Muldoon (Donnell), Lord of the territory of Lurg, was slain by the sons

^m *Black Knight*.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, that this "pūipe dub" was "do gallaib áea cliaé," i. e. one of the English of Dublin.

ⁿ *Lurg*, now the barony of Lurg, in the north of the county of Fermanagh.

^o *Dermot Lavderg*, i. e. of the Red Hand. He was the son of Gerald, who was the son of Murtough Roe, who was son of Maurice, who was the son of Murtough, who was the son of Donnell, who was the son of Donnell Kavanagh, who was, according to Giraldus Cambrensis, the

bastard son of Dermot Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, in whose time the English first invaded Ireland. From this Dermot Lavderg descended a celebrated sept of the Kavanaghs, called Sliocht Diarmada Laimhdheirg; but they are now reduced to obscurity and poverty. O'Flaherty adds in the margin of H. 2. 11: "ab Equite nigro dolose captus.—O' Mulconry."

^p *Was put to death*.—O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11: "facinus illis temporibus tristissimum.—O' Mulconry."

nell uí domnaill, ⁊ a cpeach do bpeit leo fóp oilén doilenaið locha hepne
dianad ainn baðba ⁊ pilib mág uidiṛ tiḡearna reacht tuat do dul loingṣṛ
lanmór do dioḡail a óḡlaoic ap cloinn uí domnaill ⁊ mall óḡ mac neill ḡairḃ
mic aḡda mec domnaill óḡ do mairḃad lair ⁊ tepoid loingṣṛ ap pionnloc la
taoð an oilén.

ḡrian mac aḡha buide uí néill dḡhaðḃar piḡ epeann duairle, deineaḡ,
⁊ dḡḡnam do éḡ.

Maidm mór aðḃal do thaḃairt la brian ua brian tiḡearna tuadḡmuman
fop ḡallaið muman. ḡepoid iarla dearmuman, ⁊ morán do maiṛib ḡall do
ḡabail lair ⁊ ap diairnéri do chup fop an ccuid oile dḡoð. Luimneaḡ do
lorccað don turup rin la tuadḡmumneachaið, ⁊ la cloinn cuilén. Lucht
an baile do ḡallað dua brian ⁊ síoda cam mac inḡine uí duiḃidiṛ do ḡabail
ḃarḃachta an baile cuige, ⁊ peállad dona ḡallaið batap ip in mbaile fair
ḡup po mairḃrat é. ḃa mór an techt hipin ⁊ let pe mac taoíriḡ.

Pilib mág uidiṛ tiḡearna fear manach do ḃpeit loingṣṛ ḡo loch uachtair, ⁊
cailén cloiche uachtair do ḡabail dḡ. Pilib ua paiḡillḡ (i. tiḡearna bpeirne)
do léccen amach do mág uidiṛ, ⁊ a tiḡearnur fein do ḡabail dḡ dopidiṛi.

Maolreachlann mág mathḡamna aḃar tiḡḡṣṛna oirḡiall, ḡrian mac
muirḡṣṛtaḡ uí Choncobair, Seaan mac Emainn mic hoibepḃ, Donnchað ó bipe
taoircaḡ típe briúm, Raghnall ó háinliḡe, corḃmac ó háinliḡe, Eoin mac aḡha-
ḡain, ⁊ ḡillebert ó barḃain da raop macaom cruicealadnach Conmaicne dḡḡ.

Uilliam ó fairḡeallaiḡ comarḃa Maedḡḡ, ⁊ airḡideochain na bpeirne
do écc

¹ *Badhbha*.—This island still retains this name, but it is generally anglicised Boa Island. It is usually called by the natives of Tuath Ratha dwelling on the south side of Lough Erne, opposite this island, who speak Irish well, *Imr baðbann*, or *Oileán baðbann*. It is the largest island in Lower Lough Erne, and is situated not far from its northern shore, a short distance to the south of the village of Pettigoe.

² *The seven Tuathas*, i. e. the seven Tuathas, or districts, comprised in the principality of Fermanagh, of which Maguire was, at this period, the chief lord.

