

annala ríoghachta éireann.

ANNALS

OF

THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND,

BY THE FOUR MASTERS,

FROM

THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE YEAR 1616.

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

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

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ANNALS
OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND

BY THE FOUR MASTERS

TO THE YEAR 1800

DUBLIN :

Printed at the University Press,

BY M. H. GILL.

annala ríoghachta éireann.

GOIS CRIOST, 1873.

GOIS CRIOST, míle, trí chéad, hocht agus a trí.

Uiciéidín mac coimíné eppóc Gho achairí paoí, i ngeall, i ghabas do.

Gloim ó gloim éannas, i ghoí géanachas do éic i nroí gabal.

Ionroigín do cathóic do gailis i nroí achairí. Bóannín mac cathóic.

in-éigéil, i nroí do nroíachas doí doí nroíachas, i nroíachas doí nroíachas.

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ANNAŁA RİOZHACHTA EIREANN.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙOΣΤ, 1373.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι chéd, peachtmoḡat, a τρι.

UILLIAM mac carmaic eppcop Ard achaid raoi i neccna, 7 i crabad do écc.

Adam ó cianáin cananaic 7 Saoi Seancaotha do écc i lior gabail.

Ionorroigib do taboirt do gallaib miðe don Anḡoile. Ruaidri mac caoil uí fírgoil 7 a mac do marbad dóib don cup rin, 7 Soḡaide dá muinir imaili riú. Donnchað na fírgoil ḡo lion a tionóil dia lánmair, 7 marbad mór do dénam lair oppa. Urcor do roigib do buair don áirrið iarrin, 7 an maiðm poime for gallaib, ḡo torcáir ðe, 7 ḡur rraimeað for a muinir.

Uilliam dalatún 7 Siirriam na miðe do marbad le cenél fiachach 7 lé hua maofleacloinn.

Mac an pearrúm meic feopair do marbad lá toirpðealbac ruad ua cconcoðair daon builli cloidm i cconmaicne dúna moir (tapér fell do

* *William Mac Carmaic, Bishop of Ardagh.*—To this O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11:

"Et Archidiaconus O'Farrell electus Episcopus.—*Mac Fírb.*"

* *Adam O'Keenan.*—O'Reilly states in his *Irish Writers*, p. 102, that he had in his possession two volumes on vellum in the handwriting of this O'Keenan.

* *As he was routing, 7 an maiðm poime.*—This part of the passage is more clearly expressed in the Dublin copy of the *Annals of Ulster*, thus:

"Donnchað O Fergail dá leanmair, 7 mopan do marbad sib leir, 7 en-upchur roigðe

dá marbad fein, 7 po buð maiðm don tḡluaḡ aile aét muna beir in torcup rin: i. e. Donough O'Farrell pursued them, and a great many of them were slain by him; but one shot of an arrow [or javelin] killed himself, and the other army would have been defeated were it not for this shot."

* *The Kinel-Fiachach* were the Mageoghegans of Westmeath; their country was, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, exactly coextensive with the present barony of Moycashel, in the south of that county. On the margin of an old map, dated 1567, published in the third vol. of the *State Papers*, the following description of Kinel-



ANNALS OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1373.

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

WILLIAM Mac Carmaic, Bishop of Ardagh*, a man of wisdom and piety, died. Adam O'Keenan†, a canon and learned historian, died at Lisgool [in Fermanagh].

An incursion was made by the English of Meath into Annaly, on which occasion they slew Rory, the son of Cathal O'Farrell, and his son, with a number of their people. Donough O'Farrell, with all his forces, pursued them, and slew great numbers of them; but this hero received a shot of a javelin, as he was routing^a the English before him, which killed him, upon which his people were defeated.

William Dalton and the Sheriff of Meath were slain by the Kinel-Fiachach†, and by O'Melaghlin.

Mac-an-Pharson Mac Feorais [Bermingham] was slain by Turlough Roe O'Connor, with one stroke of his sword, in Conmaicne-Dunmore* (after they [the Berminghams] had acted treacherously towards him, as he was coming

Fiachach is given :

“ Mac Goghagan's country called Kinaliaghe, contained in length twelve miles, and in bredth seven myles. It lyeth midway between the ffort of Faly [Philipstown] and Athlone, five miles distant from either of them, and also five myles distant from Mollingar, which lyeth northward of it. The said Mac Goghagan's country is of the County of Westmeath, situated in the upper end thereof, trending to the south part of the said county, and on the other side southward

of it is O'Moloye's country. And on the South East of it lyeth Offaley; and on the East side joineth Terrell's Country *alias* Ffertullagh. On the North side lyeth Dalton's country; and O'Melaghlin's country on the West side between it and Athlone, where a corner of it joineth with Dillon's country.”

* *Conmaicne-Dunmore*, more anciently called Conmaicne Cinel-Dubhain, now the barony of Dunmore, in the north of the county of Galway, which then belonged to the Berminghams.

δέναμ δοιβ αιρ, γ Sé ας τεαχτ α conmaicne cúile) γ é pén dimteacht
daimdeóin alop α láime iarrin ó na earccapaid, γ é beó loitide. Anoriar
mac cionaoit do marbad doibrim ara haile, iar na fágbaíl do toirpdeal-
bac aca i ngeall pe na poğa fuargailte dpağhail ar an tan ho feallpa
fair pén poime.

barroub ingean uí Ruairc bñ domnaill mec tigsnán do écc.

Seaan mac conmapa aptaoirach [άρδοαιρεαχ] cloinne cuiléin γ ταδς
ócc ó dupnin do écc.

Saób ingñ cathail uí concobair bñ plaitbsirtaig ui Ruairc [do ecc].

Ragnall mac corbmaic meğ Ragnaill do marbad la mac Meğ naicid i
pell.

Maoileacloinn Connactach ó néill do écc.

Μαίγιτιρ Νιόκόλ Μαğ τεcheadain oipicel cluana do écc.

bpian óğ mac bpian uí duδa do marbad la baipédachaid.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1374.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, τpí céo, Seachtmocchat α csthair.

Senicin Sabaoir do marbad la mağ aongura.

Domnall ócc ó doçoptaig (.i. mac Seaan) do écc.

Cucoicpice ócc mağ eoçaccáin ταιορεαé cenél piachach do marbad i
bpell ar noul dó lé heppucc na mide go hát luain, γ an Sionnac mac mñáin
(do muintir uilliam dalaatún) da marbad daon buile rleigi, γ é pñin do tap-
paign o apoile iar rin γ boill beacca do denam da corp α ccionad α mígnoma.

* *Conmaicne-Cuile*, now the barony of Kil-
maine, in the south of the county of Mayo.

† *Severely wounded*.—This entry is given very
differently in the Dublin copy of the Annals of
Ulster, in which it is entered under the year
1368. This authority states that Turlough Roe
was accompanied by twelve horsemen, and
makes no allusion whatever to any treachery on
the part of the Mac Feoraises. This passage is
very badly given by the Four Masters, who ap-
pear to have patched it up from various annals.

It should stand thus, according to all the laws
of historical narration :

“ Turlough Roe O’Conor, as he was on his
way home from Conmaicne Cuile, was unfairly
assaulted in the territory of Conmaicne-Dun-
more, through which he had to pass, by Mac-
an-Pharson Bermingham ; but Turlough was
determined to fight his way, and coming to per-
sonal combat with Mac-an-Pharson, he slew him,
with one powerful stroke of his sword, and
then escaped from his assailants by the strength

from Conmaicne Cuile^x), and afterwards made his escape, in despite of his enemies, by the strength of arm, but severely wounded^y. Andreas Mac Kenny was afterwards put to death by them [the Berminghams], he having been left with them by Turlough,—when they had acted treacherously towards him,—as a hostage, in whose ransom they might demand what they pleased.

Barrduv, daughter of O'Rourke, and wife of Mac Tiernan, died.

John Mac Namara, Head Chieftain of Clann-Cuilein [in Thomond], and Teige O'Duinnin, died.

Sabia, daughter of Cathal O'Conor, and wife of Flaherty O'Rourke, [died].

Randal, son of Cormac Mac Rannall, was treacherously slain by the son of Mac Naisci.

Melaghlin Connaughtagh O'Neill died.

Master Nichol Mac Techedain, Official of Cluain [in the county of Leitrim], died.

Brian Oge^z, son of Brian O'Dowda, was slain by the Barretts.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1374.

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

Senicin [Jenkin] Savadge^a was slain by Magennis.

Donnell Oge, son of John O'Doherty, died.

Cucogry Oge Mageoghegan, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach, was treacherously slain after he had gone to Athlone with the Bishop of Meath : it was the Sinnach Mac Mearain^b (one of William Dalton's people) that killed him, with one thrust of a lance ; and he [Mac Mearain] himself was afterwards torn asunder, and his body was cut into small pieces, for this crime.

of his arm and the fleetness of his steed.— On this occasion he left behind Andreas Mac Kenny, one of his followers, whom the Berminghams had captured, and whom they were resolved to detain as a hostage until Turlough should ransom him at a dear price. Afterwards, however, when Turlough refused to pay the price demanded as his ransom, they put this Andreas to death."

^z *Brian Oge.*—He was the eighth son of Sen Brian O'Dowda.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 119, note¹.

^a *Senicin Savadge.*—It is added in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that "the literati were left *orphans* by his death." Savadge was seated in the territory of Ard-Uladh, now the Ards, in the east of the county of Down.

^b *The Sinnagh Mac Mearain*, i. e. the Fox Mac

Τεαβόιν α βύρε οίγηρε μεϊε υίλλιαμ δο μαρβαδ δούβ μαϊνε.

Μαϊόν λα Νιάλλ ό νέϊλλ πορ γαλλαϊβ, δαρ μαρβαδ αν Ριόιρε ποϊορεαχ, βοκρα να cairrge, an Sándalac, an bupcac, γ υίλλιαμ baile dalat ceann aindréle epionn, γ ιλιomaδ naδ náiriméir.

Ταδεε mac Ruaidri mic caícal ruaid uí concobair, dísghaδbor uí concobair do écc.

Μαοιλεάcloinn mac διαρματα uí feargal do dul ar coccad ar an angaile go muintir maolmorδa do cup ι naγhaiδ gall. Ταδop επέν amnur do cup eatoppa γ goill iar rin δάρ μαρβαδ rom γ Sochaiohe oile.

Ταδεε όcc mag paγnaill do lot dorcor do poigio go nepbail de, acht níp bpear a demin cia do telcc an turcor. Μuintir birn δά cup πορ cloinn muiréirταιγ, γ clann muiréirταιγ δά cup opparom map an ccédna, uair ar stoppa baóí iorgal an tan rin. Coccadh dergi tremioρίde eoir eolarcaib γ muintir birn.

Corbmac mac tomaltaiγ uí fírgail do mapbaδ.

Feargal mac flaitéirταιγ uí Ruairc do mapbaδ do pilib.

Τιγípnán mac briain meg tiγearnán do écc.

Μαοιλεάcloinn Ruad ó duibgínnan paoi ι ríncup, γ Mathgamain an chind mac domnaill mic Muiréarταιγ uí Ruairc do coméuitim pé apoile.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1375.

Αοιρ Cριoρτ, mile, επι chéδ, pectmogat, acúγ.

Donnachadh caomanaδ mac murchada piγ laiγín do mapbaδ la gallaib ι bpeil iar ttaboipr díoclaiépiγe δó go menic poime rin oppa.

Merain. O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: " επε Mag Eocagain do mapbaδ do.—MS. L."

^c *Theobald Burke*.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, from MS. L., that his father's name was Edmond.

^d *Bogsa na-Cairrge*.—Bocksa of Carrickfergus. The Anglo-Irish annalists have preserved no account of this battle.

^e *Baile Dalat*, now unknown, unless it be Ballynadolly, in the barony of Upper Massarene,

in the county of Antrim.—See Ordnance map of that county, sheet 63.

^f *Head of the inhospitality of Ireland*, i. e. the most notorious man for inhospitality then in Ireland. At this period aindréle, or inhospitality, was a great opprobrium.

^g *Cast of a javelin*, i. e. *jactu sagittae*.

^h *Muintir-Birn*, i. e. the O'Beirnes of Tir-Briuin, on the west side of the Shannon, in the county of Roscommon.

Theobald Burke^c, heir of Mac William, was slain by the people of Hy-Many.

A battle was gained by Niall O'Neill over the English, in which Roche, the knight, Bogsa na-Cairrge^d, Sandal, Burke, and William of Baile Dalat^e, the head of the inhospitality of Ireland^f, with many others not enumerated, were slain.

Teige, son of Rory, son of Cathal Roe O'Connor, King of Connaught, worthy heir to the title of The O'Connor, died.

Melaghlin, the son of Dermot O'Farrell, went from Annaly to Muintir-Maelmora, to wage war with the English. A fierce and sharp conflict afterwards took place between them [the Irish] and the English, in which he [O'Farrell] and many others were slain.

Teige Oge Mac Rannall was wounded by a cast of a javelin^g, and died of the wound; but who it was that made the shot was not to a certainty known. The Muintir-Birn^h charged the Clann-Murtoughⁱ with it; and the Clann-Murtough, in turn, charged the Muintir-Birn; for these were the parties between whom the conflict was at the time. In consequence of this [death], a war broke out between the Muintir-Eolais^k and the Muintir-Birn.

Cormac, the son of Tomaltagh O'Farrell, was slain.

Farrell, the son of Flaherty O'Rourke, was slain by Philip [O'Rourke].

Tiernan, the son of Brian Mac Tiernan, died.

Melaghlin Roe O'Duigennan, a learned historian, and Mahon An Chinn [of the head], the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Rourke, fell by each other.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1375.

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

Donough Kavanagh Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, was treacherously slain^l by the English, among whom he had often before spread desolation^m.

ⁱ *Clann-Murtough*, i. e. the race of Murtough Muimhneach, who was the brother of Roderic O'Connor, the last monarch of Ireland of the Irish race.

^k *Muintir-Eolais*, i. e. the Mac Rannalls, on the east side of the Shannon, in the county of

Leitrim.

^l *Treacherously slain*.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "per Bulentam de Catherloch.—O'Mulconry."

^m *Desolation*.—The literal translation is: "after he had often before brought extermin-

Mathgamain mac maghnara ui concobair do écc iar mbuaib nfinig, 7 neangnamha.

Cairlén Rora comáin do taboirt do Ruaidhri ó concobair, 7 baile an tobair do taboirt do toirpdealbac ruad ar maille pe comadhaid oile.

Mac artain uirrí cenel faghartaig do marbad i bpeill da bratair fén mac gille térnoinn mec artain.

Maidm mór do taboirt lá Niall ó néll for gallaid dúin da léglar, dú i ttorchoir Sir remur baile atha thid (no alahid) fír ionaid Rí Saxan, bupeac camlinne, 7 iliomad naé náirimtear.

Cúlad mag matgamna tánoiri oirgiall décc do cuirlinn.

Art mac mecc uirí aon bá lán deneach 7 dpele do écc.

Diarmuid mag raghnail do dul diomraigib for corbmach ua mbirn, 7 donnchaí mac concobair an copáin do marbad don toirce rin, immaille pe hiliomat do daoib oile imaille rir, 7 édala mopa do denam doib [recte do].

Maoileacloinn ua domnallan ollam ríl muirpeadag go rainpsac le dán, 7 apd ríaoí Erionn beór ip in ealadain cédna, décc dpeilún.

Cairbre, 7 eogan, dá mac Mécc tigeapnáin do taboirt ionnraigte for gallaid go líon a ttióil. Fír da muintir fén do dénam pelle oppa, 7 dá cepec le gallaid ar ionmar. Doill do éruinnughad ina ttiócal iar na mbpach dóib; clann mécc tigeapnáin, 7 cuicir ar píct do maib a muintire do díceannaí ar én látoir annsin do gallaid.

Seappaid mac giollananaom uí fírgoil dfgadbor tigfina na hanóile ar enead, ar chput, ar éaoibérais, do écc iar mbuaib nongta 7 naithrige.

Sir emann albanac mac uilliam búpc do écc iar mbuaib naithrige. Tomár a mac do gabáil tigeapnair tar a ér.

nation upon them," which nearly amounts to a contradiction.

^a *Mahon, the son of Manus.*—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "i. mac magnara mic aóda bpeirig.—MS. L. 1375." [i. e. son of Manus, son of Hugh Breifneach].

^b *Roscommon and Ballintober.*—Extensive ruins of these castles still remain.

^c *Kinel-Faghartaigh*, now the barony of Kinelarty, in the county of Down, where the Mac Artans are still numerous.

^d *A great victory was gained.*—Literally, "a great defeat was given." This defeat of the English is not noticed by any of our modern historians.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 131, and Moore's *History of Ireland*, vol. iii. p. 111.

^e *Baile-atha-thid*, now Malahide, in the county of Dublin, the seat of the Talbot family. It is highly probable that Sir James is here a mistake for Sir Thomas, which was really the name of the head of the Talbot family in this year.

^f *Camline.*—The only place of this name

Mahon, the son of Manus^a O'Connor, died, after gaining the palm for hospitality and prowess.

The castle of Roscommon was given to Rory O'Connor; and Ballintober^b was given to Turlough Roe, in lieu of it, together with other considerations.

Mac Artan, Chieftain of Kinel-Faghartaigh^c, was treacherously slain by his own kinsman, the son of Gilla-Ternoinn Mac Artan.

A great victory was gained^d by Niall O'Neill over the English of Downpatrick, where Sir James, of Baile-atha-thid^e (or Alahid), the King of England's Deputy, Burke, of Camline^f, and many others not enumerated, were slain in the conflict.

Cu-uladh Mac Mahon, Tanist of Oriel, died in consequence of venesection.

// Art, the son of Maguire, a man full of hospitality and munificence, died.

Dermot Mac Rannall made an excursion against Cormac O'Beirne, on which occasion Donogh, son of Conor an-Chopain^g, was slain on this occasion, with many other persons; and he seized upon great spoils.

Melaghlin O'Donnellan, Ollav of Sil-Murray in particular in poetry, and the most learned man in all Ireland in the same art, died of Fiolun^h.

Carbry and Owen, two sons of Mac Tiernan, marched against the English with all their forces; [but] one of their own people acted treacherously towards them, and betrayed them to the English for a bribe. The English surrounded them, after they had been betrayed to them, and beheaded on the spot the sons of Mac Tiernan, and twenty-five of the chiefs of their people.

Geoffrey, son of Gilla-na-Naev O'Farrell, worthy heir to the lordship of Annaly for hospitality and prowess, personal shape, and polite manners, died, after the victory of Extreme Unction and Penance.

Sir Edmond Albanagh^w Mac William Burke died, after the victory of Penance: Thomas, his son, assumed the lordship after him.

known to the Editor is Camlin, in the barony of Upper Massareene, and county of Antrim; but he is not aware that this was ever a seat of any branch of the Burkes. There is a river of the name in the county of Longford.

^a *Conor an-Chopain*, i. e. Conor of the Cup.

^h *Fiolun*.—This word is still in use in the county of Kilkenny to denote a kind of scurvy

which causes a swelling of the legs. In the western counties of Munster, it is used to denote the king's evil.

^w *Sir Edmond Albanagh*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, this entry is given as follows:

“Mac William Burke died after having received the sacraments of Extream Unction and

Ορεορ mac Αιρε μεζ υιὸν το μαρβαδ το cloinn donncaid meζ υιὸν.
 Donnchaδ mac ταιδζ mic concobair an cōpáin το μαρβαδ la muintir bīn.
 Tomár mac feopair τιγεapna átha na Ríζ, 7 Seann mac loclainn cīnn
 a pīne pén dēζ.

Cathal óζ mac catail oiz mic catail móir mic doīnnail uí concobair το
 μαρβαδ la cloinn Riocairδ, 7 lochlainn mac donnchaδ uí dubda το gabail
 don cup pīn.

bpian ó bpian τιγεapna τυαδmūian το inapbaδ la τοιρpdealbaδ mac
 Muirceaptauζ uí bpian, 7 le cloinn Riocairδ.

Coccaδ ειτιζ Ruaidpí ó concobair Rí connact, 7 Maolpeacloinn ó ceal-
 laiζ τιγεapna ua Maine ζup po ζab ua concobair nīp pōp uib Maine.

Cathal mac Maζhūpa meic diapmada dēζ.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1376.

Αοίρ Cpιορτ, mile, τpi céd, Sechtmocchat, aSé.

Ταδcc ó Ruairc τιζίρna bpepne, aon lán veneac 7 dpéle, dallad, 7 doip-
 deapcup, becp na mbpepneac, 7 leóman lethe cuinn décc. Τιζίρnán a mac
 το gabail τιζίρnair bpspe na deóidh.

Αοδh ó τυατοil, τιζίρna ua mál το μαρβαδ το gallaibh.

Dalbach mac maoleacloinn uí bpoin, ceann eniz 7 eangnama laizion το
 ζuin da ppop pcpin, 7 a écc po cedóip.

Αοδh mac Seacain uí pīζoil το écc, 7 bá cioppa ζo τοobpúctaδ a péle 7
 a pcpirpge το clapoib Epionn ζo coitciorh ó aoip a macdhacta ζo pīn.

Penance, after whose death his son Thomas succeeded him." It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster that he died of pīolún.

* *Mac Loughlin*.—He was chief of the Mac Loughlins of Inishowen, who were originally a most powerful family of the northern Hy-Níall, but had been at this period reduced to great obscurity by the O'Neills and O'Donnells.

† O'Flaherty adds the following passages to this year in H. 2. 11 :

"Tadæus filius Roderici fil. Cu Ulidij fil. Briani Magni Mac Mahon obiit.—MS. L."

"Mathgamanius filius Murcherti fil. Tigernani O'Roirk, obiit.—MS. L."

"Cathaldus filius Nielli Mac Tigernan obiit.—MS. L."

"Templum de Kill an iomaípe collapsum a Magistro Thoma mac an Oglaoic instauratur.—*Mac Firb.* (MS. L. 1376)."

* *Hy-Mail*, now the Glen of Imail, in the barony of Upper Talbotstown, in the county of

// Oscar, the son of Art Maguire, was slain by the sons of Donough Maguire.

Donough, the son of Teige, son of Conor an-Chopain, was slain by the Muintir-Birn [the O'Beirnes].

Thomas Mac Feorais [Birmingham], Lord of Athenry, and John Mac Loughlin*, Chief of his own tribe, died.

Cathal Oge, son of Cathal Oge, son of Cathal More, son of Donnell O'Conor, was slain by the Clann-Rickard. Loughlin, the son of Donough O'Dowda, was taken prisoner on this occasion.

Brian O'Brian, Lord of Thomond, was banished by Turlough, son of Murtough O'Brien, and by the Clann-Rickard.

A war broke out between Rory O'Conor, King of Connaught, and Melaghlin O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, in which O'Conor subdued the Hy-Many.

Cathal, son of Manus Mac Dermot, died'.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1376.

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

Teige O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, a man full of hospitality and munificence, a man of fame and renown, the Bear of Breifny, and Lion of Leth-Chuinn, died. Tiernan, his son, assumed the lordship of Breifny after him.

Hugh O'Toole, Lord of Hy-Mail*, was slain by the English.

Dalvagh*, son of Melaghlin O'Byrne, the most eminent man in Leinster for hospitality and prowess, was wounded by his own spur, and died immediately afterwards.

Hugh, son of John O'Farrell, died. Like unto a fountain had his generosity and bounty flowed on the literati of Ireland universally, from his youth to that time [i. e. the time of his death].

Wicklow. This is the first notice of O'Toole in these Annals as chief of Imail. Previously to the English invasion O'Toole had been lord of Hy-Muireadhaigh, which comprised about the southern half of the present county of Kildare.— See note ^e, under the year 1180, p. 51–55, where the exact extent of this territory is proved.

* *Daleagh*.—This is given by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

“Dalvagh mac Melaghlyn O'Broyn, a prince his son [i. e. a prince's son] and a good man, was hurt by his own spur, and thereof died.”

bébin ngean domnaill uí duinn, bean uí diomaraig do écc.

Roihear uá fírgail do écc iar mbuaib naitirige.

Cuairne uá concobair failgi, dísadbor tigearna uib failge do écc.

Concobair uá bechán rai Shínchadha, Ceallac mac cruicín ollam tuadmuman lé rínchar, Eóin uá Ruanaða ollam mécc aongura lé dán, Maoileacloinn ó maoilínha ollam uí Catáin, Donnchad mac fírbirig dísgríncaib, 7 Ruarcán ó hadhmaill ollam uí anlucan i ndán do écc. Fíri tige aoidhead coitcionn gan diultad pé naon an Ruarcán ro.

Cumoiri ó catáin tigearna oipeachta uí catáin do gabail do gallaib i bpuir cúile Ratán, 7 a cúir dóib go Carracc Feargura i ngeimib.

Coitcionol gall mibe, ulaib, 7 laigín dochum na hançoile. Creacha fill do denam dóib ir in tír. Uá fírgoil go líon a éionóil dia raigídríom iarrin poleit, eoir gallaib ulaib 7 laigean rca. gur loircc a mbuirgh 7 a mbailte, gur éreac a ccríoca, 7 a iompúib ar a haile go nédalaib aibli ro buaibh 7 corccur.

AOIS CRIOST, 1377.

Aoir Crioit, mile, trí céib, Seachtmoghac, aSeacht.

An terpucc ó ceallaiġ .i. earbacc Cluana fírtá brénainn, Seaan ó Rodacáin comorba caillín Sai coitcionn, 7 an Deccánaic mór mag muiptiopa do écc. Isin Róim écc an deccánaigri.

Maniptir Earra Ruaid do lorccad.

Uater mac Sír dauid búrc, Domnall mac fírgail mic An manaiġ uí gallcobair, Seaffraib ó plannaccáin taoireac cloinne catail, Donnchadh mac uilliam áloinn uí císrbail tigearna Ele, Diarmaid bacac mac branán

^b *Bebinn*.—This is given by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

“Bevyn, the daughter of Donnell O’Doyn, and wife of O’Dempsey, died.”

Here he anglicises *bébin* as if the second *b* were aspirated.

^c *Cooley*.—This name is now generally anglicised Quintin. It is still very common among

the family of the O’Kanes in the county of Londonderry.—See note under 1385.

^d *Oireacht-Ui-Chathain*, i. e. the tribe or people of O’Kane. This place was also applied to O’Kane’s territory, which, at this period, comprised the baronies of Tirkeeran, Keenaght, and Coleraine, in the county of Londonderry.

^e To this year O’Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11:

“Donnchadus filius Gilla-Jesu magni Mac

Bebinn^b, daughter of Donnell O'Dunne, and wife of O'Dempsey, died.

Robert O'Ferrall died, after penance.

Cuaifne O'Conor Faly, worthy heir to the lordship of Offaly, died.

Conor O'Beaghan, a learned Historian; Kellach Mac Curtin, chief Historian of Thomond; John O'Rooney, chief Poet to Magennis; Melaghlin O'Mulvany, Ollav to O'Kane; Donough Mac Firbis, a good Historian; and Ruarcán O'Hamill, chief Poet to O'Hanlon, died. This Ruarcán had kept a house of general hospitality, and had never refused [to receive] any one.

Cooey^c O'Kane, Lord of Oriacht-Ui-Chathain^d, was taken prisoner by the English in the port of Coleraine, and sent by them to Carrickfergus in fetters.

A general muster of the English of Meath, Ulster, and Leinster, proceeded into Annaly, and treacherous depredations were committed by them in the territory. O'Farrell, with all his forces, afterwards invaded, by turns, the English of Ulster, Leinster, &c., so that he burned their farm-houses and towns, and plundered their territories, and returned home in victory and triumph, and [loaded] with immense spoils^e.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1377.

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

O'Kelly, Bishop of Clonfert-Brendan; John O'Rodaghan^f, Coarb of St. Caillin, a general scholar^g; and Mac Morrissey, the Great Dean, died. It was at Rome that this dean died.

The monastery of Assaroe [near Ballyshannon] was burned.

Walter, son of Sir David Burke; Donnell, son of Farrell, son of the Manach^h O'Gallagher; Geoffrey O'Flanagan, Chief of Clann-Chathail; Donough, son of

Firbis; Tíríachraí et Tíramalgadíe Historiographus, et peritus poeta aperto hospitio, et scholá liberá 60 annos aperta insignis in Christo quievit."—*Mac Firb. See Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 408.

^f O'Rodaghan, i. e. the coarb of St. Caillin. To this O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "i ppíob-nac Moíge pen," at Fenagh of Moy-Rein, in the county Leitrim. This name was written

O'Rooíge, and anglicised Roddy, by the last distinguished man of the family, Thadæus Roddy of Crossfield, near Fenagh, who flourished about the year 1688.

^g A general scholar, *raoi coitcéinn*.—It may also mean a man of general accomplishments befitting a *raoi*, or gentleman.

^h Son of the Manach.—*Mic an manach*, i. e. son of the monk.

ταοιρεαδ̃ corcachlañ, Fachtna mac daith uí mórd̃a, 7 brian ó flaitb̃sr-
taig̃ do écc.

Sluaigeaδ̃ la Riocair̃ a búpc̃ i cloiñ cuileiñ 7 Cuilenaiḡ̃ do tionol̃ im
Mac conmapã .i. mac ingene uí dálaig̃. Ionnpaig̃id̃ do taboirt̃ dóib̃ ar
cloinñ Riocair̃ gur cuip̃riod̃ maidm̃ oppa, dár maib̃aδ̃ Teabóid̃ mac uillicc̃
ceanñ na cethir̃ne, trí meic̃ ó ned̃in, 7 mórañ do maithib̃ cloinne Riocair̃
ar̃ceana.

Ruair̃d̃rí ó concobair̃ do tabair̃t maoh̃ma i Roscomm̃ain for Mac uilliam
búpc̃ 7 for maileac̃loinñ ó ceallaiḡ̃ tigeap̃na ó maine, dú inar maib̃aδ̃
Rip̃s̃r̃ a búpc̃ .i. deap̃b̃raḡ̃air̃ meic̃ uilliam, domnall̃ mac Cat̃ail óicc̃ uí
concobair̃, Taδ̃ḡ̃ óḡ̃ mac taid̃ḡ̃ uí ceallaiḡ̃, ua maiñdiñ .i. ταοιρεαδ̃ rod̃aiñ,
mac dub̃ḡ̃aill̃, gallocolaiḡ̃, 7 iomad̃ oile naḡ̃ náir̃im̃tiop̃.

Carl̃én leapã air̃d̃ abla do dénaim̃ la Seaañ ó p̃f̃s̃r̃ḡ̃ail̃ tigeap̃na na
hAnḡ̃oile.

Coccaδ̃ ed̃ir̃ mac diarmatã 7 Ruair̃d̃rí ó Concobair̃, ḡo t̃tainicc̃ deḡ̃ide
magh̃ luip̃ḡ̃ do milleaδ̃ 7 do lorccaδ̃ ed̃ir̃ ḡor̃taib̃ 7 forḡ̃neamã. Sochaide
do maib̃aδ̃ eatoppã leaḡ̃ for̃ leiḡ̃. Síḡ̃ do dénaim̃ dóib̃ p̃ó deóid̃, 7 comh̃ta

ⁱ *William Alainn*, i. e. *Gulielmus formosus*, William the comely.

^j *Dermot Bacagh*, i. e. Dermot the lame. O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, that this Dermot Bacach died at Rome.

^k *The three sons of O'Heyne*.—This passage is better given in the Annals of Ulster, in which it is stated that the Clann-Richard had been two days and two nights encamped in the territory of Clann-Cuilein [in Thomond], before Hugh Mac Namara, the son of O'Daly's daughter, assembled his forces to attack them. The passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

"A. D. 1377. Mac Nemara and they of the contrey of Klan Kullen, gave a great overthrow to those of Clanrickard, where Theobald mac Ulick, head of the great Kearne, O'Heyne's three sons, and many of the chiefest of Clanrickard, were killed."

^l *O'Mainnin*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is called O'Mainnin Mor. O'Mainnin, now Mannion, resided first at Clogher, in the barony of Tiaquin, and county of Galway, and afterwards at Menlagh O'Mainnin, in the same barony, where he had a castle of considerable strength; and his territory originally comprised the greater portion of the barony of Tiaquin.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 159–165.

^m *Mac Dowell Galloglagh*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster it is stated that Mac Dowell and Mac Neill Cam were slain in this engagement. The passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

"A. D. 1377. The field of Roscommon was fought between Rowrie O'Connor and [Mac] William Burke and Melaughlyn O'Kelly, prince of Imaine, where Richard Burke, Donnell mac

William Alainn¹; O'Carroll, Lord of Ely; Dermot Bacagh¹ Mac Branan, Chief of Corcachlann; Faghtna, son of David O'More; and Brian O'Flaherty, died.

An army was led by Richard Burke into Clann-Cuilein. The Clann-Cuilein assembled around Mac Namara (i. e. the son of O'Daly's daughter), gave battle to the Clann-Richard, and defeated them. Theobald, son of Ulick, head of the kerns, the three sons of O'Heyne^k, and many others of the chiefs of Clann-Rickard, were slain.

Rory O'Connor defeated Mac William Burke, and Melaghlin O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, at Roscommon, where Richard Burke, the brother of Mac William, Donnell, the son of Cathal Oge O'Connor, Teige Oge, the son of Teige O'Kelly, O'Mainnin¹, Chief of Sodan, Mac Dowell Galloglagh^m, and many other persons not enumerated, were slain.

The castle of Lis-ard-abhlaⁿ was erected by John O'Ferrall, Lord of Annaly.

A great war [broke out] between Mac Dermot and Rory O'Connor, in consequence of which all Moylurg was spoiled and burned, as well its fields of corn as its buildings. Numbers were killed on both sides. A peace was at last concluded between them; and Mac Dermot received considerations^o from

Cahall, Oge O'Connor, Teig Oge mac Teig O'Kelly, O'Mannyn, Mac Donnell Galloglasse, and the son of Neale Kam" [*recte* Mac Neale Kam], "with many others, were slain."

O'Flaherty adds to this passage, in H. 2. 11:

"In hac clade præter hic citatos post Mac Dubhgaill numeratur cæsi (MS. L. capti O'*Mulconry*). Somarlius O^g Mac Dubhgall, Hobertus Mac Philbin, Theobaldus filius Henrici Mac Philbin, Brianus O'Kelly, Niellus filius Nielli Caim, Imarus filius Murchadi (Murcherti, MS. L.) O'Farell et alii multi."

ⁿ *Lis-ard-abhla*, i. e. the fort of the height, or hill of the apple trees. Mageoghegan anglicises this name Lisardawla, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, thus:

"A. D. 1377. The castle of Lisardawla, in the Analie, was built by John O'Fferall this year."

The name is now anglicised Lissardowlin;

but in an inquisition taken at Longford, on the 13th of September, 1634, it is more correctly anglicised Lisardawla. It is a townland in the parish of Templemichael, in the county of Longford, and about three miles to the east of the town of Longford. The road leading from Longford to Edgeworthstown passes through it. Near its centre there is a curious moat and rampart, from which, no doubt, it derived its name.

^o *Considerations*, *comtha*.—The word *comtha* denotes rewards, recompenses, considerations, and sometimes bribes. The whole of this passage is given by Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1377. There grew great dissention and discord between Rowrie O'Connor and Mac Dermott, so as all the territory of Moylorg was altogether wasted, spoyled, preyed, and

ὑφαγαίλ το μακ διαρματα το εἰονν να πίοθηα το δέναν, 7 1 monad a díog-
bála ó Ruaidrí ó concobair.

Mathgamain mac Seain meic conmara do écc.

An dana Ríordrí do gabail ríogachtae Saxan .21. Iun.

Ḫoppaid mac Andaid uí Raḡallaiḡ do marbaid la cloinn an chaoicé uí
Raḡallaiḡ.

AOIS CRIOST, 1378.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι ced, Seachmoḡatt, a hocht.

Cairbre ua feargoil Eppucc Ardachaid, ealcuing congála an crábad,
Ḣlún oileamna na hecno, Soitech dérepe 7 daonnaeta epide, a écc ipin
Róim iar mbreic buada do deaman 7 domán.

Mór ingean uí feargail bfn Mécc pagnaill .i. Diarmaid, do écc, 7 a
hadnacul 1 ccluan conmaicne ḡo honórae.

Uater mac uilliam búpc do marbaid la muintir máille.

Fearḡal maḡ pagnaill do marbaid la conn mac muircsirtaiḡ meḡ pagnaill.

Ḣiollacpiorc ua Ruairc mac tigeapna bpeirne do éc.

Toirpdealbac mac Suibne ardcnubal Connaet, Tadcc mac loelann
meḡ Conmara taoipeac cloinne cuilén do marbaid la mac ingine uí dálaḡ.

Domnall máḡ brádaiḡ taoipeac cúile brighdin, 7 teallaiḡ ccsrbaill, Saoí
coitcionn, Seain ó fialáin deḡpsr dána, 7 dubcoblaiḡ ingfn Mecc pagnaill
bfn uí Maoilmiadhaiḡ do écc.

Ionbpoigib do tabairt do maḡ pagnaill (ḡona bráitpib 7 ḡona oipeach-

brought to utter ruine, the inhabitants killed, their houses and buildings burnt and consumed to ashes, their corne destroyed, and their cattle prey'd. At last they came to a composition of peace; Rowrie gave full satisfaction of his losses and damages sustained to Mac Dermott for con-
descending to that agreement before it was con-
cluded."

^p *Richard II.*—He was the only son of Edward the Black Prince, eldest son of King Edward III., and succeeded to the throne on the 21st of June, on the death of his grandfather, and was

crowned at Westminster on the 16th of July following, he being then but eleven years old.

^q *Clann-an-Chaoich*, i. e. *progenies Monoculi*. This sept of the O'Reillys, the head of whom was styled Mac Kee, gave name to the barony of Clankee, in the east of the county of Cavan, where they were seated.

^r O'Flaherty adds one obituary to this year, namely:

"Finola filia Tadæi Mac Donogh, uxor Tor-
delvachi óḡ O'Conor, defuncta est.—*O'Mulconry.*"

Rory O'Connor for acceding to the peace, and as compensation for the injuries he had suffered.

Mahon, the son of John Macnamara, died.

Richard II.^p became King of England on the 21st of June.

Godfrey, son of Annadh O'Reilly, was slain by the Clann-an-Chaoich^q O'Reilly'.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1378.

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

Carbry O'Farrell, Bishop of Ardagh, a bond for the preservation of piety, the fostering knee^s of wisdom, a vessel of divine love and of humanity, died at Rome, having overcome the world and the Devil.

More, the daughter of O'Farrell, and wife of Mac Rannall (Dermot), died, and was interred with honour in Cluain-Conmaicne^r.

Walter Mac William Burke was slain by the O'Malleys.

Farrell Mac Rannall was slain by Con, son of Murtough Mac Rannall.

Gilchreest O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, died.

Turlough Mac Sweeny, High Constable^u of Connaught, [died].

Teige, the son of Loughlin Mac Namara, was slain by the son of the daughter of O'Daly^w.

Donnell Mac Brady, Chief of Cuil-Brighdin^x, and of Teallach Cearbhaill, a general scholar; John O'Fialan, a good poet; and Duvcovla, the daughter of Mac Rannall, and wife of O'Mulvey, died.

An incursion was made by Mac Rannall, with his kinsmen and people, by

^s *Fostering knee*.—This is a homely figure, taken from the fact of children being nursed on the knee.

^r To this entry O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11:

"Sepultus in templo S. Petri.—*O'Mulc. et MS. L.*"

^r *Cluain-Conmaicne*, now Cloon, in the barony of Mohill, in the county of Leitrim.—See note ^m under the year 1253, p. 349, *supra*.

^u *High constable*.—*Apocnptabla* is always

used in these annals to signify the chief captain of gallowglasses. Mageoghegan translates this passage thus:

"Terlagh Mac Swyne, head and chief of all the Gallowglasses of Connaught, died."

^w *The son of the daughter of O'Daly*.—His name was Hugh Mac Namara. He defeated the Burkes of Clanrickard in 1377.—See note ^a, under that year.

^x *Cuil-Brighdin and Teallach-Carroll*.—These

ταῖς, τοῦ δά κλῆνν ἀσθῆ, ἡ ὀψήγαλ ὁ Ρουαρ) ἀρ κατὰ πρῶθ μάς παῖναλλ.
 Κατὰ τοῦ τῆνολ αὐτοῦ ἀκομμοπαῖτεα, ἡ αὐτοῦ κλῆνν (ἡ διαρματ μάς διαρ-
 ματα) ἡ ἡν ἰοναθ ἀρ αὐτοῦ κλῆνν. Μαῖον τοῦ ταῖατ τοῖς πορ μάς
 παῖναλλ. Ὁψήγαλ μάς παῖναλλ δεῖξεται πορ παῖνατ, ἡ Μάκ Σκῆλαοῖς,
 Μάκ Σῖολλα τοῖς, ἡ Σοῦαῖοε νὰ νὰ ἰμῆταρ τοῦ μαρβᾶθ τοῦ ἰμῆταρ καὶ ἰν.

Σῖολλαοῖοτ ὁ ῥῆγῖν ὀλλὰν κῆλ κῆναλλ ἡ ῥῆνυρ τοῦ ἐκ τοῦ ῥῖολῦν.
 ὁρματ μάς τοῖς ἡ αὐτοῦ τῖξεται ῥῆρματ, τοῦ μαρβᾶθ ἡ κλῆνν
 Αῖτ μετ τοῖς.

Ὁψήγαλ ἡ μαοῖμαθῶς ταῖατ μῖντιρε κῆρβαλλὰν δέξ.
 Ταῖς μάς ἀσθῆγᾶν ὀλλὰν βρεῖτῖν ἰοχταρ κῆνατ ῥαοῖ ἡν ἰμῆ-
 τὰν ἡν οἰκῆται, ἡ ῥῆ τῖξεται νὰ ἰοχταρ τοῦ ῥαοῖ ἀν τοῦ ἐξ.

Αἰὼς ΚΡΙΟΤ, 1379.

Αἰὼς Κριότ, μῖλ, τῖ κῆν, Σεαχτῖοκατ, ἀναοῖ.

Εαρεοῦ νὰ μῖδε, ἡ ἀρ φᾶτατ τοῦ ἐκ ἡ Σαχαῖ.
 Σῆμυρ ὁ κῆγαλαῖς ῥῖοῖς νὰ ἰμῆταρ, ῥᾶτῖοκατ ὁ μῖντᾶν Αῖρῖν-
 δεατ Ρῖοτ αῖτῖρ δέκ.

ῤῖοτ μάς κῆοῖ, ἡ ἀρ νὰ τᾶντᾶν τῖξεται ἰατῆταρ μῖδε δέκ.

ῤῖοτῖς μάς ῥῖοτῖς ῥαοῖ ῥῆναθᾶ δέκ.

Ὁαῖο ἡ νὰ ἰμῆταρ ταῖατ ἡ Ρῖαγᾶν τοῦ μαρβᾶθ ἡ μάς κῆρβαλλ ὕ
 ὀρματ.

ῤῖοκατ μάς κῆρμαοῖ τοῦ μαρβᾶθ ἡ ῤῖοτ μάς τοῖς, τῖξεται ῥῆρ-
 ματ, ἡ ἡ νὰ ἰμῆταρ ἡ νῆλ.

Μαῖον νὰ ὀρετ τοῦ ταῖατ νὰ νῆλ, ἡ τοῦ μᾶτ ἡν ἀρ ῤῖοτ μάς

districts are comprised in the barony of Upper Loughtee, in the county of Cavan. Mac Brady's chief seat was at Stradone in this barony.

¹ *Sons-in-law*, αὐτοῦ κλῆνν.—Literally, his relatives or connexions by marriage.

² *Fiolun*, scorbutic eruptions. This is still a living word.

³ *Muintir-Carolan*.—This tribe was seated near the Shannon, in the barony and county of

Leitrim. They are of the same race as the Mac Rannalls, being descended from Eolus, the twenty-fifth in descent from Conmac, the progenitor of all the Conmaicene.

⁴ *Faltach*, i. e. Wall. This is the name by which one of the family of Wall would be called in Irish at the present day. The Bishop, here called Faltach, is called by Ware, Stephen de Valle, or Wale. He died at Oxford, on the 10th

the two Clann-Hughs, and by Farrell O'Rourke, against Cathal Roe Mac Rannall. Cathal assembled at one place his kinsmen and sons-in-law^y, together with Dermot Mac Dermot, to meet them. They defeated Mac Rannall and Farrell Mac Rannall, a good, rich, and affluent man. Mac Shanly, Mac Gilduff, and many others not enumerated, were killed in that engagement.

Gilchreest O'Sgingin, Ollav of Kinel-Connell in History, died of *fiolun*^z.

Brian Maguire (heir to the lordship of Fermanagh), was slain by Art Maguire.

Farrell O'Mulvey, Chief of Muintir-Carolan^a, died.

Teige Mac Egan, Chief Brehon of Lower Connaught, a sage without contention or reproach, who kept a house of general hospitality for all comers, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1379.

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

The Bishop of Meath, i. e. Faltach^b, died in England.

James O'Conolly, Prior of Devenish, and Flaherty O'Mongan, Erenagh of Rossory [in Fermanagh], died.

Philip, son of Nichol, i. e. the Dalton, Lord of Westmeath^c, died.

Firbis Mac Firbis, a learned historian, died.

David O'Dunne^d, Chief of Hy-Regan, was slain by the son of Carroll O'Dunne.

Richard Mac Cawell was slain by Philip Maguire and Donnell O'Neill.

The defeat of Dreach^e was given by O'Neill (Niall More) to Philip Maguire,

of November, 1379.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, pp. 147, 508.

^c *Lord of Westmeath.*—This is a mistake by the Four Masters, for none of the Daltons was ever Lord of Westmeath. The passage is more correctly given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1379. Phillip mac Nicholl Dalton, Lord of the Baronie of Rathconrath in Westmeath, died."

^d *David O'Dunne.*—Mageoghegan renders this

passage as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"David O'Doyn, chieftain of the contrey of Ireigan, was killed by the sonne of Karroll O'Doyn."

The territory of Hy-Regan, or Oregan, was exactly coextensive with the present barony of Tinnahinch, in the north-west of the Queen's County. It was a part of Offaly, not of Leix.

^e *Dreach*, now Dragh, a townland in the parish of Kilnawley, or Kinawly, in the barony of

uīdīr, dū i ttopheair tadhg mág uīdīr, dā mac meic maḡnura, tōirpdealbāc mac donnchaidā mēg uīdīr, brian mac meic Raīē, 7 muirēsrtaē mac mīolchōn.

Mac an cāoīch uī Raighillīg do mārbað la mac andaīd uī Raḡaillīg. Cúmapa ḡsrr, .i. Mac conmapa do mārbað la a braitērið rīn tpe péill. Cúconnacht mac Rīlīb mēg uīdīr aðbar tīḡsna rīr manach ar einēac 7 ar uairle, do mārbað la clōinn domnaill clōinne ceallaigh.

Maolmorðā óg mac Maoilmorðā ruaið uī concobair (.i. raiḡe) do mārbað la ḡallaib.

Rionḡuala mḡsīn uī cheallaigh bīn meic uilliam búrc do écc.

Rirðepo ua duðagair décc aðbar ollamān ó Maine eirīde.

Uilliam mac an ḡiolla cāoīc meic cīrbaill deaprcatḡteac ḡaoīdeal i rīnm do écc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1380.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mīle, tpi chēd, ochtmocchat.

An tabb mac diarmata ruaið, .i. abb na tpiōnoīde for loch cé, 7 Domnall ua līnnāin Rpiōir leappa ḡobail do écc.

Seaan mac concobair mic aīoha mic domnaill oīcc tīḡearna tpe conaill, 7 na mīmeal ccompozur ði, 7 rīoḡdamna ulað uīle, 7 a mac Maoileachlann duð do mārbað i mainirtir Earra Ruaið, la tōirpdealbāc mac néill uī domnaill, la clōinn cathail oīcc uī concobair, 7 la muintir ðuīrīn ar ammap aīoche ina forlongpozr péin.

ðpermaīdm la mac uilliam búrc for mac uilliam uachtapaē (Riocapo

Knockninny, in the south of the county of Fermanagh.—See the Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 38. This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

"A. D. 1379. Henry O'Neale gave an overthrow to those of Ffermanagh [at Dreach], where Teig Magwyr with many of them were killed, and Donnell mac Gormgall Mac Tigernan."

^f *Magrath*.—This was Magrath of Termon-Magrath, on the northern margin of Lough

Erne, near Pettigoe.

^g *Mac-an-Chaoich*.—He was chief of that sept of the O'Reillys, who were seated in the barony of Clankee, in the east of the county of Cavan.—See note ^d under the year 1377, *supra*.

^h *Cumara Gearr*, i. e. Cumara the short. The name Cumara signifies *dog of the sea*.

ⁱ *Kinsmen*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, this is given as follows :

"Cowmara Mac Nemara was wilfully killed

where Teige Maguire, the two sons of Mac Manus, Turlough, the son of Donough Maguire, Brian, the son of Magrath^f, and Murtough Mac Milchon, were slain.

Mac-an-Chaoich^g O'Reilly was slain by the son of Annadh O'Reilly.

Cumara Gearr^h i. e. the Mac Namara, was treacherously slain by his own kinsmenⁱ.

Cuconnaught, the son of Philip Maguire, materies of a lord of Fermanagh for his hospitality and nobleness, was slain by the Clann-Donnell of Clann-Kelly^k.

Maelmora Oge, the son of Maelmora Roe O'Conor Faly, was slain by the English.

Finola, the daughter of O'Kelly, and wife of William Burke, died.

Richard O'Dugan died. He was the intended Ollav of Hy-Many.

William, the son of Gilla-Caech Mac Carroll, the most eminent of the Irish in music, died^l.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1380.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eighty.

The Abbot Mac Dermot Roe, i. e. Abbot of the Monastery of the Blessed Trinity on Lough-Key, and Donnell O'Lennan, Prior of Lisgool [in Fermanagh], died.

John, the son of Conor, son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge [O'Donnell], Lord of Tirconnell and the adjacent territories, and Roydamna of all Ulster, and his son, Melaghlin Duv, were slain at the monastery of Assaroe by Turlough, the son of Niall O'Donnell, the sons of Cathal Oge O'Conor, and Muintir Duirnin [the O'Durnins], in a nocturnal attack on his camp.

Mac William Burke defeated Mac William Uachtrach^m (Richard Oge) at
by his own brothers."

^k *Clann-Donnell of Clann-Kelly*.—Clann-Kelly was a tribe seated in the present barony of Clannkelly, in the east of the county of Fermanagh. Their chief was called Mac Donnell Galloglagh, but he was of a different race from the Mac Donnells of Scotland,

^l To this year O'Flaherty adds the two entries following in H. 2. 11:

"Filius Reymundi ab Anglis Midie dolo caesus.—*Mac Fieb.*"

"Cuconnactus Maguir a Clann Donell Clonne Ceallav^g caesus.—*Ibid. et MS. L.*"

^m *Mac William Uachtrach*.—This passage is

65) hi mbaile atha leatrain. Mac Siúrtaín dextera tigearna atha lscain,
 7 Seon dextera do marbadh ann.

Ταὺς mac Muirceartaigh uí brian do marbáð la brian Spemac ua brian.

Ruaidrí mac cátail mic aóda breifnech uí concobair do teacht ar gceir
 ar muinir Ruairc, 7 a marbadh la maígnur ua Ruairc.

Μαῖομ μόραδβαλ do thabairt la mág asngura, Art, ar gallaib, 7 ar
 oirtepaib. O hanluain tigearna oirtear, 7 rochaíde mór do gallaib do
 marbáð don chur rin.

Αν μοιρτιμέραχ do τέετ i nepinn immaille pe mop chumachtaib (.i. ma
 lurtir). Uairle gaoideal do dul ma cño m moíðamna epeann, .i. Niall
 ó néill, ó hanluain, ó feargail, ó Raíallaiğ, ó Maoilmuaíð, Mag eochagann,
 an Siondach, 7 apoile paorclanna.

Art mág asngura tigearna ua neachdác ulað do gabail tpe feill hi
 ttiğ an moirtimepaig. Gaoiðil epeann 7 mopan do gallaib fñn do gabail
 eccla poime iarrin fa beith ara iocht, ionnur gur chuippte pompa gan
 tataiğe do ðenam air.

Art mac gñraile Caomanaig do marbáð la gallaib.

Μαῖομ μόρ do ttabairt la hua ndomnaill toirpðealbac ar concobair óg
 mac Seacain mic concobair mic asoha mic domnaill óig, ar ua ndochartaig,
 ar cloinn tpuibne du in po marbáð mopán dá maithib. Oiar deapbrathar
 meic Suibne do gabail ann, .i. Eoin 7 Murchað. Eoala aibble do buain díob
 deachaið, ðarm, 7 díidib.

better given in Mageoghegan's translation of the
 Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

"A. D. 1380. Mac William Burke, the In-
 ferieur [Lower], gave an overthrow to Richard
 Oge Mac William, the Superiour, in the town of
 Athleghan, where Jordan de Exetra, Lord of
 Athleghan aforesaid, and John de Exetra, were
 killed."

Harris has the following notice of these two
 great branches of the Burkes, in his edition of
 Ware's Works, vol. ii. p. 58 :

"Upon the murder of William de Burgo,
 third Earl of Ulster of that family, in 1333,

and the confusions that followed thereupon,
 many of the English degenerated into the Irish
 manners and customs, and assumed Irish sur-
 names instead of their own. Thus the Bourkes
 in Connaught took the name of Mac William, and
 were subdivided into two principal branches,
 as Mac William Eighter, and Mac William
 Oughter, or the nearer and further Mac Wil-
 liam, the first in the county of Galway, and the
 other in the county of Mayo."

ⁿ *Baile-atha-leathain*, i. e. the town of the
 broad ford, now Ballylahan, in the barony of
 Gallen, and county of Mayo.

the town of Atha-leathan^a, where Mac Jordan de Exeter, Lord of Athleathan, and John de Exeter, were slain.

Teige, son of Murtough O'Brien, was slain by Brian Sreamach^o O'Brien.

Rory, the son of Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach O'Conor, set out to attack the O'Rourkes, but was killed by Manus O'Rourke.

A very great defeat was given by Magennis (Art) to the English and the people of Orior. O'Hanlon, Chief of Orior, and great numbers of the English, were slain on this occasion.

Mortimer^p came to Ireland with great powers, as Lord Justice; whereupon, the Irish nobility repaired to [pay their court to] him, and among others the Roydamna of Ireland, i. e. Niall O'Neill, O'Hanlon, O'Farrell, O'Reilly, O'Molloy, Mageoghegan, and the Sinnach [Fox], with many other nobles.

Art Magennis, Lord of Iveagh, in Ulidia, was treacherously taken prisoner in the house of Mortimer. After this the Irish and many of the English stood very much in awe of him [Mortimer]; and, seeing themselves at his mercy, they resolved not to cultivate any familiarity with him.

Art, the son of Gerald Kavanagh, was slain by the English.

A great victory was gained by O'Donnell (Turlough) over Conor Oge, the son of John, son of Conor, son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge, and over O'Doherty and the Mac Sweenys. Many of their chiefs were slain in the conflict; the two brothers of Mac Sweeny, John and Murrough, were taken prisoners; and they were deprived of considerable spoils, consisting of horses, arms, and armour.

^a *Brian Sreamach*, i. e. Brian the blear-eyed.

^p *Mortimer*.—He was Edmond Mortimer, Earl of March and Ulster. Sir Richard Cox, in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 135, writes:

"I cannot find, but that Ireland was pretty quiet during the government of this Lord Lieutenant, which did not continue very long, for he died at St. Dominick's Abbey, near Cork, on the 26th of December, 1381."

Dr. Leland has the following remarks on the appointment of this great man, and his young son, to the office of Lord Lieutenant, in his *History of Ireland*, book ii. c. 6:

"To give the administration greater dignity, Edmund Mortimer, Earl of Marche and Ulster, son" [son-in-law?] "to Lionel, Duke of Clarence, was appointed Vicegerent, and on his death the same station was conferred on his young son, Roger, and the government administered by his uncle and guardian, Thomas Mortimer, as Lord Deputy. As the present favourite object was to make Ireland contribute to the exigencies of the State, by the King's letters addressed to Earl Roger, a grand Parliament was directed to be convened in this kingdom to consult, not only on the internal regula-

Arís mac gearailt mic tomáir pinn (.i. do cloind murchada) do marbhad la Mac Murchada rí laigén.

Sloigead la clonn Muirceartaigh 7 la pilib ua Raigillig i mbreinne uí Ruairc, 7 Tomár mac doircha do marbhad dóib. Ua Ruairc do breit oppa, 7 a ccup dó ar an tír go haimdeonach iar brágbáil cova dá ndaoimib 7 dá neachuib dóib.

Cian mac Ruairi uí éirbail adbar dshétoirig epiche éle do marbhad daod mac Muirceartaigh uí maólmuaio dorchur roighe.

Sloigead la an Moirtemírach go hultuib gur millead dúinte 7 bailte ionda don toirec rin lair eistir ecclair, 7 túait, an urnaíde, doinnac mór, aipeaccal, 7 clochar, etcetera.

Corbmac óg mag carthai, Enrí mac doinnall uí éirgail, Aodh mac muirceartaigh muimnig meg Eochagáin, 7 Doinnall mac dauid meg Eochagáin dég.

Doinnall mac briain uí dubda tigearna ua ffríacpach, 7 ó namalgaid fear coranta a epiche daimdeoin gall 7 gaoideal bazar ina aghaid do ég ina baile buddéin an .3. Mai, 7 a mac Ruairi do gabail a ionaid.

tions and good government of the Irish dominions, but on the means of contributing to the exigencies of foreign affairs, and enabling the king to support the burden of his wars."

⁹ *Clann-Murtough*, i. e. the descendants of Murtough Muimhneach, the son of the monarch Turlough More O'Conor. These were a very warlike sept of the O'Conors, but they were put down soon after this period by the superior power of the O'Conors of Sligo, aided by the O'Rourkes and the O'Conors of Roscommon.

^r *One cast of a javelin*, or one shot of an arrow, *uno jactu sagittæ.*

^s *Urnaidhe*, sometimes written *Earnaidhe*; a parish partly in the county of Tyrone, and partly in that of Donegal, lying to the south of Lifford, now Urney.—See note ^x, under the year 1178, p. 37, *supra*.

^t *Donaghmore*.—This is evidently the church of Donaghmore, near Castlefin, in the county of Donegal. There is another church of the name

near Dungannon in Tyrone.

^u *Errigal*, i. e. Errigal-Keeroge, near the village of Augher, in the barony of Clogher and county of Tyrone.

^v *Clogher*.—The head of a bishop's see, in a barony of the same name, in the county of Tyrone. This passage is translated by Mageoghegan as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1380. The Lord Mortimer, with great forces, went to the province of Ulster, where he destroyed many towns, both spirituall and temporall, and especially the Urnie, Downaghmore, Aregall, and Clogher."

^x *Donnell, the son of Brian O'Dowda*.—To this passage about Donnell O'Dowda, O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11:

"Qui Donaldus vir bellicosus et hospitalis Anglos et Alienigenas e sua patria ejecit, Ecclesiasque et Monasteria construxit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

The Editor has not been able to discover the

Art, the son of Gerald, son of Thomas Finn (of the Mac Murroughs), was slain by Mac Murrough, King of Leinster.

An army was led by the Clann-Murtough^a and Philip O'Reilly into Breifny-O'Rourke, where they slew Thomas Mac Dorcy; but O'Rourke overtook them, and drove them forcibly from the territory, leaving behind some of their men and horses.

Kian, the son of Rory O'Carroll, worthy heir to the lordship of Ely, was slain by Hugh, the son of Murtough O'Molloy, with one cast of a javelin^r.

An army was led by Mortimer into Ulster, and many fortresses and towns were destroyed by him on that occasion, including both lay and ecclesiastical buildings, as Urnaidhe^s, Donaghmore^r, Errigal^u, Clogher^v, &c.

Cormac Oge Mac Carthy; Henry, son of Donnell O'Farrell; Hugh, son of Murtough Muimhneach Mageoghegan; and Donnell, son of David Mageoghegan, died.

Donnell, the son of Brian O'Dowda^w, Lord of Tireragh and Tirawley, who defended his territory despite of the English and Irish who were opposed to him, died in his own town^x on the third of May; and his son Rory assumed his place.

name of any church or monastery built by this Donnell. He was probably the founder of the Priory of Eachros, now Aughris, in the parish of Templeboy, in the barony of Tireragh.

According to the list of the chiefs of the O'Dowda family, inserted in a modern hand in the Book of Lecan, this Donnell, who was generally called Domhnall Cleireach, was chief of Hy-Fiachrach for forty-nine years and a half; but, according to Duald Mac Firbis, he reigned but thirty-six years. ^{† actually only 26 yrs.}

^{x His own town.}—He died at Dun Neill, now Dunneill, in the parish of Kilmacshalgan, in the barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 305, note ^r, and p. 359.

To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11:

“Primas Afdmachanus obiit.—*O'Mulconry*.”

“Brianus O'Brien et Rickardus de Burgo

cum copiis ab Anglis Momonie tributa et munera .i. cíor 7 comáda, exegerunt.—MS. L. et *Mac Firb.*”

“Odo Mac Dorchaidh futurus dynasta de Kenel Luachain demersus est (ap loc tamnaíbe, MS. L.) prope suam domum.—*O'Mulconry*.”

“Magnus filius Tadaei O'Roirk occisus est in Moylurga a Roderico filio Tadaei filii Roderici ex posteris Murcherti Mumnaí O'Conor; e Tuam mna templo, ubi sepultus, ab O'Roirk consensu Mac Dermott post duas noctes translatus.—*O'Mulconry*.”

“Rodericus filius Briani O'Farrell obiit.—*Mac Firb.*”

“Aestas pluviosa, ventosa, & famelica.—*Mac Firb. et MS. L.*”

“O'Kelly Malachias pacis, & tributisolvendi, obsides domino O'Conor tradidit.—*Mac Firb.*”

“Murchertus O'Hara, et filiis a Galengais cæsi sunt.—*Mac Firb.*”



ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1381.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mίle, τpί chéd, óchtmocchatt, a haon.

Dealb muirpe chille móipe i nuib bpiúin do labairt co hiongnat.

Uilliam mac donnchaið muimnið uí ceallaið tigeapna ó maine aon ðuine po ba mó clú, aipeam, 7 oirpdearcur don chinead da mbaoi, 7 an fear tug gairm coitcionn einið do eliapaið Epeann, 7 do díol iad do peip a noigréipe uile, do écc ina Shénoir chianaoirda iar mbuaið naitéige, 7 Maolreclainn a mac do gabail a ionaid.

Ταὺς ρυαὸ mac διαρματα gall ga mbaoi uplamur airtig do marbad la cloinn goirdealbaið.

Διαρματτ mág captaið aubar tigeapna dearmuman do marbad dua matgamna.

Ceindeiuið mac briain ó ccuanac do marbad la gallaið.

Clann mic pedlimið uí concobair dionnpad do Ruaiðri ó concobair 7 baile an tobair do buain díob.

Cathal mac Ruaiðri uí concobair do gabail la briain mballaé iarrin co cpodha corccpach i mbeól an tachair, 7 daoíne maíthe immaille pír im briain ua mbirn, 7 im lochlainn ua nAinlige dia mbatar occ pillead ó conmaíne dúin móir, briain da congail aige i mbraigdenur co bfuair a bpeí pín ó ua cconcobair 7 go noínpat pít ar a haithle.

¹ *The image.*—This passage is in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, but not in Ma-geoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise. The Four Masters were very industrious in collecting fabulous passages of this description, while they omitted others of more solid historical value. To this passage O'Flaherty adds the following clause in H. 2. 11 :

“ 7 miopbuile iomda do oenam di. [i. e. and many miracles were performed by it.]—MS. L.”

² *To the schools,* do eliapaið.—These were the Brehons, poets, historians, harpers, gamesters, jesters, &c.—See note under the year 1351.

³ *O'Mahony.*—In the Dublin copy of the An-

nals of Ulster, the chronology of which is correct from this year forward, it is stated under the year 1381, that this Dermot Mac Carthy was treacherously slain by the O'Mahonys of Fonn Iartharach, or the Western Land. This district, which was otherwise called Ivahagh, extended, according to *Carbriæ Notitia*, from Ballydehob to Dunmanus Bay, in the south-west of the county of Cork. According to the Regal Visitation Book of 24 July, 1615, the deanery of Foneragh [i. e. Fonn-Iartharach], comprised the parishes of Kilmore, Scool, Kilcrohane, Durris, Kilmaconoge, and Cathragh; and there can be no doubt that the country of O'Mahony the Western originally comprised these parishes.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1381.

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

The Image^v of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary at Kilmore spoke after a wonderful manner.

William, the son of Donough Muimhneach O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, a man of the greatest character, worth, and renown, of his own tribe; the man who had given a general invitation of hospitality to the schools^z of Ireland, and had given them all their own demands, died a very old man, after the victory of penance; and his son Melaghlin assumed his place.

Teige Roe Mac Dermot Gall, who had the chieftainship of Airteach, was slain by the Clann-Costello.

Dermot Mac Carthy, heir to the lordship of Desmond, was slain by O'Mahony^a.

Kennedy Mac Brien, of Hy-Cuanagh^b, was slain by the English.

The grandsons of Felim O'Conor were plundered by Rory O'Conor, and deprived of [the castle of] Ballintober^c.

Cathal, son of Rory O'Conor, was afterwards valiantly and triumphantly taken prisoner by Brian Ballagh [O'Conor], at Bel-an-tachair, and many good men along with him, among whom were Brian O'Beirne and Loughlin O'Hanly, [who were taken] as they were returning from Conmaicne of Dunmore. Brian detained Cathal in prison, until he obtained his own terms from him for his ransom; and they then made peace.

^v *Hy-Cuanagh*, now the barony of Coonagh, in the east of the county of Limerick. The chief of the sept of the O'Briens, seated in this territory, took the name of Mac Brien Cuanagh; and the chief of another sept of the same family, seated in the Glen of Aharlagh, at the foot of the Galty mountains, in the county of Tipperary, took the name of Mac Brian Aharlagh; while a third branch, seated in the territory of Ara, in the north of the county of Tipperary, took the appellation of Mac-I-Brien-Ara.

^c *Ballintober*.—This passage is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Ma-

geoghegan, to which is added the following:

“O'Connor, and the sons of Hugh O'Connor, went to the west parts of Meath to take the preys and spoyles of the inhabitants of that contrey; were mett by the Englishmen's colonies of that parte being assembled before them, they tooke great preys, but they were brought to a restitution by the English; also Hugh O'Connor was taken and conveyed a prisoner to the towne of Trimme, and John Beddie O'Connor, surnamed the son of Meaghteige, chief head of the Gallowglasses, was killed.”

Cairlen atha luain do gabáil don Iarla (an Moirtemearac) ⁊ mac Ríocaird an t-ronnaig do marbáð ann.

Cairlen atha leathain do légað do cloinn ndonnchaib ⁊ a chomla do thabairt doib go baile an Mhothaig.

Ua duinn do marbáð d'fíraib ceall dia mbaoi ag denom creichí oppa.

Pilib ua cinneidig tigeapna upmuman, ⁊ a bean Aine ingean meic conmapa do écc.

Slóigeað la Niall ó néill i noirgiailaib, creacha móra do denom dóib, ⁊ airgiaila dia lánmain gur bpireadar ar deiread pluag uí neill, ⁊ gur bñrat cuid da ccreachaið díob. Donnchað mac Mañnupa meç maçganna do marbáð don taçar rin.

Sir émann moirtemer tigeapna gall epeann décc.

Dubcabraig ingean aída meic diarmata bñ chaçail puaid meç paçnail, Lapaipfiona ingñ toiprdealbais uí Concobair bean meç paçnail, Pionnguala ingñ conmaige ui chaçhán bean toiprdealbais meic Suibne, Saðb ingñ uillie a búpc bñ uí concobair, Dubcoblais ingñ uí Choncobair paigig bñ Domnaill mic teaboird uí maóilmuaib, ⁊ Lapaipfiona ingñ fírgail uí duib-ghnán bean uí miðéin an bealaið décc.

Eoghan Sionnaic tanairi muintipe taðgair do marbáð do dalatúnachaið.

Aod mac Muirçírtaið muimig mécc Eochagáin do marbáð do maóilip mac teaboirt uí maóilmuaib ar iompuaçad do buille ga.

^a *The castle of Athlone.*—This passage is translated as follows by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

“A. D. 1381. The castle of Athlone was taken by the Earle, and the son of O’Ffox was killed therein.”

^c *The son of Richard-an-tSonnaigh*, i. e. the son of Richard of Sonnagh. He was Sir Richard Tuite, of Sonnagh, in Westmeath. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is called mac pícaipd an tonnaig; but this is a mere suppression of the eclipsed p, as is very common in that manuscript. Mageoghegan, mistaking an t-Sonnaig, of Sonnagh, for an t-Sionnaig, of the Fox, translates it “the son fo

O’Ffox !” O’Flaherty adds the following phrase to this passage, in H. 2. 11 :

“Jactu lapidis a præsidiariis quos O’Conor ibi habuit occisus est hic Richardus Midensis Baro.—*O’Mulconry.*”

^f *Ath-leathan.*—This passage is thus translated by Mageoghegan :

“The castle of Athleahan was taken by Clann Mac Donogh, and the Iron gate thereof was conveyed to Ballenmote.”

This is a great oversight; but it is quite clear that Mageoghegan did not take the trouble (or, perhaps, had not the means) to compare the texts of the different Irish annals.

^g *O’Dunne was slain.*—Mageoghegan trans-

✓ The castle of Athlone^d was taken by the Earl (Mortimer), and the son of Richard an-t-Sonnaigh^e was killed in it.

The castle of Ath-leathan^f [Ballylahan] was broken down by the Clann-Donough; and its gate was carried by them to Ballymote.

O'Dunne^g was slain by the people of Fircall, as he was committing a depredation upon them.

Philip O'Kennedy, Lord of Ormond, and his wife, Aine, the daughter of Mac Namara, died.

An army was led by Niall O'Neill into Oriel, and there committed great depredations. The people of Oriel pursued him, and broke through the rear of O'Neill's army, and deprived them of some of the spoils. Donough, son of Manus Mac Mahon, was slain in that conflict.

Sir Edmond Mortimer^h, Lord of the English of Ireland, died.

Duvcovla, the daughter of Hugh Mac Dermot, and wife of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall; Lasarina, the daughter of Turlough O'Conor, and wife of Mac Rannall; Finola, the daughter of Cooey O'Kane, and wife of Turlough Mac Sweeny; Sabia, the daughter of Ulick Burke, and wife of O'Conor; Duvcovla, the daughter of O'Conor Faly, and wife of Donnellⁱ, the son of Theobald O'Molloy; and Lasarina, the daughter of Farrell O'Duigennan, and wife of O'Meehin of Ballagh^j, died.

✓ Owen Sinnach [Fox], Tanist of Muintir-Tadhgain^k, was slain by the Daltons.

✓ Hugh, son of Murtough Muimhneach Mageoghegan, was slain in a skirmish by Meyler, the son of Theobald O'Molloy, with the stroke^l of a javelin.

lates it: "O'Doyne was killed by those of Farkcall, as he was taking their prey." O'Dunne was chief of Hy-Regan or Oregon, now the barony of Tinnahinch, in the now Queen's County, a territory adjoining Feara Ceall.

^h *Sir Edmond Mortimer*.—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster remarks, that Mortimer died the second year after his arrival in Ireland, and after he had acted treacherously towards Magennis.

ⁱ *Wife of Donnell*.—In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, the death of this lady is entered as follows:

"A. D. 1381. Dowchoulie, daughter of O'Con-

nor of Affalie, and wife of Mac Theobald O'Molloye, who was ancestor of the sept of Beallaghboye [Ballyboy], died."

^j *Of Ballagh*, i. e. of Ballaghmeehin, in the parish of Rossinver, in the north of the county of Leitrim, where O'Meehin still farms the church lands of the Termon of St. Mogue.

^k *Muintir Tadhgain*, now the barony of Kilcoursey, in the north of the King's County. The passage is thus given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"Owen Fox, Tanist of Foxe's contrey, was killed by the Daltons."

^l *By the stroke*, so buille.—This passage is

Ua murchada do marbad la huið cceinnrealaið.

Ounġalaç ua maðaðam do marbad i mommuaccað la cloinn Riocapo.

Raġnailt inġin mecc bradaiz bean meġ dorchad décc.

Eoġhan ó cuinn taoipeaç muintipe ġiollġán do écc.

Domnall ó Murchuða tiġearna ó pfélímfoha do marbad la huið cceinnrealaið.

Pilib mac meic pilib uí ceinnéidið tiġearna urmuman, 7 Ainí inġean meic connara a ðean do écc ina ndír.

ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΤ, 1382.

Αοιρ Χριοτ, míle, τρί chéð, ochtmocchat, adó.

Tomár ua carmacain eppcop tuaðmuman, Matha Mað muireadhais ppioir cille moipe décc.

thus given by Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

“ A. D. 1381. Hugh mac Mortagh Moyneagh Mageoghegan was killed by Meyler mac Theobald O'Molloye, as they were fighting on horseback the prides of the Kalends of October.”

^m *Hy-Felimy*.—There were two ancient territories of this name in Leinster ; the one called North Hy-Felimy, situated in the present county of Carlow, and its position is fixed by the parish of Tullow-Offelimy, containing the town of Tullow ; the other called South Hy-Felimy, is the district now called the Murroes, in the barony of Ballaghkeen, in the county of Wexford. The former was the country of the O'Honchons and O'Garveys, previously to the English Invasion ; and the latter that of the O'Murchoes or Murphys. Both these tribes descended from Felimy, the son of Enna Kinsellagh, King of Leinster in the fifth century, the North Hy-Felimy from Muireadhach, son of Aengus, son of Felimy ; and the south Hy-Felimy from Eochy, the brother of the said Muireadhach.—See Book of Leinster, fol. 247.

O'Heerin, in his topographical poem, speaks of O'Murchadha (now Murphy), the chief of this latter territory, as follows :

“ Fuair tiġearnar tapbach trom
O'Murchuða ar mín ġeal ponn,
Críoç O'Féilme fuair an fear,
Ar uaim feilðe na rinreap.”

“ A lordship of heavy profit
O'Murchadha of the smooth bright land obtained,
The territory of Hy-Felimy the man obtained,
In the partition of the possessions of the ancestors.”

The head of this family, in 1634, lived at Toberlimnich, in the Murroes. He was Connell O'Murchoe, Gentleman, the eldest son of Art, who was son of Donnell More, who was the O'Murchoe, or chief of the name, son of Art, son of Teige O'Murchoe. This Connell died in 1634, and was buried at Castle-Ellis. He left five sons, of whom Teige was the eldest. There was another respectable family of the name at the same period at Oulartleigh, in the same dis-

O'Murchadha [Murphy] was slain by the Hy-Kinsellaghs.

Dungalagh O'Madden was slain in a skirmish by the Clann-Rickard.

Ranailt, daughter of Mag Brady, died.

Owen O'Quin, Chief of Muintir-Gillagan, died.

Donnell O'Murphy, Chief of Hy-Feliny^m, was slain by the Hy-Kinsellagh.

Philip, the son of Philip O'Kennedy, Lord of Ormond, and Aine, daughter of Mac Namara, his wife, both died^a.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1382.

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

Thomas O'Carmaean, Bishop of Thomond, [and] Matthew Mac Murray^c, Prior of Kilmore, died.

trict. The Murphys of this race are now very numerous in this district, and throughout the province of Leinster.

^a To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11 :

"Brianus filius Donnchadi O'Dowd futurus Episcopus Aladensis obiit.—*Mac Fieb.*"

"Donaldus filius Murcherti O'Conor, Mac Donogh, O'Dowd, et O'Hara ditionem Mac William Burke ad Carnglas et Belantondaigh et a Balinrobe, ad Sruthair, et Killinebrenainn incendiis fœdarunt.—*Mac Fieb.*"

"Cormacus Mac Donogh cum Clann Donogh prædas filiorum Joannis Burk in Umalliam abstulit.—*Mac Fieb.*"

"Filia Gilla-Jesu O'Reylly uxor Mac Cana obiit. Terdelvacus filius Richardi O'Reylly hæres Muintir Mælmordhæ obiit.—*O'Mulconry.*"

"Donnchadus O'Duinn, dynasta de Oriagan Ferakcallam spolians ab Odone filio Murcherti O'Mulloy occisus.—MS. L."

"Odo O'Flannagan dynasta de Clanncathail obiit.—*O'Mulconry.*"

"Wilielmus filius Thomæ Magranell obiit;

Joannes ballac Bermingham floruit.—*O'Mulconry.*"

"Captâ Athloniâ dominus O'Conor (Rodericus Rex Connaciæ) Terdelvacus Oꝯ et Odo duo filii Odonis, filii Tordelvachi, et Joannes Lagenius filius domini O'Conor (Sc. Roderici) cum copiis Athlonia in Midiam irruerunt, incendia et prædas fecerunt; sed Angli indiciis præmissis in præcinctu eos profligarunt, cæsis Joanne O'Conor Wilielmo filio Donnchadi filii Roderici O'Kelly, et mac mæ Eochaða moige fínó" [i. e. the son of Makeogh of Moyfin], "et Gilla-Christo O'Naghten, etc. Odo cæcus O'Conor ibidem captus Trimmæ custodiæ traditur.—*O'Mulc.* Donec anno sequenti lytro soluto dimittitur.—*Cod. Cl.*"

"Fupogha coitcinn ap aor ealaðan Epeann zpe doiceall.—MS. L."

"Statutum per Momonios, et Connactios Ecclesiasticos, et seculares ut nullus cibus vestitus aut pecunia Poetis, vel aliis ejusmodi literatis, .i. égrí 7 ollamam ullatenus erogetur.—*O'Mulconry.*"

^c *Mac Murray.*—This name is now anglicised Mac Morrow and Morrow. The name is still numerous in the diocese of Kilmore.

Διαρμαῖο ὁ Δομναῖλ, Μὰς ρῖδε εὐγαῖν (.i. mac na h-ingine ruaidhe an t-fozan hirin) mic aoda mic Δομναῖλ ὅς αὐδὰρ τῖς ἑρῖνα τῖπε conaill dḗg.

Λαβράρ διύιο δὸ μαρβαδ la cloinn t-seaain uí feargal, Murchaδ, corb-mac, ⁊ domnall.

Feargal ruad mac donnchaδ mic Muircḗrtaig móir meḡ eochaḡáin τοῖρεαδ chenel ῖiachach δὸ μαρβαδ la fearaib ceall tpe ῖeill ⁊ ceill mona ὁ Ραιτ aodha meic bḗic ῖoir. ῖḗrḡal ὁ maoilmuaid, ⁊ mac teabóio δὸ rinne an ionnḡoigio, ⁊ Maoilir mantin po buail é.

Cuid δὸ ταιοῖreachaib connact δὸ ḡabail le Ruaidḡir o cconcobair ina oipectur ῖén, .i. ὁ h-ainlige, ὁ bḗir, ⁊ mac cḡiteḡnaig tpe map ῖuair a ῖior oppa co mbádar aḡ dḗnom capadpa ina aḡaio le cloinn mḡic ῖeolimid.

Ruḡḡaigḡe mac seaain uí feargal dḗg.

Clann Muirḡir dionnḡoigio corcomodha, ⁊ cḡeac δὸ denam dḡoib oppa, ⁊ ua conchnaḡn δὸ dol ⁊ ττοῖραιḡect na cḡeiche, ⁊ a μαρβαδ ῖo cḡtoir. Concobair ὅς mac διαρματα cona bḡaḡḡib dionnḡoigio cloinne Muirḡir iarrin, ⁊

^v *Inghean Ruadh*, i. e. the red-haired daughter.

^a *Cill-mona*, now Kilmona, in the parish of Rahugh, in Westmeath. Mageoghegan translates this passage as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

“A. D. 1382. Fferall Roe mac Donnough mac Murtough More Mageoghegan, chieftain of the contrey of Kynaleaghe, the first of May the year aforesaid, was killed by these of Ffercall, in a place called Killmona, easterlie of Rathugh mac Brick. Fferall O'Molloye and mac Theobald made the assault, and Myler Mantyn was he that killed him.”

On this passage Mageoghegan has the following note, incorporated with the text, on the different branches of his own family existing at the time he was translating, that is, in the year 1627:

“This Fferall Roe is the ancestor of the sept of Newtown called Sleight Ferall; his brother Dermott, the ancestor of those of Moycashel, called Sleight Hugh Boy; their other brother, William Gallda, was the ancestor of the sept of

Comynstown. Their brother Johnock, ancestor of those of Clone, called Sleight-mic-Shane, and Cowchogry, their other brother head of the sept of Lismoyne, called Sleight Cowchogrie of the little head,” &c.

O'Flaherty gives the substance of this note in Latin in H. 2. 11, and quotes “*Goghagan*.”

The translator Connell, or Conla, the son of Niall Mageoghegan, was himself the head of this sept of Lismoyne, and had his residence at Lismoyne, now Lismoyny, in the parish of Ardnurcher, in Mageoghegan's country, in Westmeath.

^r *Rath-Aodha-mic-Bric*, now Rahugh; a parish in the barony of Moycashel, about three miles east of Kilbeggan, in the county of Westmeath. 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 Diocesis Midensis in regione de Kinel-fiacha et denominatione a viro sancto sumpta, vocatur Rath

Dermot O'Donnell, son of Owen (who was the son of Inghean Ruadh^p), son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge, heir to the lordship of Tirconnell, died. This Owen was surnamed Mac na h-Inghine Ruaidhe.

Laurence Tuite was slain by the sons of John O'Farrell, Cormac and Donnell.

Farrell Roe, son of Donough, son of Murtough More Mageoghegan, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach, was treacherously slain by the inhabitants of Fircall, at Cillmona^q, east of Rath-Aedha-mic-Bric^r. Farrell O'Molloy and the son of Theobald [O'Molloy] made the assault, and Meyler Maintin struck [and slew] him.

Some of the chiefs of Connaught were taken prisoners by Rory O'Connor, at a meeting of his own, namely, O'Hanly, O'Beirne, and Mac Keherny, because he had obtained intelligence that they were forming a friendship with the grandsons of Felim against him.

Rury^s, son of John O'Farrell, died.

The Clann-Maurice^t made an incursion into Corcomodha^u, and plundered the people. O'Concannon went in pursuit of the prey, but he was at once killed. Conor Oge Mac Dermot, with his kinsmen, afterwards set out on an excursion against the Clann-Maurice; but a forewarning of their intentions

Aodha.”

“Colitur in diversis ecclesiis, ut patronus, ut in Enach Brinin in regione Muscraigie in Momonia, Sliebh-lieg in Tirconnelliâ, ubi capella ipsi sacra, et sollemnis peregrinatio; Rath Aodha in Kinel Fiacha, et Kill-aria quæ vicus est in regione Midie quæ Magh-assuil appellatur. Obiit autem S. Aidus, anno 588 juxta Chronicon Cluanense aliasque nostros annales.”—*Acta SS.*, p. 423, col. 2, note 30-1.

^s *Rury*, Ruópaige.—This is a different name from Ruópaí. The latter name was borrowed by the Irish from the Danes, the former they had from the earliest period of their history.

^t *Clann-Maurice*.—This sept of the Fitzgeralds, who were usually called Clann-Maurice na m-Bri, i. e. Clann-Maurice of Brées, gave name to the barony of Clanmaurice, in the county of Mayo.

^u *Corcamodha*, a district in the barony of Killian, in the county of Galway, comprising the parish of Kilkerrin, which is locally called the parish of Corca Mogha, or Corcamoe.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, published by the Irish Archæological Society in 1842, p. 84, note ^a, and the map prefixed to the same work, on which the boundaries of this territory are marked. According to tradition and all authentic documents, the whole of this territory of Corcomoe belonged to O'Concannon, chief of Hy-Diarmada, who had his principal residence at Kiltullagh, near its northern boundary. The Editor has here to correct an error in the work on Hy-Many above referred to, p. 19, note ¹, where it is inadvertently stated that the Kiltullagh, which was the seat of O'Concannon in 1585, was in the parish of that name near Athenry.

poḃaḃ do pochtain pompa, Clann Muirir cona ttionól do beir ruidiḡthe ar a ccionn. Iadrom do dól da naimdeóin gur an mbaile, a loppaḃ doib eidiu foirgneam ḡ arbar, ḡ daoine do mairḃaḃ ina timcheal ḡ inṡeḡt do cōcōḃar gona muintir ara haṡle tpe neart a nḡnamha gan dioḡbail do denam daon chuid doib.

Creachrluaigeaḃ la Murchaḃ ua mbriain ḡo dḡrmumain gur por lepaice í.

Domnall mac maṡgaimna duinn uí cēinneitṡiḡ, ḡ Emann ócc mac emainn buitilep do écc.

Muirḡrṡaḡ mac maṡgaimna maonmaige uí briain décc hi bḡriorún baile aṡha tpuim.

Domnall ó briain, Toirḡdealbāc mac diarmata uí briain, ḡ briain mac diarmata uí briain do cloinn briain puaiḃ do écc.

ḡiollabriḡhḃe ó ḡḡingin aḃbar ollaṡman cínél cconail do écc.

Muirḡrṡaḡ ócc mac meic maḡnura tṡpé tpaṡail do écc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1383.

Αοίρ Cρίορτ, míle, tṡí chéd, ochtmoccat a tṡí.

An tabb mac dauit, .i. abb na búille Saoi ar dépc ḡ ar daonachtt do écc.

Taḃḡ mac donnchaḃ (i. mac tomaltaiḡ mic donnchaḃ o paṡṡr clann ndonnchaḃ) tiḡearna tṡpe hoilealla fear lán dṡpéle ḡ deineac do écc aine an cérda ḡ a mac tomaltaḡ do gabail a ionaḃh.

Sloigeaḃ mór le niall ó néill cona cloinn, ḡ ḡo maṡib cenél Eoḡain i tṡprian Congail dionnṡoiḡiḃ por ḡallaib, gur loirḡeaḃ ḡ gur lomairḡeaḃ iomaṡ da mbailtib. ḡoill na cṡice do cṡuinnuḡaḃ ar a ccionn. Aḃd ó néill,

* *Tir Tuathail*.—This is a well known territory forming the north-eastern portion of the barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon. Mac Manus of this territory was descended from Manus Miogharan, the son of Turlough More O'Conor, monarch of Ireland.

* To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11:

"Mora filia Dermittii rufi filii Cormaci, uxor O'Dubhgionan obiit; Thomas filius Dermittii Rufi obiit.—*O'Mulconry*."

"Seappaiḃ O'Duib, fear tiḡe naoḃe coitc-ionn do éḡ.—MS. L. et *Mac Fieb*."

* *Clann Donough*, i. e. the Mac Donoughs of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo, who are a branch of the Mac Dermots of Moylurg, in the

having reached the Clann-Maurice, they had all their forces in readiness to meet them; but the others advanced as far as the town [of Brees] in despite of them, and burned it, both buildings and corn, and slew many persons around it; and Conor and his people afterwards returned, by dint of prowess, without any of them receiving injury.

A plundering army was led by Murrough O'Brien into Desmond, and totally devastated it.

Donnell, the son of Mahon Donn O'Kennedy, and Edmond Oge, the son of Edmond Butler, died.

Murtough, the son of Mahon Moinmoy O'Brien, died in the prison of Trim.

Donnell O'Brien; Turlough, the son of Dermot O'Brien; and Brian, the son of Dermot O'Brien, of the race of Brian Roe, died.

Gilla-Bhrighde O'Sgingin, intended ollav of Kinel-Connell, died.

Murtough Oge, the son of Mac Manus of Tir-Tuathail*, died².

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1383.

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

The Abbot Mac David, i. e. Abbot of Boyle, a man eminent for charity and humanity, died.

Teige Mac Donough (i. e. the son of Tomaltagh, son of Maurice, son of Donough, from whom the Clann-Donough' are named), Lord of Tirerrill, a man full of generosity and hospitality, died on Good Friday; and his son, Tomaltagh, assumed his place.

A great army was led by Niall O'Neill, with his sons and the chieftains of Kinel-Owen, into Trian-Chongail², against the English; and they burned and totally plundered many of their towns. The English of the territory assembled

county of Roscommon. O'Flaherty adds, in the margin of H. 2. 11, that this Teige possessed the region extending from the Yellow River of St. Patrick's mountain to the frontiers of Tir-Tuathail: "Qui possidebat ab Amne flavo Montis Sancti Patricii ad frontem de Tir Tuathail.— O' Mulconry."

* *Trian-Chongail*, a territory occupying the south-east of the present county of Antrim, and a part of the north-east of the county of Down, in which the village of Glynn, anciently called Gleann-fhinneachta, and the little territory of Magheramorne, were situated.— See Colgan, *Tr. Thaum*, p. 183, col. 1, n. 218.

7 Raibilin Sauaor do ésgmail pe apoile i mompuaḡaḡ marcḡluaiḡ, da for-
 ḡom forḡsrḡmara da ceḡaóíreaḡaib do tabairt hi ceuppaib apoile doib.
 Raibilin do dul beḡḡonta dia tíḡ 7 mac Eoin biréḡ da athmarḡaḡ ann, 7
 Aoḡ ua néill do écc an tpeap lá iar na lot tḡia bithin a ḡona. 7 Mac Eoin
 biréḡ do marḡaḡ la muintir Raibilín an tḡsr lá iar marḡaḡ Raibilín ḡsḡr.
 Muirḡsrḡach ua ḡlannaḡain taoirḡach tuaithe Ratha, 7 Corḡmac mac
 Airt mecc uibḡr décc.

Seaan mac ḡappraib 7 Maḡnur mac dauiḡ do marḡaḡ in enló.

Airt mac Tomair ḡinn do éloinn Murchaḡa ḡíḡḡaḡna laḡen do mar-
 ḡaḡ do ḡallaib conḡaóí locha ḡarman.

Pláigh aibḡreach anbḡóill ḡo comḡoitḡinn Seachḡon éḡionn.

Airt maḡ aonghura tíḡearna ó neachḡaḡ ulaḡ én ḡort einiḡ eḡeann ma
 aimpḡ, décc don pláigh i mbaile átha tḡuim, 7 é i láim occ ḡallaib.

Murchaḡ na ḡaitḡḡi ó bḡian, Mor inḡḡn Murchaḡa uí maḡaḡain bean
 meic uilliam Cloinne Riocairḡ (.i. Riocairḡ), Siḡban inḡḡn iarla upḡumán
 bḡn taidḡ uí ésrbaill tíḡearna éle, déḡ di.

Murchaḡ mac bḡian uí éinneidiḡ, Donnchaḡ an chúil mac maḡḡaḡna
 tíḡearna corḡa baḡeind, Eḡḡhan mac donnchaḡ meḡ Ruaidḡr uí écallaiḡ, 7
 Lundḡaraḡ baile átha buide décc.

Fonntach tíḡe munna, 7 inḡḡn uí bḡian bḡn uí chinneidiḡ do écc.

Onara inḡḡn uilliam buḡc bḡn uí meḡair. Mac ḡiollapatḡaicc tíḡearna
 orḡaiḡe, 7 Mac ceallaiḡ meic ḡiolla Patḡaicc tanairḡ orḡaiḡe décc uile
 don pláigh céḡna.

Diapḡait ó diomurḡaiḡ tíḡearna cenel maóluḡra do marḡaḡ la ḡallaib.

^a *Raibilin*.—This name is anglicised Ravellen by Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, thus:

“A. D. 1383. Hugh Oge O’Neale, a nobleman worthy to govern a Monarchie, for birth, manhood, and other good qualities, was killed by Ravellen Savadge.”

^b *Mac Eoin Bisset*.—His name was Senicin Finn, i. e. Jenkin the fair-haired, according to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. The Bissets of the Glins of Antrim now bear, and have for centuries borne, the name of M’Keon.

^c *Roydamna*, i. e. heir presumptive to the kingdom of Leinster. Mageoghegan translates it, “Tanist and next in succession in the Kingdom of Leinster.”

^d *An-chuil*.—Mageoghegan translates this “of the neck,” in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise.

^e *Baile-atha-buidhe*, now Ballyboy, in a barony to which it gives name in the King’s County.

^f *Fonntach of Tigh-Munna*, i. e. Font, or De la Fontaine of Taghmon, in the county of Wexford.

^g *O’Meagher*.—He was Chief of Ui Cairin,

to oppose them. Hugh O'Neill and Raibilin Savadge met each other in a charge of cavalry, and they made two powerful thrusts of their spears into each others' bodies. Raibilin^a returned severely wounded to his house, where Mac Eoin Bisset^b killed him, and Hugh O'Neill died the third day afterwards of the effects of his wound; and Mac Eoin Bisset, he was killed by Raibilin's people the third day after the killing Raibilin himself.

Murtough O'Flanagan, Chief of Tuath-Ratha, and Cormac, the son of Art Maguire, died.

John Mac Caffrey and Manus Mac David were slain on the one day.

Art, son of Thomas Finn of the Clann-Murrough, Roydamna^c of Leinster, was slain by the English of the county of Wexford.

A great and virulent plague raged universally throughout Ireland.

Art Magennis, Lord of Iveagh in Ulster, sole prop of the hospitality of Ireland in his time, died of the plague at Trim, where he had been detained in prison by the English.

Murrough na-Raithnighe O'Brien, More, the daughter of Murrough O'Madden, and wife of Mac William of Clanrickard (Richard); and Joanna, the daughter of the Earl of Ormond, and wife of Teige O'Carroll, Lord of Ely, died of it [the plague].

Murrough, son of Brian O'Kennedy; Donough an-Chuil^a Mac Mahon, Lord of Corco-Baiscin; Owen, the son of Donough, son of Rory O'Kelly; and Lunderasach [Loundres] of Baile-Atha-buidhe^c, died.

Fonntach of Tigh-Munna^f, and the daughter of O'Brien, and wife of O'Kennedy, died.

Honora, daughter of William Burke, and wife of O'Meagher^g; Mac Gillpatrick, Lord of Ossory; and the son of Kellagh Mac Gillpatrick, Tanist of Ossory, all died of the same plague.

Dermot O'Dempsey, Lord of Kinel-Maoilughra^h, was slain by the English.

now the barony of Ikerrin, in the north of the county of Tipperary.

^a *Kinel Maoilughra*.—See note ad. ann. 1394.

Cenel Maoilúgra, otherwise called *Clann Maoilúgra*, and anglicised *Clanmalier*, and sometimes, incorrectly, *Glenmalire*, the country of the O'Dempseys, extending on both sides of

the River Barrow, partly in the King's County, and partly in the Queen's County. That portion of this territory which lay on the Maryborough side of the Barrow was made a part of the Queen's County, and the other part, which lay on the Philipstown side of it, was made a part of the King's County, by Stat. 3 & 4

Donnchað o concobair tigeapna ciappaige luachra, 7 Maoileaclaínn
mag Shamradain tanairi éallaiḡ eachdaé décc.

Seaan mac Domnaill uí físgail tigeapna na hangaile décc illioḡ Aipð
abla 7 a adhnacal mainirtir leath Rátha.

Cathán mac Ruaidrí uí chatháin, Seaan gallda mac an iapla, Uilliam
baróid, 7 Ruaidrí mac asoha óig uí maolmuaid tígíuna físcceall do écc.

Ruaidrí mac Airt meḡ uíðir do marbðað la mac donnchað meḡ uíðir.

Diarmait mac diarmata tanairi maige luirce do écc.

Físgal mac tomair meḡ tigeapnain, taoíreac tellaiḡ dunchaða do écc.

Murchað mac caḡaoir uí concobair fáilge do écc.

Milig mac oirðelb do marbðað la cloinn fiaḡra uí ploinn.

Ionair ó háinlige adbar taoíriḡ cenél doḃta do marbðað la a cinead fín.

Caḡal mac Seppaid uí físgail do écc.

Diarmait mag paghnaill taoíreac muntipe heolair do dénam cpeice
ar ua ruairc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1384.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι chéid, ochtmocchatt, a cŋthair.

Seon Mac giolla coirceli, maigirtir, aipchindeac, 7 peaprun aipig
bporcca décc.

Ruaidrí mac toirpdealbair uí concobair Rí comacht décc don pláig
cŋona adche péli Catairiona iar ccacŋm pé mbliadon déḡ 7 páithe i
láinriḡhe connact amail deapbur an pile Maoilín ua maolconaire i nduan
an péme pioḡraide.

Philip and Mary.—See Harris's Ware, vol. ii.
p. 47.

¹ *Lissard-abhla*, now Lissardowlin, near Edgeworthstown, in the county of Longford.—See note ⁿ, under the year 1377, p. 669, *supra*.

^k *Leath-ratha*, *Leat̃ Rata*, now anglicised Abbeylara; it is situated in a parish of the same name in the barony of Granard, and county of Longford. The ruins of the church of this abbey still remain, from which it appears that it was of very small dimensions.

¹ *Cahir*.—This name is now anglicised Charles.

^m To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11 :

"Murchadus O'Conor Anglos Midie et Clann Feorais deprædatus est, unde tota patria vastata, *Mac Fírb*. (videtur esse filius Cathiri supra)."

"Gormlathia filia Donaldi filii Murcherti O'Conor (de Sligo) uxor domini Bermingham defuncta.—*Mac Fírb*. et MS. L."

"Stipendiarii quidam .i. ceŋepn congála domini Murchadi O'Conor Hy-falgii (qui vide-

Donough O'Connor, Lord of Kerry-Luachra, and Melaghlin Magauran, Tanist of Teallach Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], died.

John, the son of Donnell O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, died at Lisard-abhla', and was interred in the monastery of Leath-ratha*.

Cathan, son of Rory O'Kane; John Gallda, the son of the Earl; William Barrott; and Rory, the son of Hugh Oge O'Molloy, Lord of Fircall, died.

// Rory, the son of Art Maguire, was slain by the son of Donough Maguire.

Dermot Mac Dermot, Tanist of Moylurg, died.

Farrell, the son of Thomas Mac Tiernan, Chief of Teallach Dunchadha [Tullyhunco], died.

Murrough, the son of Cahir¹ O'Connor Faly, died.

Miles Mac Costello was slain by the sons of Fiachra O'Flynn.

Ivor O'Hanly, heir to the chieftainship of Kinel-Dofa, was slain by his own tribe.

Cathal, son of Geoffrey O'Farrell, died.

Dermot Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, committed a depredation upon O'Rourke^m.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1384.

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

John Mac Gilla-Coisgliⁿ, a master erenagh, and parson of Airech-Broska^o, died.

Rory, the son of Turlough O'Connor, King of Connaught, died of the plague on the night of St. Catherine's festival, after reigning sixteen years and three months as King of all Connaught, as the poet Maoilin O'Mulconry^p testifies in the poem which enumerates the kings of Ireland:

tur filius Cathiri supra) profligati sunt ab Anglis.—MS. L."

" Joannes filius Fergalli Mac Donogh et uxor decesserunt.—MS. L."

ⁿ *Mac Gillachoisgle*.—There are several of this name at present living in the town of Clones, in the county of Monaghan, where it is incorrectly anglicised Cosgrove. It is added, in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that this John

was a reader Jubilatus of both laws, and particularly of the canon law.

^o *Airech-Broska*, now Derrybrusk, a parish in the barony of Tirkenny, in the county of Fermanagh.

^p *Maoilin O'Mulconry*.—Charles O'Connor writes in the margin of H. 2. 11, that this poem is rather to be attributed to Donough Bacach, the son of Tany O'Mulconry:

Ρυαῖρ Ρυαῖορῖ ριογῆδα ἀν ρῆαιτε,
 Αῖρέ δέcc ἀρ δέghράιthe
 Δο ἐρυαχαιν αοί γαν ιορῆαιλ,
 Μας ταῖαῖορῖορῖ Τοῖρρῶεαλῶαιῖ.

Ὁά τηῖςῖρῖνα δο δέgnom ἡ conachταῖς ιαῖρῖν, ἰ. Τοῖρρῶεαλῶαιῖ ὅcc mas Αῖοδα mic τοῖρρῶεαλῶαιῖ δο οἰρῶneaδ ἡ τηῖςῖρῖνυρ δυα cheallaῖς, δο ἐloinn Ριο-
 cairδ, δο Δοmῖnall mas Μυῖρῑςῖρταῖς υῖ concobair, γ δο ἐloinn ndonnchaδa
 archῖna, γ Τοῖρρῶεαλῶαιῖ ρυαδ mas αῖῶha mic πέlim mic αῖοδα mic Εῖόghain
 δο οἰρῶnῑδ ἡ τηῖςῖρῖνυρ μαρ ἀν ccῑona δο mas διαρματα, δο cloinn Μυῖρ-
 ῑςῖρταῖςῖ μμῖnnῖgh, γ δο ταοῖρεachaῖς ρῖl μυῖρεαδαιῖς ἀῖῑna, γυρ ρο πέp
 coccad ἡ cconnachταῖς uile ἡ coῖccinne ιαῖρῖν co mbatar ἀρ na ccomm-
 buaῖδpead tpeῖmῖd.

Μας Ραῖgnall (ἰ. μάῖς ραῖgnall dub) ἰ. Διαρμαῖτ mas μαοῖleaῖclainn
 γάρῑταοῖρεac εῖnnῖgh γ ῖgnamha μμῖnnῖpe heólaῖρ δο μαρῑad tpe πέll la
 cloinn Ραῖgnall meῖς ραῖgnall ἡndopυρ τηῖς Ρῖρdet mecc Ραῖgnall.

Μυῖρcheartaῖς ὁ concobair τηῖςῖρῖνα ὁ ῑῖailῖge δέcc ιαῖρ ccianaοῖρ.

Τομαῖταῖς mas δopchaῖδ ταοῖreach cenél δυαῖcain δο μαρῑad la a ρῑn
 πέn, γ ἑ αῖς cup ἐρυ.

Comῑal οἰρεῖῑταιρ εῖdῖρ ua ῑῖlaῖῑbeartaῖς γ ua máille. Impῑraῖn δο
 ῖῖῖge ῖtoppa δa τtopchar eoghan ὁ máille, copbmac ὁ máille (ἰ. copbmac
 epuinn), γ ρochaῖde ἡmmaille ρῑu lá μμῖnnῖρ ῑlaῖῑbeartaῖς.

Cappaῖc ῑῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ δο loῖccad la Niall ὁ neill, γ nῑῖῑt mór δο ἐop ἀρ ῖal-
 laῖς δó.

“Donnchaδ bacac mas Tanaidhe ui Maoil-
 conaῖpe potius.”

^a *Cruachan-Aoi*, i. e. Rathcroghan, the ancient
 palace of the Kings of Connaught, situated in
 the plain of Magh-Aoi, in the county of Ros-
 common.

^r Mageoghegan translates this passage as fol-
 lows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmac-
 noise :

“ A. D. 1384. Rowry mac Terlagh O’Conor,
 King of Connaught, died of the plague upon
 the night of St. Katherine the virgin, in winter,
 after he had reigned King of Connought quietly

for the space of sixteen years and one quarter,
 as the chronicler and poet, Moylyn O’Mol-
 chonrye recompteth, numbering the Kings of
 Connought in his verses. After whose death
 there grew discorde between the O’Connors for
 the succession : O’Kelly, they of Clann Rickard,
 Donnell mac Mortagh O’Connor, and the family
 of Clann Donnogh, joyned together to make
 Terlagh Oge mac Hugh mac Terlagh (nephew
 to the former King), King of Connought : Mac
 Dermott of Moylorge, the sons of Mortagh
 Moyneagh O’Connor, and the chieftains of Sile-
 Moreye, combyned together to make Terlagh

Rory the Royal obtained the reins
 For sixteen years and a quarter,
 At Cruachan-Aoi^a, without contention,
 The son of Turlough, fierce in battles.

After this two lords were set up in Connaught, Turlough Oge, son of Hugh, son of Turlough, was inaugurated by O'Kelly, the Clann-Rickard, Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor, and all the Clann-Donough; Turlough Roe, son of Hugh, son of Felim, son of Hugh, son of Owen, was likewise installed into the lordship by Mac Dermot, the race of Murtough Muimhneach, and all the other chieftains of Sil-Murray. In consequence of this, a great war afterwards broke out through all Connaught, in general, so that they were much disturbed'.

Mac Rannall, i. e. Mac Rannall Duv, Dermot, son of Melaghlin, the excellent chief of Muintir Eolais [illustrious] for hospitality and prowess, was treacherously slain by the sons of Randall Mac Rannall in the doorway of the house of Richard Mac Rannall.

Murtough O'Connor, Lord of Offaly, died at a great age.

Tomaltagh Mac Dorcy, chief of Kinel-Duachain, was killed by his own knife while he was shoeing a horse^b.

A meeting took place between O'Flaherty and O'Malley, but a quarrel arose between them, in which Owen O'Malley, Cormac O'Malley (i. e. Cormac Cruinn^c), and many others besides these, were slain by the people of O'Flaherty.

Carrickfergus was burned by Niall O'Neill, who thereupon acquired great power over the English.

Roe mac Hugh mac Ffelym O'Connor, King of Connought; whereby ensued generall warrs in and throughout the whole provence of Connought, between the two said elected kings and their partakers, the one spoyleing, burning, and destroying the friends and allies of the other, so as the inhabitants of Connought sustained intollerable losses and irrecoverable damages thro' their discordance. The one of the said kings is ancestor of O'Connor Donn, the other of O'Connor Roe, and then began these two names."—See also *Memoirs of the Life and*

Writings of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare, pp. 84–87.

^a *Shoeing a horse*, ag cup épu, i. e. setting a horse shoe. This passage is literally translated by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1384. Thomas Magdorchie, chieftain of the contrey of Kynelloghan, was killed by his own knife as he was shoeing a horse."

^c *Cormac Cruinn*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is also called Cormac Cruinn, which means Cormac the Thrifty.

Cuonnaċt ua řřġail (i. mac aoda) tıġřna moıġe tpeaġa, 7 řeřřaıċ ó řřġail dēcc.

Uilliam mac řır émann a buıce, 7 Riocarıċ mac maıdıucc mıe tomin baıpeċ řeıchřm coıteħıonn na cclıap do écc.

Uıġıřtin ua dııċġřnnáın ollam cōnmaıene ře řřġchur dēcc.

Ualġapecc ua Ruarıce dřġaċċarı tıġearna bpeıřne do bathaċ ar Ĥoċ ġamına.

řılıř ua Raġaıllıġ tıġřna mııteıpe maıřmopċa do écc.

Maılıř mac řır uilliam buıce do maıřaċ do earccar, řřaan, 7 ņauıe da mac ele mıe uilliam buıce do écc don plaıġh.

Maġnar mac Maıleċłainn uı řřġail, ņomaltaċ mac caıppe uı řřġail, 7 řřġail mac caċail uı řřġail do écc.

řluacıċeaċ la dōmnall mac mııceřtaıġ ġona oıpeċtaıċ i maıġh luıpecc ġo řo luıpecc longpopt mıe dıapmata.

ņonnchaċ ó dıċċa do écc, a mac Mııcearptaċ do ġabáıl a ionaıċ.

ņōmnall mac řlaıċċřtaıġ uı řuarıce do écc.

AOIS CRİOST, 1385.

AOıř Crıort, mıle, tpeċ ċhēċ, ochtmoċħaċt, acııġ.

ņauıte mac Émann mıe Ĥoıbeıř do ġabail la Ĥua cconċōbaıř, 7 a écc ıaıřrıı na bpaıġħōřnur i mbaıle an topaıř.

^u *Magh Treagha*.—Anglice Moytra, a territory in the county of Longford, now comprised in the barony of Longford.—See note ^w, under the year 1255, p. 354, *supra*.

^v *Of the learned*, na cclıap.—The cclıapa were the bards, harpers, gamblers, &c. Mageoghegan translates this passage as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

“A. D. 1384. Richard mac Maduick mac Thomyn Barrett, a man of exceeding good housekeeping, and one that deserved to be well commended by the Rhimers, Poetts, and such others in Ireland for his liberality towards them, died after good penance.”

^w *Conmaicne*.—He was chief chronicler to Mac Rannall, in the county of Leitrim.

^x *Lough Gamhna*, now Lough Gowna, a large lake situated between the barony of Granard, in the county of Longford, and the barony of Clanmahon, in the county of Cavan. The legend concerning the origin of this lake explains it as meaning “the lake of the Calf,” *lacus vituli*. A well which sends a stream into this lake is called Tobar Gowna, and lies in the townland of Rathbrackan and parish of Abbeylara; from which well, according to the legend, a magical calf sallied forth at the eruption of the lake, and the waters followed him all the

Cuconnaught, the son of Hugh O'Farrell, Lord of Magh-Treagha^a; and Geoffrey O'Farrell, died.

William, the son of Sir Edmond Burke, and Richard, the son of Maiduke, son of Tomin Barrett, the general patron of the learned^b, died.

Vigistin O'Duigennan, chief historian of Conmaicne^c, died.

Ualgarg O'Rourke, worthy heir to the lordship of Breifny, was drowned in Lough Gamhna^d.

Philip O'Reilly, Lord of Muintir-Maelmora, died.

Meyler, son of Sir William Burke, was killed by a fall. John and David, two other sons of Mac William Burke, died of the plague.

Manus, the son of Melaghlin O'Farrell; Tomaltagh, the son of Carbry O'Farrell; and Farrell, the son of Cathal O'Farrell, died.

An army was led by Donnell, the son of Murtough^e, with his adherents, into Moylurg; and he burned Mac Dermot's fortress.

Donough O'Dowda died, and his son Murtough assumed his place.

Donnell, the son of Flaherty O'Rourke, died^f.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1385.

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

David, son of Edmond, son of Hubert [Burke], was taken prisoner by O'Connor; and he afterwards died in prison^a at Ballintober.

way to Ballyshannon, which circumstance accounts for the names Tobar Gamhna and Loch Gamhna.

^e *Donnell, son of Murtough.*—He was at this time the chief leader of the O'Conors of Carbury, in the county of Sligo. His pedigree is thus given by Duaid Mac Firbis, in his genealogical work (Lord Roden's copy), p. 221:

“Donnell, son of Murtough, son of Donnell, son of Teige, son of Brian, son of Andreas, who was son of Brian Luighneach, who was the son of Turlough More O'Connor, monarch of Ireland.”

The chief of the O'Conors of Carbury was called Mac Donnell Mic Murtough, till the year

1536, when he took the title of O'Connor Sligo.

^a To this year O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11:

“Pól mac tētigan comapba cluana conmaicne decc.—MS. L. *et O'Mulconry.*”

“O'Nellus hoc anno contra Anglos potens eos vastavit.—MS. L. *et Mac Fieb.*”

“Odo O'Kelly et Feredachus O'Kelly una hebdomade sublati peste.—*O'Mulconry.*”

“Lasarina uxor Mac Donogh, quam Mac Dermott genuit, defuncta.—*Mac Fieb.*”

“Rodericus O'Mulloy Dominus Fearakeallæ, obiit.—*Mac Fieb.*”

^f *In prison, ma bpaighofnur*, literally, in his captivity.

Sluaigeaó la hua Ruairc 7 la mac donnchaíð gona raorclannaib lfe ar lfe go maí luirg, gur loirccrfe longpoirt meic diarmata, 7 an tír uile i coitcínne, mac Seacain uí eaíra do marbaó i ttoraiígeacht an tplaiaí rín, 7 a brathair oile do gabáil.

Féidlimið clepeaó ó concobaí 7 concobaí óg mac diarmata do dul ar pluaigeaó co tír noilella. Raibthe do rochtain rómpa, oirchill do dénom fa ccomáir. Iadrom do dul fon tír iaram, daoine, 7 indile do marbaó doib innti, luét iomchoiméda na críche do bñstí oppa iarrín, tachor dóib fñ apoile. Cathal cairpreach mac donnchaíð do marbaó, Concobaí mac diarmata do gabáil 7 féidlimið ó concobaí do lot.

Ionnroigið do éabairt do Muirchíreac mac Cathal, do corbmá mac Ruairí, do Taó mac diarmata, 7 do chathal mac diarmata for Máí ragnaill ruaid, 7 for aodh ua cconcobaí. A ngabáil diblinib doib, 7 a mbreic go carraic locha cé da ccoiméa.

Cathal ua fírgail dfehaóbaí tígíra na haníale, 7 Cúmaíge ó cathain tígíra oípecta uí éatháin do écc fo rínn airmé 7 oirpdearcar.

Ua concobaí ruaid, mac diarmata, clann muirchíreac, 7 taoiríge conaét do dul plaig lanmór go huib maine. Baile mic emann uí éallaií do loirccaó doib. Uilliam buide ó neachtain do marbaó don chur rín.

Fñ bréirne, 7 muintir tíre hoilella do tteacht a ccomáil uí concobaí

^b *O'Rourke and Mac Donough.*—Mageoghegan translates this passage as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

“Mac Donnogh and O'Royrek, with their forces and Gallowglasses, repaired to the country of Moylorge, where they burnt Mac Dermott's own dwelling-house, and the whole territory besides, and also killed in pursuite the son of John O'Hara, and his other brother (was) taken.” Here he translates longpoirt by dwelling-house.

^c *His brother.*—The word brathair is evidently employed here to denote brother, though the Four Masters more usually use it in the sense of “kinsman.”

^d *Preparations were made,* oirchill do dénom. This passage is translated as follows by Ma-

geoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

“A. D. 1385. Felym Klereagh O'Connor and Connor mac Dermotta, with their forces, repair'd to the contrey of Tyreallealla. The inhabitants being warned of their coming were well sett and ready in their way before them. They gave the assault to each other eagerly : many cows and sheep were killed at first with their arrows, and were answered by the horsemen of the watch. Cahall Carpreagh Mac Donnogh was killed in that presence, Connor Mac Dermott was taken, and Ffelym O'Connor was wounded.”

^e *Guards,* luét iomchoiméda.—Literally, “people of watching, or guarding.”

^f *Incursion,* ionnroigið.—Mageoghegan trans-

An army was led by O'Rourke and Mac Donough^b, with their nobles, into Moylurg; and they burned the fortress of Mac Dermot, and also the territory in general. The son of John O'Hara was slain while in pursuit of this army, and his brother^c was taken prisoner.

Felim Cleireach O'Connor and Conor Oge Mac Dermot went upon an excursion into Tirerrill; but a forewarning of their designs had preceded them, and preparations were made^d to meet them. They, however, passed into the country, and killed men and cattle; but the guards^e of the territory afterwards overtook them, and a battle ensued, in which Cathal Cairbreach Mac Donough was killed, Conor Mac Dermot taken prisoner, and Felim O'Connor wounded.

An incursion^f was made by Murtough, son of Cathal [O'Connor], Cormac, son of Rory [O'Connor], Teige Mac Dermot, and Cathal Mac Dermot, against Mac Rannall Roe and Hugh O'Connor, both of whom they took prisoners, and conveyed to the Rock of Lough Key, to be imprisoned there.

Cathal O'Farrell, worthy heir to the lordship of Annaly; and Cooley O'Kane^g, Lord of Oireacht-Ui-Chathain, died, while at the pinnacle of prosperity and renown.

O'Connor Roe, Mac Dermot, the sons of Murtough [O'Connor of Sligo], and the chieftains of Connaught, proceeded with a very great army into Hy-Many, and burned the town of the son of Edmond O'Kelly. On this occasion William Boy O'Naghtan was slain.

The men of Breifny and Tirerrill repaired to meet O'Connor Don^h, and made

lates this word *inroad* in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, in which he gives this passage as follows:

"A. D. 1385. Mortagh and Cormack mac Rowrie, Teig Mac Dermoda and Cahall Mac Dermoda, with their forces, joyned together, made an inrode upon Magrannell Roe, and upon Hugh O'Connor, tooke them both prisoners, and conveyed them to be safely kept, to the Carrick of Logh Ke."

^g *Cooley O'Kane*. He was the celebrated chief of the O'Kanes, generally called Cooley na n Gall, i. e. "Quintin of the English." He was buried in the old church of Dungiven, where his tomb

is still preserved, of which an illustration is given in the Dublin P. Journal, vol. i. p. 405. It is an altar tomb of much architectural beauty, situated on the south side of the chancel. O'Kane is represented in armour, in the usual recumbent position, with one hand resting on his sword, and on the front of the tomb are figures of six warriors, sculptured in relievo.

^h *Repaired to meet O'Connor Don*, *do éééc a ccomóúil*, i. e. came to meet. Mageoghegan gives the passage as follows in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"The inhabitants of the Brenie, and they of Tyreallella, repair'd to meet O'Connor Donn,

duinn. Ionnoigib do thabairt doib go corcachlann gur loirccib moran da mbailtib leo, 7 gur gsrpad iomad da ngortuib.

Tip fiachrach do loirccad do mac uilliam burc. A dul go rlicceach ara haile 7 a loirccad lair mar an ccfona imaille pe Cairppe abur, tachar do tabairt do annrim. Maidicc maol do maib a muintire do marbad, 7 braighe do buain de ar a haile.

Tip amalga da do loirccad la doinnall mac Muircsrtaig uí concobair, Sochaide do daoib do marbad, edala mora do denam do innte, 7 braighe da maib do tabairt do lair iarrim.

Maib do tabairt la Murchad ua cconcobair tigearna ua bfailge 7 la cenel fiachach for gallaib na mibe 1 ttochar cruachain bri ele in po marbad Uinnionnac na mibe, An Seomrac, 7 a mac, 7 lion dirime imaille friu do maib gall, 7 da noarcuplua.

Tanaide ua maolconaire ardollam connacht 1 rfnchur, 7 1 pfilidec decc (.i. in lughnabad) ina tig fein iar mbuaid nongta, 7 naitrige, 7 a adnacal 1 cluain coirpeti co honora.

Sic do dnom do connactaib pe poile, 7 Siol muireadaig do poim ar do etir an da ua Concobair.

burnt the contrey of Corkaghlan, and did cut their feilds of green corne."

¹ *Forced from him.*—This passage is given differently in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1385. Mac William Burke burnt the Country of Tyrefiachragh; marched with his forces from thence to Sligeagh, where he killed Madiuck the Bald, and tooke certain prisoners."

^{*} *The Kinel-Fiachach.*—These were the Mageoghegans of the barony of Moycashel, in Westmeath, and the O'Molloys, of Fircall, in the present King's County.

¹ *Tochar Cruachain-Bri-Ele.*—Now the townland of Togher, lying a short distance to the south-east of the conspicuous hill of Croghan, in the north of the King's County. This *tochar*, or pass through the bog, still remains, and tradition says that it was defended by a castle,

which is proved to be true by an old map of Leax and Ophaly, which shews a castle at Togher, near Croghan.—See the year 1546, under which it is stated that the Lord Justice plundered Offaly, as far as the Tochar of Croghan. O'Conor Faly's Castle lies in ruins immediately to the south-west of this conspicuous hill, from which circumstance O'Conor Faly is not unfrequently called chief of Croghan by the Irish bards, as by O'Heerin in his topographical poem:

"Tipae o bfailge an fuinn ealaig,
Ni hainbri e o'pileaduib,
O concobair cuing an elair,
Ar gorm-eulaig cuipp cruachain."

"Lord of Offaly of the cattle abounding land,
A fact not unknown to poets,
Is O'Conor, hero of the plain,
On the green smooth hill of Croghan,"

an incursion against [the people of] Corcoachlann, where they burned many of their towns, and cut down many fields of corn.

Tireragh was burned by Mac William Burke; he afterwards went to Sligo, which was burned by him in like manner, together with South Carbury. But here battle was given to him, and Maidiuc Mael, one of the chiefs of his people, was slain; and hostages were afterwards forced from him¹.

Tirawley was burned by Donnell, the son of Murtough O'Connor, where he killed numbers of people, acquired great spoils, and afterwards took with him some of their chieftains as hostages.

A victory was gained by Murrough O'Connor, Lord of Offaly, and the Kinel-Fiachach^k, over the English of Meath, at Tochar Cruachain-Bri-Ele¹; Nugent of Meath, Chambers^m and his son, and a countless host of the chiefs and plebeians of the English were slain.

Tany O'Mulconry, Chief Ollavⁿ of Connaught in History and Poetry, died at Lammas, in his own house, after the victory of [Extreme] Uction and Penance, and was interred with honour at Cluain Coirpthe^o.

A peace was made by the Connacians with each other, and Sil-Murray was divided into two [equal] parts between the two O'Conors^p.

This hill of Croghan, in O'Connor Faly's country, is celebrated by Spenser in his Fairy Queen.

Colgan, and after him Lanigan, have asserted that Cruachan-Bri-Eile, on which St. Mac Caille erected a church in the sixth century, was on the confines of Leinster and Munster; but the Editor has proved, in a letter written at Tullamore, January 4th, 1838, now preserved at the Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park, that it is this hill of Croghan, which is on the confines of ancient Meath and Leinster, and on which a small portion of the ruins of Mac Caille's church are still visible.

^m *Chambers*, an Seompach.—This passage is translated by Mageoghegan as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1385. Morrogh O'Connor, prince of Affaile, and the inhabitants of Kynaleagh and

Fercall, gave a great overthrow to the English of Meath at Croghan, where one Chambers and his son, Nugent of Meath, with many others, were killed."

ⁿ *Chief Ollav*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, he is called Chief Chronicler of all Connaught:

"A. D. 1385. Tanaye O'Mullechonrie, Chief Chronicler of all Connaught, and one that was in great favour with the inhabitants in generall, died in his own house, after long and good penance, and was buried in Cloncorpre."

^o *Cluain Coirpthe*, now Kilbarry, near the Shannon, in the parish of Tarmonbarry, and county of Roscommon. This church is to be distinguished from Cluain Creamha, or Cloon-craff, near Cloonabee, the seat of O'Mulconry.—See note under the year 1405.

^p *The two O'Conors*, i. e. Turlough Don, the

Ar̃t mac ar̃t moir uí maileacloinn. Dearbporgaill inġean c̃at̃ail óig bean uí concobair puaid, 7 bean Mhíde inġfn mécc mathgamna b̃fn uí neill décc.

Giollacm̃ort mac ġillefinnéin taoir̃each muintipe Pheodachain décc.

Cneacha m̃ora la cloinn ndonnchaid 1 cc̃ra. Clann cathail óig uí concobair do b̃reit̃ oppa, Sdonbunaisġ, 7 m̃or rochaid̃e oile immaile p̃riú, Maídm̃ do t̃abair̃t p̃or c̃loinn ndonnchaid, M̃oran da ndaoínib̃ do marb̃ad, 7 iad p̃éin do chop̃ isteach 1 cc̃ill c̃onduib̃ ara haithle.

son of Hugh, son of Turlough, who was son of Owen O'Connor, King of Connaught, who was killed in 1278, and Turlough Roe, the son of Hugh, son of Felim, son of Hugh, who was son of Owen aforesaid.

To this passage O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11:

"Odone O'Connor et Conchovaro Mac Dermott Manumissis.—*O' Mulconry.*"

On the partition of Sil-Murray between these two chiefs, Dr. O'Connor writes the following remarks in his suppressed work, *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare*, pp. 86, 87. After mentioning the submissions of the Irish chieftains to King Richard II., he says:

"But these submissions of the old chiefs disgusted their turbulent clans; and on Turlogh's arrival in Connaught, he found his cousin Turlogh Roe O'Connor in arms against him. This Turlogh Roe, the son of Hugh, and grandson of Felim, was supported against him by Mac Dermott of Moylurg, and O'Rorke of Breffny, and the Connaught electors, harassed by so many contentions, came to a resolution of dividing the government of Connaught between the two cousins, naming the one Turlogh Don" [*recte* O'Connor Don], "and the other Turlogh Roe" [*recte* O'Connor Roe], "from the colour of their hair (Ann. Con.)"

"With this distinction of O'Connor Don and O'Connor Roe, and this division of power, which

began in 1384, commenced the decline of the O'Conors; hitherto they were considered only one family, having but one interest, and supporting their power and dignity by union and affection. But ambition tears asunder the finest feelings, and the closest ties of the human heart. The Annals of the Four Masters give a dreadful account of the animosities prevailing among the two cousin families of O'Connor Don and O'Connor Roe, at the end of the fourteenth century. Turlogh Don, who was in reality the last King of Connaught, was killed on the 4th of December, 1406, after a reign of 22 years. His eldest son died about the same time, overwhelmed with anxiety of mind, because, instead of succeeding as King of Connaught, he was by the above settlement of Don and Roe, to succeed only to the Domain of his father, as O'Connor Don."