³ *Oglach*.—This word literally means, a young hero or soldier; but it is often used in the sense of vassal, such as O'Muldoon was to Maguire. From *óḡlác*, in this sense, is derived *óḡlácas*, vassallage, servitude.

⁴ *Finn-loch*, i. e. the white lake. This was evidently the name of the Lower Lough Erne, which might have been locally so called to distinguish it from the Upper Lough Erne, as being a brighter sheet of water, and less studded with islands.

⁵ *Clann Culein*, i. e. the Mac Namaras.

⁶ *Brought vessels*, i. e. he carried boats by

of Niall O'Donnell, who carried the spoils of his territory with them to one of the islands of Lough Erne which is called Badhbha⁹. Philip Maguire, Lord of the Seven Tuathas^r, set out with a large fleet to take revenge upon the sons of O'Donnell for the death of his Oglach^s; and a naval engagement took place, in which Niall Oge, son of Niall Garv, the son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge [O'Donnell], was slain on Finn-loch^t, close to the island.

Brian, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, a good materies of a king of Ireland, for his nobleness, hospitality, and prowess, died.

A great defeat was given by Brian O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, to the English of Munster. Garrett, Earl of Desmond, and many of the chiefs of the English, were taken prisoners by him, and the remainder cut off with indescribable slaughter. Limerick was burned on this occasion by the Thomonians and the Clann-Culein^u, upon which the inhabitants of the town capitulated with O'Brien. Sheeda Cam [Mac Namara], son of the daughter of O'Dwyre, assumed the wardenship of the town; but the English who were in the town acted treacherously towards him, and killed him. This was a lamentable treatment of the son of a chieftain.

Philip Maguire, Lord of Fermanagh, brought vessels^w to Lough Oughter, took [the castle of] Clough-Lough-Oughter^x, and liberated Philip O'Reilly, who was confined therein, and who thereupon re-assumed the lordship.

Melaghlin Mac Mahon, heir to the lordship of Oriel; Brian, the son of Murtough O'Connor; John, the son of Edward Mac Hubert; Donough O'Beirne, Chief of Tir-Briuin; Randal O'Hanly; Cormac O'Hanly; [also] John Mac Egan, and Gilbert O'Bardan, two accomplished young harpers of Conmaicne, died^y.

William O'Farrelly, Coarb of St. Maidoc^z, and Archdeacon of Breifny, died^a.

land from Lough Erne, in the county of Fermanagh, to Lough Oughter, in the county of Cavan. The boats thus carried were mere curraghs or cots, such as they have on those lakes at the present day.

^z *Clough-Lough-Oughter*, i. e. the stone, or stone fortress of Lough Oughter.

^y *Died*.—All these died of the plague called *cluice an ríog*, or the King's game.—See note^b, pp. 645, 646, *supra*.

^z *Coarb of St. Maidoc*.—O'Farrelly was coarb of St. Maidoc, or Mogue, at Drumlahan, or Drumlane, near Belturbet, in the county of Cavan. Archdeacon of Breifny means Archdeacon of the diocese of Kilmore.

^a O'Flaherty adds the following entries to this year in H. 2. 11:

"Joannes O'Donellan Connacæ Poeta obiit. — MS. L. (*Mac Fírb*. 1368)."

"Rodericus filius Joannis O'Hara Tirfiach-

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙOΣΤ, 1370.

Αοιρ Cριoρτ, mile, τρι chéd, peachtmoḡaττ.

Síth daingín deaghtairiri do dénom do cénél eoghain stoppa féin. bpaighde do tabairt ó domnall do mall pé gan cup a naḡaib imón tiḡearnur. Roinn forba 7 fspoinn ó Níall do domnall iarrin.

Ḥiollapatraicc mac cathmaisl taoipeac chenél fspaḡaig, cúulaḡ a mac 7 inḡean maḡnura méḡ maḡhamna a bfn, do marbaḡ la cloinn aḡḡa meic catmaoíl tpe feill. Murchaḡ a úsrbpachair do ḡabáil a ionaid ip in taoiriḡeēt iarrin.

Cathaoir ua concobair aḡḡor tiḡearna ó bpailḡe, 7 muirceaptaḡ ua morḡa do tuitim ar cpeic la ḡallaib laigín.