^a *Muintir Pheodachain*, a well-known district in the barony of Clanawley, county of Fermanagh, extending, according to the natives, from the mouth of the Arney river to the western extremity of the Belmore mountain; but it would appear from written authorities that it also originally comprised a small portion of the present barony of Magheraboy.

^r *The Clann-Donough*, i. e. the Mac Donoughs of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo.

^s *Cathal Oge*.—See the year 1348. According to the pedigree of the O'Connor's preserved in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74, he had three

Art, the son of Art More O'Melaghlin; Dervorgilla, the daughter of Cathal Oge, and wife of O'Conor Roe; and Beanmidhe, daughter of Mac Mahon, and wife of O'Neill, died.

Gilchreest Mac Gillafinnen, Chief of Muintir-Pheodachain^a, died.

Great preys were taken by the Clann-Donough^r in Carra, but were opposed by the sons of Cathal Oge^s O'Conor, the Stauntons^r, and a great number of others. The Clann-Donough were defeated; many of their people were slain, and they themselves were afterwards driven into Cill-Chondaibh^u.

sons, Rory, Manus, and Teige, by Graine, the daughter of O'Donnell; two, Cathal and Rory, by Honora, the daughter of Sir Redmond Burke; two, Donnell and Felimy, by the daughter of the Archbishop; and Dermot, who died in 1370.

^r *The Stauntons*.—The head of this family, who took the Irish name of Mac Aveely, was the chief Lord of Carra at this period.

^u *Cill-Chonduibh*, now Kilconduff, an old church in ruins in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 484, and the map to the same work.

To this year O'Flaherty adds the following passages in H. 2. 11:

“Tordelvacus pucó O'Conor cædem et incendia agris Magoirechty intulit, ipsumque captivum fecit.—*O'Mulconry*.”

“David filius Edmundi filii Hoberti, et uxor ejus Momonia .i. bean mûmun filia Domini O'Conor (Aidi filii Fedlimii) et etiam Moylerus filius Hoberti, et Momoniæ capti ab Odone O'Conor.—*Mac Fírb*.”

“Donnchadus O'Dowd, et Honoria uxor ejus filia Roberti Barett eodem die mortui sunt; et Murchertus filius ei successit. Erant ambo pietate, hospitio et eleemozynie insigne conjugum par.—*Mac Fírb*.”

“Cormacus Mac Donogh deseruit regionem na haicióeaáca” [*alias clann cuam in regione de Kearâ*.—ED.] “dictam præ timore domini

Mac William Burk, et ut suis opem ferret. Dominus Mac William eum secutus et non assecutus præsidiarios e Castlebarry dedito ejecit. Clannodonoghi venerunt prædatum Kearam, & Clanncuaniam, prædasque ad montem Kearæ egerunt; et apud Killconduibh ea nocte in stativis, non obstante præcingentium Anglorum multitudine, securi retrocesserunt.—*Mac Fírb*.” (De hoc infra.)

“Murchertus O'Dundubhan decessit.—*Ibid*.” [Murtough O'Donovan, died.]

The Editor has not been able to find this Murchertus or Muirchertach in any authentic pedigree of the O'Donovans, and inclines to think that it is a mistake for Murchadus, or Murchadh, and that he was Murchadh O'Donovan (Chief of Clancahill, in the county of Cork), the son of Teige, who was son of Crom O'Donovan, who was killed by the O'Mahonys in 1254.—See note ^r under that year, p. 352, *supra*. John Collins of Myross, in his pedigree of the late General O'Donovan of Bawlahan, mentions, as Chief of Clancahill, a Muircheartach O'Donovan, son of Ragh-nall, son of Conchubhar, son of Teige, son of Cathal, who was the son of Crom aforesaid; but the Editor has not been able to discover any authority for the existence of this Muircheartach, in any authentic genealogical work, and believes that Collins had his information from oral tradition only, which is but a very uncertain chronicler of genealogical or historical facts.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1386.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mίλε, τpί chéd, ochtmocchat, aré.

Αine ingín ταιδς meic donnchaib bín tigínáin uí Ruairc (tigearna bpeirne) aon rogha ban leithe cuinn décc i tuaim Seancha acc loch pionnmaighe, 7 a hadnacal i Slisceach.

Cairbre mac briain mic Murchada uí fearghail tigírna calaib na han-gaile, fear tioblaicteac tabartach epoda corantach décc isí mbuaib nanma 7 noirpdearcar, ongta 7 aiprige.

Niall mac concóiriche óig méicc eochagáin adbar tigírna a chinib do marbaib la huiliam ndalatún, 7 la a mac.

Magnur mac asda meic diarmada do marbaib do dalatúnachaiβ beor.

Sloigead mór la domnall mac Muircertaiğ uí concobair, la cloinn ndonnchaib, la hua ndubda, 7 la muintir saghra i ceirich meic uaittin. A hionnraib, 7 a harguin uile don cúp rin, 7 morán do daoínib do marbaib im Roibíro dúin domnainn, 7 im Mac Maoilir an éorpann, 7 im Mageocc gallda, 7 cairlen lionoib do gabail, aballgoirt casrtannain, 7 aballgoirt imi cua do gearraib leó.

Ereamon ua maileacloinn do marbaib do mag amalgaib 7 do dalatunachaiβ.

Ua concobair ruad cona bfuair lair do chonnachtaib do dul do éongnam le Mac william búrc i naghaid domnaill mic Muircheartaiğ 7 cloinne

* *Tuaim Seancha*, now Toommonaghan, in Woodford demesne, in the parish and barony of Carrigallen, and county of Leitrim. It is situated on the north-east brink of Lough Finvoy, or Garadice lough.

* *Lough Finvoy*.—This lough is called Lough Fenvoy on the engraved map of Leitrim, from the Down Survey; but it is now usually called Garadice Lough. It is situated in the barony of Carrigallen, in the east of the county of Leitrim.—See note †, under the year 1257, p. 360, *supra*.

† *At Sligo*.—Mageoghegan gives this passage as follows, in his translation of the Annals of

Clonmacnoise:

“A. D. 1386. The Lady Anie, daughter of Teig Mac Donnogh, and wife to Tigernan O’Royreck, died in Twaym Seancha, adjoining to Lough-Ffinmoye, and was entred in the abbey of Sligeagh.”

* *Caladh na h-Anghaile*, i. e. the Callow, or Strath of Annally. This name is still known in the country, and applied to a tract of land stretching along the Shannon, in the barony of Rathcline, and county of Longford. According to an Inquisition taken at Ardagh, on the 4th April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I., the barony of Rathclyn comprised the whole of the

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1386.

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

Aine, daughter of Teige Mac Donough, and wife of Tiernan O'Rourke (Lord of Breifny), the most favoured of the women of Leth Chuinn, died at Tuaim Seancha^w, on Lough Finvoy^x, and was interred at Sligo^y.

Carbry, son of Brian, son of Murrough O'Farrell, Lord of Caladh na h-Anghaile^z, a bountiful, generous, brave, and protecting man, died, after gaining the victory of good fame and renown, Extreme Uction, and Penance.

Niall, the son of Cucogry Oge Mageoghegan, materies of a lord of his tribe, was slain by William Dalton and his son.

Manus, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, was also slain by the Daltons.

A great army was led by Donnell, the son of Murtough O'Conor, the Mac Donoughs, O'Dowda, and the O'Haras, into the territory of Mac Wattin^a, which they totally plundered and devastated on that occasion; and many persons were killed, among whom were Robert of Dun Domhnainn^b, Mac Meyler of Corran, and Maigeog Gallda^c. They took Lynott's castle^d, and cut down the Orchard of Caerthannan^e, and the orchard of Inis Cua^f.

Heremon O'Melaghlin was slain by Magawley and the Daltons.

O'Conor Roe, with all the Connacians he could find [to join him], went to assist Mac William Burke against Donnell, the son of Murtough [O'Conor

territory of the Callow, and parcel of Clanconnor; and the same Inquisition gives a list of the townlands in "the Callow," by which its exact boundaries may still be determined.

^a *Mac Wattin*.—He was the head of the Barretts of Tirawley, in the county of Mayo.

^b *Dun Domhnainn*, now Dundonnell, an ancient fort, situated on a small round hill in the valley of Glencastle, in the parish of Kilcommon, barony of Erris, and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 97 and 489. The Robert here mentioned was evidently one of the Barretts.

^c *Maigeog Gallda*, i. e. Maiduic the anglicised. He was also one of the Barretts.

^d *Lynott's Castle*.—According to the tradition in the country, Lynott lived in the Castle of Carns, in the parish of Moygawnagh, and barony of Tirawley. In later ages a branch of the family dwelt at Rosserk, near the Moy.—See *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 336.

^e *Caerthannan*.—This name is still extant, and well known to the inhabitants of Tirawley; but the place is usually called Castle-Hill in English. It is a townland on the west side of Lough Conn, on the northern limit of Glen Nephin.—See *Genealogies, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 233, 482, and map to the same work.

^f *Inis Cua*, now Inishcoe, on the west margin of Lough Conn, in the parish of Crosmolina, and

Donnchaíð. Creacha moíra do thabairt a tír fiaéarach muaidhe dóib. A ndul iarrin for creáruathan i cloinn Riocairð. O brian do breit orra go mórrluaḡ maille rir, 7 Mac uilliam cloinne Riocairð mar an ccfona. O concobair ruad diompúð friú. Maíðm do tabairt do forro, 7 Concobair mac taidḡ mic concobair uí brian do marbað leo do ruathan rin.

Sochaidi do ḡallaid orraiḡe do thuitim la mac Murchada pí Laiḡen.

Domnall máḡ cochláin tiḡearna delbna décc.

Fingín mac Ruaidri maḡ eochagáin do marbað:

Síð do denum do connáctaid pe apoile a haithle a ccoḡaid, 7 Mac uilliam bupe do dul i teach meic uilliam cloinne Riocairð, 7 tiḡearnar do tabairt dó. Mac feorair do dul ina teach on muð ccfona.

Donnchað mac caba do marbað la cloinn Maḡnura uí Raḡallaiḡ.

Cathal ó neétain do marbað la hó cconcobair Ruad.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1387.

Αοίρ Cριοστ, míle, trí chéd, ochtmocchat a Seacht.

Teach do ófnom in Eamain macha do mall ó néill (do píḡ ulað) do uíol dáim éreann.

barony of Tirawley.—See *Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 114, note ^p, and map to the same work.

^s *Tir-Fiachrach Muaidhe*, i. e. the territory, now the barony, of Tireragh, which is bounded on the west by the River Muaidh, or Moy.

^h *Great army*.—This passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

“A. D. 1396. O'Connor Roe, with his forces of Connought, such as he cou'd command, repaired to assist Mac William Burke, against Donnell mac Mortagh, and the family of Mac Donnough; [they] tooke great preys from the familys of Tirefiaghagh, and from thence they went to Clanrickard to prey that contrey, where they were overtaken by the infinite [countless?] and huge forces of O'Bryen, that came to aid

Mac William of Clanrickard against them. O'Connor Roe, notwithstanding their forces, retrayted upon them, gave them an overthrow, killed at that instant Connor mac Teig mac Connor O'Bryen, and divers others.”

ⁱ *Mac William Burke*, i. e. the Lower Mac William.

^j *Went into the house, &c.*, i. e. made his submission to him, and acknowledged him as his lord.—See note ^e, under the year 1190, p. 86, for a further explanation of the phrase, *dul ina teach*.

^k To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11:

“Filií Conchovari filii Cathaldi O'Farell Milonis Dalton Castellum dolo captum Thomæ filio Cathaldi O'Farell tradunt: quare filii Joannis O'Farell cum Daltoniis conspirantes contra

Sligo], and the Clann-Donough. They carried off great preys from Tir-Fiachrach Muaidhe^s. After this they proceeded to Clanrickard on a predatory excursion. O'Brien, with a great armyⁿ, and Mac William of Clanrickard, came up with them; but O'Connor Roe turned round on them, and defeated them; and Conor, the son of Teige, son of Conor O'Brien, was slain in the conflict.

Numbers of the English of Ossory fell by Mac Murrough, King of Leinster.

Donnell Mac Coghlan, Lord of Delvin, died.

Fineen, son of Rory Mageoghegan, was killed.

A peace was made by the Connacians with one another after the war, and Mac William Burkeⁱ went into the houseⁱ of Mac William of Clanrickard, and ceded to him the lordship. Mac Feorais [Birmingham] went into his house in like manner.

Donough Mac Cabe was slain by the son of Manus O'Reilly.

Cathal O'Naghtan was slain by O'Connor Roe^k.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1387.

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

A house was built at Eamhain Macha^l, by Niall O'Neill, King of Ulster, for the entertainment of the learned men of Ireland.

filios Murchadi O'Farell, et Longfordiam O'Ffarell (i. e. ædes domini O'Farell) adorti filiam Sir Davidis Burke (filiam domini Mac William, MS. L.) uxorem domini O'Farell ibidem captivam fecerunt. Angli etiam, ac Daltonii castellum capten nua dictum contra Thomam expugnant.—*Mac Firb. et MS. L.*"

"Odo O'Connor filios Nehemiæ O'Farell in Angalia spoliavit.—*Ibid.*"

"Donaldus filius Murcherti O'Connor in ditionis domini Mac William rursus irruit, et universas incendiis vastavit; palmamque de domino Mac William, Mac Dermott, domino Birmingham, et liberis domini O'Kelly acie congressis reportavit, cæsis multis, et Eugenio filio Tadæi O'Kelly capto.—*Mac Firb.*"

"Mac William O'Connor puab dominus Birmingham et Clann-Gostelli Clanrickardiam spoliavit cui O'Brien subveniens filium Diermitii O'Brien Tuamonis hæredem desideravit.—*Mac Firb.*"

^l *Emhain Macha.*—This was the ancient palace of the kings of Ulster of the Rudrician race; it is now locally called the Navan fort, and is situated about two miles westward of the city of Armagh. Colgan thus describes the ruins of this ancient city of the Ultonians in *Trias Thaum.* p. 6.

"Emania prope Ardmacham nunc fossis latis, vestigiis murorum eminentibus et ruderibus prestinam redolens splendorem." See also O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 36.

It is probable that the ruins of this house,

Saob inġn aoda uí néill aon poġha ban rlehta Néill naosġiallaig pe na linn bean mic Éoin bipeo do écc iar mbuaio naithrige.

Riocapo écc, .i. mac uilliam cloinne Riocapo décc.

Ėoffraio pionn ó dalaig apdollaie epeann le dān 7 Ruaiōri ó cianāin raoi peanchaōa, 7 ollaie oirġiall eiriohe do écc.

Domnall mac Donnchaōa docap mēg uioir, 7 Matha mac Conlġha do marōaō i cill Naile.

Concoōar mac briain cappaigh uí néill do marōaō la ġallaio an tppattbaile.

Uilliam mac diaipmaōa meġ Raġnaill aōbar taoirig muintipe heolap do marōaō la muintip bioin.

Éoin mac aengupa meic domnall tiġearna inri ġall do écc.

Diaipmaitt Ruao ó buipnín do écc.

Teach do denāin i neamāin Mhacha la Niall ó neill, ap m bui tġh inoiohe ppi pé inġin ġo rin.

erected by O'Neill, are the "vestigia murorum eminentia" of Colgan. The Editor could not find any trace of stone walls at Eamhain, though it is highly probable that the house erected by O'Neill within it on this occasion had walls of stone. The sites of Emania and of the adjoining house of Creeveroe are thus described by Doctor Stuart, in his *Historical Memoirs of Armagh*:

"The site of these ancient edifices can be nearly ascertained at this present hour. There is a townland near the Navan hill, westward of Armagh, which is yet denominated *Creeve Roe*—a name which, in English letters, expresses the very sound designated in the Irish characters by the word *Craobh Ruadh*, 'the red branch.' The uniform tradition of the country assigns this district of Creeve Roe as the place where the regal palace stood. There is in an adjoining townland, called Trea, a mound which in form resembles the figure [], and is universally designated the King's Stables.

"Navan hill overlooks the lands of Craobh ruadh. Around this hill, betwixt the base and

the summit, there is an elliptical fosse and moat, including eleven acres three roods and thirty-six perches, by which two small circular mounds or forts (one on the top and the other on the side of the hill) are environed. These had probably been formed to protect the royal residence."—pp. 578, 579.

^m *Choice woman*, aon poġa ban, i. e. only choice, or choicest, of the women. This passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1387. Sawe, daughter of Hugh O'Neale and wife to Owen Mac Bisset, a Lady that far surpass'd all the Ladys of Clanna Neals in all good parts requisite in a noble matron, died."

ⁿ *Godfrey Finn*, i. e. Godfrey, or Geoffrey, the Fair, or fair-haired. He was chief poet to the Mac Carthys of Desmond.—See O'Reilly's Irish Writers, p. 103, for a short account of the poems written by this Godfrey.

^o *Cill-Naile*, i. e. the church of St. Natalis. This name still exists, but is incorrectly angli-

Sabia, daughter of Hugh O'Neill, the choice woman^m of the descendants of Niall of the Nine Hostages in her time, and wife of John Bisset, died, after penance.

Richard Oge, i. e. the Mac William of Clanrickard, died.

Godfrey Finnⁿ O'Daly, Chief Poet of Ireland, and Rory O'Keenan, a learned historian, and Ollav of Oriel, died.

Donnell, the son of Donough Docair Maguire, and Matthew Mac Coinleagha, were slain at Cill-Naile^o (in Fermanagh).

Conor, the son of Brian Caragh O'Neill, was slain by the English of Sradbhaile^p.

William, the son of Dermot Mac Rannall, materies of a chief of Muintir-Eolais, was slain by Muintir Birn [the O'Beirnes].

John, the son of Aengus Mac Donnell, Lord of the Insi Gall [the Hebrides], died.

Dermot Roe O'Durpin died^q.

A house was erected at Eamhain Macha [Emania] by Niall O'Neill, for there was not any house within it [i. e. the fort] for a long time till then^r.

cised Kinawley. It is the name of an old church and parish in the barony of Knockninny, in the county of Fermanagh, and extending into the barony of Tullyhaw, in the county of Cavan. The memory of St. Natalis, or, as he is locally called, Naille, is still held in great veneration at this church, and the well of pure spring water which he is believed to have produced from a rock by a cast of his crozier, is still in existence. His festival was formerly celebrated in this parish on the 27th of January.—See Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, and Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, at that day.

^p *Sradbhaile*.—This is more usually called Sradbhaile Duna Dealgan, i. e. the street-town of Dundalk. Brian Carragh O'Neill, the father of this Conor, was the head of that sept of the O'Neills called Clann-Donnell Don of the river Bann. He was the son of Cormac, who was the son of John Duv, who was son of Donnell Don,

who was son of Brian, who was son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, the ancestor of the Clann-Hugh-Boy.

^q *Dermot Roe O'Durnin*.—O'Flaherty remarks in H. 2. 11, that, according to MS. L. and *Mac Firbis*, he died in July, 1388.

^r *For a long time*.—This is a repetition of the first entry under this year, but it is retained here on account of the curious additional remark, "there had not been a house within it, i. e. within the great Rath of Emania, for a long time before." The fact would appear to be that there was no house within this rath since the palace of Emania was destroyed by the three Collas, in the year 332, until O'Neill erected one in this year.

To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entry in H. 2. 11 :

"Finnolla filia O'Farell, uxor Thomæ filii Cathaldi O'Farell capta ab Anglis, Daltoniis, et filiis O'Farell — *Mac Firb. et MS. L.*"

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1388.

Αοίρ Cρίορτ, μίλε, τρίς χέδ, ochtmocchatt a hochtt.

Corbmac mac donnchaid roggaircceadhach éire hoilella, 7 a tanairi do
dól ar cpeich oíche i muiḡ luirḡ. Cpeacha mopa do dénom lair. O conco-
bair Ruad, clann meic pedlimid, Clann cathail óicc uí concobair, 7 clann
aeda meic diarmada .i. Cathal, 7 Corbmac gona rochraidiḡ da leanmain
i ttorairgect na cpeach. Corbmac mac donnchaid do gabáil deiread for
a muintir fein. Cuid do muintir uí concobair da ionnroigiḡ cédur, 7 a
mbeir ga ammur gan coigill, Ua concobair fín do breir oppa, 7 do rmactad
ara muintir gan eiriom do marbad da ndamad a gabáil. Siḡsḡ noḡar
faomrom anacal gur beccfn a marbad foḡeoiḡ 7 ní paiḡe da chinead cobéir
dó ar eineach, 7 inḡnom go rin. Concobair mac donnchaid, murchad mac
corbmaic meic donnchaid, 7 mac diarmada ruad do gabáil iarrin, 7 bpaighe
do dénom díob. O Concobair ruad da leanmain tar rliab ríor iaram 7
clann ndonnchaid do tcehead poime fo cúil maile 7 fó íoctar tpe hoilella.

Muircirtach mac domnall mic Muirchirtaig uí Choncobair do dul
po forlongroir uí Domnall i ccomfogur ESSa Ruad 7 daoine iomda do
marbad lair don ionnroigiḡ rin im cloinn uí baoghill, 7 im ua ngallcobair
cona mbpaiḡriḡ. Mac Suibne 7 a mac do gabáil dó, 7 a ttabairt lair iaram
immaile pe hévái each arim 7 eidead, 7 clann Muircirtaig do iompúḡ
for ua ndomnall don chur rin.

Seadan ruad ua tuathail tigirna ó Muireadhraig cleiré áinḡ 7 inḡnomia

⁶ *Made great preys*, cpeaca mópa do dénom lair, literally, "great preys were made by him." Cpeac do dénom, literally means, "prædam facere."

⁷ *He did not consent to protection*, noḡar faomrom, i. e. his martial spirit did not allow him to yield himself up a prisoner, and he was soon overwhelmed by numbers. The verb faomaim means, I consent, yield, or bear with.

⁸ *His peer*, coibéir do, i. e. one equal to him, or that could bear comparison with him. Coibéir is explained ioncomorḡair, i. e. comparable, by

Teige O'Rody in his gloss on the Inauguration Ode of Brian na Murtha O'Rourke.

⁹ *Over the mountain downwards*, tar rliab ríor, i. e. over the Coirrhliabh, now the Curliu mountain, lying between Moylurg and Collooney. Síor, *downwards*, in this part of Ireland, means *northwards*, and ruar, *upwards*, means *southwards*.

¹⁰ *Murtough, the son of Donnell*.—He was the eldest son of Donnell O'Conor of Carbury, or Sligo, by the daughter of O'Rourke. It is stated in the pedigree of the O'Conors, given in

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1388.

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

Cormac Mac Donough, royal champion of Tirerrill, and its Tanist, went by night on a predatory excursion into Moylurg, and made great preys^s. O'Connor Roe, the grandsons of Felim, the sons of Cathal Oge O'Connor, and the sons of Hugh Mac Dermot, namely, Cathal and Cormac, with their forces, followed him in pursuit of the preys. Cormac Mac Donough betook himself to the rear of his own people, where some of O'Connor's party first made towards him, and unsparingly attacked him; but O'Connor himself came up with them, and commanded his people not to kill him, if they could take him prisoner; but he [Mac Donough] did not consent to protection^t, so that they were at last obliged to kill him. There was not of his tribe, up to that time, his peer^u for hospitality and prowess. Conor Mac Donough, Murrough, the son of Cormac Mac Donough, and Mac Dermot Roe, were afterwards taken and led away captives. O'Connor Roe pursued them (the enemy) over the mountain downwards^w [i. e. northwards], and the Clann-Donough fled before him to Cuil-Maile [Collooney], and the lower part of Tirerrill.

Murtough, the son of Donnell^x, son of Murtough O'Connor, attacked O'Donnell's camp in the vicinity of Eas-ruadh, and, in the course of this incursion, slew many persons, among whom were the sons of O'Boyle and O'Gallagher, and their kinsmen. Mac Sweeny and his son were taken prisoners, and carried away by him, together with a [considerable] spoil of horses, arms, and armour. The Clann-Murtough turned against O'Donnell on this occasion.

John Roe O'Tuathail, Lord of the Hy-Muireadhaigh^y, pillar of the hospita-

the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74, that Donnell had two other sons, Brian and Turlough, by Ragh-nailt, daughter of O'Donnell, and many other sons, whose names are not given. O'Flaherty remarks that O'Connor had been provoked to this attack by O'Donnell, who had previously plundered Carbury.

^y *Hy-Muireadhaigh*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Tooles, which they derived from Muireadhach, the son of Murchadh, who was

son of Bran Mut, who was son of Conall, the tenth in descent from Cathaoir Mor, monarch of Ireland. Previously to the English Invasion, the Hy-Muireadhaigh possessed about the southern half of the present county of Kildare; but at the period of which we are now treating, they were seated in the Glen of Imaile, and in other districts in the present county of Wicklow. O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11., that this John Roe O'Tuathail was Lord of Feara Cualan also,

α χιμῖδ̃ δὸ μαρβὰδ̃ δὸ μὸγχαῖδ̃ δα μῦντιρ φέιν̃ ἀρ̃ λάρ̃ α̃ λογγῡριτ̃ φείρῖν̃,
 γ̃ ἀν̃ βοῡαχ̃ δὸ μαρβὰδ̃ ἰν̃ν̃ φο̃ χέττὸίρ̃.

Clann uí chuiprinín Siodraíð, cairpre, γ̃ γιollaπατραῖα δὸ μαρβὰδ̃ λα
 γαλλαῖδ̃ λαῖγεν̃.

Cpeacha mópa δὸ denom̃ ua concobair puad̃ γ̃ δα mac̃ διαρμαδα ἀρ̃ ua
 cconcobair ndonñ γ̃ coccad̃ coitcheionñ deirgẽ hī cconnactaib̃ ἀρ̃ α̃ lorr̃.
 Mac̃ donnchaíð δὸ lorγad̃ Muigẽ luirγ̃ τριαρ̃ na cpeachaib̃ pempaitẽ.

Cúcoiccepiçe ó maóilmuaíð τῖγῡρνα φῡρ̃ cceall̃ δὸ écc̃.

Commbuaíðpead̃ coccad̃ eidir̃ ua Ruairc̃ γ̃ clanñ ndonnchaíð̃.

Domnall̃ ua concobair̃ δὸ dul̃ ἀρ̃ machairẽ connacht̃. Αρ̃δ̃ ἀν̃ coillíñ,
 γ̃ ἰν̃ν̃ιρ̃ lochã cairpγíñ δὸ lorccaíð̃ lair̃ γ̃ Domnall̃ óγ̃ mac̃ domnaill̃ (.i. con-
 rabal̃ gallocclaíð̃) δὸ μαρβὰδ̃ δὸν̃ τοίρεε̃ ρῖν̃.

Sluaigead̃ lã huã ndomnaill̃ .i. τοιρρῖδεαλῖαῖ ἀν̃ φῖονα, ἀρ̃ cloinñ Muir-
 cῡρταιγ̃̃ γ̃ο̃ ραινῖc̃ cõ Sligeaé̃ cõ ρο̃ hindead̃ γ̃ cõ ρο̃ hoirgead̃ cairprẽ
 opomã eliaíð̃ uilẽ lair̃ γ̃ iar̃ μαρβὰδ̃ ρochaíðẽ γ̃ iar̃ μῖνῡραδ̃ nã cpichẽ δὸν̃
 chur̃ ρῖν̃ δὸ̃ thaíτ̃ Domnall̃ mac̃ Muircῡρταιγ̃̃ ĩ teagh̃ uí̃ domnaill̃ cõ
 nobῡr̃nã ρῖδ̃ φῡρ̃, γ̃ δὸ̃ beῡτ̃ α̃ oíγῡριαρ̃ nob̃ lã ταῖδ̃ nã ngiall̃ Rõ γabaíð̃ ó̃ cenél̃
 cconaill̃ ρῡαραν̃ tañ ρῖν̃.

Coccad̃ eittir̃ uã ruairc̃ γ̃ clanñ ndonnchaíð̃, γ̃ domnall̃ (.i. mac̃ muir-
 ceapῡταιγ̃̃) δὸ̃ eirgẽ lẽ cloinñ ndonnchaíð̃.

Maghnar̃ mac̃ maóileachlaínñ meic̃ Maγnupã δὸ μαρβὰδ̃ λα̃ cloinñ meic̃
 donnchaíð̃, γ̃ lã Maolpuanaíð̃ mac̃ donnchaíð̃.

and that he was "hospitalissimus Hiberniæ.—
O' Mulconry."—See note ^e, under the year 1180,
 p. 51-54, *supra*.

² *By a clown.*—The passage is given in Ma-
 geoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clon-
 macnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1388. Shane Roe O'Twahaile, prince
 of Omorie in Lynster, a man of wonderfull
 prowes and bounty, and that went farr beyond
 all others of his kindred in those and many other
 good parts, was killed by a Churle of his own
 house. The Churle afterwards was killed by
 [for] him immediately."

^a *Hostilities*, commbuaíðpead̃ coccad̃, lite-

rally commotion, or disturbance of war. Ma-
 geoghegan renders it as follows, in his transla-
 tion of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1388. The O'Royreks and Mac Don-
 noghs prepared to warr against one another this
 year."

^b *Ard-an-choillin*, now Ardakillin, in the pa-
 rish of Killukin, near Roscommon.—See note ^c,
 under the year 1368, p. 642, *supra*.

^c *Loch Cairgin*, now Ardakillin Lough, a con-
 siderable piece of water, containing three small
 islands, on the south side of Ardakillin townland,
 in the barony and county of Roscommon.—See
 Ordnance map of the county of Roscommon,

lity and prowess of his tribe, was slain by a clown^a of his own people, in the middle of his own fortress. The clown was immediately killed for his crime.

The sons of O'Curnin, Siry, Carbry, and Gillapattrick, were slain by the English of Leinster.

Great depredations were committed by O'Conor Roe and Mac Dermot upon O'Conor Don, in consequence of which a general war broke out in Connaught, Mac Donough burned Moylurg on account of these depredations.

Cucogry O'Molloy, Lord of Fircall, died.

Hostilities^a arose between O'Rourke and the Clann-Donough.

Donnell O'Conor made an incursion into Machaire-Connacht, and burned Ard-an-Choillin^b, and the island Loch-Cairrgin^c. Donnell Oge Mac Donnell (i. e. a constable of gallowglasses) was slain on this excursion.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Turlough an Fhina^d) against the Clann-Murtough^e; and, arriving at Sligo, he plundered and spoiled all the territory of Carbury of Drumcliff. After numbers had been killed, and the country had been plundered on this occasion, Donnell, the son of Murtough, went into O'Donnell's house^f, and concluded a peace with him, giving him his full demands, besides the hostages which had been taken from the Kinel-Connell on a former occasion.

A war broke out^g between O'Rourke and the Mac Donoughs; and Donnell, the son of Murtough [O'Conor of Sligo], rose up to assist the Mac Donoughs.

Manus, the son of Melaghlin Mac Manus, was slain by the sons of the Mac Donough, and by Mulrony Mac Donough^h.

sheets 28, 29, 30).

^a *Turlough-an-Fhina*, i. e. Turlough, or Terence, of the wine.

^e *The Clann-Murtough*.—These were not the Clann-Murtough-Muimhneach, but the descendants of Murtough, the son of Donnell, son of Teige, son of Brian, son of Andreas, son of Brian Luighneach, who was the brother of Murtough Muimhneach, the ancestor of the Clann-Murtough-Muimhneach, a sept of the O'Conors, who were now thrown into the shade by the superior power of the Clann-Murtough Mac Donnell, O'Conor of Sligo, and the O'Conors

Don and Roe of Roscommon.

^f *Went into O'Donnell's house*, i. e. to make his submission to him.

^g *A war broke out*.—O'Flaherty adds in H. 2, 11, that this disturbance between O'Rourke and the Mac Donough arose from a dispute about the right to the little district of Clann Fearmoighe: "quod propter 5. villas de Clann Fearmoighe exortum est.—MS. L."

^h To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11:

"Roderichs Mac Donogh sue familie domi ac militie laudatissimus juvenis obiit.—*O'Mulc*."

AÓIS CRIOST, 1389.

Aoir. Crioirt, mile, trí céd, oétmoġat, anáoi.

biocairc iniri caín décc.

Niall ócc ó neill do ġabail do ġalloibh.

Muirir maol ua concobair failge do marbāð daon upcōp roighe ag tñmpall cluana da tōpc la fñr duib cceallaig legi.

Maileclainn cam ua lochlainn tiġearna corcmōruað do marbāð la a dñbratāir fñn i bpeill.

Eoġan ó Ruairc ġ clann catōil óicc do ðul ġo cairlén an uabair. Marcpluaġ muintipe héligi dñrġe dóib. Ruairc do tabairt oppa. Maġnur ó héligi do marbāð annrín, ġ daime oile. Cpeacha muintipe héligi do denam dōib iaram, ġ Muircērtac ó héligi do marbāð. Sitch do denam dua

“Bellum inter O’Conor Donn et O’Conor puað (ut infra) exorto dominus Mac William Burke ad Gleann da dubh” [hodie Glendawoo in parochia de Attymas et baroniā de Gallen in agro Maioensi.—Ed.] “et cuil ceapnaðā Clann Donoghis instat, et Tadæus puaðā O’Dowd accedens obsequium ei desublatum fama per Hiberniam volabat, convalescens Tadæum O’Dowd inter duos fluvios ad cill mic Tairōġ transiens spoliat, et magnam prædam a viris domini Mac William, et Mac Vadin abstulit.—*Mac Fieb. et MS. L.*”

“Moilurgam etiam ipse, et Clanndonoghi populati sunt.—*Mac Fieb.*”

“Uilluc de Burgo, et O’Brien pp. fecerunt magnas prædas, et ejusdem O’Brien uxor Slania filia Lochlunni Mac Conmara obiit.—*Mac Fieb.*”

“Meab filia Flathberti O’Roirk, et Ania filia Donaldi O’Hara uxor Donnchadi O’Durnin, decesserunt.—*Mac Fieb.*”

“Tres supradicti filii O’Curnin in domum Sir Patricii Freine Kilkenniam celebratum pascha profecti repulsam tulerunt; et Angli comitatus Ossoriæ eos insecuti mactarunt ipso sabbato sancto. E quibus Sidgrius maximum rei litera-

riæ detrimentum fuit.—*O’Mulconry et MS. L.*”

“Mac Dermott ġall captus a Tadæo filio Tadæi Rufi Mac Dermott ġall.—*Mac Fieb.*”

“Lochlunnius filius Donnchadi O’Dowd occisus a Diermitio filio Odonis O’Dowd.”

¹ *Inis Cain*, now Inishkeen, in the barony of Clanawley, in the county of Fermanagh. According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, this vicar’s name was Nemeas O h-Eoghain, a name still common in this parish, but anglicised Owens.

² *Maurice Mael*, i. e. Maurice the Bald.

³ *Shot of an arrow*, daon upcōp roighe, *uno jactu sagittæ*, or, one cast of a javelin.

Mageoghegan translates this passage as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

“A. D. 1389. Morishe the balde O’Conor of Affaile, was killed with an arrow by one of the O’Kellys of Ley, in Clann Malierie.”

O’Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11 :

“ġ la cloinn Maolugra dia domnaig.”

^m *Cluain-da-thore*, now Cloonyhore, a parish lying north of the Barrow, and comprising the town of Portarlinton, and a townland called

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1389.

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

The Vicar of Inis Cain¹ died.

Niall Oge O'Neill was taken prisoner by the English.

Maurice Mael^k O'Connor Faly was slain by one shot of an arrow¹ at the church of Cluain da-torc^m, by one of the O'Kellys of Leyⁿ.

Melaghlin Cam O'Loughlin, Lord of Corcomroe, was treacherously slain by his own brother.

Owen O'Rourke and the sons of Cathal Oge [O'Connor] went to Caislen-an-Uabhair^o, where they were met by the cavalry of Muintir Healy. These were defeated, and Manus O'Healy and others were there killed. They afterwards plundered Muintir Healy, and killed Murtough O'Healy. After this O'Rourke,

Cloonyhork, in which an old church of the same name is situated.

ⁿ *Ley*.—This name is still retained in car-lean leige, Lea Castle, which stands on the banks of the Barrow, near Monastereven. This territory comprised the lands on which this castle stands, and about the southern half of the barony of Ophaly, in the county of Kildare. O'Heerin, who died in 1420, writes of this territory thus:

“Cioibinn an éiríoch, cian po clor,
Tuath leige na leaig rolor,
O'Ceallaig leige o'n traig éar
Céile an élar eangair iúbrairg.”

“Delightful this tract, as heard of old,
The tuath of Leghe of the bright plains;
O'Kelly-Ley of the eastern strand (bank of the Barrow),
Is the chief of this plain of the knotty yews.”

For a full account of the territories of Offaly, *vide* my letter from Portarlinton, dated December 20th, 1837.

^o *Caislen-an-Uabhair*, i. e. the Castle of Pride. This name is now anglicised Castleore, and is

that of a townland situated in the parish of Killyerry, barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.—See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 21. This passage is translated by Mageoghegan as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

“A. D. 1389. O'Royreck entertained the sons of Cahall Oge, with their forces, to maintain the said warrs against the Mac Donnoghs, whereby the dissention was out of hand encreased. Owen O'Royreck and the sons of Cahall made an inrode to the Castle-Anover; were overtaken by the horsemen of Montyr-Elie, [but they] chased them, killed Magnus O'Helie, and O'Helie's sonn, and at last O'Royreck took O'Helie's prey, and in the time of the dissention, before it was ended, killed Mortagh O'Helie.

“After these losses sustained by the Mac Donnoghs and O'Royrecks, the heat of their warrs begott the childe of peace, and so it was concluded firmly of both sides. Also peace was agreed upon and concluded between Mac Dermott [and the Mac Donnoghs], and Morrugh Mac Dermott, that before was prisoner, was enlarged.”

Ruairc, do domnall mac muircéirte, 7 do cloinn ndonnchaib iarrin pe poile. Sit do denam do mac diarmata 7 do cloinn ndonnchaib bfor, 7 na bpaighde do bfnad do cloinn ndonnchaib poime do tabairt doib, 7 Catal mac diarmata baí i mbpaighdean ag cloinn ndonnchaib do lliccín amach iarr naomaid na ríoda pémpaitte.

Cpeacha típe conaill do denam do domnall mac muircéirte.

Ragnall mag ruairc flait teallaiḡ conmara décc.

ḡrian mac Domnall oícc uí raigillig do marbad do cloinn muircéirte.

Magnur ua ruairc do gabail do corbmacc ua fírgail tre tangnaict.

Aiffric ingén Aoda uí néill, bfn Henri Aimhrid í néill do écc.

ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΤ, 1390.

Αοιρ Χριοτ, míle, trí chéd, nochat.

* Niall ó taichlich canánaict corad clocair, 7 comarba daiminny décc.

Petrur ua heogain dscánaict locha herne, 7 Partalón ó congáile canánaict, 7 Sacpirta lfra gabail décc.

Coccad mór etir ua ruairc 7 ó Raigillig. Angailig, 7 Eolaraigh, 7

* *The spoils*, cpeaca.—Thus rendered by Macgeoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

“Donell mac Mortagh tooke the preys and spoyles of Tyreconnell.”

* *Mac Rourke*.—O’Flaherty adds: “ḡpuḡaib coitcionn cliapdamaict an Ragnall ro, do éḡ im nollaiḡ.—MS. L.”

* *Clann-Murtough*.—Nothing remains to determine satisfactorily whether these were the Clann-Murtough-Muimhneach O’Conor, or the Clann-Murtough-Mac Donnell O’Conor of Sligo; but the Editor is of opinion that they were the former, because they were settled in Breifny.

* *Henry Aimhreidh*, i. e. Henry the Contentious. It is stated in the Annals of Connaught that he was so called “*per antiphrasin*,” i. e. because he was of a most peaceful disposition.

* To this year O’Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11:

“Pax communis in Connacia inter utrumque O’Conor, etc.—*Mac Fieb.*”

“Filius Nielli O’Roirk obiit.—*O’Mulconry.*”

“Cathaldus O’Moenaigh vir bonus obiit.—*Mac Fieb.*”

“Donaldus filius Henrici O’Neill depredatur Muintir Durnin apud Mointech moighe heni circa Kal. Augusti.—MS. L.”

“Joannes filius Walteri filii Sir Davidis obiit.—*Mac Fieb.*”

* *O’Howen*.—This name is still extant in Fermanagh, but anglicised Owens.

* *Between O’Rourke and O’Reilly*.—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster gives this passage briefly as follows:

“*Anno Domini* 1390. A great war this year

Donnell, the son of Murtough [O'Connor] and the Clann-Donough, made peace with each other. A peace was also concluded between Mac Dermot and the Clann-Donough; and the hostages that had on a former occasion been taken from the Clann-Donough were now restored to them; and Cathal Mac Dermot, who had been in captivity with the Clann-Donough, was set at liberty after the ratification of the peace aforesaid.

Donnell, the son of Murtough [O'Connor Sligo] carried off the spoils^p of Tirconnell.

Randal Mac Rourke^a, Chief of Teallach-Conmasa, died.

Brian, son of Donnell[^] O'Reilly, was slain by the Clann-Murtough^r.

Manus O'Rourke was treacherously taken prisoner by Cormac O'Farrell.

Affric, the daughter of Hugh O'Neill, and wife of Henry Aimreidh^s O'Neill, died^t.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1390.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ninety.

Niall O'Taichlich, Canon Chorister of Clogher, and Coarb of Devenish, died.

Petrus O'Howen^u, Deacon of Lough Erne, and Bartholomew O'Congaile, Canon and Sacristan of Lisgool [in Fermanagh], died.

A great war broke out between O'Rourke and O'Reilly^w; and the people of

between Tiernan O'Rourke, King of Breifny, and Thomas, the son of Mahon O'Reilly, King of Muintir-Maelmora. At this time Manus O'Rourke was in captivity with O'Reilly in Clough-Lough-Oughter, but he pierced the wall of the fortress, and escaped out of it, and went to the castle of Lough-an-Seur: the Clann-Murtough O'Connor pursued him, and slew him as he was leaving that lake. O'Rourke then pursued the Clann-Murtough into Teallach-Dunchadha, and routed them and the people of Teallach-Dunchadha from Ath-Daire-Dubhan to Sliabh-Cairbri."

The account of those dissensions is given as

follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1390. There was great dissention between O'Rourke and O'Reillye. The O'Fferalls, the Magrannells, Tomaltagh Mac Donnogh, and the sons of Mortagh, came to Connought upon hearing of the said warrs, by the procurement of Donnell Mac Mortagh and Donnell Mac Donnogh. Manus O'Royreck remained prisoner with O'Reyly in the Island of Loghoghter, from whence [escaping] he went to the castle of Loughsquire, where, being bewraied to the sons of Mortagh, they killed him as he was leaving the coytt.

Clann muipeisrtaig do éoét po toğairm an coccaib iym tpe peoladh dom-
naill mic muipeisrtaig, 7 tomaltaig meic donnchaib. Mağnur ó ruairc baí
i mbraighdshur ag ua Raigillig i ccloich locha huactair deloð erpe, 7 tap-
raing do go cairlén locha an pccuir. Clann muipeisrtaig dpağbail brata
air, 7 a marbað doib ag teaét ar coite amach do.

Sit do denam do Ruairc, 7 dua Raigillig, 7 comta mópa dpağail dua
raigillig ar pon earccarat uí ruairc datcur, 7 dionnarbað uaid. Eogan
ua ruairc, 7 mac catail riabairg do tabairt do i ngioll rir na comhtairbh
rim.

Clann muipeisrtaig 7 teallac dunchaia do denam imepce nširt ar
muinir ruairc im piod ua pionnoicce, 7 im rliab ccoprain, 7 im cenél luach-
ain. Iar na pior rin dua ruairc (7 é i nglionn gaible an tan rin) pucc a
imipgsoha lair po bair cenél luachain. Ionnpaighið do tabhairt do for-
porom, maðm forpa poime, 7 marbað do bñt ar a nellairgib 7 ar a ndaoimib
o beal atha doipe dubain go mullaç na tculac mbrepneç.

O Raigillig, .i. tomár mac mağanna décc, 7 Seaan mac Pilip i Raigil-
lig do gaðail tiğearnar.

“O’Royrek and O’Reyly came to certain arti-
cles of agreement, and, at last, peace was firmly
concluded between them; but before this peace
was thoroughly concluded, O’Roirke gave great
gifts to O’Reillye for consenting to these agree-
ments, and for banishing his Enemies from out
of his Territoryes. For the performance of these
articles, Owen O’Roirke mac Cahall Reogh was
given as a faithfull pledge.

“The sonnes of Mortagh and Teallagh Don-
nogh, with their forces, made an inrode upon
O’Roirke at a place called Ffie Ffinoige, and the
mount called Slieu Corran and Lean Lwachar.
O’Roirke hearinge thereof, being at Glen Gaivly,
brought his preys and people with him to a
place called Barre, and from thence he assaulted
the said parties his adversaries, overthrew them,
killed many of their people and cattle, and held
on his course of killing them from Belahdery to
the toppe of the place called Tullagh Breafneagh.”

* *Made his escape.*—In the Dublin copy of the
Annals of Ulster the reading is :

“An éloc do éollað do 7 a elóð airti, i. e.
he cut a hole through the stone-fortress, and
escaped out of it.”

† *Lough-an-Scur*, now Lough Scur, near the
village of Keshcarrigan, in the county of Lei-
trim.—See note ^m, under the year 1344, p. 495,
supra.

* *Clann-Murtough.*—These were unquestion-
ably the Clann-Murtough Muimhneach O’Conor,
who were at this time seated in Breifny, not the
Clann-Murtough mac Donnell O’Conor of Sligo.
See the year 1380, where it is stated that Rory,
the son of Cathal, who was son of Hugh Breif-
neach, was killed by Manus O’Rourke. See also
the year 1370, where it is stated that Conor Roe,
the son of Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach, aided
by Mac Tiernan, expelled Teige O’Rourke from
the lordship of Breifny.

Annaly [the O'Farrells], the Muintir-Eolais [the Mac Rannalls]; and the Clann-Murtough [O'Connor], at the instigation of Donnell, the son of Murtough, and Tomaltagh Mac Donough, came to join in that war.

Manus O'Rourke, who had been imprisoned by O'Reilly in the castle of Lough Oughter, made his escape^x from it, and went to the castle of Lough-an-Scui^y; but the Clann-Murtough, being informed of this [by his betrayers], they slew him as he was coming [ashore] out of a cot.

A peace was concluded between O'Rourke and O'Reilly; and O'Reilly received great rewards for banishing and expelling from him the enemies of O'Rourke. Owen O'Rourke and the son of Cathal Reagh were delivered up as hostages for the payment of these considerations.

The Clann-Murtough^z and Teallach Dunchadha [the Mac Kiernans of Tullyhunco] emigrated, in despite of the O'Rourkes, into Fidh-ua-Finnoige^a, Slieve-Corrain^b, and Kinel-Luachain^c. But as soon as O'Rourke, who was at that time in Glenn-Gaibhle^d, received notice of this, he took his scouts with him to the upper part of Kinel-Luachain, where he made an attack on them, and forced them to fly before him, killing both cattle and people on their route from Beal-atha Doire-Dubhain^e to the summit of the Breifnian hills.

O'Reilly, i. e. Thomas, the son of Mahon, died; and John, the son of Philip O'Reilly, assumed the lordship.

^a *Fidh-ua-Finnoige*, i. e. the wood of the O'Finnocks. This name is now obsolete. It was that of a district situated near the foot of the Bencroy and Bartonny mountains, in the barony of Carrigallen, and county of Leitrim.

^b *Slieve-Corrain*, called *Sluab cambr* in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster.

^c *Kinel-Luachain*.—This district comprised the entire of the parish of Oughteragh, or Balinamore, in the north of the barony of Carrigallen, and county of Leitrim, adjoining the barony of Tullyhaw, in the county of Cavan.

^d *Gleann Gaibhle*, now Glen-Gavlin, a remarkable valley lying between the mountains of Slieve-an-ierin and Cuilkeagh, or Quilka, near the source of the river Shannon, in the barony of Tullyhaw, and county of Cavan. The sides

of this glen are so rugged and precipitous that the inhabitants cannot make use of ploughs or cars, excepting slide cars, in cultivating the land, and no public road has yet been made through it.

^e *Beal-atha-Doire-Dubhain*, i. e. mouth of the ford of the oak-wood of Duane, a man's name; it is called *Beol-atha-Dairi-Dubhthaigh* in the Annals of Connaught, and simply *ae doipe bu-bám* in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. The name is now obsolete. It was evidently the name of a ford on the stream of the *Abhainn bhuidhe*, in the parish of Oughteragh, whence the Mac Kiernans and Clann Murtough Muimhneach O'Connor were driven by O'Rourke, who chased them as far as the Breifnian hills, in the barony of Tullyhunco.

Caipléen cille barrainne do bpipead la domnall mac muirceartaigh.
 brian mac aodaccain ollam na bpepne i mbristinnar decc, 7 Seaan
 (.i. oipricel mac Aodacain) fear ionaid brian do marbad cisteora hoide
 ma nodlaic.

Duibgionn ua duibgionnain ollam Conmaicne i Sincur decc.

Firgal ua hfga tigfina luigne decc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1391.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mίle, τpί céo, nocat, a haon.

Ua puairc, .i. tigfina do dul i ccoinne uí Raigillig, Sheaan, go dpuim
 lctham uathadh rochraide. Oo éualatar clann muirceartaigh uí conco-
 bair rin tiaḡoid forpion poimhe ap bealach an épionaiḡ. bpiup ó puairc
 co na bscán buidne oipia, 7 Marbair Seaan mac mathgamna uí concobair,
 7 Donnchad mac Aoda an cleitigh da laim buosin gen mo tá ap marbrat
 a muintir don cuid ele díb.

Domnall ócc mág cártaiḡ tigfina dšmuman decc, 7 a mac Taug do
 gabail tigfinair na deoidh.

O hanluain taoipead na noipér do marbad da bpaipibh fšin tre peill.

^f *Cill-Barraine*, i. e. the church of St. Bar-
 rann, or Barr-fhionn, now Kilbarron, a town-
 land giving name to a parish in the barony of
 Tirhugh, and county of Donegal, where the
 O'Clerys had a castle.—See *Genealogies, Tribes,*
and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach, p. 79, note^m, and
Irish P. Journal, January 16th, 1841, for a
 view of some fragments of this castle, which are
 situated on a precipitous cliff.

^g To this year O'Flaherty adds the following
 entries, in H. 11:

“Bellum inter Tigernanum O'Roirk Bresi-
 niae dominum, et Thomam filium Mathgamnai
 O'Reylly dominum de Munter Moelmordha,
 filios Joannis O'Farell, filios Moelsechlunni Ma-
 granell et posteros Murcherti Muminiḡ O'Conor.
 —MS. L.”

“Macpaie O Feargura liaig leze Cuinn do

ecc.—MS. L.”

^b *O'Rourke*.—This passage is given as follows,
 in Connell Mageoghegan's translation of the An-
 nals of Clonmacnoise:

“A. D. 1391. O'Roirke and O'Reillye conti-
 nued in their attonement of peace. O'Roirke,
 with a few of his household men, repaired to
 the towne of Drumleahan to meet with O'Reillye,
 was intercepted by 65 persons of Clann Mortagh
 in his passage. O'Roirke seeinge them to stand
 in his way, and seeing himself without other
 remedye, he tooke heart anew, gave them the
 onsett valiantly, which Shane More Magmahon,
 thinkinge to prevent, offered O'Roirke a blow
 of a Launce, which O'Roirke accepted, and
 made towards the said Shane with wonderfull
 courage, whom at first” [at once] “hee runned
 through with his Launce.”

The castle of Cill Barrainne^f was demolished by Donnell, the son of Murtough [O'Connor of Sligo].

Brian Mac Egan, Ollav of Breifny in judicature, died; and John (i. e. the Official Mac Egan), successor to this Brian, was slain four nights before Christmas Day.

Duigen O'Duigennan, Ollav of Conmaicne in History, died^g.

Farrell O'Hara, Lord of Leyny, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1391.

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

O'Rourke^h (Tiernan), with a small body of troops, repaired to Drumlahan to meet O'Reilly (John). When the Clann-Murtough O'Connorⁱ heard of this, they met him, with all their forces, at Bealach-an-Chrionaigh^j; but O'Rourke, with his small body of troops, defeated them, and made them retreat before him; having slain with his own hand John, the son of Mahon O'Connor, and Donough, son of Hugh an-Cleitigh^k, exclusive of the number of others whom his forces had slain.

Donnell Oge Mac Carthy^l, Lord of Desmond, died; and his son, Teige, assumed the lordship after him.

O'Hanlon, Chief of the Oriors, was treacherously slain by his own kinsmen.

On this Shane More, Mageoghegan writes the following curious remark, incorporated, as usual, with his text:

"This Shane was sonne of a woman that could weave, which of all trades is of greatest reproach amongst the Irishrye, especially the sonnes and husbands of such tradeswomen, and, therefore, Shane More was nicknamed the weaving-woman's sonne. O'Rourke gave another blow to Donnogh mac Hugh-an-Cleitty, and presently killed him, made a fortunate escape without loss of any of his people, after killinge fower kernes of his Enemies."

ⁱ *Clann-Murtough O'Connor*.—These were the race of Murtough Muimhneach, son of Turlough

More, not the Clann-Murtough mac Donnell O'Connor of Sligo.

^j *Bealach-an-Chrionaigh*, i. e. the road of the withered trees, or brambles. This was the old name of the road or pass leading from the monastery of Drumlane, in the county of Cavan, into West Breifny.

^k *Hugh-an-Cleitigh*.—Mageoghegan calls him Hugh an chleitty, which means "of the quill," i. e. the weaver.

^l *Donnell Oge Mac Carthy*.—He was the son of Cormac, the son of Donnell Oge, who was the son of Donnell Roe, who was son of Cormac Finn, who was son of Donnell More na Curra Mac Carthy, King of Desmond, who was slain

Mac gillmuire (i. cuulað ua morna) ταιορεαὶ ua nŕca cem 7 leite caṭail do mārbað da bpaṭair buðŕin.

Ταυδ mac gillecolum uí uiginn, 7 bebinn inŕean uí maolconaire ollam úŕŕccaiŕte i nḡán, 7 i nḡaonnaṭt décc iar naṭŕiŕhe.

Corbmac maol ua ŕŕŕŕail do mārbað hi ŕŕiull la gallaibh.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1392.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mŕle, τρι céð, noṭat, aḡó.

Ḥriŕoir ua mochain airdearpucc tuama ŕaoí cŕáibḡeaṭ deŕŕŕcach do écc.

Enŕí amŕŕið mac neill móir uí néill ŕioŕhḡamhna cenél neoŕain, 7 úŕgh-aḡḡar airḡriŕh epenn do éŕŕt, duairle, 7 deineṭ décc, ŕo ŕel bŕénoimn iar mbuaibh nonŕta, 7 naṭhriŕe.

Domnall mac Enŕí uí néill do ŕaḡail la Toiŕŕḡealbḡaṭ an ŕíona ua nḡom-naill tiŕŕŕna tiŕe Conaill. Cŕeacha, 7 upṭa aibhle do ḡenaṃ ḡó ar mac Enŕí cona muintir an la cedna.

Morŕluaiŕeaḡ la mall ua neill Rí cenel neoŕain ŕo maiṭib in éuiccið ime do ŕoiŕið gall tpaŕa baile aŕup duim dealgain, nŕŕt do éur oppa ḡó don oul rin, 7 Seppín ŕaoíŕt do éuṭim lair iar ttaḡairt taṭair doib du poile.

in the year 1185.—See note ^u, under the year 1340, p. 566, *supra*.

^m *Hy-Nerca-Chein*.—See note ^t, under the year 1199, p. 119, *supra*. According to the pedigree of this tribe, given by Duaid Mac Firbis, in his genealogical work (Lord Roden's copy), p. 205, they were descended from Cruitine, son of Eoghan Sriabh, who was son of Duach Galach, King of Connaught in the fifth century; but no account is preserved of how or when they settled in Lecale. The descent of Kineth, or Kenny O'Morna, of Lecale, is thus given by Mac Firbis (*ubi supra*):

“Kenny, son of Ruarcán, son of Maelsnechta, son of Morna, from whom the O'Mornas in Leth-Cathail are named, son of Ferchar, son of Oisen, son of Onchu, son of Broc, son of Aine,

son of Sinill, son of Amergin, son of Cruitine, son of Eoghan Sriabh, son of Duach Galach.”

It would appear from page 508 of the same work, that there was a more ancient line of chiefs in Leth-Chathail, or Lecale, who descended from Cathal (*a quo* Leth-Chathail), the son of Muireadhach, son of Aengus, son of Maelcobha, son of Fiachna, son of Deman, King of Ulidia, who was slain in the battle of Ardcoran, in Dal-Riada, in the year 627.

ⁿ *Lecale*, leṭ caṭail, i. e. Cathal's half, now the barony of Lecale, in the east of the county of Down.

^o To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entry in H. 2. 11:

“Diermitius filius Donnchadi filii Murcherti magni Mageochegan dynasta Kenelfiachae obiit

Mac Gill-Muire (i. e. Cu-Uladh O'Morna), Chief of Hy-Nerca-Chein^m and Lecaleⁿ, was slain by his own kinsmen.

Teige, son of Gilla-Columb O'Higgin, and ^fBebinn, daughter of O'Mulconry, an illustrious ollave in poetry and humanity, died after penance.

Cormac Mael O'Farrell was treacherously slain by the English^o.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1392.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ninety-two.

Gregory O'Mochain, Archbishop of Tuam, a pious and charitable man, died.

Henry Aimhreidh^p, the son of Niall More O'Neill, Roydamna of Kinel-Owen, and a good materies for a monarch of Ireland for his justice, nobility, and hospitality, died on the festival day of St. Brendan, after the victory of Extreme Unction and Penance.

Donnell, the son of Henry O'Neill, was taken prisoner by Turlough an-Fhiona O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, who, on the same day, committed great depredations and ravages on the people of the [said] son of Henry^q.

A great army was led by Niall O'Neill, King of Tyrone, with the chiefs of the whole province about him, against the English of 'Tragh Bhaile' and Dun-

pridie Id. Januarii.—*O' Mulconry, et Cod. Cl.*"

^p *Henry Aimhreidh*, i. e. Henry the Contentious, a name given him, according to the Annals of Connaught, "*per antiphrasin*." To this passage O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "Vir erga peritos et inopes munificentissimus omnium Niello NÓigiallaic Rege satorum.—*O' Mulconry*."

This passage is given as follows, in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1392. Henry Awrey, in English the Contentious, son of Neale More, Tanist and next successor of the principallity of Ulster, after his brother Neale Oge O'Neale's death, if he had lived, and one worthy the government of a Monarchie, the bountifullest and greatest giver of gifts of the race of Neal of the Nine Hostages, and one of a rare and wonderfull freeness of heart in granting all manner of things that came

to his hands at all times, died a good death upon St. Brandon's day in Summer."

There are more traditions preserved about this Henry Avrey O'Neill than about any of the later chieftains of that family, excepting, perhaps, Owen Roe and Sir Phelim, who flourished in Cromwell's time.

^q *The son of Henry*.—The construction of the original, which has been closely rendered here, is clumsy and inelegant, and left unfinished by the Four Masters. The passage is given better as follows, in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1392. Terlagh O'Donnell tooke prisoner Donnell mac Henry O'Neale, and also the same day tooke great preys and spoyles from himself and his people."

^r *Tragh Bhaile*, i. e. the Strand of Baile, son

Sloicéad mór do bhríe dua cconcobair donn (go nupmór maiúe connaét ina fárraó) go huié maine. An tír do loíccad 7 do lomarcain doib. O concobair ruad dia lñmain. Catál mac aóda uí ruairc do beir ar dñr-íoh plóig uí éconcobair duinn, 7 a gabail la hua cconcobair ruad, 7 rocaíde da muintir do marbadh.

Conbaoir dñrmuñan ingñ iaíla upmuñan, bñ dñrlaictéac dñgheimgh décc íar mbuaíoh naítrighe.

Toirdealbác mac bñain ó ccuanach Ruairí mac donnchaió uí ésrbaill tánaí Eile, 7 Fionnguala ingñ Magnura mic catáil uí Concobair décc.

Diarmait mac Eochagáin taoíreac cenel fiachach do ecc.

Sloicéad mór la hua neill, mall, 7 la cloinn Enrí í néill co nulltoib uile hi ccenél cconuill for ua ndomnaill, toirdealbác. Sloighead ele la Domnaill mac muiréírtaiú cona bñairíbh for ua ndomnaill bñor. Creaca an tíre do tsichead fo diampaió, 7 fo dñroibélaib, 7 ó domnaill cona rochraíte do bñíe for cúl a muintire. Ní ro hanaó íar an pluag cconnaétaó go pangatar go cñn maúair. Fo gabaitt édala an dú íin. Tícc Ua domnaill cona rochraíte ina lñmain go raímead forra go ro marbaitt rocaíde doib im mac donnchaió méú cába. Dála í nñill 7 cloinne Henrí cona ploú ro haírccead leoríde críoc uí doáptoiú eíteir eill 7 tuait, 7 ní ro hanaó leoríde go pangatar go fearraíte moir í naírear caía dñua domnaill. Bat-tar athaió aghaió í naúhaió amlaió íin. Cona ead do ponpat ríó do denamí ro dñoió.

of Buan, one of the Tuatha de Danaun colony. This was the ancient name of the strand at Dundalk. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is *Spáobairle*, i. e. Street-town, which is the present local Irish name of Dundalk.

^s *Were slain*.—This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1392. O'Connor Donne, with the forces of the most part of Connought, repaired to the Contrey of Imaine, [and] burnt the whole territory. Cahall mac Hugh O'Royrek, being disorderly, and unadvisedly left in the hinder-

most part of O'Connor Donn's army, was taken by O'Connor Roe, of the adverse party, and [*recte* who] killed many others of them."

To this passage O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11:

"Donaldus filius Murcherti O'Conor, O'Roirk, Mac Donogh, O'Dowd et Muintir Hara in hac expeditione; in qua Palisia ardet, etc.—*Mac Fírb*."

^t *Hy-Cuanagh*, now the barony of Coonagh, in the county of Limerick, the chief of which territory, who was an offshoot of the O'Briens of Thomond, took the name of Mac Brien Cuanagh.

^u *Dermot Mageoghegan*.—His death is noticed

dalk. He acquired power over them on this occasion ; and Seffin White, who had engaged with him [in single combat], was slain by him.

A great army was conducted by O'Conor Don (with the greater part of the chiefs of Connaught) into Hy-Many, and burned and totally plundered the territory. O'Conor Roe pursued them ; and Cathal, the son of Hugh O'Rourke, who was in the rear of O'Conor Don's army, was taken prisoner by O'Conor Roe, and many of his people were slain¹.

The Countess of Desmond, daughter of the Earl of Ormond, a bountiful and truly hospitable woman, died after the victory of Penance.

Turlough Mac Brien of Hy-Cuanagh² ; Rory, son of Donough O'Carroll, Tanist of Ely ; and Finola, the daughter of Manus, son of Cathal O'Conor, died.

Dermot Mageoghegan³, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach, died.

A great army was led by O'Neill (Niall) and the sons of Henry O'Neill, with all the Ultonians, into Tirconnell, against O'Donnell (Turlough). Another army was led by Donnell, the son of Murtough, and his kinsmen, against O'Donnell also. The spoils of the territory were carried⁴ into the wilds and fastnesses of the country ; and O'Donnell, with his forces, remained behind to protect his people⁵. The Connacian army did not halt until they arrived at Ceann-Maghair⁶ ; and they seized on the spoils of that neighbourhood. O'Donnell, with his forces, pursued and defeated them, and killed numbers of them, and, among others, Donough Mac Cabe. As to O'Neill and the sons of Henry O'Neill, and their army, they plundered O'Doherty's territory, as well churches as lay property, and marched on, without once halting, until they reached Fearsat-Mor⁷, intending to give battle to O'Donnell. Here they remained for a long time face to face, but at length they made peace with each other.

in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows, under the year 1391 :

"A. D. 1391. Dermott Mageoghegan, sonne of Donnogh mac Mortagh More Mageoghegan, chieftaine of the Country of Kynaleaghe, and [of the] Race of Fiagha mac Neale of the Nine Hostages, died in the Pride of the Ides of Januarye."

¹ Were carried, *do éiscicéob*, literally, "the

spoils of the country fled into the wilds, &c."

² *To protect his people*, *pop cúl a muintir*, i. e. to prevent the invaders from following after the cattle and other spoils into the fastnesses.

³ *Ceann-Maghair*, now *Ceann mairgip*, and anglicised Kinnaweer, the local name of a district situated in the north of the parish and barony of Kilmacrenan, in the county of Donegal, at the head of Mulroy Lough.

⁷ *Fearsat-Mor*, now Farsetmore, a well-known

Crícha la hua ndomnaill ar cloinn tSéain uí domnaill, uair báttar iadriðe baí ag tarrainn cloinne muircéirteigh, 7 deolur rímpa ar an rluarígead rímpaite.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1393.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, τρί céo, nochat, απρί.

Seaan mac Seappraíð uí Raigillig erpucc na bpeirne decc.

Matha ua heoḡan caibellán innri caín décc.

An Sacart ó cléirig do écc.

Αοð mac concobar (i. mic tomaltaiḡ) meic diarmada tigrina moige luirḡ décc iar mbuaíð nḡinḡ 7 naitépicche, 7 Catál a mac do bathaíð iaram.

Maolpuanaíð mac fḡrḡail meic diarmada do ḡabail tigrapnair moige luircc tre nḡr 7 tre cuiruccaíð tómaltaíḡ meic donnchaíð.

Ionnraíḡíð do tábairt do éloinn Αοða meic diarmada ḡo cluain ó ccom-
vén (i ccalaið locha techet) ar mac ndiarmatta. Iombualaíð do tábairt
doib dia poile. Bpíreaíð for éloinn Αοða. Concobar 7 Ruaiðri dá mac
Αοða meic diarmata do ḡabail. Fḡrḡal mac donnchaíð riabaíḡ do ḡabail
imalle ríú, 7 a éluð ar a haithle. Domnall dub mac diarmata 7 rocaíðe
oile do mārbaíð don toircc rin ina ttimcell.

pass, or *trajectus*, on the river Swilly, about two miles to the east of the town of Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal.

² *The Clann-Murtough*.—These were certainly the O'Conors of Sligo, not the race of Muirheartach, or Murtough Muimhneach, who were at this period reduced to a powerless condition by the O'Rourkes. This noble sept sunk into obscurity soon after this period, and are now totally unknown, perhaps extinct.

To this passage O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11 :

“ Ubi O'Donell uxorem Conchovari O'Donell secum invitam abduxit.—*Mac Fírb.*”

³ To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11 :

“ Mac Donogh victor contra Odonem Mac Dermott, et dominum O'Conor puaró, occisis

Donnchado Mac Dermott, Mac Samurlio, et Donnchado Cappac filio Maelruani Fíonn.—*Mac Fírb.* Moylerus Mac Donogh ibidem vulneratus.—*Ibid.*”

“ Inderba filia Joannis O'Farell uxor filii Edmundi O'Kelly obiit.—*Ibid.*”

“ Joanna filia Congalli O'Conor uxor Andreæ magni Bermingham obiit.—*Ibid.*”

“ Mac Murchadha multa damna Anglis Lageniæ intulit.—*Ibid.*”

“ Magnus O'Fflannagan insignis hospes obiit.—*Ibid.*”

“ Pestis per Hiberniam.—*Ibid.*”

“ Donnchadus O'Dempsey, futurus Clann-maolugrae dominus, obiit.”

“ Eganía filia Sefridi O'Fflannagan uxor Wi-
lielmi Mac Branán obiit.—*O' Mulconry.*”

O'Donnell committed great depredations on the sons of John O'Donnell; for it was they who had brought the Clann-Murtough^a into the country on the occasion of the last-mentioned incursion^a.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1393.

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

John, son of Geoffry O'Reilly, Bishop of Breifny [Kilmore], died.

Matthew O'Howen, Chaplain of Inis Caoin^b, died.

The priest O'Clery died.

Hugh, the son of Conor, son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, died, after gaining the palm for hospitality and penance. His son Cathal was drowned^c [shortly] afterwards.

Mulrony, son of Farrell Mac Dermot, assumed the lordship of Moylurg, by means of the power and assistance of Tomaltagh Mac Donough.

An incursion was made by the sons of Hugh Mac Dermot into Cluain O'g-Coinden^d (at the callow^e of Lough Techet), against the Mac Dermot; and a conflict ensued between them, in which the sons of Hugh were routed, and Conor and Rory, two sons of Hugh Mac Dermot, were taken prisoners. Farrell, the son of Donough Reagh, was also taken; but he afterwards made his escape. Donnell Duv Mac Dermot and many others were slain around them on this occasion^f.

^b *Inis Caoin*, now Inishkeen, an island surrounded by the River Erne, in the parish of Enniskillen, and barony of Tirkennedy, and county of Fermanagh, and containing an area of two hundred and sixty acres, English measure. It contains the ruins of an old church in a burial ground.—See Ordnance map of the county of Fermanagh, sheet 27.

^c *Was drowned*.—According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, this Cathal Mac Dermot was drowned at Inis Daighre,—now Inisterry,—in Lough-Key.

^d *Cluain O'g-Coinden*, i. e. the lawn, meadow, or boggy pasturage, of the O'Coinnens, now Cloonnagunnane, a townland in the parish of Kilna-

managh, barony of Boyle (now Frenchpark), and county of Roscommon.—See Ordnance map of that county, sheet 8.

^e *Callow*, *calaib*.—In this part of Ireland the word *callow* denotes a holm or strath, or a level district on the brink of a lake or river, generally inundated in winter, but very fertile in summer. "A callow meadow" is a very common expression throughout the counties of Roscommon and Galway. It is the name of a townland in the same parish, bounded on the north by Lough Gara, anciently called Lough Techet, and on the south by Clonnagunnane.

^f *On this occasion*.—This and the preceding entry are translated as follows by Mageoghe-

Ὀριαν μακ μαοιλεαχλαινν υἱ ἐελλαῖς ταναῖρῐ υα maine, Ἑρῖγᾰλ μαῖς
ραμπᾰδᾰιν ταοῖρεᾰς τεαλλαῖς eachᾰς, Ἑρῖ ḡo nṽipe nṽimῖς do cliaṽaibh, ἡ
Μαḡnur ὁ heaḡpa ταναῖρῐ luḡne dḗcc.

Siḡh do dḗnam duairlibh moḡe luṽicc ṽe poile im poimn a ndomḡnara, ἡ
im compuarluccaḡ a ngiall a ḡṽimlibh.

Ραḡnailt ingean Αῡḡa mic Ἑṽḡlimiḡ υἱ concḡair bṽn dṽḡdealbḡa daon-
naḡtaḡ, Muṽir cam mac Ruaiḡri mḗς eochagain, ἡ Ὀριαν μακ uilliam ὁicc
mḗcc eochaccáin dḗς.

Εḡaoin ingṽn Caṡail ὁicc υἱ Concoḡair bṽn ḡριαν mic Μαοιλṡclainn υἱ
ἐελλαῖς, Domnall ἡ Emann da mac Μαοιλεαχλαινν υἱ ἐελλαῖς, ἡ Διαρμαṽt
ua ṽlannaccain aḡḡair ταοῖρῖς tuaiṡe ṽaṡa do ḗcc.

Μαμṽrṽir chille haḡaḡ ἡ neṽpuccḡideḡt ḡille dapa do dḗnom do ḡraiṡ-
riḡ S. Ἑranṽeṽr la hua cconcoḡair ṽṽailḡe.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1394.

Αοῖς Cριοςτ, mile, τῖρῖ ḡḗo, nochatt, a cṡḡair.

Richard Ri Saran do ṡḡḡt ἡ neṽimn ṽo ṽeil Michil, ἡ a ṡḡḡt ἡ τṡṽr hi
porṡlaṽḡe ἡ a ḡol aṽide ḡo haṡ cliaṡ.

gan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmac-
noise :

“ A. D. 1393. Hugh mac Connor Mac Der-
mott, Prince of Moylorge, a man compleat with
all good parts befitting a nobleman, after good
pennance and receipt of the Sacraments of Holy
Church, died, and immediately after his death
his son, Cahall mac Dermott, was drowned upon
the Logh of Derry [*recte* upon Lough Key, near
Inisderry].

“ Mullronie mac Fferall Mac Dermode was
made Prince of Moylorge by the force and power
of Tomultagh Mac Donnogh. The sons of Hugh
Mac Dermott [made an inrode upon Mac Der-
mott] at Clone O’Connen, in the Strondes of
Logh Deaket [*calaḡ loca ṡḡḡt*], where they
met each other feircely. The sons of Hugh

were discomfitted. Tomoltagh Duffe Mac Der-
mott was slain; Connor Mac Dermoda, and
Rowrie Mac Dermoda, the two sons of Hugh
Mac Dermoda, were taken; Fferall mac Don-
nough Revough was also taken therein (who
escaped narrowly afterwards), and many others
were taken captives besides.”

^a *Cill-Achaidh*, now Killeigh, a fair town in
the barony of Geshill, King’s County. A part
of one wall of the ruins of this monastery are
still visible, but one could form no idea from it
of the form or extent of the building, which
was, according to tradition, the third largest
monastery in Ireland.—See note at 1447.

^b To this year O’Flaherty adds the following
entries in H. 2. 11 :

“ Archiepiscopus O’Kelly Tuamensis venit

Brian, son of Melaghlin O'Kelly, Tanist of Hy-Many; Farrell Magauran, Chief of Teallach Eachdhach (Tullyhaw), a man of lavish hospitality towards the literati; and Manus O'Hara, Tanist of Leyny, died.

A peace was concluded by the chieftains of Moylurg with one another, on the subject of the apportionment of their lands, and the redemption of their hostages from captivity.

Ragnailt, the daughter of Hugh, son of Felim O'Conor, a beautiful and humane woman; Maurice Cam, the son of Rory Mageoghegan; and Brian, the son of William Oge Mageoghegan, died.

Edwina, daughter of Cathal Oge O'Conor, and wife of Brian, son of Melaghlin O'Kelly; Donnell and Edmond, two sons of Melaghlin O'Kelly; and Dermot O'Flanagan, heir apparent to the chieftainry of Tuath-ratha [in Fermanagh], died.

The monastery of Cill-Achaidh⁵, in the diocese of Kildare, was founded for Franciscan Friars by O'Conor Faly^h.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1394.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ninety-four.

Richard, King of England, came to Ireland in Michaelmas. He landed at Waterford¹, and proceeded from thence to Dublin.

Româ.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Sacerdos O'Clery obiit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Dubdapa o Maile oeg.—*O'Mulconry*, MS. L."

"Magnus O'Hara obiit. Filius Joannis Bermingham et Mac Dubhgaill occisi.—MS. L. *O'Mulconry.*"

"Filius Edmundi O'Kelly obiit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Nualla filia Cormaci Mac Donogh uxor Donaldi O'Kelly defuncta.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Dubhthamhrach filia Conchovari O'Dowd uxor Diermitii Mac Donogh obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"Diermitius O'Connachtain vir bonus et equis dives et Brianus Mac Caba (conraba O'p'giall, *O'Mulconry* ad ann. 1394) obierunt.—*Ibid.*"

"Isthmo angusto inter Dunrus (in Tiramalgadia) et continentem marinis fluctibus obruto, homines inde nauticorum ope rudentium .i. caolange cnáibe extracti sunt.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Edmundus filius Malachlinni Magranell futurus dynasta de Munter-Eolais obiit.—*O'Mulconry.*"

"Edmundus filius Edmundi filii Ullic de Clannrickard obiit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

¹ *Landed at Waterford.*—Richard II. landed at Waterford on the 2nd of October, 1394, with a fleet of 200 sail, and an army of 4000 men-at-arms, and 30,000 archers. The notices of his transactions in Ireland, collected by the Four Masters from the older Irish annalists, are ex-

Giolla domnaig ua hfoḡain oifficel loḡa heḡne, peapḡún 7 aḡchinnēch inḡi caoín, Maḡha mac giollacoḡccle biocaiḡe claoimḡi, 7 Lucár mág Sco-loicce biocaiḡe achaidḡ urchair do écc.

lapla o mapp do tect i neḡinn.

Taḡ mac giollaiḡa uí flannaccáin taoíḡeacḡ tuaitē Raḡa do marḡad la cloinn Dauidḡ uí flannaccain, 7 la cloinn Muḡcḡrḡaiḡ uí flannaccáin.

Acḡ ó díomuráig do marḡad la gallaibḡ i lupḡ cḡeice.

Tomár ua díomuráig aḡḡar tiḡḡna clonḡe Maoilḡḡa do marḡad la Saḡanḡaibḡ.

Mac Siurḡain Sḡan mac Maoilḡ tiḡḡna baile aḡa lḡḡain do marḡad da bḡaiḡibḡ i ḡḡell .i. clann tSḡain dexetḡa.

Sluaicceadḡ la hAḡḡ mac Muḡchaḡa la Ríḡ laiḡen do ḡaiḡidḡ gall ḡo ḡo loḡcc Roḡ mīc tḡiúin cona tḡiḡibḡ 7 cona cḡiḡḡenaibḡ, 7 do ḡad óḡ 7 aḡḡḡet 7 bḡaiḡde laiḡḡ.

ceedingly meagre; but the account of his visits to Ireland, preserved by Froissart, and an anonymous Frenchman, who wrote in French metre, are very interesting. These have been carefully collected and neatly arranged by Mr. Moore, in his History of Ireland, vol. iii. pp. 124-140. But to complete this portion of the Irish history, the submissions of the Irish kings and chieftains remain to be published from the original rolls.

^k *Claoín-inis*, now Cleenish, an island in Lough Erne, a short distance to the south of Inishkillen. It gives name to a parish.

^l *Mac Scoloige*, i. e. son of the farmer. This name is still very common in the county of Fermanagh, where it is now usually anglicised Farmer.

^m *Achadh Urchair*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, this name is written aḡa lupḡaiḡe, i. e. field of the foal, which is the form of the name now in use. It is anglicised Agharlurcher, and is the name of a parish in the barony of Magherastephana, in the east of the county of Fermanagh.

ⁿ *Came to Ireland*.—This passage is thus given

in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"The Earle of March this year arrived in Ireland of purpose to gett his rents of the Inhabitants of the Kingdome."

To this passage O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11:

"*Le Ríḡ Saxón*.—MS. Richardus Rex Angliæ Waterfordia appulit in Septembri.—*Mac Fírb*."

^o *Thomas O'Dempsey*.—O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11: "that he was slain in his own house by the Saxons."

^p *Clann-Maoilḡḡa* is generally anglicised Clanmaliere, but it is sometimes made Glanmaliry and Glenmaliere. It was the name of a territory situated partly in the King's and partly in the Queen's County, comprising the barony of Upper Philipstown, in the former, and the barony of Portnahinch, in the latter county. O'Dempsey was the chief of this territory till he forfeited the greater part of it after the civil war of 1641, and all in 1688. The site of one of his castles is pointed out at Ballykeane, about six miles north-west of Portarlinton, and not far from his castle, on the verge of a bog, is a

Gilla-Downey O'Howen, Official of Lough Erne, and Parson and Erenagh of Inis Caoin; Matthew Mac Gilla-Coisgle, Vicar of Claoín-inis^k; and Lucas Mac Scoloige^l, Vicar of Achadh-Urchair^m, died.

The Earl of March came to Irelandⁿ.

Teige, the son of Gilla-Isa O'Flanagan, Chief of Tuath-ratha, was slain by the sons of David O'Flanagan and the sons of Murtough O'Flanagan.

Hugh O'Dempsey, while in pursuit of a prey, was slain by the English.

Thomas O'Dempsey^o, heir to the lordship of Clann-Maoilughra^p, was slain by the English.

Mac Jordan (John, son of Meyler^q), Lord of Baile-atha-leathan, was slain by his own immediate kinsmen, namely, the sons of John de Exeter.

An army was led by Art Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, against the English; and he burned Ros-mic-Triuín^r, with its houses and castles, and carried away from it gold, silver, and hostages.

curious entrenchment called the Sconce, said to be the fortification that defended Lord Clanmalier's house. O'Dempsey also obtained possession of Lea Castle, which is a great fortress (originally built by the Fitzgeralds), situated on the banks of the Barrow, nearly midway between Monastereven and Portarlinton.—See an old map of Leax and Ophaly, in the MS. Library of Trinity College, Dublin; and Irish Statute, 3 and 4 Philip and Mary, from which it appears that that part of Clanmalier lying north of the Barrow was placed in the King's County, and that part lying south of the same river was made a part of the Queen's County. On the old map above referred to, the castles or houses of Ballykeane, Raheen, Kilcooney, and Clonygowan, are placed in North Glanmaliry, and those of Castle Lee (*caisleán leige*), Tenechelley, Ballybrittas, Morett, Coolbanagher, and Shane, in South Glanmaliry. This territory was bounded on the south by the Great Heath of Maryborough, which is on this old map called Frugh More (*Fraoic Mór*).

The tomb of the last O'Dempsey, Viscount

Clanmalier, is to be seen in the churchyard of Killeigh, in the barony of Geashil, King's County, with this inscription:

“HERE LYETH THE BODY OF
“MAXIMILIAN O'DEMPSY, LORD VISCOUNT
“CLANMALEERE, WHO DEPARTED THE
“30TH OF NOVEMBER, ANNO DOMINI, 1690.”

^q *John, son of Meyler*.—O'Flaherty adds in H. 2, 11, that he was slain “noctu in suo castello.”

^r *Ros-mic-Triuín*, sometimes written *Rop mic Tpeom*, which is equally correct, i. e. *boscus filii Triani*, now locally pronounced *Rop mic triúin*, or *Rop mic cpiúin*. The name is applied to New Ross, in the county of Wexford, where the daughter of the Earl Strongbow, who was the granddaughter of Dermot Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, built a magnificent city, as its ruins, still remaining, sufficiently prove. *Ros mic triuín* is to be distinguished from *Ros glas*, which was the name of the site on which the abbey of Mainister Eimhin, now Monastereven, was built.—See its charter of foundation,

laḡla upmum̃an do tioneol go laig̃nib̃ dá milleaḡ gur loircc, 7 gur mill
gaḡline [7] ep̃ioḡ uí écallaig̃ maig̃e d̃rúctain 1 laoiḡir, 7 róaḡ do dia tigh
iaḡomh.

Ruaḡḡir mac Ruaḡḡir uí Neill do maḡbaḡ la cloinn Eñr̃í í Néill.

Mac Murchaḡa .i. Aḡt mac Aḡt do ḡenam̃ cocciaḡ pe Riḡ Saxan cona
muintir go po maḡbaḡ rocaḡde lair, 7 a t̃oḡt po ḡsóioḡ do t̃iḡ an Riḡ la
haḡlaḡ gaḡll 7 gaḡiḡdeal laig̃ñ, 7 po gaḡbaḡ eiriḡe t̃ria ionnlaḡ an lurt̃ir
.i. laḡla upmum̃an. Ro l̃sicceḡ iaḡam̃, 7 po congbaḡ ó b̃riain, ó móḡḡa, 7
S̃can ó nuallaḡm̃ illaḡm̃ dia éir.

Mac uilliam bupc .i. Tomár, do ḡul co t̃sch an Riḡ, 7 onóir mór d̃raḡ-
baḡl d̃ó, 7 t̃igeap̃nur 7 c̃lnur ap̃ gaḡlaib̃ connaḡt.

T̃oirp̃ḡealḡaḡ mac Murchaḡo na paḡt̃m̃iḡe uí b̃riain do cloinn b̃riain puaiḡ
do ḡenam̃ cocciaḡ ap̃ muintir an Riḡ 1 mum̃ain 7 illaig̃nib̃ 7 conḡae luim̃niḡ
do loḡccaḡh 7 do ap̃ccain d̃ó.

Camcluana ó dubaccáin do maḡbaḡ la muintir Riḡ Saxan 1 náḡ cliaḡ.

granted by Dermot O'Dempsey, published in the
Monasticon Anglicanum, vol. ii. p. 1031. Dr.
Lanigan has committed a most egregious error
about the names of these places in his Ecclesi-
astical History of Ireland, vol. i. p. 166, and
vol. iii. p. 237-239, where he says that Monas-
tereven does not signify St. Evin's monastery,
but that it may mean *monastery near the river*
(abhann in Irish), and that Ros-mic-treoin, or
Old Ross, in the county of Wexford, was the
place called Ros glas. This assertion is errone-
ous in every point of view. First, the town of
Monastereven is called Mam̃urt̃ir Em̃ín, i. e.
the monastery of Evin, all over Leinster, where
they speak Irish; and it appears from various
authorities that Evin was the patron saint of
the O'Dempseys, by whom Monastereven was
founded, and that his bell was preserved, and
held in great veneration, in their territory.
2. Ros mic treoin is not the place called Ros
glas by the ancient Irish writers, for it is dis-
tinctly stated in the charter of foundation of the
abbey of Monastereven, that its site was called

Ros glas. 3. Ros-mic-treoin is not Old Ross,
in the county of Wexford, but New Ross, in
that county; for Ros-mic-treoin, which is de-
scribed in the Life of St. Abban as washed by
the tide, is still the local Irish name of New
Ross, and Ros mic treoin is described by Colgan,
in 1645, as a town remarkable for the ruins of
its churches and fortifications, whereas Old Ross
is not washed by the tide, and never was a town,
nor had any ruins of any description, except of
one small, rude parish church. Lanigan seems
to have thought that Old Ross was the name of
the walled town described by Colgan; but this
only shews that he was totally unacquainted
with these localities. This mistake has arisen
from the supposition that Old Ross was the
name of the town erected by Strongbow's
daughter, and that New Ross is a town of com-
paratively modern erection; but it is well
known that the town now, by some strange
anamoly, called *New Ross* stands within the
old walls of the town erected here shortly after
the English Invasion, and that Old Ross, which

The Earl of Ormond mustered a force, [and marched] into Leinster to spoil it; and he burned and spoiled Gailine^s, [and] the territory of O'Kelly of Magh Druchtain^t, and then returned home.

Rory, son of Rory O'Neill, was slain by the sons of Henry O'Neill.

Mac Murrough, i. e. Art, the son of Art, waged war with the King of England and his people, and numbers of them were slain by him. He went at last to the King's house, at the solicitation of the English and Irish of Leinster; but he was detained a prisoner, on account of the complaint^u of the Lord Justice, i. e. the Earl of Ormond. He was afterwards liberated; but O'Brien, O'More, and John O'Nolan^w, were kept in custody after him.

Mac William Burke, i. e. Thomas, went into the King's house, and received great honour, and lordship, and chieftainship over the English of Connaught.

Turlough, the son of Murrough na-Raithnighe O'Brien, of the race of Brian Roe, waged war with the people of the King [of England] in Munster and Leinster, and burned and plundered the county of Limerick.

Camcluana O'Dugan was slain at Dublin by the people of the King of England.

is five miles to the east of it, had never any fortifications.

^s *Gailine*.—This territory is shewn on the old map of Leax and Ophaly, already often referred to, as extending from near Abbeyleix, in the south of the Queen's County, to the boundary of Slewmargin. It comprised the entire of the rectory of Gallen, or Dysart Gallen, in the barony of Cullenagh, for the extent of which, in 1607, see Erck's Ecclesiastical Register, p. 131, and for its present boundaries, which appear to be the same as in 1607, see Ordnance Map of the Queen's County, sheets 24, 30, and 31.

^t *And the territory of O'Reilly of Magh-Druchtain*.—The Four Masters have here corrupted the text by the omission of the copulative conjunction *agup* before *cpioć uí ceallauí*, for Gailine and Magh Druchtain were two distinct territories, as we learn from O'Heerin's topographical poem, in which the latter is placed in the country of Laoighis, or Leix, and described as

being "like the fertile Land of Promise." It is still traditionally pointed at in the country (where it is described as extending from the ford of Ath-Baiteoige to the ford of Ath-fuiseoige, near Luggacurran), as the country of O'Kelly, "the most fertile district in Leix." This territory is shown on the old map of Leax and Ophaly, under the name of FERAN O'KELLY, as extending from Ballymaddock southward to the hills of Slewmargin, and as comprising Ballymaddock, the Parke, near Stradbally, the church of Grange and Oghteoge, the church of Clopoke, and the castle of Coragh. Mr. Patrick O'Kelly, the translator of the Abbé Mageoghegan's History of Ireland, and the Author of the General History of the Rebellion of 1798, is the present head of this branch of the O'Kellys.

^u *Complaint*, *ionnlac*.—This word is explained *coraoib no geappán*, i. e. accusation, or complaint, by O'Clery in his Glossary.

^w *John O'Nolan*.—O'Nolan was Chief of

Ḃrian mac Maolruanaid mic fearḡail meic diarmada adbar tigearna
maigi luirc do marbaid la Maelreclann clépeć mac diarmada .i. deap-
braćair a aćar.

Ṭaḡ ua heachaidėin raol firdána do marbaid la cloinn Conćonnaćt uí
dálaiḡ im ollamnaćt uí néill.

AOIS CRIOST, 1395.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι ced, nochat, acúicc.

Αν τεppcop ócc ó moćán décc ar pligiḡ na Rómā.

Αν biocáire ó planḡaile, .i. biocáire Scćpíne Adamnain do écc.

Αν τοιppicel ó tuatail, ḡ po ba biocáire in iomḡaid peicėn, fćr tige
naoídśoh oirpdeirc do écc.

Ο Neill buide do écc, ḡ adnacal in Αρθ maća.

Pilip mac aśda méḡ uḡoir tigearna fćr manac, fćr caithme ḡ ćoranta
a ćpiche, fćr dar lán épe dá ćlú, ḡ da oirpdearcuḡ do écc iar mbuaid naic-
pice. Ṭomár máḡ uḡoir .i. an ḡolla duḡ mac Pilip do ḡabail ticeḡnair
fćrmanach.

Domnall .i. ua maolėdúin luirc do ḡabail la cloinn Αιρτ méḡ uḡoir 1

Fotharta-Fea, now the barony of Forth, in the
county of Carlow.

* *His paternal uncle*, deapḡbraćair a aćar,
literally, "the brother of his father."

† *O'h-Eachaidhen*.—This name is still extant
in the counties of Tyrone and Down, and angli-
cised Haughian. It is to be distinguished from
O'Hagan and O'Haughy.

‡ *Ollavship*, i. e. the office of chief poet. It
would appear from this passage that the Irish
poets sometimes fought with weapons more
deadly than satires.

§ To this year O'Flaherty adds the following
entries in H. 2. 11:

"Alexander filius Marci Mac Donell occidit
Donaldum filium Murcherti O'Conor.—*Mac
Firb.*"

|| "Barduba filia domini O'Hara uxor Maelruani

Mac Donogh puerperio obiit.—*Mac Firb.*"

"Reymundus an fárarḡ filius Wilielmi filii
Sir Edmundi obiit.—*Mac Firb.*"

[Reymund of the Wilderness, son of William,
son of Sir Edmund [Burke] died].

¶ *Bishop O'Mochain*.—The name of his see is
not given in any authority accessible to the
Editor. The O'Mochains were Erenaghs of the
church of Killaraght, in the barony of Coolavin.
See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-
Fiachrach*, p. 41, note ^p and ^q.

‡ *Skreen-Adamnan*, Scćpín Adamnain, i. e.
St. Adamnan's Shrine, now Skreen, an old
church giving name to a townland and parish
in the barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo.
—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-
Fiachrach*, p. 171, 267.

§ *O'Tuathail of Imaidh Fechin*, i. e. O'Toole

Brian, son of Mulrony, son of Farrell Mac Dermot, heir to the lordship of Moylurg, was slain by Melaghlin Cleireach Mac Dermot, his paternal uncle^x.

Teige O'h-Eachaidhen^y, a learned poet, was slain by the sons of Cuconnaught O'Daly, [in a squabble] about the ollavship^z of O'Neill^a.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1395.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ninety-five.

The young Bishop O'Mochain^b died on his way to Rome.

O'Flannelly, Vicar of Skreen-Adamnan^c, died.

The official O'Tuathail^d, who was Vicar of Imaidh-Fechin, a man who had kept a celebrated house of hospitality, died.

O'Neill Boy^e died, and was interred at Armagh.

Philip Maguire, Lord of Fermanagh, the spender and defender^f of his territory, a man of whose fame and renown all Ireland^g was full, died, after the victory of Penance^h. Thomas Maguire, i. e. the Gilla-Dubhⁱ, son of Philip, assumed the lordship of Fermanagh.

Donnell, i. e. O'Muldoon of Lurg^k, was treacherously taken prisoner by the

of Omev, an island on the coast of Connamara.— See note ^t, under the year 1362, and Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 140, 141.

^a *O'Neill Boy*, i. e. the head of the Clannaboy, or Clann-Hugh-Boy branch of the O'Neills.

^f *Spender and defender*, *peap caéime 7 co-pantea*, literally, the man of spending and defending. *Caéime* is the genitive singular of *caéeam*, spending, from the verb *caéim*, I spend. Spenser, in his *View of the State of Ireland*, Dublin edition of 1809, p. 53, in explaining the meaning of the word *coigny*, states that "spend me and defend me" was a common saying among the tenants of the Irish chiefs. O'Flaherty adds to this passage, in H. 2. 11, that this Philip Maguire was "poetarum et peritorum Mecænas," and that he died "in fine Quadragessimæ," and quotes "MS. L."

^g *All Ireland*.—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster states, that his illustrious reputation had also spread all over Scotland.

^h *After the victory of penance*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is *pa buab ongea 7 aépigi*, i. e. under the victory of unction and penance. The passage is thus briefly given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1395. Phillip Maguire, Prince of Fermanagh died after he vanquished the Divell and the world, and Gilleduff Maguire (nam'd Thomas) was constituted in his place."

ⁱ *Gilla dubh*, i. e. *juvenis niger*, the black, or black-haired youth.

^k *Lurg*, an ancient territory, now a barony, on the north side of Lough Erne, in the county of Fermanagh. O'Flaherty writes in the margin

ppell i tteirmonn dábeócc, 7 a chur i mbraiḡósnur go hua ndomnaill, 7 a écc da éir i nḡsimiol.

Concobair mac aḡa ruaid méḡ uidiḡ do ḡabail leir an nḡiolla ndub .i. Tomár, 7 le na dearbḡatair Aod máḡ uidiḡ 7 a éluḡ iaram .i. a bḡit lair dia mac ḡin.

Orsm do muintir Ríḡ Saḡan do dul ar cḡich i nuib ḡailḡe, 7 ua concoḡair dia lḡnmain go tóḡar cḡuaḡáin, 7 orong mor diob do marḡad, 7 tḡi ḡicir each do bḡin díobh. Orsm ele do muintir Ríḡ Saḡan im lapla Marḡurcal do dul ar cḡich in éilibh, 7 ó cḡḡbaill cona muintir do bḡit ḡoppa, 7 ḡocaiḡe do ḡallaib do marḡad lḡó, 7 eic iomḡa do bḡin díob.

Niall ócc mac neill mic aḡa í neill, 7 O bḡiam, .i. bḡiam mac Maḡḡamna do ḡol i tḡch Ríḡ Saḡan.

Coblaḡ mór inḡin Chaḡail mic domnaill uí concoḡair inḡin Ríḡ Connaḡt, bḡin tóicḡeac tḡomconach go ḡḡeabur nḡimḡ do écc iar mbuaḡ naiḡḡe, 7

of H. 2. 11, "O'Maelduin Luirg a filiis Art Maguir traditus domino O Donell qui eum necavit."

¹ *Termon-Daveog*, now Termon-Magrath, in the county of Donegal, adjoining the barony of Lurg, in Fermanagh.

^m *Causeway of Cruachain*.—This Causeway, or "Pace," is still pointed out near the hill of Croghan, in the north of the King's County.—See note under the year 1385.

ⁿ *The Earl Maruscal*.—He was Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, who was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland this year, July 4.

^o *Went into the King of England's house*, i. e. to make their submission to him. O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, of O'Brien, "et honorifice receptus," and of O'Neill, "et honorifice habitus," and quotes "*Mac Fírb*." A very curious account of the submission of the Irish chiefs to Richard II. is given by the French chronicler, Froissart, from the dictation of an eye-witness. He writes, that when the Irish chiefs were informed of the King's intention to make them knights, according to the usage of France, Eng-

land, and other countries, they remarked that they were already knights, and needed no new creation. And they added, that it was the custom of every Irish king to confer the order of knighthood upon his sons when very young, and that they themselves had been knights since they were seven years old; that their first attempt at justing had been to run with small light spears against a shield set upon a stake in a meadow; and that the more spears each of them broke the more honour he acquired. They were, however, prevailed upon to comply with the wish of the King, and accordingly were knighted on Lady-day, in the cathedral of Dublin, and the ceremony was followed by a great banquet, at which the four provincial kings attended in robes of state, and sate with King Richard at his table. Dr. O'Connor states, in his suppressed work, *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare*, p. 85, that the chronicler, Froissart, was an eye-witness on this occasion; but this is not true, but his testimony is nevertheless valuable, as he had the account from Henry Castide, who

sons of Art Maguire, at Tearmon-Daveóg¹, and delivered up as a captive to O'Donnell. He afterwards died in captivity.

Thomas, son of Hugh Roe Maguire, was taken prisoner by the Gilla-Duv, i. e. Thomas, and his brother, Hugh Maguire; but he afterwards escaped, i. e. he was carried away by his own son.

A party of the people of the King of England set out on a predatory excursion into Offaly. O'Connor pursued them to the causeway of Cruachain^m, where great numbers of them were slain, and sixty horses taken from them. Another party of the people of the King of England, under the conduct of the Earl Maruscalⁿ, set out upon a predatory excursion into Ely. O'Carroll and his people came up with them, killed many of the English, and took many horses from them.

Niall Oge, the son of Niall, son of Hugh O'Neill, and O'Brien, i. e. Brian, the son of Mahon, went into the King of England's house^o.

Cobhlaigh Mor, daughter of Cathal, the son of Donnell O'Connor, King of Connaught, a rich and affluent woman, of good hospitality, died, after the victory of Penance, and was interred in the monastery of Boyle. It was she who

had been appointed to instruct these Irish chiefs in the dress, ceremonies, and manner of behaviour, which would be required of them on such an occasion. Froissart was so impressed with the rudeness of the Irish chiefs, from the descriptions of them which he had heard from this Henry Castide, their instructor in civilization, that he writes of them with the feelings of an enemy, as follows:

"Kynge Edward, of goode memory, dyd never so worke upon them as Kynge Richarde dyd in this voyage; the honour is great, but the profyte is but lytell; for though they be kynges yet no man can deuyse nor speke of ruder personages."—*Froissart*, Jones's translation.

His general description of the country and people is very curious, and shews that he was strongly imbued with prejudices against them, though he never was in this country:

"But I shewe you, bycause ye should knowe

the truth, Ireland is one of the yvell countreis of the world to make warre upon, or to bring under subjection, for it is closely, strongly, and wydely [covered] with high forestes, and great waters, and maresshes and places inhabytable, it is harde to entre to do them of the countrey anie damage; nowe ye shall finde no towne nor persone to speke withal; for the men drawe to the woodes and dwell in caves, and small cotages, under trees, and among busshes and hedges, lyke wylde savage beestes For a man of arms beyng never so well horsed, and ron as fast as he can the yrisshemen wyll ryn afote as faste as he, and overtake hym, yea, and leap up upon his horse behynde him and drawe him from his horse."

This passage, though it does not tell much in favour of the advancement of the Irish in civilization at this period, indicates, at least, that they were a more vigorous race in 1395 than they are at present.

α ἡδὺνακαλ ἰ μαμνιτιρ να buille. Αἱρ διριδὲ δο γαιρτὴί Ρορτ να ττρί namat, uair ar í ba bñ dUa domnaill .i. mall τιγίρνα τιρε conuill, dAod ua puairc τιγέαρνα bpeirne, γ δο Chaṭal mac Aodā bpeirniḡ uí concobair plogdāinna connacht.

Una mḡean Taidḡ mic Maḡnuira uí concobair bñ Mḡs uidiρ do écc.

Sfan mac Airt mḡs uidiρ do ḡabáil lé Mḡs uidiρ, γ α εἰοδῆνακαλ duib maoiledúin luipce, γ α μαρβαδ dóib ar pionntpacṭ droma bairr amail po tuill uata poime rin.

Rí Saḡan do fáccbáil epeann im belcaine iar ndol dpuinge moipe do ḡal-
laib γ δο ḡaoidēalaib epenn ina tscḡ, γ an Moirtimépacṭ do fáccbáil don
Ríḡ ina ionad ἰ nḡrinn, γ ḡe do éuaid Mac Murchada ἰ τιḡ in Ríḡ ní po épsio
dó iarttain.

Αρδρρατα γ cloṅar mac ndaimin do lorccadṑ cona nuilb iolmāoimbh.

Ruaidrí ó ceallaiḡ adbar τιγέαρνα ua maine do écc.

Mac Siúrtain dextep do ḡabail la cloinn meic Siúrtain, γ α εἰαβαρτ

^p *Port na d-tri namhad*, i. e. the port or harbour of the three enemies.—Mageoghegan translates this passage as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

“Cawlagh More, daughter of Cahall mac Donnell O’Connor, nicknamed the porte and haven of the three enemies, because she was married to three husbands that were professed enemies to one another; first, to O’Donell; secondly, to Hugh O’Royrek; and thirdly and lastly, to Cahall mac Hugh Breffneagh O’Connor, and died this year.”

^a *Roydamna*, i. e. heir presumptive to the kingdom of Connaught. This Cathal was the chief leader of that sept of the O’Conors called Clann-Murtough-Muimhneach.

^t *Una*, daughter of Teige, &c. O’Flaherty adds, in H. 2, 11, that she died, “do bpeṛ luid [in child birth].—O’Mulconry.”

^s *To the O’Muldoons of Lurg*, duib maoile-
dúin luipḡ. Duib here is for do uib, dat. pl.
of ua. The O’Muldoons are still numerous in
the barony of Lurg, in Fermanagh, but all re-

duced to the level of cottiers, or small farmers. To this passage O’Flaherty adds, in H. 2, 11,
“duib maoiledúin luipḡ .i. do henri.” See the
sixth entry under this year.

ⁱ *Finntracht Dromabairr*, i. e. the white strand
of Drumbar. This strand is on the north side
of Lough Erne, in the parish of Magheracul-
money, in the barony of Lurg, and county of
Fermanagh. Druim-bairr is now anglicised
Drumbarna, and lies on Lough Erne, opposite
White Island.—See Ordnance Map of Fermanagh, sheet 10.

^u *Had gone into his house*, i. e. made submission to him.

^w *Mac Murrough*.—The personal appearance
of this prince is described as follows by one who
saw him in 1399, when he came to a conference
with the Earl of Gloucester:

“From a mountain between two woods, not
far from the sea, we saw Mac Morough descend-
ing, accompanied by multitudes of the Irish,
and mounted upon a horse, without a saddle,
which cost him, it was reported, 400 cows. His

was commonly called Port na-d-Tri Namhat^p; for she was wife of O'Donnell, i. e. Niall, Lord of Tirconnell; of Hugh O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny; and of Cathal, the son of Hugh Breifneach O'Conor, Roydamna^q of Connaught.

Una^r, daughter of Teige, son of Manus O'Conor, [and] wife of Maguire, died. John, the son of Art Maguire, was taken prisoner by Maguire, and delivered up to the O'Muldoons of Lurg^s, who put him to death at Finntracht Dromabairr^t, as he had previously deserved from them.

The King of England departed from Ireland in May, after a great number of the English and Irish [chiefs] of Ireland had gone into his house^u; and Mortimer was left by the King in Ireland as his representative. Although Mac Murrough^w had gone into the King's house, he did not afterwards keep faith with him^x.

Ardstraw^y and Clogher Mac Daimhin^z, with all their various riches, were burned.

Rory O'Kelly, heir to the lordship of Hy-Many, died.

Mac Jordan de Exeter was taken prisoner by the Clann-Mac-Jordan, and

horse was fair, and, in his descent from the hill to us, ran as swift as any stag, hare, or the swiftest beast I have ever seen. In his right hand he bore a long spear, which, when near the spot where he was to meet the Earl, he cast from him with much dexterity. The crowd that followed him then remained behind, while he advanced to meet the Earl near a small brook. He was tall of stature, well composed, strong and active, his countenance fierce and cruel."—*Histoire du Roy d'Angleterre Richard*. See note under the year 1399.

^x Did not keep faith with him, *ní fíorúid é*, literally, *non credidit illi*, i. e. he did not regard him as his lawful sovereign, and did not, therefore, believe that he should adhere to his promise, which was extorted by fear.

^y Ardstraw, an ancient church, which was formerly the head of a bishop's see, in the barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.—See note ^t, under the year 1179, p. 49.

^z Clogher Mac Daimhin, i. e. Clogher of the

sons of Daimhin, now Clogher, in a barony of the same name in the county of Tyrone, the head of a bishop's see. O'Flaherty (*Ogygia*, part iii. c. 22) quotes Cathal Maguire, Archdeacon of Clogher, who writes in a commentary on the Feilire Aenguis, that this place took its name from a stone covered with gold, which was preserved at Clogher, at the right side of the church, and that in this stone Kermend Kelstach, the principal idol of the northern parts, was worshipped. This Cathal Maguire, who was the compiler of the Annals of Ulster, died in the year 1495. Harris, in his Edition of Ware's Bishops (p. 175), also notices this stone, but makes no reference to Kermend Kelstach. His words are:

"Clogher, situated on the River Launy, takes its name from a Golden Stone, from which, in the Times of Paganism, the Devil used to pronounce jugling Answers, like the oracles of Apollo Pythius, as is said in the Register of Clogher."

illam meic uilliam bupc. Sloicéad la Domnall mac Muircéirtauḡ 7 la gaoidealaib ióctair connacht 1 cepic meic uilliam po dáḡ gabála meic Siurptáin, 7 Mac Siurptáin do lúghn, 7 ríð do ḡnaðmað eittir gallaib, 7 gaoidealaib an éiccið don chup rin.

Sluaicéad la hUa ndomnaill, Toirpdealbác, 1 tír nEógain ar cloinn Enrí uí néill, 7 epíca 7 oipcne aible do denam leó ip in epích. Clann Enrí cona roéraitte do éoct ina línmain. Do pala iomairícc eittir na plóḡaib éctarða go po ḡraoinead po deoið for éenél neoḡain gur po láð a nár. Ro gabad dāna, ḡrian mac Enrí í néill, 7 tri bpaighde décc do maib a plóḡ amaille ppur.

Sloicéad naile la hUa ndomnaill ccedna co páinicc co Slliceach tria éairppe dromā cliað gur po hindrad an tír ina nuipéimcell leo gur po millpíe ḡac ní gur a pangatтар, 7 do bearrat cpeaca 7 édala iomda leo dia tír, acé namá po ḡonaitte uaitte do dñipíoh an trlóḡh.

Ionpíoiḡið do denam la domnall mac Enrí uí neill ar ḡrian mac uí neill, 7 a gabáil, 7 epícha aible do denam air. Ionpíoiḡið oile do denam la Domnall mac Enrí go baile uí néill, 7 bñ uí neill do bñíe lair, 7 bpaighde oile immaile ppia, 7 a mbpíe lair 1 nuct ḡall.

Ro triallrat goill laiḡñ peall do denam ar mac Murchada, ar Art, 7 a gabáil. Acé éñna ní bó torða doið ar do éoiðpium uaiðib dia namóíoin a lor a lám 7 a ḡairccið cona po cumainḡpíe ní dó.

Domnall mac Muircéirtauḡ uí Concobair tígñna Cairppe 7 Sllicigh 7 bñor tígñna ó Shliabh pīor uile do écc 1 ccairlén Shlicigh peactmain pia noblaicc.

^a *Lower Connaught*, i. e. North Connaught.

^b *An army was led.*—The construction of the original Irish of this passage is very abrupt and imperfect. The literal translation is as follows:

“An expedition by the same O'Donnell until he reached to Sligo, through Carbury of Drumcliff, so that the country was plundered around them by them, so that they destroyed every thing to which they came, and they brought many preys and bootys with them to their country, but only a few of the rear of the host were wounded.”

The force of “but only” is here lost from the want of the negative clause to which “but only” introduces the exception. The sentence might be completed thus: 7 do bearrat cpeaca 7 édala iomda leo o'á o'íe ḡan o'car d'paḡbáil acé namá ḡopo ḡonaitte uatad do deipead an trlóḡh.

^c *Donnell, the son of Murtough.*—He was the founder of the O'Conors of Sligo, the chief of whom bore the surname of Mac Donnell Mac Murtough, down to the year 1536, when the title of O'Conor Sligo was first assumed. His pedi-

delivered up into the hands of Mac William Burke. An army was led by Donnell, the son of Murtough [O'Connor], and the Irish of Lower Connaught^a, into Mac William's territory, in consequence of the capture of Mac Jordan; and Mac Jordan was liberated, and peace was ratified between the English and Irish of the province on this occasion.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Turlough) into Tyrone, against the sons of Henry O'Neill, and committed great ravages and spoliations in the territory. The sons of Henry, with their forces, pursued them; and a battle was fought between both armies, in which the Kinel-Owen were at last defeated and slaughtered; and Brian, the son of Henry O'Neill, and thirteen of the chiefs of his army, were taken prisoners.

Another army was led^b by the same O'Donnell to Sligo, through Carbury of Drumcliff; and the country was plundered all around by them; and they destroyed every thing to which they came, and carried off many preys and spoils to their country [without receiving any injury], except only that a few of the rear of the army were wounded.

An incursion was made by Donnell, the son of Henry O'Neill, upon Brian, the son of O'Neill; and he took him prisoner, and also committed great depredations upon him. Another incursion was made by Donnell, the son of Henry, into the town of O'Neill, and carried off O'Neill's wife, and other prisoners along with her, and took them with him to the English.

The English of Leinster attempted to make Mac Murrough (Art) prisoner, by treachery; but this was of no avail to them, for he escaped from them by the strength of his arm, and by his valour, so that they were not able to do him any injury.

Donnell, the son of Murtough^c O'Connor, Lord of Carbury and Sligo, and lord also of that tract of country from the mountain downwards^d, died in the castle of Sligo, a week before^e Christmas.

gree is given by Duald Mac Firbis in his genealogical work, p. 221.

^d *From the mountain downwards*, ó Shliabh ríor. In this part of Ireland ríor means to the north, or northwards, and ruar to the south or southwards. The mountain here referred to is probably Coirpíliab na Seagra, or the Curliu

mountain. In 1580, O'Connor Sligo was chief lord of the district extending from Sliabh Gamh, or Slieve Gauv, to Bundrowes, at the northern extremity of the country of Sligo.

^e *Before*.—Ria is the old form of the modern preposition póm, before.

Αοδ mac Catail óicc uí concobair mac ingine Toirpredealbair uí concobair,
 γ Μυριρ mac Ρόιλ ullταιγ ollamh lñgip éenél cconuill do écc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1396.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mίle, τpί ced, nochatt, αδέ.

Αn τεppcop ó hñgpa do écc.

Ματα ua lunín aipchinneac na hΑρσα, pñ ilcñpach, ι Seanchur, ι ndán,
 ι pñnm, γ ι lñgionn do écc.

Ο concobair ciarpaiγε do mαpbaδ ι pñul dia pñe pñn.

Ο Cñinneitτιγ τιccñna upmumán do écc.

Ipiaλ ua lochlann τιgeapna éopcmopuaδ do mαpbaδ do mac gipr an
 αδapταιp δά οipñet pñn, ι ndíoγail α δñpcomαlτα, .ι. Maoilcclann ua loch-
 lann po mαpδpom pñme pñn.

Concobair mac Eoγain uí maille do δol ap ionnpaiγiδ ι mαpταp Connact

⁶ *Paul Ultach*, i. e. Paul the Ulidian. This is the present usual Irish name of the Mac Donlevys, who were originally chiefs of Ulidia. The branch of the family who became physicians to O'Donnell are still extant, near Kilmacrenan, in the county of Donegal. It is curious to observe that O'Donnell's chief historian, O'Clery, and his chief physician, Mac Donlevy, were descended perhaps in the direct line, from chieftains once as noble and as powerful as O'Donnell himself; the ancestor of the former was dispossessed by William Fitz Adelm de Burgo, and that of the latter by Sir John De Courcy.

⁸ To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11 :

"Archidiaconus Mac Branan Olfinniæ occisus a Conchovaro O'Flannagan.—*Mac Firb.*"

"Rodericus O'Maelbrenann futurus dynasta de Clannconor obiit."

"Mac Altair (i. filius Walteri) Rex Scotiæ obiit.—*Mac Firb.*"

"Magnus filius Joannis O'Duvegan insignis

Antiquarius obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"Nix magna in fest. S. Patricii: boum et pecorum interitus.—*Ibid.*"

"Donaldus filius Diermitii O'Donell obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"Lochlunnius O'Huigin insignis Poeta obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"Donaldus filius Henrici O'Neill cum copiis Brianum filium Nielli O'Neill cepit et spoliavit.—*Ibid.*"

"Idem Donaldus uxorem Domini O'Neill et alios captivos abduxit ad Anglos confugiens.—*Ibid.*"

"Dubcbla filia Donaldi O'Flaherty uxor Odonis O'Flaherty defuncta.—*Mac Firb.*"

"Mac Carthy Carbrise magnam victoriam de viris Regis Angliæ, et Anglis Momoniæ retulit.—*Mac Firb.*"

"Richardus secundus mense Majo in Angliam rediit uti heic habetur, et non sub quinquagessimam præcedentem ut Angli scribunt.—*Selden's Honours*, Tit. Ireland, § 3. p. 843."

Hugh, the son of Cathal Oge O'Connor, by the daughter of Torlogh O'Connor, and Maurice, son of Paul Ultach', Chief Physician of Tirconnell, died⁵.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1396.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ninety-six.

Bishop O'Hara^b died.

Matthew O'Luinin, Erenagh of Ardaⁱ, a man of various professions, and skilled in history, poetry, music, and [general] literature, died.

O'Connor Kerry was treacherously slain by his own tribe.

O'Kennedy, Lord of Ormond, died.

Irial O'Loughlin, Lord of Corcomroe, was slain by Mac Girr-an-adhastair, one of his own tribe, in revenge of his foster-brother Melaghlin, whom he [Irial] had killed [some time] before.

Conor, the son of Owen O'Malley, went on an incursion with a ship's crew to West Connaught, and loaded the ship with the riches and prizes taken by

"Accedit Frossardi testimonium de Equitibus 4, ab eo creatis Divilinæ (seu Dublin) in Ecclesia die 25 Martii et die Jovis 1395, C litera Dominicali.—*Frossard*, vol. 4, cap. 63, *Chronic. Hist. Holinshed*, p. 73. *Selden*, citato loco."

"Mac Jordan Dexeter ab agnatis suis in manus Domini Mac William Burk tradito, Donaldus filius Murcherti O'Connor cum inferioris Connacix viribus in ditionem Domini Mac William irrui ob captum Mac Jordan, ubi pax inita est, cujus beneficio Mac Jordan dimissus. Interim O'Donell ad Mag cettne pervenit, et ulterius progredi, absente Donald o a costodibus regionis non permissus aliquot vulneratos, et occisos desideravit, quorum damno retrocessit. *Mac Fieb.*"

"Penuria in Angliâ.—*Ibid.*"

"Odo filius Domini O'Connor pugnâ a filiis Cormaci Mac Donogh apud Killathraetam interfectus.—*Mac Fieb.*"

"Dubcoba filia Cathaldi Regis Connacix,

filiu Donaldi, obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"Tadæus O'Connor Kierry futurus Kierrigix Dominus cæsus ab [sic].—*Ibid.*"

^b *Bishop O'Hara*.—The name of his see is not given in any of the Irish Annals accessible to the Editor. He was probably of Achonry, a diocese which includes all O'Hara's and O'Gara's territories. The list of the Bishops of Achonry in Harris's Edition of Ware's Bishops (p. 660), is very imperfect. It is very likely that this O'Hara succeeded William Andrews, who died in 1385.

ⁱ *Arda*, i. e. of Arda Muintire Luinin, now Arda, a townland in the parish of Derryvullan, in the county of Fermanagh, where the O'Luinins, anglicè Linnagars, dwelt for several centuries. Rory O'Luinin, of this family, was the transcriber of the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster.—See other references to this place, under the years 1441 and 1512.

luēt lunge. An long do líonad do maoinib 7 dedálaid na heactra rin, 7 a mbaéad uile, aét mað aon duine eittir Eirinn 7 árainn.

Maðm na celsca le hUa cconcobair ruad cona braitrib, for Ua cconcobair ndonn, 7 for Ad uia cconcobhair, for Chonn mac branán, 7 for Ad uia náinligi taoíreac éneoil doðta; dú inar marbad Conn mac branán taoíreac Chorcaclann, Sfan ó taidg, mac Sfan uí áinligi, 7 rocaide ammaille riú.

O Domnaill do tēct plóg i ccairppe, 7 orong don tēlóg do brēt ar cloinn Maoileclann éaioc mic Muirceartaiḡ baí acc foraire, 7 acc for-éimétt do éonnaétaiḡ go ndírim móir marcluaiḡ amaille friú. Ro rraoin-eaḡ forra la hUa ndomnaill go ró faccaibriot urmór a nsch, 7 ro gonaḡ apail diob, 7 tépnairst apoile allopp eirriumail. Ro creachaḡ iaram Cairppe lár an ploḡ, 7 róaid for cculaid cona celschaid.

Maoilechlann caoc mac Muirceartaiḡ mic Domnaill uí concobair do écc.

Maðm la hua ttauatail ar gallaid laigen 7 ar Shaxanchaid, airm i ttaucaḡ ár aḡbal ar gallaid, 7 do raḡad re ríct cñn i ttauclbaḡ go hua ttauatail la taob iliomaitt do braitgoid, 7 dedálaid airm, 7 each, 7 éittig.

Cúulaḡ máḡ aḡngura aḡbar tighina uia neachdaḡ do marbad la gallaid.

O hannluain tigherna oiréir do marbad i ffríul la orñm dia fine fñn.

Maire mḡñ uí éatán bñn uí doḡartaiḡ do écc.

* *Between Ireland and Aran*, eittir Eirinn 7 Árainn.—This passage has been copied from the Annals of Ulster. It would appear from it that the writer of it did not consider Aran as a part of Ireland. This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1396. Connor mac Owen O'Mealie, with a certain companie, took shipping and repaired to gett themselves some spoyles at sea, which they accordingly gott, and filled their shipp with all such stuff as they cou'd find, and at last the whole company, shipp and all, were unfortunately drowned, but one man only that escaped by some hard shift."

Between the lines of this passage O'Flaherty inserts the following:

"Maoilecluin mac Concobair ui maille, 7 mac teaboid na ceḡerne do cloinn piocairb do ḡol go Conmaicne mapa foipeann loinge, 7 mac mic caḡail buide ui plaḡbeartaiḡ do marbad, 7 a mbaéad uile 33. aig Árainn.—*Mac Fírb.*"

[“Melaghlin, the son of Conor O'Malley, and the son of Theobald [Burke] of the Kerne, one of the Clanrickard, went to Conmaicne with the crew of a ship, and slew the grandson of Cathal Boy O'Flaherty; and they were all drowned, thirty-three in number, at Aran.”]

¹ *The victory of Creag*.—This passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1396. O'Connor Roe fought the feild of Crega with O'Connor Donn, where O'Connor

that adventure. But all, save one man only, were drowned between Ireland and Aran^k.

The victory of Créag^l was gained by O'Connor Roe and his kinsmen over O'Connor Don, Hugh O'Connor, Conn Mac Branan, and Hugh O'Hanly, Chief of Kinel-Dofa. In the conflict were slain Con Mac Branan, Chief of Corcachlann, John O'Teige, the son of John O'Hanly, and many others besides.

O'Donnell marched an army into Carbury; and a part of this army came up with the sons of Melaghlin Caech^m Mac Murtough, who were watching and guarding [the country] for the Connacians, with a great body of cavalry. They were defeated by O'Donnell; and they left the most of their horses behind them. Some of them were wounded, and others made their escape by means of their valourⁿ. Carbury was afterwards plundered by the army of O'Donnell, who returned home with their preys.

Melaghlin Caech, the son of Murtough, son of Donnell O'Connor, died.

A battle was gained by O'Toole over the Anglo-Irish and Saxons of Leinster, in which the English were dreadfully slaughtered; and six score [of their] heads were carried for exhibition before O'Toole, besides a great many prisoners, and spoils of arms, horses, and armour.

Cu-Uladh Magennis, heir to the lordship of Iveagh, was slain by the English.

O'Hanlon, Lord of Orrior, was treacherously slain by a party of his own tribe.

Mary, the daughter of O'Kane^o, and wife of O'Doherty, died.

Donn was overthrown, together with [Hugh] O'Connor, Conn Mac Brannan, and Hugh O'Hanlie, cheiftaine of Kyneldowha, that partaked with O'Connor Donn; also Conn Mac Brannan, John O'Teige, and the son of John O'Hanlie, with others, were slain in the said feild."

^m *Melaghlin Caech*, i. e. Melaghlin, or Malachy, the blind, or rather the one-eyed. According to the pedigree of the O'Conors, given in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74, he was the brother of the celebrated Donnell O'Connor, the ancestor of O'Connor Sligo; and he had two sons, Teige and

Loughlin.

ⁿ *By their valour*, *allop eirpiumal*.—The *eirpiumal*, or, as it is sometimes written, *eipio-mal*, is explained "*garraeab*," i. e. valour, by O'Clery, in his Glossary of ancient Irish words.

To this passage O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "*Verum prædæ quas cepit per insequentes Carbrios ablatæ sunt, aliquibus utrinque occisus.*—*Mac Firb.*"

^o *Mary, the daughter of O'Kane*.—To this passage O'Flaherty adds, *inter lineas*, "*do bpeic lumb*, i. e. in child-bed.—*Mac Firb.*"

Órian mac Enri uí neill do fuairealladh la hUa neill ó Ua ndonnall, 7 do
 raib eic, eiteada, 7 ionnmur ionlaid a, 7 do raib Ua neill eiride do mac
 eile Enri, .i. do Donnall a fuairealladh a míc fín, .i. Órian mac neill maille
 comtair oile.

Sluaicceadh la hUa ndonnall Toirpdealbhaic mac neill gairb, 7 la Tadhg
 mac catail uí concobair go rangattur go Sliscec go po loirccreat an baile
 uile eittir cloic 7 épann, 7 po marbad mac Concobair maonmaige go ro-
 aidib ele leó don chur rin. Ba doilg an baile ioin do loirccadh, ar ba
 d'fpeccairge a cumdaighe eittir cloic 7 épann.

^p *Teige, the son of Cathal.*—He was the third son of the celebrated Cathal Oge O'Conor, by Graine, the daughter of O'Donnell.

^q In the margin opposite this passage O'Flaherty writes in H. 2. 11 :

“*Ex Mac Firb.* Verum Murchertus O'Conor cum Carbriis eos inter duos fluvios assecuti Marcum Mac Donell Constabularium militum domini O'Donell saucium, et Maglanchy Dartrigie dynastam præter aliquot occisos ceperunt.”

To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries, in H. 2. 11 :

“David filius Theobaldi fil. Ullic Burk qui-
 evit.—*O' Mulconry.*”

“Tadæus filius Nicolai O'Hein Dominus Hy-
 fiachrie aione ab O'Flaherty peremptus apud
 naves.—*Mac Firb.*”

“Diermitius filius Cathaldi O'Maden Siolanm-
 chadiæ Dominus obiit.—*Ibid.*”

“Filia Mac Jordan Dexeter uxor [sic]
 ballaig O'Conor ex puerperio decessit.—*Ibid.*”

“Mac Gilla Patrick Ossorie dominus obiit.—
Ibid.”

“Campanile .i. cloicicé ópoma cliað fulmine
 destructum.—*Mac Firb.*”

“Clann Moris obsequium præstant Domino
 Mac William Burk.—*Ibid.*”

“Ullic Burk devastat Macaipe na mban
 [recte Macaipe na Muinan], et cremat Brugh-
 righ.—*Ibid.*”

“Maðm na eisce ob prædam et incendium
 ab O'Conor Donn factum.—*Mac Firb.*”

“Filia Domini O'Brien uxor Domini Ullic
 Burk mortua.—*Ibid.*”

“Aurelia .i. oplacé filia Odonis O'Maelbre-
 nann uxor Joannis Rufi Mac Dermott Gall de-
 functa.—*Mac Firb.*”

“Tadæus O'Caroll Eliæ dominus sæculo re-
 nunciaturus ab Eliis suis, et orientalis Momoniæ
 Hibernis proceribus prohibetur.—*Mac Firb.*”

“Gillachristus O'Dubhthaidh insignis poeta
 decessit.—*Mac Firb.*”

“Donnachadus filius Roderici O'Kelly dominus
 de Clann mic neogain obiit.—*Ibid.*”

“Gormlathia Kevanach uxor O'Conor Ffailge
 defuncta.—*Ibid.*”

“Thomas Butlera Geraldinis cæsus. O'Ken-
 nedy Ormonie dominus obiit.—*Ibid.*”

“O'Conor Kierry a suis cæsus. Filius Ray-
 mundi filii Ricardi obiit.—*Ibid.*”

*Appendix ad annum 1396 ex Mac Firb. et
 Libro Lecan :*

“Post pacem inter utrumque O'Conor Bellum
 exortum est inter filios Odonis Mac Dermott et
 Magranell.”

“Mortimerus Marchiæ Comes Hiberniæ optio
 Dominum O'Neill spoliat.”

“Bellum inter filium Murchadi O'Brien, et
 Dominum O'Kennedy.”

“Bellum inter Comitem Desmonie, et Domi-
 num Mac Carthy.”

Brian, the son of Henry O'Neill, was ransomed from O'Donnell by O'Neill, who gave, as the price of his ransom, horses, armour, and much valuable property; and O'Neill delivered him over to the other son of Henry (i. e. to Donnell), together with other considerations, in ransom for his own son, namely, Brian, son of Niall.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Turlough, the son of Niall Garv) and Teige, son of Cathal O'Connor^p, to Sligo; and they burned the whole town, both its edifices of stone and of wood: and the son of Conor Moinmoy, with many others, was slain by them on this occasion. It was grievous that this town should have been burned, for its buildings of stone and wood were splendid^q.

"Idem Mortimerus cum Anglis Lageniæ, et Momoniæ in Ultoniam irrumpit; Ardmachæ 4 noctes moratus multa damna intulit, et ab O'Nello recepit."

"Clann Donogh, Robertus Baret et filii Joannis O'Hara in ditionem domini Mac William Burk prædatum advecti duos filios domini O'Hara Artum et Cathaldum, Magnum Fionn filium Diermitii fil. Cormaci fil. Roderici ex Clann Andrias (i. e. stirpe Andreæ O'Connor) et alios apud Knock O'Connor desiderarunt domino Mac William et domino Bermingham eos assecutis. Et filiis Ricardi Mac Moris spoliatis, unus ex iis a domino Mac William captus."

"Deprædatio Tirfiachriæ Mutuæ per Mac William Burk."

"Tadæus O'Caroll Eliæ dominus limina Apostolorum Religionis ergo salutatum peregrinatur. Et per Angliam reversus Regi se exhibet simul cum O'Broin, Geraldo, et Thoma Calvo Mac Murchadh e stirpe Regum Lageniæ, quos perhumaniter excepit, et Regi Galliæ occursurus suo ascripsit comitatui."

"Bellum inter utrumque O'Connor, et Planities vastata. O'Connor donn dominum O'Connor puad deprædatus Condum Mac Branau, &c., ut supra, amisit."

"O'Kelly, O'Connor Donn, Clannrickardi, et dominus Bermingham cum domino Mac William

Burk, contra Murchertum filium Donaldi, Tomaltum Mac Donogh, et Rodericum O'Dowd in inferiorem Connaciam incedunt ut filios Cathaldi O'Connor adjuvarent, et familiam O'Dowd e Tirfiachria exterminarent. Illi obsequium domino Mac William præstare obtulerunt quod suggerentibus O'Kelly et Berminghamis renuit acceptare (post pacem inter utrumque O'Connor, ut supra, hæc expeditio fit)."

"Wilielmus filius filii Sir Redmundi (Edmundi reor) Burk aggressus est Episcopum Baret apud Anachdubhan, et occidit filium Episcopi Ricardum, et Siliam (Ægidiam filiam Ricardi) Episcopi concubinam .i. leannóan captivam fecit, villá penitus incensâ."

"Murchertus filius Donaldi O'Connor, Mac Donogh et O'Dowd domum domini O'Donnell, ipso pulso, et multis occisis, pretiosis scyphis, vestibus peregrinis aliisque cimeliis spoliarunt, et uxorem Cathaldi O'Roirk filiam Donaldi fil. Murcherti abduxerunt (post hæc O'Donnell filios Malachlinni cæci fugavit ut supra).—*Mac Furb.*"

"Bellum inter O'Connor donn et Mac William Burk. In quo Mac William Burke O'Kelly, Dominus Bermingham, et O'Connor puad in Galengam feruntur, ut inde Connaciam inferiorem infestarent. Et filium Moyleri fil. Hoberti Burk Balimotam contra Mac Donogh exurendo amiserant cum multis equis, et aliis: Joannes

Aois CRIOST, 1397.

Aois Crioſt, míle, trí céad, nochad, aSeacht.

Sluaicéad mór do éionol la Níall ó neill la Ríġ cenél neogain do dul fop Ua ndomnaill, Toirpdealbác, 7 fop éloinn Enrí uí neill. O domnaill, 7 clann Enrí do épuinnuccad fíoiġ oile ina aġaid. Báttar ataid amlaid rin aġaid 7 naġhaid na po éumainġriot ní dia poile. O Ro fciúigib uá neill cona fíoiġ, Ro triallrat fop ecúlaid dia triúib ġan ariuccad don tríoiġ oile. O Ro rátaigíte an fíoiġ oile indrin po líccriot fceimealta ina línmain ġo po marbaid araid do muintir uí neill, 7 co ffarccaidriot eich 7 edala iomda aġ cenél cconuill, 7 acc éloinn Enrí don éur rin.

Sluaicéad la Toirpdealbác uá ndomnaill la triúina céineoil cconuill 7 ffaraid manac, 7 do bírt léra iolarba lair fop loch Eirne, fop oileaid, 7 fop innírdaid an loca ġur po hoirccead, 7 ġur po hiondrad lair iaidride uile cen motát eccailri, no nímída, 7 do bírt edala iomda anffoille lair, 7 iompaidir ġan nac fferioġorġain.

Sluaicéad naile la hUa ndomnaill 7 ccaippe do díocur éloinne Domnaill mic Muirceartaig eirte ġo po loirccead an trí ġo líir lair ġo cluain dfrġráta.

O'Coeman contra occisus et Cosnius filius Briani O'Dowd læsus est. O'Conor Donn suscepit dominum inferioris Connaciæ, facto apud tobac an coipe in Luggia [hodie Tobercurry, villam in baronia de Leyny in agro Sligo-ensi.—Ed.] “propugnaculo, et filius Murcherti fil. Donaldi traditus est ei obses. O'Donell filios Malachlinni cæci fugavit, ut supra.—*Mac Fírb.*”

“Clannrickardi regionem domini Bermingham incendunt. Mac William dominus Bermingham et O'Kelly Ardnariagh frumenta corrumpunt, non ultra progressi. Mac William Joannem O'Hara multis cæsis frustra adortus est. Et Episcopus O'Hara dominum Mac William comitatus a filiis Joannis Dexeter, cæso equo vulneratur. Pax inter utrumque O'Conor.”

After these additions he writes, *vide reliqua* “anni 1396 ad finem libri hujus.” But no other

entries belonging to the year 1396 are now to be found in the manuscript.

On the back of a blank page, which he inserted to make those additions, O'Flaherty writes, “Annales ex O'Malconry codice ad annos 1256 et 1396.”

“*Skirmishing squadrons, fceimealta.*—This word is translated “emissariorum manipuli,” by Dr. Lynch in his translation of Keating's History of Ireland. The word is used in this sense by Keating, as will appear from the following sentence in his account of the rescue of Callaghan Cashel, King of Munster:

“Dála na fíuag do éir triallaid ar an Muimín a ġ-Connacaid agur do léigeadar fceimealta ġo Muaid, ġo h-loppar, agur ġo h-Uimall do éionol cpeac ġo foplongpope Muimneach.”

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1397.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ninety-seven.

A great army was mustered by Niall O'Neill, King of Kinel-Owen, to invade O'Donnell (Turlough) and the sons of Henry O'Neill. O'Donnell and the sons of Henry mustered another army to oppose him. They remained for some time face to face, without coming to any engagement. O'Neill and his army growing weary, they set out for home, unnoticed by the other army; but when the other army perceived this [i. e. that they had disappeared], they sent skirmishing squadrons^r in pursuit of them; and some of O'Neill's people were killed, leaving many horses and [other] spoils to the Kinel-Connell and the sons of Henry on this occasion.

An army was led by Turlough O'Donnell, Lord of Kinel-Connell, into Fermanagh, and he carried many boats with him to Lough Erne, and, [landing] on the islands and islets of the lake, he plundered and preyed them all, except the churches or sanctuaries; and he carried away immense spoils, and returned without opposition^s.

Another army was led by O'Donnell into Carbury, to expel from thence the sons of Donnell, the son of Murtough^t; and he burned the whole territory as far as Cluain-Dearg-ratha^u.

This passage is translated as follows by Dr. Lynch :

“ Ubi terrestres copiae per Connaciam iter habuerunt, aliquot *emissariorum manipuli* ad Campos Muaidh amni adjacentes Irrisiam et Umalliam digressi sunt, praedae ad castra duccendae causâ.”

^r *Without opposition*, *gan naé fppioēopgan*, i. e. without any counter-plunder. In compound words of this description, *fpiē*, or *fpiōē*, denotes *against*, as *fpiōēbuataō*, repercussion, *fpiē-beapt*, opposition. — See the Editor's Irish Grammar, chap. vi. p. 277.

^t *The sons of Donnell, the son of Murtough*. — O'Donnell went on this expedition to set up Teige O'Connor, the son of his own daughter,

Graine, as Chief of Carbury, in place of the heir of Donnell, the son of Murtough. — See note ^a, under the year 1396. It would appear, however, from the pedigree of the O'Conors, given in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74, that Donnell, the son of Murtough, was married to Raghnait, another daughter of O'Donnell, and that he had by her two sons, Brian and Turlough; but his eldest son, Murtough, was by Meave, the daughter of O'Rourke.

^u *Cluain-Dearg-rath*, i. e. the lawn or meadow of red rath, or earthen fort. There is a townland called Deargrath, in the parish of Toomna, in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon. It is sometimes anglicised Derrygra, but Derrigra, or Dergrath, is the true form.

Α Shúile do fagbáil doiridiri do Aod mac Maéghanna tria troicead do denam ind onóir na croice naoim Rátha both, 7 in onóir deilbe Muire Acha truin.

Niall mor mac Aoda uí neill Rí cenél eogain, 7 iomcornameis Erenn, inneoin órdain, 7 oirscair an flaitéinnair, tuir iomfulaing zac anfforlainn, διοργαοιλις gall, tátaigtóir gaoideal, mórad eccairi 7 ealadan na hepenn do écc iar mbuad nongta 7 naitrige, 7 Niall óg a mac do gabáil a ionaid.

Mac donnchaið tpe hoilella do dul go Macaire Chonnaet (go lion a tionóil, a maime, 7 a innile) do congnam dUa concobair donn, gur gabrat porlongporc ag cuirpeach chinn Eitig eitir daoinib 7 ainhir mar a mbai ó concobair. Iar na clor rin dUa concobair ruad cruinnigir da zac taoib go hén ionad Mac uilliam bupe Tómar mac Sír Emainn albanais, Clann catail óicc uí concobair, Clann Aoda meic diarmata, Mainig, 7 clann mac Ffíolimid fíirin go líon roéraitte zac aoín diob, 7 go ccoimtionol gallócclac ina pparpad. Triallaitt iarrin do raigib an macaire, Acht cna ni raibe Ua concobair donn i pparpad meic Donnchaið anhrin 7 noar ainhir Mac donnchaið an rluag no go ttáimcc ua concobair ruad ronn mór marpluag ina timcel. Fírtar iomairecc fctopra go díocra duépacac cétar da líona iarrin gur maiób for Mac donnchaið cona muintir. Únaid na bítpe ler bhréad oppa iad gur cuirriot a nár, Marbétar Mac donnchaið anhrin, 7 Aod caoc mac aoda mic toirpdealbais uí concobair, Mac Suibne apóconrapal connact o rluab ríor cona diai dfrépacar Donnchaið 7 Donnplebe, Cúairne mac Conairne uí Concobair, 7 Diarmait mac Donnchaið tanairi

* *The image.*—This image was in existence so late as the year 1538, as appears from a letter dated the 10th of August that year, from Thomas Allen to Cromwell, in which he speaks of the Blessed Virgin's image at Trim, as follows:

"They thre" [viz. Archbishop Brown, Mr. Treasurer, and the Master of the Rolls], "wold not come in the chapell, where the Idoll of Trym stode, to th' intent they wold not occasion the people; notwithstanding, my Lord Deputie, veray devoutely kneeling before Hir, hard thre or fower masses."—See *The Book of Obits and Martyrology of Christ Church, Dublin*, printed for

the Irish Archæological Society in 1844. Introduction, p. xix.

* *Niall More.*—This notice of the death of Niall More O'Neill is more briefly given in the Annals of Ulster; and in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise it is Englished as follows:

"A. D. 1397. Neale More mac Hugh O'Neale, monarch of the provence of Ulster, after confession of his sins to a ghostly father, and receipt of the sacraments, died. After whose death his son, Neale Oge, succeeded him in his place and principallity."

Hugh Mac Mahon recovered his sight by fasting in honour of the Holy Cross of Raphoe, and of the image* of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary at Ath-Trim.

Niall More^x, the son of Hugh O'Neill, King of Kinel-Owen, Contender^y [for the crown] of Ireland, Pillar of the dignity and preeminence of his principality, Pillar of resistance to every attack, Destroyer of the English, Uniter of the Irish, and Exalter of the Church and sciences of Ireland, died, after the victory of [Extreme] Unction and Penance; and Niall Oge, his son, assumed his place.

Mac Donough of Tirerril repaired to Machaire-Chonnacht with all his forces, substance, and cattle, to assist O'Connor Don, and encamped with his people and cattle at Cuirrech-Chinn-eitigh^z, where O'Connor was. O'Connor Roe having heard of this, he assembled together, from every side, Mac William, Thomas, the son of Sir Edmond Albanagh, the sons of Cathal Oge O'Connor, the sons of Hugh Mac Dermot, the Hy-Many, and even the grandsons of Felim, with all the forces of each of them, and a body of gallowglasses besides; and these then marched to the Plain [of Machaire Chonnacht]. But O'Connor Don was not then along with Mac Donough, nor did Mac Donough perceive the army until O'Connor Roe had surrounded him with a large body of cavalry. A battle ensued between them, which was fiercely and determinedly maintained on both sides, until [at length] Mac Donough and his people were defeated; and the heroes by whom they were routed pursued and slaughtered them^a. In this engagement were slain Mac Donough, and Hugh Caech, the son of Hugh, son of Turlough O'Connor; Mac Sweeny, High Constable of Connaught from the Mountain downward, and his two brothers, Donough and Donslevy; Cuafne,

To the passage relating to Niall More O'Neill, O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, ex *Mâc Fîrbis*: "Vir hospitalissimus ac magnificentissimus, et Hiberniæ hæres obiit domi suæ apud Dunganon post ætatem magnam et provectam bene exactam, et filium suum Niellum successorem designavit, qui Dunganonam a morte patris migravit."

^y *Contender*, *iomcornaí*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the word is *imcornaí*, which means *contender*. The Irish translator of Nennius renders "*contentio magna*" by "*cornaí mór*."—See *Genealogies, Tribes*

and *Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 182, note ^a.

^z *Ceann-eitigh*, now anglicised Kinnitty, a townland in the parish of Kilbride, lying to the north of Roscommon town. Cuirrech-Chinn signifies the Curragh, or moor (or race course) of Kinnitty.

^a *Pursued and slaughtered them*, literally, "The bears [*beirpe*] by whom the breach was made upon them, followed them so that they caused their slaughter." The correct English mode of expression would be, "and the cavalry followed up the route with dreadful carnage."

ua noilealla ammaille le hiomatt duairlib 7 dárdomaitib a mbraitreac 7 a muintire. Ba dirim do airnib a ppsit dédalaib 7 maoinib la hua cconcobair ruad don turur rin gan airim ar eachaib ar arm, na ar édead. Oidce céid péile muiré foġmair tuccad an maiom rin éinn Eitigh. Iar celor na pccel rin dUa cconcobair donn (an trís lá iar ttabairt an maoma) tainice fo bótáintib uí cconcobair ruad, 7 cloinne pñolimib, 7 a mbuailte ar na ruidiuccad i ttimceall Liattpoma go tucc maiom imirgib oppa da ngoiréi an gealmaim go pucc creaca, 7 édala aible uata don dul rin.

Pñolimib mac Catail óicc 7 Dubgall mac Domnaill gallócclac do dul i cclinn í domnaill diappaib a cōnganta i naghaid a nscapatt. Ua Domnaill go maiuib tíre Conuill do éoct go Cairppe don cup rin do cuidiuccad le cloinn Chatail óicc. Cairpriġ 7 oileallaiġ do teichead fo daingnib, 7 fo droibelaib an duitce poime. O domnaill do poctain go haonac tíre hoilealla, tige iomda 7 arbhanna do lorccad da muintir, 7 crícha do denam doib ar mac Corbmaic mic Ruaidri. Maolpnanaib mac Donnchaib tigeapna tige hoilealla, Ua dubda, 7 ua hēgra do ttabairt cor, 7 siuirib dUa Domnaill 7 do cloinn Chatail óicc iarrin le gan cup na naghaid go brath. Sit do éngal stoppa dua domnaill ar an ccoingeall rin, 7 é pñin diompúo go tír conaill fo cédoi. Clann Catail óicc, muintir duirnin, 7 Mac Domnaill gallócclac cona cloinn do teaet i ccairppe annrin. Suide doib illiof an Ooill, 7 a mbisí ag poimn na críce stoppa an oidce rin, 7 poptar impsínaiġ impe. Ua Domnaill do éoct uathad marpluaġ ina ccomdáil arabáarach do pñidiuccad stoppa.

Muircirtac bacac mac Domnaill mic Muircirtaiġ uí cconcobar, 7 clann

^b *Nobles*, árdomaitib, literally, arch-chieftains.

^c *The herds and stalls*, i. e. herds of cows and the booleys, or enclosures, in which they were fed or milked. It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that O'Connor Don attacked the caepaióect, or creaghs, of O'Connor Roe, and the grandson of Felim, from which it would appear that the cattle were defended by the shepherds only.

^d *An gheal-mhaidhm*, i. e. the bright defeat, breach, or overthrow.

^e *Felim, the son of Cathal Oge*.—According to the pedigree of the O'Conors given in the Book

of Lecan, fol. 72–74, he was the seventh son of Cathal Oge, and his second child by his third wife, the daughter of the Archbishop.

^f *Aenach-Tire-Oilella*, i. e. the fair-town, or meeting place, of Tirerrill. This was most probably the village of Carn-Oilella, now in ruins, on the west side of Lough Arrow, in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo. The carn of this place was raised as a monument to Oilíoll, from whom Tir-Oiliolla, now Tirerrill, received its name.—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 79.

^g *To parcel out the territory*, ag poimn na críce stoppa, i. e. to confer about what districts each

the son of Cuaifne O'Connor; and Dermot Mac Donough, Tanist of Tirerrill; together with other chieftains and nobles^b of their kinsmen and people. Innumerable and indescribable were the spoils and valuable articles obtained by O'Connor Roe on this occasion, without mentioning horses, arms, and armour. This defeat of Cinn-eitigh was sustained on the first festival of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary in Autumn. When O'Connor Don had heard the news of this (which he did on the third day after the defeat), he came to the herds and stalls^c of O'Connor Roe and the Clann-Felim, which were situated in Leitrim, and having given them a migratory overthrow, which was called "an ghealmhaidhm^d," he carried off from them immense preys and spoils on that occasion.

Felim, son of Cathal Oge^e, and Dowell Mac Donnell Galloglach, went to O'Donnell to request his assistance against their enemies; and O'Donnell, with the chiefs of Tirconnell, came on this occasion to assist the sons of Cathal Oge. The people of Carbury and Tirerrill fled before them into the fastnesses and places of difficult access of their country. O'Donnell arrived at Aenach-Tire-Oilella^f; and his people burned many houses and much corn, and committed great depredations on the son of Cormac, son of Rory. Mulrony Mac Dermot, Lord of Tirerrill, O'Dowda, and O'Hara, afterwards gave sureties and hostages to O'Donnell and the sons of Cathal Oge [as securities], that they would never [again] oppose them. Upon this condition O'Donnell concluded a peace with them, and returned, himself, to Tirconnell immediately afterwards. The sons of Cathal Oge, Muintir-Durnin, and Mac Donnell Galloglach, then went to Carbury, and halted at Lissadill, where they proceeded to parcel out the territory^g between them that night. But they disputed on this head; and on the morrow O'Donnell arrived there, with a small body of cavalry, to settle matters between them.

At this time Murtough Bacagh^h, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough

of the chiefs and subchiefs should be put in possession of, now that they had, as they thought, totally subdued the sons of Donnell Mac Murtough. Mageoghegan renders this sentence very correctly in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"The sons of Cahall, the family of Montyr Dornyn, and Mac Donnell, with his Gallow-

glasses, repaired to the territory of Carbry, where they rested that night, dividing the territory among themselves."—See the whole passage quoted below.

^h *Murtough Bacagh*.—He was the eldest son of Donnell Mac Murtough, Lord of Carbury, by Meave, the daughter of O'Rourke; and by the assistance of the O'Rourkes he was enabled to

O'Connor, and the Mac Sweenys, were at Fassa Coille, together with the Western O'Hara, and the descendants of Flaherty O'Rourke; and they all set out early in the morning to Bun-Brenoige¹, opposite Lissadill, to attack the sons of Cathal Oge and O'Donnell. Squadrons of the cavalry of the sons of Cathal Oge advanced towards them* [the party of Murtough Bacach], on the way to Sligo; but [the stream of] Bun-Brenoige lay on one side of them, and, luckily and favourably for them, the sea had flowed on the other side, so that they could not be encompassed or surrounded. They afterwards came to a brisk engagement with each other, in which O'Donnell and the sons of Cathal Oge were defeated, and Marcus Mac Donnell, and Dugald his son, John Mac Sheely, and a great many others of their gallowglasses, were slain. Great ravages and depredations were then committed on the sons of Cathal; and they were again banished across the River Erne, in sadness and dejection, precisely on the Great Festival¹ of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary.

Cowaiffne mac Cowaiffne" [O'Connor], "Mac Swyney, head of the Gallowglasses of Ighter Connaght, his two brothers, Donnslieve and Connor Mac Swynie, with divers others of the noble and ignoble sorte. It were impossible to recoumpt, the spoiles of horses, armes, cowes, cloathes and other things they found that day. This exploite was done upon our first Ladye day in harvest."

"O'Connor Donn upon hearing of these tydings came to O'Kelly's Countrey, his adversaries encamped with their rich booties and great preyes about Leytrimme, which O'Connor Donn assaulted and skirmished withall, in the end he recovered a greate parte of the cattle that were taken by them, and gave them a discomfiture (an geal-maíom ann ro). This was the third day after the first prey and slaughter."

"Felym mac Cahall Oge and Dowgall Mac Donell Gallda" [Galloglagh], "repaired to O'Donnell's house, to whome they related in particular the said exploites. Whereupon O'Donnell, without delay, caused to be assembled the inhabitants of Tyre Connell, such as were ap-

pointed and able to bear armes, and repaired, with the sonnes of Cahall aforesaid, to the territorye of Carbrye. The inhabitants of that countrey, findeinge themselves unable to resist the power of O'Donnell, fledd into their holts and places of greatest force" [i. e. strength] "in their Lands, to secure themselves, their goods, and chattles, from these invincible armies (as they tooke them)."

"O'Donnell's forces made no stay untill they came to a place called the Faire of Tyre-allealla (aonach tpe allealla), where they burnt many houses and cornes, and tooke the spoiles of Cormacke mac Rowrie."

"Mullronie Mac Donnogh, prince of the Countrey of Tyreallealla, and O'Hara, yealded hostages to O'Donnell, and to the sons of Cahall Oge O'Connor, as pledges of their fidelity, and faithfully promised never thenceforward to contradict him, or oppose themselves against him in any matter whatsoever; afterwards O'Donnell returned to his own house, and the sons of Cahall, the family of Montyr Dornyn, and Mac Donnell, with his Gallowglasses, repaired to the

Διαρματε mac iomair ui bñirn do bñitħ i pñiaðpar, ġ a bñitħ i ccoite for loch ona tigh pñin dionnraighið tigh Mhurchaio mic Tomair, ġ lñm do bñitħ do ġan pñor do cħch amach ar an ccoite irin loch ġo po baiofoh a ccedoir.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1398.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι cėd, a hocht.

Tomair mac Muirġfra meic donnchaio eppcop achaið conaire do ęg.

Cogað mor do sirġe sitir ua nėll, Niall ęg, ġ 6 Domnaill Toirpdealbac, ġ a tairiġ ġ a oipect do tpegeað uí domnaill ġo mbuı i ccumġa moir occ cloinn Enri uí neill aġ cloinn tSeacain ui Odomnaill, aġ ua nnoctairiġ, ġ aġ cloinn tSuibne. Do coid mac uí Domnaill mall ġarb, ġ clann Domnaill mic nėll uí domnaill for moirighið i panait ġur po ġabað leo eoin mac Maoil-muire meic Suibne, ġ co nbernat opġan. Ģoill ġ ġaioil coġeð ulað do ðul i teach uí Neill, ġ bpaighoe, ġ umla do tabairt do cėnmoť 6 Domnaill a aenar.

Sloicceað mor la Niall 6cc 6 neill Ri cėnel soġain, ġ la cloinn Enri i neill do pñighið uí Domnaill ġo painicc ġir puaið ġur aipecriotte an mairitir po na huile ionnmairið, ġ tır aoda ġo huilið. Oñin do muintir uí Odomnaill do tabairt taćair ðoið. Aoð mac pñġail uí puairc do ġabail don turur rin. Ua neill ðompũð ġo tır Eoġain ðopidiye.

territory of Carbry, where they rested that night, dividing the territory among themselves; at which time Mortagh Backagh mac Donnell" [O'Connor] "was at Fasagh-Kelly, with such of the family of the Clann-Swynes in his company as returned alive out of the great overthrow before mentioned, aboute Donell Mac Swynie, O'Hara the Lower, the race of Flath-vertagh O'Royreck: with whome, the next morning, he tooke his journey to the foott of the place" [stream] "called Brenoge, adjoyning to the towne of Lisandoyll; Clancahall sent their squadrons of horse" [pñorťae mapepluaiġ] "between him and Sligeagh, who cou'd not come neere him to endamage him, being com-

passed of the one side where he encamped with Brenoge aforesaid, and of the other side with the seas; but at last they skirmished with each other, in the end whereof O'Donnell, and the sons of Cathall Oge, were discomfitted, Marcus Mac Donnell, and his son, Dowgall Mac Donnell, Eoyne Mac Sihie, with many others of their Gallowglasses, were slain; also they tooke great preyes from the sons of Cahall Oge, and banished themselves over the river of Ernye, who were left there with great sadness, grief, and sorrow, that a little before were full of mirth, joye, and pleasure, the case being so altered with them: these things thus fell out on our second Lady day in harvest, or thereabouts."

Dermot, the son of Ivor O'Beirne^m, was in a fever, and was conveyed in a cot on a lake from his own house, towards the house of Murrough, the son of Thomas [O'Beirne]; and he leaped out of the cot, unobserved by any, into the lake, and was immediately drownedⁿ.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1398.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ninety-eight.

Thomas Mac Morrissy, Bishop of Achonry, died.

A great war broke out between O'Neill (Niall Oge) and O'Donnell (Turlough); and his own chieftains and tribe abandoned O'Donnell, so that he was reduced to great straits by the sons of Henry O'Neill, by the sons of John O'Donnell, by O'Doherty, and by the Clann-Sweeny. Niall Garv, the son of O'Donnell, and the sons of Donnell, son of Niall O'Donnell, went upon an excursion into Fanad, took John, the son of Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, prisoner, and committed a depredation. The English and Irish of the province of Ulster (O'Donnell only excepted) went into the house of O'Neill, and gave him hostages and other pledges of submission.

A great army was led by Niall Oge O'Neill^o, King of Kinel-Owen, and the sons of Henry O'Neill, against O'Donnell, and arrived at Assaroe; and they plundered the monastery of all its riches, and all Tirlugh. A party of O'Donnell's people gave them battle; and Hugh, son of Farrell O'Rourke, was taken prisoner on this occasion. O'Neill returned [in safety] to Tyrone.

^m *O'Beirne*.—This passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1397. Dermott mac Imer O'Beyrne, being sick of an ague, in his own house, and being convey'd from thence in a litter to the house of Morrogh mac Thomas, where being arrived he leapt out of the litter and coytt into the water, and was unfortunately drowned, and afterwards entered in the church of Killmore-na-Synnain, the month of July."

ⁿ Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise,

as translated by Mageoghegan, record the death of Philip Mac Nichol Dalton, Lord of the barony of Ratheconrath, in Westmeath.

^o *Niall Oge O'Neill*.—This passage, rather carelessly, is abstracted by the Four Masters from the Annals of Ulster. It is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1398. Neale Oge O'Neale brought a great army to Tyreconnell, destroyed all places to Esroe, tooke the spoyles of the Abbey of that towne, and at last some of Donnell's people en-

Sloighead la Tomás a búrc tigearna gall condaict, la hua cconcobair puad, la cloinn Chatail óicc, 7 la cloinn meic diarmata go pangatar tír oilealla gur lár aircceiot í. Concobair óicc mac Aoda meic diarmata, 7 a braithe do tillead ón plog iarrin do cuartugad moigi luircc. Férǵal mac diarmata tigearna moige luircc do dol in oide rin go mainirtir na búille, 7 a bfuair do biað, 7 do corður innte do cup ar in mbaile dar ab ainm an cappaig dó. Lorcc na fíona do éscmail do cloinn meic diarmata, 7 a lánmain dóib. O Ró raéaigriot rom an toraighéet forra, gluaritit tré ran tír go pangatar Eachdruim mic naoda i títir baíuin na rionna. Clann meic diarmata do lorccad tómpail eachdroma oppa. Concobair mac Diarmata, .i. mac Férǵail do marbad doib, 7 rocaide da muintir imaille rir, 7 Maolruanaid mac diarmata do gabail, Eadail do denam da neachaid, da nairn, 7 da nísóh.

Murchad bán mac Seáin mic Domnaill uí férǵail dǵadobar tigearna na hanǵaile fécce emgh, 7 oirdearcair, gaile, 7 gairccid plecta férǵura drioar a aoiri, do écc iar mbuaid naéirige mí rra noelaic, 7 a adnacul i mainirtir leatpata i ttoomba a atar, 7 a ísnaéor.

Muirir mac Riapair dalatún do marbad la Muirceptac ócc mag eoáǵáin, 7 la brian mac uí cconcobair fáilǵe.

Ǵleann da locha do lorccad do gallaibh.

countered with them, where some were killed. Hugh mac Fferall O'Royrek was taken by these of Tyreowen; Neale Oge and his forces returned home without loss and in safety."

^p *An army was led.*—This passage is translated by Mageoghegan in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1398. Thomas Burke, Lord of the English of Connought, and Terlagh Roe O'Connor, Lord of the Irish of Connought, accompanied with Felym mac Cahall Oge O'Connor, and his brothers, Rowrie O'Dowrie, with his forces, Mac Dermott, Teig O'Hara, with his assemblies, repaired to the contrey of Tyreallella, wasted and destroyed all that contrey, both spirituall and temporall, Lands and Islands of Loghs, together with all their holts" [i. e.

strongholds], "and places of fortification. Connor Oge mac Hugh Mac Dermott departed from the said forces and went to Moylorge; Mollronie mac Fferall Mac Dermott, prince of Moylorge, went that night to the Abbey of Boyle, tooke all the victualls he cou'd find there, which he caused to be sent to the Carrick of Loghke, whose track Connor Mac Dermott found, and he followed him to Eaghdroym of Hugh, in the contrey of Tyrebryan; they having entred the church of Eaghdroym aforesaid, he burnt the church over their heads, killed Connor mac Fferall Mac Dermott therein, tooke Mollronie himself, killed many of his people, and bereaved them of all their horses and armour."

^a *The rock.*—It is stated in the margin, in the handwriting of Cucogry O'Clery, that this pas-

An army was led^p by Thomas Burke, Lord of the English of Connaught, and by O'Connor Roe and the sons of Cathal Oge, into Tirerrill, which they entirely plundered. Conor Oge, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, and his kinsmen, afterwards returned from this army to traverse Moylurg. On the same night Farrell Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, went to the monastery of Boyle, and took away all the provisions and other stores which he found in it to the town [i. e. the castle] called the Rock^q. The sons of Mac Dermot, discovering the track of his party, pursued them; and as soon as the others had notice of their being pursued, they proceeded onwards through the country, until they reached Eachdruim Mac n-Aodha^r, in Tir-Briuin na Sinna. The sons of Mac Dermot burned the church of Aughrim over their heads. Conor Mac Dermot, i. e. the son of Farrell, was slain by them, and many of his people along with him; and Mulrony Mac Dermot was taken prisoner. They then took their horses, arms, and armour, as booty^s.

Murrough Bane, the son of John, son of Donnell O'Farrell, a worthy heir to the lordship of Annaly, and the most distinguished of his age of the race of Fergus^t for hospitality, renown, valour, and prowess, died, after the victory of penance, a month before Christmas, and was interred in the monastery of Leath-ratha^u, in the tomb of his father and grandfather.

Maurice, son of Pierce Dalton, was slain by Murtough Oge Mageoghegan, and Brian, the son of O'Connor Faly.

Gleann da loch^w was burned by the English.

sage is extracted from the old Book of Lecan.

^r *Eachruim Mac n-Aodha*, now Aughrim, a parish in the county of Roscommon, lying between Elphin and Jamestown. No part of the old church is now visible, but the grave-yard is very extensive.

^s *As booty*, éocail do bennam, i. e. they seized upon them as spoils of war.

^t *Race of Fergus*, i. e. of Fergus Mac Roigh, the ancestor of the Conmaicne, and many other tribes in Ireland.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 46.

^u *Leathrath*, now Abbeylara, in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Granard, and

county of Longford. There was a primitive Irish church erected here in St. Patrick's time; and about the year 1210, Sir Richard Tuite, then lord of this district, erected a small church here.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Antiquities*, p. 275. No trace of the primitive church now remains here; but there are considerable ruins of the church of the abbey erected by Tuite, from which it would appear that it was a very small establishment.

^w *Gleann da loch*, now Glendalough, a well-known place in the barony of North Ballinacor, in the county of Wicklow, where the ruins of several churches are still to be seen, for descrip-

Μυρσίρταχ ua concobair do dul i ttrí Aoda, a ionntúð go hsr̃r puat̃ð
gan morán édala d̃ragail don cuairt rin. Aod ua duir̃nín do b̃r̃it̃ oppa
annrin. Iompuaccað do tabairt doib̃ pa bel at̃a r̃s̃naiḡ, Each Aoda do lot,
Esr̃ín do leaccað, ⁊ a mar̃bað iaraín.

ḡearoitt̃ iarla d̃sr̃muman, r̃sr̃i ruairc r̃oiḃéraç, do deap̃pccnaiḡ do
ḡallaiḃ Epeann, ⁊ do morán da ḡaoiḃealaiḃ i naiṛne, ⁊ i neolur̃ ḡaoiḃelcce,
i noán, ⁊ i S̃ñc̃ur̃ amaille re ḡach r̃oglam̃ ele da paibe aicce, ⁊ a écc iap̃
mbuaíḃ naiṛriḡe.

Iarla cille napa do ḡabail don éal̃baç ua concobair, ⁊ do mar̃c̃rluaiḡ
duiṛ̃ce ó b̃raile, ⁊ a c̃ur̃ ap̃ lam̃ mup̃chaíḃ uí Concobair.

Sir̃ Seon iarla deap̃muman do bátað ir̃ in Siur̃ ḡar̃ b̃sc̃c iap̃ ngabhail na
hiap̃laçta d̃ó. (*Vide* 1399).

Cat̃ do tabairt r̃op̃ ḡallaiḃ dua ḃraín, ⁊ dua tuat̃ail. Iarla ómar̃p̃ do
mar̃bað ir̃ in ccaṛ̃ rin, ⁊ ár̃ ḡall imaille rin.

R̃ionnḡuala ing̃ñ ualḡairc̃c m̃oir̃ uí ruairc̃c b̃ñ t̃s̃eaáin m̃oir̃ uí eaḡra
d̃éḡ.

Oauit̃ ua duiḃḡioñnain ollam̃ cloinne maoilpuanaíḃ i S̃ñc̃ur̃, biataç coit̃-
c̃f̃nñ compoḡnach, ⁊ r̃aoí duine ealaḃna do écc.

tions and illustrations of which the reader is referred to Petrie's Essay on ancient Irish Ecclesiastical Architecture. The name is translated *vallis duorum stagnorum* by the author of the Life of St. Kevin, and the name of the see is latinized *Episcopus Bistagniensis* by Hoveden.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 956, and Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 46. The place has been so called because there are two lakes in the valley; for, in the Irish language, ḡleann means *valley*, d̃á, *two*, and loç, *lake*. Hence Ledwich's assertion that Glendalough is an Anglo-Saxon compound, must be regarded as groundless. St. Kevin, or Coembghin, the original founder and patron of this place, died, according to the accurate Annals of Tighernach, in the year 618, in the 120th year of his age.

* *Afterwards killed*.—This passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clon-

macnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1398. Mortagh mac Donnell O'Connor, with his forces, went to the Territory of Tirehugh, of Easroe, to hender O'Donnell; they cou'd find no good bootys therein; at their returne were pursued by Hugh O'Dornine, who, with his horsemen, did sett upon them at Belathescanye; Hugh himself fell from his horse, and was not suffered to mount his horse again, the multitudes thronged upon him and killed him. John mac Johnine Roe was also killed in that pursuite."

* *Garrett, Earl of Desmond*.—The obituary of this Garrett is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, in the following words:

"The Lord Garett, Earle of Desmond, a nobleman of wonderful bountie, mirth, cheerfulness in conversation, charitable in his deeds,

Murtough O'Connor [of Sligo] went to Tirhugh, and returned to Assaroe, without gaining much booty by the incursion. Hugh O'Duinnin came up with him there, and routed him [and his people] at Ballyshannon; Hugh's horse was wounded, and he himself thrown off, and afterwards killed*.

Garrett, Earl of Desmond^y, a cheerful and courteous man, who excelled all the English, and many of the Irish, in the knowledge of the Irish language, poetry, and history, and of other learning, died, after the victory of penance.

The Earl of Kildare was taken prisoner by Calvagh O'Connor and a body of the cavalry of Offaly, and delivered up to Murrough O'Connor.

Sir John, Earl of Desmond, was drowned in the Suir^z, a short time after assuming the earldom.

A battle was given to the English by O'Byrne and O'Toole, in which the Earl of March was slain, and the English were slaughtered^a.

Finola, daughter of Ualgarg More O'Rourke, and wife of John More O'Hara, died.

David O'Duigennan^b, Ollav of the Clann-Mulrony in history, a general and select biatagh, and a man of learning and science, died.

easy of access, a witty and ingenious composer of Irish poetry, and a learned and profound chronicler, and, in fine, one of the English nobility that had Irish learning and professors thereof in greatest reverence of all the English of Ireland, died penitently after receipt of the Sacraments of the holy Church in proper form."

Tradition still vividly remembers this Garrett; it is said that his spirit appears once in seven years on Lough Gur, where he had a castle.

^a *In the Suir.*—This entry is repeated, evidently from a different authority, at the end of the year 1399. In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, it is stated that he was drowned in the river of Sinnen; but this is a mistake, for it appears from the older Irish Annals, Irish pedigrees, and the Anglo-Irish authorities, that John, the son of Garrett Fitzgerald, Earl of Desmond, was drowned this year in the Suir, at the ford of Ath an droichid, at

Ardfinnan, in the south of the county of Tipperary. O'Flaherty adds to this entry, under the year 1399, in H. 2. 11:

"Ipm poġmar.—MS. L. dum agros Ormonie comitis popularetur submersus est in conspectu copiarum a mbel aċa an droicid pop Suir.—*Mac Fieb.*"

^a *The English were slaughtered.*—It is stated in Ware's Annals of Ireland, under this year, that Edmond, Earl of March, the King's Lieutenant, was slain, with divers others, on St. Margaret's day, at Kenlis, in Leinster, by Obren and other Irishmen; and that Roger Grey was then elected Lord Justice of Ireland. The passage is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, as follows:

"A. D. 1398. O'Broyn and O'Tuahall fought against the Englishmen, where they killed the young Earle, with many other Englishmen."

^b *David O'Duigennan.*—This passage is given

Ua concobair ruad 7 Mac Diarmata do dul pluag lánmór ar cloinn nDonnchaíó tpe hoilealla go rangattar maí tupead. Creaca móra do denam doib. Clann nDonnchaíó do bpeat oppa, 7 Muircéirac mac Domnaill uí concobair cona leiptionol. Iomairpecc do cup ittoppa. Maíom for ua cconcobair 7 Somairle buíde mac domnaill cona muintir do marbaíó ann.

Tomar mac cátaíl mic murchaíó uí fírgail tigeapna na hangaile eal-cuing emí 7 oiréircoir cloinne Rora do marbaíó ina baile fín ipin ccoillín ccrúbach la gallaíó na míde 7 la barún delbna, iar na tógha 1 ttiéirnyr poimeirín ar bélaíó a ímíor bratár, 1. Seaan ó fírgail, 7 Seaan do oirénead iarrín 1 ttiéirnyr na hangaile.

Maíom mór aóbal la Máí captaíí ccairppeac for ua Suilleabain, 7 da mac uí Shuilleabain, Eogan 7 Concobair do marbaíó ip in ccaitgliad fín, 7 rocaíde maille ríú.

O brian maol do écc don tíom ip in ngalloacht.

Mac Muirir buíde uí mórda tígírna plebe maírgi, fí coéaighthe dáim, 7 deoradh Eireann do écc.

Mac uilliam búrc do loíccad Slíccíí.

in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

"A. D. 1398. David O'Duigennan, Cowarb of the Virgin, St. Lassar, Mac Dermott's chief Chronicler, and his great favourite, a common house-keeper for all comers of Ireland in general, a reverent attendant of a nobleman, a foot or a horseback, and one that never refused any man whatsoever for any thing he had in his power untill his death, died in his house, and was entered in the church of Killronan."

Magh-Tuiredh.—There were two Magh-Tuireadhs (Moy Tuirrys) in Connaught, famous for battles fought on them between the Firbolgs and Tuatha-de-Danaans, the one near Cong, in the county of Mayo, called the southern, and the other, which is the one here referred to, in the barony of Tirerrill, county of Sligo, and called the Northern Moy-Tuirry. It lies in the parish of Killmacranny, in the barony of Tirerrill, and is divided into two townlands, one

called Moytuirry Mac Donnogh, and the other, Moytuirry Conlan. Tradition points out this as the site of a dreadful battle between the Tuatha-de-Danaans and Fomorachs, and many giants' graves are shewn, in which the heroes who fought there were interred.

O'Flaherty describes the situation of the Northern Moy-Tuireadh thus, *Ogygia*, p. 176 :

"In confinibus Tir-Olillæ in Sligo et Tir-Tohilla (tí tucáil) in Roscommon agro."

And Charles O'Connor, of Belanagare, who lived for a long time near the place, has clearly and satisfactorily defined its situation in the following words :

"The Fomorians invited back the Belgians to their assistance, and their conjunction produced the second Battle of Moy-turey, near the lake of Arrow (Lough Arrow), but distant from the former Moyturey about fifty miles, and, by way of distinction, called Moyturey of the Fomorians. This place, surrounded by high hills,

O'Connor Roe and Mac Dermot marched with a great army against the Clann-Donough of Tirerrill, until they arrived at Magh-Tuiredh^c, where they committed great depredations. The Clann-Donough and Murtough, son of Donnell O'Connor^d, with all his forces, assembled, came up with them; and a battle was fought between them, in which O'Connor [Roe] was defeated, and Sorley Boy Mac Donnell and his people were killed.

Thomas, the son of Cathal, son of Murrough O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, bond of the hospitality and renown of the race of Ros^e, was slain at his own mansion-seat of Coillin Crubach^f, by the English of Meath and the Baron of Delvin, after he had been elected Lord of Annaly in preference to John O'Farrell, his senior kinsman. John was then installed into the lordship of Annaly.

A very great defeat^g was given by Mac Carthy of Carbery to O'Sullivan, and the two sons of O'Sullivan, Owen and Conor, together with many others, were slain in the conflict.

O'Brien Maol died of the plague in the English Pale.

The son of Maurice Boy O'More, Lord of Slieve-Margy^h, fosterer of the learned and destitute of Ireland, died.

Mac William Burke burned Sligoⁱ.

great rocks, and narrow defiles, was pitched upon probably by the weaker side, but which made the attack is not recorded."—*Dissertations on the History of Ireland*, p. 167. Dublin, 1753.

There are remarkable monuments of the battle still remaining at this place, which, as well as those at the southern Magh-Tuiredh, have been for the first time described by Mr. Petrie, in a paper read before the Royal Irish Academy in 1836.

^d Murtough, son of Donnell O'Connor.—This passage is misplaced, because it has been already stated that this Murtough O'Connor was slain at Ballyshannon by the O'Duinnins. *No*.

^e Ros.—He was the son of Rury, from whom the Clanna-Rury are descended.

^f Coillin-Crubach.—This place still retains its name, but is now more usually called Coillin, or Killeen. It is a townland in the parish of Rathreagh, adjoining Foxhall demesne, in the

south-east of the county of Longford.

^g A very great defeat.—This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1398. Macarthie gave a great overthrow to the family of the O'Sulleavans, killed O'Sulleavan the Bald, and the two sons of O'Sulleavan the Great, Owen, and Connor O'Sulleavan Bearrie, with many others."

^h Of Slieve Mairge, Slebe mairge.—The name is sometimes anglicised Slewmargin, and sometimes Slievemargue, and is that of a barony forming the south-east portion of the present Queen's County. The plain of Magh Ailbhe is described as being immediately to the east of it. See Ussher's *Primordia*, pp. 936, 937.

ⁱ Sligo.—This passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1398. Mac William Burke and the

Catál mac Ruaidrí meḡ uíðir do marbath la heoḡan mac néill óicc uí néill.

Art Cuile mac Pílip méḡ uíðir do marbath la teallać eaćdach.

Clann Enrí uí neill, 7 clann tSeáain uí Domnaill, 7 fír manach do tionol ploigh ind aighid uí domnaill. Ua Domnaill do cruinnuccath a póchraitte ina naghath don lúć eile, 7 a mbúć i núsí fíorlonpórtasí fíor aḡhath a cele ḡo ro fcearrat fíor dsoíð ḡan nach nḡmóin noirbísir.

ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΤ, 1399.

Αοιρ Χριοτ, mile, τρι céð, noćat, anaoí.

Sluaḡeath la hua neill (miall oḡ) fíor ḡallasí ḡo ro cpeaćoirḡsí, 7 ḡo ro hionnarbath lair a nśmíor.

Concobar maḡ carmaic eppucc Raća boć dúsí domnaill corca baipcín do écc.

Cuulath (.i. cuulath ruath) mac neill móir mic Aoða uí neill decc don tśóm.

brian ua brian (.i. mac matḡanna) tḡsína tuathmúan do écc.

Tóirpdealbath mac murchath (.i. Murchath na paitníḡe) uí brian do écc.

Fíðlimíð mac cataoír uí concobair tanairi ua ffaílḡe decc (.i. don tśóm) i tḡiḡh uí Raighillḡ.

Clann enrí í neill do dol ar ionnraḡíð fíor ḡallasí traḡabaile. Ro tionoilríot ḡoill ina naghath ḡo ro paimríot fíorpa, 7 ḡo ro ḡabath domnaill

sons of Cahall" [O'Connor] "assaulted the castle of Sligeagh, burnt the whole towne, tooke the spoyles thereof, and ransacked it altogether."

^k *Art Cuile*, i. e. Art, of the territory of Cuil, now the barony of Coole, on the east side of Upper Lough Erne, in the south-east of the county of Fermanagh.

^l Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, record that a great plague raged throughout Ireland; and O'Flaherty adds, in the margin of H. 2. 11, on the chronology of the Irish Annals at this period:

"In omnibus fere hinc ad annum 1406, exclusive *Mac Fírb.* et MS. L. uno anno posteriores et (ni fallor) certiores sunt his et O'Mulconry Annalibus."

^m *Corca Bhaiscinn*, a territory in the south-west of the county of Clare, extending from Inishmore, in the mouth of the river Fergus, to Loophead, and from the Shannon to the boundary of the barony of Ibrickan. This territory is well defined in a description of the county of Clare, preserved in a manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, E. 2. 14, in which the name is anglicised Corca Vaskin. It is thus

Cathal, son of Rory Maguire, was slain by Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill.

Art Cuile^k, the son of Philip Maguire, was slain by the people of Teallach Eachdhach [Tullyhaw].

The sons of Henry O'Neill, the sons of John O'Donnell, and the people of Fermanagh, mustered an army against O'Donnell; and O'Donnell, on the other hand, assembled his forces against them; and they remained for some time fronting each other, in two camps; but they afterwards departed without achieving any remarkable exploit^l.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1399.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ninety-nine.

An army was led by O'Neill (Niall Oge) against the English, so that the greater number of them was plundered and expelled by him.

Conor Mac Cormac, Bishop of Raphoe, one of the O'Donnells of Corca-Bhaiscinn^m, died.

Cu-Uladh (i. e. Cu-Uladh Roe), son of Niall More, who was son of Hugh O'Neill, died of the plague.

Brian O'Brien (i. e. the son of Mahon), Lord of Thomond, died.

Turlough, the son of Murrough (i. e. Murrough Raithnighe) O'Brien, died.

Felim, the son of Cahir O'Conor, Tanist of Offaly, died of the plague at O'Reilly's house.

The sons of Henry O'Neill went upon an excursion against the English of Tragh-Bhaileⁿ. The English assembled to oppose them, and routed them, took Donnell, the son of Henry, prisoner, and killed great numbers of his people.

described by Colgan in a note to the Life of St. Senanus, *Acta SS.*, p. 535 :

“*Corca-bhaschind*.—Est regio maritima Tu-monix, seu comitatus de Clare illud nomen sortita a Carbreo Baschaoín, cujus posterí ad multa tempora rerum ibi potiebantur, ut nostri passim tradunt antiquarii.”

This territory was divided into two parts, East Corca Vaskin and West Corca Vaskin, of which the former was co-extensive with the

barony of Moyarta, and the latter, with that of Clanderalaw. The O'Donnells here mentioned were chiefs of West Corca Vaskin; the western division belonged to O'Baiscín; but both families were subdued, after the English Invasion, by the Mac Mahons, a branch of the great family of Dal-Cais.

ⁿ *Tragh-Bhaile*, i. e. the Strand of Baile, son of Buan. This was the ancient name of the strand at Dundalk.

mac enri, 7 dhrogh mór dia muintir do marbadh. Domnall do cor go Saxaib
ir in mbliaðain ar ccinn iar ppeimðsò a puarlaicte.

Seaan ua Ferghail tigherna na hangaile, pfr eargnaib, inntleaactac, pfrach
foglamta go noirdercur neimig 7 nfhgnaia do ecc.

Aod ua Donnchaða tigherna Eoganaacta loca lñ, O dhroin, (.i.) gpalat
mac Taidg, 7 Toiridealbac mac maolmuire meic Suibne pánatt, 7 Amlaioib
mac Pilip mic amlaioib mic duinn cappaig még uibir, toirrech muintire peo-
dachain do ecc.

Aod mag Matgaimna do ecc iar ndol a rúl uaða.

Domnall mac Giollaíora puaid uí raigillig do ecc.

Mag aongura maircirtac ócc mac maircirtaig moir, tigherna ua neçðac
do marbadh dia pine buðdein.

An cstramað Henriu do rioðadh or Saxaib, 29. September.

Baotgalac mac afoagain paoi coitcionn i pffineachur 7 i pñnm, 7 fear
tigh naidead nairdeirc, 7 Giollananaom mac concobair meic afoagain apò
ollam i pffineachur do ecc.

Iarla dearmuinan Sian mac Gearoitt do báðad i náe Arda pionain por
Siuir. (*Vide* 1398).

AOIS CRIOST, 1400.

Aoir Crioirt, mile, ceðre céo.

Aod ua maolmuaid ticcirna bfr ccell, Laigneac mac ferghail puaid mic
donnchaib még eoçagain Donnchað Sionnach tigherna muintire taðgain, 7

^o *His ransom*, i. e. his people having refused to pay the price of his ransom.

^p *Eoghanacht of Lough Leane*.—This territory, which is called of Lough Leane, to distinguish it from other Eoghanaghts in Ireland, comprised the present barony of Maguireby, in the county of Kerry, which verges on Lough Leane, or the lake of Killarney.

^q *Henry IV.*—He was Duke of Lancaster, the eldest son of the famous John of Gaunt, fourth son of King Edward the Third. The election of this prince to the crown in prefer-

ence to the rightful heir, was the origin of those tedious and sanguinary conflicts which afterwards ensued between the houses of York and Lancaster. Henry IV. was crowned on the 13th of October, 1399.

^r *The 29th of September*.—This is the day to which the accession of Henry IV. has been assigned by English historians; but Sir Harris Nicolas says, in his *Chronology of History*, second edition, p. 321, “that it is proved by the Rolls of Parliament, containing the record of Richard’s resignation, and of Henry’s acces-

Donnell was sent to England in the following year, after his ransom^o had been refused.

John O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, an intellectual, ingenious, erudite, and learned man, illustrious for hospitality and prowess, died.

Hugh O'Donoghoe, Lord of Eoghanaght of Lough Leane^p; O'Byrne (Gerald, son of Teige); Turlough, the son of Mulmurry Mac Sweeny of Fanaid; Auliffe, the son of Philip, son of Auliffe, son of Donn Carragh Maguire, Chief of Muintir-Feodachain [in Fermanagh], died.

Hugh Mac Mahon died, after the loss of his eyes.

Donnell, the son of Gilla-Isa Roe O'Reilly, died.

Magennis (Murtough, the son of Murtough More), Lord of Iveagh, was slain by his own tribe.

Henry IV.⁹ was made King of England on the 29th of September^r.

Bœthius Mac Egan, a man extensively skilled in the Fenechus law, and in music, and who had kept a celebrated house of hospitality; and Gilla-na-naev, the son of Conor Mac Egan, Arch-Ollav of the Fenechus Law, died.

The Earl of Desmond (John, son of Garrett) was drowned at the ford of Ardfinnan, on the Suir^s.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1400.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred.

Hugh O'Molloy, Lord of Fircall; Laighneagh, the son of Farrell Roe, son of Donough Mageoghegan; Donough Sinnach [Fox], Lord of Muintir-Tadh-

sion, that the latter became King of England on Tuesday, the feast of St. Jerome the Doctor, i. e. the thirtieth of September, 1399."

* See note *, under the year 1398, p. 761, *supra*. Under the year 1398, the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, record the arrival of Richard II. in Ireland this year, in the following words:

"A. D. 1398. Richard, King of England, arrived in Ireland this year, by whom Art Mac Murrough, King of Lynster, was mightily weaken'd and brought low. Mac Murrough, upon an

inrode he made, was overtaken by the English of Lynster and Meath, where many of the English armie, and the retained kerne of Mac Murrough, were killed, with the sons of Donnogh O'Doynne, Karroll, and Owen, with their cheifest people, also William Mac Karroll Fitzpatrick was killed there."

But the true date is 1399. A very interesting account of Richard the Second's proceedings in Ireland in this year is preserved in the *Histoire du Roy d'Angleterre, Richard*, a poem written in French by a Frenchman who visited

ταοιρεαὶ τῆς βα, Διαρματ 7 ὅριαν δά mac Caṭarṇaiz mic an trionṇaiz do écc.

Caṛlén Dúin iomḁain do gabáil do mac an abaid uí concobair, 7 Hoibṣro mac Eṃainn mic hoibepḁ a buic do marbḁḁ inn, 7 Mac mic Eṃainn uí ceal-laiḡ do bí illaimh ann do leccen amach.

Ḥriḡoir mac tanaiḁe uí maolconaire, raiḁ foirbṫe ina ealadain duṫcoir, deaghabar ollam ṛil muirṣḁhaiḡ eṛiḁe do marbḁḁ ḡo τῆς μαίρεαὶ daon buille ḡa do láim uilliam ḡairḁ for tochar dúin iomḁain 1 naimṛioṫt. Sé ba 7 ṛé ṛichitṫ do thaḁairṫ ina epaic iappin.

Ruaiḁṛi mac Aṛt méḡ aongura tiḡearṇa ua neachḁḁ ulḁḁ do marbḁḁ lá cloinn conulaḁ uí néill, 7 la cathbarr mḁḡ aongura a deapṛathair ṛen.

Sluaḡ mḁṛ la Niall óḡ ua Néill hi tíṛ conaill ḡur mill moran do ḡortaiḁ 7 darpannaḁḁ innṫi. Tangatar cenél cconaill ina aḡaiḁ ḡur ṛo ṛicceḁḁ iomaṛecc etopṛa ḡo ṛo meḁaiḁḁ for chenél Eoḡain, 7 ḡo ṛo marbḁḁ ṛochaiḁe ḁíob, 7 ḡo ṛo beanḁḁ ech iomḁa ḁíob von chup ṛin.

Ireland in the King's train, treating of the last four or five months of King Richard the Second's reign. Of this very curious and important little work there are two manuscript copies, one of which is in the British Museum, and the other in the Library of Lambeth Palace. A translation of that portion of the story which relates to Ireland was made by the celebrated Sir George Carew, President of Munster in the latter end of the reign of Elizabeth, and published, in the year 1770, by Harris in his *Hibernica* (p. 49-58). But the entire tract has been recently translated and illustrated with notes, by the Rev. J. Webb, by whom it has been printed in the twentieth volume of the *Archæologia*. The substance of this narrative has been given by Mr. Moore, in his History of Ireland, vol. iii. p. 134-140, and the Editor has not deemed it necessary to abstract it here as it would interfere with the notes to other passages.

¹ *Muintir-Tadhgain*, or Fox's country, now the barony of Killcoursey, in the King's County, as appears from Patent Roll, Chanc. 42 :

"Hubert Fox of Lehinch, Baronie of Killcourseie, *alias* the Foxe his country, gent., commonly called the Foxe, chief of his name, by deed dated 1st May, 1599, to express his zeal and loyalty, surrendered to the Queen all the estate spiritual and temporal within the whole baronie and territory of Kilcourseie, called Moun-terhagan, or the Foxe his Country, &c. &c. with the intent that her Majesty should regrant the same in tail male to him and others of his Kinsmen."

See the Miscellany of the Irish Archæological Society for a curious covenant made between Fox and Mageoghegan, A. D. 1526.

According to the tradition in the country, as recited to the Editor in January, 1838, by Mr. John Daly of Kilbeggan, who was then in the eightieth year of his age, there were latterly three branches of the Foxes in this territory, of which one possessed the estate of Ballymalady, lying between Horseleap and Clara; another, Clogh-an-tsionnaigh, in the same neighbourhood; and a third, Streamstown, in the

gain^c, and Chief of Teffia; and Dermot and Brian, two sons of Catharnach Mac an-t-Sinnaigh, died.

The castle of Dunamon^u was taken by Mac an-Abbaidh O'Connor. Hubert, the son of Edmond, son of Hubert Burke, was killed in it; and the grandson of Edmond O'Kelly, who was imprisoned in it, was set at liberty.

Gregory, son of Tanuidhe O'Mulconry^w, a man perfect in his hereditary art, and a good materies of an ollav of Sil-Murray, was accidentally killed, by one cast of a javelin from the hand of William Garv [Mac David Burke], who mistook him for another. One hundred and twenty-six cows were afterwards given as an eric [fine] for his death.

Rory, the son of Art Magennis, Lord of Iveagh in Ulidia, was slain by the sons of Cu-Uladh O'Neill, assisted by Caffar Magennis, his own brother.

A great army was led by Niall Oge O'Neill into Tirconnell, and destroyed many fields and much corn. The Kinel-Connell came to oppose him; and a battle was fought between them, in which the Kinel-Owen were defeated, and many of them slain; they were also deprived of many horses on this occasion.

county of Westmeath. The two last estates were confiscated after the civil war of 1641; and the first, Ballymalady, was sold about sixty years ago by Charles Fox, Esq., who was the last estated gentleman of that branch of the family.

In the reign of James I. a Mr. Patrick Fox, of Dublin, afterwards Sir Patrick Fox, who seems to have been active in the service of the crown, had lands granted him in the neighbourhood of Moyroe, in the county of Westmeath; from his son, Nathaniel, the present Fox, of Foxhall, is descended; but the Editor has not been able to get at any satisfactory evidence to prove whether this Patrick, who had been originally a merchant in Dublin, was of the Foxes of Muintir-Tadhgain, or even of the Irish race. D'Arcy Fox, Esq., of Foxbrook, in the county of Meath, is supposed to be the present head of the Foxes of Kilcoursey; but he possesses no portion of the original territory of Muintir-Tadhgain.

^u *Dunamon*.—See note ^r, under the year 1232, p. 264, *supra*. This passage is translated by Mageoghegan as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1400. The castle of Dunoman was taken by the son of the abbott O'Connor. Hobert mac Edmond mac Hobert Burke was killed therein, and the son of Edmond O'Kelly, that was prisoner in the same castle, was sett at liberty."

^w *O'Mulconry*.—This passage is translated as follows by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1400. Gregory, son of Tanye O'Mollchonry, Chief Chronicler of Sillmorey by profession, and a very authentick author in many knowledges, was killed of a blow of a launce by the hands of William Garve Mac David, in the conflict of Donoman aforesaid by chance medle, for which cause the offender was driven to pay 126 Cowes in satisfaction, or Eirricke, of him."

Mac magnaíra méz uíðir, .i. Giollapatraice da ngoiréi an giolla buíðe décc ina thíg fíin po bíein cuíplinne do legeað dó.

Seaan mac Pilib mic Giollaíora ruaid uí Raigillig tígeapna bpeirne, aon do bpearrí enec, 7 uairli da chineað déz do bíodg ina íomdand 1 ttulaig mongáin.

Mac rig Saxan do theacht 1 nérinn.

Maígnur mac conconnaét uí Raigillig aóbar tígeapna Mhuintipe Maoil-moróa [do ecc].

Concóbair mac Domnaill mic néill gairb, mic aóda, mic domnaill óicc uí domnaill do dol ar cpeic tar rliab poir 1 ttír conaill, 7 éfín, 7 eoccan ruad mac ruibne do comtuicim pé apoile.

Clann Flaibéirítaig uí Ruairc do ionnarbad ar an mbpírne, 7 a nól go ttír conuill, 7 aruill do éenél cconuill do bpíit leo írin mbpírne co ndepnrat cpeaca móra poí ua ruairc 7 do padpatt leo 1 ttír conuill íatpíðe.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1401.

Αόιρ Cρίοστ, míle, ceithpe chéd, a haon.

Maoileachlainn ua ceallaií tígeapna ua maine, fear óisg einig daon-nachtaé, 7 Tomár mac Síir émainn (.i. emann albanac) a bupe mic uilliam tígeapna gall connacht do écc íar mbuaió naithpíge. Óa mac uilliam do óínom tar éir Tomair a búpe, .i. mac uilliam do denam dUilleacc mac Riocaird óicc, 7 Mac uilliam oile do Uatep mac Tomair a bupe, 7 umla uaid do mac uilliam cloinne Riocaird ar pinnpíeacht.

Domnall ua maille tígeapna umail décc íar ppoíbad a aoirí.

Cathal ruad maí Ragnaill taoipeac muintipe heolair do mapbad 1 noíuim chubpa la Seappaid mac Maoileacloinn méz Ragnaill.

^x *Gilla-Buidhe*, i. e. *juvenis flavus seu luteolus*, the yellow youth.

^y *Tulach Mongain*, i. e. Mongan's hill, now Tullymongan, a townland on the east side of the town of Cavan. The hill on which O'Reilly's castle stood, in this townland, is now generally called the Gallows-hill. The foundations of the

castle are now scarcely traceable.

^z *The son of the King of England*.—This should be entered under the next year. Thomas, Duke of Lancaster, son of King Henry IV., arrived in Dublin on the 13th of November, 1401.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Antiquities*, p. 106, and Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, *ad ann.* 1401.

Gillapatrik, the son of Manus Maguire, who was usually called Gilla-Buidhe^x, died, in his own house, in consequence of venesection.

John, son of Philip, son of Gilla-Isa-Roe O'Reilly, Lord of Breifny, the most hospitable and noble of his name, died of a sudden fit, in his bed at Tulach Mongain^y.

The son of the King of England^z came to Ireland.

Manus, the son of Cuconnaught O'Reilly, heir apparent to the lordship of Muintir-Maelmora, died.

Conor, the son of Donnell, son of Niall Garv, son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge O'Donnell, went on a predatory excursion over the mountain^a eastward, through Tirconnell; and he and Owen Roe Mac Sweeny fell by each other's hands.

The sons of Flaherty O'Rourke were banished from Breifny; and they went to Tirconnell, and brought some of the Kinel-Connell with them into Breifny, where they committed great depredations on O'Rourke, and carried away the spoils into Tirconnell.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1401.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred one.

Melaghlin O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, a truly hospitable and humane man, and Thomas, the son of Sir Edmond Albanagh Burke, [i.e.] Mac William, Lord of the English of Connaught, died, after the victory of penance. After the death of this Thomas Burke, two Mac Williams were made, namely, Ulick, the son of Richard Oge, who was elected the Mac William; and Walter, the son of Thomas, who was made another Mac William, but yielded submission to Mac William of Clanrickard for his seniority.

Donnell O'Malley, Lord of Umallia, died, after having attained to a good old age.

Cathal Roe Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, was slain at Druim-chubhra^b, by Geoffry, the son of Melaghlin Mac Rannall.

^a *Over the mountain*, i. e. across the mountain of Barnesmore.

^b *Druim-chubhra*, now Dromcoorha, a townland in the parish of Cill Tæcómairc, or Kil-

Maolpuanaid mac Cathail puaid meḡ pagnaill do marbad la cloinn an Maoileachlainn cētna a ttopaigeēt a cceiche.

Concobar anabaid ua ceallaig do gabail tigeptair usb maine dēir a athar.

Carrac locha cé do gabail la cloinn fērgail meic Diarmata. Daoine iomda do marbad, 7 do bathad na timcheal, 7 lucht a comeda da tabairt uatha dar cinn comad.

Fedlimid mac cathail oig uí concobair do gabail la mac uí concobair duinn.

Coimne do dēnam eidiu ó néill, .i. mall óg 7 ó domnaill Toirpdealbac ag caol uirge 7 Síe do denom doib pe apoile don chup rin.

Coccad dēirge eittir ua ndomnaill iarom 7 brian mac enri uí néill, uair tug brian plóg lair go tīr conaill, gur po ionnroig longport uí domnaill, 7 po marbad Mac néill oig mic neill gairb mic asoha mic domnaill oig, 7 maoileacloinn mac plaidērtaiḡ uí Ruairc 7 rocharde oile leo. Do deachaid ó domnaill co na cloinn, 7 muintir duirnin ir in ló cēna illeanmian brian go puccrat fair, 7 cpeac uí gairmleadaig (.i. enri) poime iar marbad enri lair. Ro figead iomairis amnuir eidiu ua ndomnaill 7 brian ua néill, 7 po marbad brian lair, 7 po ppaioinead for a muintir iar brágbaill cpeach cenél Moain. Ro marbad beor rocharde oile mailli fpu brian ar an lathair rin. Soair ua domnaill plán cona muintir co nevalaid aiblib iar mbuaid 7 corccor.

Corbmac mac brianain taoisreē corco acland do marbad la a braidērib pell, .i. Concobar Mac Seain meic brianain, 7c.

Domnaill mac Enri í néill dpuarcelaē ó gallaibh.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1402.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, ceithpe ched, adó.

Coccad mor eittir ua néill, 7 clann enri í néill, 7 an tīr do millead ar gac taeē stoppa.

Muirērtach ua flannagain airchideochain oile pinn décc.

togher, near Drumshanbo, in the county of Leitrim.

* *Conor Anabaidh*, i. e. Conor or Cornelius the abortive. He was so called because he was born

Mulrony, the son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall, was slain by the sons of the same Melaghlin, while in pursuit of a prey.

Conor Anabaidh^c O'Kelly assumed the lordship of Hy-Many after his father.

The Rock of Lough Key was taken by the sons of Cathal Mac Dermot, and many persons were slain and drowned around it. Its ward gave it up for a bribe. *feanjal.*

Felim, the son of Cathal Oge O'Connor, was taken prisoner by the son of O'Connor Don.

A conference was held between O'Neill (Niall Oge) and O'Donnell (Turlough) at Cael-uisge; and they made peace with each other on that occasion.

A war afterwards broke out between O'Donnell and Brian, the son of Henry O'Neill; for Brian had led an army into Tirconnell, and had attacked the fortress of O'Donnell, and killed the son of Niall Oge, son of Niall Garv, son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge [O'Donnell], and Melaghlin, son of Flaherty O'Rourke, and many others. On the same day O'Donnell, his sons, and Muintir Duirnin, went in pursuit of Brian, and overtook him as he was driving off a prey taken from O'Gormly (Henry), whom he had slain. A fierce battle was fought between O'Donnell and Brian O'Neill, in which Brian was killed by O'Donnell, and his people were routed, leaving the spoils of Kinel-Moen behind them. Many others were slain along with Brian in this engagement. O'Donnell then returned home safely with his people, with great spoils, after victory and triumph.

Cormac Mac Branán, Chief of Corco-achlann, was treacherously slain by his own kinsman, i. e. Conor, the son of John Mac Branán, &c.

Donnell, the son of Henry O'Neill, was ransomed from the English.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1402.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred two.

A great war [broke out] between O'Neill and the sons of Henry O'Neill; and the country was destroyed in every direction between them.

Murtough O'Flanagan, Archdeacon of Elphin, died.

before his time. For his pedigree up to Mainé More, the progenitor of all the Hy-Many, see

Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1842.

Coccað eidiṛ iapla upmuman 7 iapla deapmuman, 7 an da mac uilliam do ðul do congnaṁ la hiapla upmuman.

Caprae locha cé do gabail la Concoðar ócc macc aḡa ar cloinn fírgail meic diarmata.

Fírgal ua Ruairc aḡar tiḡearna breifne, fí bpuémar beoða dealbða deigeariḡ, do marbað ina tíḡ fén la cloinn cába 7 (a) aḡnacul i mainirtir Sligiḡ.

Niall óḡ mac Néill moir mic aḡha uí néill (Ri cenel neḡain) décc iap mbuaib eiriḡ 7 oirpóircair onḡtha 7 aithriḡe. ḡrian mac Néill óḡ décc iaprtam (.i. don ḡalar breic).

Muircheisric mac Donnchaib uí ðubða raóí coitcinn i nuairle, 7 i neineac décc, 7 a aḡnacul i nArd na riagh.

Maḡa o Seingín do écc don fiolún.

Rilib mac briain móir meḡ maḡaimna tiḡsina oirgiall décc, 7 Arḡal mac briain do gabail tiḡsinair na déoið.

Cúconnacht mac magnura mic conconnacht uí Raiḡillig tanairi breifne do écc. Una inḡn toirpdealbair uí concoðar a mathair riðe.

ḡrian mac Domnaill uí plaitéircair aḡar tiḡearna cairn ḡeccaig décc.

Fedlimib mac cathail óḡ do legeað ar a briaghdenur.

Mainirtir chunche i ttuadhmunain i neappuccoideact cille da lua do tocbaill do briathribh .S. Fionner la Sioda ccam mac conmara tiḡsina cloinne cuilein fo ðaigh ḡo mað í bað Roimh aḡhnaithe do fein, 7 dia cenel.

Aoð ríanchaibh ó domnaill Saor ríachaða do écc.

Coccað móir eirtir ua ndomnaill (Toirpdealbaic mac neill) 7 ua catam (.i. Maḡnar) ḡo po hindreac, 7 ḡo po cpeaóirḡo oircact uí catam la hua ndomnaill, 7 ḡur po lírmilleað an tír uile lair.

^d *The Clann-Caba*, i. e. the family of the Mac Cabes, who are of Danish descent, and were leaders of gallowglasses to the O'Rourkes and O'Reillys of Breifny. To this passage O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "1403, Kal. Jan. Domini O'Roirk Odonis filius 15 dies ante pasch. per clann mic caba occisus suggestione Eugenii O'Rourk."

^e *Galar breac*, literally, the speckled disease.

Mageoghegan translates it, "the pied pox, or little pox."—See note ^o, under the year 1327, p. 536, *supra*.

^f *Fiolun*, a kind of scorbutic eruption.

^g *Carn-Gegach*.—See the Annals of Connaught, in which this place is called Gno beg.

^h *Felim*, the son of Cathal Oge.—He was the son of the heroic Cathal Oge O'Conor, who was the son of Cathal O'Conor, King of Connaught

A war broke out between the Earl of Ormond and the Earl of Desmond; and the two Mac Williams went to assist the Earl of Ormond.

The Rock of Lough Key was taken by Conor Oge, the son of Hugh, from the sons of Farrell Mac Dermot.

Farrell O'Rourke, heir to the lordship of Breifny, a powerful, energetic, comely, and truly hospitable man, was slain in his own house by the Clann-Caba^d, and was interred in the monastery of Sligo.

Niall Oge, the son of Niall More, son of Hugh O'Neill, King of Kinel-Owen, died, after the victory of hospitality and renown, [Extreme Unction and Penance].

Brian, the son of Niall Oge, died of galar breac^e.

Murtough, the son of Donough O'Dowda, a man universally distinguished for his nobleness and hospitality, died, and was interred at Ardnarea.

Matthew O'Scingin died of fiolún^f.

Philip, the son of Brian More Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died; and Ardgall, [another] son of Brian, assumed the lordship after him.

Cuconnaught, the son of Manus, who was son of Cuconnaught O'Reilly, Tanist of Breifny, died. Una, the daughter of Turlough O'Conor, was his mother.

Brian, the son of Donnell O'Flaherty, heir to the lordship of Carn Gegach^g, died.

Felim, the son of Cathal Oge^h, was released from captivity.

The Abbey of Cuincheⁱ, in Thomond, in the diocese of Killaloe, was founded for Franciscan friars by Sheeda Cam Mac Namara, Lord of Clann-Coilein, [who ordained] that it should be the burial-place of himself and his tribe.

Hugh Seanchaidh O'Donnell, a learned historian, died.

A great war [broke out] between O'Donnell (Turlough, the son of Niall) and O'Kane (Manus); and [during this war] O'Kane's tribe was plundered, and the territory^j totally spoiled by O'Donnell.

in 1324.

ⁱ *Cuinche*, now Quin, in the barony of Bunratty, and county of Clare, about five miles to the east of Ennis. The magnificent ruins of this abbey still remain in good preservation. According to Sir James Ware, this abbey was not erected till 1433.—See Harris's edition of

Ware's Works, p. 280, and note ^b, under the year 1278, p. 429, *supra*.

^j *The territory*.—Oireacht-Ui-Chathain, i. e. O'Kane's tribe, a name which was also applied to the territory which, about this period, comprised the baronies of Keenaght, Tirkeeran, and Coleraine, in the present county of Londonderry.

AOIS CRIOST, 1403.

Αοιρ Crioστ, mile, ceithpe cheo, απρί.

Domnall mac enrí uí néill do gabail tigeapnair típe heóghain.

Ταός mac cathail óicc uí concobair do marbað la cloinn toirpdealbaig óig uí concobair, γ υΕογαν mac an abað uí concobair for machaire na naileac, γ α αδnacol hi ττοmba Domnaill mic cathail α ρήnathap.

Concobair an abaid mac Maoileachlainn uí ceallaiγ tigeapna ó maine, Nathair neime α chimð γ na ngaoideal ap chína do écc iar nonccað γ iar naítrige, γ α αδnacal i mainirtir eoin bairde hi ττιr maine.

Fiomnguala ingñ toirpdealbaig mic aída mic eoghain uí concobair bñ Maoileachlainn uí ceallaiγ (tigeapna ua maine) do écc iar ndeigbeathað.

Sluaigeað la hua cconcoðair ndonn, γ la Muircéirταc bacach mac domnaill (tigeapna Sligiγ) i nuachtap connacht dap gabrat neart ap riol nanmchada. Tiaγairτ i ccloinn Riocairð ara haíte do congnaim le huilleac mac Riocairð i naghaid maineach γur chuirrττ α ττρén oppa diblinð.

* *Machaire-na-nailech*, the field of the stones. This name is now obsolete.

¹ *The tomb of Doennll.*—O'Flaherty writes in H. 2. 11, between the lines: "rectius i ττοmba caéail mic domnaill α ρεanaζap.—O' *Mulconry*."

^m *Donnell, son of Cathal.*—This is a mistake for Cathal, son of Donnell; for the grandfather of this Teige was Cathal O'Conor, King of Connaught, who was the son of Donnell O'Conor, Tanist of Connaught in 1308, and the ancestor of the O'Conors of Sligo.

ⁿ *Monastery of John the Baptist.*—This monastery was situated at Rindown, or St. John's, on Lough Ree, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See note x, under the year 1199, p. 120, *supra*.

^o *Tir-Many*, i. e. the country of Mainé Mor, the ancestor of the O'Kellys. This territory is more usually, but less correctly, called Ui Maine, anglice Hy-Many.

^p *They acquired dominion over Sil-Anmchadha.*

—Mageoghegan renders this phrase: "which countrey they possessed themselves of."

^a *Ulick.*—De Burgo in his *Hibernia Dominicana*, explains the name Ulick thus:

"Eum (Gulielmum de Anaghkeen) vocabant Hiberni Uliog nomine scilicet composito ex vocalis Uliam et oge significantibus Gulielmum juvenem seu juniorem per syncope autem Willog aut Ulog apud Hibernos et Ulick et Ulic apud Anglos."

Sir William de Burgo of Annaghkeen, the first Mac William Eighter, was the first who was called Ulick.—See the *History of Galway*, p. 55.

^r *Obtained sway over both.*—The construction of the original is inelegant and faulty. The meaning is, that they obtained sway over the O'Maddens and O'Kellys, the two great families of the Hy-Many. The whole passage should stand as follows:

"O'Conor Don and the chief of the O'Conors of Sligo (Murtough Bacach, the son of Donnell),

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1403.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred three.

Donnell, the son of Henry O'Neill, assumed the lordship of Tyrone.

Teige, the son of Cathal Oge O'Connor, was slain on Machaire-na-nailech^k, by the sons of Turlough Oge O'Connor [Don], and by Owen, the son of the Abbot, O'Connor, and was interred in the tomb^l of Donnell, son of Cathal^m, his grandfather.

Conor Anabaidh, the son of Melaghlin O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, the Serpent of his tribe, and of all the Irish people, died, after Extreme Unction and Penance, and was interred in the monastery of St. John the Baptistⁿ in Tir-Many^o.

Finola, the daughter of Turlough, son of Hugh O'Connor, and the wife of Melaghlin O'Kelly (Lord of Hy-Many), died, after a virtuous life.

An army was led by O'Connor Don and Murtough Bacagh, the son of Donnell (Lord of Sligo), into Upper Connaught, by which they acquired dominion over Sil-Anmchadha^p. They afterwards proceeded to Clanrickard, to assist Ulick^q, the son of Richard [Burke], against the Hy-Many; so that they obtained sway over both^r.

marched into the upper part of Connaught, with an army, by which they subdued the O'Maddens of Sil-Anmchy; after which they proceeded to Clanrickard to assist Mac William (Ulick, the son of Richard) against the O'Kellys and subdued them also; so that they reduced the two great families of Hy-Many to obedience on this occasion."

The passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1403. O'Connor Donn, and Mortagh Backagh mac Donnell, Lord of Sligeagh and the territory thereof, with their forces repaired to the Lands of Owen mac Murrough O'Madden, which contrey they possessed themselves of, and from thence they went to Clann Rickard to assist Ulicke mac Rickard Burke, against the O'Kellyes of Imaine" [whom they also sub-

dued]; "from thence they returned to their houses without any loss or accidentall mischance."

In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the construction of the language of this passage is much more correct than that of the Four Masters. The literal translation of it is as follows:

"A. D. 1404. An army was led by O'Connor Don, and Murtough, the son of Donnell O'Connor, into Hy-Many and Sil-Anamchy, to compel O'Madden by force to submit to them. O'Madden came into their house and submitted to O'Connor [Don] as his lord. They then proceeded into Clanrickard to assist Mac William and to make war on O'Kelly, and they obtained sway over O'Kelly on this occasion, and then returned in safety to their houses."

Μυρχήρταε βάκαε mac Domnaill mic Μυρχεαρταιε τιγεαρνα ιοχ-
ταιρ connacht do écc (i. in pfoḡmar) i ccairlén Slliccig.

Coccað dñirge eidiu bpeirneachaið 7 clann ndonnchaið dar marbað
tomaltach ócc mac tomaltaiḡ mēḡ dorchaið deoðplait cheneóil duacham
don aicme rin, 7 Μυρχήρταχ óḡ ó héliḡe brughaið cedach conáich, 7c.

Maolmorða mac concondacht mic ḡiollaíora ruaið uí Rairḡillig do ḡabail
tiḡírnaiρ muintipe Rairḡillig.

Maḡnur mac Conmaiḡe uí caṡáin τιγεαρνα ciannaṡta do écc.

Felim mac domnaill mic Μυρχεαρταιε uí concobair do écc.

Cúulað mac ḡiollapatraice meic caṡmaoil do marbað (.i. i pfiull) ma
oiréctur dá dáoimð pñin.

Corbmac mac Donnchaið meḡ carṡaiḡ do écc.

O ceinneitṡig Donn do marbað la cloinn Philip uí ceinneitṡig,

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1404.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cethpe chev, a cṡthair.

Tomár bairpe eppcop oile pñin paoí epeann i neacena 7 i naiρð eolur
diaða, do écc, 7 a adnacal in Airig locha con.

Concobair ócc mac aṡoḡa meic Diarmada τιγεαρνα muiḡe luirḡ, bñitir ar
beoḡaṡt do ecc (.i. i. in pfoḡmar), 7 Taðhḡ mac aṡoḡa meic diarmada do
ḡabail τιγεαρṡaiρ.

^a *Died.*—It is added in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that he was succeeded by Brian, the son of Donnell. / This Brian was the half brother of Murtough Bacagh; Meave, the daughter of O'Rourke, being the mother of the former, and Raghnait, the daughter of O'Donnell, that of the latter.—See Pedigree of the O'Conors in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74.

^c *The last chief, deoðplait.*—The particle deoð when thus prefixed, denotes *last*, as in the Book of Ballymote, fol. 6, Sarpdanapalur deoðplait Airapða, "Sardanapalus, the last sovereign of the Assyrians."—See the Editor's Irish Grammar, part ii. chap. vi. p. 277.

^u *Brughaidh Cedach*, i. e. the centurion Brughaidh, or farmer. The ancient Irish farmer was so called, because he was bound by law to keep one hundred labourers, and one hundred of each kind of domestic animals.—See col. 921 of the Leabhar Buidhe of the Mac Firbises of Lecan, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, in which distinct reference is made to this law. See also *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 238, note ^b.

^w *Thomas Barrett.*—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, the obituary of this prelate is given as follows:

"A. D. 1404. Thomas Barrett, Bushop of

Murtough Bacagh, the son of Donnell, who was son of Murtough, Lord of Lower Connaught, died¹ in autumn, in the castle of Sligo.

A war arose between the Breifnians and the Clann-Donogh, in which Tomaltagh Oge, the son of Tomaltagh Mac Dorcey, the last Chief of Kinel-Duachain of that family, and Murtough Oge O'Healy, a wealthy brughaidh cedach^u, &c., were slain.

Maelmora, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Gilla-Isa Roe O'Reilly, became Lord of the Muintir-Reilly.

Manus, son of Cooley O'Kane, Lord of Kienaghta, died.

Felim, son of Donnell, the son of Murtough O'Connor, died.

Cu-Uladh, son of Gillapatrik Mac Cawell, was treacherously slain at an assembly by his own people.

Cormac, the son of Donough Mac Carthy, died.

O'Kennedy Don was slain by the sons of Philip O'Kennedy.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1404.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred four.

Thomas Barrett^w, Bishop of Elphin, the most illustrious man in Ireland for wisdom and profound knowledge of divinity, died, and was interred at Airech Locha Con^x.

Conor Oge, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, a bear in vigour^y, died in Autumn; and Teige, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, assumed the lordship.

Olfynn, a very reverend and noble prelate, and full of all good qualities belonging to his function, died in the Spring of this year, and was interred in Derry of Lough Con. The families of Barretts, Cusacks, and Mac Quillans of the Roote, are Welshmen, and came from Wales to this land."

^x *Airech Locha Con*, now Errew. A peninsula, extending into Lough Con, in the parish of Crossmolina, barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo.—See note ^d, under the year 1172, p. 3, *supra*, and also note under the year 1413,

infra.

^y *A bear in vigour*.—The word beéip is explained "a bear, a fierce wild beast," by O'Brien, in his Irish Dictionary; and in the Tale of Deirdre, the three sons of Uisneach are called tpe pebuic Sleibe Cuillinn, tpi beípeaca beoá, and tpi leomuin leapa Connraé, i. e. three hawks of Slieve Gullion, three vigorous bears, and three lions of the Fort of Conradh." See *Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Dublin*, p. 116. The comparison of heroes to bears would shew a low state of classic feeling in the

Corbmac mac diarmada do marbhad ar pluigeadh i cloinn Riocaird in iompuaccadh lá marcpluag cloinne Riocaird agus tuadhmunan.

Ingean uí Choncobair fáilgiz bñ giollapatraice uí mórda do écc.

Maidm atha duib la giollapatraice ua mórda tigearna laoiḡiri for gallaib, i ttorcraatar daoine iomda. Eadail each, arm, 7 édeað do dñom oppa.

Iapla urmunan ceann crodachta gall epeann do écc.

Donnchadh bán ua maolconaire allam ril Muirpeadaiz i Sínchar do écc.

Giolladuibin mac cruicín ollam tuadhmunan le rñcar, 7 le Seimn décc.

Cearball ó dálaiz ollam corcomodruadh, Domnall mac Donnchada uí Ohalaiz da ngoiréi bolg an dana, Flann mac Seaim uí domnallain ollam ril muirpeadaiz i ndán, Uilliam ua deoraðáin ollam laigín i mbreicínar, Nualað inḡín Domnaill mic Muircéiriz uí concobair bean Fearḡail mic corbmaic meic Donnchadh, 7 Donncaithaiz mac Muirpeadaiz még rñlaoiḡ brugað cédað conáiz do corco aclaínn, 7 lanḡear ḡraða do Ruaidri ó concobair do riḡ connact déḡ.

Eogan mac Murchada mic catair uí concobair do marbhad la hiapla cille dapa.

Antriu baroid do marbhad la huið murchada.

Cogað deirḡe eidiḡ maḡ cártaiḡ 7 ua Suilleabán buide. Toirpdealbac meit mac mathḡaimna do beit ina loingreoir aḡ maḡ cartaiḡ an tan rin. Breit dó ar ua Súilleabáin ar fairḡe, 7 ar cloinn diarmada még cartaiḡ badaḡ aḡ cuidiugað ler i naḡaíð még cártaiḡ. Ua Suilleabáin do batað don dul rin dó, 7 domnall mac diarmada még carthaigh do ḡabail.

Matḡaimáin mac conmara do écc for Sligíð na Rómá.

writer ; but the probability is that the original meaning of the word was lost sight of, and that it is employed by modern Irish writers in the sense of vigorous hero. The passage is translated as follows by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

“A. D. 1404. Connor Oge mac Hugh Mac Dermott, prince of Moylorge, a desperate and hardy man of his hands ; died between Mychaemas and Hollentide, and Teig mac Hugh Mac Der-

mott was established in his place at Hollentide.”

² *Cormac Mac Dermot*.—this passage is translated by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

“Cormack Mac Dermoda was killed in a hoasting in Clann Rickard by some of the horse-men of Clanrickard, in September this year.”

³ *Head of the prowess*.—Mageoghegan translates this passage as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

Cormac Mac Dermot² was slain upon an incursion into Clanrickard, in a conflict with the cavalry of Clanrickard and Thomond.

The daughter of O'Connor Faly, and wife of Gillapatrik O'More, died.

The victory of Ath dubh was gained by Gillapatrik O'More, Lord of Leix, over the English, where many persons were slain, and great spoil was taken in horses, arms, and armour.

The Earl of Ormond, head of the prowess^a of the English of Ireland, died.

Donogh Bane O'Mulconry, Ollav of Sil-Murray in history, died.

Gilla-Duivin Mac Curtin, Ollav of Thomond in music, died.

Carroll O'Daly, Ollav of Corcomroe; Donnell, the son of Donough O'Daly, who was usually called Bolg-an-dana^b; Flann, the son of John O'Donnellan, Ollav of Sil-Murray in poetry; William O'Doran, Ollav of Leinster in judicature^c; Nuala, daughter of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor, and wife of Farrell, the son of Cormac Mac Donough; and Donncahy, the son of Murray Mac Shanly, a wealthy brughaidh cedach [farmer] of Corco-Achlann, and chief servant of trust^d to Rory O'Connor, King of Connaught, died.

Owen, the son of Murrough, son of Cathaoir O'Connor [Faly], was slain by the Earl of Kildare.

Andrew Barrott^e was slain by the O'Murphys.

A war broke out between Mac Carthy and O'Sullivan Boy. Turlough Meith^f Mac Mahon, who was at this time Mac Carthy's chief maritime officer, came up at sea with O'Sullivan and the sons of Dermot Mac Carthy, who were aiding O'Sullivan against Mac Carthy; and he drowned O'Sullivan, and made a prisoner of Donnell, the son of Dermot Mac Carthy, on this occasion.

Mahon Mac Namara died on his way to Rome.

"A. D. 1404. The Earle of Ormonde, head of the chivallrie of all Ireland, died."

^b *Bolg-an-dana*, i. e. the budget of poetry.

^c *Judicature*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise he is called "chief professor of the Brehon law with the Mac Murroghs of Lynster."

^d *Uáinfeap gráda*, means the chief servant of trust to an Irish king.

^e *Barrott*.—The name *baróio* is to be distin-

guished from *barpéo*. The former was that of a sept of Welsh origin located in the south of Ireland, and the latter of one in Connaught.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 335, note ¹. The O'Murroughoes, or O'Murphys, who slew this Barrott, were seated in the east of the county of Wexford, where they are still numerous.

^f *Turlough Meith*, i. e. Turlough, or Terence, the Fat or Gross.

Maoileachlainn mág oipectais tairpeac muintire roduibh do ecc.

Donnchað mac caímaoil tairpeac an da cenel fearadhais do marbað la Mág uídir.

Fedlimið mac aída uí tuatail tigearna ua Muiríohais do ecc.

Catal mac Taðg meic donnchað aóbar tigearna ua nAilealla do ecc.

Taiclec mac donnchað uí dubda, 7 Tuatál mac Maoileachlainn uí domnalláin aóbar ollamhan íil Muirpeadhais i ndán, 7 Taðg mac baségalais meic aódagáin aóbar ollamhan ióctair éonnaét i ppenecur, lairdide ina ttriur do ecc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1405.

Aois Crioist, mile, cithre céo, acúicc.

Slóigeað la Taðh mac aodha meic diarmada tigearna maige luirg diarraib a tigearnair ar rliocht concobair mic taichlig, 7 for lucht airtig aréna, amail ro buð dual drior a ionaid do gér. Muintir airtig do éarraing uí concobair duinn, cloinne muiréirtais muintig, 7 cloinne fírgail meic diarmada cuca i nağaid meic Diarmada. Cruinnigib i ccoinne apoile go loc labain i ccric airtig. Fírtar deaðaid stopra. Driur mac diarmada 7 Donnchað mac meğ Domnall (a Conrabal) cona muintir diblinib i túr an laoi for an ceumureluağ cetharða batar ina aghaid gur ro marbað morán da ffoðaoimib don ruathor rin. Thidib tuc fíi eigin drianlac an maðma aghaid ar an ionaid in ar dócha lair mac Diarmata do beic co ttag upcor do roighit nduaidrig ndoeadrána da ionnroigib, gur beanairtar go cirt coiméirac ina brağaid dó go ttorchar (no gur ecc) Mac Diarmata taðg diuide a ccionn trectmuine ina tigh fíin. Ruaidri mac aodha meic Diarmada do gabil tigearnair maige luirg iarrin.

Mağnur mac aíoha uí uiginn do ecc.

Aodh ua hainligi, Tairpeac éenél doðta do ecc, 7 a aónacal i celuan coirpte.

² *The Hy-Muireadhaigh*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Tooles, who were originally seated along the river Barrow, in the south of the present county of Kildare; but, at the period of this Felim, they were seated in the Glen of

Imaile, in the county of Wicklow.—See note ^c, under the year 1180, p. 51–54, *supra*.

^b *The man in his station*, i. e. the head of the Mac Dermots, or Chief of Moylurg.—See note ², under the year 1297, pp. 468, 469, *supra*, for

Melaghlin Mageraghty, Chief of Muintir-Rodiv, died.

// Donough Mac Cawell, Chief of the two Kinel-Farrys, was slain by Maguire.

Felim, the son of Hugh O'Tuathail, Lord of the Hy-Muireadhaigh^s, died.

Cathal, the son of Teige Mac Donough, heir to the lordship of Tirerrill, died.

Taichleach, the son of Donough O'Dowda; Tuathal, the son of Melaghlin O'Donnellan, intended ollav of Sil-Murray in poetry; and Teige, the son of Boethius Mac Egan, intended ollav of Lower Connaught in law,—the three died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1405.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred five.

An army was led by Teige, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, against the descendants of Conor, the son of Taichleach [Mac Dermot], and all the other people of Airtech, to demand chiefry from them, as was always due to a man in his station^b. The people of Airtech drew O'Conor Don, the Clann-Murtough-Muimhneach, and the sons of Farrell Mac Dermot, [to their assistance] against Mac Dermot. They all assembled [and met] at Loch Labain¹, in the territory of Airtech, where a battle was fought between them. In the early part of the day Mac Dermot and Donough Mac Donnell, his constable, with the forces of both, routed the fourfold mixed army^{*} opposed to them, and killed many of their common people in the conflict. But a certain man of the soldiers of the routed part turned towards the spot where he thought that Mac Dermot was, and cast at him a terrific irresistible javelin, which struck directly in his throat, so that Mac Dermot (Teige) died of the wound a week afterwards in his own house. Rory, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, then assumed the lordship of Moylurg.

Manus, the son of Hugh O'Higgin, died.

Hugh O'Hanly, Chief of Kinel-Dofa, died, and was interred in Cluain Coirpthe¹.

the exact boundaries of the territory of Airtech.

¹ *Loch Labain*.—This name would be anglicised Lough Labaun, but the Editor could not find it in the territory of Airtech.

^{*} *Fourfold mixed army*, cum arcploig ceth-

arpoa, "the fourfold mixed host," i. e. an army composed of the combined forces of four different tribes.

¹ *Cluain-Coirpthe*.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "In margine Sinanni fluvii sub patrocinio

Ῥιρδσρδ buitilep δα ηγοιρεi cor cruaid do marbad la mac fachtua uí mórda.

Cogaδ ag mac murchada pe gallaib, go ttaimic deiride an contae riabaδ do cpeaclogaδ lair im csiethioplac, 7 im dipeart diarmaδa.

Ῥιρδeτ mag Raḡnaill aδδap τaοιριḡ na neolapaδ do ecc tpe anmḡrap ol.

Ua concobaip ciappaige Diarmaτ mac donnchaδa do marbad la Mac Muirip ciappaige.

Inḡn Domnaill uí ḡpian, bḡn Pilib mic mathḡanna duinn uí chinneidiḡ do ecc.

Ḥiollananaom mac Ruaidpí uí cianáin ollam Seanchaip peap manaδ do

S. Brendani" [*recte* Berachi].—"O' Mulconry." This place is now called Kilbarry, and is situated in the parish of Termonbarry, near the Shannon, in the east of the county of Roscommon. Archdall, and from him all the topographical Irish writers have asserted that Cluain Coirpthe, where a monastery was founded by St. Bearach, in the latter end of the sixth century, is the church of Clooncraff, which Archdall places in the barony of Athlone, in the county of Roscommon; but this assertion of Archdall's, which has led so many others astray, involves a double error, for Cluain Coirpthe is not Clooncraff, and Clooncraff is not in the barony of Athlone. Cluain Coirpthe is described by the old writers as in the desert or wilderness of Kinel-Dofa, and on the brink of the Shannon; and this is sufficient to prove that it could not be Clooncraff, which is not in Kinel-Dofa, nor on the brink of the Shannon. The situation of St. Bearach's great monastery in O'Hanly's country of Kinel-Dofa, is still well known to the natives of that territory, who point out its ruins in the townland of Kilbarry, near the brink of the Shannon, and about two miles to the north of the small village of Termonbarry-Bridge, in the district of Kinel-Dofa, or O'Hanly's country, in the east of the county of Ros-

common. The ruins yet remaining, which are very interesting to the architectural antiquary, will be described in the second volume of Petrie's work on the ancient Irish ecclesiastical architecture, and need not be described here; but it may be necessary to remark that their situation near the brink of the Shannon, in the wilderness of Kinel-Dofa, is enough to shew that they occupy the very situation ascribed to Cluain-Coirpthe by the old writers.—See note ^d, under the year 1238, pp. 294, 295, *supra*; and a letter describing the ruins, written by the Editor from Strokestown, on the 19th August, 1837, and now preserved at the Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park, Dublin.

^m *Cos-cruaidh*.—Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, calls him "Richard Butler, surnamed Hardfoote."

ⁿ *Faghtna*.—This name is usually latinized Festus.

^o *Contae Riabhach*, i. e. the grey country. This was the usual appellation for the county of Wexford in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. This passage is translated by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1405. There arose great dissensions and warrs between Mac Morogh, of Lynster,

Richard Butler, who was usually called Cos-cruaidh^m, was slain by the son of Faghtna^a O'More.

Mac Murrough waged war with the English; during which the Contae Reagh^o, together with Carlow^p and Disert-Diarmada^q, were plundered and burned.

Richard Mac Rannall, heir to the chieftainship of Muintir-Eolais, died of a surfeit^r in drinking.

O'Connor Kerry (Dermot, the son of Donough) was slain by Mac Maurice of Kerry.

The daughter of Donnell O'Brien, and wife of Philip, the son of Mahon Donn O'Kennedy, died.

Gilla-na-naev, the son of Rory O'Keenan, Ollav of Fermanagh in history,

and the English, whereof ensued the burning, wasting, and destroying of the county of Kildare, Catherlagh, and Desert Martin."

Mageoghegan, however, is wrong in making Contæ Riabhach the county of Kildare, for we learn from Fynes Moryson, who was in Ireland in the latter end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, that the county of Wexford was "called by the Irish County Reogh."—See his *History of Ireland*, edition of 1735, vol. ii. p. 361. This name for it is now obsolete; but it is sometimes called by the inhabitants of the county of Kilkenny, an contæ gallba, by which they mean the anglicised or English-speaking county; but the present general Irish appellation for it is contæ loća Garman, i. e. the county of Loch Garman, the ancient Irish name, first for the bay, and afterwards for the town of Wexford.

^p *Carlow*, cēthioplac, i. e. the town of Carlow, which was a strong English town at this period. The name cēthioplac, which is said by tradition to denote the quadruple lough, *quadruplex lacus*, is anglicised Katherlough by old English writers.

^q *Disert-Diarmada*, i. e. the disert or hermitage of St. Dermot, now Castledermot, in the south of the county of Kildare, where Sir Hugh de Lacy erected a strong castle. The name is

variously anglicised Tristerdermot, Tristledermot, and Castledermot.—See note ^r, under the year 1186, p. 71, *supra*.

^r *Surfeit*, &c.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "Ṭpe anmeapapóac̃ oil uirge beac̃a."

The passage is given by Mageoghegan, in his version of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, as follows:

"A. D. 1405. Richard Magranell, Chieftain of Moyntyreolas, died at Christmas by taking a surfeit of aqua vitæ. Mine author sayeth that it was not aqua vitæ to him, but aqua mortis."

This is the first notice of uirge beac̃a, aqua vitæ, usquebaugh, or whiskey, in the Irish Annals. The English writers of the reign of Queen Elizabeth considered the Irish usquebaugh better than the aqua vitæ of England. Fynes Moryson speaks of it as follows:

"And the said Humidity of Air and Land making the Fruits for Food more raw and moist; hereupon the Inhabitants and Strangers are troubled with Looseness of Body, the Country Disease. Yet for the Rawness they have an excellent Remedy by their *Aqua Vitæ*, vulgarly called *Usquebaugh*, which binds the Belly, and drieth up Moisture more than our *Aqua Vitæ*, yet inflameth not so much."—*History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 366.

écc go hobban i ttiḡ mic neide uí maolconaire, i ccairppe gabra, 7 a aðnacal mainirtir lēraṭa.

Feaṛḡal mac corbmaic meic Donnchaíð aðbar tairiḡ ua nailealla do écc.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1406.

Αοίρ Κριοστ, míle, cíteḡe céo, a Sé.

Comarba candiḡh do écc.

Ua concobair donn, .i. Toirpdealbach óḡ mac aḡha mic toirpdealbaiḡ, etcetera, tuir cotaiḡṭe 7 coranta eniḡ 7 oirpdearcar connacht do marbāð la catāḡ dub mac uí concobair ruaið, 7 la Seāan mac Hoibert mic emainn mic hoibert mic Siṛ dauiṭ a bupe (dap mathair beanmuman inḡean mic peðlimið) i ttiḡ Riocairð mic Seāain buide mic emainn mic hoibert ip in cpeaccan la taob fidiṭi i cloinn connmaigh, 7 Sīan mac hobḡrð do tuitim lá hua cconcobair ap an laṭair rin.

Maolruanaíð mac tairiḡ meic Donnchaíð tigiḡna tipe hoilealla do écc ina ttiḡ fīn, iar mbuaið naiṭriḡe, 7 a aðnacal i mainirtir na búille.

Maidm dḡrmar la mupchað ua cconcobair tigiḡarna ua bḡailḡe (cona mac an calbaḡ maille rir, 7 go ccloinn uí concobair ruaið, .i. catāḡ dub, 7 taobḡ go mbuidin marḡrluaiḡ immaraon riú iar nḡol ap cuairṭ dóib co huið

^s *Cairbre-Gabhra*.—This was the ancient name of the barony of Granard, in the north of the county of Longford, the mountainous portion of which barony is still called Sliabh Chairbre.

^t *The Coarb of St. Canice*.—This entry is so indistinct that it is impossible to determine the locality to which it is to be referred. The Coarb of St. Cainnech, or Canice, generally means the Abbot of Aghaboe, in the Queen's County; but it sometimes means the Coarb of the churchlands of Termonkenny, in the barony of Keenaght, in the now county of Londonderry, of which St. Canice was the patron.—See note ^c, under the year 1206, p. 149, *supra*, where the Coarb of St. Canice is placed in the north of Ireland. See also an entry under the year 1090,

in the first part of the Annals of the Four Masters.

^u *Cregan*, now Creggauns, a townland in the parish of Kilbegnet, barony of Ballimoe, in the north-east of the county of Galway.

^w *Fidhici*.—This was the name of a wood adjoining the said townland of Creggauns. This passage is given by Mageoghegan as follows, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

“A. D. 1406. Terlagh Oge mac Hugh mac Terlagh, that reigned 22 years joynt King of Connoght with O'Connor Roe, was killed by Cahall Duffe O'Connor Roe's son, and by John mac Hobert mac Edmond mac Hobert mac David Burke (who was sonne of Benwone, daughter of Ffelym O'Connor) in the house of

died suddenly in the house of Neidhe O'Mulconry, in Cairbre-Gabhra^s, and was interred in the monastery of Leath-ratha [Abbeylara].

Farrell, the son of Cormac Mac Donough, heir to the chieftainship of Tirerrill, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1406.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred six.

The Coarb of St. Canice^e died.

O'Connor Don (Turlough Oge, the son of Hugh, son of Turlough, &c.), Pillar of the support and protection, of the hospitality and renown, of Connaught, was slain by Cathal Duv, the son of O'Connor Roe, [assisted] by John, the son of Hubert, son of Edmond, son of Hubert, son of Sir David Burke, whose mother was Beannumhan, grand-daughter of Felim, in the house of Richard, son of John Boy, son of Edmond, son of Hubert, at Creganⁿ, beside Fidhiciⁿ in Clann-Conway^x; and John, the son of Hubert, fell by the hand of O'Connor on the same spot.

Mulrony, the son of Teige Mac Donough, Lord of Tirerrill, died in his own house, after the victory of penance^y, and was interred in the Abbey of Boyle.

A great defeat was given by Murrough O'Connor, Lord of Offaly, with his son Calvach, and the sons of O'Connor Roe, namely, Cathal Duv and Teige (who had come to Offaly, with a troop of cavalry, on a visit^z), to the English of Meath,

Rickard mac Shane mac Edmond mac Hobert, called the Kregan adjoyninge to Ffie Ike, in the countrey of Clynn Conway."

"Terlagh O'Connor was the third Kinge of Connoght that was slain in Clann Conway, viz., Connor mac Rory mac Terlagh More; Rory mac Cahall mac Connor Roe mac Mortagh Moyneagh, who was son of Terlagh, monarch of Ireland; and, lastly, Terlagh Oge O'Connor, as before I have declared."

^x *Clann-Conway*, a territory on the west side of the Suck, in the barony of Ballimoe, and county of Galway. It was the original country of the O'Finaghtys, the chief of whom was re-

garded as the Senior of the Sil-Murray; but shortly after the English invasion of Ireland it came into the possession of a branch of the Burkes, the head of whom took the Irish title of Mac David.—See note^y, under the year 1232, pp. 264, 265, *supra*.

^y *After the victory of penance*.—This passage is translated by Mageoghegan as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1406. Mulrony Mac Teigue Mac Donnogh, Prince of Tireallealla, after good penance, died in his own house, and was buried in the Abbey of Boyle."

^z *On a visit*, i. e. they lived with him for

paillí) fop gallaib na mīde, 7 fop eoġan mac an abaid uí concobair cocci-
 tīrīn cōngbala connacht immaile ppīr. Co ndeacādar na pluaiġ rīn dīblīnīb
 1 nuachtar ġeīrīlle 7 co ndeacāid mac an Abaid cona copuġad ceithīrne
 buddēin ġo cluain immurroir ġo baile an ġiolla buīde mic maolcorra ġo
 pucc oppa annrīn an calbaē mac Murchada uí Choncobair 7 Cathal mac
 uí concobair puaid Serreap marcac, 7 Eoġhan ġona muintīr aġ denom ēdāla
 an baile. Daoī oīġīn ōn ccalbaē ua cconcobair ap iapaēt aġ pīr an baile
 rīn aġ denom lenna, 7 ap bpaīrīn an cālbaīġ cūīge dō aread do pāid. Aġ-
 rīn tōīġīn acc an cceitīrīn a calbaīġ, 7 puagpaim duit ē. ġabaim lair īrīn
 ionad ma bpuil pē ol an calbaē. Daoī m tōīġīn annrīn fop muin ōġlaoiē
 do lucht rapaīġte an baile, 7 tuġ an calbach ō concobair upchor attheapāē
 do cloiē tapla ma lāim docum an ōġlaoiġ ġup po ammair an tōīġīn, ġup
 bīn puaimm 7 pōtīrom an oīġīn (īar mbēim na cloice dō) bloīġ bīdīġad
 omnaīġhteac a cpoīde ġac aoin daor na fōġhla ġup ġabrap bīpīead cūca
 pōchétoir. Leantar ġo lānaēlam īad ġo tpuġad oīpleach 7 athcumma oppa.

some time, to assist him against his enemies. Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, translates it thus :

“Cahall Duff and Teige O’Connor, with their followers and dependants, whom the said Murrogh entertained, as well to offend the English of Meath, as also to defend himself and his Country from them.”

* *Cluain-immurrois*.—This, which was the name of a townland in the parish of Killeigh, near Geshil, in the King’s County, is now obsolete.

† *Took to flight*.—The construction of the original of this part of the passage, which borders very closely upon the ridiculous, will be seen in the following literal translation :

“The cauldron was then on the back of a youth of the plunderers of the town, and the Calvagh O’Connor made a successful shot of a stone, which happened to be in his hand, in the direction of the youth, so that he aimed the cauldron, so that the noise and report of the cauldron, after being hit by the stone, struck a sudden dis-

mayng panic into the heart of every one of the plundering party, so that they took to flight.”

The whole passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan’s translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

“A. D. 1406. Murrogh O’Connor, prince of Affalie [Offaly], with his sonnes and kinsmen, and alsoe with the helpe of the two sonnes of the Kinge of Connoght, Cahall Duff and Teige O’Connor, with their followers and dependants, whom the said Murrogh entertained, as well to offend the English of Meath as to defend himself and his country from them, gave a greate overthrow to the Abbott O’Connor’s sonne, and his retained kearne of Connaght. The said Abbott’s sonne, with his route of kearne, went to a place in the upper partes of Gesell, called Clon-Imor-rosse, to the towne of one Gilleboye Mac Moylecorra (from whence it had been better for themselves to have stayed), for they were overtaken there by Calogh mac Murrogh O’Connor, with Cahall O’Connor, and the number of six horsemen onelye, who finding the said Con-

and to Owen, the son of the Abbot O'Connor, who had the retained kerns of Connaught with him. Both of these armies repaired to the upper part of Ges-hill; and Owen, the son of the Abbot, with his own band of kerns, went to Cluain-immurrois^a, and to the town of Gillaboy Mac Maoilcorra, where Calvagh, the son of Murrough O'Connor, and Cathal, the son of O'Connor Roe, attended by six horsemen, came up with Owen and his people as they were collecting the spoils of the town. The proprietor of this town had a cauldron, which he had borrowed from Calvagh, for brewing beer; and on seeing Calvagh coming towards him, he said: "There is thy cauldron with the kerns, O Calvagh! and I order it to be given to thee." "I accept of it where it is," said Calvagh. The cauldron was at this time on the back of a young man, one of the plunderers of the town; and Calvagh O'Connor flung a stone, which he happened to have in his hand, successfully at him, and which, striking against the cauldron, produced such a noise and sound as struck a sudden terror and panic in the hearts of all the plunderers, so that they instantly took to flight^b. They were swiftly

naghtmen spoyleinge the said Gilleboye of all his goods, and amongst other things, one of the said Kearne tooke a greate cauldron, that Callogh before lent to the said Gilleboye to brew with-alle, which Gilleboye seeinge one of the kearne carry from out of his house, in presence of Callogh, said, 'there is your Cauldron, take itt, and discharge mee of my loane,' which Callogh willingly accepted, saying, 'I take it as a sufficient satisfaction of you;' and suddainly one of Callogh his people flung a stone, and hitt the cauldron, att the greate sound thereof, the kearne broke out of their places, and fled as fast as they could, where at last the abbott's sonne was killed upon the bogge adjoininge to the towne; and of their men and kearne they lost no less than 300 persons betweene that place and Clonarice, in Krich-ne-Kedagh in Affalie, beinge hottly pursued by the inhabitants of Affalie to that place; besides the loss of their men, they also lost one of the Relickes of Saint Patrick, which before remained att Elfynn, untill it was lost by them that day, which was coumpted to

be the chiefest relicke of all Connaght. This discomfiture was given on Satturday the tenth day of Julye this yeare."

On this passage Mageoghegan has the following note, incorporated, as usual, with the text:

"Bryan O'Connor, that lost Affalie by his attainder, was descended of the said O'Connor lineally, viz., Bryan was sonne of Cahire, who was sonne of Conn, who was sonne of Callogh, who was sonne of the said Murrough." 10

This Murrough O'Connor Faly was the eleventh in descent from Donslevy, the son of Brogarvan, King of Offaly, who was slain at the memorable battle of Clontarf in the year 1014. His pedigree is given as follows, by Duald Mac Firbis and others: Murrough, son of Murrough of the Rock, who was the son of Murrough of Dublin, the son of Murrough of Kilkenny, who was the son of Maelmora, the son of Murrough, who was son of Donough, the son of Cuafne, who was son of Murrough, who was son of Congalagh, who was son of Donslevy mac Brogarvan, who was slain at Clontarf.

Μαρβταρ mac an abbaid uí concobair for an mónaig alla tuaid don baile annsin, 7 nochair lúga ina tríd céad 1 nearbadha eidiu gallaib, 7 gaoidealaib, óchá rin go cluain Aíne 1 cecich na ccédach. Ar don toirc rin do benad airdmionn Connacht, .i. an buacach Patraig do biod 1 noile find do gallaib.

Ταδς mac donnchaid uí binn taoirreach tirc bpiuin na rionna décc.

Νιall o gairmleathais adbar taoirig cenél Moein do écc.

Μαιργρεγ ingén Τοιρδελβαιγ mic eogain meic ruibne bín τSfain mic domnaill mic neill uí domnaill do écc.

Αοδ mac donnchaid mic Μυρχεσταιγ uí concobair do marbad la a bhaiérib fín lá Magnar mac donnchaid, 7 la hΑοδ mbuide mac donnchaid.

Mac Conmara taoiréac éloinne cuiléin do écc.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1407.

Αοίρ Κριοστ, mīle, ceithre céad, aSeacht.

Μυρχεστac (.i. mac mic maine) ua ceallaiγ Airderrcop connacht, raió 1 neccna, 1 nlineac, 7 1 crabaid déγ.

Seaan mac ταιδς uí Ruairc adbar τigearna breifne deg 1 muiγ luirγ, 7 a adnacal 1 ndruimm leathain.

Mac Ταδς mic mathgamna duinn uí éinnediγ τigearna urmuman uach-taraige do marbad la hua cceapbail.

Μαιδm la gallaib for gaoidealaib na mumán dú inar marbad ταδς ua cspbail τigearna éle, psideam coitcsinn do cliairib epenn eiride.

^a *Cluain-Aine*, i. e. Aine's, or Hannah's lawn, meadow, or bog-island, near the hill of Croghan, barony of Warrenstown, in the north of the King's County, and this shews that Colgan is wrong in placing Crioich na g-cedach in the barony of Athlone, in the county of Roscommon.

^b *Buacach-Phatraic*.—*Quære* was this a conical cap, or mitre, of St. Patrick's? *Buac* signifies a cap. Mageoghegan does not translate this word; his words are: "They also lost one of the Reliques of St Patrick, which before remained att Ellfynn, untill it was lost by them on that day,

which was coumpted to be the chiefest relique of all Connaught."

^c *A battle was gained by the English*.—According to Ware's Annals of Ireland, with which MS. L. and *Mac Fírb.*, as quoted by O'Flaherty in H. 2. 11, agree, this battle was gained at Callan, in the county of Kilkenny, by Stephen Scroope (deputy to the Lord Thomas of Lancaster, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland), assisted by the Earls of Ormond and Desmond; and the Prior of Kilmainham, who slew O'Carroll and eight hundred others. On this occasion, as the Anglo-Irish annalists gravely inform us, the sun

pursued, slaughtered, and vanquished. The son of the Abbot O'Connor was slain on the bog north of the town; and their loss was not less than three hundred persons, both English and Irish, in the route from thence to Cluain-Aine^c in Crioich-na-g-Cedach. It was on this expedition that the chief relic of Connaught, namely, the Buacach-Patraig^d, which had been preserved at Elphin, was taken from the English.

Teige, son of Donough O'Beirne, Chief of Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna, died.

Niall O'Gormly, heir to the chieftainship of Kinel-Moen, died.

Margaret, the daughter of Turlough, the son of Owen Mac Sweeny, and wife of John, the son of Donnell, son of Niall O'Donnell, died.

Hugh, the son of Donough, son of Murtough O'Connor [of Sligo], was slain by his own kinsmen, assisted by Manus Mac Donough and Hugh Boy Mac Donough.

Mac Namara, Chief of Clann-Cuilein, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1407.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seven.

Murtough, grandson of Maine O'Kelly, Archbishop of Connaught, a man eminent for his wisdom, hospitality, and piety, died.

John, the son of Teige O'Rourke, heir to the lordship of Breifny, died in Moylurg, and was interred in Drumlane, [in the county of Cavan].

The son of Teige, son of Mahon Don O'Kennedy, Lord of Upper Ormond, was slain by O'Carroll.

A battle was gained by the English^e over the Irish of Munster, in which O'Carroll, Lord of Ely, general patron of the literati^f of Ireland, was killed.

stood still for the warlike Prior of Kilmainham, as for Joshua of old, while the Englishmen were riding six miles (a full hour, no doubt), which was much marvelled at by all!

^f *Of the literati, oo éliapauib.*—The word *éliapau* does not, as might be supposed, signify the clergy or priests, but the poets, Brehons, minstrels, and other classes of that description. Mageoghegan, in whose time the word was per-

fectly understood, translates this passage as follows:

“A. D. 1407. The English of Ireland, with Scroope, the King's Deputy, gave an overthrow to the Irish of Mounster, by whom Teige O'Kervell, prince of the territorie of Elye, was slain. This Teige was deservedly a man of greate accompt and fame with the professors of Poetrye and Musicke of Ireland and Scotland, for his

Μαῖομ εἰλλε ἡαχαῖο λα ἡυα εconcobair puad la cloinn Maoileaclainn uí cellaig 7 la Mac diarmata for mac uilliam cloinne Riocair, 7 for cathal mac Ruairi uí Choncobair (dia po goircead ainm níg connacht deir uí Choncobair duinn do marbad) gur bpipead forpa diblinib gur gabad Catal ó concobair, 7 uilliam a búrc, 7 Remann mac hoibíro, 7 ó hísíoin iar marbad moráin da muintir let for let. Ro marbad ann Raġnall mac domnaill óicc mec domnaill, 7 Seasan ballac mac mec Henpi. Ro faccaibíot eich 7 éircead iomda ip in maíom rin.

Ḃrian mac Domnaill mic Muirceartaig uí Concobair, 7 clann ndonnchaí po goiríre an ġairm níg i do chathal mac Ruairi for capn ppaíó dia tḡúdcaídríre co machaire connacht gur po bpiiríre cairlen tobair tuillíre.

Eoġan mac cathail mic aeda bréirníġ mic cathail puad uí concobair do écc, 7 a adnacal imaintir na búille.

Conmac Ua írghail do écc.

Catal mac uí concobair íailġig do marbad la cloinn íeopair.

Ad mag ańġura tıġearna ua nechdaí do marbad da bpaíríó íín, 7 dá aipect.

Sluaíġeao la ḡua ndomnaill Toirpdealbaí mac neill i ccairppe ġo po cpeachao cpioc cairppe lair.

Ad Mág uíoir do ġabail la Niall ua ndomnaill, 7 la Catal ua puairc, 7 Maġnur íoġanaí mág uíoir, 7 a mbpeirí dionnpaighíó uí domnaill, 7 O domnaill do léġao Adao ap ílánaibh Eoġain uí neill 7 Meg uíoir.

liberality extended towards them and every of them in generale."

⁶ *Cill-achaidh*.—This place was in Hy-Many, and is probably that now called Killiaghan, in the parish of St. John's, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon. To this passage O'Flaherty adds in the margin of H. 2. 11 :

"In festo S. Joannis Baptistæ domino Mac William de Clanrickard invadente ditionem domini O'Kelly. Cathaldus filius Roderici O'Connor, Wilielmus Burk, aóbar mic Uilliam Cloinne Riocair, Raymundus mac Hobert, copiarum præfectus, et O'Hein sunt capti.—*Mac Fírb*."

^b *John Ballagh*, i. e. John the Freckled.

ⁱ *Coats of mail*, éircead.—Mageoghegan usually translates this word by "shirts of mail."

^k *Had inaugurated*.—The narrative is here transposed; for the breaking down of the castle of Tusk, and the inauguration of Cathal, the son of Rory O'Connor, had occurred before the battle of Cill-achaidh. The passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

"A. D. 1407. The overthrowe of Killeachye was given this year by O'Connor Roe, and by the sonnes of Melaghlen O'Kellie, and by Rorye Mac Dermod, prince of Moylorge, to Mac Wil-

The battle of Cill achaidh⁵ was gained by O'Connor Roe, the sons of Melaghlin O'Kelly, and Mac Dermot, against Mac William of Clanrickard, and Cathal, the son of Rory O'Connor (who, after the killing of O'Connor Don, received the name of King of Connaught). Cathal O'Connor, William Burke, Redmond Mac Hubert, and O'Heyne, were taken prisoners, after the loss of many persons on both sides. Among the slain were Randal, the son of Donnell Oge Mac Donnell, and John Ballagh^b, son of Mac Henry. Many horses and coats of mail were left behind them after this defeat.

Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor [of Sligo], and the Clann-Donough, were they who had inaugurated^{*} this Cathal King on Carn fraoich¹ [on a former occasion], when they visited Machaire Chonnacht, and when they also destroyed the castle of Tobar Tuillsce^m [Tulsk].

Owen, son of Cathal, who was son of Hugh Breifneach, who was son of Cathal Roe O'Connor, died, and was interred in the monastery of Boyle.

Connac O'Farrell died.

Cathal, the son of O'Connor Faly, was slain by the Clann-Feoraisⁿ.

Hugh Magennis, Lord of Iveagh, was slain by his own relatives and tribe.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Turlough, the son of Niall) into Carbury, and he plundered that territory.

Hugh Maguire and Manus Eoghanagh Maguire were taken prisoners by Niall O'Donnell and Cathal O'Rourke, and brought before O'Donnell, who liberated Hugh on the guarantees of Owen O'Neill and Maguire.

William Burke, of Clann-Rickard, and to Cahall mac Rorye O'Connor, who was called Kinge, instead of Terlagh O'Connor Donn, that was killed by Cahall Duffe (as before is declared). The forces of Mac William and Cahall mac Rorie were put to flight, themselves were both taken, and many of their people slain and taken therein.

"The castle of Tobbor Tulske was [had been] taken and broken down before" [on a former occasion] "by Bryan mac Donnell mac Murtagh, and by the familye of the Mac Donnoghues; and Cahall mac Rorye was by them conveyed to Carnefroighe, to be created King of Connaght."

This last paragraph should have been entered

immediately after the death of Turlough Oge, the son of Hugh. Dr. O'Connor has not a word about these transactions in his Memoirs of the House of Conor.

¹ *Carn fraoich*.—See note^a under the year 1225.

^m *Tobar-Tuillsce*, i.e. the well of Tulsk, a village in the barony and county of Roscommon. This well is still in existence, and lies near the bridge of Tulsk, at the foot of an old rath. There are ruins of an old castle and monastery at the village of Tulsk, but not immediately at this well, so that it looks probable that the castle of Tulsk was removed from its original site.