Ḭubcoblaig inḡén uí Raḡhallaiḡ bfn pilip meḡ uidiḡ do écc.

Maḡnur ó Raḡhallaiḡ do ḡabail la cloinn tomair mic Maḡhamna uí Raigillig, 7 a chup i cloich locha huachtair.

Cathal mac dabuḡ uí concḡnainn tiḡearna ua ndiarmada, Sioban cam inḡén meḡ captaig bfn meic conmapa, Síḡḡa chille canniḡ mac Seaan meic conmapa, Seaan ó hḡḡra aḡḡar tiḡearna luighe, 7 Ḭiarmaitτ mac caḡail óig uí concobair do écc.

bḡsirim maḡma do tabairt la Níall ua néill tiḡearna ceneil eóḡain ar brian maḡ maḡhamna tiḡearna oirḡiall, 7 ḡponḡa deapmapa do muinḡir. Méḡ maḡhamna do marbaḡ 7 do baḡaḡ.

Domnall mac Maileacloinn, 7 taḡḡ mac lochlann uí ceallaiḡ cona diar mac do écc.

riam Muaiḡe dirapiens ab incolis et Scotis occisus.—MS. L. (*Mac Fieb.* 1368)."

"Cormacus boḡar Mac Dermott obiit.—MS. L. (*Mac Fieb.* 1368)."

"Dermotus filius Thomae Finn Mic Murchaḡa, obiit.—MS. L. (*Mac Fieb.* 1368)."

"Finnuala filia Briani O'Dowd obiit.—*Mac Fieb.*"

"Brianus filius Henrici. fil. Odonis flavi Ultoniæ hæres obiit.—*Mac Fieb.*"

"Brianus Og O'Flaherty (i. brian na non-peac) occidentalis Connaciæ hæres a Rickardo

Oḡ de Burgo captus.—MS. L. (*Mac Fieb.* 1368)."

"Brianus Mac Mahon Anglos Orgiellie spoliatus: ubi Melsechlunnius Mac Mahon per Sefin Fait prædam insequentem cæsus.—*Mac Fieb.* (MS. L. 1370)."

"Wilielmus Mac Uidhilin Ultoniæ Constabularius obiit.—*Mac Fieb.*"

"Adamus Alamar filius Mac Hoirebert obiit.—*Mac Fieb.*"

"Multi Anglorum Midie mortui.—*Mac Fieb.* (*peste reor de quo Cambd.* 1370)."

"Sequentia, MS. L. ad annum 1370.—*Mac*

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1370.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred seventy.

A firm and sincere peace was made by the Kinel-Owen with each other. Donnell [O'Neill] gave hostages to Niall [as pledges], that he would not contest the lordship with him; and Niall then gave Donnell a share of territory and lands.

Gillapatrik Mac Cawell, Chief of Kinel-Farry; Cu-uladh, his son, and his wife, the daughter of Manus Mac Mahon, were treacherously slain by the sons of Hugh Mac Cawell. Murrough, his [Gillapatrik's] brother then became Chieftain of Kinel-Farry.

Cahir^b O'Connor, heir of Offaly, and Murtough O'More, were killed on a predatory excursion by the English of Leinster.

Duvcovla, the daughter of O'Reilly, and wife of Philip Maguire, died.

Manus O'Reilly was taken prisoner by the sons of Thomas, the son of Mahon O'Reilly, and confined in [the castle of] Clough-Lough-Oughter.

Cathal, son of Davock O'Concannon, Lord of Hy-Diarmada; Joanna Cam, daughter of Mac Carthy, and wife of Mac Namara; Sheeda, of Kilkenny, son of John Mac Namara; John O'Hara, heir to the lordship of Leyny; and Dermot^c, son of Cathal Oge O'Connor, died.

Niall O'Neill, Lord of Kinel-Owen, routed Brian Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel; and very great numbers of Mac Mahon's people were cut off by slaying and drowning.

Donnell, son of Melaghlin, and Teige, son of Loughlin O'Kelly, with his two sons, died.

Firb. 1369, habent."

"Honoriam filiam Mac William de Burgo (ingl. illeg.—MSS. L.) uxorem Roderici O'Connor Regis Connacie obiit."