ⁿ *The Clann-Feorais*, or Berminghams of

Αοδ mac Αιρτ μεγ αηγυρα τιγεαρνα ua neachdach do iondarbad la cloinn Conulad i neill, 7 la a bratair pin, .i. Mac muircertaiḡ oice meḡ aongyра ar a tḡr buddsin i epic mec an trabaoiriḡ, 7 iatḡ dia lḡnmain ip in tḡr pin ḡo po rpaoinoad lairpium forpa, 7 ḡo po marb Mac ḡiollamuire.

Αοδ ua flaitḡrtaiḡ τιγεαρνα iartair connact do ecc iar ccian aoir.

Εοḡan ó doḡartaiḡ aḡbar tairiḡh Αρda miodhair do ecc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1408.

Αοίρ Cρίορτ, mile, cethre chéd, a hocht.

Iapla cille dapa do ḡabail do mac Riḡ Saxan.

Sluaiḡead la ḡallaib Αtha elat im mac Riḡ Saxan ḡo laignib. Hiḡpin Oíúo do marbad for an rluaiḡead pin, 7 ba móipearbad eipide.

Tomár mac Hoiberd mic Emainn mic hoiberd do marbad daon urchor fogha la ḡiollananaom mac uilliam ḡallua úf tairḡḡ.

Maḡnur maḡ Sampadán do marbad don baotḡán mac ḡiollapuaib dupcar do chuaille.

Milip dalatún do marbad lá a bráitrib buddéin. Α mac do marbad iar pin la Shiocht Chatail úf rḡḡail, 7 a charlen do bḡipead.

Feapḡal mac Conconnact úf rḡḡail do ecc.

Leinster, were located in the barony of Carbury, in the county of Kildare; and the monastery of Mainistir Fheorais, near Edenderry, in the King's County, was founded by them.

° *Mac Gilla-Muire.*—This is the famous plunderer called Mac Adam Mac Gilimori by the Anglo-Irish annalists, who assert that he was never baptized (for which reason he was called Corbi), and that he destroyed forty churches. In the year 1407 he took Patrick Savadge prisoner; and, though he had received two thousand marks for his ransom, he afterwards put him and his brother, Richard, to death.—See Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, anno 1407.

° *The son of the King of England.*—Mageoghegan, in the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, has at the beginning of this year:

“Prince Thomas, the King of England's son, came to Ireland this year.”

In Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, it is stated that the Lord Thomas of Lancaster, the King's son, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, landed at Carlingford on the morrow after Lammas day, and that in the following week he came to Dublin, and arrested the Earl of Kildare who was coming to him with three of his family.

° *He was a great loss*, ba móipearbad eipide. This passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, as follows:

“A. D. 1408. The King's sonne with his forces marched to the Province of Leinster. Hodgin Tuite, a man of greate worth was lost of that hoastinge.”

Hugh, the son of Art Magennis, Lord of Iveagh, was banished by the sons of Cu-Uladh O'Neill, and his own kinsman, i. e. the son of Murtough Oge Magennis, from his own country into the territory of the Savadge; and they pursued him into that territory, but he defeated them, and slew Mac Gilla-Muire^o on this occasion.

Hugh O'Flaherty, Lord of West Connaught, died at an advanced age.

Owen O'Doherty, heir to the chieftainship of Ardmire, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1408.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eight.

The Earl of Kildare was taken prisoner by the son of the King of England^p.

An army was led by the English of Dublin, under the conduct of the son of the King of England, into Leinster. Hitsin Tuite was slain upon this expedition, and he was a great loss^q.

Thomas, the son of Hubert, son of Edmond, son of Hubert, was slain with one cast of a javelin by Gilla-na-naev, the son of William Gallda O'Teige.

Manus Magauran was killed by the blow of a pole, thrown at him by Baethan Mac Gilroy^r.

Myles Dalton^s was slain by his own near kinsmen; and his son was afterwards slain, and his castle demolished, by the descendants of Cathal O'Farrell.

Farrell, the son of Cuconnaught O'Farrell, died.

^r *Mac Gilroy*.—This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1408. Magnus Magawran was killed by Boyhanagh Mac Gilleroe, by a throw of a staff of a hedge."

The name Mac Gilla ruaidh is now anglicised Mac Elroy, which is that of a numerous sept in Fermanagh.

^s *Myles Dalton*.—This is the last entry in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clon-

macnoise, in which it is given as follows:

"A. D. 1408. Miles Dalton was killed by his own Brother, and the race of Cahall O'Fferall," [who] "killed his sonne, and tooke his Castle too."

The other old translations of Irish annals accessible to the Editor are, 1st, a part of the Annals of Lecan, from 1443 to 1468, translated in the year 1665, for Sir James Ware, by the celebrated Irish antiquary, Duaid Mac Firbis. Of this the autograph is preserved in the Library

Concobar mac iomair uí Ainlige do marbath la corcaib aélann ⁊ la cenél doðtha buðdein for monaig cluana na ccailleac lá na mbpuach nouð (⁊ ba cruaid an la rin do cloinn iomair uí áinlige, ⁊ do chaatal ouð ua concobair), ⁊ a adnacal i Ror commáin.

Eóghan ó Ruairc, ⁊ cland duinn méig Sampadán do dul i tip conaill do éogað for bréifneachaid.

Mac briain ó ccuanac do marbath i meabail la gallaib, ⁊ laṛ an mbreic-leigech.

Ταὺς ua gráda ταιορεαὶ cénél dúngaile do écc.

Sían cam ó Síchnaraiḡ do marbath la Mac uí loclainn ap rugrað ap paitce cluana pampotta.

O hscheidem do marbath do uib dalaiḡ i macaire Maonmaiḡi.

Mac giollamuir do marbath i meabail i ccappaic fírgura la cloinn mec a trabaóirig.

Coccað aḡ Mac Murchaða pe gallaib, ⁊ apé Mac Murchaða ba corccrach.

Coccað mor acc ua cconcobair failge pe gallaib go po aircc, ⁊ go po mill ile uaidibh.

Mac an bairð cúile an urtain ollam ua Máine do écc.

Carlen baile an dúin do denamh la Concobar mac ταιḡ mec donnchaid.

Carlen cuile maóile do denam la Murchað mac corbmaic mec donnchaid.

of the British Museum, Cod. Claren. tom. 68, Ayscough, 4799, Plut. cxv. E; and an ancient copy in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. 2nd, the continuation of the translation of the Annals of Ulster, preserved in the Library of the British Museum, Clarendon, tom. 20, Ayscough, 4784. This extends, with here and there a chasm, to the year 1504; and the Editor has, therefore, here to correct an observation made in note ^v, under the year 1307, p. 489, *supra*, where it is stated that the old translation of the Annals of Ulster did not extend beyond that year. It should have been there stated that the portion of it preserved in Claren. tom. 49, Ayscough, 4795, ends with the year 1303, *al.* 1307,

but that the translation is continued in Claren. tom. 20, Ayscough, 4784.

^c *The Kinel-Dofa themselves*, i. e. the O'Hanlys themselves.

^u *Cluain na g-Cailleach*.—The Editor has not been able to find any place bearing the name in the territories of Kinel-Dofa, or Core-Ach-lann, the extents of which are well known.

^v *La na m-Bruach-n-Dubh*, i. e. the day of the black borders. This was evidently the name of some day of mourning.

^w *Breicleigheach*.—This was the Irish name of the head of the family of Breckly, or Brackleigh, seated in the county of Limerick.

^x *Cluain-Ramfhoda*, now anglicised Clon-

Conor, the son of Ivor O'Hanly, was slain by the people of Corco-Achlann and the Kinel-Dofa themselves', on the bog of Cluain na-g-Cailleach^u, on Lá na-m-Bruach-n-Dubh^v (and that was a hard day to the sons of Ivor O'Hanly, and to Cathal Duv O'Conor), and was interred at Roscommon.

Owen O'Rourke and the sons of Donn Magauran went into Tirconnell, to make war against the Breifnians.

Mac Brian O'g-Cuanach was treacherously slain by the English, and by Breicleigheach^w.

Teige O'Grady, Chief of Kinel-Dunghaile, died.

John Cam O'Shaughnessy was slain by the son of O'Loughlin while playing on the green of Cluain Ramhfhoda^x.

O'h-Echeidhein^y was slain by the O'Dalys on the plain of Moinmoy.

Mac Gilla-Muire^z was treacherously slain at Carrickfergus by the Savadges.

Mac Murrough waged war with the English, in which he was victorious.

O'Conor Faly carried on a great war against the English, and he plundered and carried off great spoils from them.

Mac Ward of Cuil-an-Urtain^a, Ollav of Hy-Many, died.

The castle of Ballindoon [in the county of Sligo] was erected by Conor, the son of Teige Mac Donough.

The castle of Cuil-Maoile [Coloony] was erected by Murrough, the son of Cormac Mac Donough.

road, is a townland in the parish of Drumcliff, lying immediately to the east of the town of Ennis, in the county of Clare. We learn from the *Caithreim Thoirdealbhaigh*, or wars of Turlough O'Brien, that Donough Cairbreach O'Brien was the first who erected a fortress of earth at this place. According to tradition, he had also a stone castle here which stood near the bridge of Clonroad; and this seems borne out by a passage in these Annals at the year 1553, where it is stated, that Donnell and Turlough O'Brien made a nocturnal incursion into Cluain-Ramhfhoda, against their brother, Donough More, and burned that town, and slew many persons; and that Donough went into a tower, which was in the town, to defend himself.

^y *O'h-Echeidhein*.—He was a poet, and was killed by the O'Dalys through envy.

^z *Mac Gilla-Muire*.—This was Hugh Mac Gilmurry, or Mac Gilmore. Ware says, in his Annals of Ireland, that he was slain within the church of the Friars Minor, which church he himself had previously injured by breaking down the glass windows, to possess himself of their iron bars, through which his enemies, the Savadges, now entered upon him.

^a *Cuil-an-Urtain*, now Cooleorta, or Cooloor-tan, a townland in the parish of Abbey-Knockmoy, barony of Tiaquin, and county of Galway. See Ordnance Map of that County, sheet 44. And also *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, note ^d, p. 72.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1409.

Αοίρ Κριορτ, míle, cethre céo, anaóí.

Ḫrian mac Slain uí Íghra eppcop achaid conaire do ecc iar mbuaidh onḡta ḡ aítiríge.

Mac ríḡ Saxon do páḡbail ereann, ḡ lapla cille dapa do leigean dó pia na imteét.

Αθηταοιρεαé do dénom do Maoileaclainn mop mag cochagaim, ḡ fearḡal ruad mac fearḡail ruaid mic donnchaid do óirḡneadh ina ionad.

Cop Rirḡeirḡ a búrc do bḡiread la com baóí ina píoé do buain dó, ḡ a écc treimḡoríde.

Cpreach beoil lece la Tíḡearnan ua Ruairc ap ua ndomnaill, ḡ for cathal ua Ruairc, ḡ for Eoghan ua Ruairc. Ua domnaill ḡ cenel conaill do beith i forlongport alla tall don earr, Catál, ḡ eoghan don taob abur don earr cétta go tḡuccrom an cpreach uata diblimb.

Forlongport do denam dua cconcobair ruad ḡ dua cceallaiḡ i tḡimcell Rorra comain dia po millpíot arḡanna an baile ḡ na mainḡtipe, ḡ po cuirpeat na bḡairpe ap in mainḡtip ḡsccla pcel do poétain anonn don cairlén.

Sluaḡ mop la Ḫrian mac Domnaill mic Muirḡeartaiḡ uí Concobair, ḡ la Mac donnchaid típe hoilealla, ḡ la cloinn tíḡernán uí Ruairc ḡur po chuiprét corḡur ḡ lón i ccairlen Rora commain daimḡeoin pḡr cconnaét ó ḡliab ruar, ḡ iatḡ in aoin tḡionól ara ccionn do cor ḡ deach. Αḡur tangadap tar a nair an oíde rin ipin Αirm, ḡ arnamaraé dia tḡiḡib.

Muintip chuipnín do denam marḡéa for apoile, .i. Seaan ḡ Connla do marḡad la Diarmait mac Muirḡeartaiḡ uí chuipnín i tḡiḡ uí Duibḡionnain baile coillte poḡair. Diarmait do dul iarrin go teac Choncobair épuimm

^b *On one side.*—Literally: “O'Donnell and the Kinel-Connell were encamped on the yonder side of the cataract, and Cathal and Owen on the hither side of the same cataract.” It is difficult to know which side is meant by *yonder* or *hither* in this sentence, because the passage seems to have been copied by the Four Masters from the Annals of Connaught, the compiler of

which would call the north side of the cataract the yonder side; while, if the language had been composed by the Four Masters themselves, at Donegal, the yonder side would be the south side of the cataract. The cataract here referred to is the celebrated Eas Aodhe Ruaidh, now Assaroe, or the Salmon Leap, at Ballyshannon.—See note ^a, under the year 1194, p. 99, *supra*.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1409.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred nine.

Brian, the son of John O'Hara, Bishop of Achonry, died, after the victory of [Extreme] Unction and Penance.

The son of the King of England left Ireland, having liberated the Earl of Kildare before his departure.

Melaghlin More Mageoghegan was deprived of his chieftainship, and Farrell Roe, the son of Farrell Roe [Mageoghegan], installed in his place.

The leg of Richard Burke was broken by a greyhound that rushed against him, while running at full speed; and he died in consequence.

The plundering of Belleck [was accomplished] by Tiernan O'Rourke against O'Donnell, Cathal O'Rourke, and Owen O'Rourke. O'Donnell and the Kinel-Connell were encamped on one side^b of the Cataract, and Cathal and Owen on the other; and he carried off the prey from both parties.

O'Connor Roe and O'Kelly pitched a camp around Roscommon, on which occasion they destroyed the corn of the town and of the monastery, and drove the friars out of the monastery, lest intelligence [of their doings] should reach the castle.

A great army was mustered by Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor [of Sligo], by Mac Donough of Tirerrill, and by the sons of Tiernan O'Rourke; and they placed provisions and stores in the castle of Roscommon, in despite of the men of Connaught from the mountain upwards^c, all of whom, both horse and foot, had assembled together to oppose them. On the same night they returned to Airm^d, and on the next day to their own houses.

Muintir-Cuirnin committed slaughters on each other, i. e. John and Conla were slain by Dermot, the son of Murtough O'Cuirnin, in the house of O'Duigennan of Baile-Coillte-foghair^e; and Dermot went afterwards to the house of

^c *From the mountain upwards*, i. e. that part of the inhabitants of Connaught dwelling southwards of the Curliu mountains.

^d *Airm*.—Now *Arm*, a well-known townland in the parish of Kilkeevin, in the fiscal barony of Castlereagh, and in the north-west of the

county of Roscommon.

^e *Baile-Coillte-foghair*.—This place retains its name to the present day among those who speak the Irish language, but it is anglicised Castlefore, which is the name of a small village in the barony and county of Leitrim, which, according

mic ταιῶς υἱ Ρυαιρε α τῖςῖρνα γ α ἑοματα buddéin. Concobar dá gabail po éstóir i ccionnaid a mighníoma, γ α ταιρεπετ uaidh do muintir Ρυαιρε γ do muintir chuiprín, γ α beir i mbraighdenur ara haithle go cinn coiscéidiri γ mac Seacain ui chuiprín dá marbad iaram.

Muircheartach mac asdhagáin ollam breitheamán fear tteatba paoi foirecti sríga ina ealaðain peirín do écc.

Maelreclann mac Maelpuanaid mec donnchaid, γ Sían buide a bratáir do ionnraighid Thaidg mic Maoilpuanaid mic gilliepirt mec donnchaid i maig luirg, γ Taidg do gabáil doib. Tionól an típe do bpsit forpa, γ deaðaid do cor stoppa, γ paitge do chur i Maoileclann mac mec donnchaid, γ α écc ar a lop.

Coccað mor eitir ua mbriain cona cloinn γ clann briain ui briain. Do pala stoppa gur po ppaóinsoh for ua mbriain, γ po gabad mac lapla cille dapa do pala ina pappad γ Diarmait, γ po hiondarpad ó briain arin mumain móir amach la cloinn uí briain.

Mag cáptaiḡ cluarach, .i. Oinnall mac fíngin mic donnchaid mic diarmata psmair do écc.

Fíngin mac mecon mic Fíngin uí eideppceoil do ecc.

O hñidippeóil ócc do écc.

Muirceartach mac giollaulltain paoi pínchada do ecc.

Eicneac ó duinnín adbar ollam dñmuman do écc don plaiḡ.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1410.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mīle, ceithpe chéd, a uech.

Oinnall ua néill tigeapna típe heoghain fear go ngairin píḡ a cemóil do gabáil la briain mag matgáinna map nap cubaid, γ α tabairt ar comtaib deogan ó néill, γ eoḡan dia cor dia iomcoimett go Mag uidir.

Ragnall mag Ragnaill taoireac muintipe heolair do ecc iap nongad γ

to tradition, was the seat of the O'Duigennans, who kept a bardic school here in ancient times.

^f *Received a javelin.*—The literal translation of this sentence is as follows: "A gathering of the country overtook them, and a battle was

fought between them, and a javelin was put into Melaghlín, the son of Mac Donough, and he died in consequence of it."

^g *Mac Carthy Cluasach*, i. e. Mac Carthy of the long ears.

Conor Crom, the son of Teige O'Rourke, his own lord and foster-brother; [but] Conor immediately took him prisoner for his evil deed, and delivered him up to the O'Rourkes and the O'Cuirnins; and he was kept in confinement for a fortnight afterwards, when he was killed by the son of John O'Cuirnin.

— Murtough Mac Egan, Chief Brehon of Teflia, a learned and profound adept in his own profession, died.

Melaghlin, the son of Mulrony Mac Donough, and John Boy, his kinsman, made an incursion into Moylurg against Teige, the son of Mulrony, son of Gilchreest Mac Donough, and took him prisoner. A muster of the territory came up with them; and a battle ensued between both parties, in which Melaghlin, the son of Mac Donough, received a javelin^f, which caused his death.

A great war [broke out] between O'Brien and his sons and the sons of Brian O'Brien. They came to an engagement, and O'Brien was defeated; and the son of the Earl of Kildare, who happened to be along with him, was taken prisoner, as was also Dermot [O'Brien]; and O'Brien was banished from the province of Munster by the sons of [Brian] O'Brien.

Mac Carthy Cluasach^g, i. e. Donnell, the son of Fineen, son of Donough, son of Dermot Reamhar, died.

Fineen, the son of Maccon, son of Fineen O'Driscoll, died.

O'Driscoll Oge died.

Murtough Mac Gilla-Ulltain, a learned historian, died.

Eigneach O'Duinin^h, intended ollav of Desmond, died of the plague.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1410.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ten.

Donnell O'Neill, Lord of Tyrone, a man who had the title of King of his tribe, was taken prisoner by Brian Mac Mahon, as was not becoming, and by him delivered up, for a reward, to Owen O'Neill; and Owen sent him to Maguire, to be held in custody.

Rannall Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, died, after [Extreme] Unction

^h O'Duinin.—This name, which was that of a family of hereditary poets in Munster, is now anglicised Dinneen, in the county of Cork, where it is very common.

iar naitirige, ⁊ Cumreac mág Raighall do cup i ttaoirigeēt ina deoid, ⁊ a écc ríde hi ccionn coicirigi iar rin.

Feðlimið cleireac mac Aíoha mic feðlimið uí concobair do écc.

Taðg carpac mac toirpdealbais duinn uí concobair do écc.

Maoileachlann mac eoḡain uí Ruairc do marbað la conallchais.

Cairlén duin ceptemannain do bloðað dísraib cairppe ⁊ do breipneachais.

Tomár mac Maolmúire meccraic ollam tuadmúman le dán do écc.

Saib ingín Concobair uí briain bín uater a búrc do écc.

Corbmac óg mág cártchais dég i ngeimeal mág cártchais móir ag á brácar.

Taðg mac Maoileaclann mic uilliam mic Donnchað muimniḡ uí ceallais tigeapna ó maine, plaitéar deapcach daonnachtað do écc iar mbuaib naitirige.

Taðg mac uilliam mic concobair mec branáin tairpeac corco aclann do écc lá Samna ma tíg féin i ccoillib móir cluana rícha iar nongað ⁊ iar naitirighe ndionḡmala, ⁊ a adnacal i mainirtir na mbrácar i Rorr commain i nomdaib a athar ⁊ a ríathar.

Donnchað mac Maoileaclann uí ceallais do gabail tigeapnair for uib maine i ndeoid Taðg.

Cuig céð bó do breic do cloinn uí concobair duinn o muintir uí concobair ruaid (i ttimcheal na Samna) o Ráit brenainn.

Toirpdealbac ⁊ Taðg da mac uí maolmuaib, ⁊ Donnall mac mic hoibcín uí maolmuaib do marbað la cloinn Mhaoiluḡra.

Maoileaclann mór mac fírgail mic fírgail mic Muiréscraic móir mág eochagain tigeapna éenél riachach do écc iar mbuaib nongta ⁊ naitirige.

Donnall mac corbmairc uí eaḡra adbar tigeapna luigne décc.

O briain do teēt i ttuadmúman iar ndenam ríoda fíra a bráirib, .i. le cloinn briain uí briain.

Cairlen maige dísraige do gabail la gallaib miðe ⁊ lar in lurtír ar ua fírgail.

ⁱ *Coille-mor-Cluana Seancha*, now Kilmore, near Cloonshannagh, a townland in the parish of Bumlin, in the territory of Corca-Achlann,

near Strokestown, in the county of Roscommon.
^k *Rath Brenainn*, i. e. Brenann's, or Brendan's Rath, now Rathbrennan, a townland in the pa-

and Penance ; and Cumscragh Mac Rannall was installed in the chieftainship after him ; but he died in a fortnight after.

Felim Cleireach, the son of Hugh, son of Felim O'Conor, died.

Teige Carragh, the son of Turlough Don O'Conor, died.

Melaghlin, the son of Owen O'Rourke, was slain by the Kinel-Connell.

The castle of Dun-Cremhthannain was demolished by the men of Carbury and Breifny.

Thomas, the son of Mulmurry Magrath, Ollav of Thomond in poetry, died.

Sabia, the daughter of Conor O'Brien, and wife of Walter Burke, died.

Cormac Oge Mac Carthy died in captivity [in which he was kept] by his kinsman, Mac Carthy More.

Teige, the son of Melaghlin, son of William, son of Donough Muimhneach O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, a charitable and benevolent chief, died, after the victory of penance.

Teige, the son of William, son of Conor Mac Branan, Chief of Corco-Ach-lann, died on Allhallows Day in his own house at Coille-mor-Cluana-Seancha¹, after [Extreme] Unction and praiseworthy Penance, and was interred in the Friars' monastery at Roscommon, in the tomb of his father and grandfather.

Donough, the son of Melaghlin O'Kelly, assumed the lordship of Hy-Many after Teige.

Five hundred cows were carried off, about Allhallow-tide, by the sons of O'Conor Don, from the people of O'Conor Roe at Rath Brenainn^k.

Turlough and Teige, two sons of O'Molloy, and Donnell, the grandson of Hopkinn O'Molloy, were slain by the Clann-Maoilughra [i. e. the O'Dempsys].

Melaghlin More, the son of Farrell, son of Farrell, son of Murtough More Mageoghegan, died, after the victory of [Extreme] Unction and Penance.

Donnell, the son of Cormac O'Hara, heir to the lordship of Leyny, died.

O'Brien returned to Thomond, after having made peace with his kinsmen, the sons of Brian O'Brien.

The castle of Magh Breacraighe¹ was taken by the English of Meath and the Justiciary from O'Farrell.

rish of Roscommon, barony of South Ballintober, and county of Roscommon.—See Ordnance Map of that County, sheet 39.

¹ *Magh Breacraighe*.—See note ^a, under the year 1295, p. 464, *supra*.

Domnall mac aísda uí plaitébsrtaig tigeapna iartair connact do marbad la cloinn briain uí plaitébsrtaigh ina oipeachtur fein.

Sluaigead la hua ndomnaill Toirpdealbac i mbreinne uí ruairc go po cpeaclorpecead an tair lair. Ruccrat fir breinne i ttoraiigeact fair. Ro rigbh epgal stoppa go po rraoinead for an tóir dú in po marbad scan mac Eogan uí ruairc go rocaidib ele imaille fir, 7 ruccrat cenel cconail an cpeich.

AOIS CRIOST, 1411.

AOIS CRIOST, mile, cepte céd, a dech, a haon.

Cpoch naomh Raça both do tepirrin pola tar a cpechtaið galpa. 7 tšomanna iomda do fšoiridh lair an bful hirin.

Domnall mac concobair uí briain tanairi tuadmunan do marbad lair an mbarrac mór.

Eogan mac murcáda uí madaðán tigeapna ril nanmáda décc.

Maolmórda mac conconnact mic giollaíora ruaid uí Raçallaið tigeapna breinne do écc.

Cobéach ua madaðán adbar tigeapna epide ar a dútaið fšin décc.

Muirésrach mac conulað uí néill ríogdanna cenel eogan décc.

O Suilleabán mor do gabail 7 do dallas, 7 a mac do marbad la domnall (.i. domnall dub) ua Suilleabán i fell.

Tomár mac scan iarla dšmuman dindarbad a hepinð lá Semur mac gearóid.

Maolpeaclainn mac briain meg tigeapnán tanairi teallaið dúncáda décc.

^m*Breifny O'Rourke.*—This territory originally comprised the whole of the county of Leitrim, and the baronies of Tullyhaw and Tullyhunco, in the north-west of the county of Cavan; but in the year 1585, it was found by Her Majesty's commissioners at Cavan, that the two latter baronies were tributary to Sir John O'Reilly.—See the Carew Collection of Manuscripts, preserved in the Library at Lambeth, No. 614, p. 162.

ⁿ *The holy Crucifix*, literally, the holy Cross. This was probably a representation of the cru-

cifixion done in wood; for the allusion to its wounds clearly shews that it exhibited a figure of Christ crucified. This passage is also to be seen in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster as follows:

"A. D. 1411. Cpoch naomh pacha both opšrthain pola dá cpectaið an bliadain ri, 7 tegmanna 7 eplainti imda dšoiridh di."

"A. D. 1411. The holy Cross of Raphoe showered out blood from its wounds this year; and many distempers and diseases were relieved by it."

Donnell, the son of Hugh O'Flaherty, Lord of West Connaught, was slain by the sons of Brian O'Flaherty, at a meeting of his own people.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Turlough) into Breifny-O'Rourke^m, and plundered and burned the country. The men of Breifny pursued and came up with him; and a battle was fought between both parties, in which the pursuers were defeated; and John, the son of Owen O'Rourke, and many others, were slain; and the Kinel-Cónnell bore off the prey.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1411.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eleven.

The Holy Crucifixⁿ of Raphoe poured out blood from its wounds. Many distempers and diseases were healed by that blood.

Donnell, the son of Conor O'Brien, Tanist of Thomond, was slain by Barry More.

Owen, the son of Murrough O'Madden, Lord of Sil-Anmchadha, died.

Maelmora, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Gilla-Isa O'Reilly, Lord of Breifny, died.

Cobhthach O'Madden^o, heir to the lordship of his own territory, died.

Murtough, the son of Cu-Uladh O'Neill, Roydamna^p of Kinel-Owen, died.

O'Sullivan More was treacherously taken prisoner, and blinded, and his son killed, by Donnell Duv O'Sullivan.

Thomas, the son of John, Earl of Desmond, was banished from Ireland by James, the son of Garrett^q.

Melaghlin, the son of Brian Mac Tiernan, Tanist of Teallach Dunchadha [Tullyhunco], died.

The Four Masters were very industrious in collecting passages of this description, and yet they either did not know of, or did not wish to put on record, a very sublime miracle gravely recorded by the Anglo-Irish chroniclers of this period, namely, that the sun stood still for a full hour in the year 1407, while Stephen Scroope and the warlike Prior of Kilmainham were slaughtering O'Carroll and his followers,

at Callan, in the county of Kilkenny.—See note ^b, under that year.

^o *Cobhthach O'Madden*.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, that this Cobhthach was intended Bishop of Clonfert: *aeðap eppcoip cluana peapra.*"

^p *Roydamna*, *proðocanna*, i. e. *materies regis*.

^q *James, the son of Garrett*.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, from MS. L. and *Mac Firb.*, that

Concobair ua catarraig arcindeac fearainn muintire catarraig i ndaim-
inir, 7 Iohaner mac sgoloige arcindeac a fearainn fín i ror airtir décc.

Muirceartac mideac mac briain uí feargail tigearna an éalad i r an
angail fear nac ar himdeargad riam décc.

Concobair mac giolla mochuda uí fuillebain do marbad da braitrib fín
i ppuill.

Mairtuir eanaigh dúin do lorrcaid.

Domnall doidiola o bscain raoí rínchada do ecc.

Diarmait mac giollaiora meş crait ollam tuadmuman le dán do ecc.

Domnall mac catail uí ruairc do ecc.

Taicleac buide ó hfgpa do ecc.

Sippiam na mide do gabail la hua cconcobair pfaile, 7 fuarlaccaid mór
do bfin ar.

Mág cártaiş mór do iondarbad la huib Suilleabain.

Maolmuire mac Suibne do gabail la hua ndomnall tre ionnlaic 7 coar-
coraoitt apoile dia muintir.

Tadg (.i. Caoic na moiceirge) mac diarmata meş cartaiş adbar tige-
earna dfrumman do marbad i ppuill la feidlimid mac diarmata meş cártaiş.

Mac magnaia tpe tuatail 7 a mac do marbad la cloinn Ruaidri meş
magnaia.

this James was the son of Gearoid Iarla, and
the paternal uncle of Thomas.

¹ *Mac Sgoloige*, i. e. son of the farmer. This
surname is now very common in Fermanagh,
but anglicised Farmer.

² *Caladh in Annaly*.—The callow, or strath,
of Annaly; a large district lying along Lough-
Ree, in the barony of Rathcline, and county of
Longford. For a list of the townlands in this
territory, the reader is referred to an Inquisi-
tion taken at Ardagh on the 4th of April, in the
tenth year of the reign of James I. The name
of this territory is still well known and its
limits pointed out by the natives of the barony
of Rathcline; and the inhabitants of the barony
of Athlone, on the west side of Lough Ree,
seldom call the barony of Rathcline by any

other name than “the Callow.”

³ *Conor, the son of Gilla-Mochuda*.—This
Conor is the ancestor of the family of Mac Gil-
licuddy, commonly called “Mac Gillicuddy of
the Reeks,” in the county of Kerry, which is a
branch of the O’Sullivan More family. His pedi-
gree is given as follows in a copy of Keating’s
History of Ireland, in the possession of the Edi-
tor. Conor, son of Gilla-Mochuda, who was son
of Dunlang, the son of Gilla-Mochuda, who was
son of Gilla-Mochuda Caech, the progenitor of
the family of Mac Gilla-Mochuda, who was the
son of Donnell More O’Sullivan of Carrig-Finvoy,
the common ancestor of the families of O’Sulli-
van More, O’Sullivan Beare, Mac Gillicuddy,
Mac Crehin, Mac Fineen Duff, and Mac Laurence.
The name Gilla-Mochuda, which has been very

Conor O'Casey, Erenagh of the lands of Muintir-Casey in Devenish, and Johannes Mac Sgoloige', Erenagh of his own lands at Ros-airthir [Rosorry, in Fermanagh], died.

Murtough Midheach, the son of Brian O'Farrell, Lord of the Caladh in Annaly', a man who had never been reproached, died.

Conor, the son of Gilla-Mochuda' O'Sullivan, was treacherously slain by his own kinsmen.

The monastery of Annadown [in the county of Galway] was burned.

Donnell Doidhiola O'Beaghan, a learned historian, died.

Dermot, the son of Gilla-Isa Magrath, Ollav of Thomond in poetry, died.

Donnell, the son of Cathal O'Rourke", died.

Taichleach Boy O'Hara died.

The Sheriff of Meath was taken prisoner by O'Conor Faly, and he exacted a great price for his ransom.

Mac Carthy More was banished by the O'Sullivans.

Mulmurry Mac Sweeny was taken prisoner by O'Donnell, in consequence of the accusations and complaints of some of his own people.

Teige (i. e. Caech na Moicheirghe'), the son of Dermot Mac Carthy, heir to the lordship of Desmond, was treacherously slain by Felim, the son of Dermot Mac Carthy.

Mac Manus" of Tir-Tuathail and his son were slain by the sons of Rory Mac Manus.

common in the family of O'Sullivan, signifies "Servant of St. Mochuda," from the custom in the family of placing their children, when being baptized, under the tutelage of St. Mochuda of Lismore.

"Donnell, the son of Cathal O'Rourke.—To this entry O'Flaherty adds the following phrase, in the margin of H. 2. 11: "Initio prosperitatis et ætatis.—MS. L."

"Caech na Mocheirghe, i. e. the purblind or one-eyed man of the early rising.

"Mac Manus.—He was the head of a branch of the O'Conors who were seated in the north-east of the barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon. The territory of Tir-Tuathail still

retains that name, and comprises all the parish of Kilronan.

O'Flaherty changes this passage in H. 2. 11, so as to make it read as follows:

"Mac Maḡnura tīpe tuathail .i. pīpḡal, 7 a mac .i. aó do mapḡaó la clomn Ruadḡrí Mac Maḡnura .i. Eoḡan cam [eo na ḡcap-ḡpaḡpḡb], 7 Mac Maḡnura do ḡarpm don eoḡan ḡedna.—MS. L. et Mac Fīrb."

[Mac Manus of Tir-Tuathail, i. e. Farrell, and his son, i. e. Hugh, were slain by the sons of Rory Mac Manus, i. e. Owen Cam [and his brothers], and the same Owen was styled Mac Manus.]

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1412.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, cεrpe cεd, a deç, a dό.

Dealb Muire aτa τpuim do denam miopbal momda.

Domnall mac néill uí domnaill décc.

Αοδ mac enpí uí neill do éluδ a haτ eliaτ iap mbúit do deç mbliadna illam 7 tucc fόr mópan do bpaiguib oile laip ap an elúd rin fa mac Még uioip, 7 fa mac uí néill .i. mac a depbpaτap fín, 7 ba ap pon í neill do coio-pium 1 mbpaigúfnar, 7 iap nélúd dό po meapcebuaidpead an coiccead uile ag tobaç í néill ap eoγan ua neill, 7 ap ua ndomnaill, 7 ap Mag uioip, 7 ap oipγiallaib.

Τιγεapnan ócc mac τιγεapnain móip aδbaρ τιγεapna bpeipne decc iap ran peipead bliadain τpuocat a aoip a mí appil do ponpaδ.

Cúcondact mac τιγεapnain ταιοpeac tealaiγ dúnchada do mapbaδ lá fspaiδ manac ina τiγ fín hi ccpuacain mec τιγεapnain ap γpúip oioce, 7 tuca-τap ár fsp, ban, 7 lfnam, 7 po loipcepcτ an baile uile, 7 tiaγaitτ iapam tap a naip.

Donnchaδ mac domnaill mec gille pindéin décc.

Riocapo baipéd do teaτ ap cpeç go cúil cspnaδa, 7 daoíne uaipe an típe do bpeit fap, 7 a chup γup an muaid, 7 a bathaδ puippe go pochaib dia muintip immaile ppiip do bátaδ 7 do γabánl.

Ea léip 7 mac iapla cille dapa do comtuicim pé apoile 1 ccill moceallóg.

* *The Image of Mary.*—This passage is also given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster as follows:

“A. D. 1412. Dealb Muire aτa τpuim do óenum miopbuile mór fa bliadain ri.”

“A. D. 1412. The Image of Mary at Ath-Truim wrought great miracles in this year.”

’ *In demanding O’Neill*, i. e. the English demanded of Owen O’Neill to re-deliver O’Neill into their hands; for Owen was the person who had taken him prisoner, and caused him to be delivered up to the English for a reward.

’ *Cruachan-mhic-Tighearnain*, i. e. Mac Kieran’s round hill. It is now called Croaghan;

it lies about six furlongs to the north-west of the town of Killyshandra, in the barony of Tullyhunco, and county of Cavan. According to the tradition among the Mac Kiernans, who are numerous in the barony, the head of the Mac Kiernans had his residence in Croaghan, now occupied by Mr. Carson, till about the year 1641, when the chief of the family and several of his brothers were taken and hanged by the English. This was also the place where O’Rourke was inaugurated prince of Breifny.

* *Coolcarney.*—A district in the barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo, comprising the parishes of Kilgarvan and Attymas.—See note p,

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1412.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twelve.

The Image of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary^x of Ath-Trim wrought many miracles. Donnell, the son of Niall O'Donnell, died.

Hugh, the son of Henry O'Neill, made his escape from Dublin, after having been imprisoned for ten years; and he took with him on the occasion many other prisoners, among whom were the son of Maguire and the son of O'Neill (i. e. the son of his own brother); and it was for the sake of O'Neill that he had gone into prison. After his escape, the entire province was thrown into disturbance, in demanding O'Neill^y from Owen O'Neill, O'Donnell, Maguire, and the Orielians.

Tiernan Oge, the son of Tiernan More [O'Rourke], heir to the lordship of Breifny, died, in the ~~sixty~~-third year of his age, in the month of April. 36

Cuconnaught Mac Tiernan, Chief of Teallach Dunchadha [Tullyhunco], was killed by the people of Fermanagh, in a nocturnal assault, in his own house at Cruachan Mhic-Tighearnain^z. And they massacred men, women, and children, and burned the whole town, and then returned [home].

Donough, the son of Donnell Mac Gillafinnen, died.

Richard Barrett came upon a preying excursion into Coolcarney^a; but the gentlemen of the country overtook him, and drove him into the River Moy, in which he was drowned; and many of his people were also drowned, and others were taken prisoners.

Eda Leis^b and the son of the Earl of Kildare fell by each other at Cill-Mocheallog^c.

under the year 1225, p. 225, *supra*. O'Flaherty adds to this passage, in H. 2. 11: that Barrett was driven on horseback into the Moy, and that "multæ lorice hic partæ, et filius Odonis O'Dowd vulneratus.—*Mac Fírb*."

^b *Eda Leis*.—Henry of Marlborough calls him Odoles, A. D. 1412, and says that he was a knight. His name was Hugh Lacy. In the pedigree of Piarus Og De Les, of the county of Limerick, given by Duaid Mac Fírbis, in his

Genealogical Work (Lord Roden's copy), p. 825, the name Eda occurs in the fifth generation after Sir Hugh I. Thus: "Eda De Les, son of Maurice, who was the son of John, son of John, son of Nicholas, who was the son of William [Gorm], who was the son of Sir Hugh De Lacy, by the daughter of Roderic O'Connor, monarch of Ireland."

^c *Cill Mocheallog*, i. e. the church of St. Mocheallog, now Kilmallock, in the county of

Coccað eirir ua ndomnaill 7 ua ccaatán 7 clann tpeaain uí domnaill, Táinnic trá ua catháin 7 clann tpeaain cona rocpaide hi ttrí conaill, 7 ro marbað ceirí fir dég do muintir uí domnaill leó im mac feolmíð uí domnaill 7 im caatál mac raḡnaill uí buigill.

Mór fluaḡ lá brian mac domnaill mic muirceartaiḡ uí concobair im luḡnapað i ngailengaið aptúr. Arride i cloinn cuain, hi cſra hi conmaicne cúile tólað, 7 puc leir clann Muirir na mbriḡ cona ccaoraiḡeaçt ip in cpiç rin. Ro tionóilſt clann uilliam búrc, uí flaitbeptaiḡ, muintir máille, bairédaíḡ, ḡailenga, 7 ḡoirdealbaiḡ ara cind, aḡur ní tuccrat rin uile troid ná taçar dó, 7 do loircc brian a ccrioça da naimdeón, Cia do mill a nguirt, 7 cia do loirc a longport, .i. cairlén an bairaiḡ, leç inſi, baile loça mſrcca, 7 fáḡbaiḡ cland muirir cona ccaoraiḡeaçt ina ttrí flin, 7 fuair ríç o na ḡallaið 7 ó na ḡaiðelaið rin don çup rin, 7 tainic féin plán dia tiḡ iarrin.

Sluaiḡeað oile lá heoḡan mac domnaill mic muirceartaiḡ uí concobair co macaire connaçt fo toḡairm cloinne toirpdealbaiḡ uí concobair ḡur millſt cuio cloinne mic feolmíð don macaire 7 puccrat bú, 7 braiḡoe leó iap rin.

Saðb inḡſn tiḡearnáin uí Ruairc bſn emainn mic tomáir mic caatál uí perḡail décc.

Limerick. Dr. Lanigan, in his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 30, speaks as if it were not certain that Cill Mocheallog was the present Kilmallock; but it is its Irish name among the natives at the present day, as is universally known in Munster.—See Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at the 7th of March, and 22nd of December, and the Feilire or Festiloggy of Aengus, at the 24th of March, in which this saint is called Mochelloc of Cill Dachelloc (*mo*, my, and *do*, thy, having been frequently prefixed to the names of Irish saints, in token of respect and veneration), in Uibh Cairpre, in Munster. The territory of Ui Cairpre, or, as it is more generally called, Ui Cairbre Aobhdha, which was the original country of the O'Donovans, comprised the barony of Coshma, and the plains on

the west side of the River Mague down to the Shannon, in the county of Limerick.—See note^m, p. 45.

^d *Clann-Maurice-na-m-Brigh*, i. e. the Clann-Maurice of Brees. This was the name of a sept of the Fitzgeralds, after whom the present barony of Clanmorris, in the county of Mayo, was called. They were called na-m-Brigh, i. e. of Brees, from a castle of that name which was the principal fortress in the territory.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 482.

* *Creaghts*.—These were the drivers of the prey, and, according to tradition, they were armed with clubs and meadoges, or large knives, with which they made battle when overtaken by their pursuers. They were commanded by officers as well as the kerns and gallowglasses.

A great war [broke out] between O'Donnell [on the one side], and O'Kane and the sons of John O'Donnell [on the other]; and O'Kane and the sons of John came with their forces into Tirconnell, and slew fourteen of O'Donnell's people, as also the son of Felim O'Donnell, and Cathal, the son of Randal O'Boyle.

A great army was led by Brian, son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor [of Sligo], about Lammas, first into Gaileanga, and thence into Clann-Cuain, Ceara, and Conmaicne Cuile Toladh, into which latter territory he brought the Clann-Maurice na-m-Brigh^d and their creaghts^e. The Clann-William Burke, the O'Flahertys, the O'Malleys, the Barretts, the inhabitants of the barony of Gaileanga, and the Costelloes, assembled to oppose them; but all these [numerous as they were] did not [venture to] give him either skirmish or battle, although Brian, in despite of them, burned their territories, destroyed their corn-fields^f, and burned their fortresses, viz. Caislen-an-Bharraigh^g of Leth-inis^h, and Baile-Loch-Meascaⁱ. He then left the Clann-Maurice, with their creaghts, in their own territory; and he obtained peace from the English and Irish on this expedition, and returned home in safety.

Another army was led by Owen, the son of Donnell^k, son of Murtough O'Connor, at the instance of the sons of Turlough O'Connor, into the Plain of Connaught, and devastated that part of the plain belonging to the grandsons of Felim, and took away many cows and prisoners afterwards.

Sabia, the daughter of Tiernan O'Rourke, and wife of Edmond, the son of Thomas, son of Cathal O'Farrell, died.

^f *Destroyed their corn-fields.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is “oo geapp a nguine uile, i. e. he cut down all their corn-fields.”

^g *Caislen a Bharraigh*, i. e. Barry's castle, now Castlebar, the head town of the county of Mayo. This town is called Castle-Barry by Downing, in his Short Description of the County of Mayo, written about the year 1680, in which he remarks, that “this castle did formerly belong to the Burkes, but first of all after the English Invasion it is said to have belonged to the Barrys, of whom it tooke its name.”—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 160, note v.

^h *Leth-inis*, now Lehinch, a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Kilcommon, in the territory of Conmaicne Cuile Toladh, or, as it is now called, the barony of Kilmaine, in the south of the county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 492, and map to the same work.

ⁱ *Baile-Loch-Measca*, i. e. the town of Lough Mask, now Loughmask Castle, in the parish of Baile an chala, in the territory of Conmaicne Cuile Toladh, or barony of Kilmaine.—See *Genealogies, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 478.

^k *Owen, the son of Donnell.*—This Owen is the ancestor of O'Connor Sligo.

Ruaiðri mac caéail uí fírgail do marbáð i maéairi cúircne dupcúr
roigðe.

Αν cuicceað Henrii do rioḡað or Saxaib̃ .20. marpa.

Sluaḡeað la ðrian ua cconcoðair i tír naíða, ḡo po loircc ḡo murbað, ḡ
ḡo po marb̃ coilín mac Coilín i mbel átha rínaigh.

Μάḡ bradaig̃ ταιορεαé cúile ðriḡðín, Magnur mág raḡnaill, Mac Loé-
laimn uí ruairc, ḡ Cuab̃a mág ḡormáin do écc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1413.

Αοίρ Cριοστ, m̃le, cet̃re céð, a dech, at̃ri.

Henrí baireð do ḡabáil la Mac baitein (.i. Roibeð) hi tteampall ariḡ
loca con, ḡ a breit̃ ar eccin iar rápuccað an baile. ní raibe mac baiteín én
oide naé tteicceað naom̃ an baile (tiḡearnan ariḡ) i nairlinge cuicce aḡ
iarrat̃ na braḡað ḡo bruar a haireacc fo ðéoið, ḡ tuc mac baiteín cet̃-
raime fearaimn do tiḡearnán ariḡ ḡo brat̃ i néraic a ráraiḡte.

Concoðar ua doéartaiḡ ταιορεαé arda mioðair, ḡ tiḡearna inri heoḡain
fíri lán ðféle ḡ deimeaé coitcíñ f̃ri t̃ruaḡaib̃ ḡ boct̃aib̃ do écc.

¹ *Machaire Cuircne*.—This is the ancient name of a district coextensive with the barony of Kilkenny west, in the county of Westmeath.

^m *Henry V.*—This entry is placed under the wrong year; for Henry IV. died on the 20th of March, 1413, and was succeeded by his son, Henry V.—See Chronology of History by Sir Harris Nicolas, second edition, p. 322. Sir Richard Cox, who had better materials for determining the dates of the succession of the English kings than the Four Masters, places the death of Henry IV. under the year 1412, so that we need not be surprised at finding an error of this nature in a compilation made in the monastery of Donegal.

ⁿ *Murvagh*.—There are two places of this name in the barony of Tirhugh, in the county of Donegal; but the Murvagh here alluded to is

that situated in the parish of Drumhome, to the south-west of the town of Donegal.—See note ⁿ, under the year 1272, p. 417, *supra*.

^o *Cuil-Brighdein*.—This was the ancient name of the district around Stradone, in the county of Cavan.—See note ^x, under the year 1348, and note under the year 1378.

^p *Cu-abha Mac Gorman*.—He was chief of Ibrickan, in the county of Clare. This family was first seated in Hy-Bairrche, near Carlow, in Leinster, but they were driven from this territory about the period of the English Invasion, when they settled in the district of Ibrickan, in the west of the county of Clare, under the auspices of O'Brien, King of Thomond. Maoilin Oge Mac Brody, in a curious poem on Thomond, says, that after the expulsion of this family from their original territory of Hy-Bairrche in Lein-

—Rory, the son of Cathal O'Farrell, was slain by the cast of a javelin in Ma-chaire Chuirne¹.

Henry V.^m was made King of England on the 20th of March.

An army was led by Brian O'Connor into Tirhugh; and he burned the country as far as Murvaghⁿ, and slew Coilin Mac Coilin at Ballyshannon.

Mac Brady, Chief of Cuil-Brighdin^o, Manus Mac Rannall, the son of Loughlin O'Rourke, and Cu-abha Mac Gorman^p, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1413.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirteen.

Henry Barrett was taken prisoner in the church of Airech-Locha-Con^a by Mac Wattin (i. e. Robert), who carried him away by force, after profaning the place. [But] Mac Wattin^r passed not a night in which the saint of the place (Tighearnan of Airech) did not appear to him in a vision, demanding the prisoner, until he obtained his request at last; and Mac Wattin granted a quarter of land to Tighearnan Airich for ever, as an eric for having violated him^s.

Conor O'Doherty, Chief of Ardmire, and Lord of Inishowen, a man full of generosity and general hospitality to the wretched and the poor, died.

ster, a party of them proceeded to Ulster, and another migrated westwards, with their cattle, to Doire Seanliath, in Uaithne Cliach, in Munster, where they greatly multiplied; whence they afterwards removed into the country of the O'Briens, and settled in the territory of Hy-Breacain, where Mac Brody says they had been for the last four hundred years, supporting poets and feeding the poor. According to a pedigree of this family, given in a manuscript in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, the Cu-abha, whose death is above recorded in the text, was the ninth in descent from Murtough, the son of Donough Mac Gorman, the first of this family who settled in Ibrickan. The late Chevalier Thomas O'Gorman, was the first of this family who changed this name from Mac

Gorman to O'Gorman; and all the respectable branches of the family have since adopted this unauthorised change.

^a *Airech-Locha-Con*, now Errew, on the west side of Lough Con, in the parish of Crosmolina, barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 12, 239.

^r *Mac Wattin*, i. e. the son of little Walter. This was an Irish name assumed by the head of the Barretts of Tirawley.

^s *As an eric for having violated him*, ἡ ἐρίκη αἰνέουσα, literally, "in eric of his profanation." This is a technical mode of expressing "in atonement for his having profaned St. Tighearnan's sanctuary."—See note ¹, under the year 1224, p. 207, on the profanation of the

Tuatal ó máille do òul ar congimáil hi ecúinceadh ulað, 7 a bñit bliadain innte 7 aḡ roadh dia tìḡ luēt peēt long im pél colaim cille, Ro éirig anfað na mara tìar òóib, 7 ro puaðaiḡead iad lam òsar pé halbain gur ro báideadh pé longa cona pfoiruib òsbrìde im òá mac tuatail uí máille, im òonnchadh mac eoḡain connaētaiḡ mec Suibne, im òomnall ballac mac mec ruibne ḡirr, 7 òá pìcit ar òá céo immaile ppiú, 7 tuatal péim do tēct i ttip ar eirig i nalbain.

Catal mac eoḡain uí madaðáin tìḡearna ril nanmchada déḡ.

Tomár óḡ ua Raḡallaiḡ 7 clann cába do òol ar ionnroigib irin mide, 7 loirḡti 7 airḡne do denam òóib innte. ḡoill do bñit oppa. Maḡamain mac cába, loclainn mac cába, 7 òpong mór dia muintir do marbað. ḡa do bñin hi ccoir tomáir óicc, 7 a bñit bacac ó rin amac.

Corbmac mac Taidḡ mic Ruaidri uí concobair décc an .ui. **Rl.** man.

Toirpdealbac mac uí concobair failḡiḡ do éḡ do earḡar.

ḡebind inḡin Ruaidri, mic tomaltaiḡ, mec donnchadh bean eoḡain, mic òomnall uí concobair décc.

Luimneac uile eitir cìoic 7 crann do lorccadh lá haon mnaoi.

Maðm la Mac Murchada (.i. Art mac Art cìomanaig) tìḡearna Laiḡin ar ḡallaid na contae riabca, 7 rocaide mór do marbað, 7 do ḡabail òioð.

Maðm mop la hua mbrian ar ḡallaid aḡa chiat mar an ccéona eitip marbað 7 ḡabail.

Colla mac taidḡ uí ceallaiḡ aḡbar tìḡearna ua maine, Maoileaclainn mac Maḡnara mec òomnall O meacair taoipeac ó ccairín, 7 Mac aḡaḡain urmuian raoi i pfeimschur, iatpìde uile do écc.

O ploinn taoipeac iul maoilepuain do marbað la mac Muircērtaiḡ u ploinn.

crozier of St. Colman of Kilmaedunagh; also note ^b, under the year 1225, p. 239: "cìò dia pum rāpaíoir, a Aeò?"

^c *Military service*, ar congimáil.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is, "ar buannaēt," i. e. on Bonnaght. The retained kerns, or Gallowglasses, of the Irish chiefs were called their Bonnaght-men.

^u *Contae Reagh*.—Fynes Moryson says that this was the name by which the county of Wexford was known to the Irish: "The third County of Wexford (called by the Irish County Reogh) was of old inhabited by the Menapii, where at the town called Banna (now Bannow) the English made their first descent into Ireland."—Vol. ii. p. 26.—See ^o note ad an. 1405.

Tuathal O'Malley went, to be employed on military service¹, to the province of Ulster, where he remained one year ; on his return home with seven ships and their crews, about the festival of St. Columbkille, a storm arose on the western sea, which drove them [northwards] to the right towards Scotland, where six of the ships, with all their crews, were sunk, among whom were the two sons of Tuathal O'Malley, Donough, son of Owen Connaughtagh Mac Sweeny, Donnell Ballagh, the son of Mac Sweeny Gearr, and two hundred and forty others. Tuathal himself, with much difficulty, effected a landing in Scotland.

Cathal, the son of Owen O'Madden, Lord of Sil-Anmchadha, died.

Thomas Oge O'Reilly and the Mac Caves went upon an excursion into Meath, and committed acts of conflagration and depredation there. The English overtook them, and Mahon Mac Cave, Loughlin Mac Cave, and a great number of their people, were slain. Thomas Oge O'Reilly received a javelin in the leg, in consequence of which he was lame ever afterwards.

Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Rory O'Connor, died on the 6th of the Calends of May.

Turlough, the son of O'Connor Faly, died of a fall.

Bebinn, the daughter of Rory, son of Tomaltagh Mac Donough, and wife of Owen, the son of Donnell O'Connor, died.

All Limerick, both stone and wooden buildings, was burned by one woman.

A victory was gained by Mac Murrough (Art, the son of Art Kavanagh), Lord of Leinster, over the English of Contæ Reagh^u; and great numbers of them were slain, and [others] taken prisoners.

A great victory was likewise gained by O'Byrne over the English of Dublin, some being killed, and others taken prisoners.

Colla, son of Teige O'Kelly, heir to the lordship of Hy-Many; Melaghlin, the son of Manus Mac Donnell; O'Meagher, Chief of Hy-Cairin^w; and Mac Egan of Ormond, a man learned in the Fenechus^x, all died.

O'Flynn, Chief of Sil-Maelruain, was slain by the son of Murtough O'Flynn.

^w *Hy-Cairin*, now the barony of Ikerrin, in the north of the county of Tipperary, in which the O'Meaghers, or Mahers, who are of the same race with the O'Carrolls of Ely, are still nume-

rous and respectable.

^x *Fenechus*, i. e. the ancient laws of Ireland, commonly called the Brehon laws by English writers.

Aois CRIOST, 1414.

Αοίρ Crioστ, míle, ceitirí céo, a dech, a cétair.

Domnall ua heógain dezanach loca hegne deo an .3. non. october.

Maimreir Sluccig do loyccad lé comvill i neaprac na bliadna po.

Clann enri uí néill do ionnroigib eogain mic neill óig uí néill, 7 eogain do gabáil dóib hi ngeall rir ua néill do baof illaim an tan rin ag eogain, 7 a léigean amac díblínib i naíad apóile, 7 a tigeapnur fín do gabáil dua néill .i. domnall.

Maidm mór lá murchad ua cconcobair tigeapna ua pfailge 7 lá feargal puad mag eocagan tigeapna cenél riachac mic nell for gallaib mide hi ccill éccain in po marbad barún na rpirine 7 dpong mór do raorclanduib 7 daorclannaib immaile fpir, 7 in po gabad mac barúin Slaine ar a bprít chitpe céo décc mapg, in po gabad uona dardirreé gandlige 7 an líon oile ar a fprít dá céo décc mapcc cén mo tá luac lírra 7 impide.

Ad mac catail uí concobair décc.

Mág cártthairg cairbreac .i. domnall mac domnaill do écc.

Iapla dearmuman do teact i nepinn, 7 raxanaig iomda do tabairt lair do millead mumán.

Iapla upmuman do toct i nEpirin o Ríg Saxon.

⁷ *Dean, dezanac.*—This word is written Deaccanach by O'Brien in his Irish Dictionary, who explains it "a dean;" but O'Reilly writes it déaganac, and explains it "deacon."

⁸ *A great defeat.*—Ware states in his Annals of Ireland, under this year, that the English of Meath were discomfitted by O'Connor and the Irish, on the Feast of St. Gordian and Epimachus; and that Thomas Manravard, Baron of Skrine, and Christopher Fleming and John Dardis were taken prisoners, and many others slain.

⁹ *Cill-Echain.*—This is probably the place called Killeagha, in the barony of Fore, near Oldcastle, in the county of Meath.

O'Flaherty adds from *Mac Firb.*, in H. 2. 11, that the Prior of St. John's, of Ath Truim, and

nine priests were slain on this occasion.

^b *Dardis the Lawless.*—This might also be read *gepolige*, i. e. of the severe law. The name Dardis is still extant in Meath. There is a monument to this family in the churchyard of Killoolagh, or Cill-Uailleach, in the barony of Delvin, in the county of Westmeath, which exhibits the following inscription:

"Underneath this stone are interred the remains of William Dardis, formerly of Carlinstown, in the county of Westmeath, Esq., as also those of Catherine Dease of Turbetstown, alias Dardis, who died on the 11th of March, 1797, and at whose desire this monument has been erected.

"Several of the Dardis family, late of Gigans-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1414.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fourteen.

Donnell O'Howen, Dean^r of Lough Erne, died on the third of the Nones of October.

The monastery of Sligo was burned by a candle in the Spring of this year.

The sons of Henry O'Neill attacked Owen, the son of Niall Oge O'Neill, and took him prisoner as a hostage for the liberation of O'Neill, who was then the prisoner of Owen. Both were set at liberty, the one [being given in exchange] for the other; and O'Neill, i. e. Donnell, [re]assumed his own lordship.

A great defeat² was given to the English of Meath by Murrough O'Connor, Lord of Offaly, and Farrell Roe Mageoghegan, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach mic-Neill, at Cill-Eochain³, where the Baron of Skreen, together with a great number of nobles and plebeians, were slain, and where the son of the Baron of Slane was taken prisoner, for whose ransom fourteen hundred marks were obtained. Dardis the Lawless^b was also taken prisoner, together with a number of others, for whose ransom twelve hundred marks were obtained, besides [the usual fines called] Luach-leasa and Luach-impidhe^c.

Hugh, the son of Cathal O'Connor, died.

Mac Carthy Cairbreach^d, i. e. Donnell, the son of Donnell, died.

The Earl of Desmond came to Ireland, bringing with him many of the Saxons, to devastate Munster.

The Earl of Ormond^e came to Ireland from the King of England.

town, county of Westmeath, are likewise buried here. R. I. P."

^c *Luach leasa* literally means "reward of welfare," and *luach impidhe*, "reward of intercession." It appears from a letter written by Sir John Davis, to the Earl of Salisbury, that the ecclesiastical officer called herenach paid a fine called Loughinipy, to the bishop on the marriage of every of his daughters.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 144, 145.

^d *Mac Carthy Cairbreach*.—In a fragment of an old medical Irish manuscript, in the Library

of Trinity College, Dublin [H. 5, 27], the exact date of his death is given. It is stated that the work was translated from Latin into Irish by John O'Callannan, with the assistance and instruction of his own tutor, Master Pierce O'Huallahan; that it was commenced at Kilbrittan, in the life-time of Donnell Reagh Mac Carthy, but while he was on his death-bed, and finished at Ros-Oilithri [Roscarbery], immediately after his death, namely, on the day before the festival of St. Brendan, in the year of Christ fourteen, four hundred and one thousand.

^e *Earl of Ormond*.—He was James Butler,

Iohn Zarlac .i. pŕi ionaid nıg raxan do tŕaċt i neŕinn fear na tucc caður nŕ tŕimann do tŕuait, nŕ deacclair, nŕ dealaðain an mŕd gur a pŕimcc aċt a ccup pŕi puaċt, pŕiğde, 7 gŕpta. A rŕ po airg mall mac aŕða uí uiginn i nuirneach miðe, 7 po harigeað Semur diúit 7 muintir an rıg la hanrı dalatún, 7 tucc bó ra mboin dona hoirgrib rin do muintir uiginn, 7 po iŕðlaic i cconnaċtaib iad iarrin. Ro aŕrŕat iarraim muintir uiginn im mall Iohn Zarlac, 7 ní pŕiðe beŕ iar ran aŕir rin aċt cúicce pŕaċtmaine namŕ an tan pŕair bŕr do nŕim na naŕr, 7 arŕ rin an dapa rŕŕŕt rŕib do ponad pŕr mall ua nuiginn, .i. clann condmairg do lethad aŕðce cŕeice nŕill hí cladaid, 7 Iohn Zarlac do écc.

Concobar mac Seppraid uí flannagáin aŕðar tairirg cloinne catail décc an rŕŕeada lá pŕa ramain.

Eochaid mŕg maŕganna tairir oirgiall do gŕbail lá bŕian maŕ maŕganna 7 la gallaibh.

Murchoad na haongura tŕgearna cloinne colgan décc.

Aŕt Caománac aŕðar rıŕg laigŕn do écc.

fourth Earl of Ormond, commonly called the White Earl. He was Lord Justice of Ireland in 1407, and afterwards in 1440.

^f *John Stanley*.—According to Ware's Annals of Ireland, John Stanley, the King's Lieutenant in Ireland, landed at Clontarf on the 1st of October, 1413, and departed this life on the 18th of January following. Cox says that he died at Ardee, on the 6th of January, 1413. These writers make no allusion to the poetical miracle wrought upon him by O'Higgin.

^g *Uisneach*, now the hill of Usnagh, situated in the parish of Killare, barony of Rathconrath, and county of Westmeath. There is a very large rock on this hill, called Ail-na-mireann by Keating, who says it was the point at which the four provinces met, before Meath was formed. This is the fourth place in Meath at which the monarch Tuathal Teachtmhar erected royal forts and established fairs, games, &c.

^h *Out of the preys*, do na hoirgrib rin, i. e. of, or out of these preys, i. e. the preys taken

from James Tuite and the King's party.

ⁱ *Do leaċad*, to spread, or scatter; but it is most generally used in these Annals in the sense of to disable, discomfit, or overpower, as at the year 1429: "oŕ mŕp daime do tŕaŕŕt ar fearnaib bŕeifne eibir leaċad 7 marðad; i. e. A great loss of men was brought on the men of Breifny, both by disabling and killing."

For some curious notices of the belief in poetical miracles in ancient times in Ireland, the reader is referred to the Statute of Kilkenny, edited for the Irish Archæological Society by Mr. Hardiman, p. 55, note 1. Reginald Scot, in his Discoverie of Witchcraft, states that "the Irishmen will not sticke to affirm that they can Rime either man or beast to death."—Book iii. c. xv. p. 35. An *aŕp* is a poem in which the subject is not only lampooned, but imprecated and cursed. Many specimens of such poems are still extant; but the bitterest the Editor has ever seen is the one composed for the celebrated Dr. Whaley of Dublin, astrologer and almanac

John Stanley^f, the Deputy of the King of England, arrived in Ireland, a man who gave neither mercy nor protection to clergy, laity, or men of science, but subjected as many of them as he came upon to cold, hardship, and famine. It was he who plundered Niall, the son of Hugh O'Higgin, at Uisneach^s, in Meath. Henry Dalton, however, plundered James Tuite and the King's people, and gave the O'Higgins out of the preys^b [then acquired] a cow for each and every cow taken from them, and afterwards escorted them to Connaught. The O'Higgins, with Niall, then satirized John Stanley, who lived after this satire but five weeks, for he died of the virulence of the lampoons. This was the second poetical miracle performed by this Niall O'Higgin, the first being the discomfiture¹ of the Clann-Conway the night they plundered Niall at Cladann^k; and the second, the death of John Stanley.

Conor, son of Geoffrey O'Flanagan, heir to the chieftainship of Clann-Cathail, died six days before Allhallowtide.

Eochy Mac Mahon, Tanist of Oriel, was taken prisoner by Brian Mac Mahon and the English.

Murrough O'Hennesy, Lord of Clann-Colgain^l, died.

Art Kavanagh, heir to the kingdom of Leinster, died.

maker, about the year 1691, by Ferdoragh O'Daly, whose brother the Doctor is said to have caused to be prosecuted and hanged. The poet first describes the wicked practices of the astrologer, whom he describes as in league with the devil, and who, since he began to view the moon and the planets, had, with his basilisk eye, destroyed their benign influence, so that the corn-fields, the fruit trees, and the grass, had ceased to grow; the birds had forgotten their songs, except the ominous birds of night, and the young of animals were destroyed *in utero*. He then begins to wither this astrologer with imprecations, calls upon various diseases of a violent nature to attack him, and calls down upon him the curses of God, the angels, the saints, and of all good men. Dr. Whaley, however, does not appear to have melted before this *Aoir* of O'Daly, for he lived

to a great age, and composed more effectual lampoons against the Irish, than the bards, who were then certainly not in the zenith of their power, had composed against him. His almanacs throw much light on the history of the ferocious times in which he flourished.

^k *Cladann*.—This was the name of a townland on the west side of the river Suck, in the territory of Clanconway and county of Galway; but the name is now obsolete.

^l *Clann-Colgain*, a territory in ancient Offaly, which was co-extensive with the present barony of Philipstown, in the King's County. O'Huidhrin, who died in 1420, thus writes of this territory, which he makes one of the seven tuaths of Ui Failghe:

“*Ṭaoiriuch oile ar aithnib dam
O'haengura ar élar Colgán,*

Μαολpuanaib mac pſrſail mec διαρματα τigeapna maige luircc do ecc.
Ο hſiurſceoil mór do marbað la luēt luinge cſnoaiſe i pſiull.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1415.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle, ceſpe céð, a dech a cúicc.

Emann maſ pinoðaiſſi ppióiri mſi móipe loða gamna do éſ an 27. Appil.

Λορð Purnumail do teēt ina lurtiſ i nepinn. Λαιγιſ uſ mopa do milleað laiſ, 7 caiſlén mic paētna uſ mopa do gaðail laiſ beop. Aipſne mopa do buaið deaðaið 7 diinnilið do bſiſt óó a haiſgiailaið, 7 meic na mbſiſtſnað do milleað 7 do opſain, 7 geapóio mac tomáſi éaiſc don pſiul geapalſaið do cpochað leiſ. Ro aipſ beóſ opoſſ mór vaop vána epeann, .i. ua válaiſ miðe (διαρμαιτ), aóð óſ maſ cſaiſt, duðtað mac Eochaða eolaiſ, 7 muiſgeap ua válaiſ. Iſ an paiprað ap cciðð vna po aipcc ua válaiſ

Ḫlan a óuſaið tap pſin Fáił
Do ólúſaiſ le céið Cpuacám."

" Another chief, to me well known,
O'Hennesy, rules over Clar-Colgan,
Fair his country beyond Fail's territories,
Which borders on the grass of Croghan."

It appears from the old map of Leix and Ophaly (made in the reign of Philip and Mary, as already stated), that the territory of Tuomoy (the tuat muige of the Irish), extended from the river Mongagh, which divides it from the county of Westmeath, to the northern boundary of Clanmaliere; and, in the other direction, from Edenderry to Philipstown: from which fact it may be clearly inferred that the territories of Tuomoy, Nether and Upper, as shewn on this map, were formed into the baronies of Warrenstown and Coolestown; and, this being proved, it will be seen at once that the tuath, or cantred of Clann-Colgan, which lay, according to O'Heerin, as above quoted, at the hill of Cruachan in Offaly, could be no other than the barony of Lower Philipstown, at the northern

boundary of which the hill of Cruachan is situated. The kindred families of O'Hennesy and O'Huallahan were by turns the chiefs of this cantred previous to the English invasion. Their descent from Colgan, the progenitor of the Clann-Colgan, is given as follows in Duaid Mac Firbis's Genealogical work:

1. Colgan, *a quo* Clann-Colgan,
2. Cumascach,
3. Aengus, *a quo* O'Hennesy,
4. Donnell,
5. Teige,
6. Uallachan,
7. Teige,
8. Uallachan,
9. Hugh,
10. Donnell O'Hennesy.
3. Fogartach,
4. Uallachan, *a quo* O'Huallahan,
5. Mac-Tire,
6. Conor,
7. Cuilen,
8. MacTireO'Huallahan.

^m *Inis-mor-Locha-Gamlua*, now Inishmore, an island situated in that part of Lough Gawn which belongs to the barony of Granard, in the

Mulrony, the son of Farrell Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, died.

O'Driscoll More was treacherously slain by the crew of a merchant's ship.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1415.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifteen.

Edmond Mac Finnvar, Prior of Inis-Mor-Locha-Gamhna^m, died on the 27th of April.

Lord Furnivalⁿ came to Ireland as Lord Justice. Leix, O'More's territory, was devastated by him, and he took the castle of the son of Faghtna O'More. He carried off great preys of cows, horses, and small cattle, from the people of Oriel; and he spoiled and plundered Mic na m-Breathnach^o, and hanged Garrett, the son of Thomas Caech, of the Geraldine blood. He also plundered a great number of the poets of Ireland, namely, O'Daly of Meath (Dermot), Hugh Oge Magrath, Dubhthach Mac Keogh the learned, and Maurice O'Daly. In the ensuing Summer he plundered O'Daly of Corcumroe, i. e. Farrell, the son

county of Longford. On this island there is an old church called Teampull Choluim Cille, i. e. St. Columbkille's church, which was the original church of the parish of St. Columbkille, near Granard.

ⁿ *Lord Furnival*, was Sir John Talbot of Hal-lamshire, who was Lord Furnival by courtesy, through his wife, having married the eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Neville, by Joan, the sole daughter and heiress of William, the last Lord Furnival. This great warrior was constituted Lord Lieutenant of Ireland on the 24th of February, 1413, and landed at Dalkey in September, 1414. He remained in Ireland for six years, during which time he was active in reducing the Irish chiefs, making of each successive chief, that fell into his hands, a tool and scourge for the subjection of his fellows.—See Original Letters illustrative of English History, edited by Sir Henry Ellis, second series, vol. i. letter 19. In Henry of Marlborough's Chro-

nicle of Ireland, the following notice of the departure of this Lord Lieutenant from Ireland is given under the year 1419:

“On the feast day of *Mary Magdalen*, the Lord Lieutenant, *John Talbot*, went over into England, leaving [as] his Deputy there the Archbishop of Dublin” [Richard Talbot], “carrying along with him the curses of many, because hee being runne much in debt for victuall and divers other things, would pay little or nothing at all.”—See also Ware's Annals of Ireland, in which nearly the same words occur under this year.

^o *Mic na m-Breathnach*, i. e. the sons of the Welshmen. These must have been the Walshes of the Welsh mountains, or Sliabh Breathnach, in the west of the county of Kilkenny, as it does not appear that he ever went into the baronies of Tirawley, Erris, and Ross, in the counties of Mayo and Galway, where the other Welsh tribes of Ireland were seated.

cōrcamodpuad̄ .i. fērgal mac taid̄g mic aongura puaid̄. Ro aipecc bpuicēean dā cocca immačaire cūirne, nī hīd̄ amāin aēt nī tucc tērmann do naom̄ inā do neimead̄ in fad̄ do baos̄ in ērinn.

Cpeac̄ mōr do denam̄ dua maille .i. aed̄ fop̄ diarmaid̄ ua maille, 7 diarmaid̄ do gabail oilén uí maille, 7 aed̄ do dūl i marbōraēt diarmada, fērtar iomairēg tōrra, 7 ro marbad̄ aed̄ ua maille tigearna umail annrīn lā diarmaid̄ 7 a mac concobair, 7 mac tomáir uí maille. Ro marbad̄ ann dūa domnall mac diarmada uí maille. Ro pcar oipeac̄arr umail pé rlioc̄t aoda ó rin amac̄, 7 gabaid̄ diarmaid̄ tigearna.

Tomaltac̄ puad̄ mac concobair mic muirēgīra décc.

An clapač ua cob̄taiḡ rasoí pé dán, 7 pe daonnaēt décc.

Diarmaid̄ mac diarmada mic concobair mic tomaltaiēg mec diarmada do marbad̄ la cloind̄ uí concobair dūinn, 7 a adnacal i mainr̄tir aēa da laarēg.

Cat̄aoīr mac donnchađa uí fearēgal do écc.

Aed̄ mac donnchađa uí ceallaiēg décc.

Tomaltach mac taid̄g uí bīr̄n do marbad̄ i nēgriē oīd̄ce la fearēgal mac diarmada mécc Raēnaill hī cluain rīte i mbaile ellī hī tīg mec an donnānaiēg, 7 ingēn loēlainn uí áinlīgī do lorccad̄ ann beór an .ui. idup ianuairi.

Concobair mac brian mic uilliam mēg eoēagāin do marbad̄ i ccill cuairrīē.

^p*Bruighean-da choga*, now called in Irish *Ópus-
hean mōr*, and anglicised Breenmore, or Brine-
more. It is situated on a conspicuous hill in the
townland of Breenmore, in the parish of Drum-
maney, and in the territory now locally called
Cuirneach by the old natives, but in all legal
documents and maps, the barony of Kilkenny
West, in the county of Westmeath. It is a fort
of earth two hundred and four paces in circum-
ference, and containing within it the ruins of a
castle, the erection of which tradition ascribes
to the Dillons, who were lords of Cuirneach
from the period of the English Invasion till Crom-
well's time. This castle is now a heap of crumbled
ruins; but it is said that a considerable portion of
it was standing about seventy-nine years since.

This castle is shewn on Petty's printed map of
Westmeath, under the name of Brinemore, which
is placed midway between Athlone and Bally-
more Lough Sewdy. There was originally a
circle of large standing stones around the fort,
from which it might, perhaps, be inferred, that
this Bruighean was used for sepulchral or reli-
gious purposes, as well as for defence. For some
historical accounts of this place, see Duaid Mac
Firbis's Genealogical work (Lord Roden's copy),
p. 402; O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 81;
and the curious historical tale, entitled *Togail
Ópusigne na cōga*.

The territory anciently called Cuirne, or
Machaire Chuirne, and now locally Cuirneach,
comprised the entire of the present barony of

of Teige, son of Aengus Roe. He plundered Bruighean-da-Choga^p in Machaire Chuirne. And not only this^q, but he gave no protection to either saint or sanctuary while he abode in Ireland.

A great prey was taken by O'Malley, i. e. Hugh, from Dermot O'Malley. Dermot [in retaliation] took O'Malley's Island^r, upon which Hugh went in pursuit of Dermot; and a battle was fought between them, in which Hugh O'Malley, Lord of Umallia, was slain by Dermot and his son Conor, and also the son of Thomas O'Malley, and Donnell, the son of Dermot O'Malley. The chieftainship of Umallia was thenceforth wrested from^s the descendants of Hugh; and Dermot assumed the lordship.

Tomaltagh Roe, the son of Conor, son of Maurice [Mac ~~Dermot~~^{Donnada}], died.

The Clasach O'Coffey, a man eminent for poetry and humanity, died.

Dermot, son of Dermot, son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot, was slain by the sons of O'Conor Don, and was interred in the monastery of Ath-da-laarg [the Abbey of Boyle].

Cahir, the son of Donough O'Farrell, died.

Hugh, son of Donough O'Kelly, died.

Tomaltagh, the son of Teige O'Beirne, was slain by Farrell, the son of Dermot Mac Rannall, in a nocturnal attack at Cluain Sithe^t, in Baile Ella, in the house of Mac an-Donnanaigh; and the daughter of Loughlin O'Hanly was burned there also, on the sixth of the Ides of January.

Conor, the son of Brian, son of William Mageoghegan, was slain at Cill-Cuairsighe^u.

Kilkenny West, and that part of the parish of Forgnay lying on the south side of the River Eithne, or Inny.

^q *And not only this*, ní heacó amáin.—This is the Irish mode of expressing, *in short, in a word, or in summe*, as the old English writers phrased it.

^r *O'Malley's Island*, i. e. Cliara, or Clare Island, in Clew Bay, which still belongs to Sir Samuel O'Malley, whose grandfather purchased it from the Earl of Clanrickard.

^s *Was wrested from*, literally, "the chieftainship of Umallia thenceforth parted with the race of Hugh."

^t *Cluain-Sithe*, now Cloonshee, a townland in the parish of Clooncruff, situated to the east of the town of Elphin, in the county of Roscommon. It lies between Lough O'Doonra, Lough O'Conallan, and the Clooncruff River. The name Baile-Elle does not now exist; but it was evidently the name of a large ancient Irish townland, or ballybetagh, of which Cloonshee was a subdivision.

^u *Cill Cuairsighe*, now Kilcoursey, near the village of Clara, in the territory of Muintir-Tadhgain, or barony of Kilcoursey, in the north of the King's County.

Coccað eittir lúigneachaið fíin, 7 toðar doib fíi apoile, 7 bñreað for an luct for 7 daoine do mairbð doibh, 7 Art mac í fíra do gabáil go po cpochað leó hé aga ttið.

Clann diarmata duib uí flaitébsrtaið do mairbð 7 do gabáil da mbraitrib fíin, 7 laf in ngiolla noub ua fflaitébsrtaiðh.

AOIS CRIOST, 1416.

AOIS CRIOST, mile, ceitre céo, auec, aré.

Adam lexið eppcop arbachaið, bratair gallda epiðe do lorccað i páit eppuicc, 7 concobar mac feargail mic Conconnaet uí fírgail do toða lá coraið arbachaið ina ionað.

Deaccanað Cille hAlað (.i. ó hainmce) do écc.

Muirgíur ua comeóil comarba droma cliað do lorccað na ttið fén lá foglaðaið.

Tomár mac ino óclaið aircindeac cille hoirið, 7 apð maiðirtir condaet i nolið do écc iar mbuaið naiðrige.

Lucár ua treaðair aircindeac cille fearcca décc iar noðibsthaið.

Mairtirtir phiccið do cumdað (iar na lorccað fearct riam) lá briar bratair mac diarmata mec donnchaið.

Domlað ingín néill móir uí néill bñ Seain uí domnaill do éð.

Arðgal mac briar móir með matgamna tiðearna aigiall do écc.

Art caománað (Ri laiðen) mac art caománað mic muirceartaið caománað mic muirir caománað, 7ca., aon Roða gaoideal epeann ino eneað 7 in fígnom do écc iar mbuaið naiðrige ina longpoit buðéin.

* *Adam Lexid.*—He is called Adam Lys in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 253, where it is stated that he died in June, 1416, without any allusion to the place or manner of his death.

To this passage O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11: "Minimè hospitalis, do lorccað i páit eppuicc initio Autumni.—*O'Mulconry*. Ordinis prædicatorum.—*Hen. Marleburg*. apud *Camd. Brit.*"

* *Rath Easpuig*, now Rathaspick; a pa-

rish near Rathowen, in the county of Westmeath.—See Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, Feb. 16: "Aoð glar earpog Raé na n-earpog a n-iapniðe." There is a small rath, or earthen fort, called Raé na nearbog, and sometimes Raé earbuig, in this parish, on the brink of Lough Glyn, where tradition says three bishops were interred, from which circumstance the name is said to have been derived. There is no church at the place so called at present.

A war broke out among the people of Leyny; they gave battle to each other, and the inhabitants of the eastern part [of the territory] were defeated, and some of them killed; and Art, the son of O'Hara, was taken prisoner, and hanged by them at their own house.

The sons of Dermot Duv O'Flaherty were partly slain and partly taken prisoners by their own kinsmen, and by Gilladuv O'Flaherty.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1416.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixteen.

Adam Lexid^m, Bishop of Ardagh, an English friar, was burned at Raithe-aspuig^r; and Conor, the son of Farrell, son of Cuconnaught O'Farrell, was elected in his place by the Chapter of Ardagh.

The Dean of Killala (i. e. O'Hainmche) died.

Maurice O'Coineoil, Coarb of Drumcliff, was burned in his own house by robbers.

Thomas Mac an-Oglaigh, Erenagh of Cill-Oiridh^r, and chief Professor of Law in Connaught, died after the victory of penance.

Lucas O'Trevor, Erenagh of Cill-Fearga^z, died, after spending a virtuous life.

The monastery of Sligo was re-erected (having been burned some time before) by the Friar Brian^a, the son of Dermot Mac Donough.

Gormlaidh, the daughter of Niall More O'Neill, and wife of John O'Donnell, died.

Ardgal, the son of Brian More Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died.

Art Kavanagh^b (King of Leinster), the son of Art Kavanagh, who was son of Mortogh Kavanagh, son of Maurice Kavanagh, &c., only choice of the Irish of Ireland for hospitality and activity at arms, died in his own fortress, after the victory of penance.

^r *Cill-Oiridh*, now Killerry, in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.—See note ^b, under the year 1333, p. 550, *supra*.

^z *Cill Fearga*, now Killargy, a parish in the barony of Dromahaire, and county of Leitrim.

^a *The Friar Brian*.—To this passage O'Fla-

herty adds, in H. 2. 11:

“Qui divino amore captus sæculo renunciavit religionem ingressus. MS. L.”

^b *Art Kavanagh*.—See his death again entered under the year 1417, p. 829; and O'Flaherty's remarks on the chronology in note ¹.

Cúmeaða mac Súan mec conmapa aðbar taoiriḡ cloinne cuilén do écc.

Ionnroigið lá mac Siúrtaín Oexetpa cona bpaitepið for cloinn Seann uí ḡra, ua hḡra pín, ḡ toirpðealðac cappaç mac domnaill mic muirceap-taiḡ uí concobair, ḡ mapcrluaḡ cairppe do teaccmáil pé toirpæac na póna rin mec Siurptáin, ḡ ua hḡra do mapðað, ḡ maḡnar mac donnchað mic muirceap-taiḡ uí concobair, ḡ mac aodá mec donnchað, ḡ toirpðelðac cappaç mac domnaill do lot. Mac Siurptáin do ðenam cpeac na cpiçe iappin, ḡ an tír uile do éionól, ḡ do ðul na ttopaiḡeacç. Spaoimteap leo for mac Siurptáin, ḡ po mapðað é, ḡ aéð ua Ruadáin, ḡ ua Ruadáin pèirin, ða mac tomair mec maoslip, ḡ mac duarcan (.i. tiḡeapna cúlá nḡpið) do mapðað ann ðeór co poçaiðib oile cín mo éatç.

Coccað eitir pèapair manac ḡ pír bpeirne pá cíor catáil mic aodá uí Ruairc, ḡ catáil allḡit mançac an tan rin. Tuccað ppaimeað for muintir aodá mḡḡ uibir ḡ catáil uí Ruairc lá Taðḡ ḡ lá domnaill ua Ruairc in po mapðað taðḡ mac pèapḡail uí Ruairc ḡ naonðar imaille ppir, ḡ po bḡnað aoin eac ðecc ðioð ðon cup rin.

Ionnroigið oile do tabairç lá haod mbuidē ḡ lá taðḡ ua Ruairc ḡ la mḡḡ caba for muintir pèoaçáin, ḡ pír manach o loç epne riar do bpeith forpa. Rucc oppa ðin catáil ua Ruairc ḡ eoḡan ua Ruairc, ḡ po puingḡoor clann uí Ruairc an tanbpoplann rin nó ḡo pangatçar a cceann a ngallocclac po páḡaibpçç a cceilcc ina ḡpcomair. Ro iompaíðpçç ðiblínib iapom ppir an tópaiḡ, ḡ po mapðað leo Donnchað ḡ Súan ua Ruairc, ḡ ðá mac maosleac-loinn mic plaitbeap-taiḡ uí Ruairc, ḡ po mapðað oçtar ḡ ða picit imaille ppiú do pèapair manach.

Domnaill mac tiḡeapnain móir uí Ruairc do ecc do ḡalap bpeac, ḡ ba hḡrbað móir do ḡairbçrian connaçç oideað an pír hipin.

ḡpaine inḡḡn plaitbḡp-taiḡ uí Ruairc ðecc.

^c *Concerning the rent, pá cíor.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the phrase is pá cúir, *for the cause of*, which is evidently the true reading.

^d *West of Lough Erne.*—The territory of Muintir-Pheodachain is on the west side of Upper Lough Erne, in the barony of Clanawley.

^e *Overwhelming numbers, an tanbpoplann.* It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, which was transcribed in Fermanagh, “that the sons of O’Rourke were in great distress on this occasion on the mountain of Sliabh da chon” [near Derrygonnelly], “but that they bore up against the hardship until they arrived

Cu-meadha, the son of John Mac Namara, heir to the chieftainship of Clann-Cuilein, died.

An attack was made by Mac Jordan de Exeter and his kinsmen upon the sons of John O'Hara. O'Hara himself, and Turlough Carragh, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor, with the cavalry of Carbury, met the van of this army of Mac Jordan : and O'Hara was killed ; and Manus, the son of Donough, son of Murtough O'Connor, the son of Hugh Mac Donough, and Turlough Carragh, were wounded. After this Mac Jordan plundered the country, [but the people of] the whole territory assembled together, and went in pursuit of him ; and Mac Jordan was defeated, and slain, together with Hugh O'Rowan, and O'Rowan himself, the two sons of Thomas Mac Meyler, Mac Duarcán, Lord of Cul-neiridh, and many others.

A war [broke out] between the people of Fermanagh and the men of Breifny, concerning the rent^c of Cathal, the son of Hugh O'Rourke, who at this time sided with the men of Fermanagh ; and the people of Hugh Maguire and Cathal O'Rourke were defeated by Teige and Donnell O'Rourke [in a conflict], in which Teige, the son of Farrell O'Rourke, and nine others, were slain ; and eleven horses were taken from them on that occasion.

Another incursion was made by Hugh Boy and Teige O'Rourke, and by Mac Cabe, into Muintir-Pheodachain. The people of Fermanagh, [dwelling] west of Lough Erne^d, came up with them, as did also Cathal O'Rourke and Owen O'Rourke. The sons of O'Rourke sustained the attacks of the overwhelming numbers^e that pursued them, until they arrived at the place where they had left their gallowglasses in ambush ; both parties then turned upon their pursuers, and slew Donough and John O'Rourke, ~~and the~~ two sons of Melaghlín, the son of Flaherty O'Rourke, together with forty-eight of the men of Fermanagh.

Donnell, the son of Tiernan More O'Rourke, died of galar breac^f. The death of this man was a great loss to Gairbthrian Connacht^g.

Grainne, daughter of Flaherty O'Rourke, died.

at the place where they had planted the Mac Cables, their retained Gallowglasses, in ambush, when both parties, suddenly uniting, turned upon their pursuers, and routed them," &c.

^f *Galar breac*, i. e. the speckled disease, i. e. the small-pox.

^g *Gairbthrian Connaught*, i. e. the Rough third of Connaught.

Ταὺς ὅςς mac ταὺς puaid mec διαρμὰς γὰρ τιγεαρνα αιρτιῖς do éγ i
noiaib fele nichil i ττιῖς na mbratap i por éomáin, γ α adnacal ip in mainirtip.

Τσmpall inpi moip loc gile do lorccad, γ pcpertpa uí cuipnin imon leabap
ngearr muintipe cuipnin go peódaiḃ iomda oile ap éana.

Semur mac Rirósiḃ mec feopair do ecc.

Sfan mac goirdelb do dol ap creich por émann an macaire, creac mór
do, γ eḃsin do marbad dain urcor raiḡde iar ccup na creice por dainḡsn.

Sfan ó cínubain pcarḡn Típe riachrac muaidē do ecc.

Feidlimid mac aoda uí concobair do marbad la cloinn uí concobair
duinn.

Creaca mora do denam la hémann a burc ap Mac feópair, γ Mac
feopair do gabail la hemann, γ a cup go baile locha mḡcca.

Sich do dénam dua domnaill γ do brian ó concobair ppi apoile.

Maidm mor do tabairt la hua cconcobair pḡailge por gallaib na mide,
γ éuala mora do bḡin diob do braiḡuib, deacaiḃ, γ dḡisoh.

Saxain iomda do teēt i nEḡind.

Maidm do tabairt do Mhac murchada ap Thallaib na condac riabca,
γ peēt piciḡ décc do marbad γ do gabail diob, γ ríḡ do denam ppiḡ araba-
rac, γ braiḡde do tabairt dó.

^b *Teige Oge Mac Dermot Gall*.—O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11. that he was succeeded in the lordship of Airteach by Muirgeas Caech Mac Dermot Gall, and quotes *Mac Fírb*.

ⁱ *Inis mor*, i. e. great island. This island is still so called by the natives when speaking Irish, but Church-island has become its English name. In an old map of parts of the coasts of Mayo, Sligo, and Donegal, preserved in the State Papers Office in London, it is called Enishmoor, and placed in the north-east part of Lough Gill, in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo, and close to the boundary of the county of Leitrim.

^j *Screaptra ui Chuirnin*, i. e. O'Curnin's manuscripts. Colgan renders *teac pcpertpa* by *Bibliotheca*, in his translation of a passage from the Annals of the Four Masters, A. D. 1020, in his *Trias Thaum.*, p. 298; and Ma-

geoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, translates it, *library*. The literal translation is, house of the manuscripts. Sometimes the word *pcpertpa* would seem to be employed by the old writers in the sense of Scriptures (i. e. the Bible), like the Latin *Scripturæ*; but the Editor is of opinion that, in this instance of *pcpertpa Uí Cuipnin*, it means manuscripts in general. O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, that goblets, a tympan, and a harp, were also burned on this occasion, (*cuipn cum-oiḡ tiompan γ clairpeac*), and quotes *O'Mulconry*.

^k *Leabhar Gearr*, i. e. the Short Book. The Editor has not been able to determine what book this was. In a memorandum in *Leabhar na h-Uidhri*, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, it is stated that it was restored to

Teige Oge^b, the son of Teige Roe Mac Dermot Gall, Lord of Airteach, died, a short time after Michaelmas, in the Friars' House at Roscommon, and was interred in the monastery.

The church of Inis Morⁱ, in Lough Gill, was burned; and Screaptra ui Chuirninⁱ, and the Leabhar Gearr^k of the O'Cuirnins, as well as many other precious articles, were burned also.

Jamesⁱ, son of Richard Mac Feorais [Bermingham], died.

John Mac Costello set out upon a predatory expedition against Edmond [Mac Costello] of the Plain, and carried off a great prey; but he himself was slain by an arrow, after depositing the prey in a fastness.

John O'Canavan, Parson of Tireragh of the Moy, died.

Felim, the son of Hugh O'Conor, was slain by the sons of O'Conor Don.

Great depredations were committed by Edmond Burke upon Mac Feorais [Bermingham]; and Mac Feorais was taken prisoner by Edmond, and sent to Ballyloughmask^m [to be there confined].

O'Donnell and Brian O'Conor made peaceⁿ with each other.

A great defeat was given by O'Conor Faly to the English of Meath; and he took from them considerable spoil, consisting of prisoners, horses, and armour.

Many Saxons came to Ireland.

A victory was gained by Mac Murrough over the English of Contæ Reagh [the county of Wexford], of whom he killed or took prisoners three hundred and forty^o; and on the following day a peace was made with him, and hostages were given him.

O'Conor of Sligo, in the ransom of O'Doherty, after it had been in the possession of the O'Donnells during the reign of ten successive lords of Carbury.

ⁱ James, son of Richard Mac Feorais.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, that he died of the plague in Meath "peste in Midia obiit," and quotes "*Mac Fírb*."

^m Ballyloughmask, now Loughmask castle, situated on the east side of Lough Mask, in the barony of Kilmaine, and county of Mayo.—See note ^x, under the year 1271, p. 414, *supra*, and

also *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, note ^c, p. 202.

ⁿ Made peace, literally, "a peace was made by O'Donnell and Brian O'Conor with each other."

^o Three hundred and forty.—O'Flaherty remarks in the margin of H. 2. 11, that according to the Annals of Lecan, the number slain on this occasion was only 140, but that, according to Mac Fírbis, it was 340, and that Mac Murrough obtained "*innuera spolia*" on this occasion.

AOIS CRIOST, 1417.

AOIS CRIOST, míle, ceitre céo, aóc, a Seact.

Airt mac airt mic muirceartaig mic muirir tigearna laigen, fíor do corain a cúiccead daimhsoin gall 7 gaoideal ó aois a ré mbliadan décc go cónn a trí ficit bliadan. Fíor lán dshineac, deolar, 7 deangnam. Fíor lán do rat, 7 do ríogacht, fíor méndaihte ceall 7 mainirtreac la a almranaibh, 7 sobartaib do écc (iar na bñe da bliadan cétacat i tigearnur laigen) rectmain iar nottlaioc atbath. Atbsiat apale gur bo do diu nime tucc bñ hi Ropp mic briuin dóram 7 dua dśórán bñitfm laigen dia po eccrat ina ndíri. Donnchaó a mac do gabail a ionaidh dia éir.

Mairtuir Seon Pírrún daiminri décc.

Diarmad laimdearg mac airt áomanaig, mac Ríu laigen, décc.

Ruaidrí (.i. ó dubda) mac domnaill mic briain mic taichlig uí dubda tobair ionura 7 raibriora ua fíacrac dóg ina baile fñin iar ffél bñgde i cno miora deppac, 7 tadg riabac a deapraatuir do gabail a ionaid.

Ruaidrí mac murchada uí flaitbértaiu, Ruaidrí mac diarmada duib

^o *Lord of Leinster.*—On this passage O'Flaherty writes, in H. 2. 11, the following words, translated from *Mac Fírb.* :

"Artus (de quo supra) Rex Lageniæ, columen provinciæ suæ contra Anglos et Hibernos 16^o ad 60^m, ætatis annum. Vir hospitalitate, prudentia, et misericordia spectabilis, erga templa et monasteria condenda liberalis, et erga literatos munificus anno 42^o regiminos post natalitia Domini defunctus non sine suspitione veneni ipsi et O'Deorain Lageniæ judici, cum eo simul extincto, a fæmina apud Rosmacbriuin propinati. Cui Donaldus filius successit. — *Mac Fírb.* ad ann. 1417." He then remarks: "Unde in Januario 14¹/₇ eum dececisse colligo."

This was the celebrated Art Mac Murrough Kavanagh, who opposed Richard II. See note *, under the year 1395, p. 738, *supra*. It should be here remarked, that the descendants of

Donnell Kavanagh, the bastard son of Dermot na n Gall, never prefixed the O, as asserted by De Burgo, in his *Hibernia Dominicana*, and other modern writers. They called themselves Mac Murrough, Mac Murrough Kavanagh, or Kavanagh simply. There is no instance of the O having been prefixed to their name in the authentic Irish annals, or in any Anglo-Irish legal document.

^a *Ros-mic-Briuin.*—This is an error for Rosmic-Triuín, which is the ancient and present name of the town of New Ross (not Old Ross), in the county of Wexford.

^r *Dermot Lavderg*, i. e. Dermot the Red-handed. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is also called the son of Art Kavanagh, i. e. the son of the King of Leinster. If this be correct, he must have been a different Dermot Lavderg from the ancestor of that sept of the

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1417.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seventeen.

Art, the son of Art, son of Murtough, son of Maurice, Lord of Leinster^p, a man who had defended his own province against the English and Irish from his sixteenth to his sixtieth year; a man full of hospitality, knowledge, and chivalry; a man full of prosperity and royalty; the enricher of churches and monasteries, by his alms and offerings, died (after having been forty-two years in the lordship of Leinster) a week after Christmas. Some assert that it was of a poisonous drink which a woman gave to him, and to O'Doran, Chief Brehon of Leinster, at Ros-Mic-Briuin^q, that both died. Donough, his son, assumed his place after him.

Master John, Parson of Devenish, died.

Dermot Lávderg^r, the son of Art Kavanagh [i. e.] the son of the King of Leinster, died.

Rory (i. e. the O'Dowda), the son of Donnell, son of Brian, son of Taichleach, Fountain of the prosperity and wealth of Tireragh, died in his own town^s, after the festival of St. Bridget (at the end of the first month of Spring); and Teige Reagh, his brother, assumed his place^t.

Rory, the son of Murrough O'Flaherty; Rory, the son of Dermot Duv

OT Jo
EATING.
at'ar
inead
Kavanaghs, called *Slíocht Diarmada Lámbearg*, for their progenitor, according to all the pedigrees of the Kavanaghs, was the son of Gerald Kavanagh, and the cousin-german of the celebrated Art Kavanagh, who died in this year, that is, he was the son of Gerald, who was the son of Murtough Roe, the grandfather of Art, King of Leinster.

^p *In his own town.*—According to the list of the chiefs of Hy-Fiachrach, given by Duaid Mac Firbis and in the Book of Lecan, he died at Dun Neill, which was a castle in the parish of Kilmacshalgan, barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo.

^t *Assumed his place.*—According to a note in the margin, in the handwriting of Cucogry

O'Clery, the historical Book of Lecan was written [i. e. compiled] in the time of this Teige: "*Re linn an t-ábhaig rin do ríobair leabap oirp leacan.*" O'Flaherty translates the obituary of this Rory O'Dowda, from *Mac Firbis*, as follows, in H. 2. 11: "Rodericus O'Dowd (de quo supra) Rex Hyfiachriæ et Hyamalgad, vir magnificus, opulentus, prudens, et strenuus; patriæ defensor invitis Angliis, et Hibernis; Qui hostium muros et castella evertit, sibi que ac posteris ditionem, pulsus exteris vindicavit, erga templa et monasteria ædificantes beneficus, hospites et peregrinas benignus, et clerum ac literatos munificus, 37 annos, &c. ut supra.—*Mac Firb.* Liber apud Lecan scriptus (ut supra).—*Ibid.*"

uí flaitébertaiḡ, 7 ré fir décc dís flaitébsirtaiḡ maille ppiú do bátað for
cuan umail.

Tomar mac mec muirir ciarraige do marbað lá Sémur mac iarla dear-
muman.

Maíra mac conconnact uí físgail tigearna maiḡe tpeaḡa do écc.

Cormac ballac mac físgail mic conconnact uí Fhísgail do marbað lá
gallaiḃ.

Coccað mór eitir ua neill 7 cenel cconail, 7 indroigib do thaḃairt dua
néill ar neachtain ua domnaill dia forlongport ip m oioche i carn ḡlar eitir
Ráth both 7 domnach mór 7 breit forpa ina ccodlað, 7 da fíchit each do
bín díob, 7 edala mópa déidíoh darp, 7 dedach dpaḡhbáil díob, Einísr
décc eitir marbað 7 ḡabail do buain díob, 7 Neachtain buðdein do tépnud
do topað a calmaḡair a ḡnaḡaia 7 a eipiomail.

Una inḡín domnaill uí néill bean Néill óiḡ uí néill do écc.

Coccað mór i laigib eitir ḡallaiḃ 7 ḡaoidealaiḃ.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1418.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, cetpe cév, adech, a hochtt.

An tcepcob ua hídiprceóil, 7 Maccon ua heidiprceoil (a dearbpaḡair)
tíḡearna corca laíḡe, 7 diarmaid mac méḡ cáptaiḡ cluarraiḡ tanairi ua
carrpi décc.

^u *Boy of Umallia*, Cuan Umail, i. e. Clew Bay, lying between Upper and Lower Umallia, to the west of the town of Westport, in the county of Mayo.

^w *Carn-glas, between Raphoe and Donaghmore*.—This place has lost its ancient name. According to the Annals of Cloonenagh, as quoted by Keating, it was on the boundary between the diocese of Ardstraw and Raphoe, from which it is quite evident that it is the hill now called the Tops, which is situated on the boundary of the diocese of Derry and Raphoe, and between Raphoe and Donaghmore. Donaghmore church stands to the right of the road as you go from

Stranorlar to Castlefinn, within one mile of the latter.

^x *Corca-Laighe*.—This was anciently applied to a very extensive territory in the county of Cork, but the name is now, and has been for centuries, applied only to a comparatively small district in the south of the county of Cork. In the Regal Visitation Book of 1615, the following parishes are placed in it, viz.: "Myross, Glanebarahane" [now Castlehaven], "Tullagh, Creagh, Kilchoe, Aghadowne, and Cleere."

^y *Hy-Cairbre*.—This was the name of a tribe originally seated along the River Maigue, in the county of Limerick, whence they were driven

O'Flaherty, and sixteen others of the O'Flahertys, were drowned in the bay of Umallia^a.

Thomas, the son of Mac Maurice of Kerry, was slain by James, the son of the Earl of Desmond.

Matthew, son of Cuconnaught O'Farrell, Lord of Magh Treagha, died.

Cormac Ballagh, the son of Farrell, son of Cuconnaught O'Farrell, was slain by the English.

A great war [broke out] between O'Neill and the Kinel-Connell. O'Neill made a nocturnal assault upon the fortress of Naghtan O'Donnell at Carn-glas^b, between Raphoe and Donaghmore; and, finding those within it asleep, he took away from them forty horses, and obtained [other] great spoils, consisting of armour, arms, and apparel. Eleven men were either killed or taken prisoners; but Naghtan [O'Donnell] himself made his escape, by force of his valour, prowess, and bravery.

Una, the daughter of Donnell O'Neill, and wife of Neill Oge O'Neill, died.

A great war [broke out] in Leinster between the English and Irish.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1418.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eighteen.

The Bishop O'Driscoll, Maccon O'Driscoll (his brother), Lord of Corca-Laighe^x, and Dermot Mac Carthy Chuasach, Tanist of Hy-Cairbre^y, died.

by the Fitzgeralds some few years before 1201, when they settled in the territory afterwards called Cairbre, in the south-west of the present county of Cork, to which they gave their tribe name. The principal family of the Hy-Cairbre on their removal from the plains of Limerick were the O'Donovans; as appears from the original Annals of Innisfallen, preserved in the Bodleian Library, Rawlinson, 503, in which it is distinctly stated that, in the year 1201, Auliffe O'Donovan, was the king or chief leader of the Hy-Cairbre, then seated at Kinneigh in the county of Cork. As this passage is sufficient to prove the period at which the Hy-

Cairbre first appear out of their original locality, the Editor is tempted to give it here as it stands in the original MS. :

A. D. 1201. Sluagadó mopaobul la hulliam
7 la gallaib aipchena gu ppiçpaib muman uli
.i. im Mupcéptaé ua bpiain 7 im conchobur
puao im donnachao capbpeac cum alur muleir
: noepumain, gur cupie a ppiçhi pae mup-
gpaigi miteaini, go deapnrat aipgni mopa ann,
7 appain doib go ceann eich gor pababap
peactmain ann 7 go noeapnrat chpeacha mopa
7 pa lupcat apbeanna imda gahc inao imma
piactatar 7 ono po mapbaó amlaib ua don-
nubam pi ua capbpi leo 7 do po mapbaic

Creada móra 7 aigne do déanam lá mall ua ndomnaill ar ua néill, 7 a díocur tar banna rair hi cclinn mec uibilín.

Aigne móra do déanam lá Lord fupnumail for aed mac airt méz aongura tigeapna ua neacdaé ulaó. Mag aongura .i. aed, 7 mac uí nell buide do dol i ttopaigeaét gall 7 a ccreac, Ro rraoínread forpa iar brágbáil na ccreac. Ro marbaó 7 ro gabao líon dírim dona gallaib don cúp rin lá mag aongura.

Órian ballac mac aoda mic feblimib uí concobair fíri ná ro éri neac riam im nac ní nó biaó ina cúmanz décc, 7 a adnacal i Ror commáin.

Eógan mac tigeapnáin móir uí ruairc tanairi breifne do batad iar notlaicc acc teaét a himri na ttopc for loc pionnmaiz, 7 é az dol for cuairt do com a atar baof i ngalar a écca an tan rin.

Tigeapnán mór mac ualgairz uí Ruairc tigeapna breifne fear ir cproda 7 ar calma tainicc do cat ua mbriúin, fear ro bñ a dútaó ar éccin dá fceairuib tria nñit a laime décc iar cclian aoir im féil briúde, 7 a adnacal hi mainirtir rligiz. Aod buide ua Ruairc do gabail ionaid a atar.

Taóz .i. mag plannchaóa, mac catail mic taidz taoíreaé darptraize décc iar ndul ir na manchaib dó coíctuib riaran tan rin, 7 a mac cathal do gabail a ionaid.

Riróir mac tomair uí Raǵallaiǵ tigeapna na brifne éair do batad for Loc Sílen, 7 Eógan ua Raǵallaiǵ a mac, pilib mac giollaiora mec gar-

paireann díbrum im mac oisdelb 7 cum alir multir.

It is thus translated by the celebrated Irish antiquary, Duaid Mac Firbis, in a MS. in the British Museum, Cod Claren. Tom. 68. Ays-caugh 4799. Plut. Cxv, E.:

“A. D. 1201. William” [de Burgo], “with the rest of the English, made a great army” [i. e. hosting] “against the Nobilitie of Munster .i. about Mortagh O’Brien and Connor Ruadh and Donnogh Carbragh, *cum multis aliis*, in Desmond this yeare, so that they put” [sent] “their forelorne hopes” [rípethi] “throughout Muskry-mittany wherein they gathered much spoile, and thence they marched to Kennech,

where they tarried seaven dayes, and they tooke greate preys, and they also burned much corne in all places they reached. They also killed Amlaibh O’Donnubhain King of O’Cairbry, and some of them was killed about Mac Oisdelb *cum aliis multis*.”

About the year 1290, Mac Carthy Reagh became master of all the vast territory now called the Carberys, and compelled the O’Donovans, O’Mahonys, and O’Driscolls, to pay him tribute.—See note ^m, under the year 1178, p. 45; note ^o, under the year 1200, p. 126; and note ^l, under the year 1254, p. 352.

² *Mac Quillin*.—He was seated in the territory called “the Route,” in the north of the county

Great depredations and plunders were committed by Niall O'Donnell upon O'Neill, whom he banished eastwards across the Bann to Mac Quillin^a.

Great depredations were committed by Lord Furnival upon Hugh Magennis, Lord of Iveagh, in Ulidia. Magennis and Mac-I-Neill Boy^a set out in pursuit of the English and the preys, and defeated them, after they had left the preys behind. Countless numbers of the English were slain and taken prisoners on this occasion by Magennis.

Brian Ballagh^b, the son of Hugh, son of Felim O'Connor, a man who never refused anything in his power to give, died, and was interred at Roscommon.

Owen, the son of Tiernan More O'Rourke, Tanist of Breifny, was drowned shortly after Christmas, as he was going [in a boat] from Inis-na-d-torc^c, an island on Lough Finvoy, to visit his father, who was then lying ill of a mortal disease.

Tiernan More^d, the son of Ualgarg O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, the bravest and most puissant man that had come of the Hy-Briuin race, a man who had wrested his principality from his enemies by the strength of his arm, died at an advanced age, about the festival of St. Bridget, and was interred in the monastery of Sligo. Hugh Boy O'Rourke assumed his father's place.

Teige (i. e. the Mac Clancy), the son of Cathal, son of Teige, Chief of Dартry, died, having retired into a monastery a fortnight previously; and his son Cathal assumed his place.

Richard, the son of Thomas O'Reilly, Lord of East Breifny, was drowned in Loch Silean^e; and with him were also drowned, his son, Owen O'Reilly,

of Antrim.

^a *Mac-I-Neill Boy*.—The chief of the O'Neills of Clannaboy is henceforward called Mac-I-Neill Boy, to distinguish him from the O'Neill of Tyrone.

^b *Brian Ballagh*.—To this entry O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11:

"Nunquam praelis devictus, obiit circa finem Januarii."

^c *Inis-na-d-torc*, i. e. Hog-island; an island in Garadice Lough, anciently called Lough Finvoy, near Ballinamore, in the county of Leitrim.—See note ^f, under the year 1257, p. 360, *supra*.

To this passage O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11:

"Cum fratrum consensu patri successor designatus, cujus mors proinde naufragium in portu .i. earcap a mbeul oipeactar."

^d *Tiernan More*.—To this entry O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11:

"Rí bpeipne bapp of cionn 40 bliagam, vir pius, benevolus, munificus in largiendo aurum, vestes, pecora, erga templa et monasteria erigenda eleemosinarius, et ditionum suarum strenuus defensor, etc. ut supra.—*Mac Firb*."

^e *Loch Silean*, now Lough Sheelin; a large

naid deccanaic droma lútain ⁊ biocáire eanaig garb, ⁊ rocaide oile do dís-
daoinib do bátaib immaile ppiú. Teapna trá pionnguala ingean meḡ Raḡ-
naill bñ uí Raigillig ón mbaðad rin do topað a pnamá.

An cairlén becc do denam la huilliam ua cceallaiḡ ppi pé cóig lá ndéḡ
hi popp commáin ap aḡaid an cairlén móir daimdeóin gall ⁊ ḡaoideal con-
naict (doneoc bátar ina aḡaid aḡ congnam lé cloinn toirpdealbaiḡ uí con-
cobair) i rampad na bliadna ro.

Morpuaigead la cloinn domnall mic muirceartaig uí concobair, ⁊ lá
cloinn ndonncaid do toḡail an cairlén bicc, ⁊ ní ro airseadar ḡur ro
ḡabrat longport ina timceall dá ḡac lúit ḡidead nri bó tarba dóib itir uair
ro corpað an cairlén co peapra ppiú, ⁊ o nár fédrat ní dó, Ro cuipst
lón ir in cairlén móir, ⁊ ro loirpst ceall cúile pílinne don cup rin.

Lararpiona ingean catail mic aoda breipniḡ bean maileaclainn mic
plaitéirpiaiḡ uí puairc do écc.

Síe do denam la cloinn donnchaid ppi apoile an cclín nó mairpead Mac
donnchaid, concobair, ina tigrina aca.

Domnall mac Maileaclainn mic Muirgiura mec donnchaid do écc ina
thiḡ féin.

Coccað mop eitir mac uí neill buide ⁊ albanaiḡ ⁊ ḡoill ulað ⁊ an Rúta.

AOIS CRIOST, 1419.

Aoír Criot, míle, ceḡre céo, a deic, a naoí.

Eoin mac carmaic eppcop Ratha both do écc.

Aod ua plannagáin ppióir lúpa ḡabail décc.

lake on the borders of the counties of Cavan,
Longford, and Meath.

^f *Eanach Garbh*.—This is the parish of An-
nagh, in the barony of Loughtee, and county of
Cavan.

^g *By swimming*.—This passage is given in the
Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, somewhat
more briefly, but better, as follows :

“ A. D. 1418. Richard, the son of Thomas,
son of Mahon, son of Gilla-Isa Roe O'Reilly, i. e.

King of Breifny, went in a cot upon Loch Sigh-
leann to meet the English, but was drowned on
that excursion, together with his young son,
Owen, and two masters [professors] of his
people. His wife, Finola, the daughter of Mac
Rannall, escaped by swimming [ap topað a
pnamá].”

^h *The Small Castle*.—In the Dublin copy of
the Annals of Ulster, this is called Cairlen na
mallact, i. e. the castle of the curses.

Philip, the son of Gilla-Isa, son of Godfrey [O'Reilly], Dean of Drumlane, and Vicar of Eanach-garbh^f, and many other distinguished persons. Finola, however, daughter of Mac Rannall, and wife of O'Reilly, escaped by swimming^g.

The Small Castle^h was erected at Roscommon, by William O'Kelly, in the space of fifteen days, opposite the Great Castle, in despite of those English and Irish of Connaught (who were opposed to him, and were assisting the sons of Turlough O'Conor), in the summer of this year.

A great army was led by the sons of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Conor [of Sligo], and the Clann-Donoughⁱ, to demolish the Small Castle; and they did not halt until they encamped about it on every side; this, however, was of no use to them, for the castle was bravely defended against them; and, as they were unable to do it any injury, they laid up a store of provisions in the Great Castle, and burned the church of Cuil-Silinne on that occasion.

Lasarina, the daughter of Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach [O'Conor], and wife of Melaghlin, the son of Flaherty O'Rourke, died.

A peace was concluded between the Clann-Donough [of Tirerrill, to last] while Mac Donough (Conor) should be lord over them.

Donnell, son of Melaghlin^k, son of Maurice Mac Donough, died.

A great war [broke out] between Mac-I-Neill Boy, the Scots, and the English of Ulidia and the Route.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1419.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred nineteen.

John Mac Carmac, Bishop of Raphoe, died.

Hugh O'Flanagan, Prior of Lisgool, died.

ⁱ *The Clann-Donough*, i. e. the Mac Donoughs of Tirerrill, a branch of the Mac Dermots of Moylurg.

O'Flaherty adds from Mac Firbis, in H. 2. 11, that Mac William of Clanrickard, joined the forces of Lower Connaught on this occasion, and that they burned Moylurg:

"Hæc obsidio in æstate etiam; po loirgea-

oop Maḡ luipḡ; Mac William de Clannrickard se adjunxit copiis inferioris Connactiæ.—*Mac Firb.*"

^k *Donnell, son of Melaghlin.*—O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11:

"Vir aperta hospitalitate insignis.—*Mac Firb.*"

Coccað mór do sírge eirir ua neill, domnall mac enrí aimpíð, 7 eoḡan mac néill óicc ríogðamna éenél eoḡain. Tainicc eoḡan i mbáð uí domnaill, toirpdealbais, 7 do róine a éapadpad durnaidm fpir. Tionoilic rluas lánmór do ðul i tpir eoḡain. Tainicc ip in roépaide rin, brian mas mat-ḡamna tiḡearna oirḡiall, 7 tomár máḡuidir tiḡearna fear manac, 7 iar ná ttopraáctain ḡo haon maḡin co toirpdealbac do deacatar uile i tpir eoḡain, 7 ro hoirḡeað an tpir co léir leo, 7 ro ionnarbrat ó néill ro ðimíað a tpir eoḡain uile ḡur por cuiprét i mḡrḡ gall tar banna anonn, 7 mac i neill buide do ðenam eprsch fair ip na ḡlindibh.

Mórrluaiéceað lá brian ua concobair 7 lá hioctar connact uile co ḡall-
laib iomðuib leó tria porconḡra 7 toḡairm uí neill ḡor ro millret tpir aoda uile ota at na ḡall co haé reanais eirir fér, arbar, 7 porcenm, 7 ro loirceprét murbac longporc uí domnaill an ccéin baos ó domnaill cona rlogh-
aib i tpir eoḡain. Soair brian mac domnaill mic murceaprais ḡona roé-
paide dia tpirib iartain.

Aod buide ua ruairc tiḡearna breipne fpi ré bliaðna co leit do écc, 7
taðḡ ua Ruairc do toḡa ina ionað lá muintir Ruairc ó rliab an iairn riar
7 art mac taidḡ mic ualḡairḡ do toḡa ina aḡaid o rliab an iairn fair la
muintir Raḡallais, 7 lá teallaé ndunchaða, 7 la rliocht maileaclainn mḡḡ
Raḡnaill ḡur ro buaidreað ḡairbḡrian conaéct uile stopra.

Catal mac aoda mḡḡ uirir dḡḡaðbar tiḡearna dḡrpaib manac, fear a
aoiri ro ba mó ainm 7 oirbearc ða paibe ina tpir ina aimpir décc.

¹ *And drove him*, ḡur por cuiprét, i. e. ḡur cuipadap é, so that they drove him.

² *Committed depredations upon him*, do ðenam eprsch fair.—When O'Neill was driven from Tyrone, he took his followers, flocks, and herds, along with him into the country of the English, to the east of the Bann; but his enemy, the head of the O'Neills of Clannaboy, who took the new name or title of Mac-I-Neill Boy, hearing of his being in the Glynnns, with his flocks, herds, and other moveables, proceeded thither and plundered him.

³ *Glynnns*, a territory in the north-east of the county of Antrim, so called from its abounding

in valleys.—See Dubourdieu's Statistical Survey of the County of Antrim, p. 621.

⁴ *Ath na-n-Gall*, i. e. the ford of the foreigners. This was the name of a ford on the River Esk, immediately to the west of the old castle of Donegal. There is a bridge over it at present. It is probable that the old dun, or earthen fort, from which the town of Donegal (*Dún na ḡall*, i. e. "fort of the foreigners") derived its name, stood near this ford; but no trace of it is now visible.

⁵ *While O'Donnell*.—This sentence is literally translated, and the exact arrangement of the original is followed. The Four Masters should

A great war arose between O'Neill (Donnell, the son of Henry Aimhreidh) and Owen, the son of Niall Oge, Roydamna of Tyrone. Owen repaired to O'Donnell (Turlough), and formed a league of friendship with him; and they mustered a very great army to march into Tyrone. Brian Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, and Thomas Maguire, Lord of Fermanagh, came to join this army; and when they had come to one place, to meet Turlough [O'Donnell], they all marched into Tyrone, totally plundered the country, and expelled O'Neill from Tyrone with disgrace, and drove him¹ over across the Bann, to the English; and Mac-I-Neill Boy committed depredations upon him^m in the Glynns^a.

A great army was led by Brian O'Connor and all [the people of] Lower Connaught, with many of the English, at the request and solicitation of O'Neill; and they spoiled all Tirhugh, from Ath na-n-Gall^o to Ballyshannon, including its grass, corn, and buildings; and burned Murvagh, O'Donnell's fortress, while O'Donnell^p was with his forces in Tyrone. Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough, and his forces, then returned to their homes.

Hugh Boy O'Rourke, who was Lord of Breifny for one year and a half, died; and Teige O'Rourke was elected in his place by the O'Rourkes from Slieve-an-ierin West. But Art, son of Teige, son of Ualgarg, was elected in opposition to him from Slieve-an-ierin East, by the O'Reillys, the [people of] Teallach Donnchadha^q, and the descendants of Melaghlin Mac Rannall; so that the entire of Gairbhthrian Connacht^r was thrown into commotion [by the contests] between them.

Cathal, son of Hugh Maguire, worthy heir to the lordship of Fermanagh, a man of greatest fame, and noblest deeds, of his age and time, in his territory, died.

have made it a part of the preceding paragraph, and should have arranged it as follows:

"But while O'Donnell was away with his forces in Tyrone, Brian O'Connor, Lord of Sligo, at the earnest solicitation of O'Neill, mustered a strong force of the Irish and English of North Connaught, with whom he marched into Tirhugh in the South of Tirconnell, which territory being then unprotected, they plundered and ravaged from the ford of Donegal to Ballyshannon, including its grass (or hay), corn, and

dwellings; and they burned O'Donnell's fortress at Murvagh (in the parish of Drumhone), after which O'Connor of Sligo, and his forces, returned home, loaded with spoils."

^q *Teallach Dunchadha*, i. e. the Mac Kiernans, who were seated in the present barony of Tullaghdonagha, or, as it is barbarously anglicised, Tullyhunco, in the west of the county of Cavan.

^r *Gairbhthrian Connacht*, i. e. the Rough, or mountainous, third part of Connaught.

Cucoicepiúe mac néill uí maolmuaid do écc.

Feirceirthe mac uiginn mic giollananaom uí uigind ceann fine pleacta giollananaem uí uigind décc.

Dauid mac tanaiðe uí maolconaire do écc do plaið ina tíð fíin i ccoill moir-na mbriðnað iar naiðrige 7 iar nongad, 7 a aðnacal i mainirtip eom baipte i mbaile aða trum. Mac ollaman fíl muirtheadig an dauid hírin.

Oiarmaid ruad mac toirpðealbaidg óicc uí concobair décc.

Murchad mac briain uí flaitbearraig tigeanna iartair connacht dég.

O Neill do dol do tígh Eoghain uí neill, 7 ríe captañac cairðsmail do denam doib re poile 7 a tígñar fein do tabairt dua neill.

Tadg mac domnaill uí ceallaidg tígñna cloinne mic nloðain do écc.

O hsiurpceoil mór, 7 An Ríðipe fionn cona mac do écc.

An calbað o concobair failge do gabáil i fpiull la mac Sír libiner Prene, 7 a ríic re Lord purnaual re fír ionaid rið Saxan i nérin, 7 an oíðe iar na gabáil an fír do baí ina comglar do elúð líir dia tíð fíin.

Mac Murchada tígñna laigen, .i. donnchad mac Airt éaomanaig do gabáil le Lord Purnaual 7 fá lén mor do gaoiðelaibh eiríðe.

Tomar bacac mac iarla urmuñan do dol do congñam la Ríð Saxan hi ccoccad na fpaingí, 7 a écc tíor i fparpað Ríð Saxan, 7 urmor a ndeachad lair a hepin do écc irin fpaingí 7 hi Saxoib on muð ccéðna.

Fíradac mac taidg mic domnaill uí ceallaidg do marbad la mac mic william óicc uí ceallaidg.

Donnchad mac Muirceirraig uí concobair do écc do earccar i ndorur cairléin rligig.

Murchad ua concobair adbar tígñna ua ffailge, Catal mac aoda még

^a *Kennfinè*, i. e. head of a sept or tribe. This term is applied to the heads of minor families.—See note ^c, under the year 1268, p. 405, *supra*.

^c *Coill mor na-m-Breathnach*, i. e. the great wood of the Welshmen, now Coill-more, or Kilmore, a townland in the parish of Rathmolyon, in the barony of Moyfenrath, and county of Meath, and about four miles south of the town of Trim.—See Ordnance Map of the County of Meath, sheet 42.

^u *Clann Mic Eoghain*, now the barony of Clanmacnowen (or as it is sometimes barbarously anglicised, Clonmacnoon), in the south-east of the county of Galway.

^w *Libiner Prene*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, he is called Libined a Freinne. This was the name of a respectable Anglo-Irish family, seated in the county of Kilkenny. The name is now written Freyne, and sometimes Franey.

Cucogry, the son of Niall O'Molloy, died.

Ferceart, the son of Higgin, son of Gilla-na-naev O'Higgin, the Kennfinè¹ of the race of Gilla-na-naev O'Higgin, died.

David, the son of Tany O'Mulconry, died of the plague, in his own house, at Coill-mor na-m-Breathnach', after Penance and [Extreme] Unction, and was interred in the monastery of St. John the Baptist at Trim. This David was the son of the Ollav of Sil-Murray.

Dermot Roe, the son of Turlough Oge O'Conor, died.

Murrough, the son of Brian O'Flaherty, Lord of West Connaught, died.

O'Neill went to the house of Owen O'Neill, and they concluded a charitable and amicable peace with each other; and his own lordship was given [restored] to O'Neill.

Teige, the son of Donnell O'Kelly, Lord of Clann-mac-Eoghain² died.

O'Driscoll More, and the White Knight, with his son, died.

Calvagh O'Conor Faly was treacherously taken prisoner by the son of Sir Libiner Prene³, and sold to Lord Furnival, the Deputy of the King of England in Ireland; but the night after his capture, the person who was confined along with him escaped with him to his own house.

Mac Murrough⁴, Lord of Leinster (Donough, son of Art Kavanagh), was taken prisoner by Lord Furnival, and this was a great misfortune to the Irish.

Thomas Bacagh⁵, the son of the Earl of Ormond, went to assist the King of England in the war with France, and died while on the expedition with the King of England. The greater number of those who went with him from Ireland died likewise, either in England or France.

Feradach, the son of Teige, son of Donnell O'Kelly, was slain by the grandson of William Oge O'Kelly.

Donough, the son of Murtough O'Conor, died of a fall in the doorway⁶ of the castle of Sligo.

// Murtough O'Conor, heir to the lordship of Offaly; Cathal, the son of Hugh

⁴ *Mac Murrough*.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, that he was taken prisoner on the 4th of May: "4^o Maii captus."

⁵ *Thomas Bacagh*, i. e. Thomas the Lame.

⁶ *Doorway*.—The word *doorway*, which is cog-

nate with the Greek *θυρα*, or *θυρε*, and literally signifies *a door*, is sometimes applied to the outer gate of a castle, and sometimes to the gate of a walled town.

uidir, Diarmaid ruadh mac uí concobair duinn, ⁊ Mac Muirir na mbríge ríaoí
i neaccha ⁊ i neolair do écc.

O duibdíorma ⁊ Muirceiriac mac catail mic aoda breifneig do écc.

Siollananaom o micheidén comarba an bealaig do écc.

Tomaltach mag flannchaib do écc.

An barrach mor ⁊ O Sullebain do écc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1420.

Aois Crioist, míle, cethi céd, ríce.

Mainertir .S. ffranseir i nísir gephtine irin muimain ar brú na Sionna
i neppcoróirteact luimneig do denam do braitheirib .S. ffranseir la hiarla
dearmuimain, ⁊ do chumdaig tumba dó fein, ⁊ dia ríol ina deaðhaib innte.