"Mælsechlunnus O'Hanluain Orientalium dominus obiit."

"Cahir O'Connor Hyfalgie hæres ab Anglis cæsus."

"O'Roirk, O'Farell Maguir et O'Connor expulerunt posteros Murcherti Múinniú O'Connor ad Muintir eolais: unde ipsi, et Mac Tigernan

ad dominum Mac William confugerunt (*O'Mulconry* ad ann. 1370, et infra prope finem) e quibus Conchovarus puero filius Cathaldi fil. Odonis Brefinii obiit, A. D. 1371.—MS. L."

"Murchertus Sinnach Tefiorum dominus obiit 19 Febr. 1370.—*O'Mulconry*."

^b *Cahir*, Cahir.—This name is now, and has been for the last two centuries, anglicised Charles.

^c *Dermot*.—He was the eighth son of the hero, Cathal Oge O'Connor, who was the son of

Μαελρεάcloinn connaétaé ó fírgail, γ Κατάλ ός ό fírgail do écc.

Ταός ό Ruairc do gabail τιγearnair na breirne. Clann Muirceartaig γ Μάγ τιγíρnain da indarbáð, γ concobair ruad mac catáil mic aeda breirniγ, γ a cup i cupic mic uilliam.

Uilliam dond mac ullec do écc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1371.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, τρί chéd, reachtmoγhat, a haon.

Αιρderpucc tuama .i. Seadan ό γραδα cính eacena γ enig a aimpiré do écc.

Feargal mag coclain do écc i láim ag ua ccinnéniγ.

Feargal mag eoáaccáin do écc.

Murchad ó maðaðáin (.i. mac eoγain) fíicheam coitcíonn cliar, aιδελγ-neac, γ fíorboct Eρίnn do maðbað daon opcor poigde ar depead cρίce i nupmumáin.

δριαν ua cinnediγ τιγίρna upmumáin do maðbað i bpell lá gallaib.

Emann ό cinnediγ aδbaρ τιγearnna upmumáin do écc.

Ταός ός mac maγnupa uí concobair do maðbað i bpell do domnall mac muircíρtoiγ uí concobair i ccairlén pliccig iar na cupi do Ríγ connaét (Ruairi mac τοιρρdealbaig) cuicce, do pér mar do paidead poimáin.

Eachmarcaé mac maγnupa mic Ruairi mic maγnupa mic duinn móir meγ uδir, bpuγaib coitcíonn do baoi ar loc éirne do écc.

Cathal, King of Connaught in 1324, who was the son of Donnell, Tanist of Connaught, and the ancestor of O'Conor Sligo.

^d *Conor Roe*.—He was at this time the chief leader of that sept of the O'Conors called Clann-Murtough. This sentence is very rudely constructed by the Four Masters. It should stand thus:

“Teige O'Rourke assumed the lordship of Breifny, but was soon after banished from Breifny, and forced to take shelter in the country of Mac William Burke, by the Clann-Murtough, headed by Conor Roe (the son of

Cathal, who was the son of Hugh Breifneach O'Conor), who was joined by Mac Tiernan O'Conor.”

^e To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11:

“1370. David Bruis Rex Scotiæ obiit.—*Mac Fieb.* (MS. L. 1371).”

“Supremus Christianorum Papa obiit.—*Mac Fieb.* (1371, MS. L. et Bellarm).”

“Verum 19 Dec. 1370. Onuphrius ponit mortem Urbani 5.”

“Midia .i. beon míoé, filia Cathaldj O'Conor obiit.—*Mac Fieb.*”

Melaghlin Connaughtagh O'Farrell, and Cathal Oge O'Farrell, died.

Teige O'Rourke assumed the lordship of Breifny; but the Clann-Murtough, Mac Tiernan, and Conor Roe^d, the son of Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach, banished him to the territory of Mac William.

William Donn, the son of Ulick [Burke], died^e.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1371.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred seventy-one.

John O'Grady^f, Archbishop of Tuam, the leading man^g for wisdom and hospitality in his time, died.

Farrell Mac Coghlan died while detained in prison by O'Kennedy.

Farrell Mageoghegan died.