Maia ua branáin, maigirtir, rísrún, ⁊ aircindeac doire maoláin décc
an. iii. idur Sept.

Cairlén bona drobairi do éionnighnaib lá brian mac domnall mic muir-
ceartaig uí concobair. Cenel conaill do éact do éionnigh na hoibne cona
rocpaide imaille ríu. Brian do cruinnuccaib ríocé oile ina naígaib, .i. a
braitir buidén, ua Ruairc, .i. taig, ⁊ mac donnchaib cona rocpaidib conár
laiprat cenél cconaill dul tar an uppeáta riar don éur rin. Batop conal-
laig i forlongport fá éuan earra Ruaid. Tangattar clann uí domnall,
Niall garb, domnall, ⁊ neactain díorma marcpuaig ar an mag. Tangat-

^a *Mac-Maurice-na-mBrigh*, i. e. Mac Maurice, or Fitzmaurice of Brees, or Brize, lord of the territory, now the barony of Clanmorris, in the county of Mayo.

^b *O'Duvdirma*.—He was chief of the eastern half of Inishowen, in the county of Donegal.

^c *Murtough, son of Cathal*.—He was the eighth son of Cathal, the son of Hugh Breifneach O'Conor, Tanist of Connaught in 1308. He is the last man of the warlike sept of the Clann-Murtough Muimhneach O'Conor, mentioned in the pedigree of the O'Conors, given in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74.

^d *Bealach*, i. e. of Ballaghmeelin, in the parish of Rossinver, barony of Rossclougher, in the north of the county of Sligo.

^e *Eas-Gephtine*, i. e. the cataract of Gephtin, now Askeaton, an ancient town, in the barony of Conillo, and county of Limerick, situated on the River Deel, not far from its influx with the Shannon. The ruins of this magnificent abbey, the architecture of which is remarkably beautiful, still remain in good preservation.

^f *Doire-Maelain*, i. e. Maelan's oak grove, now Derryvullan, a parish situated on the west side of the narrow part of Lough Erne, in the

Maguire; Dermot Roe, the son of O'Connor Don; and Mac-Maurice-na-mBrigh^a, a man eminent for wisdom and knowledge, died.

O'Duvdirma^b, and Murtough, son of Cathal^c, who was son of Hugh Breifneach, died.

Gilla-na-naev O'Meehin, Coarb of Bealach^d, died.

Tomaltagh Mac-Clancy died.

Barry More and O'Sullivan died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1420.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty.

The monastery of St. Francis at Eas-Gephtine^e, in Munster, on [*recte* near] the bank of the Shannon, in the diocese of Limerick, was founded for Franciscan Friars by the Earl of Desmond, who erected a tomb in it for himself and his descendants.

Matthew O'Brannain, Master, Parson, and Erenagh of Doire-Maelain^f, died on the sixth of the Ides of September.

The castle of Bun-Drobhaoisi^g was commenced by Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor; but the Kinel-Connell, with their forces, came to prevent the work. Brian assembled another army to resist them, namely, his own kinsmen, O'Rourke, i. e. Teige, and Mac Donough, with their forces; so that the Kinel-Connell did not dare to proceed eastwards across the Urscatha^h on that occasion, but remained encamped by the Bay of Assaroe. The sons of O'Donnell, Niall Garv, Donnell, and Naghten, proceeded with a troop of cavalry to the Moyⁱ; and the sons of Brian O'Connor set out at the

barony of Tirkenpedy, in the county of Fermanagh.

^g *Bun Drobhaoise*, i. e. the mouth of the Drowes, a river which flows out of Lough Melvin, and, taking a west-north-west course, falls into the Bay of Donegal.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 180, col. b, note 154; and Harris's edition of Ware's works, vol. i. p. 18.

^h *Urscatha*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is: “7 nīp lām in

pluaḡ Ullteach oīl tair an uprgāta rīap cucu oīl rīn; i. e. and the Ulster army did not dare to go across the Ursgatha westwards to them” [the O'Conors] “on that occasion.”

Urscatha was the ancient name of a stream, which falls into the sea at the little town of Bundoran, from which to Bundrowes the road runs nearly due west, which accounts for the phrase “tair an uprgāta rīap.”

ⁱ *The Moy*, an māḡ, i. e. the plain, now always

ταρ clann brian uí concobair marprluaḡ ele do dol dḡḡain aṡa rḡnaiḡ conur tapla dḡib aḡaib i naḡaib amlaib rin. Tuccrat conallaiḡ ruaiḡ do cairbḡeachaib dia ro marbaḡ Seaan mac brian uí concobair aḡḡ buide mac donnchaib, caṡal mac diaḡmaḡa mic corbmaic mic Ruaiḡri, ḡ eoḡan ó dubḡa, ḡbrian ua concobair iarom (iar ccloirteaṡt na ndroicḡḡél rin do) do toṡt cona roṡraibḡ for maiḡ em, eoḡan ua concobair ḡ toirpḡdealbḡaṡ capraṡ clann domnaill mic muirceartaibḡ do dol hi cceann cóicc noibḡe iar rin ḡo marprluaḡ mḡr tar rḡr ruaiḡ anonn ar ionḡroibḡ oibḡe, ḡ clann uí domnaill do bḡit buidean marprluaḡ aḡ porṡ na long don taḡḡ ḡall don ear iar nḡl rḡona, ḡ iar bḡaḡail a rḡara rin deoḡan ro ionḡroibḡ iaṡṡ, ḡ ro marbaḡ domnaill mac toirpḡdealbḡaiḡ uí domnaill aḡḡar tiḡearna tíre conaill don ḡur rin leó ḡ daime ele náṡ aipeḡṡṡṡ. Do cóibḡ dḡn mall ua domnaill ḡur an ccuan, ḡ do deachaidḡ for rḡam i luing dona longaiḡ cḡḡḡaiḡ baḡí ir in ccuan. Soair brian ua concobair dia tiḡ iarḡan ccoḡḡar rin.

Eoḡan mac ruaiḡri uí concobair décc an tḡear calann do marṡa, ḡ a aḡnacal i cluain mic noir.

Ταḡḡ mac rḡarḡail uí rḡra tanairi luinge decc.

Catḡal mac taiḡḡ mḡḡ planḡchaḡa taoirḡaṡ dḡrṡraiḡe do marbaḡ lá a bḡaiṡribḡ ina tiḡ rḡm im rḡl bḡibḡe, ḡ aḡḡ buide mac planḡchaḡa do marbaḡ imaille rḡir. Αṡiaṡṡ na bḡaiṡṡe Ταḡḡ, Μuiṡir, ḡ éḡrḡ.

Iapla upmumḡan lurtir na héipenn do beith i ccogḡḡ rḡi hultaiḡ aḡ ḡaḡáil neirṡ dua néill ḡur chuṡ Mḡḡ aḡḡḡura ro umla dḡó, ḡ co tṡaro a bḡaighḡe dua néill.

Uilliam mac Maoileachlann mic uilliam uí cheallaiḡ aḡḡar tiḡḡḡna ó Maine rḡr lán do Rath ḡ dḡḡḡnam do écc iar mbuaibḡ onḡṡa ḡ aṡḡḡḡḡe.

called locally "the Moy." This is the celebrated plain of Magh g-Cedne, which is mentioned in the oldest accounts of the earliest Irish colonies. It is called Magh-ene, by Colgan; Magh g-Cedne, by Keating; and Moy Genne, in the Ulster Inquisitions.

Its position is pointed out by Colgan as follows, in his *Trias Thaum.*, p. 180:

"Magh-ene est campus Tirconnelliæ ad australem ripam fluminis Ernei inter ipsum et

Drobhaois fluvium protensum."

This plain extends from the mouth of the River Erne to Bundrowes, and from Belleek to Lough Melvin.

* *Cathal, son of Dermot, &c.*—This Cathal is not mentioned in the pedigree of the O'Conors, given in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74; but his father is given as Dermot, son of Cormac, son of Rory, who was the brother of Murtough, the ancestor of O'Conor Sligo.

same time with another troop of cavalry to reconnoitre Ballyshannon, so that both parties thus met face to face. The Kinell-Connell charged and routed the Carbury men, and killed John, the son of Brian O'Connor; Hugh Boy Mac Donough; Cathal, son of Dermot^k, son of Cormac, son of Rory [O'Connor]; and Owen O'Dowda. Brian O'Connor (on hearing of this ill news) advanced with his troops to Magh-Eni; and on the fifth night afterwards, Owen and Turlough Carragh O'Connor, the sons of Donnell, son of Murtough, crossed the ford of Assaroe with a large body of cavalry, on a nocturnal excursion. The sons of O'Donnell were at this time stationed with a squadron of cavalry at Port-na-Long^l, at the yonder side of the Cataract, and they had been drinking wine. After Owen had received information of this he made an attack upon them, and killed Donnell, the son of Turlough O'Donnell, heir to the lordship of Tirconnell, and others not enumerated. Niall O'Donnell went to the harbour, and swam to one of the merchant vessels^m lying in it. After that victory Brian O'Connor returned home.

Owen, the son of Rory O'Connor, died on the third of the Calends of May, and was interred at Clonmacnoise.

Teige, the son of Farrell O'Hara, Tanist of Leyny, died.

Cathal, son of Teige Mac Clancy, Chief of Dartry, was slain in his own house, together with Hugh Boy Mac Clancy, about the festi^{al} of St. Bridget, by their own kinsmen, Teige, Maurice, and Henry.

The Earl of Ormond, Justiciary of Ireland, waged war with the Ultonians, to obtain dominion for O'Neill; and he reduced Magennis under submission to O'Neill, and delivered up his hostages to him.

William, the son of Melaghlin, son of William O'Kelly, heir to the lordship of Hy-Many, a man full of prosperity and prowess, died, after the victory of Uction and Penance.

^l *Port-na-Long*, at the yonder side of the cataract, i. e. of the cataract of Assaroe. For the situation of this cataract, which may be now regarded as in the town of Ballyshannon, in the southwest of the county of Donegal, see Ordnance map of that county, sheet 107. The name Portnalong is now obsolete, but the situation of the port so called cannot be mistaken. There

is another place of the name in the townland of Glengad, in the parish of Culdaff, in the barony of Inishowen, in the same county.

^m *Merchant vessels*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, it is stated that "Niall O'Donnell made his escape from them into a Saxon [i. e. English] ship which was in the harbour."

O neill do mbarbad a coigead ulað la heóghan ua néill 7 la Mac ui neill buide 7 la Niall ngarb ua ndomnaill go maithib an chuigib ar cña 7 tocht dó co Sligeach co teach brian mic domnaill mic Muircéirteag tigeapna iochtar connacht.

Cogað i bfeirib Manac eitir Aodh mág uibir 7 Mag uibir féin, 7 Mac afoha, .i. domnaill do mbarbad ar an ccogað rin.

An bappach mor, .i. Seaan do écc.

O pollamán, .i. a só buide do ég.

Siolla na naom ó huibirín raí rínchaða, 7 Ruaidrí mac dauid ui duibgenáin raí rínchaða oile, 7 Fergal ó dálaig ollam corcomodruad i ndán do écc.

Eppcopoitte Rátha bot do gnoúgað do chum uí gallcobair.

Eachmarcað Ruad mac conuide raí fir dána do écc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1421.

Aoir Crioist, míle, ceitre ced, píce, a haén.

Nicolár mag bradað eppcop na bfeirne raí i neccna 7 a ccrábað i nóige 7 i nindracar décc.

Tomar óg ó Raḡallaiḡ aðbar tigeapna ba fírr oineac 7 lḡnam tainice do cat aeda finn ina ainirir do écc ina tig féin.

Ruaidrí mac aoda mec diarmada tigeapna maige luirḡ, féclm coitclm gan diúltað na ndreic duine do écc ir in ccappaic an .xi. callann Man, 7

ⁿ *Lower Connaught*, i. e. of North Connaught. It is stated in the margin of the manuscript that this passage has been taken from the *Leabhar Lecan*. This, however, is not the Book of Lecan now in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, but a manuscript book of annals now unknown, but which is quoted by O'Flaherty in H. 2. 11, as MS. L.

^o *Gilla-na-naev O'Heerin*.—He was the author of the topographical Irish poem enumerating the families of Leinster and Munster, so often quoted by the Editor in the notes to these Annals.—See O'Reilly's *Irish Writers*, p. 119,

where it is stated that there was a valuable copy of this poem, in the handwriting of Cu-coigeriche O'Clery, in the collection of manuscripts belonging to the Assistant Secretary of the Ibero-Celtic Society (who was O'Reilly himself). That copy is now in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, having been purchased at the sale of O'Reilly's manuscripts in 1830, together with other historical manuscripts, for the Academy, by Mr. Petrie.

^p *O'Gallagher*.—Loughlin, or Laurence O'Gallagher, Dean of Raphoe, was advanced to the see by the provision of Pope Martin V. on the

O'Neill was banished from the province of Ulster by Owen O'Neill, Mac-I-Neill Boy, Niall Garv O'Donnell, and the other chiefs of the province; and he went to Sligo, to the house of Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough, Lord of Lower Connaught^a.

A war [broke out] in Fermanagh between Hugh Maguire and Maguire himself; and Donnell, the son of Hugh, was slain in this war.

Barry More, i. e. John, died.

O'Fallon (Hugh Boy) died.

Gilla-na-naev O'Heerin^o, a learned historian; Roderic, son of David O'Duigennan, another learned historian; and Farrell O'Daly, Ollav of Corcómroe in poetry, died.

The bishopric of Raphoe was procured for O'Gallagher^p.

Eachmarcach Roe Mac Conmidhe [Mac Namee], a learned poet, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1421.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred four.

Nicholas Mac Brady^q, Bishop of Breifny, a man distinguished for wisdom, piety, chastity, and purity, died.

Thomas Oge O'Reilly, a materies of a lord, who, of all the descendants of Aedh Finn^r, was the most distinguished for hospitality^s and prowess, died in his own house.

Rory, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, a man of universal hospitality, who never refused the countenance of man, died in [the castle of]

27th of February, 1420, or, according to the English computation, 1419. He died in 1438. See Harris's Edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 273.

^a *Nicholas Mac Brady*.—He was Bishop of Kilmore. He succeeded Rory, or Roderic Mac Brady, who was advanced to the see at Rome, in the year 1396, by the provision of Pope Boniface IX.; but the date of the death of the one, or succession of the other, has not been discovered.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 228.

^r *Aedh Finn*, i. e. Hugh the Fair. He was the common ancestor of the O'Rourkes and O'Reillys. He was the son of Feargna, who was son of Fergus, son of Muireadhach Mal, who was son of Eoghan Sriabh, who was son of Duach Galach, who was son of Brian, King of Connaught, who was son of Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin, monarch of Ireland in the fourth century.

^s *Distinguished for hospitality, &c.*, literally, "who was of best hospitality and prowess."

α ἀνὰ καὶ ἡ μανίτις νὰ βυλλε, ἡ τοματὰς ὅς μακ κοκοβαίρ το γαβὰι ἀ
ιοναῖο.

Μυρκαὶ ὡς κοκοβαίρ τιγεαίρνα ὡς πφαίλγε πφαρ πο βυίρ ιολκατα πορ
γαλλαιβ ἡ γαιοδελαίβ νό βίοδ ινα ἀγαίβ ιαρ μβρείτ βυαδὰ ὁ δόμαν ἡ ὁ δόμαν
το ἐκκ ινα δύνανυρ πείν, ἡ α ἀνὰ καὶ ἡ μανίτις εἰλλε ἡαχαῖο.

Κοκαὶ το εἰργε εἰδιρ μυνίρ Ρυαίρ ἡ κλάνν νδοννχαῖο. Ὑα Ρυαίρ
το ἐσγλαμαὶ ἡ το εἰονόλ πλόιγ μόιρ γο ἡαοίμοναδ, ἡ ὡς δόμναἰλ (τοἰρρδεα-
βαῖ) κονα ποῖραδε το τοῖδεαῖτ δια πυρταῖτ ἡ νεαρταδ, ἡ Αῖοδ μάγ υἱοίρ
κονα εἰονόλ, ἡ ὡς Ρυαίρ πσίριν κονα μυνίρ ἡ ιαδρίδε υἱε το δολ ἡ τιρ
νοἰεαλλα, ἡ ἀν τίρ το λορκαδ leo, ἡ κατὰλ μακ μεκ δοννχαῖο το μαρβαδ
τον κυρ ριν, ἡ ποῖαδε ele βεορ.

Νιὰλ ὡς δόμναἰλ ἡ α πλυαγ, ἡ ὡς Ρυαίρ κονα ἡαοραιγεῖτ λαίρ το τοῖτ
γο κυαν σῖρρα Ρυαῖο. Κλάνν νδοννχαῖο ἡ κατὰλ μακ Ρυαῖορ υἱ κοκοβαίρ
το δολ κο λογγπορτ υἱ Ρυαίρ ταρ α νέρι, ἡ ἀν βαἰε το λορκαδ ἡ ἀν καίρλέν
το λεγαδ ἡ το βυρεαδ leo, ἡ κῖντυρ νὰ τίρε το μἰλλεαδ υἱε. Ἀν πλυαγ
κοναλλαῖ το βῖτ ἡ πορλογγπορτ ἡ ΝΑρδ πσίρνα, ἡ καίρρριγ το βῖτ πό καίρλέν
βονα ορδοβαοίρ, ἡ δαοίνε ιομδα ἡ ech το βῖτ οκκα μαρβαδ ἡ ογά lot στορρα
γαῖ λαοί. Μυρκαρταῖ βυἱε μακ ἀν ἡορναίμαγ υἱ δυβδα, ὡς μαοναίγ, ἡ
μακ δοννχαῖο ἡαοίμαναίγ το μαρβαδ λά κενελ κοναἰλ τον κυρ ριν, Αῖοδ μακ
μυρβδαίγ ρυαῖο μεκ λοῖκλαἰν το βαθαδ πορ ἀτ ρῖναίγ. Σιτ το δέναν τοῖβ
ιαρριν.

Ιονηροίγιο οἰδῖε το ταβαίρτ λά κατὰλ ὡς Ρυαίρ ἡ λά α κλοἰνν πορ μάγ
πλάννχαῖο κο ἡνιρ καοἰν πορ λοχ μελγε, ἡ λυῖτ κοἰμεδα ἀν λοῖα, .i. μεγ

¹ *A man who had gained many victories*; literally, “a man who broke many battles upon the English and Irish.” The Irish to this day use the English word *breach*, to denote a defeat, as, “the breach of the Boyne;” “the breach of Aughrim,” &c., which are but translations of βυρεαδ νὰ δόιννε, βυρεαδ Εαῖορπομα, &c.

² *Killeigh*, Cill αῖαῖο, a village in the barony of Geshil, in the King's County.—See note', under the year 1212, p. 176, *supra*.

³ *Creaghts*, i. e. the shepherds and care-takers of the cattle, who were armed with wattles and

meadoges, or long knives. Their office was to drive and take charge of the prey.

⁴ *Ardfearna*, the eminence, or hill of the alder. This name, which was that of a hill, situated to the east of the castle of Bundrowes, in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo, has been long obsolete, as the oldest of the natives of this district retain no remembrance of it.

⁵ *O'Maonaigh*.—This family was seated in the east of the barony of Tireragh, in the county of Sligo. The name is still extant in this barony, and anglicised Meeny, without the prefix O.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-*

the Rock, on the eleventh of the Calends of May, and was interred in the Abbey of Boyle; and Tomaltagh Oge, son of Conor, assumed his place.

Murrough O'Conor, Lord of Offaly, a man who had gained many victories over those English and Irish who opposed him, after vanquishing the world and the devil, died at his own mansion-seat, and was interred in the monastery of Killeigh^u.

A war arose between the O'Rourkes and the Clann-Donough. O'Rourke mustered and collected a great army to one place; and O'Donnell (Turlough) came with his forces to aid and support him, as did Hugh Maguire and his muster. O'Rourke himself, with his people, and all these [his allies], proceeded into Tirerrill, and burned the country, and slew Cathal, the son of Mac Donough, and many others besides, on that occasion.

Niall O'Donnell and his army, and O'Rourke with his creaghts^w, went to the harbour of Assaroe; and the Clann-Donough, and Cathal, the son of Rory O'Conor, went in their absence to the fortress of O'Rourke, and burned the town, and pulled down and demolished the castle, and destroyed all that side of the country. The army of the Kinel-Connell were [at this time] encamped at Ardfearna^x; and the people of Carbury were under the castle of Bundrowes; and many men and horses were daily killed and wounded [in the conflicts] between them. Murtough Boy, the son of Cosnamach O'Dowda, O'Maonaigh^y, and the son of Donough Caemhanach^z, were slain by the Kinel-Connell on this occasion; and Hugh, son of Murray Roe Mac Loughlin^a, was drowned in the ford of Ballyshannon. They afterwards concluded a peace.

A nocturnal attack was made by Cathal O'Rourke and his sons upon Mac Clancy, on Inis Caoin^b, [an island] in Lough Melvin; and the guards of the lake,

Fiachrach, pp. 107, 171, 173, 272, 273.

^u *Donough Caemhanach*.—This was evidently one of the O'Dowdas, who was called Caemhanach, from having been fostered by the family of O'Caemhain, now anglicised Keewan, and, sometimes, but incorrectly, Kavanagh.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 109, 139, 199, 440.

^w *Mac Loughlin*.—The Mac Loughlins were seated in Inishowen, in the county of Donegal,

and though originally the dominant family in the north of Ireland, they were at this period reduced to great obscurity.

^b *Inis Caoin*, i. e. *insula amœna*, the beautiful island, now anglicised Inishkeen. It is situated in Lough Melvin, about two miles north-west from the village of Garrison, and close to the boundary of the counties of Fermanagh and Leitrim. There are no ruins of a castle, or church, on this island.

Ġollaiġ do tábairt stair an loċa do cātal cona cloinn, 7 maġ plannchaid
óġ do ġabail dóib, 7 loċ melġe cona cārlén. Cócceap do macaid méġ plann-
chaid, 7 dponġ mōr dfeapaid dārtaiġe do mārbad doib, 7 clann méġ plann-
chaid do dūl hi ccāirppi iarrin.

Mōr inġin brian uí brian bean aatep a búpc, 7 búpc, 7 do baóí ina
mnaóí aġ naðġ ua cēapbail én bín do bfeapp aite 7 oineaċ, ciall 7 cpaðad
do baóí in aon aimpir pia illeċ moġa décc. Mōr muman na muimneac atberċí
ppia.

Cormac na coille mac méġ captaiġ (cāirbriġ) mac tiġsina po ba pŋr
do muimneachaid ina pé do mārbad lá cloinn eoġain méġ cārtaiġ.

An Ġiolla piabac ua clepiġ paoi pēanchada décc iap ndeiġbeataid.

Eoġan ua néill do epġabail lá mac uí nell buide aġ dōl i coinde an iapla
co dūn dealġan.

Mac ġiollapatraice 7 mac libnéd a ppene do ġallaid do tōcht maille
pe da pichit décc do aimpaid leó ap cpeich illaoiġir, 7 ní po anpat ġo pan-
ġatar ġo mairtir laoiġhir. Tapla ua concōdair pailġe ap a ccind ip in
tír 7 po inōraiġ mac ġiollapatraice 7 na ġall ġup po ppaonead lair pōppa,
7 ġup po chuip a nár, 7 pūairpŋt a muintir edála mópa deidō, dārm, 7
dŋaidō na ngall. O concōdair (.i. mupcādh) do tēċt dia tiġ iarrin, 7 ġalap
anbail dia ġabail, 7 a dūl ip na bŋaitērib, i ccill Achaid, 7 aibitŋt bratāp do
ġabail dō uimne, 7 a brathair pēin do pāġbail iona ionad pia mbār .i. diar-
maitŋt ó concōdair, 7 ua concōdair do beit mí ip na bŋaitērib pia na écc, 7
atbatŋt po deóid iap ndeiġbeataid.

O Ruairc do denam do Art mac taiðġ uí Ruairc i naġaid taidġ mic
tiġearnain.

^c *Mag-Gollaiġhs*.—This name is contracted in the original; perhaps it is intended for Mac Gallogly, a family name still common in Fermanagh.

^d *Lough Melvin and its castle*.—The castle of Lough Melvin, is now called the castle of Ross-clogher. It belongs to the county of Leitrim, and has given name to the barony of Ross-clogher, in that county.

^e *Cormac na Coille*, i. e. Cormac of the wood.

^f *Gillareagh O'Clery*.—He was the son of Gilla Brighde, who was son of Cormac, the first of the

O'Clerys who settled in Tirconnell.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 78, 394.

^g *A Frene*.—This name is now written Freyne and Franey. There was a family of this name seated in the parish of Tiscoffin, in the county of Kilkenny, and another at Brownstown, in the same county, not far from the town of New Ross.

^h *The monastery of Leix*, mairtir laoiġire, now Abbeyleix, on the River Nore, in the ba-

namely, the Mag-Gollaighs^c, delivered up the boats of the lake to Cathal and his sons. And Mac Clancy Oge was taken prisoner by them; and they took possession of Lough Melvin and its castle^d. Five of the sons of Mac Clancy, and a great number of the men of Dartry, were slain by them, after which the [rest of] the sons of Mac Clancy went to Carbury.

More, the daughter of Brian O'Brien, and wife of Walter Burke, and who had been married to Teige O'Carroll, the most distinguished woman in her time, in Leath Mogha, for knowledge, hospitality, good sense, and piety, died. She was usually called Mor-Mumhan-na-Muimhneach.

Cormac na Coille^e Mac Carthy of Carbery, the best son of a lord of the Momonians in his time, was slain by the sons of Owen Mac Carthy.

Gillareagh O'Clery^f, a learned historian, died, after spending a good life.

Owen O'Neill was taken prisoner by Mac-I-Neill Boy, while on his way to Dundalk to meet the Earl.

Mac Gillapatrik and the son of Libned a Frene^g, one of the English, set out with twelve score soldiers on a predatory excursion into Leix, and did not halt until they reached the monastery of Leix^h; but O'Conor Faly happened to come in contact with them in that country, and attacked Mac Gillapatrik and the English, and defeated and slaughtered them, and his people obtained great spoils of the armour, arms, and accoutrements of the English. O'Conor (Murogh) then returned home; but he was attacked by a dangerous disease, whereupon he retired among the friars in the monastery of Killeigh, and took the habit of a friar; but before his death he appointed his own kinsman, Dermot O'Conor, in his place. O'Conor was [only] a month among the friars, when he diedⁱ, after a well-spent life.

Art, the son of Teige O'Rourke, was made O'Rourke^k, in opposition to Teige, the son of Tiernan^l.

rony of Cullenagh, in the Queen's County, about seven miles southwards of Maryborough.

¹ *When he died.*—The original Irish of this passage is very rudely constructed. The literal translation is: "O'Conor was a month in the friars before his death, and he died at last after a good life." The adverbial phrase *fo deoib*, at last, is out of the way incorrect in this sen-

tence, and the Editor has deemed proper to leave it untranslated in the text.

^k *Was made O'Rourke*, i. e. was installed, or inaugurated, chief of the O'Rourkes.

^l Notwithstanding the industry of the Four Masters in collecting entries of preternatural events, they have omitted a sublime miracle said to have taken place in this year, while Sir James

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1422.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, ceṛṛi céo, fíche, adó.

Τοιρρδεαλβác mac neill ḡairb uí domnall τἰḡearna éípe conaill do dól
i naibíte manaiḡ i manirṭir earrá ruaid iar mbríe báipe an b́eṭa fpeac-
naípe, ḡ a mac f́ín, mall ḡairb do oirṛnead ina ionadh.

Ruḡraide ua Concóbaí (i. mac concobaí) τἰḡearna corcamoḡruad do
marb́ad la a b́raíṛib f́ín la cloinn feḡlimiḡ uí concobaí ina baile f́ín hi
ccairlén na dumía.

Eoḡan ua néill do f́uarlaccad lá a mnaoí ḡ lá a cloinn f́ín ó mac uí neill
buidé.

Διαρmaid mac ταιḡḡ mec διαρmada do marb́ad.

Domnall f́ind ua flaitḡearṭaiḡ do marb́ad la cloinn domnall uí flait-
b́íṛṭaiḡ.

Slóigṭó lá hua ndomnall i. mall, ḡ la hua nell, la heoḡan ua néill, ḡ la
mac uí néill buide ḡo maiṭib an éoigḡ ar éṭna, Ro loirccṛṭe ḡ po airccṛṭe
carrppe uile co Slíceac, Tionoiliḡ eoḡan ua concobaí, ḡ τοιρρδεαλβác
carrpac, ḡ ua Ruairc a poḡraide ar a ccind i Slíceac, ḡ tugrat deab́ad
don trluaǵ anair, ḡ po marb́ad móirṛeíreap óib lá connáṭṭaib. Do éotar-
airride hi dṭír noilealla, ḡ po millṛṭe an tír co léir.

An Cornamáiḡ óḡ mac aedagáin ollaḿ cenel f́iachaḡ, ḡ uí concobaí

Butler was defeating O'More at "the Red Bog of Athy." But, fortunately, Edmund Campion has preserved the following account of it, without, however, quoting any authority, which is very much to be regretted, as he could not be considered a sufficient voucher himself for an event which had happened about two centuries before his time :

"In the red Moore of Athy (the sun almost lodged in the West, and miraculously standing still in his epicycle the space of three houres till the feat was accomplished, and no pit in that bogge annoying either horse or man on his part) he vanquished Omore and his terrible Army with a few of his own, and with the like num-

ber, Arthur Mac Murrough at whose might and puissance, all Leinster trembled."

Mr. Moore, quoting this passage in his History of Ireland, vol. iii. p. 162, changes the spelling Omore to O'Moore, and omits the words, "with a few of his owne."

Under this year the Annals of Connaught record, that the castle of Granard, in Cairbre Gabhra, was taken from William O'Farrell by the English, who abandoned it soon after, and that William O'Farrell then destroyed it from fear of the English.

^m *Present world*, an b́eṭa fpeacnaípe. The word fpeacnaípe is now obsolete, but it is always used to denote present, or presence, as,

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1422.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-two.

Turlough, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, took the habit of a monk in the monastery of Assaroe, after gaining victory over this present world^m; and his own son, Niall Garv, was inaugurated in his place.

Rory O'Connor (i. e. the son of Conor), Lord of Corcomroe, was slain in his own town of Caislen-na-Dumhchaⁿ, by his own kinsmen, the sons of Felim O'Connor.

Owen O'Neill was ransomed from Mac-I-Neill Boy^o by his wife and sons.

Dermot, son of Teige Mac Dermot, was slain.

Donnell Finn O'Flaherty was slain by the sons of Donnell O'Flaherty.

An army was mustered by O'Donnell (Niall), O'Neill, Owen O'Neill, and Mac-I-Neill Boy, with the other chiefs of the [northern] province. They burned and plundered the entire [territory] of Carbury as far as Sligo. Owen O'Connor, Turlough Carragh^p, and O'Rourke, mustered their forces to oppose them at Sligo, and there gave battle to the eastern army, of which seven men fell by the Connacians. From thence they [the Ultonians] went into Tirerrill, and devastated^q the entire territory.

Cosnamhach^r Oge Mac Egan, Ollav of the Kinel-Fiachach, and of O'Connor

"*presens tempus*, .i. in aimpere ppeacna^m." *L. Ballymote*, fol. 171. "Ina ppeacna^m, in his presence."—*Ann. Four Mast.*, ad ann. 1602. Ro battar hi ppeacna^m, they were present, *aderant*."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 298.

ⁿ *Caislen-na-Dumhcha*, is now called in Irish Carpleán na Dúimche, i. e. the castle of the sand-bank, and anglicised Dough Castle. It stands in ruins at the mouth of the River Eindhneach, or Inagh, about two miles to the west of Ennistimon, in the parish of Kilmacreehy, barony of Corcomroe, and county of Clare.—See another notice of this castle under the year 1585.

^o *Mac-I-Neill Boy*, i. e. the chief of the O'Neills of Clannaboy.

^p *Turlough Carragh*.—In the Dublin copy of

the Annals of Ulster he is called Toipbelbác cappa^m hua concobuir, i. e. Turlough Carragh O'Connor.

^q *Devastated*.—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that the Ultonian forces on this occasion "remained a night in the Caiséal of Loch Deargan, and afterwards returned home through Breifny, by the permission of O'Rourke."

^r *Cosnamhach*.—This name signifies *defender*, and has always the article prefixed in Irish. The same may be observed with respect to all those names whose significations require the article, as, an giolla rua^m, i. e. the red youth; an giolla dub^m, i. e. the black youth; an dubál-tac^m, i. e. the black-jointed, &c.

ῥαίλγῃ λέ βρετςῖνναρ το μαρβαδ λά cloinn uí maóíleaclaínn daon upcar do ῥοίγῃτ ἰ naímhpioct.

Níall garb mac toirpdealbais mic neill garb uí domnaill do dól ἰ pfeap-oib manac ἡ nírt do gabáil dó ῥor mág uíoir, ἡ ῥor Mag maégaínn, ἡ ῥor Mag aínḡura, ἡ a mbreic lair ἰ cceann uí cátaín gur bo ríapaí dó, ἡ a ndol ar rin ἰ cceand mec í neill buíde, ἡ clann cátaín leó, ἡ na glinne, ἡ Mac Eóin bírétt do arḡain go lom, ἡ an tír do lorcead, ἡ a ndol ἰ ccloinn Aóda buíde, ἡ ἰ maíḡ line, ἡ a ccreaca do breic doib go carraicc ῥsḡura ἡ a tteaict iarttain dia ttiḡibh.

Eogan ó neill do fuarlaccad dá mnaoi ἡ da cloinn ó ua neill mbuíde deallaí, do eacáib, ἡ do comtaib ele.

An Seiread Henrí do ríogaí ór Saxaib, 31. August.

Sluaígead la Níall ua ndomnaill, ἡ la hua neill, ἡ le maítib an cúicció uile ἰ cceand ἰ neill buíde. A daingnscha ἡ a cóillte do imteict doib go ῥo gabrat nírt ῥair, ἡ go tarpet a bpaíḡde dua neill, ἡ ῥo bínaí de an uile coma ῥo bínrom a heogan ua neill maille ῥe comtoib oile.

An niall cettna do tíompachaí maíte an cúicció in én ionaí, .i. O néill, ἡ clann Enrí í nell, ἡ Eogan o neill cona cloinn, ἡ cona bpaítib, ἡ clann Chonulaí ríapaí uí neill, ῥir manac ἡ oirḡíall ῥa Mag maégaínn ἡ ῥa mág uíoir, Mag aínḡura, ó hannluain, ἡ Mac uí neill buíde cona ttiolol, Clann cátaín, ἡ conallaíḡ buídeín cona ngalloclaícaib, ἡ co ngallaib an cúicció do tteaict ar ῥluaígead ἰ cconnaictaib. Clann corbmaic mec donnchaí ἡ clann Maolpuanaí mec donnchaí do bíit aḡa ttaῥpaing ar an ῥluaígead rin iap na ccup ar a nduthaíḡ lá Mac donnchaí lá deapbraícar a naícar, .i. la concobar mac donnchaí ἡ la a cloinn, ἡ la Tomaltaí occ mac donnchaí,

* *Mac Eoin Bisset.*—This family is now called Makeon, or Keon, in the Glynns of Antrim, the original name, Bisset, being totally forgotten.

† *Burned the country,* i. e. burned the houses, churches, corn fields, &c.

‡ *Was ransomed.*—This is a repetition, but it is here retained, because it is better stated in this than in the former entry.

§ *On the 31st of August.*—This is the date of the death of Henry V. Sir Harris Nicolas fixes

the date of the accession of Henry VI. to the 1st of September, 1422. He states that this monarch did not receive the great seal from the Chancellor until the 28th of September, and that his peace was not proclaimed until the 1st of October in the same year.

¶ *Which he had obtained for,* ῥo bínrom, &c., literally, “which he had wrested for Owen O’Neill,” i. e. which he had wrested from his family in his ransom.

Faly in judicature, was slain, in a mistake, by the sons of O'Melaghlin, with one cast of a javelin.

Niall Garv, the son of Turlough, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, went into Fermanagh, subjugated Maguire, Mac Mahon, and Magennis, and brought them with him to O'Kane, who [also] submitted to him. From thence they proceeded, attended by the sons of O'Kane, to Mac-I-Neill Boy, and completely plundered the Glynnns [of Antrim] and Mac Eoin Bisset^s, and burned the country^r; and they proceeded into Clannaboy and Moylinny, the spoils of which territories they carried off to Carrickfergus, and afterwards returned home [in safety].

Owen O'Neill was ransomed^u by his wife and family from Mac-I-Neill Boy, by giving him cows, horses, and other gifts.

Henry VI. was made King of England on the 31st of August^w.

An army was led by Niall O'Donnell, O'Neill, and the chiefs of the entire province, against O'Neill Boy, and penetrated through his woods and fastnesses, until they obtained the mastery over him, so that he gave hostages to O'Neill; and he was despoiled of all the equivalents which he had obtained for^x [the ransom of] Owen O'Neill, and of other valuable things.

The same Niall [O'Donnell] assembled together all the chiefs of the province, namely, O'Neill, and the sons of Henry O'Neill; Owen O'Neill, with his sons and kinsmen; the sons of Cu-Uladh Roe O'Neill; the people of Fermanagh and Oriel, under [the conduct of] Mac Mahon and Maguire; Magennis, O'Hanlon, and Mac-I-Neill Boy, with his forces; the O'Kanes and the Kinel-Connell themselves, with their gallowglasses, and also the English of the province; and they all set out upon an expedition^y into Connaught. They were drawn upon this expedition by the sons of Cormac Mac Donough, and the sons of Mulrony Mac Donough, who had been banished from their country by their paternal uncle, Mac Donough, by Conor Mac Donough and his sons, and by Cormac Oge

^y *Expedition*, *fluaigear*.—The Irish *fluaigear* has the same meaning as the old English word *hosting*. The order of the narrative is here transposed by the Four Masters. They should have first described the feuds between Mac Donough and his nephews, and the expulsion of the latter into the country of Mac William Burke, and next their having solicited the aid of Niall

O'Donnell; immediately after which the beginning of this entry, as it now stands, should, by right, be placed. In most of their lengthened narratives, the Four Masters, like the Epic poets, plunge "*in medias res*," and afterwards tell the beginning of the story and the cause of the events, in the middle, or at the very end of their narrative.

óir do rónaḁ cairlen la Mac donnchaḁ i ppsrann cloinne Maolpuanaḁ mec donnchaḁ, .i. i ccaireal loḁa dḁrccáin, a mbairr ḁ a nguirt do milleaḁ go lom, ḁ a mionnarbaḁ iarttain i nuḁt Mheic uilliam bupe, ḁ a mbḁt ag tapraing an tḁloig rin do milleaḁ ioḁtair connacḁ.

An pluagḁ mór rin do ḁeaḁt i ccoirpḁe, ḁ daoíne do lot ḁ do marbaḁ doibḁ ag cairlen bona dḁobaoiri, An tḁir do lorccaḁ ḁ do milleaḁ doibḁ, ḁ a tḁeaḁt go Slisceaḁ. Eogan mac domnaill ḁ coirpḁdealbaḁ cappaḁ do bḁitḁ forpa, ḁ puaiḁe do ḁabairḁ doibḁ do dḁireadḁ an tḁluagḁ rin, ḁ moirpḁirear do marbaḁ doibḁ, eic, ḁ daoine do lot. An pluagḁ do bḁitḁ i ccuil iprae an oioḁe rin, ḁ a ndol arabaḁaḁ go tḁir píaḁrach do milleaḁ an tḁipe. O dubḁa do ḁeaḁt ina cceann, ḁ pḁt do denamḁ dḁ pe Niall, ḁ bḁaigḁe do tabairḁ tap cḁnn a tḁipe do mall, ḁ a ndol ar rin i tḁḁir oilealla ḁ ip in Copann, ḁ an tḁir do lorccaḁ, ḁ do milleaḁ doibḁ. Clann corbmaic ḁ clann Maolpuanaḁ do bḁitḁ ag lorccaḁ uaḁtair an tḁipe. Tomaltaḁ ócc ḁ clann mec donnchaḁ do bḁeḁt oppa lam le cluain gaḁ, ḁ bḁḁirim do ḁabairḁ doibḁ da céle. Muirḁḁr mac corbmaic, diaḁmaḁt mac maolpuanaḁ mec donnchaḁ, ḁ Mac domnaill mic Aoḁa na gaḁbḁa do marbaḁ ann. An Sluagḁ ulltaḁ do bḁitḁ an oioḁe rin i ccairiol loḁa deapḁáin ar milleaḁ an tḁipe, ḁ a ndol ar rin i ccenn uí puairḁ ḁ o Ruairḁ do gaḁáil leó, ḁ a ndol aḁḁe tap Eirne tap a naḁr.

AOIS CRIOST, 1423.

Αοίρ Crioστ, míle, cḁtḁe céḁ, pḁce, aḁrí.

Concobar o comeoil eḁrcop do écc.

O beolláin comarba dḁroma cliaḁ do écc.

² *Loch-Deargain*, now Lough Dargan, a small lake, situated in the townland of Castledargan, in the parish of Kilross, barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 493, and map to the same work.

² *Owen, the son of Donnell, and Turlough Carragh*.—These were the sons of Donnell mac Murtough O'Connor of Carbury, or Sligo, who died in 1395.

^b *Cuil-irra*.—This name is still well-known

in the county of Sligo, and applied to a tract of land lying to the west of the town of Sligo. According to the deed of partition of the O'Connor Sligo estate, it comprises the parishes of St. John, Kilmacowen, and Killaspugbrone. It is that *cuil*, or angle, of the country which lies between Lough Gill and the Ballysadare Bay, and on which stands the remarkable hill of Knocknarea.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1844, p. 488, and the

Mac Donough. For Mac Donough had erected a castle in the territory of the sons of Mulrony Mac Donough, that is, at Caiseal Locha-Deargain², and had entirely destroyed their crops and fields, and afterwards banished them to Mac William Burke; wherefore, they drew this great army to devastate Lower [i. e. North] Connaught.

This great army arrived in Carbury, wounded and killed many persons at the castle of Bundrowes, burned and spoiled the country, and then proceeded to Sligo. [Here] Owen, the son of Donnell, and Turlough Carragh³, came up with them, and routed the reere of the army, killed seven of them, and wounded men and horses. The [Ultonian] army remained in Cuil-irra⁴ for that night, and, on the next day, marched into Tireragh to spoil that country. O'Dowda met them and made peace with Niall [O'Donnell], and delivered him hostages in behalf of his territory. From thence they went into Tirerrill and Corran, and burned and destroyed the country. The sons of Cormac and the sons of Mulrony (Mac Donough) were [at the same time] burning the upper part of the territory, and were overtaken by Tomaltagh Oge and the sons of Mac Donough, near Cluain gad⁵, where they gave battle to each other, in which Maurice, the son of Cormac, Dermot, the son of Mulrony Mac Donough, and the son of Donnell, son of Hugh na Gaobhcha⁶, were slain. The Ultonian army remained that night at Caisiol-Locha-deargain⁷ ravaging the country. From thence they went to O'Rourke, and took him prisoner; and then they returned home, crossing the Erne.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1423.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-three.

Conor O'Coineoil^f, a bishop, died.

O'Beollain, Coarb of Drumcliff, died.

map to the same work.

^c *Cluain gad*, now Cloongad, a townland in the parish of Tawnagh, in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.—See the Ordnance Map of the County of Sligo, sheet 34.

^d *Hugh na Gaobhcha*, i. e. Hugh of Geevagh, a well-known mountain on the west side of

Lough Allen, on the confines of the counties of Sligo, Roscommon, and Leitrim.

^e *Caisiol-Locha-Deargain*, i. e. the circular stone fort of Lough Dargan, now anglicised Castledargan, a townland in the parish of Kilross, in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.

^f *Conor O'Coineoil*.—He was Bishop of Kil-

Muirir mac mata mec orðair méð uðir airéideocáin cloóair, 7 peapprún achaid upéair, tigeapna claoín inri 7 Ropra airéir deð an. 6. Callann man.

Toirpdealbác mac nell gairb uí domnaill tigeapna tpe conaill cenél moáin 7 inri heogain, fear ríotcanta roconaið, roineamail décc i naibit manaið i mainiréir Earra puaid iar mbuaidh onéta 7 aithriðe.

Sloigib lá hua nell .i. domnaill, 7 lá hua ndomnaill, .i. mall, 7 lá heogain mac néill co ngaoidealaib ulað aréna do roigib gall. Aread lotar cetur co tpaig baile co macaire oirgiall go lugmað, 7 arriðe gur an miðe. Tucrat deabaid drior ionait ríð raxan, 7 po marbad (.i. la Maolmuire Mac Suibne connachtach conrapal uí domnaill 7 ar lairide po bpiread pop gal-laib) an riðire ba tuairgmið cata do gallaib co ndruið moir (cen ba read lion torcair) maille rpir dia muintir, 7 puairrét édala aibíle don turur rin. Do gniad iaram rit pe gallaib, 7 pagbaid tpaig baile 7 a mbaoí ma ecompoérait do gallaib pó éir doib ar a haite.

Carlén aía reanaig do dénam lá mall mac toirpdealbaig uí domnaill.

O ceinnéitig rind tigeapna upmuman do ecc.

Paolán mac an gobann raof ríachaða do écc.

lala.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 651.

^s *On the sixth of the Calends of May.*—This entry has been copied word for word from the Annals of Ulster, which treat of the affairs of Fermanagh more minutely than any other of the Irish annals.

^b *The deputy of the King of England.*—It is not easy to determine who this was. On the 9th of May, 1423, Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March and Ulster, was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and he appointed, as his Lieutenant, Edward Dantsey, Bishop of Meath. Mortimer himself came to Ireland in 1423, but his government was of short duration, for he died of the plague, at the beginning of the following year, in his own castle of Trim. James Butler, Earl of Ormond, was appointed Lord Deputy of Ireland on the 9th of May, 1424.—See Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 107.

ⁱ *Under tribute*, po éir, literally, “under rent.” This is what the English writers call “Black rent.” This passage has been patched up by the Four Masters from various annals. Immediately after this they insert between the lines and in the margin a different reading of the clause relating to the peace as follows:

“Sic do buain da namdeóin do gallaib epeann dóib 7 éir buan tpe biðe poppa maille le comraib mopa, 7 le bpaigib a ngioll an éir ra rin.”

“A peace was obtained by them from the unwilling English of Ireland, who were to be under constant tribute for ever [tpe biðe], and to give great considerations, and deliver hostages as guarantees for” [the payment] “of the tribute.”

This historical fact, the truth of which will scarcely be questioned, has not been recorded by any of the writers of the history of Ireland,

Maurice, the son of Matthew, son of Osgar Maguire, Archdeacon of Clogher, Parson of Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher], and Lord of Claoín-inis [Cleenish] and Ros-airthir [Rossorry], died on the sixth of the Calends of May^s.

Turlough, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, Kinel-Moen, and Inishowen, a peaceable, affluent, and graceful man, died in the habit of a monk, in the monastery of Assaroe, after the victory of Uction and Penance.

An army was led by O'Neill (Donnell), O'Donnell (Niall), Owen, son of Niall, with the Irish of Ulster in general, against the English. They first marched to Traigh-Bhaile [Dundalk], to Machaire-Oirghiall, to [the town of] Louth, and from thence into Meath. They gave battle to the Deputy of the King of Englandⁿ, in which the knight who was the chief commander of the English army was slain (i. e. by Mulmurry Mac Sweeny Connachtach, O'Donnell's Constable, and it was by him the English were routed), and many others of his people besides him (one hundred was the number of the slain). They obtained great spoils on that occasion, and afterwards made peace with the English, and left Traghbhaile, and all the English dwelling in its vicinity under tribute¹.

The castle of Ath-Seanaigh^k was erected by Niall, son of Turlough O'Donnell. O'Kennedy Finn, Lord of Ormond, died.

Faelan Mac-an-Gowan¹, a learned historian, died.

which is unpardonable, at least in Leland, as he had the Irish accounts of it from Charles O'Connor of Belanagare. Mr. Moore is to be excused, as he evidently had not the passage from any of the Irish annals. The entry is thus more briefly given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster :

"A. D. 1423. A great hosting was made by O'Neill, i. e. Donnell, by Owen O'Neill and O'Donnell, i. e. Niall, and by the Irish of the province in general, against the English. On this occasion they proceeded to Louth, and thence to Sradbhaile" [Dundalk], "and gave battle to the English of Meath, and to the English of Machaire-Oriel and of Sradbhaile, and to

the Deputy of the King of England. A great victory was gained by them over the English on this occasion, and they slew the knight, who was the head of the fight" [ceann tpoib] "among the English, and many others of the English besides him; and they obtained great spoils on this expedition. They made peace with the English on this occasion, and left Sradbhaile and all the English under rent and tribute, &c."

^k *Ath-Seanaigh*, i. e. Ballyshannon, in the south-west of the county of Donegal.

¹ *Mac-an-Gowan*.—The family of Mac-an-Ghabhann, now generally anglicised Magowan, and sometimes translated Smith, were heredi-

Aois Criosť, 1424.

Αοίρ Criosť, míle, ceťpe céđ, piche, a cšťar.

Concobar o fřřgail earpucc Conmaicne fřř co nairmicitin, 7 co nonoir, 7o naitne, 7o neolar 7o nderepc, 7 7o ndonnacht do écc.

Điollaiora mac brian méđ tigdearnáin ađbar taoiriđ tealaiđ eacđac fear éiđe naoideacđ coitcřinn décc iar mbuaiđ naitriđe.

Donnchad mac maoleaclainn uí ceallaiđ tigdearna ua maine do marbad durbcor do roigic occ řetřán a muintipe fřřn řop apoile.

Coccad mór eoir muintip Ruairc i ndiađ ađa buide uí Ruairc. Tađđ mac tigdearnáin uí Ruairc do denam řiođa le muintip Rađallaiđ 7 pe heođan mac řeacain uí Raiđallliđ, 7 tigdearnur na breibne do tabairt co hiomlan do tađđ iar ttabairt ionnroigicđ đó ar Art co mađ anđaide đur řo loirđeacđ an baile laiř, 7 art do tabairt úmla đó iar mbeic i řriđbeart řri apoile řri pé ceťpe mbliadān đó řin.

Maoleaclainn mac caba conřabal an da breibne 7 fřř manacđ, 7 oirđiall décc don pláiđ.

Saxanaiđ iomđa do řeťť i nepinn la hiařla upmuman, 7 nřřť mor do řeťť i nđallaiđ deride. Cřřcha mora do denam laiř in iařla, la a Saxancoib, 7 la đallaiđ na mide ar mačaire ařda mača, 7 ar mačaire mucnama. In-

tary historians to the O'Kennedys of Ormond.— See the preface to Mac Firbis's genealogical work (Lord Roden's copy), p. 4.

^m *Teallach Eachdhach*.—This is a mistake of transcription by the Four Masters, for in the older annals he is called “ađbar taoiriđ tealaiđ Đunchađa,” i. e. materies of a chief of Tullyhunco, in the county of Cavan. The family of Mac Thighearnan, or, as the name is now made, Kiernan, had no pretensions to the chieftainship of the adjoining territory of Teallach Eachdhach, or, as it is now made, Tullyhaw, which belonged to the more warlike sept of the Magaurans.

ⁿ *Cast of a javelin*, or shot of an arrow.

^o *To pacify*, i. e. when he interposed to quell

a riot among his own people.

^p *With the O'Reillys*, le muintip Rađallaiđ, i. e. the Muintir-Reilly, or family of the O'Reillys. The construction of the original is faulty, because Muintir-Reilly includes Owen, the son of John O'Reilly, as well as all the other members of the name. It should be “Tađđ mac Eođan uí Ruairc do denam řiođa le hUa Rađallaiđ 7 le hEođan mac Seacain uí Rađallaiđ, &c.”

The whole passage should have been written as follows :

“After the death of Hugh Boy O'Rourke, a great contention arose among the O'Rourkes, respecting the succession to the lordship. Teige, the son of Hugh O'Rourke, entered into a league of amity with the O'Reilly, and with Owen, the

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1424.

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

Conor O'Farrell, Bishop of Conmaicne [Ardagh], a man of dignity, honour, intelligence, learning, charity, and benevolence, died.

Gilla-Isa, the son of Brian Mac Tiernan, heir to the chieftainship of Teal-lach-Eachdhach^m, who had kept a house of general hospitality, died, after the victory of penance.

Donough, the son of Melaghlin O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, was slain by a cast of a javelin^a, while interposing to pacify² his own people.

A great war broke out between the O'Rourkes after [the death of] Hugh Boy O'Rourke. Teige, the son of Tiernan O'Rourke, made peace with the O'Reillys^p, and with Owen, the son of John O'Reilly, whereupon the entire lordship of Breifny was given to Teige. [But this was not until] after he had made an incursion against Art into Magh-Angaidhe^q, and burned the town. Art made submission to him after they had been at variance with each other for a period of four years.

Melaghlin Mac Cabe, Constable^r of the two Breifnys, and also of Fermanagh and Oriel, died of the plague.

Many Saxons came to Ireland with the Earl of Ormond, in consequence whereof the English of Ireland acquired great strength. Great depredations were committed by the Earl, by his Saxons^s, and the Galls of Meath^t in Machaire

son of John O'Reilly, who caused him to be inaugurated Lord of Breifny. But his relative, Art O'Rourke of Magh-Angaidhe, and his adherents, refused to acknowledge Teige's authority, and continued their opposition to him for the space of four years, when Teige mustered his forces, made an onslaught into Magh Angaidhe, burned Art's town, or village, and forced him to submit and deliver hostages for his future fealty."

^a *Magh-Angaidhe*.—This was the ancient name of a level district situated to the south of Lough Finvoy, in the barony of Carrigallen, and county

of Leitrim. The name is not yet forgotten by the old inhabitants of this barony, but it is usually called, in English, "the Moy." O'Rourke had a very strong castle on an island in the adjoining lake of Lough Finvoy, the ruins of which still remain.

^r *Constable*, i. e. chief leader of gallowglasses.

^s *The Saxons*, i. e. the English who had recently come into Ireland with the Earl of Ormond.

^t *Galls of Meath*, i. e. the old Anglo-Norman families who had settled in Meath at the period of the English Invasion. According to Keating

ραγιό ele do denam leó ar Mág asngura. Cairlén loca bpiopenn, Cairlén még asngura do bpipead ler an iapla, 7 lar na gallaib pempáite 7 conpabal gallóglach még asngura do marbad leó, 7 lucht iomcoimeda an chairlém uile dupmór. Cogad 7 combuaiðpead mór do beic i ccoigead ulað ó gal- laib don chur rin. Maiche an coigib im ua néill, 7 im ua ndomnaill Niall, 7 im Eogan ua néill eitir tigeapna 7 uppið 7 taoipead do tionól pe haðað gall. Socaido do maicib an coicib do dol i ccléit gall ar an ccoicad rin, .i. Mac í neill buide, ó hannluain, 7 Maðnur mág maðganna. Mað asngura do indarbad ar a tír la mac í neill buide 7 la gallaib, 7 a teact i cclno gaidel an coicib.

Mað asngura .i. Ado do ecc don tñom, 7 a mac Ruaidri doirpnead ina ionad.

Mac uilliam cloinne Riocaird, uillsc a búrc, do ecc ina tig fñin iap mbuaið o ðñman 7 doman.

O ceallaið tigeapna ua maine, .i. Donnchad mac Maóileclainn, mic uilliam, mic donnchad muimnið do marbad la cloinn uilliam u ceallaið le cloinn a ðñbraatar fñin að tabad a tigeapnaið fopra.

Maolmuire mac Suibne Conrapal tipe Conaill, rinn coranta 7 calmaeta an coicib do ecc.

Giollaiora mac briain mec tigeapnain taoipead teallaið dunchada do ecc.

Iapla of mapr .i. fñi ionaid an Rið do teact ind epinn fo féil Michil, 7 goill epeann að pñccra dó.

Ruaidri mac suibne mac meic suibne Connactaigh do marbad le Catal

these were called Galls by the Irish, because they considered them to be Galli or Frenchmen; but it should be observed that they had called the Danes *Galls* before the Anglo-Normans came among them.

^u *Machaire Arda Macha*, i. e. plain of Armagh.

^v *Machaire-Mucnamha*, i. e. the plain of Mucknoe; a parish containing the town of Castle Blaney, in the east of the county of Monaghan, said to have been the original country of the O'Hanrattys. The lake of Castle Blaney, which was anciently called loch muc-

íñáma, i. e. lake of the swimming of the pig, gave name to this parish. The memory of St. Maeldoid, the patron saint of this parish, is still held in high veneration among the natives, and the O'Hanrattys boast that he was one of their tribe.—See the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys at 13th May. The situation of this place was pointed out for the first time in the *Circuit of Ireland by Muircheartach Mac Neill*, published by the Irish Archæological Society in 1841, p. 8, note ^v.

^x *Loch-Bricrenn*, now Lough Brickland, a

Arda Macha^a, and Machaire Mucnamha^w. Another excursion was made by them against Magennis, and they demolished his castle of Loch Bricrenn^x; and killed the Constable of his Gallowglass, and almost the whole of the ward in the castle. War and great disturbance were [kindled] in Ulster on this occasion by the English. The [greater part of] nobles of the province, both lords, dynasts, and toparchs, with O'Neill, O'Donnell (Niall), and Owen O'Neill [at their head] assembled [their forces] to oppose the English. Some of the nobles of the province, however, went over to the English in this war, namely, Mac-I-Neill Boy^y, O'Hanlon, and Manus Mac Mahon. Magennis was banished from his territory by Mac-I-Neill Boy, and the English and he went over to^z the Irish of the province.

Magennis (Hugh) died of the plague, and his son Rory was elected in his place.

Mac William of Clannrickard (Ulick Burke) died in his own house, after having vanquished the Devil and the world.

O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, i. e. Donough, the son of Melaghlin, son of William, son of Donough Muimhneach, was slain by the sons of William O'Kelly, his own brother, while endeavouring to make them submit to his chieftainship^a.

Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, Constable of Tirconnell, weapon of the protection and bravery of the province, died.

Gilla-Isa, the son of Brian Mac Tiernan, Chief of Teallach Dunchadha, died.

The Earl of March (the King's Deputy) came to Ireland about Michaelmas, and the English of Ireland rose up at his summons^b.

Rory Mac Sweeny, son of Mac Sweeny Connachtach, and other Gallow-

small town in the barony of Upper Iveagh, and county of Down. Colgan, in *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 90, note 19, latinises this name "Lacus Bricreanus."

^y Mac-I-Neill Boy, i. e. the Chief of the O'Neills of Clannaboy, who was seated to the east of Lough Neagh, in the counties of Down and Antrim.

^z Went over to, i. e. he sought refuge among.

^a To make them submit to his chieftainship: literally, bringing his lordship over them, i. e. making them submit to him as their lord. This is a repetition, but it is here retained, as being a different reading, and evidently copied from a different authority.

^b Rose up at his summons, *Foill Epeann ag ppeaccpad dó*, literally, the English of Ireland responded to him, i. e. were ready at his call.

ndub ó cconcobair 7 Gallocclaiḡ eile genmotárom. Concobair mac muir-
ceartaig mic cátail mic aodha breifneig í cconcobair do marbaid don chup
rin.

AOIS CRIOST, 1425.

AOIS CRIOST, mile, cétre céo, píce, a cúicc.

An tcepcop toimíneach, .i. Tomar mac uilliam duib mic maigfog do écc
reachtman ríá ppeil bpiḡhe fírlan dscena 7 deolar 7 daithne ipíthe.

Iarla of mairr, fírlan ionaidh Rígh Saxan i neppinn do écc don plaiḡ im feil
bpiḡhe.

O Neill 7 Eoghan o neill, Neachtain o domnaill, 7 mac í neill buide, Mac
uóilín, Mac domnaill gallocclac, 7 o Meallán maor cluicc an uóacta
pátraiac do pala i ttiḡ an iarla do gabail la Lord Furnaval .i. iarla
Saxanaic iar necc iarla of mairr, 7 na maite rin do bpiḡ lair illam go
haic chath.

O maóilmuaidh .i. mall mac Ruaidrí, tigeapna fírlan cceall do ecc.

Rí Alban .i. Muiríac Stiuaird, 7 a mac .i. Ualtar Stiuaird, 7 Muiríoir

^c *Conor, the son of Murtough*, i. e. the son of Murtough O'Conor who died in 1419, who was the seventh son of Cathal O'Conor, who is mentioned in these Annals under the year 1342, who was son of Hugh Breifneach, who was son of Cathal Roe, King of Connaught in 1279, who was son of Conor Roe, who was son of Muircheartach Muimhneach, the ancestor of the Clann-Muircheartaigh Muimhnigh, who was the brother of Roderic O'Conor, the last monarch of Ireland of the Milesian race. Murtough, the father of this Conor, is the last generation of this branch of the O'Conors given in the pedigree of the O'Conor family, preserved in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74.

^d *Tomin*.—O'Flaherty adds, from Duald Mac Firbis's Annals, that he was Bishop of Killala. The list of the bishops of Killala, given in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, is imperfect

at this period. The Clann-Tomin, who were an offset of the Barretts of Tirawley, were seated in Erris, in the north-west of the county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 326.

^e *Bell of St. Patrick's will*, i. e. the bell willed by St. Patrick to one of his disciples. It is mentioned in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, part ii. c. 142, that he left a bell and little ritual to his disciple Columbus, in the territory of Imchlair, a district in Tyrone. This bell is preserved in Mr. Petrie's Cabinet of Antiquities.

^f *Lord Furnival*.—He was the celebrated Sir John Talbot, commonly called "the English Achilles," from his bravery in the French wars. He was appointed Lord Justice of Ireland after the death of the Earl of March. He had been Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for six years (from 1413 to 1419).—See Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 107.

^g *After the death of the Earl of March*.—This

glasses, were slain by Cathal Duv O'Connor; and Conor, the son of Murtough^c, son of Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach O'Connor, was [also] slain on this occasion.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1425.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-five.

Bishop Tomin^d, i. e. Thomas, son of William Duv, son of Maigeog, died, a week before the festival of St. Bridget. He was a man full of wisdom, knowledge, and intelligence.

The Earl of March, the King of England's Deputy in Ireland, died of the plague, about the festival of St. Bridget.

O'Neill and Owen O'Neill, Naghtan O'Donnell and Mac-I'Neill Boy, Mac Quillin, Mac Donnell Galloglagh, and O'Mellan, Keeper of the Bell of St. Patrick's Will^e, who happened to be in the house of the Earl, were taken prisoners by Lord Furnival^f (an English Earl), after the death of the Earl of March^g; and he conveyed these chieftains as prisoners to Dublin.

O'Molloy (Niall, the son of Rory), Lord of Tircall, died.

The King [*recte* Regent] of Scotland^h, i. e. Muireadhach Stewart, and his

passage is given as follows, in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, which shews that the compiler of them was not well acquainted with English affairs:

"A. D. 1425. Mortimer, i. e. Earl of March, came to Ireland this year, and many Saxons came along with him. This Earl had the guardianship of the King of England, and of the greater part of France, and of all the English of Ireland; for the King of England was left a child, and the Earl of March had his guardianship and protection. Many of the chiefs of Ireland came to the house of that Earl and returned with great satisfaction and honour. The nobles of the Ultonian province came to the house of that Earl, namely, O'Neill, Owen O'Neill, Naghtan O'Donnell, and Mac-I'Neill Boy (Brian Ballagh); and Mac Quillin went

thither by himself. When they had completed their treaties with the Earl" [they set out for their homes], "but before they were outside Meath, the Earl died of the plague. The Galls" [i. e. the old Anglo-Norman families] "of Meath and the Saxons pursued these Irish chiefs, and took them all prisoners, together with distinguished men of their people. O'Neill, Mac-I'Neill Boy, and Mac Quillin, submitted to the award of the Galls, and were set at liberty. But many complaints being tendered against Owen O'Neill and the son of O'Donnell, they were detained in custody. These captures were the cause of great disturbance throughout the province of Ulster."

^h *The King of Scotland*, Ri alban.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare, writes in Irish, in the margin, that this passage is not plain: "[ní fuil

lámna do marbhad le Rí Alban .i. mac an Rí bairg, 7 mac ele an Rí .i. Sémur Stiuard 7 clann Muirmoir lámna da ionnarbadrom ind Éirinn.

Eoghan o neill do fuarlaccadh o gallaib.

Órian ballac mac uí nell buide, aempeap ro ba fearr eimeac 7 tiobla-
cad, aine 7 eolur i nealaðnaib examlaib dá paibe a ccomairp ppiu do
marbad la baclaic na cairpce, 7 Seasan mac Enrí uí nell do marbad
maille ppiu.

Domnaid ingin domnaill uí concobair bñ tigeapnám uí Ruairc dég iar
naitrige.

Tadh ua fallamain taoíreac cloinne huadac do marbad i fell ma cair-
lén fñ dia bpaibib.

Ruaidri ruac ua huiginn raoi ppiu dāna epide décc.

Mag craith, .i. mac ploinn meg craith ollam tuadmuman le dan raoi
pna pabib do écc.

Mac a gobann na pccél ollam uí lochlann concumpuad le peanchur, .i.
tomar mac giolla na naom mic a gobann do écc.

Órian garb 7 Maghnar da mac mec donnchaid típe hoilella .i. Maol-
puanaid mac taidec mec donnchaid do marbad la cloinn cañail mec donn-
chaid .i. clann dñbpathar a nathar.

AOIS CRIOST, 1426.

Αοίρ Cριοστ, mίle, ceitipe céo, píce, a Sé.

Neactain o domnaill bai illám ag gallaib dñfuarlaccad dua domnaill
dia deapbrañar .i. mall. Níp bó hurupa a pñm no a áipñ a tpuccad
dionnmur ar la taob bpañat ele do pagñail dia éip.

po poilléip].” The fact is, that it has been incor-
rectly copied by the Four Masters. It is given in
the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster thus :

“ A. D. 1425. Muiredac Soibard .i. pñmna
na halban do millead, 7 a mac .i. Ualtar, 7
a mac eile, 7 mormaep leamna do millead
a fell le pñg alban, 7 Semur Soibard dñ-
narba a nÉirinn.”

“ A. D. 1425. Muredach Stuart .i. prince”

[i. e. regent] “ of Scotland, was destroyed, as
were his son, Walter, and another son; and the
Mormaer” [the great Steward] “ of Leamhain”
[Lennox], “ was treacherously destroyed by the
King of Scotland, and James Stuart was ba-
nished into Ireland.”—See the year 1429.

On this passage O’Flaherty has the following
remark, in the margin of H. 2. 11 :

“ Mordacus hic .i. Muiredac fuit Dux Albanie

son, Walter Stewart, and the Great Steward of Leamhain¹, were slain by the King of Scotland, i. e. by the son of the lame King; and the King's other son, i. e. James Stewart, and the sons of the Great Steward of Lennox, were banished into Ireland.

Owen O'Neill was ransomed from the English.

Brian Ballagh Mac-I-Neill Boy, the most distinguished man of his own time for hospitality and bounty, knowledge and skill in various sciences, was killed by the peasantry^{*} of Carrick [i. e. Carrickfergus]. John, the son of Henry O'Neill, was slain along with him.

Gormlaidh, the daughter of Donnell O'Connor, and wife of Tiernan O'Rourke, died after penance.

Teige O'Fallon, Chief of Clann-Uadach, was treacherously slain by his kinsmen in his own castle¹.

Rory Roe O'Higgin, a learned poet, died.

Magrath, i. e. the son of Flann Magrath, Ollav of Thomond in poetry, a prosperous and wealthy man, died.

Mac Gowan of the Stories, i. e. Thomas, son of Gilla-na-naev Mac Gowan, Ollav to O'Loughlin of Corcomroe, in history, died.

Brian Garv and Manus, two sons of Mac Donough of Tirerrill, i. e. of Mulrony, the son of Teige Mac Donough, were slain by the sons of Cathal Mac Donough, i. e. of their paternal uncle.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1426.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-six.

Naghtan O'Donnell, who had been imprisoned by the English, was ransomed by O'Donnell (Niall), his brother. It would be difficult to reckon or recount all the property given for his ransom, besides hostages given in his place.

et filius Roberti Ducis Albanie filii Roberti II. Regis Scotie a Jacobo .i. Rege Scotie, filii Roberti III. Reg. Scotie fil. Roberti II. Stuart Reg. Scotie, ob læsam Majestatem capite plexus cum duobus filiis, cujus filius Jacobus in Hiberniam pulsus, uti heic, et infra ad ann. 1429."

¹ *Leamhain*, i. e. of Lennox.

^{*} *By the peasantry*, *la baclaicib*.—The word *baclaic* literally means a shepherd, being derived from *baicall*, a shepherd's crook.

¹ *In his own castle*.—O'Fallon dwelt in the castle of Miltown, in the parish of Dysart, ba-

Тоиррdealbác o domnaill do paccbadh in ionad Neachtain do éluó o gal-
laibh, 7 cfeipar do bpaigdió ele amaille ppiyr.

O concobair puad, тоиррdealbác mac aoda mic pelim, fear millte 7
coranta connact paoí ar aine 7 ar eolur gaca healathan do écc iar mbuaio
naiprige iar mbpist buada o doman 7 ó deaman.

Feolmuid mac muirceartais mic domnaill mic muirceirtais uí concobair
do écc. Aobair tigeapna ioctair connact eipide.

Concobair o briain tigeapna tuadmuman décc iar pínvataio patarn
carg, 7 tadg mac briain uí briain do oiponead ina ionad.

Тоиррdealbác mac matgamna buioir tigeapna corca baiircinn do mar-
bad 7 do lorccad lá a bpaiépió pfin ar gpeir aidoce, 7 é cian aorva.

Concobair epom mac taidg uí Ruairc décc.

Ruaiópi (.i. Maḡ asngura) mac aoda meḡ asngura do marbad ina tig
pén lá briain maḡ asngura.

Enpi .i. caoc, mac uí néill buide do ballad la a bpaiépió .i. clann briain
ballais mic í neill buide.

Tadg mac gille pinnén 7 a mac do marbad, .i. aod lá hapt mac eoḡain
uí nell.

Ua duibghinnáin cille Ronain, .i. Pilib mac dauid décc, ollam cloinne
maolpuanaio le pínchar eipide.

O heilide mór, .i. Concobair caoc o heilidhe do écc.

Sic do denam do clandaió Neill pe poile, .i. deoḡan 7 dua neill, 7 Eoḡan
do dol i tcsgh í neill, 7 gac pspann da mbaoi ina neccmar pe pfo a nam-
peitig do bfit aga tabac aca.

Cian mac giolla oilbe micc a gabann paoí pínchara, 7 fear tige naioó-
eao coircinn do marbad do ppeir eic.

beóinn ingín tigsínain ui puairc ticcsína bpeirne do ecc.

Ripdeapd mac Siurtain na coille do gabail la heoḡan mac uí plaitbear-
tais, 7 a tioblacad do Mhac Siurtain duibh go po millead la p.

rony of Athlone; and county of Roscommon, in
the year 1585.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-*
Many, p. 19, note ^m.

^m *Destroyer and defender*, i. e. he was the de-
stroyer of the English, and such of the Irish as

had joined with them, and the defender of his
own followers.

ⁿ *Lower Connaught*, i. e. North Connaught.

^o *Corca-Baiacinn*: a territory comprising the
baronies of Clonderalaw and Moyarta, in the

Turlough O'Donnell, who had been left as a hostage in lieu of Naghtan, made his escape, together with four other hostages.

O'Connor Roe (Turlough, the son of Hugh, son of Felim), Destroyer and Defender^m of Connaught, illustrious for his knowledge and his skill in all the sciences, died, after the victory of penance, and after having gained victory over the world and the Devil.

Felim, the son of Murtough, son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor, died. He was heir to the lordship of Lower Connaughtⁿ.

Conor Brian, Lord of Thomond, died, at an advanced age, on Easter Saturday, and Teige, son of Brian O'Brien, was inaugurated in his place.

Turlough Mac Mahon Bodhar, Lord of Corca-Baiscinn^o, was killed and burned, at an advanced age, in a nocturnal assault, by his own kinsmen.

Conor Crom, the son of Teige O'Rourke, died.

Rory (i. e. the Magennis), son of Hugh Magennis, was slain in his own house by Brian Magennis.

Henry Caech Mac-I-Neill Boy was blinded by his own kinsmen, i. e. the sons of Brian Ballagh Mac-I-Neill Boy.

Teige Mac Gillafinnen and his son, Hugh, were slain by Art, the son of Owen O'Neill.

O'Duigennan of Kilronan, i. e. Philip, the son of David, died. He was Ollav of Clann-Mulrony^p in History.

O'Healy More, i. e. Conor Caech O'Healy, died.

A peace was made by the Clann-Neill with each other, i. e. by Owen and the O'Neill. Owen went into the house of O'Neill, [and made submission]; and they proceeded to recover by force all the lands which had been alienated during their contentions.

Kian, son of Gilla-Oilbhe Mac Gowan, a learned historian, and a man who had kept a house of general hospitality, was killed by a kick from a horse.

Bebinn, the daughter of Tiernan O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, died.

Richard Mac Jordan of the Wood was taken prisoner by Owen, son of Flaherty, and delivered up to Mac Jordan Duv, who destroyed him^q.

county of Clare.—See note^m under the year 1399.

^p *Clann-Mulrony*.—They were the Mac Dermots of Moylurg, in the county of Roscommon,

and the Mac Donoughs of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo.

^q *Who destroyed him, go po millead lair:*

Ἐσραδάς mac brian uí ceallaiḡ do écc don plaigh.

Seaan mac mec peorair do marbād le tomar mac a dísbrathar pín.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙOΣΤ, 1427.

Αοίρ Cριoρτ, míle, ceitpe céo, píce, a Seaét.

Ο Μαιλμυαίdh, ἑσῖgal, τιḡearna ḑsr cceall do écc, ἡ Ruaiðri mac neill uí maoílmuaídh do oirðnsídh ina ionadh.

Ruaiðri ua duinn taoipeaé ua piaccain do ecc.

Domnall mac Airt mic giollacuir uí ruairc do ecc.

Murcádh mac toirpdealbaiḡ mic murchaið na paitniḡe uí brian do marbād lá a dēarðraḡair fen.

Διαρμαιτ ua maḡganna τιḡearna an fuinn iapḡaraiḡ paoí dísḡeiniḡ nar ép neaé im ní décc iar mbuaídh naiḡriḡe.

Corbmac ócc mac διαρμαδα décc.

Catairíona ingín Airdḡail mēḡ maḡganna bñ uí neill .i. eoḡain mic néill óicc décc.

Una ingín aeða meḡ uiðir bñ uí Ruairc, .i. taiðḡ bñ bá peapp oineach uerc ἡ cpaðaið do baoí i moḡtar connact ina haimpir décc i ndíspeað an cópḡuir.

Ἐσῖgal mac τιḡearnaín aḡbar taoiriḡ teallaiḡ dúnchaða décc.

ḡrian mac ḑsrḡail mec paḡpaðáin mac taoiriḡ teallaiḡ eaḡðaé décc.

ḡrian ua daimin taoipeaé tpe ceannpoda décc.

Aine ingín uí bīrñ bean meḡ Raḡnaill (.i. Seppaið) décc.

Mac domnaill mic Maḡganna duinn í ceinneititḡ τιḡearna upmuñan uaḡḡaraiḡe do marbād do Ualtar topín daon upcōp ḡae.

Sluaiḡeað la mall o ndomnaill .i. ó domnaill τιḡearna típe conuill i tḡrian congail i naḡhaið í néill do congnaí la cloinn meic í neill buíde.

Μαιðm do ḡaḡairt la hua ndomnaill ap Mac uiðilin don dul pín, ἡ poḡaiðe

literally, "so that he was destroyed by him." The word millesā is used in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, when applied to persons, in the sense of "to mutilate, or put to death."

* *Fonn-Iartharach*, i. e. the western land. This was another name for Ivahagh, in the southwest of the county of Cork.—See note *, under the year 1366, p. 633, *supra*.

Feradhach, the son of Brian O'Kelly, died of the plague.

John, son of Mac Feorais [Birmingham], was slain by Thomas, his own brother's son.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1427.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-seven.

O'Molloy (Farrell), Lord of Fircall, died; and the son of Niall O'Molloy was installed in his place.

Rory O'Dunne, Chief of Hy-Regan, died.

Donnell, son of Art, son of Gilchreest O'Rourke, died.

Murrough, son of Torlogh, who was son of Murrough-na-Raithnighe O'Brien, was slain by his own brother.

Dermot O'Mahony, Lord of Fonn Iartharach', a truly hospitable man, who never refused [to give] any thing to any one, died, after the victory of penance.

Cormac Oge Mac Dermot died.

Catherine, daughter of Ardgall^s Mac Mahon, and wife of O'Neill (Owen, son of Niall Oge), died.

Una, the daughter of Hugh Maguire, and wife of O'Rourke, i. e. Teige, a woman the most distinguished of her time for hospitality, charity, and piety, in Lower [North] Connaught, died at the end of Lent.

Farrell Mac Tiernan, heir to the chieftainship of Teallach Dunchadha [Tullahunco, in the county of Cavan], died.

Brian, son of Farrell Magauran, son of the chieftain of Teallach Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], died.

Brian O'Devine, Chief of Tir-Kennedy^t, died.

Aine, daughter of O'Beirne, and wife of Mac Rannall (Geoffrey), died.

The son of Donnell, son of Mahon Don O'Kennedy, Lord of Upper Ormond, was slain, with one cast of a dart, by Walter Tobin.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Niall), Lord of Tirconnell, into Trian-Chongail, against O'Neill, and to assist the Mac-I'Neill Boys. On this expedition O'Donnell defeated Mac Quillin, and killed a great number of his people; and

^s *Ardgal*, now anglicised Arnold among the Mac Mahons of the county of Monaghan.

^t *Tir-Kennedy*, a barony in the east of the county of Fermanagh.

mór dia muintir do marbhad ann, 7 da mac donnchaí meic ruibne baí ag congnam la mac uíuilin do gabáil la hua ndomnaill. Cpsca mopa 7 euala aible do bñe ag muintir uí domnaill 7 ag muintir cloinne meic í neill buíde ip in ló rin.

Sluaigead la hiarla upmuman i muintir Maoilmorba, baile uí Raíallig do lorcead lair, 7 an cairlén do bpiirfó.

Aod O Maille .i. mac diarmata, aóbar tigeapna umail do dol ar loingsir i tír conuill, 7 a marbad daon upcor raighe ar díreac a muintire ag teact do cum a luinge.

AOIS CRIOST, 1428.

Aois Crioist, míle, ceitpe céd, píce a hoct.

Mac Murchada .i. tigeapna laigen .i. Donnchaí mac Airt cáomanaig baí illáim i Saxoib ppi ré naoí mbliadan do fuarlaccad dia cúicced pfin, 7 ba pccél rocair do gaoidealaib inopin.

Diarmait ua cátain tigeapna ciannachta 7 na cpaoib pfp lán do path 7 do onoir do écc.

Roibearo comorba caillin décc.

Aod an simig mac pilib meig uíoir pfp ro bad mó clú 7 oirdearcur einig dá mbaoí hi comairpir ppi decc hi ccind Sáile an céd oide táinic i nepinn iar ndenam turair S. Sem an tpeap iour augurti iar naitrige diocra ina peactaib. Tomár ócc mag uíoir baí ina pappad do tabairt a cuip lair co corcaig, 7 a aónacal innte.

Ma Conmara taoíreac cloinne cuiléin paoí depeac deigeinig fear po coire meple 7 goib, 7 tucc pib 7 ráime ina ducaid décc.

Corbmac ua binn taoíreac típe briúin décc

Aod og mag uíoir .i. mac, aoda do marbad lá Mac gillepinnéin 7 lá cloinn donnchaí ballaig méig rampadain.

Cairlen cloinne Aoda méig uíoir do gabáil la mag uíoir 7 la a cloinn, 7 clann Aodha do chup ar in tír amach, 7 a muintir do argam go lom.

^u Robert, *Coarb of Caillin*, i. e. Robert O'Rodaghan, or O'Rody, lay coarb of the monastery of Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim, which was

founded by St. Caillin, in the sixth century.

^v *Ceann-Saile* (i. e. the head of the salt water), now Kinsale, a town in the south of the county

the two sons of Donough Mac Sweeny, who were assisting Mac Quillin, were taken prisoners by O'Donnell. The people of O'Donnell and of the sons of Mac-I-Neill Boy became possessed of great spoils and immense booty on that day.

An army was led by the Earl of Ormond into [the territory of] Muintir-Maelmora. O'Reilly's town was burned by him, and the castle demolished.

Hugh O'Malley (i. e. the son of Dermot), heir to the lordship of Umallia, went with a fleet to Tirconnell; but he was slain by one shot of a javelin in the rear of his own people, as he was returning to his ship.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1428.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-eight.

Mac Murrough, Lord of Leinster (Donough, the son of Art Kavanagh), who had been imprisoned in England for a period of nine years, was ransomed by his own province; and this was of great advantage to the Irish.

Dermot O'Kane, Lord of Kienaghta and Creeve, a man full of triumphs and great honours, died.

Robert, Coarb of Caillin^a, died.

Hugh the Hospitable, son of Philip Maguire, the most famous and illustrious man of his time for hospitality, died at Kinsale^b, the first night after his arrival in Ireland, after performing the pilgrimage of St. James^c, on the third of the Ides of August, and after rigid penance for his sins. Thomas Oge Maguire, who was along with him, conveyed his body to Cork, where he was interred.

Mac Namara, Chief of Clann-Cuilein, a charitable and truly hospitable man, who had suppressed robbery and theft, and established peace and tranquillity in his territory, died.

Cormac O'Beirne, Chief of Tir-Briuin, died.

Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Maguire, was slain by Mac Gillafinnen and the sons of Donough Ballagh Magauran.

The castle of the sons of Hugh Maguire was taken by Maguire and his sons; and the sons of Hugh were banished from the territory, and their people totally plundered.

of Cork, at the mouth of the River Bandon, famous for an excellent harbour, and protected by

a strong fort, called Charles Fort.

^a St. James, i. e. of S. Iago of Compostella.

Seaan mac tomáir uí Raigillig do marbhad i meabail la a clannmaicne
fáin.

Gillibeart ua plannagan aóbar taoirig tuaithe ráta do écc.

Indraigib do denam la mac Siurtain dextera, 7 la Seaan mac oirdeib
i tair namalgaid ar tomáir barrett, 7 ar cloinn meic baitin, 7 creaca do
denam doib, Rirdero barrett do marbhad i tóraigect na creice rin, 7 Stan
fionn mac oirdeib do marbhad don chur cedna.

Henri barrett mac baitin do écc.

Iomair mac Emainn meg ragnaill aóbar taoirig muintire heolair do
marbhad la catál mac meg Raghnaill.

AOIS CRIOST, 1429.

Áoir Criosť, míle, chíre céu, píce a naoí.

Semur Stiuard Mac Ríg Alban, 7 ríoghaimna Alban beor iar na indar-
bad a halbain i neirinn do écc, iar ttect loingir ó fíraib alban for a chéu
dia Ríogad.

Niall o dochartairg taoiriac arda miodair do écc.

Spanne ingín Neill móir í neill bín í domhnaill .i. toirdealbaid an fíona,
do écc.

Ua plannagan tuaithe Rata .i. giollairora do marbhad la cloinn aóda még
uoir ina tíg fáin ar ghríor oirde.

Coccad eitir ua Ruairc, tadg, 7 ua Raigillig .i. Eogan. Clann mat-
gaimna uí raigillig 7 gail na míde do sírge i nagaib uí Raigillig la hua
Ruairc, 7 baile uí Raigillig do lorccad leó. Ua Raigillig do tabairt uí
neill cuice dia cómpurtact. Airgialla 7 fíor manac 7 a caoraigect
do cor dó la hua neill 7 lár na maicib rin co hachad cille móire. Ua
Ruairc, 7 mág matgaimna, 7 barún dealbna, 7 Mac caba do toct pluag mór

* *James Stuart*.—O'Flaherty writes in the margin of H. 2. 11, opposite this passage:

"Filius Mordaci Ducis Albanie de quo supra ad ann. 1425."—See note ^b, under 1425, p. 865, *supra*.

^c *Creaghts* were persons not bearing arms,

employed by the Irish princes to drive off the cattle of those neighbours with whom they were at war. These are called Creaghts by English writers.

* *Achadh-chille-moire*, i. e. field of great church. This name is still preserved, and correctly an-

John, the son of Thomas O'Reilly, was treacherously slain by his own sons.

Gilbert O'Flanagan, heir to the chieftainship of Tuath-ratha, died.

An incursion was made by Mac Jordan de Exeter and John Mac Costello into Tirawley, against Thomas Barrett and the sons of Mac Wattin, and committed depredations. Richard Barrett was slain while in pursuit of the prey; and John Finn Mac Costello was slain on the same occasion.

Henry Barrett Mac Wattin died.

Ivor, the son of Edmond Mac Rannall, heir to the chieftainship of Muintir-Eolais, was slain by Cathal, the son of Mac Rannall.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1429.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-nine.

James Stuart^x, son of the King of Scotland, and Roydamna of Scotland, who had been banished from Scotland to Ireland, died, after the arrival of a fleet from the men of Scotland to convey him home, that he might be made king.

Niall O'Doherty, Chieftain of Ardmire, died.

Grainne, the daughter of Niall More O'Neill, and wife of O'Donnell (Turlough an Fhina), died.

O'Flanagan of Tuath-ratha (Gilla-Isa) was slain by the sons of Hugh Maguire in his own house, in a nocturnal assault.

A war [broke out] between O'Rourke (Teige) and O'Reilly (Owen). The descendants of Mahon O'Reilly and the English of Meath joined O'Rourke against O'Reilly, and burned O'Reilly's town, whereupon O'Reilly prevailed upon O'Neill to come to his relief; and O'Neill, with the forces of Oriel and Fermanagh, and his own creaghts^y, marched as far as Achadh-Chille-Moire^z. Thither they were pursued by O'Rourke, the sons of Mahon O'Reilly, the Baron of Delvin^a, and Mac Cabe; and O'Neill and his sons and gallowglasses, in con-

glicised Aghakilmore. It is that of a townland situated in the west of the parish of Ballymac-hugh, in the barony of Clanmahon, in the southwest of the county of Cavan. It is not to be confounded with Kilmore, the head of the bishop's see in the same county.

^a *The Baron of Delvin.*—The Delvin here mentioned is the present barony of Delvin, in the east of the county of Westmeath, which has been in the possession of the Nugent family since the Anglo-Norman invasion. Previously to that period it was the lordship of O'Fenelon,

ina lánman co hachad cille móipe. Ua néill, a clann, a galloclaíca, pír manac, ua Raigillig, 7 a bratair da monnroigib annrin 7 maidm achad cille móipe do bpipead forpa. Darún dealbna, Mac caba, Enrí mac caba, diarmaitte ua puairc, 7 rochaide oile do gabail 7 do marbad don cup rin lá hua néill.

Donncad mac gille pinnein décc.

Αουη dipeach o domnaill .i. mac toirpdealbais an piona 7 a mac do marbad la toirpdealbac mac neill garb i domnaill .8. febru.

Rudraige ua dochartaig decc an raite cedna hi ppatain Mura othna.

Οίτη μór δαοινη δο θαδαιρε αρ πσραιδ βρειρνε uile ειτιρ λσθαδ 7 μαρbad la muirtir peódachán αρ τυλαιγ οδρα αρ ρλιαδ δα con conar luga ina dá pichit i neapbaid im Concobair mac domnaill mec Suibne αρ noul δό τρια βασίρ 7 οίγε πορ αν ριοβαλ ριν, Cuid do darptraigib 7 cuid oile do muirtir cloinne asdha még uidiρ do marbad ann.

Murchad mac ui brian do écc.

Μαοιλρεαχλοινν mac Concobair anabaid uí ceallais mac tigearna ó Maine do marbad daon upcor do ga la Seaan cam ó ttaibg do muirtir uí concobair.

Μαοιλεακλαινν ó Máille adbar tigearna umaill do marbad la cloinn uí Mháille.

Μαθα mac tomair uí cuirpnín ollam na breirne, paoi coitcenn i pncup 7 hi reinn do écc ina tig péin.

Ο cobtaig .i. Μαοιλεακλαινν mac an clappaig uí cobthaig do marbad la hémann mac Hoibepo dalatún.

as appears from these Annals at the years 1160 and 1168, and from O'Dugan's topographical poem.

^b *Hugh Direach*, i. e. Hugh the Straight.

^c *Within a quarter of a year*: literally, died the same quarter.

^d *Fathan-Mura*, now Fahan, in Inishowen, about six miles to the north-west of Londonderry. A monastery was erected here by St. Mura, in the seventh century. Colgan, in treating of the acts of St. Mura, at 12th March, describes Fathan as "nobile olim monasterium et

nunc parochialis ecclesia diocesis Dorensis in regione de Inis Eoguin." The parish church here referred to by Colgan is now to be seen in ruins not far from the margin of Lough Swilly, but its remains are of no antiquity or interest. The memory of St. Mura, which was venerated at Fahan on the 12th of March, was held in great veneration by his kinsmen, the northern Hy-Niall, particularly the O'Neills, who considered him as their patron saint. His crozier, called Bachall Mura, is referred to by Colgan, as extant in his time; and preserved in Mr.

junction with the forces of Fermanagh, and O'Reilly and his kinsmen, then engaged, and defeated the enemy in the battle of Achadh-Chille-Moire, in which the Baron of Delvin, Mac Cabe, Henry Mac Cabe, Dermot O'Rourke, and many others, were taken prisoners or slain by O'Neill.

Donough Mac Gillafinnen died.

Hugh Direach^b, the son of Turlough-an-Fhina O'Donnell, and his son, were slain by Turlough, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, on the eighth of February; and Rury O'Doherty died within a quarter of a year^c afterwards, at Fathan-Mura-Othna^d.

A great number of the men of Breifny were disabled and slain by Muintir-Feodachain, on the hill of Odhra^e, in Sliabh-da-Chon^f. They lost no less than forty men, together with Conor, the son of Donnell Mac Sweeny, who had gone on that incursion through folly and youth^g. Some of the men of Dartry, and others of the people of the Clann-Hugh Maguire, were slain there.

Murrough, the son of O'Byrne, died.

Melaghlin, son of Conor Anabaidh^h O'Kelly, who was the son of the Lord of Hy-Many, was slain with one cast of a javelin, by John Cam O'Teige, one of O'Conor's people.

Melaghlin O'Malley, heir apparent to the lordship of Umallia, was slain by the sons of O'Malley.

Matthew, the son of Thomas O'Cuirnin, Ollav of Breifny, and universally learned in history and music, died in his own house.

O'Coffeyⁱ, i. e. Melaghlin, the son of Clasach O'Coffey, was slain by Edmond, the son of Hubert Dalton.

Petrie's Cabinet, together with a bronze chain, said to have belonged to the same saint.

^e *Odhra*, now Ora, a hill situated to the north of the village of Holywell, in the barony of Clanawley, and county of Fermanagh. According to the tradition in the country, the territory of the Muintir-Feodachain, extended from this hill to the mouth of the Arney River. This tribe was, soon after this period, subdued by the race of Auliffe Maguire, who changed the original name of Muintir Feodachain to that of Clanawley.

^f *Sliabh-da-Chon*, i. e. the mountain of the two dogs, is situated in the parish of Bohæ, in the barony of Magheraboy, and in the county of Fermanagh. It is now divided into two townlands, of which one is called the "Big Dog," and the other the "Little Dog."

^g *Through folly and youth*, τρια βασίς 7 óige.—This should be τρια βασίς na hóige, through the folly of youth.

^h *Conor Anabaidh*.—See note ^c, under the year 1402, p. 772, *supra*.

ⁱ *O'Coffey*.—The O'Coffeys are still numerous

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1430.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty.

Gilla-na-naev O'Leannain, Canon and Sacristan of Lisgool, died.

A great army was led by Owen, the son of Niall Oge O'Neill, into [the plain of] Machaire Oirghiall^k, and he plundered, laid waste, and burned the English settlements of the entire plain. He also burned the fortresses of Traigh-Bhaile [Dundalk], and made the inhabitants of that town tributary and submissive to him; after which he returned home with victory and triumph.

Another great army was led by Owen [O'Neill], with the chiefs of the province about him, into Annaly. He went first to Sean Longphort^l, and from thence to Caill-Salach^m, where he abode for some time. He afterwards went to Freamhainnⁿ, in Meath, to which place the Irish of the South, namely, O'Connor Faly, i. e. Calvagh, O'Molloy, O'Madden, Mageoghegan, and O'Melaghlin, came to meet him, and accept of stipends from him^o. The whole of West Meath, including Kilbixy^p, was burned by these forces, upon which the Baron of Delvin, the Plunketts, the Herberts, and the English of Westmeath in general, came to meet O'Neill, to pay him his demands for [sparing] their country. These they afterwards paid, and they made peace. Owen returned home after victory and triumph, bringing with him the son of O'Farrell, i. e. the son of Donnell Boy, to Dungannon, as a hostage for O'Farrell's lordship^q.

Maguire (Thomas, surnamed Gilla-Duv), Lord of Fermanagh for the period of thirty-six years, a man of universal hospitality towards poor and mighty, founder^r of monasteries, churches, and *regleses*^s, and maker of many images, pacifier of territories and chieftains, and protector of his territory against his neighbours, a man beloved by the clergy and the laity for the goodness of his

^q For O'Farrell's lordship, i. e. to ensure O'Farrell's submission to him as his lord.

^r Fear cúmbuigíe Mainirpeac, founder of monasteries; literally, man of the founding of monasteries. The verb cúmbuigim is now obsolete, but its meaning is unquestionable. In the Book of Ballymote the Latin verb *condo* is translated by it, *Roma condita est*, .i. po cúmb-

buigíe in Rom.—Fol. 3, p. b, col. a, six lines from the bottom.

^s Regles signifies an abbey church; *teampull*, means any church, whether belonging to the secular or regular clergy.—See Petrie's Essay on the Ancient Architecture of Ireland, first edition, p. 140.

ar feabur a pollamhnaigti décc iar mbuaid nongta 7 naitrige. Ro hoird-nead a mac tomár óg ina ionad do péir toga tuaithe 7 eccailri.

Niall mac enrí uí neill décc.

Coccad mór eitir mág cáptaiḡ riabac 7 an tiarla, .i. Sémur, 7 cairlen cille britain do gabail la ar an iarla ar mag cáptaiḡ, 7 a tábairt do donnchaḡ mág captaiḡ dearbraḡair eirde do mac capthaiḡ do baos ina párraḡ ag toḡail an cairlen.

Slóiccead lá mac uilliam cloinne Riocairḡ, 7 lá mac donnchaḡ típe oilealla, 7 lá mac domnaill .i. briain mic muirce, ptaiḡ uí concobair hi conmaicne cúile, loircte móra do denam leó, 7 aed mac uí concobair ruaid, 7 cairppe mac briain uí binn do marbaḡ leó, 7 a tteact dia ttiḡib iar ccotgar.

Cairlén tuillrḡi ḡo gabáil la catál mac uí concobair Ruaid ar cloinn toirpdealbaiḡ [óig mic Aeda mic toirpdealbaiḡ] uí concobair.

Briain mac tiḡernáin óicc uí Ruairc do marbaḡ lá cloinn masleaclainn méḡ Ragnaill hi maotail mancáin 7 donnchaḡ mac tiḡearnáin do cup don ruaiḡ rin i mainirtir maotla. Donnchaḡ fín do tsc̃t amac tar c̃inn a muintire, ar ionnchaḡ méḡ ragnaill, 7 Síe do dénom eatoppa, 7 éraic [briain] do díol iarrin la hua ruairc.

Art ua ruairc adbar tiḡearna na breifne do marbaḡ ina t̃iḡ fín i meabail la mac a d̃sbraḡar, .i. Maghnar mac concobair uí Ruairc reactmain r̃ia ccáirce do r̃onradh.

Taḡ mac donnchaḡ mic muirceartaiḡh do écc.

Mac lochlainn uí Ruairc, .i. Uilliam ruad do écc.

Donnchaḡ ócc mac mec lochlainn do écc.

F̃sḡal mac baotḡalaiḡ mic t̃aiḡh mec aḡaccain ollam ioc̃tar connact

¹ *James*, i. e. the Earl of Desmond.

² *Cill-Britain*, now Kilbritton, a fair town in the barony of Carbury, and county of Cork.

³ *Tulsk*, a village in the parish of Ogulla, in the barony and county of Roscommon. In this village are still to be seen the ruins of the castle and abbey of Tulsk, which belonged to the O'Connor Roe. Both were joined together, as were piety and warfare, in the age of their

erection. A considerable part of the ruins of the abbey, which was small but beautiful, is still in existence; but the castle is nearly all destroyed. According to the *Annales Rivenses*, or *Annals of Lough Ree*, this castle was erected in 1406; and Ware says, that the abbey was founded for Dominicans in the fifteenth century. See note on Tobar Tuilsge, under the year 1407, p. 793, *supra*.

government, died, after the victory of Uction and Penance. His son, Thomas Oge, was installed in his place by the election of the laity and clergy.

Niall, the son of Henry O'Neill, died.

A great war [broke out] between Mac Carthy Reagh and the Earl, i. e. James'. The castle of Cill-Britain^a was taken by the Earl from Mac Carthy, and given to Donough Mac Carthy, Mac Carthy's own brother, who was along with him in storming the castle.

An army was led by Mac William of Clanrickard, Mac Donough of Tirerrill, and Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor [of Sligo], into Conmaicne Cuile, where they caused great conflagrations, and slew Hugh, son of O'Connor Roe, and Carbry, the son of Brian O'Beirne; and then they returned home in triumph.

The castle of Tulsk^b was taken by Cathal, the son of O'Connor Roe, from the sons of Turlough Oge, the son of Hugh, son of Turlough O'Connor.

Brian, the son of Tiernan Oge O'Rourke, was slain by the sons of Melaghlin Mac Rannall, at Maethail-Mhanchain^c; and Donough Mac Tiernan was driven into the monastery of Maethail. Donough, however, came out of his own accord, for sake of his people, on Mac Rannall's guarantee, and made peace between them; and *eric* was given^d to O'Rourke for [the death of] Brian.

Art O'Rourke, heir to the lordship of Breifny, was treacherously slain in his own house, just one week before Easter, by his brother's son, i. e. Manus, the son of Conor O'Rourke.

Teige, the son of Donough^e, son of Murtough [O'Connor], died.

William Roe, the son of Loughlin O'Rourke, died.

Donough Oge, the son of Mac Loughlin, died.

Farrell, the son of Bæthius, son of Teige Mac Egan, Ollav of Lower Con-

^a *Maethail-Mhanchain*, now Mohill, a town in a barony of the same name, in the county of Leitrim. St. Manchan erected an abbey there in the year 652.

^d *Eric was given*, i. e. the Mac Rannalls paid O'Rourke a mulct, or reparation, for the death of Brian O'Rourke, who had been killed by them. This passage is given nearly word for word as in the text of the Four Masters, in the

Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, from which the Editor has added the word *ḡrúcan* enclosed in brackets. In the Bodleian copy of the Annals of Ulster, no mention is made of the *eric*.

^e *Teige, the son of Donough*.—He was the third son of Donough, the son of Murtough O'Connor of Sligo. His eldest brother, Hugh, was slain in 1406, and his second eldest brother, Manus, was slain in 1416.

1 ppsinschar paoi coiténid in gach císirt, 7 fear tigh naoidéad da gac aín
no éigíoh dia páighidh do ecc iar nólígbéthaíð.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1431.

Αοίρ Cριοςτ, mfe, ceípe céð, τριοχαττ, α haon.

Αν τεppcop o μαρταιν, .i. eppcop clochar do ecc.

Αν τεppcop o μαολaccain, .i. eppcop leitglinne do ecc.

Ταδg ua heogain oíppicel loca hepne paoí leigind décc.

Siomón mág gapaacán cananaé do muintir leapa gabail décc.

Ua concobair corca modpuad, .i. Muircéirtac do marbad lá cloinn a
dearbpatar féin.

Conn ua maosleaclainn rioγdamna mide do marbad lá muintir na han-
gaile 7 lá gallaib iaréair mide, 7 a bratar corc do gabail.

Geapalt caomanaé rioγdamna laigín paoí sinig 7 lagnaíma eipide décc.

Mag paгнаill, .i. Seppaid, pín deaprcatgite, 7 cfm a éneoil peipin décc.

Seaan mac cononnaét mic Dilib még uidi do marbad lá teallaé eac-
daé, iar noul dia poicéid ar a moét pín dia típ, brian caoc mac mécc
paípaadáin aré po peall pair, 7 nír bó torba do brian rin uair torcaipride
7 opong dia muintir maille ppir. Ní paíde Seaan cenmoéta móirpíní 7 po
báttar an luct oile cstraéat ina ágaid, 7 po porcamlaig an tanporlann
pair gur po marbad paímlaíð.

Mag uidi, .i. toimár do ðul pluag mór 1 teallaé eacdaé do ðioγail a
bratar porpa. Ro hindead, po cpeachað, 7 po hairccead an típ leir gur
po marb rochaide dia maíib. Ro loirg ðno baile még paípaadáin, 7 táimcc
dia éig iar ccopgar.

Cpeca mópa do ðénam, 7 ðaoíne iomða do marbad la maghur mag maé-
gamna ar gallaib.

^a *Simon Mac Garaghan*.—In the Dublin copy and of the Annals of Ulster, he is called Canon and Granger of Lisgool. There were anciently certain officers called Grangiaríi belonging to religious houses, whose duty was to look after their granges, or farms.—See *Fleta*, lib. ii. c. 8.

^b *Roydamna*, i. e. *materies regis*.

^c *Ballymagauran*, i. e. Magauran's town, a small village in the district of Magh Slecht, in the barony of Tullyhaw, and county of Cavan.

^d *Great depredations*.—The literal translation of this entry is as follows: "Great preys were made, and many people were killed, by Manus Mac Mahon upon the English." But as the

naught in Law, universally learned in every art, and who kept a house of hospitality for all who came to visit him, died, after a good life.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1831.

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

The Bishop O'Martain, i. e. Bishop of Clogher, died.

The Bishop O'Mullagan, i. e. Bishop of Leighlin, died.

Teige O'Howen, Official of Lough Erne, a man of literature, died.

Simon Mac Garaghan^a, a canon of the family of Lisgool [in Fermanagh], died.

O'Connor of Corcumroe, i. e. Murtough, was slain by the sons of his own brother.

Con O'Melaghlin, Roydamna^b of Meath, was slain by the people of Annaly and the English of Westmeath; and his brother Corc was taken prisoner.

Gerald Kavanagh, Roydamna of Leinster, a man illustrious for hospitality and prowess, died.

Mac Rannall, i. e. Geoffrey, an illustrious man, and the head of his own tribe, died.

John, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Philip Maguire, was slain by the people of Teallach Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], after he had, at their own invitation, gone into their country. Brian Caech, the son of Magauran, was the man who committed this act of treachery towards him; but this was of no profit to Brian, for he himself and a number of his people were slain. John was attended by only seven persons, while his opponents were forty; and being overpowered by numbers, he was thus slain.

Maguire, i. e. Thomas, proceeded with a great host into Teallach Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], to take vengeance on the inhabitants for the death of his kinsman. He plundered, spoiled, and ravaged the territory, and slew many of the chiefs of it. He also burned Ballymagauran^c, and then he returned home in triumph.

Great depredations^d were committed upon the English, and many of their people were slain, by Manus Mac Mahon.

idiomatic meaning of *up*, *on*, or *upon*, in this sentence, would not be understood in the English

of the present century, the Editor has been obliged to transpose the language in the translation.

Sloigead mór la heogán ua neill, lá maḡ uḡir, 7 lá hua Raḡallaiḡ ḡo mac uḡilín, 7 a tír do cpeachad 7 do millead leó. Eogán cona ḡloḡ 7 cona caoraiḡeact do bñt lñ páite ip in tír aḡ millead arḡann, 7 aḡ loḡccad foirḡneam, 7 iompuḡ ḡó hi ttír eogáin iarttain.

Enrí mac eogáin mic neill óicc ui néill do ḡabáil lá neactain ua ndomnaill. Coinne do dénam deogán ua neill 7 do neactain fpi apoile, 7 ríḡ do dénam ḡóib ina nimpairain fpi apoile, 7 erí do leigean amac.

Neactain ó domnaill do ḡol fop ionnroigíḡ co cairlén loḡa laogaire, 7 a ḡabáil ḡó fop toirpḡealbac ua ndomnaill, 7 a bfuair ann deḡáil do bḡeít lair.

Maḡcluag mór ḡall do toct fop cḡeic hi cclonn an cḡaic uí Raḡillíḡ. Maḡnur mac arḡail meḡ maḡḡamna do ḡol an lá cḡḡna ar cḡeic i nḡallaiḡ, 7 iar bḡioḡ ḡḡel na nḡall ḡó do cḡóib ina ndeacaiḡ co tinnearnaḡ, 7 fuair iatḡ aḡ fopcḡiméḡ a cḡeice. Ro ionnroig fḡḡaiḡ, Ro bñ a cḡeacḡa ḡóib, do ḡabáḡ lair a maite, 7 do maḡbaḡ ḡḡong oile beóḡ, 7 tainicḡ dia tíḡ iar mbḡiḡ buaḡa.

Domnall mac ḡiolla Paḡḡraic mac tíḡearna oppaiḡe décc.

ḡarrḡuḡ inḡñ uí Ruairc bean cḡaiḡḡeac deḡeimíḡ décc.

Aine inḡñ uí Ruairc bñ ui fñḡail décc.

Maḡ carmaic fḡarmanaḡ .i. ḡiollapaḡraic 7 muiḡearḡaḡ mac Rílib do maḡbaḡ lá donnchaḡ mac carmaic cona muinḡir.

Mofin mac enrí í ḡairmleacaiḡ do maḡbaḡ la domnall mac tairḡ mic caḡail óicc, 7 la hó nduirnín.

ḡillebeḡḡ ua duibḡñnán [7] eogán ua fialáin paí le ḡan décc.

Domnall mac dauid ui tḡaḡail décc.

Conall mac neactain uí domnaill do tocht fop cḡeich i ttír Aḡḡa fop mac an ullḡaiḡ, 7 muinḡir ḡallcubair 7 clann meḡ an ullḡaiḡ do bḡeít fair, 7 Conall do maḡbaḡ ḡaon upcḡoḡ do fḡaiḡit.

^e *His territory.*—Mac Quillin's territory was the northern part of the county of Antrim, commonly called "the Route."

^f *Clann-Kee, Clann an Chóic, progenies Monoculi.* This sept of the O'Reillys was seated in and gave name to the barony of Clankee, in the south-east of the county of Cavan. It is

stated in a pedigree of the O'Reillys, in the possession of Myles John O'Reilly, esq., that all the families of this sept had laid aside the name O'Reilly, and adopted that of Mac Kee, till they were compelled to reassume the former by the celebrated Hugh O'Reilly, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Armagh, in 1645.

A great army was led by Owen O'Neill, Maguire, and O'Reilly, against Mac Quillan, and they plundered and spoiled his territory^c. Owen, with his army and creaghts, remained in that territory half a quarter of a year, destroying the corn, and burning the dwellings, after which he returned to Tyrone.

Henry, the son of Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill, was taken prisoner by Naghtan O'Donnell. Owen O'Neill and Naghtan [afterwards] came to a conference, and having settled their disputes, they made peace with each other; and Henry was set at liberty.

Naghtan O'Donnell went to assault the castle of Loch Laoghaire, and took it from Turlough O'Donnell; and all the spoils that he found in it he carried off.

A large body of English cavalry set out to plunder the territory of the Clann-Kee^f O'Reilly. On the same day Manus, the son of Ardgall Mac Mahon, set out to plunder the English districts, and on obtaining intelligence of the proceedings of the English, he expeditiously pursued them, and found them engaged in guarding their prey; whereupon he attacked them, deprived them of their spoils, took [some of] their chiefs prisoners, and slew others, and returned home victoriously.

Donnell Mac Gillpatrick, the son of the Lord of Ossory, died.

Barrduv, the daughter of O'Rourke, a pious and truly hospitable woman, died.

Aine, the daughter of O'Rourke, and wife of O'Farrell, died.

Mac Carmaic^e of Fermanagh, i. e. Gillpatrick, and Murtough, the son of Philip [Mac Carmaic], were slain by Donough Mac Carmaic and his people.

Moen, the son of Henry O'Gormly, was slain by Donnell, son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge, and O'Duinnin.

Gilbert O'Duigennan, and Owen O'Nialain, a learned poet, died.

Donnell, the son of David O'Toole, died.

Connell, the son of Naghtan O'Donnell, set out on a predatory excursion into Tirhugh on Mac an-Ultaigh^h; but the O'Gallaghers and the sons of Mac an-Ultaigh met and opposed him, and he was slain by one shot of a javelin.

^c *Mac Cormaic*.—This passage is given better in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, as follows:

"A. D. 1431. Mac Cormaic of Fermanagh, i. e. Gillapatraic, and Murtough, the son of Philip Mac Cormaic, were treacherously slain

by Donough Mac Cormaic, and his malicious companions, on the sixth of the nones of May."

^h *Mac an Ultaigh*, i. e. the son of the Ultonian. This name is now anglicised Mac Anulty, and sometimes Mac Nulty.

Mac Murchada tigeanna laigen .i. Donnchad mac Airt éaománais do
 dol ar ionnpaigib i ccondae baile áta cliaé, 7 na goill do eirge amac, 7
 maíom do éabairt la Mac murchada ar gallaib i t túr laí, 7 rocaíde díob
 do marbad, 7 édaíl ionda do bín díob. Goill do aitéionol ra ló céona iar-
 rin, 7 bpeit doib ar muintir mec Murchada díreab laí, 7 édaíla mopa aca,
 díurpead porra la gallaibh, 7 dponz da namraib do marbad ra mac an mídiz
 mic taidz do ríol mbrian, 7 ra dá mac uí Concobair ciarraige, 7 ó tuatáil
 do gabail ann.

AOIS CRIOST, 1432.

AOIS CRIOST, míle, ceíre céd, tpioáat, a dó.

Airt mac caímaoíl eppcop cloéar raos craibdeac, fear tíge aoidéad
 coitcín do boctáib 7 daidelgneacáib an coimdeac décc iar naitríge.

Ua néill, .i. domnall bocce mac enri aimpéid do marbad i noipect uí
 caíain lá da mac diarmada uí caíain .i. domnall 7 aibne, 7 la caíancáib
 aréna iar ngabail tíge fair. Ro marbad ona, domnall mac í neill, 7 pa-
 traicc ó maílcallainn, 7 mac í meallain. Eogan mac néill óiz uí neill do
 oirdead ina ionad ar leic na ríoz i t tulaiz occ.

Coinne do denam lá hua néill (Eogan) ar caol uirce pé cloinn domnall
 mic Muiréirtaiz .i. Eogan 7 toirpdealbáic cappaic, do éngal dóib pé apoile

¹ *Dublin*, called in Irish baile áta cliaé, i. e. town of the ford of the hurdles, and sometimes áta cliaé dublinne, i. e. hurdle-ford of the black river. The name Dublin, which was anciently written Develin, is formed from dublinn, which is translated *nigræ thermæ* by the author of the life of St. Kevin. Colgan says that *Dubhlinn* was the name of that part of the River Liffey on which the city of Dublin stands:

“Pars enim Liffei fluminis in cuius ripa est ipsa civitas Hibernis olim vocabatur *Dubh linn*, i. e. nigricans alveus, sive profundus alveus.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 112, n. 71.

² *One of the O'Briens*, do ríol mbrian, i. e. of the race of Brian. From this it would appear that a member of the house of O'Brien of

Thomond, and two sons of O'Conor Kerry, were retained in the service of Mac Murrough in Leinster.

³ *Of the Lord*.—The word coimdeac is generally applied to Christ in the *Leabhar Breac*, in the sense of *dominus*. It is also applied to a temporal lord, but never to the Trinity, as erroneously stated by O'Brien, and, after him, by O'Reilly. The poor, and such as were supported by alms, are usually called *the poor of God*, or of the Lord, throughout these Annals.

⁴ *Donnell Bog*, i. e. Donnell, or Daniel, the Soft.

⁵ *Aibhne*.—This name is still common among the O'Kanes of the county of Londonderry, who anglicise it Evenew.

Mac Murrough, Lord of Leinster, i. e. Donough, the son of Art Kavanagh, made an incursion into the county of Dublin¹, and the English rose up to oppose him. In the early part of the day Mac Murrough routed the English, killed numbers of them, and deprived them of much booty; but the English re-assembled on the same day, and having overtaken Mac Murrough's people in the evening, when they were possessed of great spoils, defeated them, and killed many of their soldiers, who were under the conduct of Mac-an-Mhidhigh, the son of Teige, one of the O'Briens¹, and the two sons of O'Conor Kerry. O'Toole was taken prisoner.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1432.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-two.

Art Mac Cawell, Bishop of Clogher, a pious man, who had kept a house of public hospitality for the poor and indigent of the Lord^k, died, after penance.

O'Neill, i. e. Donnell Bog¹, the son of Henry Aimhraidh, was slain in O'Kane's country by the two sons of Dermot O'Kane, i. e. Donnell and Aibhne^m, assisted by the O'Kanes in general, after they had taken [by assault] the house in which he was. Donnell O'Neill, Patrick O'Mulholland, and the son of O'Mellainⁿ, were also slain. Owen, the son of Niall Oge O'Neill, was inaugurated his (O'Neill's) successor on Leac na Riogh^o, at Tullaghoge.

O'Neill (Owen) and the sons of Donnell Mac Murtough [O'Conor of Sligo] came to a conference at Cael-Uisge. The sons of Donnell and the sons of Mac

ⁿ *O'Mulholland and the son of O'Mellain.*—These were the hereditary keepers of two celebrated bells which had belonged to St. Patrick. O'Mellain's bell is now in the Cabinet of Mr. Petrie, and O'Mulholland's is in the possession of Adam Mac Clean, Esq. of Belfast. The latter has the name Ua Maelchallainⁿ engraved upon it.

^o *Leac-na-riogh*, i. e. the flag-stone of the kings. This was the inauguration stone of the O'Neills, which was broken in pieces by the Lord Deputy Mountjoy in the year 1602. Tullaghoge is a small village in the parish of Desertcreight, in the barony of Dungannon, and

county of Tyrone. It is said that pieces of Leac-na-riogh were to be seen in the orchard belonging to the glebe house of Desertcreight till the year 1776, when the last fragment of it was carried away.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 431, note ^r. For some account of these inauguration stones the reader is referred to the Ordnance Memoir of the parish of Templemore, in the county of Londonderry, and the Dublin Penny Journal, vol. i. p. 208, where the inauguration chair of the O'Neills of Clannaboy is described in an article written by Mr. Petrie.

i naghaid uí domnaill. Ceirpe picit marcad aread lion do cottairide 7 clann mec donnchaid ip in ccoinne rin. Ua domnaill, .i. mall do cor a muintire do éiméd an éaoil do éoirpmearec na ccoinne. O neill 7 mag uídir do toét ar an ccaol, 7 muintir uí domnaill do ésgmáil fpiú iap toét do roépaide még uídir hi tír. Spaoirtear forpa ar fud miodhbailg. Ro marbad, 7 po loircead daoine iomda la cenel cconail don cup rin. Ar a aoi tangatar clann domnaill mic muirceartaig airm i paide ua neill, 7 do beirtear a lama diapoile fpi comall a ccaid 7 a ccapadpaid.

Coccad mór do eirge eidir ua neill 7 ua domnaill, 7 éirí mac uí néill do dol go rliccead ar cfin cloinne domnaill mic muirceartaig. O domnaill, 7 O Ruairc .i. tadg, 7 clann aoda még uídir do bít i foraire rímpa an cfin baol éirí tíar, Éirí 7 cairpíig do toét ar maig ene. Mag uídir, .i. tomar ócc do tabairt éoblaig lair for caol uirce i ccoinne éirí 7 cairbpead, 7 a mbreit plán lair dia tig.

Slóiccead mór lá hua néill, lá mag uídir, 7 lá mac uí néill buide hi ccenél moain fpi huét uí domnaill co mbatar ó fél cporr go lughnabad hiruide aghaid i naghaid. Ro gona 7 po marbad daoine iomda stoppa an aiste rin. Ro loircead baile uí domnaill 7 baile neactain don cup rin, 7 tiagaid dia tigib diblinib gan ríd gan orrad.

Cpeaca mopa minci ar gallaib, 7 daoine iomda do marbad lá magnar mág matganna dona gallaib céuna, 7 po tógbaic a ccionna for cuailib garrda baile na lurgan, .i. dún arur magnura buéin combó gráin 7 aduat lá luét a bpaicefna a pillead.

^p *Had fourscore horsemen*, literally, they were fourscore horsemen, i. e. they consisted of, or formed a body of, fourscore horsemen.

^q *To guard the strait*, do éiméd an éaoil.—The kael, or strait, here referred to, is that narrow part of Lough Erne, near Castle Caldwell, now called Caol na h-Eirne.

^r *They were routed all over Miodhbholg*.—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that O'Donnell sent his people to guard the pass, to prevent the two parties, who were about to hold the conference, from coming together, that O'Neill and Maguire came to the

pass, and that O'Donnell's people met them, when a discharge of arrows took place between them; that the men of Fermanagh landed on the opposite side despite of the Kinel-Connell, but that they were routed, and many of them slain, at Mibolg. That the sons of Donnell-Mac-Murtough O'Connor, nevertheless, made their way to where O'Neill was, and gave their hands into his hand. Miodhbholg, pronounced Meevolg, or Mee-vüllög, was the ancient name of that portion of the barony of Lurg, in the county of Fermanagh, lying between Breesy hill and the northern margin of Lough Erne.

Donough had fourscore horsemen^p at this conference. O'Donnell, i. e. Niall, sent his people to guard the strait^q, and prevent the meeting; so that when O'Neill and Maguire advanced to the strait, they were met by O'Donnell's people; and as soon as Maguire's troops had landed, they were routed all over Miodhbholg^r; and many of them were killed and wounded by the Kinel-Connell. The sons of Donnell, son of Murtough, nevertheless, proceeded onward to the place where O'Neill was; and they gave one another their hands, in token of their keeping mutual friendship and amity.

A great war arose between O'Neill and O'Donnell; and Henry, the son of O'Neill, went to Sligo for the sons of Donnell^s, son of Murtough; but O'Donnell and O'Rourke (Teige), with the sons of Hugh Maguire, were on the watch for them, while Henry was in the West^t. Henry and the Carbury men proceeded to Magh-Ene, and Maguire went for them, taking a fleet with him to Cael-Uisce [on the Erne], and he conveyed them in safety to his house.

A great army was led by O'Neill, Maguire, and the Mac-I-Neill Boy, into Kinel-Moen, confronting O'Donnell; and they remained there face to face from the festival of the Holy Cross to Lammas. During this time many persons were wounded and killed [in the affrays] between them; and the town of O'Donnell, and the town of Naghtan (O'Donnell), were burned on this occasion. Both parties returned to their homes without peace or cessation from hostilities.

Great and frequent depredations were committed by Manus Mac Mahon upon the English, many of whom he slew; and he placed their heads upon the stakes of the garden of Baile na Lurgan^u, Mac Mahon's own mansion-seat, hideous and horrible spectacles^w to the beholders.

^p *The sons of Donnell.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is: “Clp cfn clonne doinnall mic muiréprauḡ hu Concoḡap, i. e. for the sons of Donnell, the son of Murtough O'Conor.” It should be here remarked, that Clann Doinnall mic Muiréprauḡ did not as yet become a fixed tribe name for the O'Conors of Sligo; for the clann Doinnall mic Muiréprauḡ, here referred to, were Owen and Turlough Carragh, who were the sons of Donnell O'Conor, who died in 1395, from whom the tribe name Clann-Donnell was given to

the O'Conors of Sligo.—See Pedigree of the O'Conors in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74.

^t *While Henry was in the west.*—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that Henry O'Neill remained for five weeks with the sons of Donnell O'Conor on this occasion.

^u *Baile-na-Lurgan*, now Lurgan, a townland in the parish of Magheross, in the barony of Farney, and county of Monaghan. This mansion of Mac Mahon's gave origin to the town of Carrickmacross.

^w *Hideous and horrible spectacles.*—It is stated

Eoghan mac méz cáptaiḡ riabaiḡ do dol ar cpeic go cimb paile, 7 a mar-
bað daon upcōp.

Máz matḡamna brian mac arḡail do ðol i naḡaið ui neill, 7 i naḡaið
a braitpeac fñin, Rúðraiḡe 7 maḡnur, 7 a éapraiḡeac do bpeic lair i
celñic gall.

Sluaḡ gall do tñionol, 7 a tñic lá máz matḡamna i nairḡiallaið, ðartraiḡi
coimñiri do lorccað leo. Lotar aipñide co maćaipe arða maća, 7 tucpat
apaiðe do ðiað ir na teamplaið erñib 7 po loirerñe é ar paiće an baile.
Do bñnat comaða mópa do rpuicñib 7 do macaið eccalpa an baile ðar cñin
a necclar ðanaeal ar lorccað. Tiaḡaið gaill 7 maḡ matḡamna ðia tñiḡib
iañam.

Maoileaclainn maineac mac conmapa taoipeac cloinne cuilén ðecc.

Taðḡ ua matḡamna aððar tñḡearna copca baipeim, 7 Maolmórða ua
Raḡallaiḡ ðecc.

Toirpñealbac mac Seain ui raḡallaiḡ ðecc.

Caćal mac tomair ui fñrḡail ðecc.

Ua ðuibḡeannám cille Rónám .i. maća ḡlar paof ollamhan lé Sñchur
ðecc.

ḡreḡoir mac peain ui maolconaipe aððar puað lé rñcñur ðecc.

Taðḡ mac ðomñail mic brian ui ðuðða tñḡearna ua fñiaćpach fear
tucc a ðućur ða ḡach ðuine ina tñr eitñir cill 7 tuaić, fear congmała
caðar ðeicñib 7 ðpññaið do écc 16. lanuarn.

Niall puað mac enñi uí neill do écc.

Uatér a búpc mac meic iañla ulað fñr ðepcać ðaonnaćtać do écc.

in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that the bards, minstrels, and the poor of Ireland, who frequented Mac Mahon's house, were horrified at the spectacle presented by the garden of Lurgan, it having so many of the heads of Mac Mahon's foes stuck up around its walls. The verb *pilleað*, here used by the Four Masters, is explained as follows, by O'Clery, in his Glossary: "*Silleað* .i. *pégam*. *Sillir* .i. *Fenćair*. *Silleadh*, i. e. to view; *sillis*, i. e. he views." In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the

verb employed is *peḡam*: "*Indur ḡur aḡuać-
mur le ðamaið 7 le ðeopañaið Epenn beic
aḡ peḡam ḡarñña baile maḡnupa ar a með
do bi do cennaið a namas 7 a ercañas paip.*"

* *One shot*, ðaon upcōp, i. e. one cast of a javelin, or shot of an arrow.

† *Machaire Ardamaha*, i. e. the plain of Ar-
magh.

* *Teige O'Mahony*, taðḡ ua matḡamna.—
This is a mistranscript by the Four Masters for
taðḡ mac matḡamna. The entry is given as

Owen, son of Mac Carthy Reagh, went upon a predatory incursion to Kinsale, and was killed by one shot^x.

Mac Mahon (Brian, the son of Ardgall) turned out against O'Neill and his own kinsmen, Rury and Manus, and took with him his creaghts over to the English.

The English mustered an army, and marched with Mac Mahon into Oriel, where they burned Dartry-Coininse [in the county of Monaghan]. From thence they passed to Machaire Ardama⁷, and having carried away all the provisions which they found in the churches, they burned them on the Green of the town. They obtained great gifts from the clergy and students of the town, as considerations for refraining from burning their churches. The English and Mac Mahon then returned to their homes.

Melaghlin Maineach Mac Namara, Chief of Clann-Cuilein, died.

Teige O'Mahony^x, heir apparent to the lordship of Corca-Baiscinn, Maelmora O'Reilly, and Turlough, the son of John O'Reilly, died.

Turlough, the son of John O'Reilly, died.

Cathal, the son of Thomas O'Farrell, died.

O'Duigennan of Kilronan, i. e. Matthew Glas⁷, a learned Ollav in history, died.

Gregory, the son of John O'Mulconry, an intended historian^b, died.

Teige, the son of Donnell, son of Brian O'Dowda, Lord of Hy-Fiachrach, a man who had restored the hereditary possessions in his territory to their lawful proprietors, both lay and ecclesiastical, and had maintained a respect for learned men and poets, died on the 16th of January.

Niall Roe, son of Henry O'Neill, died.

Walter Burke, grandson of the Earl of Ulster, a charitable [and] humane man, died.

follows, in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster:

"A. D. 1432. *Taóg mac maígamna aobap n copco baiginn moztuor ept.*"

"A. D. 1432. Teige Mac Mahon, materies of a king of Corca-Vaskin, died."

^a *Matthew Glas*, i. e. Matthew the Green."

^b *Intended historian*, aobap ruao le reanear,

literally, the materies, or making, of a *suadh* or learned man in history. It would appear that he was the eldest son of an antiquary; and that as the profession was hereditary in the family of the O'Mulconrys, he would have succeeded his father had not death carried him away, probably before he was qualified for the family profession. He is, therefore, styled aobap ruao.

Creacha mora do denam dUa domhnaill ar Ua neill.

Creac ele beór do denam la drian occ ó neill ar Ua néill an lá céona.

Coccað mor eitir ó ccsrbaill tigeapna éle 7 lapla upmuman. An clapla do tect 1 nélib go pluag mór imaille ppir. An tír do milleað, 7 da cairlén ui ceapbaill do bpireað lair.

Mac Murchaða tigeapna laigen do milleað na galldaçta co mór. Ino-raigib do dñam do gallaib ar Mac Murchaða, 7 puais do éabairt do gallaib, 7 ualtar toibin do gabail ar an puais rin, 7 daoine iomða do lot do marbðað, 7 do gabail dnoð.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1433.

Αοίρ Cρίοστ, míle, ceípe céð τριοçαττ ατρί.

Coccað mór eitir cenél cconail 7 eoçain. Ua domnaill, mall garb mac toirpðealbais an pñona cona pòcpaive do ðul ipin duiðepian do còngnam lá mac uðilín. Ua néill .i. eoçan do ðul pluag mor illñmain ui domnaill, 7 mic uðilín. Tainic dñam mac domnaill na halban co ccoblaç mór hi ccom-dáil uí neill do còngnam lair. Do cóiðpñt na halbanais po çapuiçect mic uðilín 7 poibepð paðaoír go paðpat for a ccomar, 7 tuacadað ár deap-mair 7 díç daoine for mac uðilín 7 for poibpð, 7 a tceapna dia muintir ar an duiðepian tocpaττar uile dupmór aç pñpait an çairlén nuí.

Do çuaib o neill ar a haile, Enpí a mac, 7 mac domnaill cona plocçaib go haipð glair, 7 po loipceað í leó. Do ðeachaib iapom mac domnaill cona albanchaib ina longais ó áipð glair go hinir eoçain, 7 ó neill cona plocçaib for tír ina ccoinne do iondpað típe conail. Neaçtain ua domnaill dñam, 7 inçñ uí concobair paigiz bñ uí domnaill, 7 meic tigeapnað Conallaç do tect ina ccomðail go hinir eoçain, 7 do piçñpat píç lá hua néill gan çñ dñam domnaill.

^c *The territory of the English, na galldaçta.* By Galldachta is here meant the English Pale.

^d *Dubhthrian, i. e. the black third, or ternal division, now the barony of Dufferin, situated on the west side of Loch Cuan, or Strangford Lough, in the county of Down. Mac Quillin's territory was the Route, which forms the*

northern portion of the county of Antrim.

^e *Newcastle.*—This is now the name of a village at the foot of Slieve Donard, in the barony of Upper Iveagh, and county of Down. The *peaprat, trajectus*, or pass, here referred to, is on a stream rising in the Mourne mountains, and falling into the Bay of Dundrum, a short

Great depredations were committed by O'Donnell upon O'Neill; and on the same day another depredation was also committed upon O'Neill by Brian Oge O'Neill.

A great war [broke out] between O'Carroll, Lord of Ely, and the Earl of Ormond; and the Earl marched at the head of a great army into Ely, ravaged the country, and demolished O'Carroll's two castles.

Mac Murrough, Lord of Leinster, greatly ravaged the territory of the English^c; and the English made an attack upon Mac Murrough, but they were routed, and Walter Tobin was taken prisoner in the conflict; and many others were wounded, killed, or taken prisoners.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1433.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-three.

A great war [broke out] between the Kinel-Owen and the Kinel-Connell; and O'Donnell (Niall Garv, the son of Turlough an Fhina) marched with his forces into Duibhthrian^d to assist Mac Quillin. O'Neill, i. e. Owen, set out with a great army in pursuit of O'Donnell and Mac Quillin; and Mac Donnell of Scotland arrived at the same time with a large fleet, and went to where O'Neill was, to aid him. The Scots proceeded to attack the creaghts of Mac Quillin and of Robert Savadge, worsted them, and caused great slaughter and loss of men upon Mac Quillin and Robert; and those that made their escape from the [territory of] Duibhthrian were almost all cut off at the Pass of Newcastle^e.

O'Neill, Henry his son, and Mac Donnell, afterwards went to Ardglas^f, which they burned; and Mac Donnell and his Scots afterwards went in their ships from Ardglas to Inishowen, while O'Neill marched by land to meet them, with intent to plunder Tirconnell. Naghtan O'Donnell and the daughter of O'Conor Faly, the wife of O'Donnell, and the sons of the chieftains of Tirconnell, repaired to Inishowen to meet them; and they made peace with O'Neill, without leave from O'Donnell.

distance to the north of Newcastle. From the mouth of this stream to Tyrella church, in the barony of Lecale, extends a very remarkable strand, anciently called the Strand of Murbholg.

^f *Ard Glas*, now Ardglass, in the barony of Lecale, and county of Down, about seven miles north-east of Downpatrick. It is now a poor village, but is remarkable for the ruins of its

Ua domnaill imorro 7 mac uídhilín do cóttar ríde go gallaib mīde do dénam cínigail 7 caradraib ríú 7 pé fíor ionaid an rí, 7 tuccat pluag mor leó go macaire arda maíca, 7 do cóidíste na goill fón mainirtir. Ro ionpáidís íarom gan neart do gabáil don turur rin. O domnaill do dul timcheall na mīde riar go háit luain airrīde i nuib maine iar rin tarrna macaire conaét i muiḡ luirce go mac diarmada 7 go hua ruairc .i. taḡ mac tigeairnain, 7 ua ruairc do dol lair tar eirne, ua neill, 7 mág uídhir do toét co caoluirce hi ccoinne uí domnaill, 7 ríe captaíac do dénam dóib fíri apoile. Mac uídhilín do coinmísó stopra do gallaib macaire airḡiall ar ná indarbaid dua nell.

Éccneacán ua domnaill .i. mac toirpdealbais, do dol ar crec ar a dearbpaíar ar donnchaḡ .i. donnchaḡ na coilleaḡ, ua ndomnaill 7 donnchaḡ do línmain a crece 7 éccneacán do marbaḡ lair a mbel áta caolán.

Coimeirge cóccaḡ do bít eirir mág raḡnaill an maḡa 7 clann maíleaclainn méḡ Raḡnaill. Clann Maíleacloinn do tabairt cloinne maḡamna méc caba ar buannaét cuca do congnam leó. Do cóidíod ar ionnroigíḡ ír m maḡ, 7 ro loirḡíste baile caḡail meḡ raḡnaill. Rug tóir mór oppa aḡ raḡbáil an baile dóib. Airirir an clann rin Maḡamna ar deircaḡ, Ro marbaḡ triur do cloinn maḡamna ar an laḡair rin, Rorr donnchaḡ 7 brian co rochaíḡ oile immaile fíú. Ro gabáḡ beḡr Ruairí a rinnreap oré línmarb. Teárna an cúiceaḡ mac, toirpdealbac ballac. Una ingean Seain uí Raḡaillíḡ ammaḡairrīde.

Mac maḡnura méḡ uídhir, .i. caḡal fear tige aoidheaḡ coitcinn décc, 7 a mac, .i. caḡal do oirḡneaḡ ina ionaḡ lá hua neill 7 lá maḡ uídhir.

Caḡal dub mac uí concobaíru ruaid décc.

castles and castellated houses, for some account of which the reader is referred to the Dublin P. Journal, vol. i. p. 313.

² Without obtaining any strength, gan neart do gabáil. This might be also rendered, "without achieving any conquest, or gaining any sway."

³ Entertained, do coinmísó.—The word coinmísó, is anglicised Coigny, by Spenser and other English writers. The meaning is that the Eng-

lish dwelling in the plain of Oriel, or the level portion of the present county of Louth, received Mac Quillin into hospitality, and billeted his people among the farmers of the territory.

⁴ Donough-na-coille, i. e. Donough, or Denis, of the wood.

⁵ Bel-atha-Caelain, i. e. the mouth of Caelan's ford, Caelan signifying the slender person, being a man's name very common among the ancient Irish.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 13.

In the meanwhile O'Donnell and Mac Quillin went to the English of Meath, to make a treaty of alliance and friendship with them and the deputy of the King of England. They led a great army to Machaire-Ardamacha, and the English attacked the monastery, but afterwards returned without gaining any strength^s by that expedition. O'Donnell then proceeded round through Meath, west to Athlone, from thence into Hy-Many, and afterwards across Machaire Chonnacht, to Mac Dermot of Moylurg and O'Rourke (Teige, son of Tiernan). O'Rourke went with him over the River Erne; and O'Neill and Maguire came to Cael Uisce to meet O'Donnell; and they concluded a charitable peace with one another. The English of Machaire Oirghiall entertainedⁿ Mac Quillin among them, after he had been banished by O'Neill.

Egneaghan O'Donnell (the son of Turlough) went to take a prey from his brother, Donough na Coille^l O'Donnell; but Donough followed in pursuit of the prey, and slew Egneaghan at Bel-atha-Caelain^k.

A war broke out between Mac Rannall of the Moy^l and the sons of Melaghlin. The sons of Melaghlin took the sons of Mahon Mac Cabe into their pay to assist them; and they made an incursion into the Moy, and burned the town of Cathal Mac Rannall. But on leaving the town they were overtaken by a strong body of troops; and the sons of Mahon [Mac Cabe] being in the rear, three of them, Ross, Donough, and Brian, were slain on the spot, together with many other persons. Rory, their eldest brother, was taken prisoner, and he half dead; but Turlough, who was the fifth son, and whose mother was Una, the daughter of John O'Reilly, escaped.

Mac Manus Maguire, i. e. Cathal, who kept a house of general hospitality, died; and his son, Cathal, was installed in his place^m by O'Neill and Maguire.

Cathal Duv, the son of O'Conor Roe, died.

note 7. There is no ford, or other locality, now bearing this name, in any part of the county of Donegal; but on an old map of Ulster, preserved in the State Papers' Office in London, a place called Ballykeelan is shewn about two miles south of Louth Finn, in the parallel of Gweebara bay and Castlefinn.

^l *Of the Moy*, i. e. of the plain. This is evidently the place in West Breifny called Magh-

Angaidhe.—See note ^o, under the year 1350, p. 596, and note ^q, under the year 1424, p. 861, *supra*.

^m *Installed in his place*, i. e. as chief of that sept of the Maguires, who had assumed the surname of Mac Manus, the chief of whom had his residence at Seanat Mic Maghnusa, now Belle Isle, situated in the Upper Lough Erne, to the south of the town of Enniskillen.

Ua gairm coitcínna einig do tabairt do mairgréicc ingín uí cúbail
bín uí concobair fáilgig (an calbác) do damair 7 do éliarair.

Samrað gortac ír in mbliadain ri dá ngoiréí (aimpír iméian iapom) ram-
rað na meapaithe uair ní aithnead neac caom ná capad la méo na gorta.

Ua cathain, .i. Gorrpaíð mac Connuiqe uí chatain do écc.

Mac Conmara, .i. Mac Con cénmór taoipeac cloinne cuiléin do écc.

Mac uibilín do indarbad ar a tír féin la cloinn mec uí neill buide, 7 a
chur i nAird ulad i ccfnó Meic an tsábaírig.

AOIS CRIOST, 1434.

AOIS CRIOST, mile, cétre céo, triocac a cétair.

Feilim mac matgáma uí lochlainn earrucc cille pionabrac do écc.

Coccað ar nírge eittir ua ndomnaill .i. mall, 7 a úsbraðair neactain
fodair marbta Eiccnscain uí domnaill. Críca 7 marbta iomda do denam
stopra. Neactain do toct i cclét cloinne domnaill mic muircéirair.
Críca do denam la hua ndomnaill ar an maq 7 i ccairppe ar cloinn domnaill
mic muircéirair 7 ar neactain. Neactain 7 brian mac domnaill 7 clann
domnaill aréna do dol ar in Maq 7 i tír afa do díogail na ccrlch rin
foirgnéama do lortcað leó, mairbédaia 7 po épod do fogbáil doib. Neac-
tain do dol i tír conuill dopidiri, 7 creca do denam dó ar Choncobar mac
í domnaill. Concobar do dol i ccairppe go po creachað lair críoc cairppe
uile.

An coccað céona bfor eittir ua ndomnaill 7 neactain 7 neactain do dol
i ccfnó Meic uibilín 7 brian óicc í neill do coccað ar ua ndomnaill. Ua

ⁿ *Samra na mear-aithne*, i. e. the summer of slight acquaintance.

^o *Godfrey*.—This name is now pronounced Gorry, and Cooley is generally anglicised Quintin among the O'Kanes, in the county of Londonderry.

^p *Maccon Ceann-mor*, i. e. Maccon of the big head. The name Maccon, which was also a sobriquet of the Irish monarch Lughaidh, in the second century, was very common, as the

proper name of a man, among the Mac Namaras and O'Driscolls.

^q *Ard-Uladh*, now the barony of Ardes, in the county of Down, between Lough Cuan and the sea. In the Life of St. Comgall of Bangor, quoted by Ussher, this name is translated "Altitudo Ulteriorum."

^r *Magh-ene*, more generally called Magh g-Cedne. It is now locally called the Moy. This plain, although situated south of the River

Two general invitations of hospitality were given to the colleges and professional men by Margaret, the daughter of O'Carroll, and wife of O'Conor Faly (Calvagh).

There was a famine in the Summer of this year, called, for a very long time afterwards, *Samhra na mear-aithne*^a, because no one used to recognize friend or relative, in consequence of the greatness of the famine.

O'Kane, i. e. Godfrey^o, the son of Cooey, died.

Mac Namara, i. e. Maccon Ceann-Mor^p, Chief of Clann-Cuilein, died.

Mac Quillin was banished by the sons of Mac-I-Neill Boy from his own territory, [and he took shelter] in Ard-Uladh^q, with Savadge.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1434.

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

Felim, the son of Mahon O'Loughlin, Bishop of Kilfenora, died.

A war arose between O'Donnell (i. e. Niall) and his brother Naghtan, in consequence of the death of Egneaghan O'Donnell. Many depredations were committed, and many lives were lost [in the contests] between them; and Naghtan went over to the sons of Donnell, the son of Murtough [O'Conor of Sligo]. O'Donnell took a prey in the Moy (Maghene^r), and in the territory of Carbury, from the sons of Donnell, son of Murtough, and from Naghtan; and Naghtan and Brian, son of Donnell^s, with the other sons of Donnell, in revenge of the taking of this prey, made an incursion into the Moy, and into Tirhugh, where they burned houses, and seized inanimate spoils, and numbers of small cattle. Naghtan went a second time into Tirconnell, and committed depredations on Conor, the son of O'Donnell; and Conor [in return] made an incursion into Carbury, and plundered the whole territory.

The same war was continued between O'Donnell and Naghtan; and the latter went to Mac Quillin and Brian Oge O'Neill, to induce them to declare war against O'Donnell. O'Donnell and O'Neill attacked Naghtan's castle,

Erne, was a part of Tirconnell, and belongs at this day to the county of Donegal.

^a *Brian, son of Donnell.*—He^s was the second

son of Donnell, the son of Murtough O'Conor of Sligo; and Ragnailt, the daughter of O'Donnell, was his mother.

domnall 7 ó neill do fuidi a ttimceall cáirleín neactain, .i. cairlen na rinne. Battar cian ir in iompuidé, ar aoi nír féadpat an baile do gabail.

Lucar ua leannáin ppióir leapa gabail, 7 Maeta ua congale aircindeac porra airtir décc.

Ua neill .i. eoḡain, 7 ua domnall .i. mall, do léiríonol an cúicid immaile ppiú do dul do millead 7 do orccain gall mide. Tangadar goill traga baile hi ccoinne uí neill, 7 tucpat a éior dó, 7 reóid iomda aréna. Do cóidre idarom gur po loircepte macaire oirgiall.

Tiad dona clann uí neill do lorccad na ndaingín badar lá dpuing dona gallaib. An tan badar occ an pporlorccad hírim ní po rátaigpte ní go piact fear ionait an ríḡ cona rocpaide ina ndócum. Do padpat clann ui neill enrí, 7 aod a muintir pmpa, 7 do berpat pciat tar lorcc dia neir go ttepnáttar ar gan marbad gan muḡad nec uaidib. Luid doni ua domnall 7 a mac toirpdealbac adbar tiḡearna éiri conaill 7 mac catmaoil an lá cédna do cuingeod oirgne 7 édala hi conar naile. Aread dur pucc a nainpén i cceann marcpluaig adbail do gallaib. Ro iadpat ina ttimceall. Battarrom occ iomcornam ppiú ppi ré pava gur po marbad toirpdealbac ua domnall .i. an lá iar ppeil Micil, 7 mac catmaoil, 7 aod mac an eppcoir meic catmaoil, 7 rochaide ele. Ro gabad ua domnall iar marbad a muintire, 7 tuccad dpuir ionaid an Ríḡ ar tteact i nepinn, .i. Mac Són

¹ *Caislen-na-Finne*, i. e. the castle of the [river] Finn, now Castlefinn, a village on the River Finn, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.

² *To burn the fortresses*, do lorccad na ndaingín.—The Four Masters have here obviously mistaken the meaning of this passage in the more ancient annals; for it is stated in the Annals of Ulster, that the sons of O'Neill, Henry and Hugh, went on this occasion to burn the Nobber (a fortress in Meath), whence they were chased by the Lord Lieutenant: "Do cuaid iapum clann hui Neill do lorccad na hOibpe .i. enri 7 aeó." The Four Masters evidently mistook the genitive case na hOibpe, which might be translated "of Nobber," or "of

the work," for military works, or fortresses in general. The name Nobber, in Irish an obair, signifies "the work;" and, according to the legal tradition, the English fortress there erected was so called by way of distinction. A classical scholar, who lived in this vicinity, being called upon for an explanation of the name Nobber, replied by a quotation from Virgil: "Hoc opus hic labor est."

³ *Covered the retreat*.—Sḡiat tar lopḡ means covering the retreat, literally, shield on the track. The following passage from the historical tale, entitled *Cath Comair*, will put this passage beyond dispute:

"Agur ní paibí beo d'á muintir ann pin do cointeodad rḡiat tar a lopḡ da éire aet a

namely, Caislen-na-Finne¹, and continued to besiege it for some time, but were, nevertheless, unable to take it.

Lucas O'Leannain, Prior of Lisgool, and Matthew O'Conghaile, Erenagh of Rossory, died.

O'Neill (i. e. Owen) and O'Donnell (i. e. Niall), with the whole forces of the province, marched to Meath to destroy and plunder the English there. The English of Traigh-Bhaile [Dundalk] came to O'Neill, and paid him his rent, and gave him also many articles of value; and O'Neill and O'Donnell then proceeded to set fire to Machaire-Oirghiall.

In the meanwhile the sons of O'Neill [Henry and Hugh] went to burn the fortresses² in the possession of some of the English; and while they were engaged in this work of conflagration, they observed nothing [of danger] until the King's Deputy came up to them with his forces. The sons of O'Neill, Henry and Hugh, then sent their people before them, while they themselves covered the retreat³, and thus they escaped, none of their men being killed or harmed.

O'Donnell and his son, Turlough, heir to the lordship of Tirconnell, and Mac Cawell, went in search of plunder⁴ and booty in another direction; and their evil fortune brought them into collision with a large body of English cavalry, who surrounded them. They contended with them for a long time, until Turlough O'Donnell, Mac Cawell, Hugh Mac-an-Easpuig Mac Cawell, and many others, were slain (and this was on the day after Michaelmas). After the loss of his people, O'Donnell was taken prisoner, and delivered up to the son of John Stanley⁵, the King's Deputy, who had shortly before arrived in

aon mac féin .i. Dathi mac Bresi, agus d'fhan an mac déir a aéar, agus do pine cómpac fí Raon agus do porraimluig Raon fa d'éoir ar ipin g-comlann, gur bain a céann de, agus leanar ópear iap fín."

"And there was not one of his people living at the time, who would cover the retreat after him, but his own only son Dathi mac Bresi, and he remained behind his father, and made combat with Raen, but Raen finally overcame him in the combat, cut off his head, and then continued his pursuit of Breas."—See also the year 1435, where Mac Sweeny is said to have

covered the retreat of his people: a peao do pome pceat ear lopcc do tabairt a noeoio a muinipe.

² *In search of plunder*, do éuingeao oipgne. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is: "diappaio eóala."

³ *The son of Sir John Stanley*.—He was Sir Thomas Stanley, who came to Ireland as Lord Lieutenant in the year 1432.—See Table of the Chief Governors of Ireland in Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 107; and Ware's Annals of Ireland at the year 1435, where it is stated that Neyle O'Donnell was taken prisoner in that year. It

Stanlan, ⁊ po cuipeað é iar rin i lámh go haé chiat. Ro gabað dona mac Magnara caoié ui domnaill arason la hua ndomnaill don éur rin.

O Ruairc .i. taðg mac tiðearnán decc.

Donn catanaé mág uiðir decc.

O bpoir .i. donnchað do écc.

Mac Conmide (Maoliora) ollam uí néill le dán, ⁊ Mac cruicín .i. Sínca mac cruicín ollam tuadmuman i rínehur rai éoitcín in gac éirð do écc.

Diarmait mac Muirceartaið gairb uí ríchnaraíð do marbað dia eoc rín ag cor crú fuirpe.

O Ceallaið, ⁊ Mac diarmata, ⁊ taðg mac ui éoncobair ruad do dol ar ionnraíð go baile an topair. Deaðað do bñt stoppa, ⁊ luét an baile, rocaide do lot i muið ⁊ irtið uadaib ⁊ rí don muirteir amuið do bñn éar nairge do bun bonnraíge boí ina laim, ⁊ tñne do éor ir in ccarnaið i mbun na bonnraíge céona, ⁊ an bonnraé do éilgionn irteach irin mbaðbúin, ⁊ a buain i ttaoð tiðe baii ann, an tñch rin do lorccað, ⁊ an tñch eile ba coimnra dó ⁊ urmop an baile, ⁊ an baðbúin do lorccað, ⁊ iliomat da gac maíe baii ir in mbaile do milleað ⁊ do lorccað don éur rin.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1435.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, ceitpe éed, τριοάττ α cúcc.

An teppcop ruadh ó hñghra, eppcop achaið conaire do ecc.

O domnaill .i. mall garbh do bñst i Saxoibh.

Reoth ⁊ aig anacnata ir in mbliaðan ri go nimtiaðair cac loá ⁊ aibne epeann ar na lñcaib eaðha.

is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that O'Donnell (i. e. Niall, the son of Turlough) was taken to England in the year 1435.

² *Mac Conmidhe*, now anglicised Mac Namee, in the county of Londonderry, where the name is very common.

³ *Skilled in each art*.—In the Annals of Ulster this phrase is sometimes expressed in Latin by “in utraque arte peritus.” The two arts re-

ferred to were poetry and music.

⁴ *The Bawn*.—The bawn of the castle of Balintober, in the county of Roscommon, encloses an area of one Irish acre. This passage bears out a local tradition, which states that there were several rows of thatched houses in the area enclosed by the great walls and towers still remaining.

⁵ *An unusual frost*.—The notice of this frost is more distinctly given in the Annals of Ulster

Ireland, and who sent him to be imprisoned in Dublin. The son of Manus, Caech O'Donnell, was taken along with him on this occasion.

O'Rourke, i. e. Teige, son of Tiernan, died.

Donn Cahanagh Maguire died.

O'Byrne, i. e. Donough, died.

Mac Conmidhe² (Maelisa), Ollav and Chief Poet to O'Neill, and Mac Curtin (i. e. Sencha Mac Curtin), Ollav of Thomond in history, and a man generally skilled in each art^a, died.

Dermot, the son of Murtough Garv O'Shaughnessy, was killed by his own horse, as he was being shod.

O'Kelly, Mac Dermot, and Teige, the son of O'Conor Roe, set out to attack Ballintober; and a battle was fought between them and the people of that town, in which many were wounded, both within and without the town. One of the party who were without took a chip from the end of a wattle which he held in his hand, and, having tied this chip to the end of the wattle, he set fire to it, and then cast the wattle into the bawn. It stuck in the side of a house, which caught fire, and was burned, as was the adjoining house, and [finally] the greater part of the town. The bawn^b was also burned, and a vast deal of every kind of property which was in the town was destroyed and consumed on this occasion.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1435.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-five.

The Red Bishop O'Hara, Bishop of Achonry, died.

O'Donnell (Niall Garv) was taken to London.

An unusual frost^c and ice occurred in this year, so that people used to traverse the lakes and rivers of Ireland on the solid ice.

under the year 1434, as follows :

“Sicc mop do tinnrgha a ndepeð na bliad-
ona ra .i. u. reétmuine pia noolaig, 7 uil-
reétmuine na diaig, 7 no iméigóir táinte bo
7 eic imda 7 daíne 7 capaill púimlocanna
Epenn, 7 tucad ár mop for énlait Epenn
fopp an pic.”

“A great frost commenced in the end of this year, i. e. five weeks before Christmas, and” [it continued till] “seven weeks after it; and herds of cows, and many steeds, men and horses, used to travel over the chief lakes of Ireland, and a great slaughter was made of the birds of Ireland on the ice.”

Ο Ψήγαλ domnall mac Seain ταιορεά μυντιρε hanğaile do écc.

Όραν ο bpoim aubap τιγεαρνα cpiće bpanac do ecc.

Ο néll do ðul pluağ i bpeapairb manac, 7 longpopte do gaðail do ag cpaoid ua ppuadaćain, 7 baoi ainnriðe co cñn teopa noide cona laib. Pp manac do cor a cclēpa 7 a nimirgñ uile tap loc eirne pīap, 7 noćap bō i nēpailb itip oct bá pop leic oigpeað baoi pōp an loch ap nó imēigñis eich 7 capail pō a neipñailb an loc lá mēð an peoið. Iap ttionol a plōig do mag uidi pē hacćail ui néill do pinne pīc pīp, 7 do coið ma cñn iarttain. Aññoh luð o néill cona pōćpailde hi ttip cōnail gup pō loipecc 7 gup pō indip blað móip ði, 7 pō marbað laip ðñan mac domnaill ui domnaill dupćup do pōigñi. Soaip dia tiğ iap ccorğap.

Domnall mac eoğain meğ capćaiğ pēćñm coipecñt do boćtailb, 7 daiðil-gneacćailb do marbað lá taðğ mac corbmair mic diarmada meğ cāpćaiğ.

Donn mac conconnaćt meğ uidi dēcc i nupð cananać i celuain eoair iap mbuaið naićpige 7 iap ccor an tpaogail de ap gpað an cōimðeað pīap an tan pin.

Comaonta cōccail do ðēnam lá brian ócc ó néill 7 lá neacćain ua ndomnaill i naghail ui neill (eoğan), 7 a cñinne (enpī, 7 eoğan). Ua néill 7 a cñann do bñit a ccaopaiğeać leó do ðul i ccenel moain hi ccoinne neacćain 7 brian. Ní pō airip ua neill gup pō gað longpopte ip na pāpailb. Oð cñala neacćain 7 brian óğ indipin ttionóilit a plōğa co ttinnññac i nemonað ap ðaiğ amair longpait do tábait pōp ua neill, 7 ní pō anpat dia pēmim go pīacćatatar an longpopte i mbaoi ua néill. Oð gñiað deabail gup pō ionnapbrat ua néill ap a longpopte, 7 airipit pñn airp i mbaoi ua neill.

Óa haðnair 7 bá haćair lá hua neill cona cñinn, 7 lá mac domnaill galloglać a noioćup ap in maigin i paghbairñt comð í comairle do pīğēñrat ammar longpait do tábait pōp an pluağ ttia pōpailñm enpī ui neill baoi oga pōpconğpa pōppa. Aćt cñna pō gað gññm an gpearrāð laoiðeað pin

^a *Crioch-Branach*, i. e. the O'Byrnes' country, in the county of Wicklow, not Hy-Faelain, their original country.

^e *Craev-Ua-bh-Fuadachain*.—This is evidently the place now called Creeve Hill, situated in the parish of Enniskillen, barony of Tirkennedy, and county of Fermanagh.—See Ordnance map of

that county, sheets 17, 18, 23, 24.

^f *Rasa*, now the Rosses, in the county of Donegal, a very wild tract of country lying between the Bays of Gweebarra and Gweedore, and comprising, according to tradition and several old maps of Ulster, the parishes of Lettermacaward and Templecroan.

O'Farrell, Donnell, son of John, Chief of Muintir-Annaly, died.

Bran O'Byrne, heir to the lordship of Crioich-Branach^d, died.

O'Neill proceeded with an army into Fermanagh, and pitched his camp at Craev-Ua-bh-Fuadachain^e, where he remained three nights and days. The inhabitants of Fermanagh sent their cattle and all their moveables westward across Lough Erne; and it was not in boats that they conveyed them, but over the ice, which was then so great that steeds and horses carrying burdens were wont to cross the lake upon it. Maguire mustered an army to oppose O'Neill, but afterwards made peace with him, and joined him. O'Neill then proceeded with his forces into Tirconnell, burned and plundered a great part of it, and slew John, the son of Donnell, by a shot of a javelin, and then returned home in triumph.

Donnell, the son of Owen Mac Carthy, a general supporter of the poor and the destitute, was slain by Teige, the son of Cormac, son of Dermot Mac Carthy.

Donn, the son of Cuconnaught Maguire, died in canonical orders at Clones, after the victory of penance, having [some time before] retired from the world, for the love of the Lord.

Brian Oge O'Neill and Naghtan O'Donnell united to make war on O'Neill (Owen) and his sons, Henry and Owen; and O'Neill and his sons set out with their creaghts for Kinel-Moen, to oppose Naghtan and Brian, and did not halt until they pitched their camp in the Rasa^f. As soon as Naghtan and Brian Oge heard of this, they expeditiously collected their forces together, for the purpose of making an attack on O'Neill's camp; and they did not halt on their course until they arrived at the camp in which O'Neill was, where they made battle, and dislodged O'Neill from his camp, remaining in it themselves.

Now O'Neill, his sons, and Mac Donnell Galloglagh, felt shame and disgrace at their expulsion from the position in which they were [fortified]; and the resolution they adopted, at the request and solicitation of Henry O'Neill, was, that they should attack the camp^g, [and use their boldest exertions to re-take

error
and,

^g *That they should attack the camp.*—This sentence is imperfect and inelegant. It could be completed thus: *Ír í comairle oo pígenrae ammar do éabairt for longpoirt a namas 7 dícéall oo dénam ar a aégabail.*

It is stated in the Annals of Ulster that Henry O'Neill delivered a good speech to Mac Donnell Galloglagh, and to his own kinsmen and followers on this occasion, by which he roused their courage to a very high pitch of enthusiasm.

donn hógaid ar po ionnroisiread co nímísc, 7 go tairi toitenac an longport, 7 enri hi pemtur pempa go pangadur lár mídon a namad. Do pala eitir mac domnaill gallocclac 7 mac ruibne panat co mbátar laoié agá lórad 7 agá luatáirleac eatoppa adú 7 anall. Ní aitéirgead capa ná nama apoile annrin lá doréact na haidé 7 lá dlúr na laóiraidhe for apoile. Nó rghindír dha aoihle tenead do éinnberetaib na ccupad 7 do lúiréacáib na laóiraidhe. Imá ccompráinid dhad ua néill 7 do brian ua neill firi apoile go tarat aod forgam do rleig for brian gur po crectnais é go mor. At laoi iarom brian 7 neactain ar in iomairéacc, 7 fágáit a ngalloglais dia nír. Opo ariú mac ruibne neactain 7 brian ócc dia fagbáil aread do róine rciat tar lorg do éabairt i ndeóid a muintire, 7 an laéair rin drágbáil gan ráuccad dua néill. O po rídir enri cona braitirib indrin, Ro lórat mac Suibne co rliab trum, 7 po rraoinead fair. Ro gabad é dha go rocaidib dia muintir maille firi. Ro ba corgrach ua neill don turur rin.

Neactain ua domnaill do éabairt cárlén aia reanaig do brian ócc ua néill ar éomáontad éocad firi i naíad ui néill. Ro peall brian iartain for neactain 7 do éoid do roigíid ui neill gan cead do neactain, 7 po fagaib a bardada hi ccárlén aia sínaig. Iar noul hi ccárlén ui neill do brian po gabad é lair, 7 po rcaitead cor 7 lám de, 7 po cioppbad a diar mac fon ccumma cétia, 7 atbat fear diob po céidíir.

O gabra do marbad la a braitirib fíin i nínir bolcc ar loch techst.

Domnaill mac fíirgail cáirich uí íghra do marbad la Mac magnura mic diarmata meic donnchaid.

Cárlén ui ruairc do gabáil la donnchad mbacac ua ruairc for cloinn

^h *Vigorously.*—The reading in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster is much better :

“Do gluairead pompa ar a aile rin co tairi torbadac no co pangadur an longport; do éuaid imoppa Enri Hua Neill pompo co cpođa corgruac 7 co láidir lánéalma co pangadur ar laimeon a namad, i. e. They advanced after this quietly and silently, until they reached the camp, and Henry O'Neill before them, bravely, triumphantly, firmly, and mightily, until they came into the very centre of

their enemies.”

ⁱ *Sparks of fire,* aoihle tenead.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is, caepéa tenead.

^k *Without O'Neill's knowledge,* gan ráuccad dua Neill. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is, “Elóg gan fir dua neill.”

^l *Slieve-Truim.*—This mountain has received the unmeaning Scotch appellation of Bessy Bell, and the old name, or situation, would have been

it]. Henry's exciting exhortation had great effect upon the minds of the youths, and they attacked the camp vigorously^b, silently, and fiercely, Henry being the foremost in the van, until they made their way into the very centre of their enemies. Mac Donnell Galloglagh and Mac Sweeny Fanad then came to an engagement, in which heroes were mangled and slaughtered between them on both sides; [and such was the confusion that prevailed], owing to the darkness of the night, and the closeness of the combatants to each other, that friend could not be distinguished from foe. Sparks of fire^c flashed from the helmets of the heroes and the armour of the champions. Hugh O'Neill and Brian O'Neill came to a personal rencounter with each other; and Hugh made a thrust of his spear at Brian, and wounded him severely, after which Brian and Naghtan withdrew from the contest, and left their gallowglasses behind them. When Mac Sweeny [the leader of the gallowglasses] perceived that Naghtan and Brian Oge had gone away from him, he sent his people before him, and remained himself in the rear to cover their retreat, and left the place without O'Neill's knowledge^k; but when Henry and his kinsmen observed this, they pursued Mac Sweeny to Slieve Truim^l, and there defeated him, and took himself and many of his people prisoners. O'Neill was victorious on this expedition.

Naghtan O'Donnell had given the castle of Ballyshannon to Brian Oge O'Neill, on his having consented to assist him in his war with O'Neill. Brian afterwards acted traitorously towards Naghtan, for he went to O'Neill without Naghtan's permission, and left his warders in the castle of Ballyshannon. As soon as Brian made his appearance before O'Neill, he was taken prisoner by him, and one of his feet and one of his hands were cut off; his two sons were also maimed in the same manner, and one of them immediately died.

O'Gara was slain by his own kinsmen, on Inis bolg^m, an island in Loch Techet.

Donnell, the son of Farrell Caech O'Hara, was slain by the son of Manus, the son of Dermot Mac Donough.

O'Rourke's castle was taken, by Donough Bacagh O'Rourke, from the sons

lost, were it not that Jobson had marked its true position, under the anglicised form of Slevetrym, on his Map of Ulster in 1590.—See note ^a, under the year 1275, p. 424, *supra*.

^m *Inis-bolg*, i. e. the island of the bags. Loch

Techet, now Lough Gara, near the town of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon, contains eight islands, but none of them bears this name at present. Inis-bolg was probably the one now called simply *Inis*.

Ταιδς υι ρυαιρε. Cpsca do denam iappin la cloinn ticcsinnain υι ρυαιρε ap donnchað mbacað i ccoill an anma.

O Ruyape do gairm do lochlainn ua ρυαιρε .i. mac ταιδς υι ρυαιρε.

Cpeacha mopa do denam la neactain ua ndomnaill ap Ua neill.

Mac brian óicc mic enpi í neill do ðol ap cpeic i ττίρ αβδα, γ cuid do luét tiçe, í domnaill (neill) do bpeic fap. A cpsc do ðsin de γ é fñn do gabail γ ðpong mór ða muintir do marbað.

O domnallán, corbmac mac mailechlainn, O huiccinn domnall bacac, γ cairppi o cuipnín do écc.

Mac ðaitin, .i. Roibeprt bairéð tiçeapna típe hAmalgaða, fñi ðércað ðaonaétað ðñgeinið γ fear do corain a cpioð ðuítche ðaimdeóin gall con-naét do écc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1436.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, ceípe céð, τpioáτ, a Sé.

Coccað mór do loipectib, do chpeachab, γ do marbhtab ag ua ccon-cobair ffailge fpi gallab i ndioгал υι domnaill a clñna baof illáin aca.

Niall mac eoğain υι néill do marbað ap gpeir ina tíğ fém lá cloinn cionait an τpiúca, la cloinn enpi uf neill, γ la hoipgiallab, γ poçaiðe ðia muintir maille fpi.

Concobar mac peain υι Rağailliğ mac tiçeapna na bpeirne paof ðeağ-einið ðéğ.

Cpannocc loca laoğaire do gabail lá cloinn brian óicc υι néill. Ua neill γ enpi do toct gur an loc, γ teaéta do cor uatá ap clñn méguiðir tomár óğ, γ iar na poctain po τpiallpat apépaige do denam do ðul porpan ccran-nóicc a mbatтар clann brian óig, ap í comairle do ponpað clann brian an cpannocc do tabairt ðua neill, γ pít do denam fpi. O néill γ mağ uiðir

ⁿ *Coill-an-anma*, i. e. *wood of the soul*. This place is so called in Irish at the present day, and anglicised Killananima, and is a townland in the parish of Killanumery, barony of Dromahaire, and county of Leitrim. See Ordnance Map of that county, sheets 14, 15.

^o *Had in confinement*.—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that

O'Donnell was sent to England in the year 1435.

^p *By the Clann-Kenna of Trough*, lá cloinn cionait an τpiúca, i. e. by the family of Mac Kenna of Triucha chéd an Chladaigh, now the barony of Trough, forming the northern portion of the county of Monaghan, where this family are still very numerous, but reduced in circum-

of Teige O'Rourke. Depredations were afterwards committed by the sons of Tiernan O'Rourke upon Donough Bacagh, at Coill-an-anma^a.

Loughlin, the son of Teige O'Rourke, was nominated the O'Rourke.

Naghtan O'Donnell committed great depredations on O'Neill.

The son of Brian Oge, son of Henry O'Neill, made a predatory incursion into Tirhugh; but some of the household of O'Donnell (Niall) overtook him, despoiled him of the prey, took himself prisoner, and slew a great number of his people.

O'Donnellan, Cormac, son of Melaghlin; O'Higgin, Donnell Bacagh; and Carbry O'Cuirnin, died.

Mac Wattin, i. e. Robert Barrett, Lord of Tirawly, a charitable, humane, and truly hospitable man, who had protected his patrimonial territory in despite of the English of Connaught, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1436.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-six.

A great war was waged by O'Connor Faly against the English, during which he did much injury by burning, plundering, and slaying, to revenge O'Donnell, his relative by marriage, whom the English had in confinement^o.

Niall, the son of Owen O'Neill, was slain, together with many of his people, in a contest in his own house, by the Clann-Kenna of Trough^p, [assisted] by the sons of Henry O'Neill and the people of Oriel.

Conor, the son of John O'Reilly, i. e. the son of the Lord of Breifny, a truly hospitable man, died.

The Crannog of Loch-Laoghaire was taken by the sons of Brian O'Neill. O'Neill and Henry came to the Lough, and sent messengers to Maguire, Thomas Oge, on whose arrival they set about constructing vessels^q, to land on the Crannog, in which the sons of Brian Oge then were; but these [on perceiving their intentions] came to the resolution of giving up the Crannog^r to O'Neill,

stances. According to the tradition in the country, Alderman Mac Kenna of Dublin is of the senior branch of this family.

^a *Vessels*, ἀπέραγγε.—In the Dublin copy of

the Annals of Ulster the reading is: do báoup ag dénum coiteó do gabáil na crannóigí, i. e. they were making cots to take the crannog.

^r *Crannog*, i. e. a wooden house.

ιαρριν do ðol ar ionnroigib hι ττήρ αὐδα cpeaca iomda, edala, 7 ecta do ðenam leó, 7 a ttect iarrin dia tteigib.

Murchad mac corbmaic mec donnchaid adbar tigearna tpe hoilealla do ég.

Innroigib do ðenam la cloinn Meic donnchaid 7 la cloinn tomaltaiḡ óig mec donnchaid hι ccúil ó pfinn ar ó ngadpa, 7 ar tadg mac donnchaid. Ruaiḡ do tabairt ar cloinn meic donnchaid, 7 móirpíirí do marbad díob im Concobar camm ó ngadpa, 7 ba heiride po marb ó gadpa a deapbraetar féin i ppiull riapan tan rin.

Maghnur Ruad mac Maoileaclainn mic flaitéiraiḡ uí Ruairc do écc.

Ḥiolla íora mac asdhaḡáin ollam Meic baitin i péineachur fear diaða déaracá daonachtaḡ, 7 oide pcol i péineachur 7 filideact do écc.

Ḥeanann mac cruicín adbar ollamian tuadmuman hι rínchur do batad, nι baóí i leit Mogha ina pé adbar rínchada po ba pspir inár.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1437.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, ceitpe ced, tpiocat, a Seact.

Αιρδípucc Connact do écc. Do cloinn plopaiḡ eiride.

Sic do ðenam uia neill, 7 do nectain ua ndomnaill.

Innraicchiḡ do ðenam la concobar ua ndomnaill ar mac nectain uí domnaill, 7 dá mac Eogain ruaid mec ruibne go rocaidib ele do marbad don chur rin.

Coccad etip catair ua cconcobair failge [bráthair uí concobar] 7 ua concobar buḡsin, 7 cathair do ðol i eclét gall, 7 a ðol iarrin co ngallaid lair i nuib failge, 7 baile diarmata uí concobar do lorccad lair co mbailtib eile ḡenmotha, daoini iomda do lot 7 do marbadh lair.

* *Killed many persons, ecta do ðenam.*—In the Bodleian copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is, fcta daine; and in the Dublin it is stated that John Mac Gilla Uíain, Maguire's door-keeper, was slain on this occasion by Tomlin O'Gallagher, who went in pursuit of the plunderers.

¹ *Cuil O'bh-Finn*, i. e. the corner or angle of

the O'Finns, now the barony of Coolavin, in the county of Sligo. In latter ages this was the only territory possessed by the O'Garas, who previously to the English invasion had possession of Sliabh Lugha and Gallen, in the county of Mayo.

^u *Mac Wattin*, i. e. Fitz-Watkin. This was an Irish name, assumed by the head of the Barretts of Tirawley in the county of Mayo.

and made peace with him. O'Neill and Maguire then made an incursion into Tirhugh, where they committed many depredations, obtained great spoils, and killed many persons^v; after which they returned home.

Murrough, the son of Cormac Mac Donough, heir to the lordship of Tirerill, died.

An incursion was made by the sons of Mac Donough and the sons of Tomaltagh Oge Mac Donough into Cuil O'bh-Finn^v, against O'Gara and Teige Mac Donough; but the sons of Mac Donough were routed, and seven of them killed, together with Conor Cam O'Gara, who had some time before treacherously slain his own brother, O'Gara.

Manus Roe, the son of Melaghlin, who was son of Flaherty O'Rourke, died.

Gilla-Isa Mac Egan, Ollav to Mac Wattin^u in law, a pious, charitable, and humane man, and the superintendent of schools^v of jurisprudence and poetry, died.

Geanann Mac Curtin, intended Ollav of Thomond in history, was drowned. There was not in Leth-Mogha in his time a better materies of a historian^w than he.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1437.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-seven.

The Archbishop of Connaught [i. e. of Tuam] died. He was of the Clann-Feorais^x.

A peace was made between O'Donnell and Naghtan O'Donnell.

An incursion was made by Conor O'Donnell against the son of Naghtan O'Donnell, on which occasion the two sons of Owen Roe Mac Sweeny, and numbers of others, were slain.

A war [broke out] between Cahir O'Conor, brother of O'Conor Faly, and O'Conor Faly himself. Cahir went over to the English, whom he afterwards brought into Offaly, and burned the town of Dermot O'Conor, and other towns besides; and he killed and wounded many persons.

^v *Schools*, *rcol*.—Here it is to be observed that *rcol* is the genitive plural of *rcol*, a school. The genitive singular would be *rcole*.

^w *A materies of a historian*, *αὐτὰρ ἱστορίας*, i. e. there was not in his time any one who gave

better promise of being a sound historian.

^x *Clann Feorais*, i. e. the family of Bermingham. There is no notice of this prelate in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops.

Coccað mór ðeop ag ua econcobair pfailge pe gallaib na mðe do cpeachais 7 do marbhéaibh daoine.

hanpaioi o Rian tigsiha ua noðóna do ecc.

Mac oirðelb .i. Emann an machaie do ecc.

Coccað mór ag Mag maégaína 7 ag Maénur mag maégaína pe apoile. Maénur do ðol i ccsno í neill 7 a cloinne, 7 Mág maégaína do ðol hi cclsié gall.

Coccað mor eitpir ua neill 7 brian ócc o neill.

Maosleaclann ua maolónaie décc.

Siolla paopaice mac concobair uí éarmaié décc.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1438.

Αοίρ Κριοστ, míle csihphe chéd, τριοχαττ, a hocht.

An teappcob ó gallcobair .i. lochlann décc. Eppcop Ratha boé epide.

prioip cille maígneann décc. Mac meic diapla cille dapa epide.

Abb cille na manac, 7 mocól ó maonaig biocaipe éarplein mic concobair do écc ina noip don plaig.

Donðchað na coilleað o domnaill do marbað la Concobair ndonn ó ndomnaill hi ttipr Enda iar na cpeachað don éur ééttna.

Cathaoir o doéaptauigh décc.

Pilip máguioip do gabail la maguioip.

¹ *Lord of Idrone.*—This is the present barony of Idrone, in the county of Carlow, of which the O'Ryan's, or, as O'Heerin calls them, Ui-Riaghain, were the ancient chiefs. The Ryan's are common in the barony of Idrone, and there are some respectable gentlemen of the name; but it does not appear that they have retained any unforfeited portion of the original territory. The O'Ryan's of this race are to be distinguished from the O'Mulryan's of the county of Tipperary, who now almost invariably reject O and Mul, and write the name simply Ryan.

² *Kilmainham*, cill maígneann, i. e. the

church of St. Maighneann, an Irish saint who flourished about the beginning of the seventh century, and whose memory was celebrated on the 18th of December. This is the Kilmainham near Dublin, and not the place of the same name in the county of Meath. A priory was founded at Kilmainham, near Dublin, for knights of the order of St. John Baptist of Jerusalem, commonly called Knights Hospitalers, by Richard, surnamed Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, or Strigul, about the year 1174, and Henry II. confirmed the endowments. It was afterwards much enriched by the donations of others, and

O'Connor Faly carried on a great war against the English, during which he committed many depredations, and slew many persons.

|| Henry O'Ryan, Lord of Idrone^y, died.

Mac Costello (Edmond of the Plain) died.

A great war [broke out] between Mac Mahon and Manus Mac Mahon. Manus went over to O'Neill and his sons, and Mac Mahon went over to the English.

A great war [broke out] between O'Neill and Brian Oge O'Neill.

Melaghlin O'Mulconry died.

Giollapatrik, the son of Conor O'Carmaic, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1438.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-eight.

O'Gallagher, i. e. Loughlin, Bishop of Raphoe, died.

The Prior of Kilmainham² died. He was grandson of the Earl of Kildare.

The Abbot of Cill-na-manach³ and Nicholas O'Maonaigh [O'Meeny], Vicar of Caislen-mic-Conchubhair^b, both died of the plague.

Donough na Coille^c O'Donnell was slain by Conor Don O'Donnell in Tir-Enda^d, after he had plundered that territory.

Cahir O'Doherty died.

Philip Maguire was taken prisoner by Maguire.

especially in the reign of Edward II. when the revenues of the Templars, then lately suppressed, were granted to this order, Walter del Erne being then Prior of the Hospitalers. This priory was likewise an hospital for strangers and pilgrims.—See Ware, Monast. county of Dublin.

^a *Cill-na-manach*, i. e. church of the monks. There are many churches of this name in Ireland, but the place here referred to was probably in Connaught. There is a parish of Cill-na-manach, *anglicè* Kilnamanagh, verging on Lough Gara, in the old barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.

^b *Caislen-mic-Conchubhair*, now Castleconor, a parish in the barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo.

^c *Donough na Coille*, i. e. Donough, or Denis, of the wood.

^d *Tir-Enda*.—This territory, or rather the tribe which originally occupied it, is sometimes called Kinel-Enda. It was the ancient name of a district situated between Lifford and Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal.—See note ^d, under the year 1175, p. 19, *supra*; and *Battle of Magh Ragh*, p. 149, note ¹.

Concobair mac Muirceartaigh uí dubda tigeanna cloinne donnchaí uí dubda do marbhad la a bhráithrís fín i ppiull .i. la taicleach mac corbmaic mic donnchaí uí dubda, 7 la Ruaidrí mac taiclig, la loclainn mac mic loclainn uí dubda, 7 la Hannraí bairrett, 7 triur mac do cloinn concobair do marbhad in oidce fín amaille fpiur.

Uilliam mac Ruaidrí uí dubda do écc.

Coccaí ag ua cconcobair ffaillge re gallaib na míde i ndioḡail uí domnaill beor.

Mac Mez plannchaí .i. Enrí ballac do marbhad la dhríim do fíraib manac i mbaile brian uí uiginn ar Maḡ ene.

Seaan mac Emainn a bupc do ecc don galap bpsc.

Uilliam bairéd, .i. Mac mec bairén do ecc.

Uilliam mac Scaín a bupc do ecc ina tíḡ fín.

Sic do denam dUa concobair faillge 7 do cátaoir ó concobair dia dbrathair fpi apoile.

O brian .i. tadḡ mac brian uí brian do aitéiocchaí la a dearbhratar .i. la Maḡamain, 7 ó brian do ḡairm do Mhaḡamain.

Mac mec feorair, .i. Rirdero do écc.

Siurpan mac Scaín mec oirdeilb do écc.

O clumáin ollam uí lḡra i ndán do écc.

Donnchaí mac Siobhaí uí chuinnín raos le Seanchur, O dálaig bpscne, .i. aédh ollam uí Raigillig le dán, Concobair mac Aídhagáin ollam cloinne Riocair do bpscinnur décc.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΤ, 1439.

Αοίρ Κριοτ, mile, cñthre céo, τριοχαττ, α Ναοί.

Iurair .i. fear ionaid Ríḡ Saxon do tect i nepinn, 7 a gabail iarrin la cátaoir mac uí concobair faillge, 7 iar mbisí athaí occa po fuaḡlaicriot ḡoill Áta cliaí an Iurair, 7 tucrat mac an ploingcedaig do cátaoir dar a éirí.

* *Town, baile.* — The word baile means nothing more here than seat or residence. The Irish call any village, or hamlet, be it ever so small, by the name of *baile*, which is usually

anglicised *bally*.

† *The town of Brian O'Higgin, now Ballyhiggin, or Higginstown, in the district of Moy, and about half a mile south of Ballyshannon.*—See

Conor, the son of Murtough O'Dowda, Lord of the Clann-Donough O'Dowda, was treacherously slain by his own kinsmen, i. e. by Taichleach, the son of Cormac, son of Donough O'Dowda; Rory, the son of Taichleach; and Loughlin, the grandson of Loughlin O'Dowda; and Henry Barrett. And three of Conor's sons were slain along with him on the same night.

William, the son of Rory O'Dowda, died.

O'Conor Faly continued to wage war with the English of Meath, in revenge of O'Donnell.

The son of Mac Clancy, Henry Ballagh, was slain by a party of the inhabitants of Fermanagh, at the town^c of Brian O'Higgin^f, in Magh-Ene.

John, the son of Edmund Burke, died of galar breac [small-pox].

William Barrett, i. e. the son of Mac Wattin, died.

William, the son of John Burke, died in his own house.

Peace was made between the two brothers, O'Conor Faly and Cathaoir O'Conor.

O'Brien, i. e. Teige, the son of Brian O'Brien, was deposed by his brother Mahon, who was thereupon styled the O'Brien.

The son of Mac Feorais (Birmingham), i. e. Richard, died.

Jordan, the son of John Mac Costello, died.

O'Clumain^e, Chief Poet to O'Hara, died.

Donough, the son of Siry O'Cuirnin, a learned historian; O'Daly of Breifny, Chief Poet to O'Reilly; and Conor Mac Egan, Ollav of Clanrickard^b in law, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1439.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-nine.

A Justiciary, i. e. a Deputy of the King of England, came to Ireland, and was taken prisoner by Cahir, son of O'Conor Faly; but after remaining for some time in custody, he was ransomed by the English of Dublin, who gave the son of Plunket up to Cahir in his steadⁱ.

^c Ordnance map of Donegal, sheets 107, 110.

^e *O'Clumain*.—This name, which is common in the counties of Mayo and Sligo, is now anglicised Coleman.

^b *Ollav of Clanrickard in law*, i. e. chief Brehon, or Jurisconsult, to Mac William Burke of Clanrickard.

ⁱ *In his stead*, *nap a éirí*, i. e. after him,

O Domnall Niall do bpeit go Manainn da fuarlaccadh o gallaib, 7 céo marcc do tabairt a fíor a fuarlaicte.

O Domnall Niall garb décc i mbraghósnar hi Manainn, ba heirdé aon brága gill éneil cconuill 7 Eogain 7 an tuairceirt ar éna, 7 aon lán beoil leirte cuinn ina aimir, fíor millte 7 mumbeartha gall go po díogairíot fíor po díóid ina ndírgéne fíorpa, fíor éaomanta 7 coranta ceirt a éneoil i naghaid gall 7 gaoideal bátar ina aghaid fíor ttigearnar 7 iar ttiógnur do gabáil do. Neactain Ua domnall a dírbraicte do oirdneadh ina ionadh.

Mág uídir do gabáil la Domnall ballac mág uídir i mbaile méguídir fén, 7 Pilib mágúidir do léigín amach an lá éna lá domnall, 7 an gímeal bair fíor Pilib do cor la domnall fíor Mág uídir i ttiógh Méguídir fadéin. An tan at clor la Héirí ua néill mágúidir do gabáil po ttióoil ríde a íluağa 7 do riacht co Port abla faoláin i ccoinne Pilib 7 domnall, 7 Mág uídir illáin aca. Léccéir mágúidir amach, 7 po gabadh bairgde oile arf .i. Emann mágúidir a mac féin, 7 ingín még eochagáin bñ méguídir 7 bairgde oile énmótáttrom, 7 do padadh Cairlén inri éitlenn do domnall ballach Mhágúidir an tan fíor.

Tadh caoch mac afoha mic Pilib na tuairge meg uídir décc.

Fíradac mac Duinn mic Concondact megúidir do marbad lá hoirgiallaib.

Enrí ruadh mac brian mec gille fínnén, tairpeac muintipe Peódaicain décc.

Mór ingín Afoha mec rampadain bñ mic brian mec Magnura décc.

O concobair connaet, .i. Rí Connaet Catál mac Ruaidrí do écc, 19. do máirta, 7 coccadh ar nírgé i Macaire connaet triú fíor, .i. eirtir éloinn Meic fírlimí, 7 clann ttiórbéalbaig oir do goirpeadh ua concobair do tadh mac ui concobair ruadh lá clóinn meic fírlimí, 7 po goirpeadh ó concobair

which is an inelegant mode of expressing it; but this is the fault of the writer,—who seems to have known very little of the elements of composition, or of criticism,—not of the language. It should be: “7 ttiógnat mac an plomgcedaig do chaatáoir i na ionadh.”

^k The chief theme of conversation, aon lán

beoil, literally, the only mouthful, i. e. one who formed the chief subject of conversation to the inhabitants of the northern half of Ireland.

^l Port-abhla-Faelain, now in all probability Portora, situated between Enniskillen and the island of Devenish.

^m Philip-na-tuairge, i. e. Philip of the battle-axe.

O'Donnell (Niall) was taken to the Isle of Mann, that he might be ransomed from the English ; and one hundred marks were paid for information of the price of his ransom.

O'Donnell (Niall Garv) died in the Isle of Mann in captivity. He was the chosen hostage of Kinel-Connell and Kinel-Owen, and of all the North of Ireland, and the chief theme of conversation^k in Leth-Chuinn during his time, the harasser and destroyer of the English (until they took revenge for all that he had committed against them), and the protector and defender of his tribe against such of the English and Irish as were opposed to him, both before and after he assumed the lordship. Naghtan O'Donnell, his brother, was installed in his place.

Maguire was taken prisoner in his own town by Donnell Ballagh Maguire; and Philip Maguire was on the same day set at liberty by Donnell ; and the fetters with which Philip had been bound were made use of to bind Maguire himself, in his own house. As soon as Henry O'Neill heard that Maguire was a prisoner, he assembled his forces, and marched to Port-abhla-Faelain^l against Philip and Donnell, by whom Maguire was there held in detention. Maguire was then liberated ; and in his stead hostages were delivered up, namely, his own son, Edmond Maguire, and the daughter of Mageoghegan, Maguire's wife, with others besides ; and the castle of Enniskillen was given up to Donnell Ballagh Maguire on that occasion.

Teige Caech, the son of Hugh, son of Philip na Tuaighe^m Maguire, died.

Feradhach, son of Donn, son of Cuconnaught Maguire, was slain by the Orieliens.

Henry Roe, son of Brian Mac Gillafinnen, Chief of Muintir-Pheodachain, died.

More, daughter of Hugh Magauran, and wife of ^{Mac} Brian Mac Manus, died.

O'Conor of Connaught, i. e. the King of Connaught (Cathal, son of Rory), died on the 19th of March; and Teige, the son of O'Conor Roe, was then called the O'Conor by the descendants of Felim, while Hugh, the son of O'Conor Don, was called the O'Conor by Brian, son of Donnell Mac Murtough [O'Conor Sligo], in consequence of which a war broke out in Machaire-Chonnachtⁿ

ⁿ *Machaire-Chonnacht*, i. e. Campus Connacæ, or the Plain of Connaught, a well-known district in the county of Roscommon, the limits of which have been already defined.

do Aod mac uí concobair duinn la brian mac domnall mic Muircéirteag
cona braitérib, 7 la cloinn donnchaíð.

O doéapraig taoíreas Árdá miodair .i. Sían balb mac concobair do écc,
7 a deapbraéair .i. domnall do gabáil a ionaid.

Diarmait o dubda (.i. Mac ui dubda Domnall) adbar tigearna ua ppiac-
rach do écc.

O hégpa dub donnchaíð mac Sían ui égpa do dul ir na braitérib i mainir-
tir an beannfhoda, 7 a tigearnur do éabairt da dshbraéair .i. do corbmaic
mac Sían, 7 o hégpa do gairm de, 7 ionad corbmaic do éabairt do Shían
mac an erpuice uí égpa.

Mac ui Eágra an Mhaéaire .i. Corbmaic mac ταιδς do écc.

Aod mac diarmata mec donnchaíð do écc.

Mac neill riabairg ui concobair do marbad la domnall Mac Muircéirteag
mic domnall.

An plairg go hanffoill i nAécliaé go po éccrat tfora mile ann eittir
fior 7 mnaoi eittir biug 7 mór o éorrac éapraig go dshreab mír Má. Donn-
chaíð mac ui dubda .i. Mac ταιδς, Concobair mac domnall mic corbmaic
mec donnchaíð, 7 a bsh .i. mghn ταιδς mec donnchaíð, 7 biocaire imlig irill
donnchaíð mac tomaltairg uí beolláin, Emann a búrc mac mec uilliam cloinne
riocaird adbar tigearna cloinne Riocaird, iaidride uile do écc don plairg.

Eogán o flaitéirteag do marbad ap a leabaid ir in oidce i ppuill la rgo-
loice dia muintir pshn.

Domnall mac Ruaidri mic ταιδλις í dubda do dallad, 7 do epochad la
donnchaíð mac Muircéirteag ui dubda.

Catal mac corbmaic ui dubda 7 a mac do marbad la ταιδς ruad mac
Muircéirteag ui dubda ir in ló céona tre comairle an donnchaíð pempaire.

Crisch do denam dua concobair .i. do Aod mac ui concobair duinn ap Mhae
oirbelb ruad.

O Mithidein an bealairg comorba Molairi do écc.

^o *Beann-fhoda*, i. e. the long beann, or hill, now anglicised Banada, a fair town, in the barony of Leyny, in the county of Sligo.

^p *Imleach-iseal*.—This was the ancient name of the townland of Castletown, situated on the

west side of the River Easkey, near its mouth, in the parish of Easkey, barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo. The name Imleach-iseal is now locally forgotten, but the name is fortunately preserved on the Down Survey of the

immediately afterwards between the grandsons of Felim and the sons of Tur-lough.

O'Doherty, Chief of Ardmire, i. e. John Balv, the son of Conor, died; and his brother Donnell assumed his place.

Dermot O'Dowda, i. e. the son of the O'Dowda (Donnell), heir to the lordship of Hy-Fiachrach, died.

O'Hara Duv, Donough, the son of John O'Hara, entered among the friars in the monastery of Beann-fhoda^o, and resigned the lordship to his brother Cormac, who was then styled the O'Hara; and Cormac's place was then given to John Mac-an-Easpuig O'Hara.

The son of O'Hara of the Plain, i. e. Cormac, son of Teige, died.

Hugh, the son of Dermot Mac Donough, died.

The son of Niall Reagh O'Conor was slain by Donnell, the son of Murtough, son of Donnell [O'Conor].

The plague [raged] virulently in Dublin, so that three thousand persons, both male and female, large and small, died of it, from the beginning of Spring to the end of the month of May. Donough, the son of O'Dowda, i. e. the son of Teige; Conor, the son of Donnell, son of Cormac Mac Donough, and his wife, the daughter of Teige Mac Donough; the Vicar of Imleach Iseal^p, Donough, son of Tomaltagh O'Beollain; Edmond Burke, the son of Mac William of Clanrickard, and heir to the lordship of Clanrickard, all died of the plague.

Owen O'Flaherty was treacherously slain in his own bed at night, by a farmer of his own people.

Donnell, the son of Rory, son of Taichleach O'Dowda, was blinded and hanged by Donough, the son of Murtough O'Dowda; and Cathal, son of Cormac O'Dowda, and his son, were slain by Teige Roe, the son of Murtough O'Dowda, on the same day, at the instigation of the aforesaid Donough.

A depredation was committed by O'Conor, i. e. Hugh, the son of O'Conor Don, upon Mac Costello Roe.

O'Meehin of Ballagh^a, Coarb of St. Molaisse, died.

county of Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 256, note ^a, and the map to the same work.

^a *Ballagh*, now Ballaghmeehin, an ancient Ter-

mon, dedicated to St. Molaisi, in the east of the parish of Rossinver, in the north of the county of Leitrim, of which Termon O'Meehin was the ancient coarb, or lay incumbent. The head of

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1440.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, cſithpe chéd, cſthpachatt.

Mac uilliam bupe .i. Uatér mac tomair mic Sír Emmañ albanaiḡ tiḡ-
earna ḡall connact, ḡ móráin do ḡaoidealaib do écc donn plaiḡ pectmain
ma pfeil na cpoice ip in pfoḡmar, ḡ Mac Uilliam do ḡairm démann a búpe
i monað a óſrðpatar.

Sit do denam dua domnaill neactain, ḡ dua neill eoḡan pe apoile.

O docartaiḡ domnall mac concobair taoipeac Ápda miðdair do écc, ḡ
dá ua ndoartaiḡ do ḡairm ina ionað .i. Emmañ mac concobair, ḡ Aoð mac
Sſain.

Mag craithe, Matha mac marcair comarba tſirmainn dabeócc décc ḡ
Seaan buithe do oipðñſoh ina ionað.

Órian mac Domnaill mic Muipcſrtaḡ uí Concobair tiḡſrha iochtar
connacht, péðla ḡaile ḡ ḡairccid ḡaoideal a aimpe décc an dapa la ma
pfeil Eoin iar mbſit 37 mbliaðna¹ ttiḡſrhar.

Maghur eóghanaç máḡ uíðir, mac riðe Pílip, ḡ catairiona ingſñ duinn
mic Conconnacht méguiðir bean Mec maghura még uíðir décc.

Rorr mac Seain méguiðir, ḡ peðlimið ruað mac Donnchaíð ruað még
uíðir do marðað.

Domnall ua bpeirlén paóí bſitſman, ḡ aðbar ollañan fear manac déḡ.

Duibḡſñn ḡruamða ó duibḡſñdám paóí rſñchaðha décc.

Maghnar ó domhnaill (.i. mac domnaill) do marðað i mbun lſcaḡ la
cloinn Mec ruibhne Connaçtaiḡ, ḡ concobair mac Eoin eppcoip .i. mac an
eppcoip conallaiḡ, ḡ diarmait mac donnchaíða mec aſða rſñchaðha uí domnaill

this family still farms the ancient Termon lands of Ballaghmeehin. Mr. Meehin is in possession of a curious relic consisting of a brass box, in which it is said St. Molaise's Gospel was preserved. This box exhibits a curious Irish inscription containing the names of the artist and persons for whom it was made. Of this Mr. Petrie has made a perfect fac-simile, to be preserved among his collection of ancient Irish monumental and other inscriptions.

¹ *Termon-Daveog*, now Termon-Magrath, in the parish of Templecarn, barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal. Magrath was the coarb, or lay incumbent, of this termon, and had a castle of considerable importance, the ruins of which are still to be seen in tolerable preservation on the northern margin of Lough Erne.

² *Wife of Mac Manus Maguire*, i. e. the wife of Mac Manus, who was the head of a sept of the Maguire family seated at Senad Mac Manus,

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1440.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty.

Mac William Burke, i. e. Walter, the son of Thomas, son of Sir Edmond Albanagh, Lord of the English of Connaught, and of many of the Irish, died of the plague a week before the Festival of the Holy Cross, in Autumn; and Edmond Burke, his brother, was styled Mac William in his place.

O'Donnell, Naghtan, and O'Neill, Owen, made peace with each other.

O'Doherty, Donnell, the son of Conor, Chief of Ardmire, died; and two O'Dohertys were nominated in his place, namely, Edmond, the son of Conor, and Hugh, the son of John.

Magrath, Matthew, son of Marcus, Coarb of Termon-Daveog', died; and John Boy was elected in his stead.

Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Conor, Lord of Lower Connaught, and star of the valour and bravery of the Irish of his time, died, two days before the Festival of St. John, after having been thirty-seven years in the lordship.

Manus Eoghanagh Maguire, son of Philip, and Catherine, daughter of Donn, son of Cuconnaught Maguire, and wife of Mac Manus Maguire', died.

Ross, the son of John Maguire, and Felim Roe, the son of Donough Roe Maguire, were slain.

Donnell O'Breslen, a learned Brehon, and intended Ollav of Fermanagh, died.

Duigen Gruamdha' O'Duigennan, a learned historian, died.

Manus, the son of Donnell O'Donnell, was slain at Bun-leacaigh", by the sons of Mac Sweeny Connaughtagh; and Conor Mac-Eoin-Easpuig, i. e. Mac-an-Easpuig of Tirconnell, and Dermot, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Sean-

now Belle Isle, to the south of Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster these two obits are thus entered:

"A. D. 1440. Manus Eoghanagh Maguire, i. e. the son of Philip na tuaidhe, died in this year. Catherine, the daughter of Donn, son

of Cuconnaught Maguire, i. e. the wife of Mac Manus Maguire, died in this year.

' *Duigen Gruamdha*, i. e. Duigan the grim, surly, morose, or gloomy.

" *Bun-Leacaigh*, i. e. the mouth of the Leacach, or rocky river, which falls into Sheep-haven, opposite Doe Castle, in the barony of Kilmacre-

do marbhadh i n-ádh cétina. Mac aile domnaill uí domnaill 7 d'ong do Conallchaib do marbhadh mic meic ruibín Concobair mac Suibhne i ndioĖail a b'atár.

Tharraing ingen uí céallaiĖ bean taidĖ uí brian do écc.

Cairlén baile uí baioĖill do Ėabail la Mac domnaill mic uí domnaill iar b'raĖbail baioĖail fear 7 évala mora do fearĖail ann d'airĖst 7 d'edac 7 d'idead, 7 an cairlén cedna do Ėabail d'oidir la hua nDomnaill, 7 a tábairt dua baioĖill, 7 clann domnaill uí domnaill do Ėabail ann, 7 a mbeir illainn ag ua ndomnaill ina m'Ėn'om'ib.

O Ruairc .i. Lochlainn mac taidĖ do Ėabail la cloinn Airt uí Ruairc, 7 clann Airt dia tábairt do donnchaĖ ballac máĖ SamraĖain 7 da cloinn, 7 donnchaĖ ballac da tábairt do cloinn t'Ėearnaí uí Ruairc, Coccad ar n'irĖe i n-m'p'eirne iarom eirir cloinn t'Ėearnaí uí Ruairc 7 clann taidĖ uí Ruairc Ėur po buaidirreac an t'ir eatarra.

FinnĖuala ingean uí dochartaig bean uí domnaill do écc.

O concobair fearĖe cona cloinn, 7 a b'atár Catáoir do dul ar creic i laoiĖir uí mórdá. Iarla dearmuman 7 mac Ėiolla Patraicc do b'p'eir oppa i n-ecor creach pempa, 7 r'raoinead fear ua cconcobair Ėur po marbhadh a mac, .i. Conn co t'p'ib fichtib dia amraib imaille fear.

Cairlén uí dochartaig .i. Cairlén cuile mic an t'reóin do Ėabail la hua ndomnaill.

Mac baicín .i. Tomas mac Henrí baicéĖ t'Ėearna t'ir hAmalĖada do écc an .i.5. do mí iul, 7 Mac baicín do Ėairm do mac MaĖiu baicéĖ.

nan, and county of Donegal. The bed of this river is composed of enormous masses of red granite.

^v *Hugh Seanchaidh O'Donnell*, i. e. Hugh O'Donnell, who, as we learn from a former entry, was surnamed Seanchaidh, or the historian, from his acquaintance with genealogy and general history.

^w *Ballyboyle*, baile uí baioĖill, is on Norden's Map called Bally O'Boyle and Castle Boyle. It is situated on the north side of the bay of Donegal, and now anglicised Ballyweel.

^x *When he found it unguarded*, literally,

"having found danger on it," i. e. having taken an unfair advantage or opportunity of it.

^y *Cuil-mic-an-treoin*.—This name is not yet forgotten; but the place has received the alias name of Castleforward. It is situated on an arm of Lough Swilly, near the conterraneous boundary of the baronies of Inishowen and Raphoe, in the county of Donegal. Its situation appears from a passage in these Annals under the year 1529, but more clearly from the following description of the situation of the place in Sir Henry Dockwra's Narrative of his Services:

"In this place where the two bayes of the

chaidh O'Donnell^r, were slain on the same day. Another son of Donnell O'Donnell, and a party of the Kinel-Connell, slew the son of Mac Sweeny, in revenge of his kinsman.

Grainne, the daughter of O'Kelly, and wife of Teige O'Brien, died.

The castle of Ballyboyle^r was taken by the son of Donnell, who was son of O'Donnell, [at a time] when he found it unguarded^r; and he found therein great spoils in money, apparel, and armour. The same castle was again taken by O'Donnell, and given back to O'Boyle; and the sons of Donnell O'Donnell were taken prisoners therein, and detained in captivity by O'Donnell for their evil deeds.

O'Rourke, i. e. Loughlin, the son of Teige, was taken prisoner by the sons of Art O'Rourke, who gave him up to Donough Ballagh Magauran and his sons, who gave him up to the sons of Tiernan O'Rourke. A war afterwards broke out between the sons of Tiernan O'Rourke and the sons of Teige O'Rourke, so that they disturbed the territory [by the contests] between them.

Finola, the daughter of O'Doherty, and wife of O'Donnell, died.

O'Conor Faly, his sons, and his brother Cahir, went upon a predatory incursion into Leix, O'Moore's territory; but, after having sent the prey on before them, they were overtaken by the Earl of Desmond, and by Mac Gillpatrick, who defeated O'Conor, and killed his son Con, together with sixty of his soldiers.

O'Doherty's castle, i. e. the castle of Cuil-mic-an-treoin^r, was taken by O'Donnell.

Mac Wattin, i. e. Thomas, son of Henry Barrett, Lord of Tirawley, died on the 15th of July; and the son of Maigiu Barrett was then nominated the Mac Wattin.

sea that encompass it for the most parte" [i. e. the arms of Lough Swilly and Lough Foyle, which form the peninsula of Inishowen], "come to meete somewhat neare togeather, the distance of the land between them is about six miles broad, and in a manner all bogge, with a river passing through from one side to the other, and not passable for horse nor any numbers of foote, excepte in five or six places, where there are certaine narrow foards of water to go

through. At one of the ends of this necke of land stands an old broken castle called Coolmackatren, at the other an old fforte called Cargin."

Again, speaking of Red Hugh O'Donnell's irruption into Inishowen in 1600, he writes:

"He made his retreat back again; going out he passed by Coolmacatren upon the strand at a dead lowe water, where our men had a little skirmish with him under shelter of the castle."

Mac uí Ruairc, Aodh mac aeda buide uí Ruairc aodhar tigearna breipne do marbhad lá Mac diarmada na ngamnac uí Ruairc i feill i ndruim da ethiar i mbaile donnchaid bacag uí Ruairc.

Domnall mac corbmaic még donnchaid aodhar tigearna ua nAilealla, O dubagann Senchaid, .i. Seann mac Corbmaic, 7 Duibhghinn gnuamda o duibhghinnain ollam Meic donnchaid i ríochur do écc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1441.

AOIS CRIOST, míle, cethre ched, cétirachatt, a haon.

Airdreppcor connacht .i. Tomar ó ceallaicch do écc.

Siollapatraice ua maoluidir abb clochar décc.

Muiréirteac mac cathail moir mec Magnura airchideochainn clochar, 7 Rísrún airig Maolain, clepeac toghaíde décc.

Domnall ua mocháin abb manach na búille, cinn scna, eolair, 7 pporcirta coisid connacht décc.

Concobar mac taidg mec donnchaid tigearna tíre hoilealla peichín coitcheann do éliaraid Éreann ina aimir décc iar mbreic buada ó domán, 7 ó deamán.

Mac domnaill cloinne ceallaid do marbhad lá cloinn doinn mic Conconac még uidhir.

Cpeacha móra do dénom lá Máguir, tomár for cloinn Annaid mec domnaill, 7 mac mic Emmaín mec domnaill do marbhad leir don turur rin.

Concobar óg mág uidhir décc iar ecor an traogail de.

Ua maolconaire, Maolín mac tanaide mic paidín ollam ril muirpeadaid cinn cadura 7 onóra éreann ina aimir décc an .13. febru, 7 a adnacal co honoraic i tsimpall cluana corprí. Diarmaid ruad mac donnchaid bain uí maolconaire décc hi cind mór iarttain.

^a *Dermot-na-nGamhnach*, i.e. Dermot, Jeremy, or Darby, of the strippers, or milch cows.

^b *Druim da ethiar*, i.e. the hill or ridge of the two demons. The name is now anglicised Drumahaire, or Drumahaire, which is that of a village giving name to a barony in the north-west

of the county of Leitrim, and close to the boundary of the county of Sligo.

^c *Donough Bacagh*, i.e. Donough, or Denis, the lame.

^d *Airech-Maelain*, now Derryvullan, a parish situated in the barony of Tirkennedy, in the

The son of O'Rourke, i. e. Hugh, the son of Hugh Boy, heir to the lordship of Breifny, was treacherously slain by the son of Dermot-na-nGamhnach^a O'Rourke, at Druim-da-ethiar^a, the town of Donough Bacagh^b O'Rourke.

Donnell, the son of Cormac Mac Donough, heir to the lordship of Tirerrill; O'Dugan, the historian (John, son of Cormac); and Duigen Gruamdha O'Duigennan, Ollav to Mac Donough in history, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1441.

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

The Archbishop of Connaught [Tuam], i. e. Thomas O'Kelly, died.

Gillapatrik O'Maeluire, Abbot of Clogher, died.

Murtough, son of Cathal More Mac Manus, Archdeacon of Clogher, and Parson of Airech Moelain^c, a select ecclesiastic, died.

Donnell O'Moghan, Abbot of the monks of Boyle, head of the wisdom, knowledge, and instruction of Connaught, died.

Conor, the son of Teige Mac Donogh, Lord of Tirerrill, General Patron of the literati of Ireland in his time, died, after having vanquished the world and the Devil.

Mac Donnell of Clann-Kelly was slain by the sons of Cuconnaught Maguire.

Maguire, i. e. Thomas, committed great depredations on the sons of Annadh Mac Donnell, on which occasion he slew Edmond Mac Donnell.

Conor Oge Maguire died, after having retired from the world.

O'Mulconry, i. e. Maoilin, the son of Tany, son of Paidin, Ollav of Sil-Murray, the most highly respected and honoured of all the poets of Ireland in his time, died on the 13th of February, and was interred with honour in the church of Cluain Coirpthe^d; and Dermot Roe, the son of Donough Bane O'Mulconry, died a month after.

county of Fermanagh, a short distance to the south of the town of Enniskillen. It is curious to observe that the word Aireach is anglicised Derry in the county of Fermanagh, while in the county of Mayo it becomes Errew.—See notices of Airech-Brosca, now Derrybrusk, in the

county of Fermanagh, at the year 1384, p. 693, and of Airech-Locha Con, at 1404, p. 779.

^d *Cluain-Coirpthe*, now Kilbarry, in the parish of Termonbarry, near the brink of the Shannon, in the territory of Kinel-Dofa, or O'Hanly's country, in the east of the county of

Πιαρur camm ua luimín paoi pínchaða 7 pír dāna aipchindeach na háirda,
7 tpin aipig maelain, pír occa mbaof caður 7 onoir mór décc.

O cinneidiḡ Ruad̄ .i. Ruaid̄ri mac pílir leithciḡearna upmūman do écc.

Tómár mac ui chinneidiḡ duinn do écc.

Cairlen ui Mhavadáin .i. Cairlen púirt an tulchain for Sionainn do
ḡabáil lá Mac uilliam uachtapach, 7 la cloinn Riocaird ar ua Madadain,
7 Mac uí Madadain do ḡabáil ann 7 ceitpe bpaighe décc oile batap ir in
mbaile, 7 édáil mor déideadh 7 darp do faḡbáil ann for.

Cpeach mór la corbmac mag Samradain ar cloinn donnchaid ballaig
méḡ Samradáin.

O huiginn Mathḡamain Ruad̄ paoi pír dāna do écc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1442.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, cethpe chéd, csthachate, a dó.

Mag carthaiḡ piabach ciḡearna ua neachdaé mūman do écc.

An tabb ua carthaiḡ do écc.

An dḡánach mac uilliam bairéd .i. deagánac chille hAlad̄ do écc.

An dḡánac mac Maoilpuanad̄ mic ḡiollacriort meḡ donnchaid do écc
brian mac Ardḡail meḡ mathḡamna ciḡirna oirḡiall do écc iar ndḡ-
bethad̄.

Seaan máḡuiḡir 7 domnall clann pílib meḡuiḡir décc.

O plaitheaptauḡ .i. an ḡiolla dub mac brian ciḡearna iartair con-
naet do écc.

Roscommon.—See note ¹, under the year 1405, pp. 783, 784, *supra*.

^e *Piarus Cam*, i. e. Pierce, or Piers, the Crooked.

^f *O'Luinin*.—The family of Luinin was found in the parish of Derryvullan, in the first year of James the First, as appears from a survey of the county of Fermanagh then taken, in which this family is thus noticed :

“The parish church of Derrymollan hath six quarters of land ; it is possessed by O'Bristlan,

O'Cannann, and Muintir Loonyne as Corbes.”

^g *Ard*, now Arda, a townland in the parish of Airech-Maelain, or Derryvullan, in the barony of Tirkennedy, and county of Fermanagh.—See the year 1512.

^h *Airech-Moelain*.—See note ^e, *supra*.

ⁱ *Half-Lord*, i. e. Lord of half the territory of Ormond.

^k *Port-an-Tulchain*.—On the engraved map from the Down Survey this castle is shewn, under the name of Portolohane, close to the

Piarus Cam^c O'Luinin^f, a learned historian and poet, and Erenagh of Ard^e, and of the third part of Airech-Moelain^b [Derryvullan], a man greatly revered and honoured, died.

O'Kennedy Roe, i. e. Rory, the son of Philip, Half-Lord¹ of Ormond, died.

Thomas, son of O'Kennedy Don, died.

O'Madden's castle, i. e. the castle of Port-an-Tulchain^k on the Shannon, was taken by Mac William Uachtrach¹ and the Clann-Rickard from O'Madden; and the son of O'Madden and fourteen hostages who were in the castle were taken, together with much spoil in armour and arms.

Cormac Magauran took a great prey from the sons of Donough Ballagh Magauran.

O'Higgin, Mahon Roe, a learned poet, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1442.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-two.

Mac Carthy Reagh, Lord of Ivahagh^m in Munster, died.

The Abbot O'Carthy died.

The son of William Barrett, Dean of Killala, died.

The Dean Mac Mulrony, the son of Gilchreest Mac Donough, died.

Brian, the son of Ardgall Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died, after a good life.

John and Donnell Maguire, the sons of Philip, died.

O'Flaherty, i. e. Gilladuv, the son of Brian, Lord of West Connaught, died.

Shannon, in the south-west of the parish of Lorha, in the barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary. The name is now anglicised Portland, and the site of the castle said to have been erected by O'Madden, who extended his power beyond the Shannon into Ormond, is still pointed out.—See another notice of this castle, under the year 1600. That O'Madden extended his power not only into the parish of Lusmagh, in the present King's County, but also into Ormond, we have sufficient evidence to prove in the Irish Annals, and in the Book of Hy-Many. For some notices of this evidence the reader is

referred to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 145, *et sequent*.

¹ *Mac William Uachtrach*, i. e. the Upper Mac William, whose territory bore the tribe name of his family, namely, Clann-Rickard.

^m *Ivahagh*.—This was the name of the country of O'Mahony the Western, for the extent of which see note ^e, under the year 1366, p. 633, *supra*. Mac Carthy Reagh was the chief lord not only of Ivahagh, but of all the districts now called the baronies of Carbery, in the south-west of the county of Cork.—See note ², under the year 1418, p. 832, *supra*.

Más uídir tomár óg do éabairt cairlén iní cíchleann do Philib más uídir iar leigín Emmaín 7 tómáir óig amach.

Enrí mac eogain uí Néill do dul do ríogíð gall, 7 ploigead lánmór do éabairt lair do gallaib co cairlén na pinne 7 Ua néll a athair do éocht co líonmar leiríonoilte hí ccomdál Enrí 7 gall gur an maigin ceitena. O domnaill .i. neactain do éocht ina naíad, 7 ríð do denom dó don cup pin la hua néll ó na bair coimlín rócraide púir, 7 an cairlén do éabairt dó dua Néill, 7 cenél Moáin, 7 cíor iní heoghain. Ro págaib enrí bairda ir in cairlén 7 do chóid féin la hua néll dia tígíð iar écorgar don turur pin.

Domnall glarr más carthaið tígína ua ccairppe décc.

Ua heidirgeóil mór (Mac Con) tigearna corco laoiðe décc.

Taòg mac tomaltaið mec diarmada do marbad la muintir chatail még Raígnail pór achad chille tathcomarc do upchar ga.

Coccad do eirge eirir ua ccathain 7 Mac uídirin, Ruaið do éabairt la Mac uídirin, 7 la cloinn brian óig uí neill ar ua ccathain, 7 da ríð óig ar ríchit do muintir uí chathain do marbad don Ruaið pin.

An cogad cedna eirir ua ccathain 7 Mac uídirin. Creacha iomda 7 marbta do dénom scorra, 7 Mac még uídirin do marbad la hua ccathain. Creacha do dénam do Mac uídirin ar Aibne ua ccathain.

Goill atha eliað 7 na Míde do dul i corich branað, 7 creacha móra do dénom dóib. Branaíð 7 tuatalaið do breit ar na gallaib, 7 maíom do éabairt porra, 7 ceitpe ríct do marbad do gallaib, 7 euala diairneirí do déin díob.

^a *Edmond and Thomas Oge.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, which was transcribed in Fermanagh, the reading is somewhat different, as follows:

“Maguire, i. e. Thomas Oge, gave up the castle of Innis Ceithlinn (or Innis Sgeithlinn), to Philip Maguire, after letting out Edmond, the son of Thomas Oge.”

^c *Kinel-Moen.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is:

“An cairlen do éoirbert dua neill 7 cinel Moem uile 7 cip iní heoghain, i. e. the castle was given up to O'Neill, and all Kinel Moen, and the rent of Inishowen.”

Kinel-Moen was the name of the territory in which Castlefin is situated.

^p *Hy-Carbery*, in the south-west of the county of Cork.—See note ^r, under the year 1418, p. 832, *supra*.

^q *Corca-Laoighe.*—This was included in Hy-Carbery at this period.—See notes ^x and ^r, under the year 1418, p. 832, *supra*.

^r *Cill-Tathchomharc*, now Killtoghert, a parish in the barony and county of Leitrim. The name is at present pronounced cill tathcúmarc by the natives in Irish.

^s *Aibhne.*—This name is still common among the O'Kanes of the county of Londonderry, who

Maguire (Thomas Oge) gave up the castle of Enniskillen to Philip Maguire, after having set Edmond and Thomas Oge^a at liberty.

Henry, the son of Owen O'Neill, repaired to the English, and brought a very great army of the English to Castlefin; and O'Neill, his father, with all his forces in full muster, went to meet Henry and the English at the same place. O'Donnell, i. e. Naghtan, went to oppose them; but as he had not an equal number of forces [to hazard the issue of a battle], he made peace with O'Neill, giving up to him the castle, [the territory] of Kinel-Moen^o, and the tribute of Inishowen. Henry left warders in the castle, and then returned home with O'Neill in triumph.

Donnell Glas Mac Carthy, Lord of Hy-Carbery^p, died.

O'Driscoll More (Mac Con), Lord of Corca-Laoighe^a, died.

Teige, son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot, was slain with the cast of a javelin by [one of] the people of Cathal Mac Rannall, on the Green of Cill-Tath-chomharc^f.

A war arose between O'Kane and Mac Quillin, in which Mac Quillin and the sons of Brian Oge O'Neill routed O'Kane, and killed thirty-two of his people.

The same war continued between O'Kane and Mac Quillin; [and in the course of it] many depredations and slaughters were committed: the son of Mac Quillin was slain by O'Kane, and depredations were committed by Mac Quillin on Aibhne^e O'Kane.

The English of Dublin and of Meath made an incursion into the country of the Byrnes, and committed great depredations. But the Byrnes and Toolles^e overtook the English, defeated them, killed eighty of them, and stripped them of countless spoils.

anglicise it Evenew.

^c *The Byrnes and Toolles*, Ὀπαναῖς, Τυαῖαλαῖς. There are two modes of expressing surnames in Irish; the first is by prefixing O or Mac to the name of the progenitor of the family, and the second by postfixing *ac*, as O'Ḍpoin, O'Byrne; O'Τυαῖαλ, O'Toole; Ὀπαναῖς, i. e. *Branides*, an O'Byrne; Τυαῖαλαῖς, i. e. *Tuathalides*, an O'Toole. Hence the plural Ὀπαναῖς, Τυαῖα-

λαῖς.—See the Editor's *Irish Grammar*, p. 332. Giraldus Cambrensis, understanding the force of Mac in Mac Murchadha, always latinises, or rather helenises, the name Dermot Mac Murchadha, by "Dermotius Murchardides," which would not be incorrect, had he not introduced *r* into the second syllable of the name of the progenitor. He should have written it *Dermotius Murchadides*.

Mac mec Murchada (tigearna laigen).i. Muirceartac caomanaic adbar tigearna laigen do marbad la gallaib na contae Riabha. Cogad do denom do Mac murchada nír an ccontae riabhaig 7 pe gallaib laigen iar marbad a meic .i. Muirceartac caomanaic gur bo heigean dóib an Moirreir ear braḡat do gabad an la do marbad Muircirtac do legean amach, 7 ocht ccéd marḡ do tabairt do Mac Murchada i nebuic a meic.

Cogad eitir aed buide ó Néill 7 Mac uíolín. O néill do éirḡe le Mac uíolín i naḡad aeda buide.

AOIS CRIOST, 1443.

Αοίρ Cριοστ, míle, cethre chéd, csthraácat, a trí.

Alonhur mac gille fíndéin abb leappa gabail décc.

Maghnur mág Mathḡanna adbar tigearna oirḡiall ar cineach 7 ar íngnam décc.

Eimír mág Mathḡanna do marbad la hua Néill .i. Eoḡan mac neill óig.

Fíngin mac giollapatraice 7 diarmait dá mac mec giollapatraice tiḡearna orraiḡe do marbad hi fill hi ceill cáinidḡ ar forḡall mec Rírdírd buitiléir.

Ḍrian mac emann mic tómar mic cathail ui fírgail do marbad 7 do badad 7 é acc tairceirín elaid ar eccin dínir puirt an ḡoirtin iar na beic da bliadain ḡo leic illáin aḡ domnall buide ua fírgail.

Maolpuanaid mac taidḡ ui císbaill tiḡsrna éle décc.

^u *Eric*, blood-money, mulct, or reparation.

^v *Heir to the lordship*, &c.—This is the technical mode of expressing in Irish, what in English would be stated as follows: “Manus Mac Mahon, heir presumptive to the lordship of Oriel, and who was worthy of succeeding to this dignity for his hospitality and chivalry, died.”

^w *Were treacherously slain*.—This passage is given as follows in English by Duaid Mac Firbis, or, as he anglicises his name, Dudly Firbisie, in a translation of a portion of Irish Annals made by him for Sir James Ware, in the year 1666; of this the autograph is preserved in the Library

of the British Museum, Cod. Claren. tom. 68, Ayscough, 4799, Plut. C. xv. E.; and an old copy in the Library of Trin. Coll. Dublin, F. 1. 18, p. 365. This translation shall be referred to in these notes as Annals of D. F., the translator having always written his initials OF.

“A. D. 1443. Ffingín Mac Gilla Patrick and Dermott Mac Gille Patrick, Mac Gille Patrick, King of Ossory, his two sons (the said King being well worthy of the kingdom of Ossory, was sole Lord, through his virtuous qualities, and conditions, both in princely person, wealth, liberality, and Martiall ffeates) were both mur-

The son of Mac Murrough, Lord of Leinster, i. e. Murtough Kavanagh, heir to the lordship of Leinster, was slain by the English of Contæ-Riabhach [the county of Wexford]. Mac Murrough, after the death of his son, made war against the Contæ-Riabhach and the English of Leinster, so that they were forced to liberate the seven prisoners who had been taken on the day on which Murtough was killed, and pay Mac Murrough eight hundred marks as an eric^a for his son.

A war [broke out] between Hugh Boy O'Neill and Mac Quillin; and O'Neill rose up to assist Mac Quillin against Hugh Boy.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1443.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-three.

Aengus Mac Gillafinnen, Abbot of Lisgool, died.

Manus Mac Mahon, heir to the lordship^r of Oriel, for his hospitality and prowess, died.

Ever Mac Mahon was slain by O'Neill, i. e. Owen, son of Niall Oge.

Fineen and Dermot, two sons of Mac Gillapatrik, Lord of Ossory, were treacherously slainⁿ at Kilkenny, at the instigation of Mac Richard Butler.

Brian, son of Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Cathal O'Farrell, was slain and drowned as he was endeavouring to make his escape, by force, from the Island of Port-an-ghuirtin^x, where he had been held in confinement for two years and a half by Donnell Boy O'Farrell.

Mulrony, the son of Teige O'Carroll, Lord of Ely^y, died.

thered in Kilkenny, by Mac Richard Butler's direction. Walter the Sirry [sic], his son, and Alexander Croc, and John Begg O'Conallay, by these three" [*recte* were the three by whom] Ffingin was beaten to deth; and after Richard Buttler's sons cruelly ransacked Ossory."

^x *Port-an-ghuirtin*.—This is mentioned in an Inquisition taken at Ardagh, on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I., as Portegortine, containing two cartrons, situated in the territory of Clanshane, in the barony of Granard, and county of Longford. The place is now called simply Gorteen, and

is a townland in the parish of Clonbroney, in the barony of Granard.—See Ordnance map of that county, sheet 9. This passage is given as follows, by D. F., in F. 1. 18, p. 365 :

"A. D. 1443. Brien fitz Edmond fitz Thomas fitz Cathal O'ffeargail, being" [*recte* was] "killed and drowned by endeavouring to goe forceably from Port-in-gortin, after he was two yeares and a halfe kept prisoner by Daniel boy O'ffeargail."

^y *Lord of Ely*.—In Annals of D. F., F. 1. 18, he is called, "Mulruany (Thady O'Carroll's son), King of Ely."

Ṭaōg ua duōda Mac tīgēna ua fīachraē do mārbāō la a braitēriō fēin.

Cpēacha mōpa la haō buide ua néill fop a rinneap brathap, .i. fop Muirēsrtaē puāō ua Néill co tucce a riap dō tap cōnn a chpeach, 7 co ndearnrat óigriō fpi apoile.

O floinn ril MaoileRuain 7 cuio ua braitēriō do mārbāō la cloinn goir-
delbāig 1 tīg ui cōllín.

MaolRuanaio mac Maolruanaio uī duōda do mārbāō la a deapbráear fēin 1 pull.

Mac aōhaḡáin upmūman, .i. ḡiolla na naom mac ḡiolla na naom mic aōha ollam mūman 1 fēineachur paōi coitcino in ḡac cōirō, 7 fēap tīghe naoidēāō da ḡac aon do éḡ.

Aōdh mac Aōdháin mac fēapḡail mic baotḡalaiḡ do ecc hī tuile a paḡha, fēri po bfeapp tēḡa 7 ḡrlabpa baōi do ḡaoidēalaib ina aimpri, ollam iochtaip cōnnaēt 1 fēinechur eiride.

² *By his own kinsmen.*—“A. D. 1443. Thady O'Dowda, the King of O'fiachra-Muay, his son being” [*recte* was] “cast and killed with a speare by his own brother.”—D. F. in F. 1. 18, p. 365.

³ *A rinneap bráear*, his kinsman, who was an elder branch of the family. *Bráear* originally signified a brother, but throughout these Annals, as well as in the colloquial dialect of the present day, it is used to signify a kinsman, while *deapbráear* is always used to signify brother.

⁴ *For the preys.*—Thus translated by D. F.:

“Greate preyes, taken by Ædh boy O-Nell, from his eldest brother, Mortagh Roa O-Nell, so that he obeyed for the preyes, and both they concluded full peace afterwards.”

⁵ *Sil-Maelruain*, a tribe and territory in the modern barony of Castlerea, in the west of the county of Roscommon. See note ¹ under the year 1192, p. 92, *supra*.

⁶ *Ollav of Munster.*—This entry is given somewhat differently by D. F., as in F. 1. 18:

“Mac Egan, of Ormond, a greate Author of Irish lawes (.i. legent in the Irish law), died.”

⁷ *Ollav of Lower Connaught.*—In the Annals of D. F. he is called, “Ædh fitz Ffeargail Mac Egan, cheife judg of O'fiachra.”

⁸ The following entries are given under this year in the Annals of D. F., which have been omitted by the Four Masters:

“The son of Taithlech boy ô hara was kiled in his owne house by East ô hara his sonn, and by his own kinsmen. A preying Army made by Ædh fitz Brien O'Kelly, King of Omany, and by Corcaroy in Meath, and by the sons of Dermot ffitz Art O'Mailechlyn in Corcaroy, in Meath, so that they gathered theare innumerable preyes of cowes, and they burned Munyna-fedy.—Another preying Army was made by Mac Gille Patrick, King of Ossory, and by O'Mordha's sonn, and by Conn O'Conner, so that their fforces reached westward beyond Sliavardachy, and they gathered verry many Cattles, untill Richard Butler's sonn overtooke them, and they being defeated lost some scores

Teige O'Dowda, the son of the Lord of Hy-Fiachrach, was slain by his own kinsmen².

Great depredations were committed by Hugh Boy O'Neill upon Murtough Roe O'Neill, his senior kinsman^a, who gave him his demand for [a restoration of] the preys^b. They then made full peace with each other.

O'Flynn of Sil-Maelruain^c and some of his kindred were slain by the Clann-Costello at the house of O'Killeen.

Mulrony, the son of Mulrony O'Dowda, was treacherously slain by his own brother.

Mac Egan of Ormond, i. e. Gilla-na-naev, the son of Gilla-na-naev, son of Hugh, Ollav of Munster^d in law, a man generally skilled in each art, and who kept a house of public hospitality for all, died.

Hugh Mac Egan, the son of Farrell, son of Boethius, died, in the springtide of his prosperity. He was the most fluent and eloquent of the Irish of his times. He was Ollav of Lower Connaught^e in law^f.

of their horses, and there was killed William, the son's son of Thomas, son to the Earle of Kildare, and Caher O'Conner's son, and John Reban fitz Murris his son, and Malechlin roa mac Gille Patrick his son, and Donnagh, son's son to John O'Carole, and others of their flootemen, and the most part of their horseboyes also.

"A great army made by Mac William Burk viz^l., by Edmond fitz Thomas Burke, and by his confederates both English and Irish to joyne in battle against Mac William of Clanrickard, viz^l., Villick Oge fitz Vllik fitz Richard, but God hindred them from fighting, so that Mac William of Clanricard came then to Mac William Burk's house (i. e. obeyed him) for he had not competent number of fighting men for battle, nor to defend his countrey at that season, so that he receved as meanes 400 cowes, a horse, and armour, and then they made both full peace as well in their owne behalfe as in the behalfe of their friends English and Irish on both sides. Johnyne, son to Cuconnacht o'ffeargaile, Lord of fir-laeghaghin, died a penitent death, he being

anoynted according to the churche's rites.—O'Mordha, his son, gave a defeate to the county of Kilkenny, where Peirs, the son's son of Peirs Buttler, was kild, and two or three of the murderers that had beaten ffigir. Mac Gille Patrick.

"The Abbot of Muirgeas, son to the Abbot Mac Donnagh was killed *per dolum* by his owne kinsmen, to wit, by the sons of Ædh mac Maelruany, viz^l. Bricksliav-men, and that for taking from them certaine hereditarie lands, and it is said that he was son to the Abbot mac David, though he endeavored to depose him forcibly.

"A rany tempestious yeare after May, so that many filthes multiplied in all the Rivers in Ireland, and much hurted both bees and sheepe in Ireland.

"One of the streetes in Athboy-tlachta being [was] burnt whose losses were innumerable.

"A confederacy of war made by the Briminghams and by Calwagh O'Conner against the English, so that they preyed and burnt a greate part of Meath by that warr, and that also they

Aois Críost, 1444.

Aois Críost, míle, ceitirí céad, cétphachatt, a cétair.

Rídero mac an deaganaig moir mic domnaill mic Seaim gallda ui feargail, eppcop Ardachaid décc.

Uilliam ua hetigen eppcop oile fínd do dul do Roim, 7 dpong mór do clepchaib connact 7 a nécc durnóir .i. tadg mac taidg mic diarmada iar ngnougad abbdane na búille, 7 uilliam mac an deccanaig ui flannagaim ppioir commain, Mac mailecloinn mic corbmaic mec donnchaid abb baile earra dapa, 7 rochaid oile do clepchaib ulað.

Aod buide mac briain ballaig ui Néill ríoghdamna epeann, neach ro ba mó clú, 7 do bñir fñir eneach, 7 engnam do ríogdamnaib a aimpe fñir ar mó ro áitig dñronn gall da namdeoin da raibe ina pé do lot durnchar ga i nuib Eachdaic, 7 a beir hi cpoilge bair cuig la fícht .i. o chstaome an braithe gur an dapa lá do rampad, 7 a écc iarrin iar mbríth buada ó doman 7 ó dñman dia raíairn do punnrad.

Sluaigead adbal la heogan .i. ua neill, mac Néill óig, 7 la hupmop

have obteyned what they fought for, according to their owne wills (to wit) the said Calwagh's challenges that is, his duties as their Lord from the English during his life, and the Brimings pledges that had been then in custodie of the English in consideration of many challenges due unto them (to wit) sattisfaction for blud and preyes, the said pledges to be freely restored without farther satisfaction given to them, and not that only [but] they obteyned all conditions as they demaunded for houlding peaceable quietness with the English. That warr was called the warr of Caimin, that is an abuse that was given to the son of the cheife of the Bre-minghams (hibernicè to Mac ffeorais his son) in the greate court of the towne of Athtruim by the Thresurer of Meath, .i. the Barnwall's son, so that he beate a *Caimin*, .i. a stroke of his ffinger, upon the nose of mac Mec ffeorais, or Brimingham's son, which deed he was not

worthy of, & he entring on the Earle of Ormond's safe guard, so that he stole afterwards out of the Towne, and went towards ô Conner-ffaly and they joyned togeather, & it is hard to know that ever was such abuse better revenged then the said Caimin, and thence came the notable word '*Cogadh an Caimin*.' In that same warr was killed Ædh ballagh fitz Rory fitz Mælmordha Rievagh O Conner by a speare.

"Magnus Dall, son to O'Conner Roe, a man of an Excellent good knowledg & memory, and kind of the commonest Poets, died."

⁸ *Bishop of Ardagh*.—The passage relating to the death of this bishop, is translated as follows by D. F., evidently from the Annals of Lecan:

"A. D. 1444. Richard, son to the Greate Deane fitz Daniel fitz John Gallda O'ffeargail, .i. Bishop of Ardachy of Bishop Mel, *quievit in Christo*, blessed be he; and the young Officiall Mac Muircherty, being by the Quier of Ardachy

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1444.

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

Richard, son of the Great Dean, son of Donnell, son of John Gallda O'Farrell, Bishop of Ardagh^s, died.

William O'Hetigen, Bishop of Elphin, and a great number of the clergy of Connaught, went to Rome, where the majority of them died, namely, Teige, son of Teige Mac ~~Donough~~, who had been appointed to the abbacy of Boyle; William, son of the Dean O'Flanagan, Prior of Roscommon; the son of Melaghlin, son of Cormac Mac Donough, Abbot of Ballysadare; and many also of the clergy of Ulster^b.

Hugh Boy, the son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, Roydamna¹ of Ireland, the most renowned, hospitable, and valorous of the princes of Ireland in his time, and who had planted more of the lands of the English, in despite of them, than any other man of his day, was wounded by the cast of a javelin in Iveagh; and he continued in the agonies of death for twenty-four days, i. e. from Spy-Wednesday to the second day of summer, when he expired, on Saturday precisely, having vanquished the world and the Devil.

After the death of Hugh, a great army¹ was led by Owen, son of Niall Oge

chosen to supply his place, & his messengers sent towards the Pope afterwards."—See Harris's Edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 253, where Harris, referring to this passage, observes, that it occurs "in certain manuscript Annals, intituled, *The Annals of Firbissy*, not those of *Gelasy Mac Firbissy*, who died in 1301, but the Collection or Translation of one *Dudley Firbissy*."

It is highly probable, however, that this translation was made by Duaid Mac Firbis, or, as he anglicised his name, Dudly Ferbisie, from the Annals of Lecan, so often quoted by O'Flaherty, in H. 2. 11, under the name of MS. L.; for though the original compiler may have died so early as 1301, they may have been continued by his successors down to the year 1468, or perhaps to a later period.

^b *The clergy of Ulster*.—This passage is thus given in English by D. F. in F. 1. 18:

"A. D. 1444. The Bishop of Oilfinn, .i. William O'Etegan, went to Rome, and many of the Conactyan clergy, and they, for the most part, died, .i. Thady fitz Thady Mac Diermada, after obtaining the Abbacie of Boyle, and William, son to the Deane O'fflanagan, .i. Prior of Roscomon, and the son of Maelachlyn fitz Cormack mac Donaghy, .i. the Abbot of Baleasadara, and John, son to the Abbot of *David* [*sic*] with many more of the clergy of Ulster and Conacht."

¹ *Roydamna*, i. e. *materies regis*.

¹ *A great army*.—This and the preceding passage are translated as follows by D. F. in F. 1. 18:

"A. D. 1444. Ædh boy fitz Brian Ballagh

Diarmuid

(i. e. the O'Neill); and the greater number of the chieftains of Ulster, O'Donnell excepted, marched with a numerous army to plunder and destroy the Clann-Hugh-Boy. Murtough Roe O'Neill, Henry O'Neill, Mac Quillin, and all their auxiliaries, assembled to oppose this army in the territory of Duibhthrian [Dufferin]. They cut a passage through the wood, in the direction which they conceived they [the enemy] would approach them. O'Neill with his forces advanced to this narrow passage, when the others charged them, and slew Mac Donnell Galloglagh, who was in the rear of the army, amongst the baggage. The army became much discouraged at this, so that they delivered up to the sons of Mac-I'Neill Boy all such hostages as they chose to select, namely, Hugh, the son of O'Neill, the son of Henry O'Neill, the son of Mac Mahon, the son of O'Mellan, and fifteen other hostages besides, on condition of being themselves permitted to return home through the passage already mentioned. This being agreed to, they took their way homeward in sorrow and disgrace.

Owen, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor, Lord of Sligo, and of the territory of Carbury, was slain with a cast of a javelin^k by one of the sons of Cormac Mac Donough; for the son of Melaghlin, who was son of Cormac Mac Donough, had been previously slain in a quarrel by the grandson of John O'Hart; and it was on this account that Owen, the son of Donnell, was slain.

A great army was led by O'Neill, i. e. Owen, into the English settlements of Oriel, and he plundered and burned many of them; he also plundered the street-town^l of Dundalk, and obtained sixty marks and two tons^m of wine [as a recompense] for not burning the town itself.

^k *With a cast of a javelin*, *supchup do jorgh-icr*, *jactu sagittæ*.—D. F. translates it "was kild by a dart," in F. 1. 18, as follows:

"A. D. 1444. Eogan fitz Daniell fitz Mortagh O'Conner, lord of Sligeach and of the countrey of Carbrei, was kild by a dart, by the sons of Cormac Mac Donnaghy: and Melaghlyn mac Cormac Mac Donnaghy was" [i. e. had been] "kild afore that in a quarrell by the sons of Eoin O'Hairt, and that was the cause of the killing of the said Eogan fitz Daniell O'Conner."

^l *Street-town*, *rráðbaile*, literally, street-

town, a town or village consisting of one street, and not defended by a castle.

^m *Two tons*.—In the copy of the Annals of D. F., preserved in F. 1. 18, this passage runs as follows:

"A. D. 1444. O'Neill marched with a greate Army to, & in the English of Orgiall (*alias* Uriell), and ransacked the Sradvaly of Dune Delgan, and received 60 marks and two tonns of wine for not burning the towne, after he had preyed and burnt" [a] "greate parte of the countrey."

Miorbail mor do dñam do dēib Maipí Atha truim, .i. a rúile do tabairt do dall, 7 a thíngea do amlabair, 7 a chora do cláiríneach 7 a lám do rínuib do neoch aga paibē rí cíngeailte dia thaob 7 caite do bpeit do mnaoi tórraig.

Forbair la hua Neill for gallaib, gur po mill mórán iompu, 7 co bfuair comēa móra ó gallaib do cind ríoh leith bliadna do dñom ríú. Creach-pluaisead maran ríó rin do dénom la mac uí néill brian mac domnaill mic Eoghain uí néill i ngalluacht gur po marbad brian ríoh dóin urcúr cloice 7 po gabad Eimear mag maégamna, 7 po marbad apoile dia muintir.

Toirpdealbac mac eoghain mic Ruaidrí uí concobair do marbad la cloinn Connmaig durbur do ríogit.

Seaan mac brian mic Emainn uí fírgail do marbad 7 ochtor immaile ríur la Seaan ua fírgail, 7 la cloinn domnaill buide uí fírgail for ríab callpaige bpi leth.

Eman mac Tómar mic catail uí fírgail do écc.

ⁿ *A great miracle*, should be “great miracles.”—This is wonderful indeed! but not more wonderful than the miracles wrought by other images of the Blessed Virgin, at the same period, in other countries. On the 23rd of July, 1418, a Swiss soldier struck with his dagger a stone image of the Blessed Virgin, placed at the corner of the rue aux Ours and of the rue de Salle-au-Compte, in Paris; and the blow made the blood spout forth in abundance from the stone statue!

^o *Feles parēre*.—This extraordinary passage is quoted by O'Reilly, in his Irish Dictionary, under the word *caite*, where he attempts (with the best intention, no doubt) to gloss over the hideous character of this last clause by explaining the word *caite*, by “safe delivery in child-bearing;” but the celebrated Irish antiquary Dudly, or Duald Mac Firbis, who was a more honest investigator of truth than O'Reilly, and who understood the Irish language better than any man that flourished in, or since his time, has translated this passage as follows:

“A. D. 1444. Greate miracles worked through St. Marie's Image in Ath-truim, to witt” [it] “gave his eyes to the blind, his tounge to the

dumbe, his leggs to the cripple or lame, the reaching of his hand” [to one] “that had it tyed in his side; and cattis brought forth by a bigbellied woman that was thought to be with childe” [*caite do bpeit do mnaoi tórraig*].

^p *Encamped*: *forbair* signifies an encampment formed in the territory of an enemy with a view to reduce it to subjection. The exact meaning of the word is given by Duald Mac Firbis, in his translation of this passage, which runs as follows:

“A. D. 1444. *A besieging camp* made by O'Neill against the English, wherewith he has done them much harme, and they gave him much goods for granting to them one halfe yeare's peace. *A preyeing Army*” [i. e. *hosting*] “made before that by the sonn's son of O'Neill, .i. by Brien fitz Daniell fitz Eogan O'Neill against the English in Orgiall (or Uriel), wherein the said Brien was killed by one cast of a stone, and Emeare Magmahon was taken prisoner, and some of his men slaine.”

^q *The cast of a javelin*.—Torlagh, son of Eogan fitz Ruairí O'Conner slaine by Clanconvay, by one cast of a dart.—D. F.

A great miracle^a was wrought by the image of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary at Trim, namely, it restored sight to a blind man, speech to a dumb man, and the use of his feet to a cripple, stretched out the hand of a person to whose side it had been fastened, et foeminam gravidatam feles eniti^o fecit.

O'Neill encamped^p against the English, and destroyed a great part of their possessions; and he received great rewards for making peace with them for half a year. Before this was concluded, the son of O'Neill, Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Owen O'Neill, made a predatory incursion into the English settlements, on which Brian himself was killed by one cast of a stone, Edmond Mac Mahon was taken prisoner, and others of his people were [also] killed.

Turlough, the son of Owen, son of Rory O'Connor, was slain with the cast of a javelin^a by [one of] the Clann-Conway.

John, the son of Brian, son of Edmond O'Farrell, and eight others along with him, were slain by John O'Farrell and the sons of Donnell O'Farrell on the mountain called Sliabh-Calraighe-Bri-leith^r.

Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Cathal O'Farrall, died.

^a*Sliabh-Calraighe Bri-Leith*, now Slieve Golry, a considerable hill, situated immediately to the west of the village of Ardagh, in the county of Longford. The word *pluab* does not always signify a mountain, for in districts of a flat surface a very inconsiderable elevation is called *pluab*; and Dr. O'Brien states, in the preface to his Dictionary, that the word rather means a heathy ground, whether it be low and flat, or in the shape of a hill. In the Annals of D. F. this place is called simply Brileith, which is the ancient name of the hill.

The situation of the mountain of Bri-leith is proved by the following passage, translated from the Life of St. Mel, in Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 261, col. 2:

"St. Patrick left Mel in Ardachadh to the east, and his sister in Druim-cheo, to the west of the mountain called *Bri-leith*, which lies between both places."

According to a curious legend in the *Dinnseanchus*, this hill, which is very celebrated in

ancient Irish history, received the name of Bri-leith, i. e. the hill of Liath, from Liath, the son of Cealcar of Cualann; and its present appellation of Sliabh-g-Calruighe, or, as it is anglicised, Slieve Golry, is derived from the ancient name of the territory in which it is situated, as we learn from Duaid Mac Firis, in his Genealogical work (Marquis of Drogheda's copy), p. 357, where, enumerating the different Calrys in Ireland, he writes: "Ṭá Calpaige i n-Ṭeopa, go maó b' Sliab Calpaige i ccondae an Long-puirt. There is a Calry in Teffia, and from it is named Sliabh-Calraighe, in the county of Longford."

There were in fact two Calrys in ancient Teffia, one in south Teffia, called Calraighe an Chala, which retains its name to this day, and is nearly coextensive with the parish of Ballyloughloe, in the county of Westmeath; and the other in North Teffia, the name and position of which are preserved in Slieve Golry, in the county of Longford.

Manus Mac Mahon, heir to the lordship^e of Oriel, died, and was interred at Clones.

Ever, son of Brian Mac Mahon, heir to the lordship^e of Oriel, died.

Teige O'Brien, Lord of Thomond^u, died.

Sioda Cam Mac Namara, Chief of Clann-Cuilein, general protector of the men of Ireland, died between the two Christmases^w.

Duvcovla, daughter of Thomas Maguire (Lord of Fermanagh), and wife of Owen Mac Cawell, a humane, charitable, and truly hospitable woman, died^x.

—Dealbnach, that night, and it was on Munday, before St. John the Baptist's day, these greates deeds were acted; & God's blessing, and the blessing of all saints & true Christians, with that Bishop to his terrestriall mantion. A common giver to all the clergy of Ireland, and a spetiall true freind to all the learned in the Irish liberall sciences in Ireland also was that eminent Lord Bishopp.

"Greate Warr in Machary-Conacht betweene the two O'Connors, so that men and cattle were lost and spoyled, & Ruary fitz Thady O'Conner through that Warr.

"Greate Warr betweene the Earles of Desmond and Ormond, so that the Earle of Desmond preyed and burnt I-cluainn & I-Ere, & I-Hogain, and the most part of the county of Typperary, and also many of their men were slaine.

"An Army by the Earle of Ormond, Lord Deputy of Ireland, and by the English of Meath & Leinster, & of the East part of Munster, against the Earle of Desmond, so that they burnt part of the Powers' Countrey, but they dare not goe any farther, but they made a yeare's peace afterwards, and each partie returned homewards.

"Great preyes made on the Comsenach by Mac Richard Buttler (or Richard Buttler's son), afterwards, & Walter Tobin in recompence thereof tooke from them greates preyes also.

"William O-Maelbrenan, who was thought

to be Duke (or Chieftaine) of Clann-Concubhair, was killed by Ruairk O'Maelbrenyn's sons and by Munter Connactan.

"Tomaltach, son to Cormac O'Beirn, who was thought to be Duke, or Cheiftaine, of Tirbriuen-na-sinna, died x^o. Kalend. Decembris.

"Edmond, son's son to Eochy O'Kelly, died.

"A greates skirmish by the sonnns of Murchertach Bacach O'Conner, wherein Muireadhach O-Hairt and many others were killed. Another great skirmish by the sonnns of Cormack Mac Donnagh, on the sons of Tigernan Oge O'Ruairk wherein Henry Mac Caba, with many others, were killed.

"The Earl of Ormond, Lord Deputy of Ireland, was summoned from the King of England, & was taken prisoner by the King afterwards for certaine crimes & many accusations laid unto his charge by the English of Ireland.

"One of the Pope's Cardinalls was killed by his owne Chamberlain, *per dolum*.

"The glory and solace of our Creator extolled in this yeare, .i. Eleaven thousand of the Zarcens were killed in battaile by the Prior of Rhodes, & also the Pope's men defeated them in another Battle, wherein many thousands were slaine of them.

"A wett Summer & harvist which made all Corne maltish for the most parte.

"Ffelim, son to ô Conner ffaly, went to serve Mac Murchadha, against the sons of Gerrald Cæmhanach; some time expired afterwards he

AOIS CRIOST, 1445.

AOIS CRIOST, míle, cethre chéad, céthpachatt, a cúicc.

Tomar ua lennain cananach 7 Sacpirta leappa gabail décc.

Sloigeaó mór do ósnoim la hua ndomnaill go rligeaó, 7 la Dilibmáig uíor la cloinn asóha méig uíor 7 la cloinn Eoghain uí Choncobair. Ro loircead leo Sligeaó for toirpdealbách cappach mac domnaill mic Muircéirteigh uí Choncobair, 7 ro marbáó mac donnchaíó tigeapna típe hoilealla, .i. tomaltaó mac donnchaíó leo co rocaíóib oile.

Uilliam mac Seacain mic domnaill uí fírgail tigeapna na hangaile déig iar ndeigbítchaíó cianaoirda 7 da taoirpeach do gairm iarrin ipin angaile, .i. do Ropra mac Muircéirteigh míoig mic brian uí fírgail, 7 rlioche Murchaíó uí fírgail uile do gairm anma óe. Da cloinn asóha 7 clann Seacain

returning homewards, Art Cæmhanach raised against him and tooke him prisoner, he being but few men in his company.

“A greate defeate given to the sons of O’Conner ffaly, and to the sons of O’Mordha, wherein Cathal O’Conner was taken prisoner, and many of his men slaine in the county of Kildare, so that he lost no less then five or six scores both killed and imprisoned.

“Gerott, son to James Tirell, & Hubert Tirell’s son were slaine *per dolum*, by the sons of Richard Tirell in Balegatachan on tewesday next after Michaelmas.

“The son’s son of Thady fitz Mahon O’Kennedy, was murdered by the sons of Daniell Mac Mahon.

“A wicked prey taken by the sons of Thorlach ó Conner from the sons of ffelim O’Conner, and in revenge thereof the preyes of Muintir-Taidhg-an-teaghly were taken by the sons of ffelim’s son.

“The castle of Athlone was taken by Muintir-Nechtyn, and by the son of Gille-bower fitz Edmond O’Kelly *per dolum*, and gave it to Donnach, son to O’Kelly afterwards, & as he pos-

sessed the said castle, he left the custodie thereof to the same people, and afterwards the Dillons in an obscure windy night went towards the said castle, and made thereunto (unawares to the wards) a way through which they entered, & after they got in, two of their men viz. William buy Dillon and Robert O’Siadhail were slain by darts, and after that within also was slaine the son’s son of Mahon O’Nechtyn & Diarmoid O’Maelbrigdy, but Gille-bower his son entred into Tor-an-puca, and defended it untill his life was secured” [ensured] “him by his Enemies, & was afterwards safe conducted to his owne house, & the castle kept by the Dillons.

“Greate preyes by Conn O’Conner ffaly from Mac Morach his people, espetially from the sons of Morach Mac Lochlyn, and he being pursued with a greate multitude of men that put him into a very dangerous condition; nevertheless the said Conn courageously fought against the pursuers, & scattered them and tooke twentie horses, eight or nine prisoners of the best Ranke from them, and brought away wholly the preyes.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1445.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-five.

Thomas O'Leannain, Canon and Sacristan of Lisgool, died.

A great army was led into Sligo by O'Donnell, Philip Maguire, the sons of Hugh Maguire, and the sons of Owen O'Connor. They [the troops] burned Sligo, then in possession of Turlough Carrach, son of Donnell, who was son of Mortogh O'Connor, and slew Mac Donough, Tomaltagh, son of Donough, Lord of Tirerrill, and many others.

William, the son of John, son of Donnell O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, died, after a long and virtuous life¹; and two chieftains were then set up in Annaly: Rossa, son of Murtough Midheach, son of Brian O'Farrell, was called the O'Farrell by all the descendants of Murrough O'Farrell; and the two Clann-Hughs², and the Clann-Shane³ O'Farrell, and all his other friends on every side, pro-

"Magennis taken prisoner (in the beginning of this yeare) by Ædh buy O'Nell, he & kept him untill he was fforced to surrender his castle with 200 cowes & pledges or prisoners.

"The prior of Killmaignen, .i. the son's son of Thomas, son to the Earle of Kildare, was brought by Walter Brimingham's son out of New Castle, he being lett out at night by the keepers.

"Cluain-mael-bealtoiny was burnt on Ædh boy Mageochagan by Mageochagan, and by his son, and by ffelim O'Connor, for not accomplishing his word to him; and after that the sons of Ædh boy Mageochagan tooke the prey of Killbeggan, in whose pursuance Mageochagan was wounded by Conla Mageochagan, and part of his souldiers was slaine about Diarmaid ffitz William Cam's son's son to Murtagh Roe Mageochagan, and with the sons of Manin and others.

"O Conner of Corcomroe, half King of the Countrey, killed by *dolum* by his owne kinsmen.

"*Eclipsis lunæ in hoc anno*, & an Eclipse of the sunn too."

¹ *After a long and virtuous life.*—This passage

is translated by D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1445. William, son to John fitz Daniell O'Feargail, *dux* of Angaly, *in senectute bona quievit in Christo*, and after him two Dukes" [i. e. *duces*, or captains] "were created in the Angaly, viz'. Rossa, son to Muirchertach Midheach fitz Bryen O'ffeargail, was by all the sept of Murchadh O'ffeargail proclaymed as cheiftaine, on the one part; and on the other part, Daniell buy fitz Daniell fitz John fitz Daniell O'ffeargaile, was proclaymed Duke" [*dux* or captain] "by the sons of John O'ffeargail, with the rest of their friends, so that they gave some hott skirmishes spoyling and preying each other, & after much harme done to both parties they concluded a peace, to witt, by dividing the Angaly in twaine."

² *The two Clann-Hughs.*—These septs of the O'Farrells were seated in the barony and county of Longford. For a list of the townlands contained in their territory, the reader is referred to an Inquisition taken at Ardagh on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I.

³ *The Clann-Shane*, i. e. the descendants of

uí fírgail 7 a chairde for gach leth do gairm tairis do domnall buide mac domnall mic Seadain uí fírgail, 7 an tír do millead stoppa co ndearnat ríd, .i. lē na hangaile ag ceatar de.

Ruaidrí mac Tómaír méguirí mac tigíuna fear manac décc.

Mac gillefinnéin, .i. brian tairisach muintire Peodachain raóí einis 7 fírgail a chairde for a comarrain décc.

Donnchad ballac mac raípraðain adbar tairisig teallais eachdaé décc.

Oíarmaid ua tuatail tigearna cloinne tuatail do marbad for lopec creiche la cloinn mic tomaltais uí díomaraig, iar mbeir ceitre fichit bliadain daoír.