Murrough O'Madden (i. e. the son of Owen), general patron of the literati, the poor, and the destitute of Ireland, was killed by one shot of an arrow^h, in the rear of a predatory party in Ormond.

Brian O'Kennedy, Lord of Ormond, was treacherously slain by the English.

Edmond O'Kennedy, heir to the lordship of Ormond, died.

Teige Oge, the son of Manus O'Conor, was treacherously killedⁱ in the castle of Sligo by Donnell, the son of Murtough O'Conor, after he had been sent to him, as already mentioned^k, by the King of Connaught (Rory, the son of Turlough).

Eachmarcach, the son of Manus, son of Rory, son of Manus, son of Donn More Maguire, a general brughaidh [farmer], who dwelt on Lough Erne, died.

^f *John O'Grady*.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, "that he is called Sir John O'Grady, Archbp. of Connaught, in MS. L. and *O'Mulconry*."

^g *The leading man*.—Literally, "the head of the wisdom and hospitality of his time."

^h *By one shot of an arrow*, δαον ορπον ποίγδε, i. e. *uno jactu sagittæ*. This may also mean "with one cast or shot of a javelin."

ⁱ *Killed*, δο μαρδαό, or "put to death."

^k *As already mentioned*.—Literally, "accordingly as was said before us."—See note ^b, under

the year 1368. It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that Donnell killed Teige with his own hand while in confinement, and that the act was the most repulsive and abominable deed ever committed in Ireland. To this passage O'Flaherty adds the following clause, in H. 2. 11, from *O'Mulconry*, MS. L. and *Mac Firb.* :

"Ipsius Donaldi manu confossus, postquam ab anno 1368 detentus ab eo in vinculis. Anno 1372, MS. L."

Μαοίλιν mac hoibírd do mairbad la hua cconcoðair.

Creacha móra do ðenam la hua nouðda (doimnall) hi tír fiaðrach muaidhe go ro hargeað co leir an tír lair, 7 go ro gab a cairléin .i. cairlén áird na ríag, 7 cairlen mic concoðair, 7 i mbaoi inntib do gallaib do díochur eirib, 7 an tír do poinn ar a braitrib, 7 ar a muintir féin ar a haile.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1372.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι cév, Seachtmoðat, avó.

Órian mór mág mathgamna tigírna oirgíall do triall i ccoinne gall do taboirt taóoir doib, 7 gallocclaic da muintir féin dá mairbad go hincleite i bfell, 7 é buðen déluð ar an rluag iarrin.

Seaan mór ó duðaccáin Saoi reancaða 7 ollam ó maine do écc iar mbuaib nongeta 7 naitirige, i Rinn dúin ag muintir eoin bairde.

Muircírtaic muimneac mac muircearτοιζ μοιρ mécc eoðaccáin, taoi-reac cenéil fiaðrach do écc iar mbuaib naitirige.

Mac feópai do gabail dua ceallaig 7 da éloinn, 7 Rirðep do mac feópai a oirdre do mairbad.

¹ *Tir-Fhiachrach Muaidhe*, i. e. Tir-Fhiachrach of the River Moy, now the barony of Tireragh, in the county of Sligo, which is bounded on the west by the River Moy.

^m *Ard-na-riagh*, now Ardnarea, forming the eastern portion of the town of Ballina, in the barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo.—See note ^c, under the year 1266, p. 399, *supra*.

ⁿ *Castle-mic-Conor*, Cairlen mic concoðair, i. e. the castle of the son of Conor. This was originally called *Dún mic Concoðair*, i. e. the Dun, or earthen fort, of the son of Conor. The name is now applied to a townland and parish, situated on the east side of the River Moy, in the barony of Tireragh and county of Sligo.—See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 22. The townland contains the ruins of a castle standing on the site of the ancient dun, or earthen fort, on a hill called *cnocán uí duðda*, or O'Dowda's

hillock, on a point of land extending into the River Moy.—See *Genealogies, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 175, 282. To this passage O'Flaherty adds the following clause in H. 2. 11 :

“Divisitque [O'Dowd] regionem illam inter suos clientes pro modico vectigali; eam subji-
ciens suæ familiæ et posteris suis.—*Mac Fírb.*”

° To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11 :

“Dermitius filius Cormaci fil. Dermitii Rufi a Clannrickardis cæsus.—MS. L. (*Mac Fírb.* 1370).”