Concobar mac uí concobair ciarraige do marbad la Matgamain ua cconcobair, la a bratair, 7 riat araon i mbád ag dol go hinis cathais.

Rirderd mac uíoilin do marbad.

Tomar díolmain 7 Rirderd óg díolmain do écc.

Laigneach mac aóha buide meig eochagáin do marbad for coill na connad la cloinn Muircírtais óis mís eochagáin.

Donnchad bacac ua Ruairc décc, 7 an bpeirne tair do gairm uí Ruairc do donnchad mac Tigearnain óis i naíad lochláinn mic tairis uí Ruairc.

John O'Farrell. This sept were seated in the territory more anciently called Cairbre-Gabhra, and possessed the castle of Granard. A list of the townlands comprised in their territory is given in the Inquisition just referred to, from which it will be seen that they possessed about the southern half of the barony of Granard.

^b *Dermot O'Toole*.—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F., in F. l. 18, as follows:

"A. D. 1445. Diermoid O'Thuathail, King of Clann-Tuathail, being slaine" [*recte* was slaine] "pursuing a prey, by the sons of Tomaltach O'Dimasy his son, after he was 80 yeares of age, *vel plus*, and, according to the testimony of the selfe Lagenians" [i. e. of the Lagenians themselves], "he was the best horseman, and the best flesh-killer, or slaughterer, that was in his owne Cuigedh, or province."

^c *Inis-Cathaigh*.—This name is now anglicised

Inis-Cathy, and Scatterry Island. It is situated in the River Shannon, opposite the town of Kilrush, between the counties of Clare and Kerry."

^d Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following entries, which have been omitted by the Four Masters:

"O'Dimasy, King of Clanmailura, *quievit*.

"Greate warr acted by Gerald Camhanach's son against the English of Munster & Linster, that he hired many greate bands to himselfe out of Connacht about Torlagh mac Dubgail, so that they preyed and burnt many of both English and Irish; & Gerald's son went to the faire of thefeaste of the holy Cross in Clann-Tuathail, so that they had killed, taken and striped all to their own pleasures in the towne first, & they tooke now O'Tuathail prisoner, & they striped him,—an unworthy dealing done to one of his

claimed Donnell Boy, the son of Donnell, son of John O'Farrell, chief of his tribe. The territory was destroyed [during the contests] between them, until [at last] they made peace, and divided Annaly equally between them.

// Rory, son of the Lord of Fermanagh, Thomas Maguire, died.

Mac Gillafinnen, i. e. Brian, Chief of Muintir-Pheodachain, a hospitable man, and the defender of his rights against his neighbours, died.

Donough Ballagh Magauran, heir to the chieftainship of Teallach-Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], died.

Dermot O'Toole^b, Lord of Clann-Tuathail, was slain by the grandsons of Tomaltagh O'Dempsey, in the eightieth year of his age, and while in pursuit of a prey. *to ye etc.*

Conor, the son of O'Conor Kerry, was slain by his kinsman, Mahon O'Conor, as both were going in a boat to the island of Inis-Cathaigh^c.

Richard Mac Quillin was slain.

Thomas Dillon and Richard Oge Dillon died.

Laighneach, son of Hugh Boy Mageoghegan, was slain at Coill-an-Chonaidh by the sons of Murtough Oge Mageoghegan.

Donough Bacagh O'Rourke died; and [the people of] West Breifny proclaimed Donough, the son of Tiernan Oge, the O'Rourke, in opposition to Loughlin, the son of Teige O'Rourke^d.

name or dignitie,—& they set him at libertie, he being not so good a prisoner for ransome, & for his ould age, & after that they sat downe in the towne & consumed the towne's provision in meate, & they dranke its drinke, or beere & wine, and two or three of those that fled into the church as reffuge were choaked, one of which was O Tuathail's daughter, & they went to the church after that, & took out by the poles all men therein, & so Gerald Camhanach's son left Clann-tuathail. Torlach mac Dubhgoill, & the most part of his men taken prisoners by Ædh boy Mageoghegan, they coming out of Leinster towards their houses, after ending their service to Gerald's son, their Armour, weapones, monyes, & cloathes, was all taken from them, Terlagh himself, & the best of his

men were kept for ransome, & their meanest men were set at libertie after striping them, & two or three of them were slaine, to wit, Conner mac Dalredocair, his son, &c.

"The Bisshop Magsamhradhan came from Rome & obteyned the Episcopacy of Ardachadh, & the Quire of Ardachadh & the young official, mac Muircherty, that was elected afore him, obeyed him, having the Pope's Authoritie from Roome.

"Innumerable greate preyes taken by the English from O-Daly of Meath, to wit, by Threasurer, .i. Barnewall, they, viz., the preys being betraied by the Terrells themselves, whereby men were wounded and slaine, & others utterly undone after that prey by the Terrells aforesaid also, & there happened a greate prey

AOIS CRIOST, 1446.

AOIS CRIOST, míle, ceitir chéad, céthachatt, a Sé.

Eóin ua línnaín ppióir mainitreach learra gabail do écc.

Ruðraige mac Ardgaíl moir meḡ maḡanna tigeanna oirḡiall do écc,
 7 a mac Aed ruad mac Ruðraige do oirḡnead ina ionad la hua néill.

Ua domnaill do thocht ríogh moir hi connactaib do chongnam la a chair-
 oib, do ríogib uí Ruairc ar túr, 7 do chóib airrídhe tria maig nírre, 7 tar
 Sionaind, 7 hi maig luirg, tre Machaire connacht tre cloinn connmaig 7

the same day, viz', ffeargall O'Daly, he him-
 selfe being wounded on the tract of that prey,
 through which wound he died afterwards, he
 being in his death bed from the feast of the
 holy cross in harvist vntil Wednesday after the
 feast of all saints, in the 26 yeare of his age,
 one worthy to be chosen cheife in his owne Art
 to all the Midians, if he did come to mature
 yeares; the blessing of God & of his saints be
 on his soule, & it is a greate fall to the Irish
 sciences that he died such a death."

"Many of the Irish of Ireland went towards
 the Cittie of St. James the Apostle, to Spaine, in
 that Summer, about Tomaltach Mac Diarmada,
 King of Magh-luirg, & about Margret O'Carole's
 daughter, Calwagh" [O'Connor ffaly's] "wife,
 & with Mageochagan, the duke of Kenel-fiacha
 mac Nell, & about O'Edriskil Oge, & many more
 noble and ignoble persons.

"A preyeing skermish made or given by Da-
 niel Boy ó ffeargal, & by the son's son of Art
 O'Mæleachlyn, against Mageochagan & his son,
 so that they plundered and burnt Magh-Caisil
 & the Raskagh. Greate preys taken by Ma-
 geochagan's son in revenge thereof from Daniel
 O'Særuidhe" [now Seery], "in Dun-ard, at
 the bankes of Camath, so that he killed men
 and cattle, & tooke with him both horses &
 cowes along into his owne house through
 Meath, and also defeated the Tuite's sonns

crossing him in Muny-liath" [Moneylea], "&
 tooke horses & men from them, he happily in
 the same manner routed the people in Mullen-
 gar for opposing too, & so brought wholly his
 prey from both English and Irish as far as
 Druimmor, where the sons of Art O'Maelachlyn
 rose against him, but" [it] "availed them not,
 for he from them altogether brought his preyes
 to his owne residence, and it" [*recte* there]
 "was seldome seene a more couragious night
 marching than that.

"Mac Dermoda, Margerett, & Mag Eochagan
 returned safe and sound from Spaine to theire
 owne houses in Ireland after receiving the In-
 dulgences at St. James's. But O'Edirskeoil died
 on sea coming from Spaine, & Garrett, the son's
 son of Thomas, one of the Momonian Geraldines,
 died in Spaine, & Evelin, daughter to Edmond
 fitz Thomas O'ffeargail, mother to the sons of
 Piers Dalton, died in Spaine also.

"Greate Warr made by O'Conner ffaly & by
 the Brimaghams, so that he preyed & burnt
 townes, & cut much corne, & tooke many pri-
 soners from the English by that Warr, & they
 made peace afterwards, & Mageochagan, & his
 son, & his son's son, & the sons son of Art
 O'Mæleachlyn, went with the Barron of Dealbh-
 na where the English were, but the English not
 regarding any peace, wickedly tooke them all
 prisoners, & Mageochagan after that was, for his

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1446.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-six.

John O'Leannain, Prior of the Monastery of Lisgool, died.

Rory, the son of Ardgall More Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died; and his son, Hugh Roe, was elected his successor by O'Neill.

O'Donnell marched with a great army into Connaught, to assist his friends; he went first to [the territory of] O'Rourke, and from thence through Maghnisse, across the Shannon, into Moylurg, through Machaire-Chonnacht, and

son's sake (or instead of his son), set at libertie, & Magreth O-Caroles daughter afterwards went to Baleathatruim, & gave all the English prisoners for Mageochagan's son, & for the son's son of Art, & that unadvised to Calwagh, & she brought them home.

"Mac Hubert, of Disert-Kelly, died in this yeare." [Mac Hubert was the head of a sept of the Burkes seated at Disert-Kelly, now Isert-Kelly, near Loughrea, in the county of Galway. ED.]

"Tomaltagh Oge Mac Donaghy, King of O-noilealla (*corrupte* Tirerril) was slaine neere Sligy, by the Ulster Army. Two kings created in his dominions, to wit, John fitz Conner Mac Donaghy & Thady fitz Tomaltagh more Mac Donaghy, so that greate confusion & warrs were raised betwixt the Mac Donnaghs sept. After that all the Clann-Donaghy adhered to John Mac Donaghy, forsaking Thady, and then Thady aforesaid joyned in confederacy with O'Connor Roe, & receaved meanes of him.

"A preyeing Army made by the Carbrians & by the sons of Cormac Mac Donaghy, against the Brefnians through the Instigation of the sonnns of Elder O'Ruairk, & they taking preyes in Glin-fearna, a greate multitude pursued them, & they being defeated, Mæleachlyn, son to Cormack Mac Donnaghy, was slaine and drowned

in the Buanaird, & many horses were taken from them, and many of their men were slaine also. Thady O'Ruairk's son was killed by Magruairk's son. Mac Batin preyed Tireragh, & a greate multitude of men pursued him whom he rowted & killed 37 of their men. Richard Mac Ugilin's son was slaine.

"Sir Maurice Eustace his son died.

"John ffitz Christopher Plunkett was slaine.

"A greate mortality of the cattle of Ireland; both want of victualls & dearth of Corne also in Ireland. Donache losce O'Ruairk & all the west Brefnie proclaimed Donache ffitz Tygernan Oge O'Ruairk, as O'Ruairk against Lochlyn fitz Thady O'Ruairk.

"Greate warr betwixt Magraghnyll & his owne kinsman, Cathal Oge Magraghnyll, & many Cowes & much Corne was lost through that warr.

"Another warr betwixt the O'Beirnes, in which Maelruany fitz Daniell fitz Cormack O'Beirne was slaine, & the two sons of Daniel Carrach Mac Branan, to wit, Conn and ath-Mæleachlyn O'Beirne's son was taken prisoner that day.

"Cormac fitz Donnach, son to the Great Prior fitz Daniel O'Feargail, was killed by a dart by the sept of Muirchertagh midhach O'feargail."

ταίμεε mac uilliam búpc ina éinne co dún iomdán, 7 pug leir é iarrin hi conmaicne chuile tolad.

Cúcoicpiche mac Maine mic neill rionnais tigherna fíri tteatba do écc.

Eman ua brain tigherna ua ppaolain do écc, 7 dunlaing ua brain doirp-nead ina ionad.

Donnchað mac Airt mic diarmata tigherna ua cceindrealais do marbað la branachais.

Coccað mór eirir ua cconcobair faige 7 gaill na mibe gur po cpeac-loirgead mórán don mibe 7 gur po marbað rochaide mor dia ndaoimib, 7 no teigdir a rirthe co tsmraig buð éuað, 7 go cul mairge clapais roir, 7 po gabað brían mac an calbais uí concobair ar an ccoccað rin la gallais.

Cogað eirir an da ua concobair i machaire connacht, dia po marbað

* *Conmaicne Cuile Toladh*.—This was the ancient name of a territory, now comprised in the barony of Kilmaine, in the south of the county of Mayo. This passage is given somewhat more fully by D.F. as in F. 1. 18:

“The sons of ffelim and Mac Diarmada and Thady Mac Donaghy marched together against the sons of Tomalty Oge Mac Donaghy, so that they burnt Balimotta and killed Ædh boy Mac Donaghy’s son, and brought a prey of Cowes and horses with them. And O’Daniel came with a greate Army to Connacht to help his ffreinds. He came first to O’Ruairke and thence thorough Maghnissy, and over the Sinnan, and to Magh-luirg, and through Machaire-Connacht, and through Clanconnmhy, where Mac William Bourke came to meet him at Dun-Iomdhan, and lead him thence to Conmaicny-Culy-tola.”

† *Hy-Faelain*.—This, as already stated, note 8, under the year 1203, p. 137, *supra*, is the original tribe-name of the O’Byrnes, who were in the latter ages seated in that mountainous tract of the county of Wicklow called Ranalagh, and had a strong castle at Ballinacor, in the valley of Glenmalure. But we have sufficient evidence to prove beyond question that this tribe were,

up to the English Invasion, seated much farther to the west, and that their country comprised the north-eastern portion of the present county of Kildare, namely, the baronies of Ikeathy, Oughteranny, Salt, and Clane, and a part of the baronies of Connell and Naas. This extent will appear from the following evidences, which the Editor deems necessary to insert here, as the extent or even situation of the original country of the O’Byrnes has never been pointed out by any of our writers: The *Feilire Aenguis* and the Irish Calendar of the O’Clerys place the following churches in the territory of Ui-Faelain: 1st. Cluain Conaire, which is certainly the present Cloncurry, in the barony of Ikeathy and Oughteranny: September 16, Maoinean, Bishop of Cluain-Conaire, in the north of Ui-Faelain. 2nd. Claonadh, which is the present town of Clane, in the barony of the same name in the county of Kildare: May 18, ðpan beag ó Chlaonad in Uib Faolain i Maig Laigean. 3rd. Laithreach Briuin, which is the present Laraghbrine, in the barony of Salt, in the same county: September 2, Senán Laigirig ðpium in Uib Faolain. 4th. October 27, Epc epp. Doimnais mór Moige luadat i deuarceart Ua b-Faolain.

through Clann-Conway; and Mac William came to Dunamon for him, and conducted him afterwards into Conmaicne Cuile Toladh^o.

Cucogry, the son of Many, son of Niall Sinnach [Fox], Lord of the men of Teffia, died.

Edmond O'Brain [O'Byrne], Lord of Hy-Faelain^o, died; and Dunlaing O'Brain was elected in his place.

Donough, the son of Art, son of Donnell, Lord of Hy-Kinsellagh, was slain by the O'Byrnes.

A great war [broke out] between O'Conor Faly and the English of Meath. During this war a great part of Meath was plundered and burned; many of its inhabitants were slain; and marauding parties were accustomed to come northward, as far as Tara^s, and eastward, as far as Cul-Maighe-Claraighⁿ. Brian, son of Calvagh O'Conor, was taken prisoner in the course of this war by the English.

A war broke out between the two O'Conors in Machaire-Chonnacht, in the course of which Dermot Roe, son of Teige O'Conor, was slain at Cuil Ua bh-

This Domhnach-mor Moighe-Luadhat is the present parish of Donaghmore, lying to the south of Maynooth. 5th. August 8, *Beóan mac neap-ran Epr. ó Fhioó cúilinn in Uib Faelain.* Fiodh-Cuilinn is the present Feighcullen, a parish lying partly in the barony of Offaly, but that portion of it which contained St. Beoan's church is in the barony of Connell. 6th. It appears from various Anglo-Irish documents, that the town of Naas was called Naas Offelan, and was comprised in this territory.

From these six passages, and many other direct and collateral evidences, it can be inferred with great safety that, previously to the Anglo-Norman Invasion, the Hy-Faelain, or O'Byrnes, possessed the five baronies above mentioned, and that their country was bounded on the north by Deise-Teamhrach, on the west by Offaly, on the north-east by Hy-Donchadha, and on the south by Hy-Muireadhaigh, or Omurethi, which was O'Toole's original country, in the present county of Kildare.

^s *Tara, Teamap.*—The celebrated hill of

Tara, situated about four miles to the south-east of the town of Navan, in the county of Meath. For a full description of the present remains on this famous locality, the reader is referred to *The History and Antiquities of Tara Hill*, by George Petrie, Esq., R. H. A., M. R. I. A., published in the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, vol. xviii. part ii.

ⁿ *Cul-Maighe-Claraigh.*—This was the name of a townland in the parish of Magh-Claraigh, or, as it is now correctly enough anglicised, Moyclare, in the barony of Dunboyne, and county of Meath. This passage is translated as follows, by D. F., in F. 1. 18:

“Horrible Warrs betwixt O'Conner-faly and the English of Meath, so that he” [O'Conner] “preyed and burnt a great part of Meath, and killed many of their men, so that his fforces reached as farr as Mont-Tara northward, and to Culmagh-clary Eastward. Brian, Calwagh O'Conner's son, was by the English taken prisoner in that warr.”

diarmaid ruadh mac taidg uí concobair la hua cconcobair ndonn, ⁊ la cloinn Muirir na mbriḡ, ⁊ la cuid do cloinn feðlimið hi cuil ua pfionntam.

Cogað mór hi ttauadhmain dia ro milleað ttauadhmaina uile, ⁊ uar gaðað ua briain buðóein co ndeachaíð mac uilliam cloinne Riocairið hi ttauadhmain, ⁊ tucc ua briain amac ar éccin, ⁊ ro pagaið hi ccóra iatṭ.

Clann donnchaíð, ⁊ toirpdealbác carraic ua concobair, ⁊ ua concobair donn do ðol diblinið hi ccñn meic uilliam cloinne Riocairið do ðenam aoin mec Donnchaíð, ⁊ a ttauideacht na ndá mac donnchaíð fo ðeóid, ⁊ poinn leithe stoppa .i. Seaan mac concobair mec donnchaíð, ⁊ taidg mac tomaltaiḡ moir mec donnchaíð.

Feðlimið mac Seain uí Ruairc do marbað for lap riðnachla la a ðepðine .i. clann loclainn uí Ruairc.

Mac domnaill uí Ruairc do marbað la cloinn donnchaíð mic tigeapnain uí Ruairc.

Tómár mac Tomair óig uí Raḡallaiḡ do marbað lá notlaḡ mór la cloinn Rémainið mic giolla iora uí Raḡallaiḡ.

Domnaill ua cobtaíḡ, cñn psona maic ⁊ paoí le dán do marbað cona ðiar mac for croinir locha hainnið mic Neimið la cloinn meic airt uí maolpeaclainn, ⁊ la cloinn meic piachach méḡ eoḡaḡain.

Tanaide mac Maolín mic tanaide uí maolconaire décc hi cloinn pepar eirir ða éairḡ ⁊ a aðnacal i mainirtir baile uí ðocáin.

¹ *Cuil-Ua-bh-Fionntain*, i. e. the corner, or angle of the O'Fintans. The Editor has not been able to find any name like this in the province of Connaught.

^k *One Mac Donough*.—This passage is translated as follows, by Duald Mac Firbis in F. l. 18 :

“ A. D. 1446. Clann-Donachy and Therlagh Carrach O'Conner, and O'Conner Don, went together to mete Mac William of Clanrickard, to the end they might make one Mac Donachy, but so it was that they returned as two Mac Donaghys, and their dominions shared into two moyeties between them.”

^l *In the middle of*, for lár.—Thus rendered by D. F. : “ Felim, son of John O'Ruairk was

killed *in the midst of* fídhnach, by his owne kinsmen.”

^m *Cro-inis*.—Duald Mac Firbis, in F. l. 18, calls it Croinis of Loch-Annin-fitz-Nemhy. It is called Cró-inis, pronounced Crow-inish, at this day by those who speak the Irish language. It belongs to the parish of Dysart, and lies in the north-west part of Lough Ennell, in Westmeath. It is sometimes called Cormorant Island, which is the name given it on Larkin's map of the county of Westmeath. It contains the ruins of a house or castle scattered on its surface. Opposite this island are situated the Fort of Dunna-sgiath, now locally called Doon, and the castle of Kilcooley. This is the island on which

Fionntain¹ by O'Conor Don, aided by the Mac Maurices na-m-Brigh [of Brize], and some of the sons of Felim.

A great war [broke out] in Thomond, by which all Thomond was spoiled. O'Brien himself was taken prisoner; but Mac William of Clanrickard went to Thomond, and having rescued O'Brien by force, he set all to rights.

The Clann-Donough, Turlough Carragh O'Conor, and O'Conor Don, repaired to Mac William of Clanrickard, in order to elect one Mac Donough². They did not, however, return until they had finally agreed on the election of two Mac Donoughs, dividing the territory equally between them, namely, John, the son of Conor Mac Donough, and Teige, the son of Tomaltagh More Mac Donough.

Felim, the son of John O'Rourke, was slain the middle of³ [the church] of Fenagh by his own kinsmen, namely, the sons of Loughlin O'Rourke.

The son of Donnell O'Rourke was slain by the sons of Donough, the son of Tiernan O'Rourke.

Thomas, the son of Thomas Oge O'Reilly, was slain on Great Christmas Day by the sons of Redmond, son of Gilla-Isa O'Reilly.

Donnell O'Coffey, a good captain, and his two sons, were slain on Cro-inis⁴, an island on Loch-Ainninn-mic-Neimhidh⁵, by the grandsons of Art O'Melaghlin, and the grandsons of Fiacha Mageoghegan.

Tany, son of Maoilin, son of Tany O'Mulconry, died in [the territory of the] Clann-Feorais⁶, between the two Easters, and was interred in the monastery of Baile-Ui-Bhogain⁷.

the Monarch Maelseachlainn II. died in 1022. It is to be distinguished from Inis-Croine, the island of St. Cron, which lies about two miles east of it, opposite the Belvedere demesne.

¹ *Loch-Ainninn-mic-Neimhidh*, i. e. the Lake of Ainninn, the son of Neimhidh. The name is now anglicised Lough Ennell; but in the Westminster Inquisitions it is called Loch Enyn, *alias* Loch Enyll. In the notice of Malachy the Second's death, in Connell Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at the year 1020, this lake is called Lough Innill: "Moyleseachlin died in Cro-inis upon Lough Innill, near his house of Donnesgyath." In the

notice of the death of this king in the Annals of the Four Masters, at the year 1022, the Lough Innill of Mageoghegan is written Loch Ainninn. For some account of the origin of this name, see the Book of Lecan, fol. 261, *a, b*; also Keating's History of Ireland (Haliday's edition), p. 176; and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 6.

⁶ *Clann-Feorais*.—This, which was the tribe-name of the family of Bermingham, was at this period applied to their territory, which was co-extensive with the barony of Carbury, in the north-west of the county of Kildare.

⁷ *Baile-Ui-Bhogain*, i. e. the town of O'Bogan,

Τὰδς μάς πλάννχαδ̃ δὸ μαρβὰδ̃ λα κορβμας μάς υἱ πλάννγáιν.
 Εμáνν mac mec Μυἱρῖρ ciáppaḡe δὸ μαρβὰδ̃ λα κορβμας mac eoḡáιν
 μέḡ cárṡaḡ.
 Ὀρῖαν uá dubḡa δὸ μαρβὰδ̃ λα τῖρ naímalḡaḡa.
 Δῖαρμαῖττ mac ἱρ mic caṡaḡl puaḡδ̃ μέḡ Raḡhnaḡḡ δὸ μαρβὰδ̃.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΘΣΤ, 1447.

Αοῖρ Cρῖορτ, míle, cethpe chéd, cṡṡhṡachad̃ a Seacht.

Comopba pṡodnacha pṡṡr tíḡe aoidhead̃ coṡtcṡnn uá ḡaṡ aon δὸ écc.
 Πλαḡ mór hṡ raíppad̃ ḡ hṡ pḡḡmar na bliad̃na pḡ, uía pḡ écc pṡṡṡṡr baile
 uṡ boḡáín, pṡṡṡṡr connala, ḡapún calatpoma, ḡṡṡṡṡτ mac mec ualṡonta, ḡ

now anglicised Ballyboggan, a fair-town in the barony of Moyfenrath, in the county of Meath, about three miles south of Clonard. A priory was founded here for canons of the order of St. Augustine, in the twelfth century, by Jordan Comin, under the invocation of the Holy Trinity. This passage is thus given in the Annals of D. F. :

“ Tany ffitz Mælyn fitz Tany O’Maelconary died in Clan-feoras between the two Easters, & was Honourably interred in the Monastery of Balliboggan, & Margret, daughter to the Sinnagh’s son O’hanly, the said Tany his wife, died on Brigidmas afore that.”

“ Under this year the Annals of D. F. as in F. l. 18, contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters :

“ A. D. 1446. An Ecclips of the moone. A hard yeare was this.

“ The monastery of Balibogan was burnt in the beginning of this yeare.

“ Greate warr in Kenel-fiacha-mic-nell, by which Ædh buy Mageochagan was spoyled & banished, & some of his children kild, & some others taken prisoners by Feargall roe Mageochagan.

“ Bresal ô Kelly was taken prisoner by the sons of William ô Kelly.

“ Daniel, son to Gille-na-naemh ô hanley was killed by the sons of Loghlyn O’Hanley wickedly, & O’hanley himself was Robbed and turned out of his Lordship, being then an ould blind man; furthermore the said Lochlyn O’hanley againe followed O’hanley aforesaid, the blind ould man, towards Achadh-airend, & they were beaten, whereby Ædh, son to Lochlyn O’hanley, was slaine that day, thorough which accidents it became that blind O’hanley surrendered his owne Dignitie to Muirchertach fitz Tomalty fitz Imher O’hanley. The Gentry of the Tuathas & Ruairy O’Conner gave domination to Lochlyn Oge O’hanley, nevertheless the sonns of Torlagh and their freinds on both sides caused Lochlyn O’Hanley to restore back his name or dignety to blind O’hanlye, & caused them to make peace, and to helpe one another against the son of Imhar O’hanly, for they would not forsake the name of O’hanly. Att last they ordained a meeting day, & then came the sept of Ruairy O’Conner, & ffelim O’Conner Donn’s son, on the side of the sept of Ædh O’hanly. And O’Kelly at once with” [i. e. along with] “ Iomhar

Teige Mac Clancy was slain by Cormac, the son of O'Flanagan.

Edmond, son of Mac Maurice of Kerry, was slain by Cormac, the son of Owen Mac Carthy.

Brian O'Dowda was slain by [the people of] Tirawly.

Dermot, the son of Ir, son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall, was slain^a.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1447.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-seven.

The Coarb of Fenagh, who kept a house of public hospitality for all comers, died.

In the Summer and Autumn of this year there raged a great plague, of which the Prior of Ballyboggan^r, the Prior of Connala^s, the Baron of Cala-

his son, so that Maneach-men were defeated, & the sons of the said Imhar O'hanly too, whereby was slaine Diarmoid fitz Mortagh O'hanley, the only man of his own age & country (viz. of the Tuathas) that was most praised, & it was the comon saying of each man that Morthy his Dukedome decayed after that son, & further there was killed Mahon, son to Tomaltach O'hanly, & Edmond fitz Ædh boy O'Kellie's son, & Eochy fitz Ædh boy O'Kellie's son, & Rory fitz Ædh boy his son, & a son to Thady fitz Diarmoid fitz Donach Carrach O'Kelly, & many others, so that O'Kelly came with a greate Army to Machairy Connacht, & he burnt Muintir Radhuibh, both buildings & corne, & Clann-Cathail-y-conner, & Tealach-y-Mælbrenyn, & balintubber, & returned after all these doeings.

"A greate pestalence in Iochtar-Connacht by which died these following, viz., Mælrwany fitz Tomaltagh Oge Mac Donnaghy, & Terlagh Carrach, O'Conner's son, & Mælrwany Sreamach fitz Maragh fitz Conner Mac Donaghy & Mæleachlyn mac Cormac mac Donaghy, his son, and his wife, Cormac Ballach Mac Donachye's

daughter, *et alii multi nobiles et ignobiles.*

"Lord ffurnivall came to Ireland from the King of England, with six or seaven hundred Englishmen, about his owne son, & the son of the Earle of Ormond, & they grew so strong that they caused O'Conner ffaly to make peace, & to send many beeves to" [the] "King's Kitchen, & O Conner's son to be Ransomed. He also tooke many Englishmen's lands to the King's use; he also tooke the Dalton prisoner & turned him into Loch duff.

"Donnagh, son to Eogan Oge O Daly, being" [*recte* was] "plundered by the sons of Redmond Tirel, & by the Petit most wickedly & himself taken prisoner & sent to Lord ffurnivall. Gillepatrick, son to Morthy Mac ffeorais, sent to the Lord ffurnewall & was quartered.

"Diarmaid, son to Ire fitz Cathal Roe Magranyl, slaine."

^r *Ballyboggan*.—See note under the year 1446.

^s *Connala*, i. e. the abbey of Connell, near the Liffey, in the county of Kildare.—See note ^h, under the year 1203, p. 137, *supra*. This passage is given as follows by D. F. as in F. 1. 18:

"A. D. 1447. Greate ffamin in the Spring of

rochaide mór hi mīde, hi mūmain, 7 illaighib, 7 atbhrat apoile gur po écc-
rat peēt céo racap̃t ui.

Cinn do chur ar tēmpall achaid urchair, 7 an bñd airtērach de do tócc-
bail le tomár óg Maguib̃ tigearna fear manach i nonóir dé, tigearnaig,
7 Rónáin do páit a amna feir̃n.

Domnall ballac mac tomair mic Pilib meguib̃, do marbad la Donn
mac pilib még̃ uib̃, le macaib̃ Airt még̃uib̃, le macaib̃ mec oirgiallaig,
7 le macaib̃ ua ndaimín, uair baóí an domnall hírin i nēraonta pe máguib̃
7 pe pilib tanairi an tíre, 7 ag tionntúó dó o bpeirne uí Raigillig 7 é ag
dul go baile éirí ui néill ar ann tárpt̃ur é gur po marbad. Ro hadnacead
iarom i mainirtir leara gabail.

Aed mac tómar óig még̃uib̃ mac tigearna fērmanach décc.

Fedlimid mac Seain mic Pilib uí Raigillig adbar tigearna bpeirne ar
oirbear̃t 7 oineac do dul go hat trum dionnroigib̃ fir ionaid ríg Saxon
Lord Furnumail 7 fedlimid do gabail lair, 7 a écc don plaid, iar mbuaid
ongta 7 airtige, 7 a adhnacal i mainirtir Acha trum.

Fionnguala (ingean an calbaid̃ ui éoncobair failig 7 Maingrege ingene
uí cērbail) bñ uí domnall cētur, 7 Afoha buide uí neill iarom an aom
bñ do bēir̃ dealb̃ 7 denam, 7 do ba mó clú, 7 oirpdearcur baóí i nepinn
uile i naon aimpir f̃ria gēnmótá a mat̃ar buid̃ein, do tregaó an traogail

this yeare throughout all Ireland, so that men
were then wont to eate all manner of herbs for
the most part. [A] Greate plague in Summer,
Harvest, and Winter, by" [i. e. of] "which died
the prior of Ballyboggan, and the prior of Con-
nala; and the Baron of Calatrim, and Gerott, the
son of Walrent, and the Listel" [Mistel?];
"and many more in Meath, in Munster, in Lin-
ster, died of that plague, and it is difficult to
get an accompt of the innumerable multitudes
that died in Dublin of that plague."

^c *Baron of Calatruim*, i. e. Hussey, Baron of
Galtrim in Meath.—See note ^e, under the year
1176, p. 27, *supra*.

^d *Achadh-Urchair*, now Aghalurcher, an ex-
tensive parish in the barony of Magheraste-
phaga, in the east of the county of Fermanagh.—

See note ^m, under the year 1394, p. 730, *supra*.

^w *Was roofed*, literally, "a roof was put on
the church, &c." It is stated in the Dublin
copy of the Annals of Ulster that this was a
French roof: "An bliadain p̃i do cuip̃eó cenn
ppangcaó le tomair óg maguib̃, .i. p̃i fēp
manac ar tēmpoll acaid urchair, &c."

^x *Was taken prisoner*.—In D. F.'s Annals, it
is stated that Felim O'Reilly was wickedly taken
prisoner by the Lord ffurnivall, and that he
afterwards died in prison. In the Dublin copy
of the Annals of Ulster the passage is given
somewhat differently, as follows:

"A. D. 1447. Felim, the son of John, son of
Philip O'Reilly, worthy materies of a king of
Breifny, for his hospitality and prowess, was
treacherously taken prisoner at Ath-Truim by

truim', Garrett, son of Mac Walronta, and a great number of others in Meath, Leinster, and Munster, died. Some say that seven hundred priests died of this plague.

The church of Achadh-Urchair^a was roofed^m, and its eastern gable re-erected by Thomas Oge Maguire, Lord of Fermanagh, in honour of God, St. Tighernach, and St. Ronan, and for the weal of his own soul.

Donnell Ballagh, son of Thomas, son of Philip Maguire, was slain by John, son of Philip Maguire, assisted by the sons of Art Maguire, the sons of Mac Oirghiallaigh [Mac Errilly], and the sons of O'Davine, for this Donnell had been at enmity with Maguire, and with Philip, the Tanist of the territory; and on his return from Breifny O'Reilly to the town of Henry O'Neill, he was seized upon, and killed. He was interred in the monastery of Lisgool.

Hugh, the son of Thomas Oge Maguire, [i. e.] son of the Lord of Fermanagh, died.

Felim, the son of John, son of Philip O'Reilly, worthy heir to the lordship of Breifny, by reason of his noble deeds and hospitality, went to Trim, to meet Lord Furnival, the then Deputy of the King of England, by whom he was taken prisoner^x. He afterwards died of the plague, after the victory of Uction and Penance, and was interred in the monastery of Trim.

Finola, the daughter of Calvagh O'Connor Faly, and of Margaret', daughter of O'Carroll, who had been first married to O'Donnell, and afterwards to Hugh Boy O'Neill, the most beautiful and stately, the most renowned and illustrious woman of her time in all Ireland, her own mother only excepted, retired from

Furnival, the Deputy of the King of England, after he had gone thither at his own invitation. And at that time Ath-Truim was visited by a great plague, of which Felim died after the victory of Uction and Penance, seven weeks before All-hallowtide, and he was interred in the monastery of the friars of Ath-Truim. This Furnival was a son of curses for his venom, and a devil for his evils, and the learned say of him that there came not from the time of Herod, by whom Christ was crucified, any one so wicked in evil deeds."

^a And of Margaret, i. e. Finola was the daugh-

ter of O'Connor Faly, by Margaret, the daughter of O'Carroll. This passage is given as follows, by D. F., as in F. 1. 18:

"A. D. 1447. Ffindula (daughter to Calwagh O'Conner and to Margrett O'Carole's daughter) O'Daniel's wife first, and, secondly, Ædh boy O'Neill's wife, the fairest and most famous woman in all Ireland besides" [*recte* except] "her owne mother, renouncing all worldly vanitie and Terrestriall glorious pomps embracing the Eternall glory which God prepares for his blessed Angles, virgins, blessed widdows, saints, with the rest of his chosen flock, betooke her-

epcraðaiḡ ar an mbéathaid̃ rútain gan fóirceñd, ⁊ a' dul ro chuimḡ maḡla ⁊ crabaíð i mainirtir chille hachaidh.

Aod mac Muiréiríaiḡ óiḡ meḡ eochagaim luam̃ ḡairceíð ua néill an deirceirt ⁊ aóðar toíriḡ cheneoil ríachac uile décc do ḡalar aitéearp.

Emann mac emann a bupc do écc.

Feòlimið mac murchaða méḡ Raḡnaill décc.

Ḣiolla na naom̃ mac aipectaiḡ mic polaim̃ mec Aódagaim raof epeann le bríctímnur ⁊ le féneachar décc.

Uilliam ua deopáin ollam̃ laḡen le bríctímnur, ⁊ a bean do écc don pláig.

Eoḡan mac Ríorair mic raopðalaiḡ ui brírlén ollam̃ bríctíman fíri manac ⁊ apð aipchindeach aipíḡ maoláin do écc.

Concobar mac Seaim̃ mec bpanain do tréguð a tigeapnair ⁊ tomaltac carpac mac cuind mic Aóha do oipðnead̃ ina ionad̃.

Mainirtir laoiḡhirí illaiḡnið, i neappuccóideacht leithḡlinne do tócc-bail la hUa mopða i nonoir .S. Fíonreir, ⁊ toḡa aóhnacail ui mópða ⁊ a ríleachta na diaidh inntepiðhe.

selfe into the austere devoute life in the Monastery of Killachy; and the blessing of guests and strangers and pore and Rich of both poet-philosephers and Archipoetphilosephers be on her in that life."

² *Assumed the yoke of piety and devotion.*—
"Cuing maḡla, the yoke of a rule, i. e. took the veil or became a nun."

⁴ *Cill-Achaidh droma foda*, now Killeigh, in the barony of Geshill, King's County. The ruins of a nunnery are pointed out here adjoining the modern church, but I am of opinion that they are the ruins of the abbey church, to which, perhaps, the nunnery was attached, as the cemeteries of the noble families of the district are to be seen in the church yard, as:

1st. The tomb of O'Connor Faly, with a rough marble slab exhibiting a long inscription in Latin, but much effaced, beginning,

"HIC JACET HEROUM CLARO DE STEMMATE NATUS DONATUS PATRIÆ CURA DOLORQUE SUÆ.

"UNA SEPULTA JACET TUMULO DONATI PARENTUM, CASTA, PUDICA, PIA, HÆC CONJUX, MATERQUE JOHANNIS NECNON DONATI MATER."

2nd. The tomb of the Lords of Clanmaliere.

3rd. The burial place of the O'Molloys, with a long epitaph in praise of John O'Molloy, the son of Philip.

4th. The burial place of the O'Dunnes, chiefs of Hy-Regan, with their arms elaborately sculptured.

Two places of the name of Cill-Achaidh are mentioned by the Irish annalists as ecclesiastical establishments, of which one, according to Colgan, is situated in the eastern Breifny, the other in Ofalia in Leinster. The latter is sacred to St. Sinceall, and is always distinguished from the former by the addition *droma foda*, i. e. of the long druim, or ridge. *Achadh droma foda* signifies the field of the long ridge or hill, and Cill was prefixed after St. Sincheall had erected his church there. The name is very descriptive

this transitory world, to prepare for life eternal, and assumed the yoke of piety and devotion² in the monastery of Cill-achaidh^a.

Hugh, son of Murtough Oge Mageoghegan, helmsman of the valour of the Southern Hy-Nials, and heir to the lordship of all Kinel-Fiachach, died of a short fit of sickness.

Edmond, the son of Edmund Burke, died.

Felim, the son of Murrough Mac Rannall, died.

Gilla-na-naev, the son of Aireachtach, who was son of Solomon Mac Egan, the most learned Brehon and Professor of Laws^b in Ireland, died.

William O'Deorain, chief Brehon^c of Leinster, and his wife, died.

Owen, the son of Petras, who was son of Saerdalach O'Breislein, chief Brehon of Fermanagh, and Erenach of Airech-Moelain [Derryvullan], died.

Conor, the son of John Mac Branain, resigned his lordship, and Tomaltagh Carragh, the son of Con, son of Hugh, was elected in his place.

The monastery of Laoighis^d in Leinster, in the diocese of Leighlin, was founded, in honour of St. Francis, by O'More, who selected a burial-place for himself and his descendants in it^e.

of the locality, for a remarkable long, low *druim* or ridge extends south-westwards, immediately over the village of Killeigh. The entire of the ancient Ofalia, from Slieve Bloom to the hill of Allen, and from the Sugar-loaf hills to the Great Heath, is a plain nearly as level as the surface of a tranquil sea, and this *druim foda*, though not high, becomes a very remarkable feature in so level a district.

^b *Professor of laws*.—"Gilla-na-naemh, son to Aireachty, son to Solomon Mac Ægan, a very learned man in the Irish lawes (a fencevir), died."—D. F.

^c *Chief Brehon*, literally, "Ollav of Leinster in judicature." D. F. translates it, "William O'Deoran, the cheife Judg of Leinster, and his wife died by the plague in this yeare."

^d *The monastery of Laoighis*, manuscript *laogis*, now Abbey-Leix, situated on the River Nore, in the barony of Cullenagh, Queen's County. Ware says that this monastery was founded in

1183 by Corcheger [Conchobhar] O'More, and Archdall adds that other writers refer the foundation of it to an earlier age. No trace of this building is now to be found.

^e Under this year the Annals of Duaid Mac Firbis, as preserved in F. 1. 18, contain the following entries, omitted by the Four Masters:

"Eugenius, the successor of St. Peter, died.

"The successor of *fidnacha*, one celebrated for hospitalty to all Ireland, died.

"Castle Carbery was reedified by the Lord *ffurnwall* in this yeare.

"Colman, son's son to Art O'Maeleachlyn, being taken prisoner by the Baron of Dealbhna, in revenge of the killing of O'Coffy (*hibernice* O'Cobhthaigh), & the Irish and English of Meath, marched all together to the woods of the Ruffa (or Rubha), so that they chased the sons of Art's son to Connacht, & they were not suffered to stay in Connacht, & that for the

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1448.

Αοίρ Κριορτ, μίλε, σείρε céδ, cétachatt, a hochtt.

Πλάγ μόν ιριν μίδε, concobair mac aoda ui fírgail, διαρμαίτε μάγ conmaíge, γ ηαιρηι ουβ Mac τεέεδαιν τριυρ βραταρ το βραιτίρ longpuit ui fírgail dég don pláig rin.

Concobair mac faolchaða eppcop Ruir ailitir décc.

Abb na trinoide por loc cé décc.

Semur óg mac remair gallda mac iapla upmuían décc.

Catal mac ui concobair failge do marbað lá gallaib laigín.

Cúconnacht mac Pilib méguíoir décc fá buaíð naítrige, γ a adnacal i tómpall achaid upcain.

Ua hígna maðac do marbað.

Ua loclann tigeapna bóirne dég.

Níall ó maolmuaid do marbað lá huib Riaccain.

Irish tounge's sake, & the Rubha was burnt, & pulled down, & ransacked by ffeargall Mageoch-agane afterwards.

"Nicholaus being" [*recte* was] "ordained pope in Rome.

"Mac Richard Buttler (or Richard Buttler's son), & Art Cæmhanagh, being prisoners by Walter Tobin & by Piers James Gallda his son, and Art, died on" [in] "his imprisonment, & Richard's son was ransomed.

"The Country called Angaly, both west & East, obeyed to Daniel boy O'ffeargall, & Rossa Mortach Midhach his son, to whom was given the name of Duke or Prime Lord of that country against him gave him obeydience.

"Thady Mac Donachy, & all those of the country men that adhered to him, gave domination to Tumaltach Mac Dermota, King of Maghluing, to defend them against the sons of Conner Mac Donnaghy.

"Illand Mac Murehy, & Ædh mac Dermot Caoch O'ffeargall, both died.

"Sara (i. Sadhbh), daughter to William fitz

Conner mac Brenan, Moylyn O Maelconary his wife, Banollamh of Silmuiredhy fitz ffergus, & a nurse to all guests and strangers, & to all the learned men in Ireland, died on Wednesday next after the feast day of St. Catherin the virgin, & is buried in St. Patrick's church in Oilfinn, the Lord God of St. Patrick be propitious to her.

"A murther committed on Lochlyn O'hanlye's son, whereby were slaine theese, viz. Danniell, Loghlyn O'hanlye's son, & Conner O'hanley's son, Loghlyn Sugach and others, by the sons of Gilla-na-naemh O'hanly, & by Maelachlyn O'hanlye's son, & by others of the Tuathas, & all that adhered to Lochlyn's son were preyed and burnt.

"Ffelim O'Conner-ffaly and others, tooke a prey from Læseach fitz Rossa ó ffeargall, but Læseach overtaking them tooke their prey from them, & above twenty of their men" [were] "killed and taken prisoners.

"A running prey taken by a company of Ossory at Maigh-aird, so that they were broken

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1448.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-eight.

A great plague raged in Meath, of which Conor, son of Hugh O'Farrell, Dermot Mac Conmaighe, and Henry Duv Mac Techedain, three friars of Longphort-Ui-Feargail^f, died.

Conor Mac Faolchadha, Bishop of Ros-ailithir, died.

The abbot of [the monastery of the Holy] Trinity on Lough Key died.

James Oge, son of James Gallda, i. e. son of the Earl of Ormond, died.

Cathal, son of O'Conor Faly, was slain by the English of Leinster.

Cuconnaught, son of Philip Maguire, died, after the victory of penance, and was interred in the church of Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher].

O'Hara Reagh was slain.

O'Loughlin, Lord of Burren, died.

Niall O'Molloy was slain by the Hy-Règan^g [O'Dunnes].

& lost 40 or 60 of their men, both noble and ignoble.

"Conner, son to John Mac Branan, forsooke his Lordship, & Daniel Carrach, the son of Conn fitz Ædh, supplied his place.

"The O Lochlyn's killed each other.

"The sons of Roben Savage died also in Athtrym, after they were wickedly taken by ffurnwall aforesaid.

"The Abbot of Teagh-murry in Athtrim died by the aforesaid plague.

"Bryen, the son of Thady Offallon" [was] "wickedly taken prisoner by O'Kellie's son, & was murdered by his keepers, some of the selfe said ffallons his enemies, for which crime they suffered hanging."

^f *Longphort-O'Farrell, Longpopt Uí Feargail*, now Longford, a town in the county of the same name. Archdall says (*Monasticon*, p. 443, note ^g), that Longford was anciently called in Irish *Ath-foda*, i. e. the long ford; but he refers to no authority, and is a bad authority himself on the origin of the names of places

in Ireland. *Long-phort-Ui-Fhearghail* signifies O'Farrell's fortress, or fortified residence; and, according to the tradition in the country, the fortress to which this name was originally applied occupied the site of the present barracks of Longford.

^g *Hy-Regan* was the tribe-name of the O'Dunnes of Offaly. Their country, which was formed into the barony of Tinahinch, and made a part of the Queen's County in the reign of Philip and Mary, is still popularly called Dooregan, in Irish *Doireán Ríagán*. This appears from the tradition in the country; from a fiant for letters patent of James I. to Teige O'Doyne, preserved in Marsh's Library, Class v. tab. 2, No. 20, p. 331; and from a curious old map of Leix and Ophaly, preserved in the British Museum, and in the manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin. The *Liber Regalis Visitationis* of 1615, also clearly points out the situation of this territory in the following words:

"Dux sunt Rectoriæ in patria vacata O'Dun's Country detentæ in possessione Doctoris Dun.

Concobar mac Seadain mic eadmarcaig mec bpanáin tigeapna corca
aílano ppi pé peét mbliadan trísóat do écc i nduma realga for maig ae iap
tpegað a tigeapnair ip in mbliadan poime, 7 a adnacal i Rorr commain.

Ipsa recipit decimas sed null. comparuit curat.
ad respondendum pro servicio Ecclesie. Ideo
fructus sequestrantur."

These two rectories are set down in the
margin as Oregan and O'Rosnolis. O'Huidhrin,
who died in 1420, writes of Hy-Regan thus:

"Ar Uib Riagáin na puag deom,
Garra meap muidear comlonn,
O'Duinn taoisreach na toíla,
Cuing na ceapaisreach ceat-óroa."

"Over the Hy-Regan, of the heavy onslaughts,
A vigorous band who rout in battle,
Rules O'Dunne, chief of demolition,
Hero of the golden battle-spears."

The tomb of the O'Dunne family, which ex-
hibits their armorial bearings elaborately sculp-
tured, is to be seen in the churchyard of Kill-
eigh, near Tullamore, in the King's County.
The pedigree of Donough O'Dunne, who seems
to have flourished in the fourteenth century, is
given as follows by Duald Mac Firbis:

"Donough, son of Awley, son of Teige, son
of Awley, son of Cooley, son of Donslevy, son of
Cooley, son of Carroll, son of Cu-Blama" [i. e.
dog of Slieve Bloom], "son of Connell, son of
Fihilly, son of Donn, the progenitor from whom
the surname O'Duinn, O'Doyne, or O'Dunne,
is derived, son of Duvgilla, son of Maelfinn, son
of Riagan, from whom is derived the tribe name
of Hy-Regan, or Iregan, son of Kenny, son of
Flann-da-Congal, son of Dimasagh, son of Con-
galagh, son of Forannan, son of Maeluva, son of
Cathal, son of Eoghan of Breen-da-choga, son of
Nathi, son of Rossa Falgy, the ancestor of the
people of Offaly, son of Cathaoir More, monarch
of Ireland in the second century; the ancestor
of O'Conor Faly, O'Dempsey, and of all the

noble families of Leinster, except Mac Gillapa-
trick, or Fitzpatrick, of Ossory."

The present recognised head of this family is
Major Francis Dunne, son of the late General
Dunne of Brittas, near the foot of Slieve Bloom,
in Dooregan, in the Queen's County. The pe-
digree of this branch of the O'Dunne family
can be very satisfactorily traced to the reign of
Henry VIII., by the evidence of Anglo-Irish
documents; but it has not yet been connected
with the ancient line above given. From a ma-
nuscript in the Lambeth Library (Carew Col-
lection, No. 635), and another in the British
Museum, Harleian Manuscripts, 1425, fol. 169, a,
the Leinster Inquisitions, &c., the Editor has
been able to trace it as follows:

- I. *Leyny O'Doyne*, Chief of Iregan. He built
the castle called Castlebrack, and to defray
the expenses attending the erection of it he
imposed unusual tribute on the territory,
which his successors continued to extort down
to the reign of James I. He had a son,
- II. *Teige O'Doyne*, Chief of Iregan. He had
two sons, Teige, No. III., and Turlough; and
a daughter, who was married to Rory Oge
O'More, Chief of Leix.
- III. *Teige O'Doyne*, Chief of Dowhie-Regan.
He married Elizabeth, daughter of Piers
Fitzgerald of the county of Kildare, and had
by her Teige, or Thady Oge O'Doyne, or
O'Dunne, his son and heir; 2nd, Cormac;
3rd, Brian, or Barnaby, the ancestor of the
Brittas family; 4th, Cahir, or Charles Dunne,
LL. D., T. C. D., "a good scholar, and a
zealous Protestant," who died without issue;
5th, Murtough; and an illegitimate son, Mo-
riertagh, who was slain in 1600. He had
also three daughters, one of whom was mar-

Conor, the son of John, son of Eachmarcach Mac Branain, Lordⁿ of Corco-achlann for a period of thirty-seven years, died at Dumha-Sealga in Magh-Ae, having resigned his lordship the year before, and was buried at Roscommon.

ried to Brian, son of Florence, Baron of Upper Ossory, the other to Calvagh O'Molloy, and the third to Mulrony O'Carroll. This Teige, No. III., was living, a very old man and blind, in 1593, when he signed, by his mark, a deed by which he settled Iregan on his five sons.

IV. Teige Oge O'Doyne, the son and heir of Teige fitz Teige fitz Leyny, married first, about the year 1570, Margaret, the daughter of Shane O'Neale, prince of Ulster, the son of Con, first Earl of Tyrone, and had by her Teige Reagh O'Dunne, who was thirty-seven years of age in January 1608, but being afterwards divorced from Margaret, she married Sir Cuconnaught Maguire, and he a daughter of Redmond Fitzgerald, of the Barrow's side, in the county of Kildare, by whom he had several children, of whose descendants, if they left any, no account has been yet discovered. In the petition of Doctor Charles Dunne of Trinity College, Dublin, against the fiant for letters patent to his eldest brother Thady O'Doyne, he has the following remarks on Teige Reagh O'Doyne, the son of the Lady Margaret O'Neill:

"That the said Thady his eldest son, Teige Reaghe, sonn to Margaret, daughter to Shane O'Neyle, and mother to Cuconnaght Oge Mac Guyer, deade beyond the seas, is not a fitt ruler over so strong a contrye, and so fitt for rebellion as Iregaine is, by reason that for his said alliance with the O'Neyles and Mac Guyers he furthered the drawinge of forces in the last rebellion oute of the Northe to Lenster, to the greate charge of the Crowne, and was then in companie with Briän Reoghe at the Burninge of his Majestie's fort of Phillippstowne, and the next day at the burninge of Kilcullen, in the countie of Kildare,

and in companie with the said Brian when he was kild, and in Bonaght with Owny Mac Rorie" [O'More] "riflinge the towne of Marybroughe, and having not since, being now about 37 yeares of age, much bettered or altered his course, will likelye returne to his wounted practice, if the like times doe happen, and therefore not secure for his Majestie that any of so suspiciouse a behaviour should continue alone, the said countrie beinge so stronge and so fitt for rebellion.

"That the said Margaret, mother to the said Teige Reoghe, and the gentlewoman now kept by the saide Thadye in his howse, and by whome he hath many sones, beinge both alive, the issue begotten by the venter of one of them is illegitimate, yet by vertue of the estate passed unto him, and his assignes, by the said Fiant, maie leave the said landes and chiefferie to his unlawful issue, and soe disinherit his owne heire, your supplicant, his brother, and nephewes, whereas for these many hundred yeares no bastard attained to the chieffrie of Iregaine."

It appears from an Inquisition taken at Maryborough, on the 17th of May, 1638, that this Teige Oge O'Doyne died on the 38th of October, 1637, when it was found that Edward Doyne, aged eighteen yeares and two months, was his next relative and heir. From this it would appear that the issue of Teige Reagh, Teige Oge's son by Margaret O'Neill, and of his half brothers, were set aside by the government. But it has not been yet proved how this Edward Doyne stood related to Teige Oge O'Doyne.

Cormac, the second son of Teige O'Doyne, or O'Dunne, No. III., married Joane O'Carroll, widow of Thomas Burke, Baron of Leitrim, and had by her a son, Donnell, who had the remainder of the castle of Roskyne, and sixty acres of

Catal mac feòlimið mic Ruaidrí uí concobair do marbhad la clonm Ruaidrí meic catail uí concobair coirpdeibac 7 Diarmaid.

Tabóg écc mac tabóg mac giollacolaim uí uiginn ppiomóide aora dána epeann 7 alban do écc iar naitéige i ccill connla, 7 a adnacal i maniptir aca lftain.

Diarmaid mac eogain mic maégarina uí dalaið ollam fear mibe uile raof póglannnais 7 fip dāna décc, 7 a adnacal i ndurmaid colaimm cille.

land belonging to his grandmother, Elizabeth Fitzgerald, but no account of his descendants has fallen in the Editor's way. Brian, the third son of Teige O'Doyne, No. III., married the daughter of Fergananim O'Molloy, and had by her a son, Barnaby, or Brian Oge, who obtained a patent from Charles I. for a considerable estate in the barony of Tinahinch, to hold in soccage to him and his heirs for ever, provided he should not take the name, style, or title of the Fox, or O'Doyne, &c. This Brian Oge, or Barnaby, who was compelled to reject the O and style himself Barnaby Dunne, died on the 17th of November, 1661, leaving a son, Charles Dunne of Brittas, the ancestor of the present family of Brittas. Charles Dunne, LL. D., of Trinity College, Dublin, the fourth son of the same Teige O'Doyne, does not appear to have left any issue. He made his last will and testament on the 2nd April, 1617, and after his death his property in Hy-Regan was claimed by his eldest brother, Teige Oge O'Doyne, who survived him by many years. Murtough, the fifth son of Teige, No. III., married the daughter of Turlough Fitzpatrick, brother of Florence, Baron of Upper Ossory, but no account of his descendants, if he left any, has yet been discovered.

From these evidences it is quite clear that the descendants of Teige Reagh O'Doyne, the son of the Lady Margaret O'Neill, would be the senior branch of this family, if they were extant; and that next after them should be placed the descendants of Cormac, the second son of Teige,

No. III.; and that, if these are extinct, Major Francis Dunne of Brittas, is indisputably the present head of the O'Doyne, or O'Duinns, of Dooregan. According to the tradition in the country, the late Mr. Joseph Dunne of Killowen, near the Great Heath of Maryborough in the Queen's County, was the lineal descendant of Teige Reagh O'Doyne, the son of Margaret O'Neill. The Editor often saw him in the year 1833, when he was about 89 years old. He was one of the largest men in Europe, and had been an officer in the French service in his youth, but for the last fifty years of his life he lived on his farm at Killowen, from which he derived a considerable income. He had several sons remarkable for their great stature, strength, courage, and intelligence, but they all died unmarried.

^b *Lord of Corco-achlann.*—D. F. calls him Dux of Corcachlann, thus:

“A. D. 1448. Conner, son to John ffitz Eachmarkagh, Dux of Corcachlann, for the space of thirtie-seaven yeares, died in Dumha Sealga on Magh-ay, after he had renounced his lordship a yeare afore that for God's sake, after receiving Extreame unction and making pennance, and was buried in Roscommon. God rest his soule.”

ⁱ *Cill Connla*, now Kilconly, in the barony of Dunmore, and county of Galway. This passage is translated as follows by D. F. in F. l. 18:

“A. D. 1448. Thady fitz Thady fitz Gillico-lum O'higgin, cheife master of the Poets (called *Æs-dana*) of Ireland and Scotland, the affablest

Cathal, son of Felim, son of Rory O'Connor, was slain by the sons of Rory, son of Cathal O'Connor, i. e. by Turlough and Dermot.

Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Gilla-Colaim O'Higgin, chief Preceptor of the Poets of Ireland and Scotland, died, after penance, at Cill-Connla¹, and was interred in the monastery of Ath-leathan.

Dermot, the son of Owen, son of Mahon O'Daly, Ollav of all Meath, a learned poet, died, and was interred in Durrow-Columbkille^k.

and happiest that ever professed the *dan*, died after due penance and extreame unction at Killconnla, and was buried in the Monastery of Ath-leathyn."

^k Under this year the Annals of D. F. have the following entries omitted by the Four Masters:

"A greate Army made by O'Conner-ffaly, & by the Irish of Linster: they marched to Killculinn, & to Castlemartin, so that his sword & helmet was taken from him. Caher O'Conner, Cathal O'Conner's son, hearing that O'Conner was taken, they returned towards him couragiously, & rescued him forceably, Calwagh saying that his leg was broken, & the English horsemen about to bring him into the castle.

"Richard Buttler gave a greate defeate to Walter Tobin, & to Pierce fitz James Gallda, where many of the hired souldiers of Munster were killed.

"John Rainy, a Godly discreete friar, & a good teacher of Christian people, died.

"The Roch of Crigh Roisdeach died.

"Torlagh Carrach, son to Diarmaid, son's son to Felim O'Conner, in a drunken skirmish slaine by one blow of a sword, by Ruary fitz Cathalduff O'Conner in Balintober. Ffelim, son to ffelim clery O'Conner, & Brien, son to Cathal O'Conner, being both slaine in another skermish in revenge whereof, in Kilculy-silinnny" [now the church of Kilcooley, in the barony and county of Roscommon.—ED.] "& by the same Ruary fitz Cahal was slaine ffelim ffitz ffelim by wan" [one] "thrust of a speere, & it is by ffelim & by Cormack Cam

Mac machon mac ffelim clery Brian fitz Cahal was slaine, & it was reported that the cast of Cormac Cam's speere had killed Brien fitz Cathall, & not the blowes in his head given him by ffelim at first. Brien went alive so wounded the same night to Ballintubber, & died the next day, & was buried in the ffriers Monastery at Roscommon, & ffelim Remained that night in Killculy, & died in the same hower the next day also, after Extreame unction & pennance, in a ffryers habit, & he chosed to be buried in the ffriers howse at Tulskey, to whome he granted a quarter of land the same yeare to build a Monastery thereon, and it was after his buriall the Monastery was consecrated to the glory of God, & to the honner of St. Patrick, Dominick, and to Diermod Mac Mæltuly, & also ffelim aforesaid, bestowed & left a greate rick of Corne as helpe to the ffryers to begin that worke.

"John fitz John boy O'hara, son to the King of Luiny, & one that ought to be King of Luiny, if he did live, was slaine by one cast of a speare by Mac-mælrwany finn's son of Coran-men, & this was the occasion thereof, viz. a prey that was taken by the sons of Cormac Mac Donaghy from the sons of Tomalty Mac Donnaghy, & brought it to O'hara boy, so that the said sons of Tomalty Mac Donnaghy, in their returne from that pursuance of their said prey, tooke a prey from the said O'hara boy, and afterwards they ordained a meeting day, whereby O'hara's son was slaine betwixt them by one cast as afore mentioned.

Aois Críost, 1449.

Αοίρ Cρίοστ, míle, cετρε céd, cετραcαττ, a naοί.

Donnchað mac tigearnaín óig tigearna breipne tíar do écc iar ná bñt hı peircgálar octa pe bliaðain lán, 7 tigearnán mac taidg uí Ruairc do toga ina ionað lánan mbreipne tíar.

Eogan mac ríain tigearna muintire maolmórda do écc, 7 Sían ua Raḡaillig a mac ríin do toga ina ionað lá hua neill, 7 la ríocht Sían uı Raḡaillig, 7 fearḡal ua Raḡaillig, .i. mac tomair móir, do toga lá ríocht maḡanna uı Raḡaillig, 7 lá gallaib gur po far coccað 7 combuaibneað eatoppa. Tamicc an iurcír 7 iarla upmumán do congnaím lá fearḡal ua Raḡaillig, 7 tuc Sían ua Raḡaillig cona rocraide ammur for toḡraic an tḡluaiḡ gur po marbað 7 gur po ḡaḡað tḡi ríicε díob im mac toirpdealbaiḡ 7 im mac domnaill bain uı Raḡaillig.

ḡrian ócc o neill décc.

Mór inḡín aoda mic Rilib na tuaiḡe méḡuib bñ airt mic eogan uı neill décc.

Maḡnur buide mac cairpne meic duinn méḡuib décc.

ḡpeppmaidm lá mac uıdılín for muirceartaic ruad ua neill dú in po

“A greate skirmish between the Irish & English in Linster, whereby many were slaine & taken prisoners on both sides about Thady Mac Dubhgaill & O’neachtyn’s son, with many others.

“A great pestilence in Meath. Conner, son to Ædh boy O’feargail, & Diarmaid Mac Conway, & Henry Duffe Mac Tethedan, three Godly ffriers, of the ffriers of Longford O’feargail, died by that plague.

“Ædh boy, son to Diarmaid Mageochagan, taken prisoner by ffeargall Oge roe Mageochagan, & afterwards died in restraint.

“Ffelim O’Duinn being slaine” [*recte* was slaine] “by Cu-coigrichy O’Maelmoy in revenge of his brother that was by him killed afore that.

“The prey of Calry taken by the sons of Layseach mac Rossa. Mac Magnus of Tirtuahyl

his son being” [*recte* was] “killed by the son of Conner Roe Magmanusa, he intruding upon him without just cause, as it was thought.

“Warr betwixt the sonns of Morty backach O’Conner, & the sons of Brien ffitz-Daniel O’Conner, so that Magnus fitz-Brien’s son was taken prisoner in that warr, & an other of his sonns was wounded, so that they did much harm to each other.

“Brien Mac Donnaghye’s son tooke a prey from John Mac Donnaghye’s son, & has” [had?] “driven it towards O’Ruairk, & Clanndonnaghy followed him, & they burnt Drum-da-Ethier, O’Ruairk’s Residence, & Thady O’Ruairk his sonns persued them, & he turned against them, & Thady O’Ruairk’s two sons were taken prisoners, & some of their men were slaine.”

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1449.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-nine.

Donough, the son of Tiernan Oge, Lord of West Breifny, died, after having laboured a year under pulmonary consumption¹; and Tiernan, son of Teige O'Rourke, was elected in his place by [the people of] West Breifny.

Owen, the son of John^m, Lord of the district called Muintir-Maelmora, died; and his son, John O'Reilly, was elected in his place by O'Neill and the sept of John O'Reilly; but Farrell O'Reilly (i. e. the son of Thomas More) being elected by the sept of Mahon O'Reilly and by the English, war and disturbances arose between them [the candidates]. The Lord Justice and the Earl of Ormond came to assist Farrell O'Reilly; but John O'Reilly and his forces suddenly charged the van of their army, and slew or made prisoners of sixty of them, among whom were the son of Turlough and the son of Donnell Bane O'Reilly.

Brian Oge O'Neill died.

More, daughter of Hugh, son of Philip-na-Tuaigheⁿ Maguire, and the wife of Art, son of Owen O'Neill, died.

Manus Boy, the son of Carbry, son of Don Maguire, died.

A sudden defeat^o was given to Murtough Roe O'Neill, in which the son of

¹ *Pulmonary consumption*, rearggalap oéca, literally, the withering disease of the breast, or chest. Duaid Mac Firbis translates this passage as follows:

“Donnagh fitz Tigernan Oge O'Ruarik, King of West Brefney, after consuming a full yeare in consumption, died. Tygernan, Thady O'Ruarik's son was ordayned to supply his place in the western Brefney.”

^m *Owen, the son of John*, i. e. Owen, the son of John O'Reilly. This passage is translated as follows by D. F., as in F. 1. 18:

“Eogan fitz John O'Reily, King of Muintir Maelmordha, died, and John O'Reily, his owne son” [was] “proclaimed King by O'nelle, and by the Orgiallians, and by the sept of John O'Reily, on the one part; and on the other

part, ffeargall O'Reily was proclaimed King by the sept of Mahon O'Reily, and by the English, so that greate warrs grew betwixt them on both sides. The Lord Deputy and the Earle of Ormond came to assist Ffeargall O'Reily, so that John O'Reily defeated the forelorne hopes of that Army, whereby the matter” [recte the number] “of 40 or 60 men were taken from them captives and killed about [1m] Terlagh O'Reily's son, and about Daniel Bane O'Reily's son.”

ⁿ *Philip-na-tuaighe*, i. e. Philip of the axe.

^o *A sudden defeat*, bráimcuóm.—This passage is thus translated by D. F.:

“A defeate given by Mac Ugilin for” [i. e. upon] “Murthy Roe O'nell, whereby Maelmury Mac Suibhney his son, Constable to O'Neill's son, and Ængus, son to Mac Donnayll

marbaid mac maolmuire mec ruibne conrubal meic ui néill, 7 aongur mac mec domnaill na halban, 7 rochaidé oile immaile ppiú.

Coccað mór eittir conallcaib buðdein, 7 moran do milleað.

Ua fialáin 7 giollacriort mac an baird décc.

Aðð mac loclainn mic Seapprað tiġearna cloinne catail mic muireað-
aig muillstain pé hñð imćian iar ttréccað a tiġearnair ar ġrað dé, 7 iar
naontuġað diarmatta mic Sepprað ui flannaġáin do ċor ina ionað decc.

Ouice deiort do tēct i nepinn co nonóir móir, 7 iarlaða epeann do tēct
ina tēac, 7 ġaoiðil leitmil miðe, 7 a breit fñn do mairtaib do tēabairt dó
do ċum a ċiptiūġe.

of Scotland, *et alii multi nobiles et ignobiles* were killed."

^p *A great war.*—"Greate warr betwixt the Conallians, whereby many losses were suffered by both parties."—D. F.

^q *O'Fialain.*—This name is now anglicised Phelan. It is to be distinguished from O'Faolain.

^r *Race of Cathal*, i. e. chief of the territory of Clancahill, in the county of Roscommon.

^s *The Duke of York.*—This passage is translated as follows by D. F., in F. 1. 18 :

"The Duke of York came to Ireland in the Summer with great glory and Pompe, and the Commissioners of Ireland came to his howse. And the Irish in" [on] "the borders of Meath, came also to his howse, and verry many beeves were given him for the mainteynance of the King's Kitchin."

^t Under this year the Annals of D. F. give the following entries, omitted by the Four Masters :

"O'hara, halfe King of the west part of Leyny, died.

"O'flynn, Dux of Silmælrúain, was, by the sons of Walter boy Mac Goisdelbh, at his owne house, slaine.

"Thady O'Conner's son tooke a prey from Balintubair. They also killed two or three of

the pursuers, whereby was occasioned greate insurrection of Warr on Machery Connacht especially, for that preye all the sons of ffeilim his son forsooke O'Conner & his sons, & they adhered to O'Conner Donn, so that O'Conner Donn & O'Conner Roe's sons coming to him they sent their preyeing horsemen & Galloglaghs through Cluan-Corr Eastward, & through Cluan-Cony, & towards Driggen, & Edan-na-Creggey, wherein was O'Conner Roe's Cattle (hibernice Cærycht), & Carbry O'Conner & his Cosins, Cathal Duffe O'Conner's sons, & Mac Dubhgall guiding them, nevertheless their adversaries turned their faces against them, so that they were scattered att Cluain-Corr, & Mac Dubhgall was taken prisoner, & Dubhgall gruama Mac Swine his son was killed, & five or six Galloglasses more, and Daniell mac Rossa mac ffeilim Clery O'Conner was wounded. Magnus O'flan-nagan's son, Ruary and mac Tharehaly of the Eastern party" [were] "wounded, & died of their wounds.

"Greate warrs in Desmond betwixt Mac Carthy riavagh & Thady ffitz Cormack Mac Carthy, so that Thady brought an Army into Icarbry, & Mac Carthy More's sons with him, to wit, Diarmoid and Cormac, so that the said Armies' forelorne hopes overrun'd as far as Gleann-an-muilinn & Remeanan, wherein Mac

Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, O'Neill's constable, Aengus, the son of Mac Donnell of Scotland, and many others, were slain.

A great war^p broke out among the Kinel-Connell themselves, in the course of which much [property] was destroyed.

O'Fialain^a and Gilchreest Mac Ward died.

Hugh, the son of Loughlin, son of Geoffry [O'Flanigan], who had been for a long time Lord of the race of Cathal^r, the son of Muireadhach Muilleathan, died, having first resigned his lordship for the love of God, and consented that the son of Geoffrey O'Flanagan should be appointed to his place.

The Duke of York^s arrived in Ireland, and was received with great honour; and the Earls of Ireland went into his house, as did also the Irish adjacent to Meath, and gave him as many beeves for the use of his kitchen as it pleased him to demand^t.

Carthy Riavagh overtook them, so that Diarmoid MacCarthy More's son was slaine therein, he being forsaken by the multitude of the Army, & also 15 of his men were killed, & that unknowne to his owne Army, & so it was afterwards the Army being followed to Ballimudan, on the Banke of the River Banda, therein being defeated, the two sons of O'Sullevane de Gleann-behy were slaine, & two sons to the son of Buadhy O'Sullevane killed also, & Thady O'Sullevane, son to O'Sullevane More, was taken prisoner, & Daniell fitz Cormac-na-Coilley MacCarthy, *et alii multi nobiles et ignobiles*.

"Walter fitz Edmond Bourk was killed by a fall.

"William Dalton slaine at wan" [by one] "shot of an arrow.

"A preying Army made by the sons of Walter Bourk against Balinclare, so that they preyed and burnt that same towne first, & after that Mac William of Clanrickard met them, & Felim, son to O'Conner Donn, & the horsemen of Ichtur Connacht, after the towne was burnt, Mac William's sons were broken at last by force of the huge multitudes of Armed men casting & shooting at them before & behind, & often

they escaped afar off by military strength & providence by fighting most manfully; the two sons of Mac William burk were slaine, viz., Thomas & Moyler, then also Edmond mac William was taken prisoner, & Moyler son to Mac Johnyne & his son, & they lost the matter of 55 men both captives & slaine.

"Breassal O'Kelly was taken prisoner by Mac William of Clanrickard, William Bourke's son, & was given into his brother in law, Mæleaghlyn fitz William O'Kelly, & rescued forcibly by Mac William, after he has" [had] "done much hurt sueing him.

"Catline, daughter to Mac William of Clanrickard, to wit, William Burke, Mæleaglyn O'Kellie's wife, *quievit*.

"The two sons of Laughlin O'Ruaric, King of East" [West?] "Brefny, slaine by feara Managh, they visiting some of their acquaintance in that country.

"Ængus mac Magnusa O'huiginn was murdered by the sons of Amhly Oge O'Kenedy.

"A prey taken by Magoreachty, & by the sons of O'Kelly from Sil-Maoil-ruain at night, but O'Conner Donn overtook them, & Felim, Terlagh Carrach O'Conner's son, & they sent

AOIS CRIOST, 1450.

Αοίρ Crioστ, míle, ceípe céo caoccat.

Αιρδεppop conδάτ, .i. mac an pśrűm mic mic Seóinín búpc do écc i nḡaillm.

Πιappup μαḡυḡḡ ep̄cop clócαιρ décc i cclaóinunp, 7 a aḡnacal illiop ḡabail.

Αn τεppcop ua ḡallcob̄αιρ décc.

Abb ep̄pa Ruaid, .i. émann, décc.

Concob̄ap ua domnaill tanaiρi tipe conaill décc.

Niocolap ua flannaḡáin peappűn daiḡinunp décc ip̄óim iap nḡol do dénam tupaip.

Μάḡ uḡḡḡ tomár mac tomár mic Πilib na tupaḡe do ḡul dia oiliḡpe don p̄óim, hi cind peḡtmaine iap̄tain tainicc donnchaḡ dúncaḡaḡ Mac aḡap do μαḡυḡḡ, .i. tomap occ, do p̄oiḡḡ catail mic meḡυḡḡ ḡup po ḡab é ma ionaḡ (no ina ḡiḡ) p̄éin hi ccnuc nḡḡḡḡ. Rucc leiρ é cona épeḡ ḡo ḡop̄t an p̄sḡán, 7 po maḡḡ ann p̄in é. Do éuaḡḡ iap̄om co teallaḡ nḡúncada hi ccoccaḡ ap emann 7 ap ḡonnchaḡ μαḡυḡḡ. Tainicc tpa hi cind pee iap̄ p̄in, donnchaḡ dúncaḡaḡ i ccoinne do p̄oiḡḡ emann 7 donnchaḡ, 7 do p̄ón̄rat p̄it pe ap̄oile, ap a aoí po ḡab Emann p̄á ḡeóḡḡ donnchaḡ dúnchaḡach hi nḡabal liúin, 7 do paḡ laiρ é ḡo hachaḡ up̄c̄aiρ, 7 po b̄śn cor 7 lam ḡe i nḡioḡail maḡḡḡa catail.

drivers with the prey unknowne to their enemies, & they themselves stayed with the pursuers, so that O'Conner was wounded & Terlagh Carragh O'Conner's son, and Felim O'Conner's horse was slaine, with 5 or 6 of their men also & scattered them. Another prey taken after that by O'Kellie's sons, & by ffeargal roe Mageochagan from the people of Liatrim, & Donnagh fitz Ædh fitz Cathal O'Conner pursuing them was slaine by ffergall roe by wan" [one] "blow of a speare, & brought away his horse afterwards.

"Greate preys taken by Lisagh fitz Rossa fitz Conner from the Sennagh. Another prey

taken by him from the sons of Diarmaid Cech O'ffeargail."

"*Mac Seoinin Burke.*—He was the head of a branch of the Burkes descended from a Seoinin, or little John Burke. The name is still extant, but anglicised Jennings. This passage is translated as follows by D. F., as in F. 1. 18:

"The Arch Bishop of Connaght, son to the parson, son to Mac Johnin Burke, died in Gallway."

"*Philip-na-tuaighe*, i. e. Philip of the axe, or battle-axe.

"*Dunchadhach.*—He was so called from having been fostered in the territory of Teallach

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1450.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty.

The Archbishop of Connaught, Mac-an-Phearsuin, the son of Mac Seoinin Burke^a, died at Galway.

Pierce Maguire, Bishop of Clogher, died at Cleenish, and was interred at Lisgool [in Fermanagh].

Bishop O'Gallagher died.

Edmond, Abbot of Assaroe, died.

Conor O'Donnell, Tanist of Tirconnell, died.

Nicholas O'Flanagan, Parson of Devenish, died at Rome, whither he had gone on a pilgrimage.

Maguire, Thomas, son of Thomas, son of Philip na Tuaighe^w, went on a pilgrimage to Rome. A week afterwards Donough Dunchadhach^x, Maguire's (Thomas Oge) step-brother^y, went to Cathal, son of Maguire, took him prisoner at his own place (or house) at Cnoc-Ninnigh^z, and brought him and his spoils to Gort-an-fheadain^a, where he put him to death; after which he proceeded to Teallach Dunchadha [Tullyhunco], to make war against Edmond and Donough Maguire. In some time afterwards Donough Dunchadhach came to a conference with Edmond and Donough, and they made peace with one another; but notwithstanding this, Edmond in the end took Donough Dunchadhach prisoner at Gabhail-liuin^b, and brought him with him to Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher], where he cut off one of his feet and one of his hands, in revenge of the killing of Cathal.

Dunchadha, now Tullydonaghy, or Tullyhunco, a barony in the west of the county of Cavan.

^y *Step-brother*, mac a'éap, i. e. he was the son of Maguire's father, but not of his mother.

^z *Cnoc-Ninnigh*, i. e. St. Ninny's hill, now Knockninny, a beautiful hill in a barony of the same name, in the south of the county of Fermanagh.

^a *Gort-an-fheadain*, i. e. field of the brook, rill, rivulet, runnel, or streamlet, now Gortincedan, a townland in the parish of Tomregan,

in the barony of Knockninny, and county of Fermanagh.—See Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 41.

^b *Gabhail-liuin*, now Galloon, a townland giving name to a parish situated at the extremity of Upper Lough Erne.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 159, line 24. According to the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, this was an ancient church near Lough Erne, the patron of which was St. Comhgall:

“Comhgall Gobla liuin : n-Daptoíge Com-

Muirceartaic ua flannagáin taoíreach tuaithe raia do dul dia oiltíri don ríom, 7 a écc iar mbuaib naitíge, 7 a dearbraitair corbmac do gabail a ionaid.

Slóigeaib do denom lá hénrí o néill lá hapt ua neill, 7 lá mac eogain uí neill hi trian chongail do congnam lé mac uíoilín. Niall mac enrí mic eogain do dul ar creic ar muirceartaic mac uí neill buide, 7 po gabrat gabala. Mac uí néill buide 7 eogan mac briain óig uí néill do bñit ar miall, 7 rraoisneab for a muintir. Do rad eogan mac briain óig mic briain móir mic enrí aimpéib da forgam dia íleig for miall gur bó marb de, 7 po haðnaiceab i nArd maça co nonóir móir.

Sit do denam do reaan mac eogain uí Raðailiğ 7 do domnall bán ua Raðailiğ re apoile, 7 ísrigal mac tomair móir do cor a tigeapnar, 7 an breipne uile do bñit ag reaan mac eogain, 7 feargal do gabail tuaruptail uada.

Taog mac Pilib mic tomair méguidir do marbaib la cloinn corbmaic mec Samraðain, 7 a aðnacal illior gabail.

Andreap mac giollacriort uí droma raóí eagnaib craibdeac decc iar dtionntúib ó ríom.

O cairde cúile, taog mac íórep ollam fearmanac le leigir décc.

O huigind, .i. tuatál ppiomoida aora dána epeann do éğ do galap obann.

Oirgne móra do denom lá mac megeocagáin for gallaib uair po creac-

nairi agur a g-cinn loca h-Eirne. Comhgall of Galloon in Dartry-Coininsi, at the extremity of Lough Erne."

^c *Went on a pilgrimage.*—In the Annals of D. F., as in F. l. 18, the going of O'Flanagan and others to Rome is thus noticed :

"A. D. 1450. *Annus Jubileus*, and many of the Irish went to Rome, viz., Maguire, King of ffermanagh, and O'flanagan of Tuaraha, *et alii*."

^d *Trian Chongail.*—This was the ancient name of the territory afterwards called Clannaboy, extending into the present counties of Down and Antrim.

^e *Of which he died.*—The translation here is, perhaps, too literal. It would be better to say,

in English : "thrust his spear twice into the body of Niall and slew him."

^f *Received wages from him*, i. e. in token of vassalage.

^g *O'Droma.*—This name is still extant in the county of Fermanagh, particularly in the parish of Kinnawly, where it is anglicised Drum, without the prefix O. This family possessed the hereditary erenachship of the parish of Kinnawley, in the counties of Fermanagh and Cavan.

^h *Cuil*, now Coole, a barony in the county of Fermanagh, on the east side of Lough Erne.

ⁱ *Ollav in medicine*, i. e. chief physician.

^k *O'Higgin.*—This passage is given as follows in the Annals of D. F., as in F. l. 18 :

Murtough O'Flanagan, Chief of Tuath-ratha, went on a pilgrimage^e to Rome, where he died, after the victory of penance ; and his brother Cormac assumed his place.

An army was led by Henry O'Neill, Art O'Neill, and the son of Owen O'Neill, into Trian Chongail^d, to assist Mac Quillin.

Niall, son of Henry, son of Owen, went upon a predatory incursion against Murtough Mac-I-Neill Boy, and seized on preys ; but he was overtaken by Mac-I-Neill Boy and Owen, the son of Brian Oge O'Neill, who routed his people. On this occasion ~~Henry~~, the son of Brian Oge, son of Brian More, son of Henry Aimhreidh, gave Niall two thrusts of his spear, of which he died^e, and was interred at Armagh with great honour.

A peace was made by John, the son of Owen O'Reilly, and Donnell Bane O'Reilly, with each other ; and Farrell, the son of Thomas [O'Reilly], was deposed of his lordship ; and [the chieftainship of] all Breifny was conferred upon John, the son of Owen ; and Farrell received wages from him^f.

Teige, the son of Philip, son of Thomas Maguire, was slain by the sons of Cormac Magauran, and interred in the monastery of Lisgool.

Andreas, the son of Gilchreest O'Droma^g, a wise and pious man, died, after his return from Rome.

O'Cassidy of Cuil^h (Teige, son of Joseph), Ollav of Fermanagh in medicineⁱ, died.

O'Higgin^k, i. e. Tuathal, chief preceptor of the poets of Ireland, died of a sudden illness.

Great depredations^l were committed by the son of Mageoghegan upon the

“ Tuathal O'Huiggin, *qui fuit caput suæ nationis*, and cheife master of the *Æs-dana* of Ireland, died of a short disease. Ruairy Oge O'Higgin *tollitur a medio*.”

^l *Great depredations*.—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows :

“ Mac Eochagan's son tooke greate spoyles from the English : he preyed and burned Rathguary, and Killucan, and Baliportel, and Ballyna-ngall Oirgiallagh, and Killbiggsy ; and Carbry fitz Lysagh fitz Rossa was taken prisoner in

that warr, and the two sons of the son of Teabot fitz Hubert Dalton by him also, and Brien fitz Lysagh fitz Rossa was killed also by him in Ballimore-Locha-Sewdy ; and not that only” [but] “ it is difficult to gett an accompt of all that was by him spoyled in that warr. Then came the English of Meath and the Duke of York, and the King's colours to Mullingar, and Mageochagan's son with a greate Army, and many horsemen well mounted and armed came to Belathy Glas-Arnaragh to meete the English.

loipe Raíe guaire, cill lucain, baile portel, baile na ngall oirgiallaic, 7 cill bicrige. Ro gabad cairppe mac laoiḡrige mic porra, 7 po marbad dá mac mic teabóid mec hoibert lair ar an ccogad rin. Ro marbad beór brian mac laoiḡrige mic Rorra lair i mbaile mór locha semdidhe. Aic éna bá dírim in po millead lair don coccad rin. Tangadar goill mide 7 diúice deiope, 7 bratac an ríḡ conige an muilinn ceapp, 7 tainic mac méḡ eoḡagáin marc-pluaḡ mór edigte co bél aṡa glar apnápach hi ccoinne gall conid í comairle do rónrat gall aindride ríḡ do denam ppur, 7 po mairste dó uile a ndearna porra do éionn ríḡda draḡail uaid.

Donochad o galleubhair comorba Adhamnán decc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1451.

Αοιρ Cριοστ, mile, ceṡpe ced, cáoccat, a háon.

Remann mac uilliam mec peópair do écc for pligead na póma iap ngnouccad eppcopoide tuama.

Mairistir an cabáin do lorccad.

But the English made peace with him, forgiving him all the spoyles he had done for granting to them that peace."

^m *Rath-Guaire*, now anglicised Rathwire, but it is still called Rath-Ghuaire by those who speak Irish. It is situated in the parish of Killucan, barony of Farbill, and county of Westmeath. See note *, under the year 1209.

ⁿ *Cill-Lucain*, now Killucan, a small village in a parish of the same name, a short distance to the north-east of Rathwire.

^o *Baile-Portel*, now Portelstown, and sometimes corruptly Porterstown, within one mile of Rathwire. It is still called Baile-Pointel by those who speak Irish.

^p *Baile-Mor-Locha-Semhdidhe*, now Ballymore Loughsewdy, in the county of Westmeath, situated midway between Athlone and Mullingar. The lough from which this ancient Anglo-Irish town (now a ruined village) took its name, is now corruptly called, in Irish, loḡ Semdile,

and, in English, Lough Sunderlin, from the late Lord Sunderlin of Baronstown; but its correct name of Lough Sewdy has been adopted on the Ordnance Map.

^q *Bel-atha-glasarnarach*, now anglicised Bellaglass, and sometimes Ballyglass, a townland in the parish of Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath.

^r *Coarb of Adamnan*, i. e. the Abbot of Raphoe, in the county of Donegal.

^s Under this year the Annals of D. F., as in F. 1. 18, contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters:

"A hard warlick yeare was this, with greate stormes and loss of cattle.

"O'Daly, cheif Dan-maker of the Earle of Desmond, *mortuus est*.

"Johnine mac Cormac & Donnagh fitz Nicol fitz Brigdin mac Cormac were slaine by Lysagh fitz Rossa.

"Greate warrs in Muntir-Eoluis whereby much hurt was sesteyned betwixt them, for

English. He plundered and burned Rath-Guaire^m, Cill-Lucainⁿ, Baile-Portel^o, Baile na n Gall-Oirghiallach, and Kilbixy. In the course of this war he made a prisoner of Carbry, the son of Laoiseach, son of Ross, and slew the two grandsons of Theobald Mac Hobert. He also slew Brian, son of Laoiseach, who was son of Ross, at Baile-Mor Locha-Semhdidhe^p. In fine, it would be impossible to enumerate all that were destroyed (by him) during that war. The English of Meath and the Duke of York came with the standard of the King of England to Mullingar; and the son of Mageoghegan went the next day, with a strong body of cavalry, to Bel-atha-glas-arnarach^q, to oppose them, whereupon the English, having held consultation, thought it advisable to make peace with him; and, in consideration of obtaining peace from him, they forgave him all the injuries he had done them.

Donough O'Gallagher, Coarb of Adamnan^r, died^s.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1451.

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

Redmond, son of William Mac Feorais [Birmingham], died on his way from Rome, after having obtained the bishopric of Tuam.

The monastery of Cavan was burned.

Mag-raniall himselfe was taken prisoner by Cathal Mag Rianiall & by O'Ruaire.

"Greate Warr in Maghery-Connacht betwixt the two O'Connors, & O'Conner roe his sons on the westerne partie against their owne Brother, so that Thady O'Conner & his sons tooke preys by that warr, & the preyes of Tirbrivin Eastwards, & other preyes westward from ballintober taken by Cathal roe O'Conner's son, & by O'Conner, was taken the prey of Killerney, from Donnagh duffsuilagh," [Denis the black-eyed, ED.] "son to Conner roe, that was his owne cousen, & they tooke another prey from Baslick. Then came from Ighter Connacht to Maghery-Connacht Brien Mac Donnagh with an Army, assisting to O'Conner Donn, whereby

they burnt corne & burnt townes.

"All the King of England's conquest in ffraunce was taken from him but only Callice, 3140 men being slain in Rouen & Lord ffurnewell was taken prisoner therein, as we have heard from prisoners at Rome, & the Duke of Southern, & the Bishop of Winchester were killed by the King's Counsellors, not Licenced by the King, and it was reported that the said Duke & Bishop had sould Rouen to the ffrenchmen, & therefore they were put to death, so that many in England raised Rebellion against their King for that fact. And Sir Richard Mortimer Rebelled against him too, so that the King was persuaded to make a greate ditch on the East side of London. Then the Duke of

Mairgrécc ingín uí éiribail (ταδς) bín uí concobair fáilgig (an calbác) bín ar fáil baí ina haimpír i neirinn uair ar í tucc gairm eníg fá dó i naoín bliadain do luét iarrata neé décc iar mbuaió ongta 7 aitérige iar mbreic buada ó domán 7 o deaman.

Fedlimiú ua concobair mac an calbair, 7 na mairgrege céona ádbar tigearna ua fáilge fá bá mór ainm 7 oirdearcur décc iar mbéit hí reirgalair fá ré foda roime rin, 7 ní baí aét aon oide eirir a néiride.

Murcáó ua maadaíon tigearna fá nanmáda fá bá coimrige ara duitaig fáin, 7 do ba cpođa lám, 7 bá fearr rmaét do écc.

Ruairí mac maílmorđa mađair uí concobair do écc.

Eogan mac concobair mec gillefinnén mac toirig muintire Reódaíon 7 giollapatraicc buíde mac gille finném do mařbaó la Conconnaét mac Seáin mic conconnaét méğ uíoir an .6. id febru.

Yorke's force left Ireland through these teeding.

"Mac-an-Judary of the Tuathas, Mac Morris of the Bryes, William Mac David, Magnus, son's son to Cathal O'Conner, mac Loghlin of Moy-luirg, Edmond, son to Ædh boy O'Kelly, they all six died."

¹ *Two invitations.*—In the Annals of D. F., as in F. 1. 18, the following interesting account is given of these two feasts, or entertainments, to the literati of Ireland, one of which was given at Killeigh in the King's County, and the other at Rathangan, which was on the north-east extremity of the ancient Offaly :

"A. D. 1451. A gracious yeare this yeare was, though the Glory and solace of the Irish was sett but the glory of heaven was amplified and extolled therein; and although this is a yeare of grace" [Jubilee] "with the Roman Church, it is an ungracious and unglorious yeare to all the Learned in Ireland, both philosophers, poets, guests, strangers, Religious pēsons, souldiers, mendicant, or poore orders, and to all manner and sorts of the poore in Ireland, also for the generall support of their maintainance's decease,

to wit, Margrett, daughter to Thady O'Carole, King of Ely, O'Conner ffaly, Calwagh's wife, a woman that never refused any man in the world for any thing that she might command, only besides" [*recte* except only] "her own body. It is she that twice in one year proclaimed to and commonly invited (.i. in the dark dayes of the yeare, to witt, on the feast day of Da Sinchell" [26 March. ED.] "in Killachy) all persons, both Irish and Scottish, or rather Albaines, to two generall feasts of bestowing both meate and moneyes, with all manner of gifts, whereunto gathered to receive gifts the matter" [*recte* number] "of two thousand and seaven hundred persons, besides gamesters and poore men, as it was recorded in a Roll to that purpose, and that accompt was made thus, *ut vidimus*, viz., the cheife *kins* of each family of the Learned Irish was by Gilla-na-næmh Mac Ægan's hand, the cheife Judg to O'Conner, written in the Roll, and his adherents and kinsmen, so that the aforesaid number of 2700 was listed in that Roll with the Arts of *Dan*, or poetry, musick, and Antiquitie. And Mælin O'Mælcory, one of the cheife learned of Connaght,

Margaret, daughter of O'Carroll (Teige), and wife of O'Conor Faly (Calbhach), the best woman in her time in Ireland, for it was she who had given two invitations^f of hospitality in the one year to those who sought for rewards^u, died, after the victory of Uinction and Penance, triumphant over the world and the Devil; and Felim O'Conor, son of Calvagh by this Margaret, and heir to the lordship of Offaly, a man of great fame and renown, died, having been for a long time ill of a decline. Only one night intervened between the deaths of both.

Murrough O'Madden, Lord of Sil-Anmchadha, the most powerful in his own territory, of mightiest arm, and best jurisdiction^w, died.

Rory, son of Maelmora Reagh O'Conor, died.

Owen, son of Connor Mac Gillafinnen (i. e.) son of the chieftain of Muintir-Pheodachain, and Gillapatrik Boy Mac Gillafinnen, were slain by Cuconnaught, the son of John, son of Cuconnaught Maguire, on the sixth of the Ides of February.

was the first written in that Roll, and first payed and dieted, or sett to supper, and those of his name after him, and so forth every one as he was payed he was written in that Roll, for feare of mistake, and set downe to eate afterwards. And Margerett on the garrots of the greate church of Da Sinchell clad in cloath of gould, her deerest freinds about her, her clergy and Judges too. Calwagh himself on horseback by the church's outward side, to the end that all things might be done orderly, and each one served successively. And first of all she gave two chalices of gould as offerings that day on the Alter to God Almighty, and she also caused to nurse or foster too^z [two] "young orphans. But so it was we never saw nor heard neither the like of that day nor comparable to its glory and solace. And she gave the second inviting proclamation (to every one that came not that day) on the feaste day of the Assumption of our blessed Lady Mary in harvest, at or in the Rath-Imayn, and so we have been informed that that second day in Rath-Imayn was nothing inferior to the first day. And she was the only

woman that has made most of preparing high-ways and erecting bridges, churches, and mass-books, and of all manner of things profitable to serve God and her soule, and not that only, but while the world stands her very many gifts to the Irish and Scottish nations shall never be numbered. God's blessing, the blessing of all saints, and every our blessing from Jerusalem to Inis Gluair be on her going to heaven, and blessed be he that will reade and heare this, for blessing her soule. Cursed be that sore in her brest that killed Margrett.

"Felim, son to Calwagh O'Conner and to Margrett aforesaid, the only King's son that has got most ffaime, reputation, and notable name, and that was most couragious that lived of the Lagenians in latter ages, died, and there was but one night betwixt his and his mother's death." "He died of the leprosy."—*Ann. Con.*

^u *Those who sought for rewards.*—In the original *luét iappata neē*, i. e. the begging order of friars, the poets, the minstrels, &c.

^w *Best jurisdiction.*—"Morragh O'Madagan, King of Silanmchadha, a hospitall man towards

Coccað mór ag maineachaib, 7 ó concobair donn do dul do cornam
uí ceallaiḡ, 7 tuc a mac 7 diaḡ braḡað oile dó i ngeaḡ pé fice maḡ do
ḡreapḡ, .i. cñeḡe maḡ décc fearainn na ríte fuapattar mainiḡ hi cceannaḡ
o toirpḡdealbaḡ ócc maḡ an tan rin, 7 tuc aod ua concobair rin iḡteaḡ, 7
pé maḡcc oile for maḡ eocaḡáin [*recte* mac eochaḡa] don coḡað rin, 7 do
corain pé ua ceallaiḡ don cup rin.

Cairlén corað pinne do denom lá mac uilliam cloinni rícairḡ.

Catal dub mac tomaltaiḡ óiḡ mec donnchaḡ do maḡbaḡ.

Catal mac briain mec donnchaḡ do maḡbaḡ lá briain fñin do upcūp do
rcin, 7 pé occa ráruccað fó a comairḡe.

Trí meic maoleaclainn ui birn taḡḡ, uilliam, 7 donnchaḡ do maḡbaḡ hi
celuan cḡeama i naon uair lá rlioct maoleaclainn méḡ paḡnaill, 7 lá dom-
nall mac briain ui birn.

Cḡeaḡ lá feḡlimiḡ ua concobair for ua nḡaḡpa, 7 cḡeaḡ lá hua nḡaḡpa
for luct baile móir hí fñoinn.

Diarmaḡ mac taḡḡ mic corbmaic meḡ cairḡtaiḡ do maḡbaḡ.

Diarmaḡ mac uí Suilleabáin móir do maḡbaḡ ina ḡioḡail ríde.

Catal ruad mac catail duib ui concobair do écc.

ḡiollapadḡraicc óḡ ó ríalan raóí fir ḡána décc.

all men, and the only man in all Ireland that
had best command, right, and rule, in his own
land, a most courageous Lord, and verry good
howse keeper was he also, died.”—D. F.

^x *To protect O’Kelly.*—This passage is thus
translated by D. F., in F. 1. 18 :

“Greate warr in Maynagh, and O’Conner
Donn went to defend O’Kelly, so that he gave
him his sonn and two other pledges prisoners,
in pawn of Twenty marks, to witt, fourteen
marks of the lands of Sithy that those of May-
nagh purchased from Torlagh Oge afore that
time (and Ædh O’Conner redeemed that on it),
and six marks more on Mac Eochy by that
warr ; and so he defended O’Kelly from his
adversaryes for that time.”

^y *The land of Sith*, i. e. the land of the fairy
mount.—See O’Flaherty’s *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 21,

where it is stated that *sidhe* means a beautiful
hill, the fictitious habitation of the *Sidhe* or fai-
ries. There are hundreds of places bearing this
name in Connaught, but it is not easy to deter-
mine which of the townlands so called this is.
This land had been purchased by the Hy-Many
from Turlough O’Conner, but it was repur-
chased on this occasion by Hugh O’Conor Don,
he allowing for it twenty marks of the money
which O’Kelly was bound to pay for his services
during the present disturbances in Hy-Many.
Makeogh of Moyfinn was obliged to pay O’Conor
six marks as his share of the expenses attending
the quieting of the disaffected clans of the terri-
tory.

^z *Makeogh*, now Keogh, a branch of the
O’Kellys, seated in the district of Moyfinn, in
the barony of Athlone, in the county of Ros-

A great war [broke out] among the Hy-Many; and O'Connor Don went to protect O'Kelly^x, who gave up his son and two other hostages to him, as pledges for the perpetual payment of twenty marks [annually], viz. fourteen marks for the land of Sith^y, which the Hy-Many had purchased some time before from Turlough Oge, and which Hugh O'Connor now redeemed; and six marks due by Makeogh^z in this war. And he defended O'Kelly on that occasion.

The castle of Coradh-finne^a was erected by Mac William of Clanrickard.

Cathal Duff, son of Tomaltach Oge Mac Donough, was killed.

Cathal, son of Brian Mac Donough, was killed by his own father with a cast of a knife, as the former was in the act of violating his guarantee^b.

The three sons of Melaghlin O'Beirne, Teige, William, and Donough, were slain at Cluain Creamha^c, within the space of one hour, by the descendants of Melaghlin Mag-Rannall and Donnell, the son of Brian O'Beirne.

A prey was taken^d by Felim O'Connor from O'Gara, and a prey was taken by O'Gara from the people of Ballymore-I-Flynn^e.

Dermot, the son of Teige, son of Cormac Mac Carthy, was slain; and Dermot, the son of O'Sullivan More, was slain in revenge of him^f.

Cathal Roe, son of Cathal Duv O'Connor, died.

Gillapattrick Oge O'Fialan, a learned poet, died^g.

common. The Four Masters have written this name *Mag Eochagán* by an oversight in transcribing.

^a *Coradh-finne*, now Corofin, a townland in the parish of Cummer, in the barony of Clare, and county of Galway.—See Ord. Map, sheet 57.

^b *Violating his guarantee*.—"Cathal fitz Brian Mac Donnagh slaine by his owne ffather Brian, by the cast of a knife, he rescuing his protection."—D. F. as in F. 1. 18.

^c *Cluain-Creamha*, i. e. the meadow, bog-land, or lawn, of the wild garlic, now Cloon-craff, and sometimes shortened to Cloonaff, a parish lying to the east of Elphin, in the county of Roscommon. Archdall supposes this to be the famous monastery of Cluain Coirpthe, which was founded by St. Berach, in the desert of Kinel Dofa, or O'Hanly's country, but he is

entirely wrong.—See note ¹ on Cluain-Coirpthe under the year 1405, p. 783, *supra*.

^d *A prey was taken*: literally, "a prey was made by Felim O'Connor upon O'Gara," &c.

^e *Ballymore-I-Flynn*, now Ballymore, a townland in the parish and barony of Boyle. This was called from O'Flynn, the Erenagh of Assylin on the river Boyle; and in an Inquisition taken in the reign of James I. it is called Ballimore-Assilin. See Ordnance Map of the county of Roscommon, sheet 9.

^f *In revenge of him*.—"Diarmoid fitz Thady fitz Cormack Mac Carthy being slaine" [*recte* was slaine] "and Diarmoid, son to O'Sullevane the Greate, was killed in revenge thereof."—D. F.

^g In the Annals of D. F. the following entries are given under this year, which have been omitted by the Four Masters:

AÓIS CRIOST, 1452.

Aóir Criosť, míle, cepe ced, caogatt, a dó.

Neachtain ua domnaill (.i. mac toirpdealbais an ríona) tigeapna típe conaill, cenel moáin, innri heogain 7 na ccoiccrioc ccomhpogur, fíri cpođa corantach, ceinnlitir riođa 7 coccad an tuairceirt do marbad le cloinn neill uí domnaill a dísbrátair i ndubpur oídce féile brenainn do ponnradh uair po iondarbrom an clann rin néill a tír conaill riaran tan rin .i. domnaill 7 Aodh ruadh. Searcca bliadan ba plan do Neachtain an tan do éir.

Ro éirig comphuachad coccad 7 sraonta anbpoill eitir domnaill mac Neill gairb 7 Ruđraige mac Neachtain uí domnaill im tígírnur thípe conaill, gur po mífccbuaídread an tír stoppa, go mbatar cairde, 7 comasntad cectar nae aca ag fogail, 7 acc díbeasg for apoile. Do ponađ marbad 7 muđadad dasine, airtthe 7 cpeacha iolarđa stoppa adú 7 anall.

Slóigead lá hua néill (Eogan) ir na feadaib do coccad ar gallaib macaire oirgiall, 7 maguib do dul for an plóiccead rin. Mac uí néill, .i. Eogan óg ó néill, 7 muintir még uir do dul for cpeic ar gallaib co cloic an bodais 7 an cpeac do tabairt leó dia longporť. Zoill 7 muintir még matgamna 7 a braitir dia línman hi toraigeact go pangattar an longporť. Ua néill 7 maguib cona muintir do eirge ina nağad. Ro fígead srđal stoppa 7 po marbad mac domnaill gallocclac, .i. Somairle mop co pochadib ionđadib immaile fpir, 7 po gabađ apail don trlóg. O neill do ródad

“Redmond Tírel, Lord of Fearsa-tulagh, and his Cousin’s son, were murthered in Symons-towne by the Baron of Delbhna’s son, and by the sons of Garrett boy Tírel, and by the son’s son of Sir Hugh Tírel, and the Earle of Ormond made Richard, son to Richard Tírel, to be cheife of the Tírels, nevertheless he was Immediatly slaine by Maceochagan, and by Mac Eochagan’s son, and by John Tírel’s son, and by the sonns of Redmond Tírel, and John Tírel’s son was made Chieftaine of the Tírels.

“The Castle of Balinua, alias Newtowne, was taken by the sons of Brian Mageochagan, and by the sonn of Lysagh mac Rossa that was

therein in restraint, and it was taken from them the same day, and Conner, son’s son to Brian Maceochagan was blinded and gelded afterwards by Mageochagan’s son.

“William Butler went a preying to Maghery Cuireney, and Fachna fitz Lasagh fitz Rossa was slaine in his pursuance.

“The Castle of Imper fell downe in the heads of Nicholas Dalton, and his wife’s, Daniel Boy ô ffeargail’s daughter, soe they were both slaine” [killed] “therein.

“Mac Dermott taken with a heavy sickness, so that the report of his death flew over all Ireland, although he has recovered afterwards.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1452.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-two.

Naghtan, son of Turlough-an-Fhina O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, Kinel-Moen, Inishowen, and the neighbouring territories, a brave and protecting man, and arbiter of the peace and war of the North, was slain in the darkness of the night, on the festival of St. Brendan, by Donnell and Hugh Roe, the sons of Niall O'Donnell, his brother, because he had some time before banished these sons of Niall from Tirconnell. Naghtan was sixty years of age when he was killed.

Great war and dissensions arose in Tirconnell between Donnell, the son of Niall Garv, and Rory, the son of Naghtan O'Donnell, concerning the lordship of Tirconnell, so that the country was thrown into confusion between them, and that the friends and abettors of either party plundered and harassed one another; and men were slain and destroyed, and many depredations and spoliations were committed between them on both sides.

An army was led by O'Neill (Owen) into the Feadha^b, to make war against the English of Machaire-Oirghiall [in the county of Louth], and was joined by Maguire on that hosting. The son of O'Neill (Owen Oge) and Maguire's people then proceeded to Cloch-an-bhodaighⁱ to plunder the English; and they carried off the prey to their camp. Upon this the English and Mac Mahon's people, and his kinsmen, pursued them to their camp; and here O'Neill, Maguire, and their people, rose up against them; and a battle ensued between them, in which Mac Donnell Galloglagh, i. e. Sorley More, and numbers of others along with him were slain, and others of the forces^k taken prisoners. O'Neill re-

“Calvagh O'Conner went to the Civity of St. James in Spaine, and returned in health after receiving indulgences in his sinns, and afterwards marryed he O'Kelly's daughter, Catherine O'Madadhan's relict or widdow.

“Redmond, son to William Mac Ffeoruis (anglicè Bermingham) died on his journey from Rome, after obtaining the Arch Bishoprick of Tuam.

“Cathal roe fitz Cathal Duffe O'Conner died

on his journey to or from the way of Rome.”

^b *The Feadha*, i. e. the woods, now the Fews, a barony in the south of the county of Armagh.

ⁱ *Cloch-an-bhodaigh*, i. e. the clown's or churl's stone. There is no place or monument at present bearing this name in any part of Machaire-Oirghiall, or plain of Oriel, which is comprised in the present county of Louth.

^k *Of the forces*.—The construction of the original is here inelegant and faulty. It should

δια longport an oidce rin co bpeirce móir. Enrí a mac (iar na cluinrin rin) do éoct ina dáil. Tainic Máḡ matḡamna iarom hi ccinn ui néill, 7 a cloinne, do ponnat rít pe apoile, 7 do padad éraic a earonora dua neill lá taob éra mec domnaill.

Iarla urmumán 7 iuruir ná héreann do bpiread cairléin uaitne for con-cobair ua maolriacain, 7 do gabail cairléin leige for uib diomurais co tucce-rat cfo rlige dó co hairnem, do buain mic mec féorair amac do baof illainn ann. Ro loirc airnem iarrin. Do cóid airride i nuib failge, 7 tainic ua con-cobair ina teaḡ cuige i ngeall pé mac mec féorair do légead amac. Airride irin angale co ttaing ua pearḡail ina teaḡ, 7 gur po ḡeall naoi pfoic mart do cionn a ríoda. Do deacadar diblinib go maḡ mbrḡmāne, 7 po bpiread cairlén barrca leó, 7 po millst urmór a nairbann. Luib airride go padar, 7 airide co maḡ maine. Tangatar muintir Ragallais ina teaḡ 7 tucrat a riar dó. Airride go macaire airḡiall co tucrat méḡ mat-

be: "A battle ensued between both parties, in which Mac Donnell, the Constable of O'Neill's Gallowglasses, and others, were slain, and some of the more distinguished men of his party taken prisoners."

¹ *Eric*, i. e. mulct, or reparation. O'Neill obtained *eric* from his vassal, Mac Mahon, in atonement for the latter's insult to the former, who was his liege lord, in joining the English against him, and also for the death of Mac Donnell, the captain of his gallowglasses.

^m *The Earl of Ormond*.—This passage is given as follows in the Annals of D. F.:

"A. D. 1452. The Earl of Ormond, Lord Deputy of Ireland, by the authority of the King of England, and the best captaine of the English nation that was in Ireland and England in those ages, died in Ath-firdia-fitz-Daman, betwixt the two ffeasts of St. Mary in Harvest, after he had broken the castle of Uaithny on Conner O'Maelrian, and taken the castle of Legey from the O'Dimasyes, untill they lycensed him to passe by to Airemh to gett out Mac ffeorais his son that was therein prisoner, soe that he burned

Aireamh afterwards and marched thence to Iffaly, and O'Conner came to him as assurance of the releasement of Mac ffeorais his son; and went thence to the Angaly, wherein O'ffeargyl came to him, and promised nine score beeves for to grant his peace; and thence marched they both to Maghbregmany so that the castle of Barca was broken by them, and the most part of the countrymen's corne was spoiled after that; and went from thence to Fobhar, and thence to Maghmany, so that Muintir-Reily came to his house, and agreed with him; and thence to Maghery-Oirgiall, wherein the Mac Mahons satisfied him; and thence to the meeting of the Clanna-Nell, and caused Henry O'nell to divorce Mac William Burke's daughter, whom he kept after O'Donnyll, and to take to him his own married wife Mac Morragh his daughter, sister to the selfe said Earle; and marched thence to Baliathafirdia-mic-Daman, wherein he died afterwards, after he had done these journeyes within one month and a halfe. The daughter of the Earle of Kildare, the Countess of Ormond, died three months before

turned to his camp that night in great wrath; upon hearing of which, Henry, his son, came to meet him; and Mac Mahon afterwards came to O'Neill and his sons, and they made peace with each other; and O'Neill obtained an eric^l for the dishonour he had received, and also an eric for [the death of] Mac Donnell.

The Earl of Ormond^m, Lord Justice of Ireland, broke down the castle of Owny^a upon O'Mulrian, and took the castle of Leix from the O'Dempsys, who permitted him to pass to Airem^o, to rescue the son of Mac Feorais [Birmingham], who was imprisoned there. He then burned Airem, and from thence proceeded to Offaly, whereupon O'Connor came into his house, as an assurance that the son of Mac Feorais should be set at liberty. From thence he proceeded into Annaly, where O'Farrell came into his house, and promised him ninescore beeves, as the price of obtaining peace from him. From thence both^p proceeded to Magh-Breaghmaine^q, demolished the castle of Barrcha^r, and destroyed the greater part of the corn. From thence they marched to Fore, and from thence to Magh-Maine^s, where the O'Reillys came to his house, and acceded to all

the Earle's death."

^a *Owny*.—This was the name of a territory now forming two half baronies in the counties of Limerick and Tipperary. The castle here referred to was situated at Abington in the barony and county of Limerick.

^o *Airem*.—The final *m* should be aspirated in this name as it is written by D. F. This name is anglicised Errew in the county of Mayo, and Erriff in other places. But the name here referred to, which is now obsolete, is shewn near the river Barrow on the old map of Leix and Ophaly, made in the reign of Philip and Mary, under the name of Irry.

^p *Both*, i. e. the Lord Deputy and O'Farrell.

^q *Magh Breaghmaine*.—This is to be distinguished from the barony of Breagmhaine, now Brawney, in the west of the county of Westmeath. Magh-Breagmhaine, anglicised Moybrawne, is the name of a district in the county of Longford, comprised principally in the barony of Shrule, but extending also into the baronies

of Ardagh and Moydoe. According to an Inquisition taken at Ardagh on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I., that portion of the territory of Moybrawne comprised in the barony of Shrule, contains the townland of Barry, and twenty-three other denominations, specified in this Inquisition, and which retain their names to the present day.

^r *Barrcha*.—Now Barry, a small village containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Taghshinny, near Ballymahon, in the barony of Shrule, and county of Longford.—See note ^a under the year 1295, where it has been conjectured that the castle of Barry might be the same as Magh Breacraighe there mentioned. This is an error, for the castle of Magh Breacraighe stood at the village of Street, in the barony of Moygoish, and county of Westmeath.

^s *Magh-Maine*, i. e. the plain of Maine. This was the ancient name of a district situated to the east of Lough Sheelin, in East Breifney, which is now called the county of Cavan.

ganna a riar dó. Do cóid iarom hi ccoinne cloinne néill, 7 tuc ar éirí ua neill ingean mec uilliam búrc do baid ina mnaoi aige iar nés ui domnaill a riar fíin do cor uada, 7 a bín pórda fíin do tabairt cuige do ruidir, .i. ingean mec murchada, 7 deirbístar an iarla buid déin. Do cóid airride co baile aca fírdia mic damáin 7 atbat annsin eirir da féil muirpe iar ndéanam na ríubal rin uile in aon léiráití amáin.

Inghin iarla cille dapa condair urmuian do écc tri ríctmaine ríá nécc a riar an iarla réiráite.

Síe gall 7 gaoideal do dul ar cculaib iar nécc an iarla, 7 iurair do denam do sir eubard iuráir.

Mór ingean ui concobair pailge bín mec uilliam cloinne Ricaird do ecc do eargar.

Dearbaird ionghad do ésc in bliadain ro real riar an iarla do écc, .i. feo dá míle do traḡad dabainn life.

Sían mac donnchaid léitiréac ua noilealla décc.

Taid mac diarmada ruaid ui concobair duinn décc.

Toirrdealbaid ruad mac briain ballaig ui concobair, 7 toirrdealbaid mac taid mic toirrdealbaid ruaid uí concobair, 7 hainri crumcaind mac uilliam mec dauid do marbad for coirirliad na rígra lá ríuag cloinne donnchaid hi rampad na bliadna ro.

Dauid ua mórdá mac tigearna laoirir do marbad lá heargur.

¹ *Baile-atha-fhirdhia-mic-Damain*, i. e. the town of the ford of Ferdia, the son of Daman, and incorrectly latinized *Atrium Dei* by Ussher in his work "*De Britannicarum Ecclesiarum Primordiis*," p. 857. The ford, near which the town is built, was called Ath-Firdia, i. e. the ford of Ferdia, from the defeat there of a celebrated champion of that name by Cuchullin, whom Tigernach styles "fortissimus heros Scotorum." O'Flaherty thus writes concerning this name:

"Septemdecim annorum erat Cuculandus, octennio ante caput æræ Christianæ cum prædam Cualgniam insectando primum virtutis suæ specimen exhibuerit. In illo Bello Cuculandi manu cecidit Ferdia, filius Damani e Damnoniis Con-nactiæ, a cuius excidii loco Athfirdia, nunc con-

tracti Ardee seu Atherdea, alias de Atrio Dei oppidum inter Louthianos nomen desumpsit."—*Ogygia*, par. iii. c. 47, p. 280.

² *The peace*.—In the Annals of D. F. this event is noticed as follows:

"The peace betwixt the English and Irish broke out into warrs after the Earle's death, and Sir Edward Eustace was made Lord Deputy. O'Conner ffaly went out" [with his people] "into the wilderness of Kildare, wherein they lighted from their horses expecting beverage, and the said new Lord Deputy being informed thereof, came with an Army unawares to O'Conner, and O'Conner falling from his horse by mishap of his own horsemen, and Thady, O'Conner's son, most couragiously worked to

his conditions. From thence [he marched] into Machaire-Oirghiall [in the county of Louth], where Mac Mahon gave him his demands. After this he marched to meet the Clanna-Neill, and caused Henry O'Neill to put away the daughter of Mac William Burke, whom he had taken to wife after the death of her former husband, O'Donnell, and to take back to him again his own [lawfully] wedded wife, the daughter of Mac Murrough, and the Earl's own [step] sister. And thence he proceeded to Baile-atha-fhirdia-mic-Damain^t, where he died, between the two feasts of the Blessed Virgin Mary (from the 15th of August to the 8th of September), having accomplished these journeys in half a quarter of a year.

The daughter of the Earl of Kildare, the Countess of Ormond, died three weeks before her husband, the above-named Earl.

The peace^u [concluded] between the English and Irish became null after the death of the Earl, and Sir Edward Eustace was appointed Lord Justice.

More, daughter of O'Connor Faly, and wife of Mac William of Clanrickard, died of a fall.

A sure wonderful presage^w occurred in this year, some time before the death of the Earl, namely, part of the River Liffey was dried up, to the extent of two miles.

John Mac Donough ~~Diath~~, Half Chief^x of Tirerrill, died.

Teige, the son of Dermot Roe O'Connor Don, died.

Turlough Roe, the son of Brian Ballagh O'Connor; Turlough, the son of Teige, son of Turlough Roe O'Connor; and Henry of Crumthann^y, son of William Mac David, were slain in the Summer of this year on Coirrshliabh na Seaghsa [the Curlieus], by the army of the Clann-Donough.

David O'More, son of the Lord of Leix, was killed by a fall.

rescue his father from the English horsemen; but O'Conner's horse fell thrice down to the ground, and Thady put him up twice, and O'Conner himself would not give his consent the third time to goe with him, soe that then O'Conner was taken prisoner, and his horsemen retired in safety towards their own houses afterwards."

^w A sure, wonderful presage, ocapbaupoe, a

sure sign or omen. "A wonderful presage happened this year, afore the Earle's decease, viz., the River Liffey dry all over for the space of two miles."—D. F.

^x Half Chief.—D. F. calls him "John Mac Donnaghy, halfe King of O'Oilella."

^y Henry of Crumthann, i. e. Henry of Cruffon. He was so called from his having been fostered in the district of Cruffon in the north of Hy-Many.

Cathal mac uilliam mic Scaín mic Donnaiú uí feargail do marbhadh dúpáir ga iar lorcadh fobhair leó.

Giolla na naomh mac aoda uí anliúde tigearna cenel dohta do éig hi ccluain coirpéi iar ná bhit eó cian dall innte iar ttregeadh a tigearnaí do.

Lochlann ócc ua hamlídi tairpeé cenel dohta do marbhadh i meabail for crannóig loca lepi lá mac Murchadh mic giolla na naomh uí anliúdi, 7 la mac Uaitne mic giolla na naomh, iar na bpat da muintir fíin 7 la domhnall carpaé ua maolbriúde 7 a mac, 7 tomair mac giollcórpaig uí maolbriúde 7 tairpeach do dénam do Ruaidrí buide mac giollananaomh, 7 an triair maor fíin dá muintir fíin do feall for lochlann, Ro cpochaó iat lár an Ruaidrí fíin ina mígníom.

Tígh munna do creaclorgadh lá fírgal mág eóagáin.

Mág carpaig riadaé (.i. donnchaó) tigearna ua ccairpre décc, 7 diarmaid an dúnaó do óiréneadh na ionaó.

Órian mac an cáldaig uí concóbaí 7 mairgrege do marbhadh lá heargar.

Feargal ruadh ócc mac feargail ruadh mic feargail ruadh mic donnchaó mic mairceartag mór mécc eóagáin cínó fíona bá mór clú 7 alladh ina aimir do marbhadh lá mac barúin dealbna, 7 lá cloinn mac Riaraí dalatún hi cruac áball, 7 a dícínadh leó, 7 a cínó do bhit hi tairbénaó leo co hat trum, 7 co hat cliaé, 7 a tabairt tarair doirídi, 7 a adnacal ar aon lia cóloinn i ndurmag colaim cille.

Maoleaclann mac iorair uí maolconaire do écc do galair meóim lá féle micíl dia haoine do ronnradh.

* *Cast of a javelin.*—“Cathal fitz William fitz John O’Feargail was killed by throwing a dart at him after they” [*recte* he] “had burned Fobhyr.”

^a *Lord of Kinel-Dofa.*—“Gille-na-naemh fitz Aedh O’Hanly, *Dux* of Kenel Doffa, died in Cluain Corpey, he being blind therein for a long time after resigning his Lordship.”—D. F.

^b *Lough Leise.*—This name is now no longer remembered in the country; but there are various evidences to shew that it was the old name of Muickeanagh Lough, which divides O’Hanly’s

country from Tir-Bruin-na-Sinna. In this lough not far from the old church of Kilglass, there is a small island called *Príorún a’ Dubhaltach*, on which Dubhaltach O’Hanly is said to have kept a prison.

^c *These three stewards, an triair maor.*—D. F. translates it: “And the three said sergeants that committed the murther were by him hanged.”

^d *Teagh Munna*, now Taghmon, a townland containing the ruins of a castle in a parish of the same name in the barony of Moyashel and Magh-

Cathal, the son of William, son of John, son of Donnell O'Farrell, was slain by the cast of a javelin^a, after having burned Fore.

Gilla-na-naev, the son of Hugh O'Hanly, Lord of Kinel-Dofa^a, died at Cluain Coirpthe, where he had been blind for a long time, after having resigned his lordship.

Loughlin Oge O'Hanly, Chief of Kinel-Dofa, was treacherously slain in the crannog of Lough Leise^b by the son of Murrough, son of Gilla-na-naev O'Hanly, and the son of Owney, son of Gilla-na-naev, having been betrayed to them by his own people, namely, by Donnell Carragh O'Maelbrighde, and his son, and by Thomas, the son of Gilla-Crossagh O'Maelbrighde. Rory Boy, the son of Gilla-na-naev, was then elected Chieftain; and he hanged, for their evil deeds, these three stewards^c of his own people, who had acted treacherously towards Loughlin.

Teagh-Munna^d was plundered and burned by Farrell Mageoghegan.

Mac Carthy Reagh Donough, Lord of Hy-Carbery, died; and Dermot an Duna was inaugurated in his place.

Brian, the son of Calvagh O'Conor, by Margaret, was killed by a fall.

Farrell Roe Oge, the son of Farrell Roe, son of Farrell Roe, son of Donough, son of Murtough More Mageoghegan, a captain^e of great repute and celebrity, was killed and beheaded at Cruach-abhall^f, by the son of the Baron of Delvin, and the grandsons of Pierce Dalton. They carried his head to Trim, and from thence to Dublin, for exhibition; but it was (afterwards) brought back, and buried along with the body in Durrow-Coluim-Chille.

Melaghlin, the son of Irard O'Mulconry, died of an internal disease on Michaelmas Day, which fell on Friday.

eradernon, in the county of Westmeath.—See Ordnance Map of that county, sheets 12 and 13.

^a *A captain.*—This passage is translated as follows by D. F.:

“A. D. 1452. Feargal Roe Oge ffitz ffeargal Roe ffitz Roe ffitz Donagh ffitz Morthy More Mageochagan, the only Captaine that was most famous and renowned in all Ireland in his owne dayes, was slaine in the latter end of this year by the Baron of Delbhna's sonn, and by the sons of Piers Dalton, he being by night time in the

Sonnagh, so that that night the English gathered against him, and next day killed him, and he was beheaded, and his head was caryed to Athtrymm and to Atheliath, viz., Dublin, and was caryed back to the Lord Deputy and many good peeces on it, and in its pores, and afterwards was buried in Durmay of Columb-killey, with its body. And God be mercifull to his Soule.”

^f *Cruach-abhall*, i. e. the round hill of the apple trees, now Croughool, a townland, in the parish of Churchtown, lying to the west of Mullingar,

Ua cobtaig, .i. aod mac an claraig raió lé dán 7 le tigibur do écc don pláig hi fíraib tulaic.

Cúconnaict ua fialáin 7 giolla íora ua fialán décc.

Ua duibgennan baile cailleab fogair, .i. Magnur mac maoileaclaínn ruad dég.

Aed mac aeda óig mic aeda mic Pilib na tuaiqe még uidiu do marbad hi ccairlén uí Ruairc (.i. tigearnan mac taidg mic tigearnám) lá brian mac donnchaib mic aeda méguidiu, an .ui. iudur Appil.

Concobar mac gillefinnéin taoircaic muintire peódaicán décc an .ui. Callaínn Appil.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΤ, 1453.

Αοίρ Κριοτ, mile, ceípe céo, caoccat, a tri.

Mag matganna aod ruad mac Ruðraige, fíri conuail cpaibdeac go neimeac go naitne 7 go neolur ar gac nealaðain go níngham, 7 co noirbearc

in the county of Westmeath. There are the ruins of a castle in this townland which is said to have been erected by the family of Nugent.

^s *Feara-Tulach*, now Fertullagh, a barony in the south of the county of Westmeath.

ⁿ *Baile-Caille-foghair*, now Castlefore, near Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim. See note ^e, under the year 1409, p. 799 *supra*.

ⁱ Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following entries, omitted by the Four Masters :

“Thady fitz Diarmaid roe I-Conner Donn died.

“Maurice, the Earle of Desmond’s son, being” [was] “slaine on Vaithny by Conner ó Maelrian after the Castle of Uaithne was broken on Conner by the two Earles. Maurice only returning against the pursuers, unknowne to his owne men, and one of the pursuers wounded his horse, and fell down and was killed. John Cleragh, son to the said Earle, died.

“A defeate given to Conner O’Maelrian after that by the sons of and Conner escaped

by the goodnes of his Horse, and there was killed his two sonns and thirty-four of the best of their Army, and all their foot were slaine too, and he that has” [had] “beaten the Earle’s sonn was cutt in peeces afterwards.

“Mac ffeorais his son and Peirs, son to Meyler Mac ffeorais, have taken O’Conner ffaly prisoner in the pursuance of their prey, which he tooke from them.