“Maóiu mac an ríðipe, Hobertus et David filii Walteri Oḡ, Fefalgia, filia Mac Donogh, mater filiorum Murcherti O'Conor (viz. Donaldi O'Conor.—MS. L.) et filiorum Walteri óḡ filii Rickardi, matrona pia, ac eleemosinaria, deces-
serunt.—MS. L. 1371; *Mac Fírb.* 1370.”

“Comes Desmonia redemptus.—MS. L. 1371;

Meyler Mac Hubert was slain by O'Conor.

Great depredations were committed by O'Dowda (Donnell) in Tir-Fhiach-rach¹ Muaidhe; the whole country was ravaged by him, and its castles were taken, namely, the castles of Ard-na-riagh^m and Castle-mic-Conorⁿ, and all the English that were in them were driven out; and the country was after this parcelled out amongst his kinsmen and his own people^o.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1372.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred seventy-two.

Brian More Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, marched to give battle to the English; but he was privily and treacherously slain by a gallowglass of his own people, who thereupon fled from the army.

John More O'Dugan^p, a learned historian and ollav of Hy-Many, died, after the victory of Extreme Unction and penance, at Rinn-duin, among the monks of John the Baptist.

Murtough Muimhneach, son of Murtough More Mageoghegan, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach, died, after the victory of penance.

Mac Feorais [Bermingham] was taken^q prisoner by O'Kelly and his sons; and Richard Mac Feorais, his heir, was slain.

Mac Fieb. 1370."

"Donnchadus O'Birn obiit.—*Mac Fieb., et O'Mulc.*"

^p *John More O'Dugan.*—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that this John More O'Dugan was the chief historian of all Ireland, and that he had been seven years in the monastery of Rinn-duin before his death, which this chronicle places incorrectly under the year 1370. He was the author of a curious topographical poem, in which he gives the names of the principal tribes and districts in Ulster, Connaught, and Meath, and the chiefs who presided over them before they were dispossessed by the English, or by other Irish tribes. He was also the author of several poems and poeti-

cal prose pieces addressed to the O'Kellys, his patrons, of which copies are preserved in a fragment of the Book of Hy-Many, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin (H. 2. 7), and in the possession of Denis H. Kelly, of Castlekelly, Esq. For some account of this remarkable man and his works, the reader is referred to O'Reilly's *Irish Writers*, pp. 99, 100, 101.

^q *Mac Feorais was taken.*—O'Flaherty adds to this passage in H. 2. 11, so as to make it read as follows:

"Mac Feorair do gabáil sua ceallair 7 oa éloinn, 7 demuno mac hoibepo, 7 Rirpapo mac Feorair a oíope do marbair.—MS. L. 1371, *Mac Fieb. et Athenry Regest.*"

He also adds the two obits following:

Uilliam mac uillecc, ceann ruarcuira 7 raoribér búrcac, 7 Uilliam occ
ó ceallaiḡ aobor tigeapna ó maine do écc.

“Gillajesus filius Tigernani Magauran hæres
Tellachachæ, obiit.—MS. L.”

“Murchertus Mac Donogh obiit.—*Mac Fieb.*”

To this year O’Flaherty adds the following
passages in H. 2. 11:

“Magister Nic. Mac Tegheden Officialis
Cluan, obiit.—*Mac Fieb.*”

“Mac William Burke aggressus est Donal-
dum filium Murcherti O’Conor optimatibus in-
ferioris Connaciæ stipatum apud Turlach de...

William, the son of Ulick, the most distinguished man of the Burkes for gaiety and polite manners, and William Oge O'Kelly, heir to the lordship of Hy-Many, died^r.

[sic] sed Donaldus liberorum et satellitii sui viribus evasit et Mac Donogh captus est.—*Mac Fieb.*”

“ Ad ann. 1372. Tempestas in vigilia S. Brigidæ domos et templa diruit.—*Mac Fieb. et MS. L.*”

2477