“Carbry fitz Lysagh fitz Rossa being prisoner to Thomas fitz Cathal O’Feargyl was gelded as revenge, in that he brought the Earl to break Barra [the castle of Barry in Moybrawne.—ED.]

“William fitz Walter Mac ffeorys Laighnagh died by the plague.

“O’Conner ffaly was released by the English againe.

“Nichol Dalton was killed by Mac Herbertt. Tegh-munna preyed and burned by Feargall Mageochagan.

“Felim O’Conner Roe his son, and Cathal

O'Coffey, i. e. Hugh Mac-an-Chlasaigh, a learned poet, who kept a house of hospitality, died of the plague in Feara-Tulach^s.

Cuconnaught O'Fialain and Gilla-Isa O'Fialain died.

O'Duigennan of Baile-Caille-foghair^b, i. e. Manus, the son of Melaghlin Roe, died.

Hugh, the son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh, son of Philip na Tuaighe [of the Battle-axe] Maguire, was slain on the sixth of the Ides of April, in the castle of O'Rourke, i. e. Tiernan, son of Teige, son of Tiernan, by Brian, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Maguire.

Conor Mac Gillafinnen, Chief of Muintir-Pheodachain, died on the sixth of the Calends of April^l.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1453.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-three.

Mac Mahon, Hugh Roe, son of Rory, an affable and pious man, well skilled in each art, distinguished for his prowess and noble deeds, died in his own

roe, son to the said O'Conner, became as soldiers to Lysagh fitz Rossa to oppose Thomas fitz Cathal O'Feargyl that was enemy to them both, soe that they burnt the Mother first and afterwards marched they together to Kenelfiagha, and the sonns of the Barron of Dealbhna with them, to Bali-atha-an-uraghyr, and that town^e, but so it was, Fergal Mageochagan mett them att Bel-an-Atha-soluis in Kenel-Enda, wherein some of their men was slaine, and many of them wounded, then the reare of that host, with its danger, was left to O'Conner's son, and the English fled, but that Couragious Champion Felim, son to O'Conner, kept the reare of the English Army, and forcible brought them out of that danger, and two or three were slaine of the Army of O'Conner's son, about Ængus Carragh mac Daniel Galloglagh; and Felim being wounded escaped, nevertheless he died of his wounds, and was buryed in Athlone.

“A defeate called *maidhm-an-eag* (i. the defeate of the fish) given by Feargal Mageochagan against Lysagh fitz Rossa in the Dillons, and the son's son of Art O'Mæleaghlyn; so” [i. e. thus] “it was: certaine English Merchants accompanying them to be by them conveyed, having bigg packs of ffish, carrying them from Athlone to Ath-trymm, and to Athboy, and to Ath-cliath, .i. Dublin, and Mageochagan's son mett them at the Leaccain of the Rubha, soe that every one of the horsemen ran away and left all their foot behind them, with their merchants also, to Mageochagan's son's mercy, soe that they were slaughtered about Redmond Duffuylagh fitz Cormac more fitz William fitz Cathal O'ffeargyl, and about the son of Uaithny fitz Rossa fitz Conner, and about Cathal fitz Marry fitz Murchadh bane O'Feargyl, and fourteen of his own men with him, and no man living shall give account of the multitude of Eeles

δέεε οἰδέε ἐάρη ινα τῖς ῥῖν ἱρ ἰν λυργαν, ἡ α ἀδνακαλ ἠεεεεε εοαιρ, ἡ ῥεδλῖνιὸ μαε βῖρῖν μὲς ματῆαῖννα δο οἰρδνεαὸ ινα ἰοναὸ ῥορ οἰρῖαλλαῖ.

Corbmac mac an ḡiollaδουῖ mic αὐδα mic ῤῖλῖb mic δuinn ἐαῖρῖαῖς μὲς uἰδῖρ δές an. 16. Callainn Iul.

Ruaiδῖρῖ mac αὐδα uἰ concobair do μαῖρδῖαὸ λα mac δῖλῖν α βῖρῖc ἰ Conmaicne δῖνῖν μῖοῖρ.

Ruaiδῖρῖ mac caṡail mic Ruaiδῖρῖ uἰ ἐconcobair do ἐcc ἠἰ ccaṡlén ῥοῖα commáin.

Muircῖrṡac mac eoḡain mic δomnaill uἰ concobair do μαῖρδῖαὸ λά α βῖρῖαṡῖδῖ ῥῖν, δomnaill ἡ caṡal.

Eoḡan mac δomnaill báin uἰ Raṡḡillṡḡ, ἡ ῤῖλῖb mac Seaain uἰ Raṡḡillṡḡ do ἐcc.

Emann mac τοῖρῖρδεαλβαῖς uἰ Raṡḡillṡḡ do μαῖρδῖαὸ λά ḡallaῖ.

Maidm deapṡair ῥορ cloinn αὐδα buἰde uἰ néill ἰ naṡḡ ḡlaṡṡṡe lá ῥαḡ-αοῖρεαṡῖδῖ, ἡ lá ḡallaῖδῖ αṡṡa cliaṡ do δeachaṡḡ loingṡṡ lán mῖοῖρ ῥοῖṡ an bῖρῖṡṡḡe buḡ ṡuaṡḡ ἰ nδeαḡḡḡḡ loingṡṡ coccṡḡḡ do bṡṡoṡáineachaṡḡ lér ῥlaḡḡḡ loingear aṡṡa cliaṡ, ἡ lér ḡaḡḡḡ aṡḡdeṡṡṡcop aṡṡa cliaṡ δeῖοῖρ. Do ῥala Eṡṡṡṡ mac uἰ néill buἰde aṡṡṡṡḡḡḡ ἰ naṡḡ ḡlaṡṡṡ ῥορ α cclonn, ἡ ῥo ḡaḡḡḡ é lá ḡallaῖ. Ro μαῖρδῖαὸ cuulaḡḡ mac caṡḡairṡ meḡ aongṡṡṡa aḡḡḡḡ τῖḡearṡṡa ua neaṡḡḡḡ aṡṡṡṡḡ, ἡ aḡḡḡ maḡ aongṡṡṡa, ἡ mac aṡṡṡṡḡ, ἡ ceṡṡṡṡ cṡḡḡ ῥeaḡḡḡa δέεε δon ῥῖṡṡa ἡmá ῥaon ῥῖṡṡ. Ro bí α neapḡḡḡ uἡle ῥῖce aṡ cṡṡṡc ceḡḡḡḡ.

δṡṡṡṡṡ mac concobair mec δonnchaṡḡḡ do ḡaḡḡail τοῖρῖρḡeṡṡṡa ua noṡṡealla, ἡ ταḡḡḡ mac δonnchaṡḡḡ do ṡṡṡeḡeaḡḡ δṡa ἐaṡṡḡḡḡ buḡ δéin.

lost or left therein, wherefore that defeate was called *maidm an eisg*, as aforesaid.

“Brian, son to Calwagh O’Conner and Margrett, killed by a fall.

“Warr in Maghery-Connacht, and Tullagh-I-Maelbrenyn was preyed and burned by Felim O’Conner. *Ædh* cæch O’Conner’s sons were banished by Felim O’Conner Donn’s son; lands taken from them, and to them given again.

“The Castle of Roscommon taken from the sons of Eogan fitz Ruary O’Conner by Ruary fitz Cathal fitz Ruary more O’Conner by deceit.

“O’Madadhan taken prisoner by William

O’Kellye’s sons.

“Walter fitz Tibott fitz Edmond Bourke slaine by Thomas Barrett.”

¹ *Lurgan*, a townland in the parish of Magheross in the barony of Farney, and county of Monaghan.

² *Ardglass*, a beautiful village in the barony of Lecale, and county of Down.

³ *Welsh ships of war*.—D. F. calls them the “skippers of the Britons.” Leland, in his history of Ireland, Book iii. c. 2, quoting Mac Firbis’s Annals, asserts that the Archbishop of Dublin was made prisoner on this occasion by

house, at Lurgan^l, on Easter night, and was interred at Clones; and Felim, the son of Brian Mac Mahon, was elected to succeed him [as Lord] over the Oriels.

Cormac, son of Gilla-Duv, son of Hugh, son of Philip, son of Donn Carragh Maguire, died on the 16th of the Calends of July.

Rory, the son of Hugh O'Connor, was slain by the son of John Burke, in the territory of Conmaicne-Dunmore.

Rory, the son of Cathal, son of Rory O'Connor, died in the castle of Roscommon.

Murtough, the son of Owen, son of Donnell O'Connor, was slain by his own kinsmen, Donnell and Cathal.

Owen, son of Donnell Bane O'Reilly, died; and Edmond, the son of Turrough O'Reilly, was slain by the English.

The Clann-Hugh-Boy O'Neill sustained a great defeat at Ardglass^k from the Savadges, assisted by the English of Dublin. A fleet of Welsh ships of war^l had plundered the fleet of Dublin, and taken the Archbishop prisoner; and the English of Dublin having pursued them with a large fleet, as far as the north sea, Henry Mac-I-Neill Boy met them [on their return] at Ardglass, but was taken prisoner by the English; and Cu-Uladh, the son of Cathbharr Magennis, heir to the lordship of Iveagh, Hugh Magennis, Mac Artan, and fifteen captains from the territory of the Route, were slain. The total loss on the side of the Irish amounted to five hundred and twenty^m.

Brian, the son of Conor Mac Donough, assumed the lordshipⁿ of Tirerrill; and Teige Mac Donough was abandoned by his own friends.

the O'Nialls, "who having intelligence of some English vessels sailing from the port of Dublin, fitted out a fleet of barks, attacked them in their passage, rifled them, made the passangers their prisoners, among whom was the Archbishop of Dublin, and returned laden with their spoil, and exulting in their success." But he has totally mistaken the meaning of the passage, as translated by Mac Firbis. Harris, also, in his edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 340, has, under Michael Tregury, Archbishop of Dublin, a notice of his having been taken prisoner at sea, but he seems to doubt the authenticity of the

chronicle in which it is recorded, namely, certain annals ascribed to Dudley Firbisse. The fact was that the Archbishop of Dublin was taken prisoner by Welsh pirates, and that the Dublin fleet who went in pursuit of them put in at Ardglass, in the county of Down, where they assisted the Savadges in a battle fought against the son of O'Neill of Clannaboy.

^m *Five hundred and twenty.*—"All their losses being 520 persons, *ut audivimus.*"—D. F.

ⁿ *Assumed the lordship.*—"Brien fitz Conner Mac Donaghy tooke the whole domination of O'Oilella (viz. Tirerell), and Thady Mac Don-

AOIS CRIOST, 1454.

AOÍR CRIOST, míle, ceitre céd, caocat a cétair.

Domnall mac Neill gairb uí domnaill do oirdneadh hi tigeapnúr éenél cconail 1 na gairb uí domnaill (Ruðraige mac Neachtain), 7 ní bo cian iar rin go po gabadh an domnall hirin la hua ndocharraig tria tangnaet ina tigh fín, 7 po éuir dia iomcoimset é hi ccairlén innri. O po clor la Ruðraige an ní rin do ponadh tionól plóig lairide. Tainic ua catáin, 7 Mac uíoilín, go lion a rochraitte ina docum, 7 ní po anrat go po gabrat occ toghail an baile 1 mbuí domnall co nuathadh ina parradh occa coimset im cáthail ua nduibhiorma. Ro loirceadh comla 7 dopur an cárlín la Ruðraige cona plóg, 7 po ósreclar an rtaighe. Ba doig la domnall cona baí do raogal occa, aet fí púir a poirreadh an ploig inunn ir in mbaile, 7 po chuindig (amail biadh aethchingid fí bár) a légeadh a gímeal ar po buid meabail lair a marbadh hi porcoimeadh, 7 hi ccuibreac. Do ponadh parrum mórín, ar po líceadh amac ar a gímel é, 7 do coir iarom por tairlib an baile do muidemáin an trlóig uada. At conairc Ruðraide púirporce poa occ annáin fíir an lairir do traotadh do dol irtegh do muiduadh domnaill. Gebadh domnall dha liaccloich lanmóir fíia air, 7 nor líccfín uad go hindelóirac ar amur Ruðraide ghr po bín hi ccír a catbairr, 7 hi celéte a chindmullairg dó co ndearna brúirac dia chind gur bo marb po cédóir. Ro meabadh iarom dia plóg iar na marbadh, 7 tappadh domnall a anam 7 tigeapnúr tpe conuill don upchor rin.

Domnall mac Seáin uí Raigillig décc.

Seáin buide, 7 giollapatraic clann amlaoib mic duinn cáppairg még uíoir do marbadh hi fell lá mall mac corbmaic mic an giolla duib mic aoda

naghy was forsaken by his owne freinds.”—D. F.

^o *Inis*, now Inch, an island in Lough Swilly, lying between Fahan and Rathmullan, in the county of Donegal.

^p *With a few persons.*—“And few men, as keepers and waiters with him about Cathal O’Duffdirma.”—D. F.

^q *O’Duvdirma.*—The name O’Duibhdhiorma

is now generally anglicised Diarmoid, in the barony of Inishowen, and in the neighbourhood of Derry, but pronounced Doo-yerma by those who speak Irish.

^r *Dying request.*—“In the meane time Daniel desired Cathal O’Duffdirma to loose his fetters, saying that it was more deacent for him to be so slaine than in his givves. So Cathal takeing compassion on his cause, and certifying himself

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1454.

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

Donnell, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, was installed in the lordship of Tirconnell, in opposition to [the real] O'Donnell (Rury, the son of Naghtan). And not long after this Donnell was treacherously taken prisoner in his own house by O'Doherty, who sent him to be imprisoned in the castle of Inis°. As soon as Rury had received tidings of this, he mustered an army. O'Kane and Mac Quillin came without delay to his assistance, bringing all their forces with them; and they proceeded to demolish the castle in which Donnell was imprisoned, with a few persons^p about him to guard the place, among whom was Cathal O'Duvdirma°. Rury and his army burned the gate and door of the castle, and set the stairs on fire; whereupon, Donnell, thinking that his life would be taken as soon as the army should reach the castle, entreated (it being his dying request^r) that he might be loosed from his fetters, as he deemed it treacherous to be killed while imprisoned and fettered. His request was granted, and he was loosed from his fetters; after which he ascended to the battlements^s of the castle, to view the motions of the invading army. And he saw Rury beneath, with eyes flashing opposition, and waiting until the fire should subside, that he might enter, and kill him. Donnell then, finding a large stone by his side, hurled it directly down upon Rury, so that it fell on the crest of his helmet, on the top of his head, and fractured it, so that he instantly died. The [invading] forces were afterwards defeated, and by this throw Donnell saved his own life, and [acquired] the lordship of Tirconnell.

Donnell, son of John O'Reilly, died.

John Boy and Giollapatrick, sons of Auliffe, who was son of Donn Carragh Maguire, were treacherously slain by Niall, son of Cormac, who was son of Gil-

that he could not escape by any means, but that he should be slaine as soone as his enimies should meet him within the castle, loosed his irons. Then immediately Daniel went to the topp of the Tower, where he threw the happiest throw, or cast (that ever was cast in Ireland since Lugh Lamoda cast the Tabhuill) towards Rowry, and hitt him with a great stone, so that

he was instantly bruised all to the ground, soe that neither preist nor Clerke could find him alive; and by that throw Daniel defended his own soul and body with the lordship of Tirconnell to himselfe. And the Army that came full of pride and boasting retired with sadness and disdaine."—D. F.

^s *Battlements*, *ἑσπερία*.—This is the word used

(ο ττάτ Slloct aoda cloinne hamlaob) mic amlaob mic Pilib mic amlaob mic duinn capraig 7c.

Brian mac Donnchaib taoipeac eipe hoilealla do ecc ipin aoine pia cal-
lainn Ianuari, 7 a adnacal i mainirtir Sllicig iar nongab, 7 iar naitrige
diongmala.

Aod mac neill ui maoslmuaib tigeapna pear cceall do ecc, 7 amac
cucoicpice do gabail a ionaid. Cúcoicpice cona rocpaide do dul i naitreap
pear cceall i nagaid teaboid ui maoslmuaib baof occ iarpaid toirigecta do
pfin, 7 cpeaca mora do gabail doib, 7 teaboid do pagbail a daingin 7 a bo
pútaib, 7 an pluag do mtect lá a nédalaid, 7 mac uí maoslmuaib do pag-
bail in uataib plóig i ndeoid na cpeac. Teapóit, 7 clann aoda buide még
eoagáin 7 hí piacáin do lfmáin na cpeac, 7 pugrat for mac uí maoslmuaib
i nuet móna, 7 po marbad é annsin, 7 dpong oile immaile ppi. Ro gabrat
taog ua ceapbail. Do padad toirigect do teabóit 7 do mac mic an cor-
namais uí maoslmuaib i nagaid apoile.

Ua domnalláin flann mac corbmaic décc.

Dúnaðac mac catail uí madaðain do marbad la cloinn uilliam ui ceal-
laig.

Sir édbard lurtar, lurtir na hepeann décc, 7 iarlaet cille dapa do gabail
do mac peain cam mic an iarla, 7 lurtir do dénam de iar nécc Sir édbard
lúrdar.

Ua brian do marbad i meabail lá mac a deapbratar pfin ag pagbail
cille mantain.

throughout these Annals to denote battlements.
It literally means tablets.

^c *Clanawley*, a barony in the south of Fer-
managh.

^u *Brian Mac Donough*.—"Bryan Mac Don-
nagh, sole King of O'Oilella, died by *stranguria*,
on Friday before the Calends of January in the
subsequent yeare; and sure the yeare charged
her due unlookyly through the decease of the
only most Hospitall" [i. e. hospitalis] "and
valiantest man, that had best command, law,
and rule in Connaght, and was buried in the
Monastery of Sligo, after Extreame Unction,

and due pennance to God, and to the Catholick
Church. God's blessing be on him to heaven."
D. F.

^v *Hugh, the son of Niall O'Molloy*.—This pas-
sage is translated as follows by D. F.:

"Ædh, son of Niall O'Mælmoy, King of Fer-
Kell, died, and his son Cucogry supplied his
place. An Army made by the said Cucogry
towards the East of Fer-Kell against Tibott
O'Mælmoy, another challenger of that Lordship
of Fer-Kell, and they tooke greate preyes, Tibott
leaving his houlds and coves to their pleasures;
and the Army marched away with their bootyes,

duff, who was son of Hugh (from whom are descended the Slicht-Aedha of Clann-Awley'), son of Auliffe, son of Philip, son of Auliffe, son of Auliffe, who was son of Donn Carragh, &c.

Brian Mac Donough^a, Chief of Tirerrill, died on the Friday before the Calends of January, after Uction and due Penance, and was interred in the monastery of Sligo.

Hugh, son of Niall O'Molloy^w, Lord of Fircall, died; and his son, Cucogry, assumed his place. Cucogry proceeded with his forces to the east of Fircall, to oppose Theobald O'Molloy, who was trying to obtain the chieftainship for himself, and seized upon great spoils, Theobald having left his fastnesses and his cows to them. The army marched off with their spoils, and O'Molloy's son was left, attended only by a few, in the rear of the prey. Theobald, the sons of Hugh Boy Mageoghegan, and the Hy-Regan^x, followed in pursuit of the preys, and, overtaking O'Molloy's son on the borders of a bog, they slew him, and many others, on the spot. They took Teige O'Carroll prisoner. Theobald and the grandson of Cosnamhach O'Molloy were then set up as chiefs, in opposition to each other.

O'Donnellan, Flann, the son of Cormac, died.

Dunadhach, the son of Cathal O'Madden, was slain by the sons of William O'Kelly.

Sir Edward Eustace, Lord Justice of Ireland, died; and the earldom of Kildare was assumed by the son of John Cam, i. e. the son of the Earl, who was appointed Lord Justice after the death of Sir Edward Eustace.

O'Byrne was treacherously slain by the son of his own brother, as he was leaving Cill-Mantain^y.

so that with O'Mælmoye's son was left but few men on the tract of the preys, his men being gone with too much pillage. Tibott O'Mælmoy and Ædh boy Mageochagan's sons, and the I-Riagans pursuing the said preyes overtook O'Mælmoye's son nigh by a bogg" [i. nuée mōna], "and killed him therein, and they took Thady O'Carrole prisoner, and killed others; and afterwards the said Tibott, and the son's son of Cosny O'Mælmoy, were proclaimed kings or lords each, against one another."

^x *The Hy-Regan*, i. e. the O'Dunne's of Hy-Regan, O'Regan, or Doohy-Regan, now the barony of Tinnahinch, in the north-west of the Queen's County, adjoining O'Molloy's country.

^y *Cill-Mantain*, i. e. the cell or church of St. Mantan. This is the ancient and present Irish name for the town of Wicklow. Ussher states in his *Primordia*, p. 846, that the place which Giraldus Cambrensis calls Wykingelo, and the English Wicklo, is called by the Irish, Kilmantan. It should be also remarked, that contae Chille

Ἐσργαλ ρυαδ̃ μαγ εοάγάν̃ δο ἐρέγεαδ̃ α̃ τῖγεαρναῖρ, ἡ α̃ δὺλ̃ γο̃ θυρμαγ̃
colaῖν̃ cille ἰαρ̃ νοίτ̃ α̃ ραδ̃αιρ, ἡ̃ μᾶλλ̃ μαγ εοάγάν̃ δο̃ γαβ̃άιλ̃ α̃ ἰοναδ̃.

Τοῖρρδεαλβὰς̃ δαλλ̃ μακ̃ τοῖρρδεαλβαιγ̃ όιγ̃ υἱ̃ concobair̃ δο̃ écc̃ δο̃ γαλαρ̃
αιτ̃γεαρρ̃.

Τοῖρρδεαλβὰς̃ μακ̃ μωρ̃έσρταιγ̃̃ μω̃ αοδ̃α υἱ̃ concobair̃ δο̃ μαρβ̃αδ̃ λα̃
cloinñ ceit̃sr̃nαιγ̃̃.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1455.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, μίλε, ceτρί̃ céδ̃, caoccat̃, α̃ cúicc̃.

Τομαρ̃ υα̃ cair̃né̃ñ ppióir̃ ατ̃α̃ luaiñ ceanñ eag̃na ἡ̃ eolur̃ã connact̃̃ mã
aimp̃ir̃ décc̃.

Τοῖρρδεαλβὰς̃ cair̃pac̃ μακ̃ dom̃naill̃ μω̃ μωρ̃ceap̃ταιγ̃̃ τῖγεαρ̃nã ρλιγ̃ιγ̃̃
décc̃.

Caτ̃aοίρ̃ μακ̃ mup̃chaδ̃ υἱ̃ concobair̃̃ ρail̃γ̃ιγ̃̃ δο̃ μαρβ̃αδ̃ lá̃ ταδ̃γ̃ μακ̃ añ
cal̃βαιγ̃̃ υἱ̃ concobair̃̃ ἡ̃ cuil̃éñ υα̃ diomur̃αιγ̃̃ δο̃ μαρβ̃αδ̃ laĩr̃ ἱr̃ iñ ló̃ céδ̃na.

Cum̃h̃p̃ep̃ac̃̃ μακ̃ concobair̃̃ υἱ̃ ρail̃γ̃illiγ̃̃ décc̃.

Coc̃caδ̃̃ déir̃gẽ̃ et̃ir̃̃ P̃ilip̃̃ μακ̃ tom̃áir̃̃ mé̃g̃ũid̃ir̃̃ aδ̃baρ̃̃ tic̃c̃sr̃nã̃ ῑ̃sr̃̃
manach̃, ἡ̃ Mág̃̃ ρam̃paδ̃aiñ. P̃ilip̃̃ δο̃ deñam̃̃ ῑ̃or̃loñg̃p̃uir̃t̃̃ acc̃̃ bl̃inñ̃ each̃-
lab̃rã, ἡ̃ Clanñ̃ P̃ilip̃̃ (b̃riañ, ἡ̃ τοῖρρδεαλβὰς̃̃) δο̃̃ δ̃ol̃̃ dã̃ ῑ̃sr̃̃ décc̃̃ ap̃̃ each̃aib̃̃,

Manzáin is still the Irish name for the county of Wicklow. This passage is given as follows in the Annals of D. F. :

"O'Broin" [was] "slaine by deceite thorough the malice of his own brother's son, he coming from Killmantan."

² *Clann-Keherny*.—This is the name of a district in the parish of Kilkeevin, near Castlerea, in the county of Roscommon.

The Annals of D. F. contain the following entries under this year, which have been omitted by the Four Masters :

"A thunderbolt burnt the Church of Kill ... nech.

"An Eclips of the sunn the last of November.

"Mac Donnagh died *in fine Anni* 1454.

"Isabell (daughter to Thady O'Carole) whose

first husband was James O'Kenedy, her second Husband, Mageochagan, died. God rest hir soule.

"Mælruany, son to Magranyll (anglice Reynolds), *mortuus est*.

"Thomas fitz John fitz Meyler Dexter, Lord of Ath-lehan, *in senectute bona quievit*.

"Duffecawly, daughter to Eogan fitz Daniel fitz Morthy O'Conner O'hara's wife, died, whose decease greived many of the Irish.

"Scor-mor sub advocacione Sanctissimæ Trinitatis habetur in Registro Vaticano. Bulla Nicholai 5, data Romæ pridie Idus Decembris anno 8 Pontificatus atque adeo 1454, in qua Pontifex narrativam supplicationem præmisit. Hi erant fratres, frater Eugenius O'Cormyn, et frater Thadæus Mac Ferbisii Eremitæ ordinis S.

1455 PM

Farrell Roe Mageoghegan resigned his lordship, and retired into [the monastery of] Durrow-Columbkille, having lost his sight; and Niall Mageoghegan assumed his place.

Turlough Dall, the son of Turlough Oge O'Connor, died of a short fit of sickness.

Turlough, the son of Murtough, son of Hugh O'Connor, was slain by the Clann-Keherny^a.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1455.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-five.

Thomas O'Cairnen, Prior of Athlone, the most eminent man of his time in Connaught for wisdom and knowledge, died.

Turlough Carragh^a, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough, Lord of Sligo, died.

Cahir^b, the son of Murrough O'Connor Faly, was slain by Teige, the son of Calvagh O'Connor; and Cuilen O'Dempsey was slain by him on the same day.

Cumhscrach, son of Conor O'Reilly, died.

A war broke out between Philip, the son of Thomas Maguire, heir to the lordship of Fermanagh, and Magauran. Philip pitched his camp at Beann-Eachlabhra^c; and Brian and Tuathal, Philip's sons, went forth with twelve

Augustini, qui terram quendam nuncupatam Scormore a nobili viro Thadæo O'Dowda Domino Diocesis Aladensis donatam ad erigendum conventum sub titulo Sanctissimæ Trinitatis absque licencia Apostolicæ sedis acceptaverunt; eos absolutionem reatus commisit, et confirmationem Donationis petentes Nicholas exaudivit, et præposito Ecclesiæ Aladensis executionem remisit, in nomine Domini concedens fratribus, ut naviculam habere possent pro piscibus ex quodam flumine prope ipsum locum cursum faciente capiendis et salsandis per venditionem et ponendis ad usum et utilitatem fratrum eorundem. Ita habetur in nostris annalibus (inquit frater Gualemus O'Meahayr)."

^a *Turlough Carragh.*—"Torlagh Carragh fitz Daniel fitz Mortagh O'Conner, Lord of Sligo, died."—D. F.

^b *Cahir.*—"Cahir fitz Murragh-I-Conner was killed by Thady fitz Calwagh-I-Conner; and Culen O'Dimosy was also by him slaine in the same day."—D. F.

^c *Beann-Eachlabhra* is now called Binn-Eachlainn. It is a very beautiful mountain near Swadlinbar, on the frontiers of the counties of Cavan and Fermanagh. Philip Ministeir Brady, in his legend of Mac na Miochomhairle, states that Binn Eachlabhra was corruptly called Binn Eachluana in his own time, and accounts for the origin of the name.

ἡ μοιρρίρεαρ ἀρ ρίετ δια εοίρ. Ro loircecrceide baile méz paipadain, ἡ errior an tíre, marbait Maoileachlainn dub mac paipadain, ἡ orong mor dia muintir, ἡ ροαιτ iar mbuaið dia ttiðibh.

Τοιρρδεαλβὰς mac Pílip meguoir do ðol go loch melge, ἡ cranócce baói ag mág flannchaíð do gabail, ἡ a harccain lair.

Εογαν ua neill do cumrccuccað ar a plaiéir la a mac ρsín Enri mac eoγain. Comarba Paτραicc, Mágguoir, Mág matγaina, ó catáin, ἡ clanna neill uile do ðol la henri mac Eocchain mic neill óicc co tulaé ócc dia oirðneað ἡ po goirpíτ ó neill de amail po baoh úfor.

Enri mac uí Neill buiohe do tóct ar a gsimel o gallaibh.

Cairlén áta luain do gabail ρor galloib iar na brat do mnaós boí ann.

Cairlén na ρraide do bripcað la hua ρfírgail, ἡ mac mec hoirbert do marbað lair acc gabail an cárléin.

Maolpuanaíð mac concobair mic catáil puaið méz paγnaill décc.

Seppraíð mac mupchaíð oicc mic mupchaða móir, mec catáil ticcírna clomne Aoda an tpleðe décc.

Eocchan mac diaρmata puaið ticcírna na ccoillteað do marbað la a úsibépine.

Mane mac maoleclainn méz caba, aubap conrapail an da bpeirne, Airγiall, ἡ ρsirmanach décc.

O cairide cúile, .i. diaρmaic puaið mac neill puaiðh do écc.

^d *Magauran's town*, now Ballymagauran, a small village in the barony of Tullyhaw, and county of Cavan.

^e *Loch Melge*, now Lough Melvin, a beautiful lake, situated on the borders of the counties of Leitrim and Fermanagh.

^f *Mac Clancy's Crannog*, or wooden house, stood on Inishkeen, an island in Lough Melvin.

^g *Owen O'Neill*.—"Eogan O'nell was deposed by his own son Henry O'nell."—D. F.

^h *Henry Mac-I-Neill Boy*.—"Henry, son's son to O'Neill Boy, escaped out of his givves from the English."

ⁱ *The castle of Athlone*.—"The castle of Athlone was taken from the English, it being be-

trayed by a woman therein."—D. F.

^k *Caislen-na-Sraide*, i. e. the castle of the street. This castle, which was otherwise called Caislen Muighe Breacraighe, and Caislen Sraide Muighe Breacraighe, stood at the small village of Street, a short distance to the north of Rathowen, in the barony of Moygoish, and county of Westmeath. This entry is thus translated by D. F.:

"The castle of Straide was broken by O'Feargail, whereby Mac Herbert's son was killed."

^l *Clann-Hugh of the mountain*, i. e. the Clann-Hugh O'Farrell, seated in the barony and county of Longford, at the foot of the mountain now called Carn-Clan-Hugh. For the exact situa-

horsemen and thirty-seven infantry, burned Magauran's town^d, and the greater part of his territory, and killed Melaghlin Duv Magauran and a great number of his people ; after which he returned home triumphantly.

Turlough, the son of Philip Maguire, went to Loch Melge^e, and took and plundered Mac Clancy's^f crannog on it.

Owen O'Neill^g was banished from his lordship by his own son, Henry.

The successor of St. Patrick [i.e. the Archbishop of Armagh], Maguire, Mac Mahon, and all the O'Neills, went with Henry, the son of Owen, who was son of Niall Oge, to Tullyhoge, to inaugurate him; and they called him O'Neill after the lawful manner.

Henry Mac-I-Neill Boy^h made his escape from the English, by whom he had been held in fetters.

The castle of Athloneⁱ was taken from the English, having been betrayed by a woman who was in it.

Caislen-na-Sraide^k was demolished by O'Farrell; and the son of Mac Herbert was slain by him while taking the castle.

Mulrony, the son of Connor, who was son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall, died.

Geoffrey, the son of Murrough Oge, son of Murrough More, son of Cathal, Lord of Clann-Hugh of the Mountain^l, died.

Owen Mac Dermot Roe^m, Lord of the Woods, was slain by his own kindred.

Maine, the son of Melaghlin Mac Cabe, materies of a Constable of the two Breifnies, of Oriel, and Fermanagh, died.

O'Cassidy of Cuilⁿ, i. e. Dermot Roe, son of Niall Roe, died^o.

tion of the territory of the Clann-Hugh O'Farrell, the reader is referred to an Inquisition taken at Ardagh on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I.

^m *Owen Mac Dermot Roe, Lord of the Woods*, i. e. of the woods of Coillte Conchobhair, in the north-east of the barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon. Mac Dermot Roe, of Alderford, still enjoys a considerable tract of property in this district. This passage is thus given in the Annals of D. F.:

"Owen Mac Dermoda Roe, Lord of the Woods,

was slaine by his owne men."

ⁿ *Of Cuil*, i. e. of the barony of Coole, in the county of Fermanagh.

^o Under this year the Annals of D. F. give the following entries, which have been omitted by the Four Masters:

"An Eclips of the Moone on the first day of May.

"Mac Dermoda Gall, Lord of Artagh, died.

"Thomas O'Conner, Prior of Athlone, the cheife in wisdome and knowledge of all Ireland, in Christo quievit."

Aois CRIOST, 1456.

Αοιρ Crioστ, míle, ceṛpe céo, caocca, a Se.

O Néll, Eoḡan, mac Neill óicc, mic Neill móir décc.

Coccað mór eirir domnall mac neill ḡairbḡ tigeapna típe conaill, ḡ ó neill énrí iar monnarbað cloinne neaḡtain uí domnaill lá hua ndomnaill hi tír eoḡain. Tainicc tra ó néill ḡ maḡ uir lá cloinn neaḡtain hi nimir eoḡain, ḡ ní ro anraḡ ḡur ro ḡabrat longpoṛt i comfoḡraib cúile meic an treóin. An tan ad cloṛ lá hua ndomnaill an ní rin do cóioḡ ríde, ḡ aodh ruad a dearbḡraḡair, ḡ mac mec Suibne fanad (maolmuire) for a neaḡaib ḡo tinneapnaḡ ḡan aoín neaḡ oile ina bḡarrað aḡt iatṛ buð déin ina ttriúr do éor barbað hi ccaṛlén cuile meic an treóin ar cionn an tṛlóig móir rin ro éairringṛt clann neaḡtain. Iar bḡaḡbáil an baile do domnaill co na bḡ buidín ad connacḡar an ṛluaḡ naile raḡaṛc forra, ḡ léigḡ ina ndeóio amail ar déine conraḡaṡar, ḡ iar mbreic forra ní ro daíad ṛíṛ ṛíṛ ná comlann ṛó comlíon doib aḡt ro éinn an tiolar ar uaḡað ḡur ro marbað ó domnaill, domnall mac neill ḡairbḡ annrin (.i. an. 18. do Maí dia haoíne do ṛonḡrað), ḡ ro ḡabað aod ruad ḡ mac mec ruibne, ḡ ro ḡab toirṛdealbḡaḡ cairbṛeaḡ mac neaḡtain tigeapnur típe conaill.

Ṽṛḡal mac concobair mec diaṛmaḡa tanairi maḡe luirḡ, ḡ laṛairṛiona inḡín an ṛṛḡail céona bḡn cairṛpe uí concobair décc.

Aois CRIOST, 1457.

Αοίρ Crioστ, míle, ceṛpe céo, coeccat, a Seaḡt.

ḡrian mac Ṽilíb na tuaiḡe méḡ uir mac tigeapna ṛearmanaḡ décc iar mbuaio onḡta ḡ aṛṛiḡe.

Coccað eirir máḡuir ḡ clann Ruḡraḡe meḡ maḡḡanna. Maḡuir do éionol a típe do ðul in oirḡiallaib. Ar ná cluirin rin do cloinn meḡ

^p *Cuil-Mic-an-treoin*.—This was the name of a townland and castle situated on that arm of Lough Swilly, in the county of Donegal, which extends to Castleforward, near the south-western

extremity of the barony of Inishowen.—See note⁷, under the year 1440, p. 920, *supra*.

^q *Tanist*.—D. F. translates the word Tanist by *Second*, thus :

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1456.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-six.

O'Neill, Owen, the son of Niall Oge, son of Niall More, died.

A great war [broke out] between Donnell, the son of Niall Garv, Lord of Tirconnell, and O'Neill, Henry, after the expulsion of the sons of Naghtan O'Donnell, by O'Donnell, into Tyrone. O'Neill and Maguire went with the sons of Naghtan into Inishowen, and marched, without halting, until they pitched their camp near the confines of Cuil-Mic-an-treoin^p. When O'Donnell heard of this, he and his brother, Hugh Roe, and Mac Sweeny Fanad (Mulmurry), proceeded expeditiously on horseback, and, unattended by any others, to place warders in the castle of Cuil-Mic-an-treoin, to oppose this great army, which the sons of Naghtan had drawn into the territory. [But] when O'Donnell left the town with his small number of attendants, the other party espied them, and followed them as quickly as they could, until they overtook them; and then they did not shew them the rights of men, nor did they oppose to them an equal number of their forces, but the many rushed upon the few, so that O'Donnell, Donnell, the son of Niall Garv, was slain (on the 18th of May, which fell on Friday), and Hugh Roe and the son of Mac Sweeny were taken prisoners. Turlough Cairbreach, the son of Naghtan, [then] assumed the lordship of Tirconnell.

Farrell, the son of Conor Mac Dermot, Tanist^a of Moylurg, and Lasarina, daughter of the same Farrell, and wife of Carbry O'Conor, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1457.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-seven.

Brian, the son of Philip-na-Tuaighe Maguire, son of the Lord of Fermanagh, died, after the victory of Uction and Penance.

A war [broke out] between Maguire and Rury Mac Mahon; and Maguire assembled [the forces of] his country to march into Oriel. When the sons of

^a A. D. 1456. Feargal fitz Conner Mac Dermota, the Second of Maghluyrg, and Catherine,

his daughter, Carbrey O'Conner's wife, both died."

maṭṡamna do cóidṛst co na mbuar ina ndaingniṡtib, .i. ar an eoganaig 7 fá rliab muḡdorn. Téad iapom máguib 7 Bilib i ndartraig coinnri, 7 ó nac puccrat ar éreachab, po loirḡst dartaig uile, 7 baile eogain mic puḡraig meḡ maṭṡamna, .i. lior na ngabbar, 7 tangattar dia ttiḡib iap rin.

Bilib mac tomáir méguib, 7 a clann do dol rlióigeab i mbreipne uí Ruairc, 7 po cuir ó ruairc a buar ar daingniṡtib an tíre pempa. Do cóid tra Bilib ḡo baile uí Ruairc. Ro loirceab an baile 7 an tír uile ar éfna lair, ruḡ ua Ruairc ar Bilib, 7 po rícheab iomairceacc scoppa, 7 torcáir tiḡearnán mac taibḡ uí Ruairc, 7 mac maḡnura ḡrurraig mic catáil buib 7 Ruairc, 7 rochaib oile cén mo tát lá ríraib manac don cup rin.

Brian mac mairceartraig óicc 7 fearḡail tiḡearna cloinne hamlaib 7 fearḡail décc.

¹ *Eoghanach*.—This name is given on an old map of Ulster, preserved in the State Papers' Office, under the anglicised form of Owenagh. It was the name of a district situated to the south of the town of Ballybay, and comprised the parish of Aghanamullen, in the barony of Cremourne, and county of Monaghan. Owenagh is now obsolete as the name of a district, but the name is still preserved as that of a river in this neighbourhood, which rises in Lough Tacker near Bellatrine, in the parish of Aghnamullen, flows through the parish of Drumgoon, in the county of Cavan, and pays its tribute to the River Erne.

² *Sliabh Mughdhorn*, i. e. Mons Mugdornorum. This is not the chain called the Mourne Mountains, in the county of Down, but a range of heights in the barony of Crioch-Mughdhorna [now Cremourne], in the county of Monaghan. In the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, as published by Colgan, this territory is called *provincia Mugdornorum*, which is but a translation of the Irish *Crioch Mughdhorna*, i. e. the country of the Mugdorni, who were the descendants of Mughdhorn Dubh, the son of Colla Meann, one of the ancestors of the people called Oirghialla. It appears from a pedigree of the Mac Mahons,

preserved in a manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, that the mountainous district now called the barony of Mourne, in the county of Down (which originally bore the appropriate appellation of Beanna Boirche) was so called from a tribe of the inhabitants of Crioch-Mughdhorna in Oirghiall, who emigrated to the former in the reign of Niall the Haughty, the son of Hugh, who was son of Manus Mac Mahon.

³ *Lis-na-ngabhar*, i. e. the fort of the goats, now Lisnagore, an ancient earthen fort giving name to a townland, situated about a mile to the west of Newbliss, in the parish of Killeevan, in the barony of Dartry, and county of Monaghan.

⁴ *Clann-Auliff*.—The territory belonging to this sept of the O'Farrells is included in the present barony of Moydoe, in the county of Longford. For its exact extent the reader is referred to an Inquisition taken at Ardagh on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I. This entry is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1457. Brian fitz Morthagh Oge O'feargail, *dux* of Clann-Awly O'feargail, died."

⁵ The Four Masters have omitted, perhaps intentionally, to transcribe from the Ulster An-

Mac Mahon had heard of this, they went with their cattle into their fastnesses, namely, into Eoghanach' and Sliabh Mughdhorn'. Maguire and Philip proceeded to Dartry-Coininsi, but not finding any spoils there, they burned all Dartry, and burned the town of Owen, the son of Rury Mac Mahon, namely, Lis-na-nGabhar'; after which they returned home.

Philip, the son of Thomas Maguire, and his sons, marched with an army into Breifny O'Rourke; and O'Rourke, before their arrival, sent his cows into the fastnesses of the country. Philip advanced to O'Rourke's town, and burned it, as well as the entire country [around it]. O'Rourke [however] came up with Philip; and a battle was fought between them, in which Tiernan, the son of Teige O'Rourke, and the son of Manus Grumach, son of Cathal Bodhar O'Rourke, and many others, were slain by the men of Fermanagh.

Brian, the son of Murtough Oge O'Farrell, Lord of the Clann-Auliffe" O'Farrell, died.'

nals at this year, an account of a disgraceful rencounter which took place near Ballyconnell, in the now county of Cavan, between Maguire and O'Rourke. It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that a war having broken out between these two chiefs, they appointed to hold a conference at the ford of Bel-atha-Chonaill, on the river Graine, the boundary between the territories of Breifny and Fermanagh, and that Maguire set out for this place with six horsemen and sixty kerns; but that when O'Rourke had heard that Maguire was attended only by a small party, he at once meditated treachery; that as soon as Maguire had perceived that treachery was intended, he retreated homewards with his small party, but that being pursued and overtaken at Gort-an-fheadain [now Gortaneddan, near Knockninny, in Fermanagh] by a body of O'Rourke's kerns and gallow-glasses, he was obliged to make a stand, and defend himself as well as he was able; and this Fermanagh Chronicle adds, with exultation, that his kerns fought with such amazing valour, that they routed their numerous pursuers, and killed

sixteen gentlemen of O'Rourke's people, whose heads they cut off, and carried off in triumph to Maguire's mansion, where they were fixed on stakes over the *gardha* or bawn of the castle: "7 tucadap ceitepp meguioip ui. cinn dég leó oo uapliḃ muinntipe hui Ruapc co baile meguioip, 7 oo cuipḃ ap cuailleac gappoa meguioip iat."—See note "w", under the year 1432, p. 889, *supra*, for another reference to the custom of sticking heads of enemies over the walls of the *gardhas* or bawns of the castles of Irish chieftains. The word *gappoa*, which usually denotes garden, or field, was also applied to the court-yard belonging to a castle. Dr. Smith, in his *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, p. 203, has the following reference to the *gappoa*, or bawn, of Mac Carthy's castle of Kilcrea, in the county of Cork:

"On the east side" [of the castle] "is a large field, called the bawn, the only appendage formerly to great men's castles, which places were used for dancing, goaling, and such diversions; pleasure gardens, and other improvements, being then unknown in this country. In these bawns

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1458.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, ceitpe céo, coeccatt, a hoctt.

Teampall achain beite go momad do leabrain dſircaigte do loicead ann ón óifpícel, .i. Niall mac mec cpait mec matgamna.

Sluaigead lá hua ndomnaill toirpdealbac carbreac, 7 taincc ua néill enpí dia commorað Rangattar cétyr co hioctar connact lotar iapom don bpepne. Ro millead 7 po loicead leó o rliab riar, 7 po loicead baile uí Ruairc dpuim dá etiar, 7 po gabrat bpaigte ioctar connact, 7 do pavad illaim uí domnaill iatt. Tangattar iapom dia ttiyib.

O concobair failge, an calbac mór mac murchaid na madmann tigeapna ua bpaige uile fear nár diúlt pe opec nduine tigeapna (do laigrib) ar mó puar do comtaib ó gallaib, 7 o gaoidealaib nó bítyr ina agaid do écc, 7 conn o concobair a mac fſin do óirpnead ina ionad riariú po hadnaicead epum 4 ccill achain.

Ua Ruairc, .i. loclann mac taidg lettiigeapna na bpeipne décc.

Art ó néill mac eogain mic neill óicc clñn oinix 7 eangnama cenél eogain décc.

Mac rampadain tomár mac fſrğail décc.

Tomaltaic mac concobair mec diarmada tigeapna maiße luipcc artyix 7 tpe tuatail, etcetera, pécſm coitcſno do damuib epeann fear toirbearta móir damuib 7 daor tuarpuail do écc adhaiß fele paolán, 7 a mac

they also kept their cattle by night, to prevent their being carried off by wolves, or their more rapacious neighbours."

^w *Achadh-beithe*, i. e. the field of the birch trees, now anglicised Aghavea, a rectory in the diocese of Clogher, situated in the barony of Magherastephana, and county of Fermanagh.

^x *Murrough-na-madhmán*, i. e. Murrough, or Morgan, of the defeats. This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1458. Calwagh, the great fitz Morragh na madhmán (.i. of the defeats), King of O'Faly, who never refused any man liveing, died; and he was, since Caher the Greate his

ancestor (King of Ireland), the only King of the Lagenians that tooke most from all such English and Irish as were his adversaries; and he also was the only man that bestowed most of both gold, silver, and broade cloth, to all men generally in Ireland, and God (in whose power it is) reward his soule for it. And afore his death he ordained Conn O'Conner, his own son, to supply his place: afterwards he was buried in Killaichy. God rest his soule."

^y *Who never refused the countenance of man*, nár diúlt pe opec nduine, that is, whose hospitality extended equally to all, without exception of persons, whose house was open to all, to

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1458.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-eight.

The church of Achadh-beithe^m, with many valuable books, was burned on the official, i. e. Niall, son of Magrath Mac Mahon.

A hosting was made by O'Donnell, Turlough Cairbreach; and O'Neill, Henry, came to join his muster. They first went to Lower Connaught, and from thence they proceeded into Breifny; and they spoiled and burned [that part of the territory lying] from the mountain westwards; and they also burned O'Rourk's town, Druim-da-Ethiar [Drumahaire]. They obtained the hostages of Lower Connaught, who were given into the hands of O'Donnell; after which they returned home.

O'Connor Faly, Calvagh More, son of Murrough-na-madhm^x, Lord of all Offaly, a man who never refused the countenance of man^y, and who had won more wealth from his English and Irish enemies than any lord in Leinster, died; and Con O'Connor, his son, was elected in his place, before his father was buried in (the monastery of) Killeigh.

O'Rourke, i. e. Loughlin, the son of Teige Liath, Lord of Breifny, died.

Art O'Neill, the son of Owen, son of Niall Oge, the most eminent man of Tyrone for hospitality and prowess, died.

Magauran, Thomas, the son of Farrell, died.

Tomaltagh^z, the son of Cathal Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, Airtech, Tir-Tuathail, &c., general patron of the learned of Ireland, and who had been very bountiful to the soldiery and other stipendiaries, died on the night before the

the rich, the poor, the learned, the stranger, the traveller, &c.

^z *Tomaltagh*. — In the Annals of D. F. he is called King of Maghluyrg and Artagh only. The whole passage is given as follows:

"A. D. 1458. Tomaltagh fitz Conner Mac Dermoda, King of Maghluyrg and Artagh, a Lord worthy of the kingdome of Connaght thorough his greates expences in almes deeds, hospitalitie, gifts, wages, or meanes to all manner of men in Ireland that pleased to accept it

of him, died on the feast day of St. Bartholomew, in Harvest; and his son, Cathal Mac Dermoda, died a few dayes afore him, and they were both buryed in the abby of Boyle. The blessed and holy Trinity be mercifull to their souls *in sæcula sæculorum. Amen.* Ædh fitz Conner Mac Dermoda was made king in his throne."

The territories of Moylurg, Airtech, and Tir-Tuathail are all included in the old barony of Boyle, which forms the northern portion of the county of Roscommon.

διονγμαλα κατὰλ mac διαρμαδα do écc coicéidir ríá ran tan rin, 7 a naðna-
cal diblínib 1 mainirtir na búille. Aed mac concobair mec διαρμαδα do
gabáil ionaid tomaltair.

Seppaid mac emaind mic tomair ui feargal do marbad lá Sían mac
domnaill Mic Seáin ui fírgail, 7 lá cloinn concobair .i. laoiḡreac, etcetera.

Emann a búpc τῖgearna gall connac̃t, 7 morain dá gaoidealaid̃ aon poḡa
gall epeann ar crũc ar ðelb ar ðenam ar uairle, ar einac̃ ar íc̃t, 7 ar
fírinne décc 1 ndeirib̃ na bliadna po.

Feargal ruad̃ mag eoḡagáin τῖgearna cenel fíachãc décc an xun. fe-
bru.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1459.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle c̃ítre céd, coeccat̃t, a naoi.

O brian toirp̃dealb̃ac̃ τῖgearna tuad̃muman décc.

Cumara mac conmara do marbad 1 meḡail.

Conna mág eoḡagáin τῖgearna cenel fíachãc do marbad̃ la mac airt
uí maileaclaínn.

O binn, brian, toíreac̃ tíre briúin décc.

Fírgal mac tomair uí Raḡallair̃ décc.

Maídm mór do t̃abairt lá hiarla cille dapa ar ua cconcobair f̃failḡi
conn mac an cálbair̃g dú in po gabad̃ conn f̃eirín, 7 in po marbad̃ mac mic
uilliam uí c̃eallair̃g 7 poḡaid̃e mór dia muirtir.

Cpeac̃a c̃ineóil duaḡáin lá brian mac Pilib mic tomar m̃éḡuid̃ir.

Cpeac̃a maḡe pl̃éc̃t do ðenom̃ la m̃áḡuid̃ir tomar occ, 7 baile mec
Samrad̃ain do loḡccad̃ lair̃ don turur rin.

^a *Edmond Burke*.—This passage is thus translated by D. F.:

“A. D. 1458. Edmond Bourke, Lord of the Englishe of Connaught, and of many Irishmen also; and the only Englishman in Ireland worthy to be chosen cheife, for his formosity and proportion of person, generosity, hospitality, constancie, truth, gentilitie of blood, martiall feats, and all qualityes by which a man might meritt prayse, died in the latter end of this

yeare. God's blessing be on him.”

^b *Farrell Roe Mageoghegan*.—“Feargal roe Mageochagan, *Dux* of Kenel-fiacha, xiiii^o. Kal. ffebruarii, died. God blesse his soule.”—D. F.

^c *Cumara Mac Namara*.—“Cumara Mac Conmara slaine thorough deceite.”—D. F.

^d *Magh Slecht*.—Lanigan, in his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. i. p. 239, states that Moyslecht, the plain in which the Idol Crom Cruach stood in St. Patrick's time, is near

festival of St. Bartholomew, and was interred in the Abbey of Boyle, with his worthy son, Cathal Mac Dermot, who had died a fortnight before him. Hugh, son of Conor Mac Dermot, succeeded Tomaltagh.

Geoffry, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas O'Farrell, was slain by John, the son of Donnell, son of John O'Farrell, assisted by the sons of Conor Laoighseach, &c.

Edmond Burke^a, Lord of the English of Connaught, and of many of the Irish of the same province, the choice of the English of Ireland for his personal shape, comeliness and stature, noble descent, hospitality, clemency, and veracity, died at the end of this year.

Farrell Roe Mageoghegan^b, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach, died on the 17th of February.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1459.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-nine.

O'Brien (Turlough), Lord of Thomond, died.

Cumara Mac Namara^c was treacherously slain.

Conla Mageoghegan, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach, was slain by the sons of Art O'Melaghlin.

O'Beirne (Brian), Chief of Tir-Briuin, died.

Farrell, the son of Thomas O'Reilly, died.

A great defeat was given by the Earl of Kildare to O'Conor Faly, Con, the son of Calvagh, in which Con himself was taken prisoner; and the grandson of William O'Kelly, and many others of his people, were slain.

The spoils of Kinel-Duachain were carried off by Brian, the son of Philip, son of Thomas Maguire.

The spoils of Magh Slecht^d were seized on by Maguire (Thomas Oge); and Ballymagauran was burned by him on this occasion.

Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim; in which he would be correct were it not that from his words others have inferred that Moy-Slecht is in the county of Leitrim, which is not the fact, for we have the most satisfactory evidence to prove that Magh-Slecht is in the territory of

Teallach-Eathach, which is the present barony of Tullyhaw, in the county of Cavan. According to the Lives of St. Dallan and St. Maedhog, it was the ancient name of the level portion of the country called Teallach-Eachdhach; and according to the Book of Fenagh, the plain of Magh

Ḑlaipne mac concobair uí Raḡallaiḡ do marbaid lá cloinn puḏraige méḡ maṡḡanna.

O neill enpí mac eoḡain do tabairt ríoiḡ ḡall laip co cairlén na hoḡmaige dia ḡabail ar cloinn aip uí neill, ḡ ríḡ do ḡenam ḡoiḡ ré apoile.

Sían cam mac conulaḡ mec an ḡairḡ decc.

Ua cúipnin, Maḡnur, ollam uí Ruairc lé Seancur decc.

Maolmaipe ua cianáin aḡḡar ruad lé reancur ḡ lé dan decc.

Muircírtaḡ ua dálaige raói lé dan decc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1460.

Αοίρ Cρίορτ, míle, cσίρe céo, Seapccatτ.

Manepτip na Maḡne hi típ Amalḡaḡa i neppcopoitecτ cille halaḡ i cconnacτaiḡ do éoḡbail la Mac uilliam burc ar impiḡe Nehemiar uí donnchadha an ced biocairc ppouipri baói i nepinḡ ag opḡ .S. ppapreip don obrepuantia.

An teppcob o briain, eppcop cille da lua do marbaid lá briain an éoblaige mic donnchaid mic maṡḡanna uí briain i niniḡ cluana paíppoda.

Ruaidpí mac maḡnupa uí moćáin ppocairi oile pínḡ decc.

Acḡ ruad mac néill ḡairḡ uí ḡoinaill, ḡ mac mec puibne pánaτ maolmuipre do léccaḡ ar a mbraiḡḡsnur lá hua néill énpí iar na mbíe cσίpi bliadna comlana illain occa ar po ba díle laip clann nećtain olḡat clann néll.

Slecht, which was anciently inhabited by a sept of the Firbolgs, called Maḡraighe, was situated on the east side of Magh-Rein, which comprised about the southern half of the county of Leitrim. The fact is that the plain of Magh Rein, in which the monastery of Fenagh is situated, is the level portion of Mac Rannall's country, and the plain of Magh Slecht, where the Idol Crom Cruach stood, is the level portion of Magauran's country, in the north-west of the county of Cavan. The village of Ballymagauran is distinctly referred to as situated in this latter plain, and no part of it is included in the county of Leitrim.

^e *Oghmhaḡh*, now Omagh, a well-known town in a barony of the same name in the county of Tyrone.

^f *Maighin*, Máḡin, now Moyne, in the barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo. The remains of this beautiful and extensive building are still to be seen on the western side of the River Moy, near its mouth, and about a quarter of a mile from the road leading from Ballina to Killala. This passage is thus translated by D. F. in F. 1. 18 :

“ A. D. 1460. The Monastery of Moyne, in Tirawley, in the Bishoprick of Killala, erected

Glasny, the son of Conor O'Reilly, was slain by the sons of Rory Mac Mahon.

O'Neill, Henry, the son of Owen, brought an army of the English against the castle of Oghmogh^e, to take it from the sons of Art O'Neill; but they made peace with each other.

John Cam, the son of Cu-Uladh Mac Ward, died.

O'Cuirnin, Manus, Chief Historian to O'Rourke, died.

Mulmurry O'Keenan, a materies of a historian and poet, died.

Murtough O'Daly, a learned poet, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1460.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty.

The monastery of Maighin in Tirawley^f, in the diocese of Killala, in Connaught, was founded by Mac William Burke, at the request of Nehemias O'Donohoe, the first Irish provincial vicar of the order of St. Francis de Observantia.

O'Brian, Bishop of Killaloe, was killed by Brian-an-Chobhlaigh^g, the son of Donough, son of Mahon O'Brien of Inis-Cluana-ramhfhoda^h.

Rory, the son of Manus O'Mochain, Provostⁱ of Elphin, died.

Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, and the son of Mac Sweeny Fanad (Mulmurry), were liberated from prison by O'Neill (Henry), after they had been detained by him as prisoners for four full years; for the sons of Naghtan [who during this time enjoyed the chieftainship] were dearer to him than the sons of Niall^k.

by Mac William Burke, by advice of Nehemias O'Donnaghadha, the first provincially vicar of the order of S. Francis *de observantia* in Ireland."

^g *Brian-an-chobhlaigh*, i. e. Brian of the fleet. This passage is in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. The name of the bishop here referred to was Turlough, or Terence O'Brien.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 594.

^h *Inis-cluana-ramhfhoda*, i. e. the holm, or strath, of Clonrode; now the town of Ennis, in

the county of Clare, which is immediately to the west of Clonrode; for the site of the present town of Inis, or Ennis, was originally a green belonging to Clonrode, which was the principal seat of the O'Briens.

ⁱ *Provost*.—In the Annals of D. F. as F. 1. 18, this passage is given as follows:

"The Provost of Oilfinn, viz., Ruairy fitz Magnus O'Conner, died."

^k *Sons of Niall*.—This passage, which is so im-

Maíom mór do tabairt ar gallaib lá hua cconcobair pfaílge, conn mac an cálbais dú i ttorcáir barún calatromma, 7 rochaiði oile immaille ppiir.

Maíom do tabairt lá gallaib por ua Raḡallaiḡ Seaan mac eoḡain mic rḡain mic Rilib mic ḡiollaiora ruaid airm in po marbað é, 7 aed deapḡraḡair uí Raḡallaiḡ, 7 eoḡan caoḡ mac maḡḡainna mec caba, 7 vponḡ oile ḡénmo éat. Catál mac eoḡain do ḡabáil a ionaid.

Mac raípraðáin eoḡain décc.

Ruaiðri ballac mac mupceapḡaiḡ uí concobair décc.

Tomár mac tomáir a búrc (po buð mac uilliam dap éir emainn a búrc), décc.

Mac caba enri mac ḡiollacpiort do tect ipin anḡaile lá hua pfeapḡail, domnall buide, 7 a éḡ do ḡalap obann i lior aipḡabla, 7 cfiḡri piciḡ décc ḡalloglaḡ co tḡuaḡaib do bḡit ina timceall oḡá bḡitḡ dia aḡnacal don cában.

Mac maḡnupa típe tḡaḡail, Ruaiðri mac eoḡain ruaid mec maḡnupa, ráit an típe rin do tḡḡearna do marbað lá conn ua ndomnall (.i. conn mac Nell ḡairb mic tḡipḡdealbais an piona), 7 la taðḡ mac taidḡ uí ruairc aḡ tḡpaiḡeaḡt cḡeaḡ an típe, 7 puḡrat na cḡeaḡa leó ḡo haipḡḡoḡlino, 7 po bḡḡrat maite cloinne maḡnupa na cḡeaḡa dḡoð ip in ḡlino rin iar marbað mec maḡnupa.

Domnall mac diarmada uí maille, uilliam ua máille, 7 Seaan ua maille

perfectly written by the Four Masters, should be understood as follows: "During the contention between the sons of Niall Garv O'Donnell and the sons of Naghtan O'Donnell, O'Neill (Henry) took part with the sons of Naghtan, because they were dearer to him, and he took Hugh Roe O'Donnell and the son of Mac Sweeny Fanad, his opponents, prisoners, whom he detained in captivity for four entire years, when he set them at liberty, as fortune had declared in favour of his friends."—See the year 1456; but he was very much disappointed in the security of his friends, for this very Hugh Roe O'Donnell, whose sphere of action had been confined within the walls of a prison for four years, on his liberation had a fresh contest for the chieftainship, and obtained it in 1461.

¹ *Defeated O'Reilly*, literally, "a defeat was given to O'Reilly." For the Anglo-Irish account of this defeat the reader is referred to Lodge's Peerage.—TAAFFE. The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster adds, that this battle was fought 3. *Nonas Septembris*, and that there happened not in Connaught, since the death of Cathal Crovderg O'Conor, a more lamentable event than the killing of O'Reilly, King of the two Breifnys, for the loss of whom all Ireland was filled with grief.

^m *Thomas, the son of Thomas Burke*.—"Thomas fitz Thomas Bourke, that was Mac William Bourke after Edmond Bourke, died, *in hoc anno*."—D. F.

ⁿ *Mac Cabe*.—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows:

A great defeat was given to the English by O'Connor Faly, Con, the son of Calvagh, in which the Baron of Galtrim, and many others besides, were slain.

The English defeated O'Reilly¹, John, the son of Owen, son of John, son of Philip, son of Gilla-Isa-Roe; and in the conflict O'Reilly himself, his brother Hugh, Owen Caech, the son of Mahon Mac Cabe, and a great number of others, were slain. Cathal, the son of Owen, assumed his place.

Magauran, Owen, died.

Rory Ballagh, the son of Murtough O'Connor, died.

Thomas, the son of Thomas Burke^m (who became Mac William on the death of Edmond Burke), died.

Mac Cabe^a, Henry, the son of Gilcbreest, went with O'Farrell into Annaly, where he died of a short fit of sickness at Lisaird-abhla [Lissardowlin]. He was carried to Cavan, to be interred there, attended by two hundred and eighty gallowglasses, armed with battle-axes.

Mac Manus of Tir-Tuathail^o, Rory, the son of Owen Roe Mac Manus, fully worthy to be Lord of that territory, was slain by Con, the son of Niall Garv, son of Turlough-an-Fhiona O'Donnell, and Teige, the son of Teige O'Rourke, while in pursuit of the spoils of the territory. O'Donnell's people carried the spoils with them to Airged-glenn^p; but, after the killing of Mac Manus, the chiefs of the Clann-Manus deprived them of their preys in that valley.

Donnell, the son of Dermot O'Malley^q, William O'Malley, and John O'Malley,

"Macaba, .i. Henry fitz Gillechrist, came into the Angaly with O'Feargail, viz., Donal boy, and died a sudden death in Lis-ard-Aula, and was carryed to be buried; and we heard that there was the number of two hundred and eighty axes, or more, about him goeing towards his buriall."

^o *Mac Manus of Tir-Tuathail*.—He was the head of a branch of the O'Conors, seated in the north of the barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon. This passage is given as follows in the Annals of D. F.:

"A. D. 1460. Mac Magnusa de Tir Thathyl, .i. Ruary fitz Eogan roe Mac Magnusa, fit cheiftaine of that land, was killed by Conn

O'Donell, and by Thady fitz Thady O'Rnairk, in pursuance or rather tract of the preys of the countrey, after they have" [*recte* had] "brought them as far as Argadgleann, wherein they were manfully rescued by the Clann-Magnusa."

^p *Airged-glenn*, i. e. the silver glen, or valley. This was probably the name of the vale of the River Arigna, which forms the boundary between the counties of Sligo and Leitrim for some miles.

^q *Donnell, the son of Dermot*, i. e. of the family of Umallia, now the Owles, in the county of Mayo. This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1460. Daniel fitz Dermoid O'Mally

do ðol ar riubal loingri lá cloinn uí brian i corca baircinn for mac maé-
ganna, 7 a marbað a triúr riariú pangadap a longa, 7 domnall ua brian
do gabáil, 7 maéganain ua brian do lot ag ðol do roigið a loinge, 7 a
bátað ria roétain na lunge hírin. Ro cuirpeað ár a muintipe don turup rin.

ðrian ua máille do marbað lá a dearbpaðair aod ua maille tria ioma-
gallam tapla eatuppa. Dá mac taidg uí máilli iadriðe.

Manirtir do togbail i niniy Arcain irin mumain i neppcopoitteét Ruir
do braitrib .S. Ppanreir i ndutaið uí eitpirceóil ata inir Arcain.

Manertir inri coréað i laignib i neppcopóiteét fšina ar brú na habann
dianad ainn Sláine do togbail do braitrib .S. Ppanreir.

An cétapaíad Eouapð do ríogað of Saxaib .4. marpa.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1461.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, cetpe céð, Searcat, a haon.

Felim mac eoðain mic néill óicc uí néill décc do bñðg raoí ar eneaé 7 ar
ñgñam cñnn dām 7 deópað, neaé ar mó po cññðaið do ðántaið, 7 po ba mó
duanaire ina ainnir décc iar mbreit buaða o ðomān 7 deaīan.

Αοð mac τοιρðealbais óig uí concobair leétiðeapna connacé i naðaið

and William O'Mally, and John O'Mally, sailed
a fleet with O'Brien's sons to Corca-Baskyn,
against Mac Mahon; and they were all three
killed afore they might enter their shipp, and
Daniel O'Brien was taken prisoner, and Mahon
O'Brien was wounded goeing towards his shipp
and was drowned afore he could come thereto,
and their men were slaughtered. And the said
Daniel's death occasioned great greife to all re-
ceivers of gifts in Ireland. God rest his soule."

¹ *Corca-Bhaiscinn*, pronounced Corca-Vaskin.
This was the name of Mac Mahon's country,
which comprised the baronies of Moyarta and
Clonderalaw, in the south-west of the county of
Clare.

² *Inis-Arcain*, now Inisheran, an island
between Cape Clear and Baltimore Bay, in the

county of Cork. Archdall says (*Monasticon*,
p. 71), that this place was anciently called
Iniskieran, but he refers to no authority, and
it is evident from the orthography given here
that he is mistaken. In Smith's *Natural and
Civil History of Cork*, vol. i. p. 289, the ruins
of this abbey are described as follows:

"About a mile to the south" [of the fortifi-
cations] "are the remains of an ancient abbey,
founded *anno* 1460, for Franciscans, by Florence
O'Driscoll, built after the model of that of Kil-
crea, but this is much smaller. The steeple is
a low square tower, from whence runs the nave
of the church, with an arcaded wing to the
south. Some parts of the building are slated,
having been used for fish-houses when the pil-
chards frequented this coast."

went on a maritime expedition, with the sons of O'Brien, to Corca-Bhaiscinn^c, against Mac Mahon; but the three were slain before they could reach their ships; and Donnell O'Brien was taken prisoner, and Mahon O'Brien, as they were on their way to their ship; and Mahon was drowned before he could reach his own ship. Their people were slaughtered on this occasion.

Brian O'Mailly was slain by his brother, Hugh O'Mailly, in a dispute which occurred between them. These were two sons of Teige O'Mailly.

A monastery was founded for Franciscan Friars in Inis-Arcain^d, in Munster, in the diocese of Cork. Inis-Arcain is in O'Driscoll's country.

The monastery of Inis-Corthadh^e, in Leinster, in the diocese of Ferns, on the margin of the river called Slaine^f, was founded for Franciscan Friars.

Edward IV.^g was made King of England on the 4th of March.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1461.

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

Felim, son of Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill, died of a sudden fit. He was eminent for his hospitality and prowess; he was a protector of the learned and the exiled, and a man who had purchased more poetry, and had a larger collection of poems, than any other man of his time. He died after having overcome the world and the Devil.

Hugh, the son of Turlough Oge O'Connor, Half Lord of Connaught^h, in oppo-

^c *Inis-Corthadh*, now Enniscorthy, a market town on the River Slaney, in the barony of Scarewalshe, about nine Irish miles to the north-west of Wexford. This town is still called *iní córtað*, pronounced *iní córta* by the inhabitants of the county of Kilkenny. According to Ware's *Monasticon*, this monastery was founded for Minorites of the strict observance, by Donald surnamed Fuscus [Mac Murrrough].—See also Archdall at Enniscorthy.

^f *Slaine*, now the river Slaney. Some have thought that this is the *Mederos* of Ptolemy. But O'Flaherty attempts to shew that it was

called by no other name than *Sláine* since the time of the Belgæ:

"Nec qui nunc Slanius Modono, aut alio, quam Slanius nomine cognitus a Belgarum ingressu multis seculis ante Ptolemæi natales."—*Ogygia*, p. 17.

^g *Edward IV.*—This entry should be placed under the next year, for Edward IV. succeeded to the throne on the 4th of March, 1461.—See *Chronology of History* by Sir Harris Nicolas.

^h *Half Lord of Connaught.*—In the *Annals of D. F.* he is called "half King of Connaught," thus:

ταιὸς υἱὸν concobair, διὸ ἐοικεὶὸν connaét do ríς ar cruí ar éasíndelb ar
époðáct ar éoccað ar aoíðeaðcairí deiceirib, 7 dá gac aon nó rígeað a lsr
do éς 1 mbaile tobair bhríge in ío Maí, iar nongað 7 iar naítrige ír in
lxi. a aoíri, 7 a aðnacal 1 pur commain.

Clann neill gairb uí domnaill aod ruad, conn, 7 eogan do ésglamad líon
a ttiomóil do ðul co fanaid do roigíð mic mec Suibne maelmuire uair baí
ua domnaill toirpdealbác cairppeac ag imbir a aincride for mac mec
ruibne 7 for fanaid uile tria na éapaðrað la cloinn neill. Baðar ðna
clann néill 7 mac mec ruibne ag repudað a ccomairle ður cionnur do gén-
daí a mmoíðín ar cloin nectain cona roépaide ar po batar acc aite a
neccpaide 7 a nanpolað forpa. Iar bfiop réel ðua domnaill 7 do cloinn
nectain clann néill do ðul 1 fánoir do cóið ríðé co na bpaítríð, 7 co na
toiéírtal, 7 go ccópuccad albanað baí immaile fpiir ina ndiað go po gab
longpor 1 ccínn maíar do comaircír, 7 do cóimeð ar cloinn neill uí dom-
naill, 7 ar maelmuire do baí ag ðul leo ar an tír 7 oð cualaðar clann neill
uí domnaill 7 muintir fanad rin arí comairle do pónpac gan an éonair do
peacna no do iongaðail do líon ríóig no roéaide ða mbaoí rímpa, 7 o po
cindeað for an ccomairle rin aca, tangatar clann neill uí domnaill 7
Maelmuire mac ruibne 7 eogan bacac mac Suibne, 7 gac ar gab leo do
muintir fanat 1 ccoinne 7 1 ccomðail uí domnaill 7 cloinne neactain go cínn
maíar, 7 ópo compoicceirígríe ðia poile ní po lampac gan ionnpoiigíð a cele
pobit a bpioca, 7 a bpolad, a naðbair, 7 a nraenta pe apoile go rin. Tuc-
rat troið 7 taðar ðioíar ðapaçtað ðia poile annrin go paóimeað for
ua ndomnaill, toirpdealbác cairppeac, 7 ar éloinn nectain, 7 po gabað
ua domnaill, Ro marbað Maígnur a ðeapbraðair co rochaíðíð oile immaile
fpiir, 7 po hiompoçtað toirpdealbác cairppeac íarptain. Tangatar na

"A. D. 1461. Ædh fitz Torlagh Oge O'Con-
ner, halfe King of Connaght, against Thady
O'Conner, and one well worthy of the kingdome
of Ireland for the excellent formosity of his
person, his martiall feats, eloquence, affabilitie,
and hospitalitie to all receivers of gifts, both
rich and poore, died in the towne of Tober-
Bride, commonly called Balentober, on the Ides
of May, after Extreame Unction and Pennance,

in the 63rd yeare of his age, and was buried in
Roscommon."

³ *Baile-tobair-Bhrighde*, i. e. the castle of Bal-
lintober, in the county of Roscommon.

⁴ *Ceann-Maghair*, now Kinnaweer, a district
in the north of the parish and barony of Kilma-
crenan, at the head of Mulroy Lough, in the
county of Donegal.—See note ^a, under the year
1392, p. 725.

sition to Teige O'Connor, and worthy to be King of Connaught for his personal shape and comeliness, his valour, his warfare, and his hospitality to learned men, and all who stood in need of it, died at Baile-tobair-Bhrighde', in the sixty-third year of his age, during the Ides of May, after Uction and Penance, and was interred at Roscommon.

The sons of Niall Garv O'Donnell, Hugh Roe, Con, and Owen, assembled all their forces, and proceeded into Fanad to the son of Mac Sweeny, Mulmurry, because O'Donnell (Turlough Cairbreach) was wreaking his animosities on the son of Mac Sweeny and all Fanad, for their friendship to the sons of Niall. The sons of Niall and the son of Mac Sweeny held a council, to consider how they should act, in order to defend themselves against the sons of Naghtan and their forces, who were ready to wreak their vengeance and enmity on them. When O'Donnell and the sons of Naghtan were informed that the sons of Niall had arrived in Fanad, he set out after them with his brothers, his troops, and a battalion of Scotsmen then in his service, and pitched his camp at Ceann-Maghair, to watch and check the sons of Niall O'Donnell and Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, who was passing with them out of the territory. The sons of Niall O'Donnell and the people of Fanad having heard of this, they consulted with one another; and they came to a determination not to abandon or cede the pass to any host or army that should oppose them: and when this resolution was adopted, the sons of Niall O'Donnell, Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, Owen Bacagh Mac Sweeny, and all the people of Fanad who adhered to them, proceeded to Ceann-Maghair² to meet and oppose the forces of O'Donnell and the sons of Naghtan; and as they [i. e. the hostile parties] approached each other, they did not hesitate to attack each other, in consequence of their enmities and hatred, provocations and animosities; and they met each other in a furious and obstinate battle, in which O'Donnell, i. e. Turlough Cairbreach, and the sons of Naghtan, were defeated. O'Donnell himself was taken prisoner, and his brother Manus, and numbers of others, were slain. Turlough Cairbreach was afterwards maimed³. After this defeat at Ceann-Maghair, these [victorious] chieftains

² *Maimed*.—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that O'Donnell was maimed on this occasion by cutting off one of his hands and one of his feet! a barbarity some-

what glossed over by the Four Masters, by using simply the verb *po hionmcoṣaḁ*, i. e. was maimed, which conceals the exact nature of the barbarity. Turlough Cairbreach was thus mu-

maíte rin iarran maíompi cinn maíair go cill mec nenain, 7 do gairbó tige-
earna daeð ruad mac neill gairb amail ro ba dír 7 do gair o domnaill .i.
aeð ruad Mac Suibne fanat do maelmuire mac Suibne.

Maghur mac briain mic domnaill mic muirceptaig tigearna cairbre
decc.

Mac catmaoil .i. briain tigearna cenél fíradhaiḡ decc 7 tigírna do
denam deogan mac cathmaoil.

Fearḡal ua gaðpa tanairi cuile o fíinn do marbað la mac goirbelḡaiḡ.

An deccanað ua maileoin raoi epenn uile decc i ccluain muc noir mic
fíodaiḡ.

Aongar maḡ crait raoi le dan, Niall occ ó huiccinn, 7 niall mac fear-
ḡail ui uiccinn decc.

Matḡamain mac uilliam uí fíḡail decc.

Uilliam ua flannaccan Saccart 7 cananað corað i noifíinn decc.

Fíodlim fíonn ua concobaí do gabail dia braitírb fíin .i. cloinn briain

tilated to render him unfit for the chieftainship, and so prevent his future rivalry. In the Annals of D. F. the mutilation of O'Donnell is briefly noticed as follows :

“ A. D. 1461. Torlagh Carbragh O'Donnell, head King of Tirconnell, had his members cutt off by the sonns of Niall O'Donnell.”

^b *Cill-mic-Nenain*, corruptly anglicised Kilmacrenan, now a very poor village in a barony of the same name, in the county of Donegal.—See Colgan, *Trias Thaum.*, p. 494, col. a, n. 19, and O'Donnell's Life of St. Columbkille, lib. i. cc. 25, 29, 30, 59, 78, 103.

^c *Mac Cawell*.—This name is anglicised Mac Caghwell by Harris, in his edition of Ware's Writers, but it is never so written by any of the race at present. The Editor is acquainted with some of this family, who anglicise the name Camphill, and he has met others who make it Howell; but in the original territory of Kinel-Farry, which is comprised in the barony of Clogher, in the county of Tyrone, the name is anglicised Mac Cawell, which comes near

enough to the Irish pronunciation, *MacCāhweel*.

^d *Farrell O'Gara*.—“ Feargall O'Gara, that ought to be King of Culofinn, was killed by Mac Gosteloe.”—D. F.

^e *The Dean O'Malone*.—This passage is rendered by D. F. as follows :

“ A. D. 1461. The Deane O'Mæleoin, one most ingenious of all Ireland, *quievit in Christo*, in Cluain-mic-Nois-fitz-Fidhy of St. Kieran.”

^f *Cluain-muc-Nois-mic-Fidhaigh*.—This, which is given throughout the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, as published by Colgan, as the original Irish form of the name, which is now anglicised Clonmacnoise, signifies the lawn, meadow, or bog island of Nos, the son of Fíodhach, who was of the sept of the Dealbhna Eathra. But the name is also written cluain mic Noir, i. e. the Cluain of the son of Nos, and this form has been adopted throughout this work, except where the Four Masters themselves write the name differently, as in the present instance.

^g *Aengus Magrath*.—“ Ængus Magraith, a notable man thorough all Ireland over, died in

went to Cill-Mic-Nenain^b, and Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv, was styled lord after the lawful manner ; and the O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, called Mulumurry Mac Sweeny the Mac Sweeny Fanad.

Manus, the son of Brian, son of Donnell, son of Murtough [O'Connor], Lord of Carbury, died.

Mac Cawell^c, i. e. Brian, Lord of Kinel-Farry, died ; and Owen Mac Cawell was made lord.

Farrell O'Gara^d, Tanist of Coolavin, was slain by Mac Costello.

The Dean O'Malone^e, the most learned man in all Ireland, died at Cluainmuc-Nois-mic-Fidhaigh^f.

Aengus Magrath^g, a learned poet, Niall O'Higgin, and Niall, son of Farrell Oge O'Higgin, died.

Mahon, son of William O'Farrell, died.

William O'Flanagan^h, Priest and Canon Chorister of Elphin, died.

In the beginning of this year Felim Finn O'Connorⁱ was taken prisoner by

the prime of his happiness and teaching. God rest his soule."—D. F.

^b *William O'Flanagan*.—"A. D. 1461. Muirgeas, William O'Flannagan's son, preist of Shankill, and the chiefe of the Quire in Elphin, *quievit*, and the said kill, or church, was burnt in Harvest following."—D. F.

ⁱ *Felim Finn O'Connor*.—In the Annals of D. F. the account of these transactions runs as follows :

"A. D. 1461. Felim finn O'Conner's son was taken prisoner by his own cousins, .i. by the sons of Brian Ballach, and by Ruairy O'Conner Donn's son, in the beginning of this yeare, so that greate warrs and common troubles grew in Silmuiredhy afterwards, and Thady O'Conner was taken prisoner thorough that warr by his own cousins, or kinsmen, and by O'Conner Donn.

"A greate Army gathered by Mac William Bourke, and by his kinsmen, and they marched towards Machery-Connaght to release (by agreement) Felim finn from Brian Ballagh's sons,

and gave him as much as he desired, and suretyes of the best of Connaght to make all things good and true accordingly ; and so he lett Felim out of his givves on Wednesday, and he brought all those potentates to Carn-frygh-fitz-fidhy, and Mac Dermoda did put on his shooe after buying it, and they tooke pledges from Ona fitz Aengus his sept, and Mac William retired homewards after he has" [*recte* had] "left the said pledges in Brian Ballach's son's hands. O'Conner Roe's sons, seeing the extraordinary proud crowning they gave the half town of Clare to O'Conner Donn, as ransom redeeming Thady O'Conner, and came they amongst the sons of Conner Mac Branan on the Creaca and adhered they to them ; Brian's sonne having intelligence thereof, he sent for Mac Dermoda, and for his men, and Bryan Duffe and Felim finn came into that congregation, and O'Conner Roe's sonns sent wherein a hott skirmish happened betwixt them, whereby they suffered greatly on both sides, they being both weary of fighting departed at Raitinach in the evening."

ballaig 7 do Ruaidrí mac uí concobair duinn a tteir na bliadhna ra gur par coccað 7 commbuairdeað a riol muirtheadhais úir na ngabala rin, 7 po gabad taðg ua concobair fíin la a braitírib.

Sloicceað la mac uilliam bupe co na braitírib co maíaire connacht do rídiuccað feidlim fíin o mac briain ballaig, 7 tucrat dó a bríe fíin ar a maíte connacht a ecor fíir, 7 po lúicceað feidlim a gímel. Rugrom na maíte rin lair co eapn fíraic mic fíodhais foltruaid, 7 do éuir mac diarmada a brocc fair iar na éinnac, 7 do gabrat braitíre ríicéa ona mic aengura 7 ua mbriuin, 7 do imíig Mac uilliam iar bfaigbail na mbraigat rin ag mac briain ballaig. Iar na cluinrin rin do éloinn uí concobair Ruaid po fuarláicceat taðg ua concobair ar líe baile an élaip o ua concobair ndonn, do éoíð rioc a líe éloinne concobair mec branain iarttain.

Coccað mor ag gallaib míde 7 laigín gur milleað moran don míde don cóccað rin. Ua concobair failge 7 mac Rírdere buitilep do teét co dpuim tuirlíme deich cced no m ar uille do marplóig co ecinnbírírib fopaid uile 7 badaríde cen oman gan imeccla ag cpaicé a neac, 7 a rluag 7 a ríre acc cpeaclorccað na míde ina taimceall co nona. Ba ar an ccoccað nempaire po gabad mac feidlimíð mic an calbhais í concobair la Sían mac

^k *Felim was set at liberty*, po lúicceað feidlim a gímel.—D. F. renders this: "He lett Felim out of his givves." The literal translation is: "Felim was let out from fetters."

^l *Carn-Fraoigh-mhic-Fíodhaigh-foltruaidh*, on which the O'Connor was inaugurated, is now called simply Carn, and is situated near the village of Tusk, in the parish of Ogulla, barony and county of Roscommon.—See note ^a, under the year 1225, p. 221, *supra*. For some account of the inauguration of the Irish chiefs, see *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 425–452.

^m *The descendants of Ona the son of Aengus*, i. e. the Mac Branans, who were seated in the territory of Corca-Achlann, in the east of the county of Roscommon. Ona, the son of Aengus, their ancestor, was a noble Druid and lord of the district of Corca-Achlann, in the time of St. Pa-

trick, and is said to have made a present of his residence, called Imleach-Ona, then included in Corca-Achlann, to the saint, who there founded the episcopal see of Elphin.—See Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, published by Colgan, lib. ii. c. 45; O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 79; and Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. i. p. 242.

ⁿ *The Hy-Briuin*, i. e. of the O'Rourkes, O'Reillys, and their correlatives.

^o *Baile-an-chlair*, now Ballyclare, a townland in the parish of Clontooskert, in the barony and county of Roscommon.

^p *Mac Richard Butler*.—He was a distinguished chieftain of the Butler family, who took an Irish surname from his ancestor Richard. He had residences at Kilkenny, Dunmore, Gowran, Kill-Fraich, on the banks of the Nore, and at Dun-Aengusa-mic Nadfraich, otherwise called

his own kinsmen, i. e. the sons of Brian Ballagh and Rory O'Connor Don, so that after this capture war and disturbances arose in Sil-Murray, and Teige O'Connor himself was taken prisoner by his kinsmen.

An army was led by Mac William Burke and his kinsmen into Machaire-Chonnacht, to release Felim Finn from the son of Brian Ballagh; and they gave him his own demand for his ransom, and the chiefs of Connaught as guarantees for the payment of it, whereupon Felim was set at liberty*. He took those chieftains with him to Carn-fraoigh-mhic-Fiodhaigh-foltruaidh¹; and Mac Dermot put on his shoe, after having purchased him; and they obtained the hostages of the descendants of Ona, the son of Aengus^m, and those of the Hy-Briuinⁿ. Mac William left these hostages with the son of Brian Ballagh, and returned home. As soon as the sons of O'Connor Roe had heard of this, they ransomed Teige O'Connor from O'Connor Don, by giving the half townland of Baile-an-chlair^o for him; and they afterwards went over to O'Connor Mac Branan.

A great war broke out between the English of Meath and those of Leinster, during which war a great part of Meath was destroyed. O'Connor Faly and Mac Richard Butler^p went to Druim-Tuirleime^q with one thousand horsemen, or more, all wearing helmets, and remained there, without fear or dread, shoeing their steeds^r; and their army and marauding parties were plundering and burning Meath in every direction. It was in this war that the son of Felim, who was son of Calvach O'Connor, was taken prisoner by John, son of Mac Thomas.

Rath-an-Photaire, which he purchased from the Earl of Ormond. Rath-an-Photaire, i. e. the Potter's rath, is now vulgarly called, in Irish, Rath-an-Photailé, and anglicised Pottle-rath. It is a townland, containing the ruins of a rath, castle, and church, in the parish of Kilmanagh, barony of Cranagh, and county of Kilkenny. A copy of the Psalter of Cashel, which was made for this chieftain in the year 1453, by John Boy O'Clery, at Rath-an-Photaire, is still extant, in rather bad preservation, in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. Laud. 610.

^q *Druim-Tuirleime*, now Drumhurlin, situated in the parish of Taghmon, barony of Corkaree, and county of Westmeath.—See Ordnance map

of that county, sheet 13.

* *Shoeing their steeds*, ag cpaíteo a neac.—

This passage is translated as follows by D. F.:

"A. D. 1461. The English of Meath and the Lagenians made great warr, whereby a great part of Meath was destroyed. O'Conner ffaly and Mac Richard Butler marched with an army to Drumtorlingy, 1000 helmetts on horseback, *vel plus*, wherein *they being shoeing their horses*, their army and forlorne hopes preying and burning Meath on all sides round about them" [7 baap rióe ag cpaíteao a neac, 7 a pluag 7 a ripte acc cpeaclopcac na mióe : na ccamceall], "untill it was later end of the day. By that warr was taken prisoner one of the

Chann
A

míe tomair. Comta mopa d'fagbail dua concobair o gallaib do ciond Síoda amail fa gnaí le fíir a ionaid do grier.

Creaća mopa la mag eoćagair for barun dealbna 7 creaća mopa ele beor for leđuraćaib gur aircc an tír co hśitne.

Creaća Puirclomain la cloinn irial 1 fíirgail.

Maileaclann mac floinn uí domnallain decc.

Teboio ua maolmuaid tigeapna lśite fear cceall do marbaid lá hua maolmuaid na coillead.

sons of Felim fitz Calwagh O'Conner, by John, son to Mac Thomas. Nevertheless the English gave much goods to O'Conner for to graunt them peace, as it was accustomed by his predecessors often times afore that."

* *Great depredations.*—This passage is translated by D. F. as follows :

"A. D. 1461. Mageochagan tooke great preyes from the Baron of Delbhna, and tooke other great preyes from the Leyses" [*recte* Leyduses] "so that he ransacked the country as far as Ethney."

' *The sons of Irial O'Farrell.*—"The preyes of Portlomon, taken by Irial O'Fergail's sons, and by the youths of Clann-shane unknowne to their ffathers."—D. F.

" *Port-Lomain*, i. e. the port, bank, or fort, of St. Loman, now Portlemon, on the margin of Lough Owel, near Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath.—See the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at 7th February, where the name of this saint is thus entered : "Łomán Łocha h-Uair : ir ón Łomán rin tugaó Popt Łomám a n-lapmíoe. Loman of Loch Uair: it is from this Loman Port-Lomain in Westmeath was called."

The Loch Uair here referred to is now called Łoć Uaill; but in an Inquisition taken at Mullingar, on the 11th of April, 1610, it is called "Lough Waire, *alias* Loughwoyle," where it will be observed that the ancient and modern forms of the name are attempted to be given in the anglicised spellings. The ruins of St. Loman's monastery are still visible in the north-east ex-

tremity of the townland of Portlemon, within Lord De Blaquiere's demesne, and on a point of land on the very margin of Loch-Uair, now pronounced Łoć Uail, and about three miles and a half to the north-west of Mullingar. The situation of the lakes, now vulgarly called Loch Uail and Loch Ingil, perfectly agrees with the description of Loch Uair and Loch Ainninn, given in the *Dinnsenchus* (Lib. Leacan, fol. 261, a, b), in which it is stated that "they are of equal size, and lie north and south." The town of Mullingar now lies nearly central between them.

For some account of St. Loman of Loch Uair see Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 363, and Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 966, where he calls Portlomain a town [*oppidum*] belonging to the family of Nugent: "A *Lomano* appellationem accepit *Port-Loman*, Nugentiorum in Occidentali Mediâ oppidum; in quo Sancti illius adhuc colitur memoria."

* *Theobald O'Molloy.*—"Tibbott O'Mælmoy, halfe-king of Ferkell, was killed by O'Mælmoy na Coilley."—D. F.

* Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following entries omitted by the Four Masters :

"A defeate given to the English of Meath partelie, and to the Reylies, by the English of Urgiall, and by the sonns of Rowry Mag-mahon, wherein many were slaine and taken prisoners, whose names we know not.

"Another defeate given by O'Reily and by

O'Connor [however] obtained great rewards from the English for making peace with them, as had been usual with his predecessors.

Great depredations^s were committed by Mageoghegan on the Baron of Delvin. Great depredations were also committed by him on the Ledwiches, so that he plundered the country as far as the River Inny.

The sons of Irial O'Farrell^s plundered Port-Lomain^u.

Melaghlin, son of Flann O'Donnellan, died.

Theobald O'Molloy^w, Lord of half the territory of Fircall, was slain by O'Molloy of the Wood^x.

Philipp Maguire, against the sons of Ædh Maguire, wherein Mælaghlin mac Ædha was taken prisoner, and other good men.

"Great dearth and very bad cheape throughout all Ireland.

"The Saxons, or English, Domination was dissolved, & spoilde, and the Duke of Yorke slaine, and many thousands of the English with him, and the Earle of Ormond.

"The Bishop of Killala, .i. O'Conoil, was killed by Magnus O'Dowda his son.

"Mæleaghlyn, William O'Kellye's son, was taken prisoner by the sons of Breasal O'Kelly, and brought him to Teagh-da-condy, and was rescued by the sons of Walter Bourke, and by Thady Cæch fitz William O'Kelly.

"Cormac (surnamed the lame) fitz Tomaltagh O'Birn was slaine by the sons of M. O'Birn, in Raith-na-Romhanach (viz. of the Romans) on good friday, and they brought a prey of Cowes also.

"O'Daly of Corcomro and Niall Oge O'huiggin, and Niall fitz Feargal Oge O'huiggin, *mortui sunt*.

"Mahon fitz William O'Feargail died.

"Shane Carragh fitz Thady fitz William Mac Brenan, a courageous man, died.

"Thomas fitz Augustine Mac-an-bard died.

"Dermod fitz Daniel fitz John fitz Sitryck O'Mælconry died.

"A great prey was taken from the people of

Formayl, by Donell Cam Mac Donnaghye's sons, and by part of the sons of Brian Mac Donnaghy.

"Donnagh O'Kelly was taken prisoner by Clanmaicny-Eogyn, and by the sons of Ædh fitz William O'Kelly.

"Rathguairy was preyed and burnt by Mageochagan.

"Clan-Mæleaghlin was burned by Cathal Mag Ranyll and Brian Ballagh's sons; they also killed some men.

"Donnagh O'Kelly happily released and that beyond expectation.

"Mac Dermoda and his kinsmen tooke (by deceit) greate preyes from the sons of Ruairy Mac Dermoda, soe that all the country was made wast both spirituall and Temporall thorough their Dissentions, so that Mac Dermoda, his kinsmen and adherents in all the country both men & Cattles went to Clann-Conway. And the sons of Ruairy Mac Dermoda, and as many adhering to them, went to the woods of Corslew, so that they betwixt them both, spoiled all Clergies Ecclesiastical and Temporall & layties undoubtedly. Thady O'Conner aforesaid, after the abovementioned skirmish, came towards Mac Dermoda, and Brian's son, and his own sons, asking restitution of his kingdome and name, and he was absolutely refused. Then O'Conner's sons did forsake Brian Ballagh's sons, and they scattered on both sides."

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1462.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, μίλε, cετρε céd, Cίρcca, α do.

Μαινιρτιρ βρατχαρ μινυρ do τιονηρccναδ i μινεαχάν le linn peiðlimiðh mic ðριαιν mic αρδγαίλ μέγ ματγαίμνα do βñτñ na τιγñίνα i νοιργιαλλαίbh.

Þριοιρ ðαίμινρι .i. Þαρτálon mac Αοða uí flannaccain ðecc ap loc ðeapcc.

ðριαν mac Þίλιρ μεγυíðιρ φñ α αοιρι βα φñρ εινεác, γ ñγñam i ccoicced ulað uile do μαρβαð α ττόραιγεcτ α cπειche la cloinn Αιρτ uí néill, .i. la Ruaiðρι co na βραιτρίbh ιαρ φφαεíμαð α αναcαίλ, γ ιαρ mbñt aτhað aca illaimh. Emann Ruað mac Ccáin μέγυíðιρ do μαρβαð leir an Ruaiðρι ccedna.

Ταðcc mac Eocchain uí concobair τιccñίνα cαιρβε ðecc.

Μαιðm la ταðcc ua cconcobair γ la α βραιτρίð por cloinn βριαιν ballaig in po μαρβαð διαρμαίτετ mac ðonncħaða mic βριαιν, γ Ccáin mac ταðcc mic τιγεapñáin na coppa, γ cυιρcñ ιαð do ðpuim α ττιρε γ α nuile μαίτñα. Τιαγαιτ ða mac βριαιν φññ hι Scén hι ccññ mec ðpanáin ap in ηγρεanchaig, γ po βñiccn do Mac ðpanain α ττñiccn go po cυιρτ ap φογpa o tíρ co tíρ, γ po hionnapbað Mac ðpanain φñρin ap α ðuthaig ιρin Αñgaile. Ro γað ó φñργαίλ φριρ, γ do pað φñpann ðia cñtħpabñ γ coinnmñð tíρε ðia μιντιρ.

¹ *Muineachan*, now Monaghan, a town which gives name to a county of the same name. No ruins of this monastery now remain.

² *Bartholomew, the son of Hugh O'Flanagan*.—This was the prior who repaired or rebuilt the great abbey church at Devenish, as appears from an inscription on a stone in the wall.

³ *In pursuit of a prey*, α ττοραιγεcτ α cπειche.—D. F. renders it “pursuing his own prey.”

⁴ *Teige O'Conor*.—The substance of this entry is given somewhat more circumstantially in the Annals of D. F. as follows :

“A. D. 1462. Thady O'Conner, and his kinsmen, and his sons, came into the north part of Balintober, they on Sunday, in Corraygowann,

being stayed for victualls, the sons of Brian Ballagh Mac Dermoda and Mac Brenan, altogether, went against them, not respecting the Lord's day; but so it happily happened to them to have a circumspective watch, they making fires and dressing their horses, saw many footmen coming in hast towards them, over the top of Cluanyn, before the body of the host. Then O'Conner and his kinsmen tooke to their horses and marched manfully against their enemyes, betwixt whome happened a cruell skirmish. But God (whose day they abused) worked miraculously against Mac Branain by beating him, with his men, thorough the deepe River, but for that the river was neere to them, their losses might be much more. They lost Sytrick Mac Sanlye's son and other good persons of note, and

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1462.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-two.

A monastery for Friars Minor was commenced at Muineachan^y, while Felim, the son of Brian, son of Ardgall Mac Mahon, was Lord of Oriel.

The Prior of Devenish, i. e. Bartholomew, the son of Hugh O'Flanagan^z, died on Lough Derg.

Brian, the son of Philip Maguire, the most hospitable and chivalrous man of all the men of Ulster of his age, was killed, while in pursuit of a prey^a, by the sons of Art O'Neill, i. e. Rory and his brothers, after they had promised to protect him, and after he had been in their hands for some time. Edmond Roe, the son of John Maguire, was slain by the same Rory.

Teige, the son of Owen O'Connor, Lord of Carbury, died.

Teige O'Connor^b and his kinsmen defeated the sons of Brian Ballagh. Dermot, the son of Donough, son of Brian, and John, the son of Teige Mac Tiernan na Corra, were slain in the battle. The sons of Brian Ballagh were then driven from their country, and spoiled of all their property. The two sons of Brian himself went over in dismay to Concor Mac Branane to Greanach; but Mac Branane was forced to abandon them, so that they were proclaimed and driven from country to country, and Mac Branane himself was banished from his country into Annaly, where O'Farrell received him, and gave him lands for his cattle, and coigny to his people^c in his territory.

O'Connor went safe towards Mac Branane.

"Mac Branane was forced to forsake Brian Ballagh's sons, and they were proclaimed and chased from place to place, and Mac Branane himself was banished out of his land towards the Angaly, and O'Feargail friendly received him, and gave lands to his cattle, and quarters to his men; afterwards Mac Branane and his kinsmen went to certain villages in O'Connor's country, and burnt some of them. O'Connor having intelligence thereof, he being att Ard-bearna of Clannecathyl, marched to meet him, towards the mountain, and overtook them, and

Mac Branane charged him and gave a small touch of a speare to Felim in his knee, but Felim manfully spurred his horse against him, and soe he tooke Mac Branane and saved his life, and there was slaine one Cormac by wan" [one] "cast of a dart, and two or three of Mac Branane's men were killed in the same skirmish, and Mac Branane was ransomed from him for the sum of fourscore marks, and for the rent of a free towne (which they had afore that), and the same rent to be given to O'Connor from thenceforth."

^c Coigny to his people.—D. F. renders this

Sloichead la Mac uilliam cloinne Riocairb i nuib cairin gur eirig ua meachair, .i. Tadcc cona comasntaib doibh gur marbad uilliam bupc mac mic uilliam dasn upcor gae la mac ui meachair, 7 ba he an turcor rin pucc ua mschar co na plog app. An tua mschar rin ticcsina ua ccairin decc iarttain 7 a mac do gabail a ionaid.

Mac Branain, .i. Tomaltach cappach mac cuinn mic aodha decc iartccian aoir.

Iapla oec upmuman do teet i nepinn co rochaide moir do Shaxoib. Ro far coccad mor etir Iapla upmuman, 7 dearmuman dia po gabad Geroid mac Iapla dsmuman la builepachaib. Ro gabad leo bfor Port lairge. Ro chinnsit Iapam cat do tabairt dia poile co po ionnraig cach a cele doid, 7 ba dar rapuccad Iapla upmuman do deachaid Mac Riridrid do tabairt an cata an la hirin. Cid fil ann tra act po rraoinead an cat fair, 7 po gabad e buo dfin. Atbsrat apoile co po hadnaicit dshchnebar ar ceitre ced

“quarters to his men.” Do pad commnsd tpe dia munitir means that he billeted Mac Bran’s people on the farmers of his territory.

^d *Hy-Cairin*, now Ikerrin, a barony in the north of the county of Tipperary, in which the O’Meaghers, or Mahers, are still numerous.

^e *One cast of a javelin*.—This passage is translated by D. F. as follows :

“A. D. 1462. An army gathered by Mac William of Clanrickard towards Icarin, but O’Meachayr and his confederates raysing against them whereby William Bourk Mac William’s son was slaine by wan” [one] “cast of a dart by O’Meachayr’s son, by which one throw O’Meachayr escaped with his army. Thady O’Meachayr, King of Icarin, died, and his sonn supplied his place.”

^f *Mac Branain*.—This entry is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows :

“A. D. 1462. Mac Branane Tomaltagh Caragh fitz Con fitz Aedh, died, he being impoverished for a long season before.”

^g *The young Earl of Ormond*.—He was Sir John Butler, brother and heir to James, fifth Earl of

Ormond, who was one of the first victims to the revenge of the Yorkists after the battle of Towton. Edward IV. afterwards restored Sir John in blood, who succeeded as John sixth Earle of Ormond. He was considered one of the most accomplished gentlemen of the age in which he lived, and Edward IV. is reported to have said, “that if good breeding and liberal qualities were lost in the world they might be all found in the Earle of Ormonde.” He died on his pilgrimage at Jerusalem, in the year 1478, and was succeeded by his brother Thomas.—See Leland’s History of Ireland, book iii. c. 3, and the Pedigree of Ormond by Lodge and Burke.

^h *Saxons*, i. e. Englishmen. This passage is translated by D. F. as follows :

“A. D. 1462. The young Earle of Ormond came to Ireland in this yeare, with a multitude of Englishmen. Then great warr was raysed betwixt the Earles of Ormond and Desmond. Gerott, son to the Earl of Desmond, was taken prisoner by the Butlers. Portlargo was taken by them ; but afterwards they on both sides ordained to decide their variances by sett Battle,

An army was led by Mac William of Clanrickard into Hy-Cairin^a, where O'Meagher, i. e. Teige, and his confederates, rose up to oppose him. The son of O'Meagher slew William Burke, the son of Mac William, by one cast of a javelin^c; and it was this cast that saved O'Meagher and his army. This O'Meagher, Chief of Hy-Cairin, died a short time afterwards, and his son assumed his place.

Mac Branan^f, i. e. Tomaltagh Carragh, son of Con, son of Hugh, died at an advanced age.

The young Earl of Ormond^g came to Ireland with a great number of Saxons^h [i. e. Englishmen]. A great war broke out between the Earls of Ormond and Desmond, in the course of which Garrett, the son of the Earl of Desmond, was taken prisoner by the Butlers. Waterford was also taken by them. They [i. e. both Earls] afterwards agreed to give battle to each other, and they came to an engagement; but it was against the will of the Earl of Ormond that Mac Richard went to fight the battle on that day. Howbeit he was defeated, and taken prisoner; and, according to some accounts, there were four hundred and ten of the

and soe they have done; meeting each one" [*recte* each other] "with an odious, irefull countenance; nevertheless, it was against the Earle of Ormond's will Mac Richard went to fight that day, for Englishmen were accustomed not to give battle on Munday, nor after noon any day; but Mac Richard respected not that their superstitious observation, but went on, though he had the worst, he being defeated and taken prisoner also; and after the account of them that knew it, there was the number of 410 of his men buried, besides all that was eaten by Doggs and by foules of the aire" [cenmótá a nduabap coin 7 eaṡaibeaṡa]. "And Gerott tooke Kilkenny and the corporate townes of the Butler's Countrey after that slaughter made of them in the said battle, and the said young Earle with his said Englishmen, were in an impregnable stronghold. A young kinsman, or brother to the said Earle of Ormond, came to Ireland after he had taken four shipps of the Earle of Desmond's fleet, by which the Butlers were greatly strengthened."

It appears from a fragment of a copy of the Psalter of Cashel, preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, Laud. 610, that this battle was fought at Baile-an-phoill, now Pilltown, near Carrick-on-Suir, in the barony of Iverk, and county of Kilkenny; and that after the battle Mac Richard was obliged to give up to Thomas Earl of Desmond this very copy of the Psalter of Cashel (which was then more perfect than it is at present), and also the Book of Carrick. This appears from a memorandum in the margin of fol. 110, p. *b*, of which the following is a literal translation:

"This was the Psalter of Mac Richard Butler untill the Defeat of Baile-an-phoill was given to the Earl of Ormond and to Mac Richard by the Earl of Desmond (Thomas) when this Book and the Book of Carrick were obtained in the redemption of Mac Richard; and it was this Mac Richard that had these Books transcribed for himself, and they remained in his possession until Thomas Earl of Desmond wrested them from him."

díib cenmózá a nduadap coin 7 eataibída. Gabait dona gsraltaiḡ cell cáinnigh, 7 bailte mopa epiche builepaó iar ceop a náir ip in cath rin. Agus bai an tiapla occ upmuman rin cona shaxoib i mbaile daingín, 7 nochap féadaó a toḡail. Braitair ele don iapla rin do teét i nÉrinn, 7 ceithre longa co na mbaoí inntib do gabail dó do loingir iapla d'symuman por in ffairrige, 7 n'sit mor do gabail do builepaacaiḡ treota.

Maidm por ua fferḡail la mac cuinn uí maileclainn, la díolmuineacaiḡh 7 la laoiḡhreach mac Ropra ipin nuacongḡail in po gabad Émann mac uí fferḡail, 7 aoinḡir décc do ḡlioct muirḡsrtaig óicc uí fferḡail. Seetmoḡat a n'sbaḡa etir maḡbaḡh 7 gabail.

Tomar mac caḡail mic tomair uí ffer ḡail tánairi na hAngaile do maḡbaḡ i mbeol atha na Palirí ip in oídce por lopcc a éreiche la d'sim do díolmuineacaiḡh, la cloinn Concoḡair, 7 la macaiḡ Muirḡsrtaig co pucrat a c'nd 7 a éreach iar na fagḡail i nuathadh amail pob annam lair.

This memorandum was written into the manuscript, while it was in the possession of Thomas, Earl of Desmond.

ⁱ Besides the number devoured by dogs and birds [of prey], cenmózá a nduadap coin 7 eataibída. This is rendered by D. F., "besides all that was eaten by Doggs and foules of the aire." The literal translation is, besides all that dogs and birds devoured. Duadap is the third person plural, past tense of iéim, I eat; and the word eataibída, the plural of eataibí, which is still a living word, denoting a bird of prey, is used in the Book of Ballymote to signify birds in general, as in the following example: 7 tig-epnaíóí do iapcaib in mapa, 7 do eataibí in nímí, 7 do na huilíḡ anmannaiḡ; "and rule over the fishes of the sea, and the birds of the air, and over all the animals."

ⁱ O'Farrell.—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1462. O'Fergail was defeated by Conn O'Maelaghlyn's son, and by the Dillons, and by Lysagh fitz Rossa, in the Nuacongwall, wherein was taken prisoners Edmond, son to O'Fergail,

and eleaven men of the sept of Mortagh O'ffergail; and I was told that they lost to the number 70 men both captives and killed; and that defeate was but small loss to the Angaly in respect of" [*recte* in comparison to] "what happened therein afterwards, for it was not long after that was killed the only young son of a Duke that had most family and was excellentest in martiall feates, and was the most" [i. e. greatest] "preyer of English and Irish, his enimies, viz., Thomas fitz Cathal fitz Thomas O'Fergail, in Bel-atha-na-Palisey, i. e. in the foord of the palace, on the tract of his own prey, in the night time, by a company of the Dillons, and of the Clann-Conner, and of the Mac Morthyes, so that they tooke his head and his prey, he being but few men as he never was accustomed afore that houre. God's blessing and the blessing of all the saints be on his soule."

[†] *Nuachongbhail*, now Naughaval, the name of a church and of a parish lying partly in the county of Longford and partly in Westmeath. According to the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, Bishop Fachtna was the patron saint of this

slain of his people interred, besides the number who were devoured by dogs and birds [of prey¹]. The Geraldines took Kilkenny and the other towns in the country of the Butlers, after the slaughter of the latter in this battle; but the young Earl of Ormond remained with his Englishmen in a fortified town, which could not be taken. Another brother of the Earl came to Ireland, and on the sea took four ships, with their crews, belonging to the Earl of Desmond; and, in consequence of this, the Butlers acquired great power.

O'Farrell¹ was defeated by the son of Con O'Melaghlin, the Dillons, and Laoighseach, the son of Ross, at Nuachongbhail^k, where Edmond, the son of O'Farrell, and eleven men of the descendants of Murtough Oge O'Farrell, were taken prisoners. They [i. e. the vanquished] lost in all seventy men, including the prisoners and the slain.

Thomas, the son of Cathal, son of Thomas O'Farrell, Tanist of Annaly, was slain at Bel-atha-na-Pailise^l, at night, while in pursuit of a prey, which the party of the Dillons, the Clann-Conor, and the sons of Murtough, were carrying off. They bore away his head and his spoil with them, having found him with [merely] a few troops, a circumstance of rare occurrence with him^m.

church, and his memory was celebrated here on the 19th of January: "Faéna eaproc o Nuachongbhail in lapmíoe."

¹ *Bel-atha-na-Pailise*, i. e. mouth of the ford of Pallis. This was the name of a ford on the river Inny, which forms the northern boundary of the townlands of Pallasbeg and Pallasmore, in the parish of Forgný, barony of Shrúle, and county of Longford.

^m Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters:

"Great frost in this yeare, that slaughtered many stocks, and it was dissolved partly from the begining untill the feast day of S. Bery, viz. the 14 or 15 day of february.

"Thady O'Conner, his kinsmen, and sons, about Easter, defeated Brian Ballagh sons, whereby was slaine Dermoid fitz Donnagh, son's son to Brian, an excellent son of a King, and John fitz Thady mac Tigernan-na-corra, and

they were all banished out of the country, and from all their goods. Thus farr Brian Ballagh's sons Reigne. The two sons of the said Brian fled towards Mac Branane on the Creaca.

"Great preyes taken by Rory mac Dermoda, by Cormac Mac Donnaghy, and by the youths of Conner Mac Donnaghy's sept, from Clan-Conway, the ffoord of Down Imgane, and from Mac Dermoda, and from Conner Mac Dermoda, to the number of six score cowes, besides preyes at Killin from Rory Mac Dermoda, whereby Cormac fitz Conner Mac Dermoda was slaine by one blow of a Lance, the number of the said later preyes was 480 Cowes, and seaven scores in every hundred thereof, they all brought into their holds. Rory, son to O'Conner, was ransomed from O'Conner Donn for some certaine ransome, and for and" [*sic*] "Cathal roe O'Conner roe's son, and also Cathal was ransomed from him for four score marks.

"Cathal Magranyll (*alias* Reynolds) defeated

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1463.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, mile, ceitre céo, Sercca, a trí.

Giollacριορτ mac edigein biocaire tsmraill Pattraicc i noilfinn 7 caná-
nac coraò do ecc.

Concobar mac catail Ruaiò méz pañnaill tigearna cloinne bibraiğ décc.
Sémur mac gearoid iarla dearmuman décc.

Diarmaid mor mac diarmatta í concobar do marbaò la cloinn taidcc
ui concobar occ ear da connar for búill.

Cuilén ua diomurairğ do marbaò la gallaib.

Corbmac ballac mac concobar mec donnchaò an mac oirriğ pob oir-
drica oineac 7 ingnam, ba fñir aine 7 eolur ar gac nealaðan dá paibe i
moctar éonnaet décc iar mbuaiò nongta 7 naiériçe.

Indraicciò la huilliam burc mac Riròsiru for cairlen muilinn adam i
neraic a rula gur leanaò é a ttopaigeaet co bopò baile in motairğ go po
iompaioirion fñirion tóraiğ 7 po marbaò cuicc fñir décc don ttopairğ lair fa
mac mañnura mic diarmada mec donnchaò, 7 fa macaib hí neill, do bñ a
ruil arham fñin occ an ccairlen ñin peet riam.

Mac maiu baipeò tigearna éipe hamalgaib, 7 Siacur cam mac fñirgail
tigearna cloinne hamlaib ui fñirgail décc.

the sons of Malaghlyn, and took prisoners William Magranyll and Torlagh Mac Duffegall, Constable of Galloglachs, and Irial O'Fergail's son, and Cathal Magranyll was made Magranyll and renounced his brother Conner out of his Dukedom, he being of great age.

"Great dearth in this summer. This was the year of Grace, many of the Irish repaired on pilgrimage towards S. James in Spaine.

"Galway, the River so called, was made dry whereby many good things was" [were] "found therein.

"Thady, son to Eogan O'Conner, lord of Carbry, died.

"Brian fitz Philipp Maguire, the most Hos-
pitall and most couragious man of his own
(age, .i.) yeares that was in all Ulster, was

slaine (pursueing his own prey) by the sons of Art O'Neill, after granting him quarter, and being their prisoner for a while.

"Meyler Bourke, son to Mac Seoinine, died.

"O'Mordha's daughter, O'Conner ffaly's wife, died."

"*Gilchreest Mac Etigen*.—"A. D. 1463. Gille-Christ Mac Edigen, vicar of St. Patrick's church in Oilfinn, and one of the Quire, died."—D. F.

"*Clann-Bibsaigh*, a district in the barony and county of Leitrim. This passage is thus given in the Annals of D. F. :

"A. D. 1463. Conner fitz Cathal, *Dux* of Clan-Bibsy, died."

"*Eas-Da-Conna*, i. e. the cataract of St. Da-chonna, the son of Eirc, the patron saint of the place. This cataract is sometimes called Eas-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1463.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-three.

Gilchreest Mac Edigen^a, Vicar of St. Patrick's Church at Elphin, and a Canon Chorister, died.

Conor, the son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall, Lord of Clann-Bibsaigh^b, died.

James, son of Garrett, Earl of Desmond, died.

Dermot More, son of Dermot O'Connor, was slain by the sons of Teige O'Connor at Eas-Da-Conna^c, on the River Boyle.

Cuilen O'Dempsey was slain by the English.

Cormac Ballagh^d, the son of Conor Mac Donough, and son of a chieftain, the most illustrious for hospitality and prowess, and the most profoundly skilled in every science of all the Irish of Lower Connaught in his time, died, after the victory of Uction and Penance.

William Burke, the son of Richard, marched to attack the castle of Muilenn-Adam, in revenge of [the loss of] his eye. He was pursued to the borders of Ballymote, where he turned round on his pursuers, and killed fifteen of them, with the son of Manus^e, son of Dermot Mac Donough, and with the sons of O'Neill, who had some time before put his eye out at that castle.

The son of Main Barrett, Lord of Tirawley, and Siacus Cam^f, the son of Farrell, Lord of the Clann-Auliffe O'Farrell^g, died.

mic-n-Eirc, i. e. the cataract of the son of Eirc, and now always *cap uí ploinn*, *anglice* Assylin, i. e. O'Flynn's cataract, from O'Flynn, the coarb or lay incumbent of the church so called, situated opposite the cataract, about six furlongs to the west of the town of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.—See the years 1209 and 1222.

^a *Cormac Ballagh*.—"Cormac Ballagh fitz Conner Mac Donnaghy, the only man of his own rank that most merited and got note and fame, and that had best insight and knowledge in all arts, greatest goodness and familie, and was the best warrior and preyer (against his enemies) in Ighter Connaght, died after receiving Extreame

Eunction, and has done penance. God rest his soule."—D. F.

^e *With the son of Manus*.—D. F. translates it *about* the son of Magnus, thus:

"A. D. 1463. William Burke marched towards the castle of Mullinn Adam, in revenge of his eye, and was pursued to the borders of Ballymote, and he turning back against the pursuers, 15 men of the pursuers were slaine about the son of Magnus fitz Dermot Mac Donnaghy, and about O'Neill's son that put out his eye at the same castle in time past."

^f *Siacus Cam*, i. e. Jacques the Crooked.

^g *Clann-Auliffe O'Farrell*.—The territory possessed by this sept of the O'Farrells is comprised

Ḥpanne ingŋn ταιδγ ui Ruapc bŋn mec donnchað decc.

Ταιδγ mac domnaill mŋor mec donnchað τιγŋna pŋde pop let tpe hoilealla γ α écc.

Enpi mac peilim ui pagailliγ do marbað la donnchað mac tomair óicc meγuiðor.

Αοð mac giollapaττραιcc meγuiðor décc.

Ri Saxon do éop τιοðλαιcð go hua neill enpi mac eoγain, .i. oét plata γ va pŋcŋt do pγaplaíð, γ ið oir et cetera.

O neill do ταβαιτ τuapaρθαil do τιγεapna τuaðmuman do ταιδγ mac τoirpðealbaiγ ui bpiain.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1464.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, ceitpe ced, Sŋcatt, α cŋtaiρ.

Peapŋite mág duibne eppcop an va bpeiρne décc.

Οιαρμαιττ mac mupcaðain paapτ τοccaðe decc.

in the present barony of Moydow, in the county of Longford. For the number of townlands comprised in the territory of the Clanawley O'Farrell, see an Inquisition taken at Ardagh, on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I. This passage is thus given in the Annals of D. F. :

"A. D. 1463. James Cam fitz Felim, Lord of Clann-Awly O'Fergyl, died."

"*Gave wages*, i. e. O'Neill gave a subsidy to O'Brien, Prince of Thomond, who acknowledged himself as his vassal.—See note¹, under the year 1258, p. 368, *supra*.

"Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters :

"Hubertt fitz William Mac David, the Second" [Tanist] "of Clan-Sir-David, died.

"William Mac David, Second" [i. e. Tanist] "of Clan-Sir-David, died.

"O'Broyne was slaine by the English, and the English" [were] "defeated in the same day

by the Broynes, whereby they lost many noble and Ignoble men.

"Mac Donnaghy riavy of the Balimote, viz., Tomaltagh mac Maelruany, a good man, died by to" [too] "much drinking of *aqua vitæ*.

"Great preyes and pillages taken by O'Conner ffaly from the English of Meath, so that his forces reached to Barna-in-iuber.

"Edmond O'ffergail was ransomed.

"Nine men of Kenelfiacha-mac-Nell were slaine in a skirmish on the day of S. Columb-Killy, in Durmay, and that occasioned for challenging a bow, about the son of Dermoid fitz Ædh boy Mageochagan, and about the son of Fiacha Mageochagan by the people of Clan-Colman, and of Fera-Keall.

"Thady O'Conner and Fera-Keall marched to Delbna Maccoghlan, wherein Thady was taken prisoner, and Felim O'Conner's son, and many horses and armour was taken from them, and Thady was ransomed for 200 marks, and they being Goshipps and fosterers, and after the re-

Grainne, the daughter of Teige O'Rourke, and wife of Mac Donough, died.
Teige, the son of Donnell More Mac Donough, Lord of half the territory of Tirerrill, died.

Henry, the son of Felim O'Reilly, was slain by Thomas, son of Donough Oge Maguire.

Hugh, the son of Gillapattrick Maguire, died.

The King of England sent presents to O'Neill, Henry, the son of Owen, i. e. forty-eight yards of scarlet, a chain of gold, &c.

O'Neill gave wages^u to Teige, son of Turlough O'Brien, Lord of Thomond^w.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1464.

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

Fearsithe Mac Duibhne, Bishop of the two Breifnys [Kilmore], died.

Dermot Mac Murchadhain, a worthy priest^x, died.

leasement of Thady, he went to Fera tulagh, that were friends and fosterers to him and to O'Conner, and brought great spoyles from thence, that caused warr and common troubles betwixt O'Conner and Thady, whereby horses and men were slaine, so that Thady was forced to repaire to Clanmalure.

"O'Flanagan and his sons being taken prisoners by Brian Ballagh's sept, and his house was burnt in Collin-O'Carthy, and was grievously wounded by an arrow, Brian Ballagh's sept tooke (in night time) a prey in Derry-Carlindy, from Cathal Duffe O'Conner's son. O'Flanagan was released, and was not lycenced to settle his lands, and his son was from him in restraint as pledge for accomplishment.

"Conn O'Melaghlin's son was wickedly taken prisoner in the Petite of Mullengare's house, and excellent good horses and armour taken from him, not respecting to be his forsterer, and many more good men of note and qualitie of Ferakeall, and of Clan-colman, and the two sonnys of Conn son also, were all taken prisoners.

O'Conner ffaly haveing Intelligence thereof marched with a mighty army to Mullengare, and forcibly rescued O'Melaghlin's son, and left the rest in restraint, and brought two or three hundred cowes, and much of good household stuffe, and many Hoggs from them. Nevertheless they concluded peace with him, and all the foresaid spoyles was forgiven him.

"Thady O'Conner and Kenelfiacha Mac Nell tooke great preyes in Maghery Curenny, so that they spoiled all the country from Killinivor outwards, and from Dunnamona southwards.

"Magranyll's sons, with their forces, went to the towne of Tuam-Usin, and burnt a Towne therein, and have taken a prey, and they afterwards went into their cotts, and their men by land with the prey; three of Cormack mac Richard's men were slaine, and O'Moran's two sons, and two or three of the pursuers, were killed, about the son of Amly fitz Matthew fitz Cuconacht O'ffergail."

^x A worthy priest.—"Dermoid O'Murchadhan, a good priest, quievit."—D. F.

Ταὸς υἱὰ concobair do ecc an rataru iap eed feil muirpe 7 a adlacad co honorać hi Ror comain la plioct catail cpoibdeirg tiar 7 toir, 7 la tuathais ril muirfohaiḡ arceana.

Cedać uḡ morða ticecřna laoiri decc do tpeazait.

Domnall uḡ Ruairc, Seaan mac an oirpel mic muirceartaiḡ oic uḡ řřḡail, Maoileaclainn mac brian mic muirceartaiḡ óicc uḡ řřḡail co na mnaoi, Mor ingean tpeḡair uḡ cřinneidiḡ bñ mēḡ eocaccain co na hingin 7 muirceartać mac Sřain uḡ duiḡḡndain decc don tpeḡait cedna.

Muircřptać mac airt uḡ maoileaclainn, 7 a bñ ingñ í cobćaiḡ, 7 tpiar eile amaille řřiu do dol decc in aen lo co noice tpe řeḡad eic do cuaid do na enarais cedna.

Remann mac an řříora mic loclainn uḡ řřḡail decc don tpeḡait.

Domnall cam mac concobair mec donnchaid decc.

Mac diarmata puaid, .i. diarmait mac maoilecluinu, Catail bacac mac corbmaic na pormaoile, 7 bñmuman ingñ uḡ flannagain decc.

Cono mac neill ḡairb uḡ domnaill, 7 aengur mac neill uḡ domnaill do marbaḡ la heicneacćan mac neactain uḡ domnaill hi řindruim an. 8. la Mai.

Cpeacrľuairćcead la hua neill, 7 la cloinn neactain í domnaill 1 ttiḡ conaill iap marbaḡ cuind uḡ domnaill ḡor loirerřt an tip co hać řeanaḡ co puḡrat ḡroige, 7 bú iomḡa. Aćt cřna ní deachaid ḡan diogail uair po řaḡaib řiot luagh a puccrat, .i. brian mac concobair oic mic concobair Ruaid meḡuidir řaoi ar eineać, ar řḡḡnam, 7 řřḡ tiḡe aoidcad coitcřno co noćtar ar řicřt don tpeḡluagh do marbaḡ maraon řir.

¹ *Teige O'Conor*.—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows :

“ A. D. 1464. Thady O'Conner, halfe King of Connaght, died on Saturday after the assumption of our Blessed Lady Mary, and was buried in Roscomon, in an honorable manner, by Cathal Crovederg's sept, by West and East, and by the Tuathas, viz. the countryes, of Silmuredhy Mullehan, as never a king in his dayes was, haveing so many grosses of Horse and foote companyes of Galloglaghes and other souldiers about his body ; and too” [*recte* and also] “ it was difficult to account how many offerings both cowes,

horses, and monyes were bestowed to God's honor for his soule. God's blessing be on him. And it was reported he saw himself weighed, and that St. Mary and St. Michael defended his soule through God's Grace and mercy, and so he was saved, as it is thought.”

² *Formaoil*.—This name would be anglicised Formoyle, but there is no place at present bearing the name in Mac Dermot Roe's country, in the north-east of the county of Roscommon.

³ *Beanmumhan*, i. e. woman of Munster.

⁴ *Findruim*, i. e. the fair, or white ridge, or long hill ; now Findrum, a townland in the

Teige O'Conor^y died on the Saturday before the first Festival of the [Blessed Virgin] Mary, and was interred with honour at Roscommon, among the descendants of Cathal Crovderg from the East and West, and the other septs of Sil-Murray.

Kedagh O'More, Lord of Leix, died of the plague.

Donnell O'Rourke; John, son of the Official, son of Murtough Oge O'Farrel; Melaghlin, the son of Brien, son of Murtough Oge O'Farrell, and his wife More, daughter of James O'Kennedy; and wife of Mageoghegan, with her daughter; and Murtough, the son of John O'Duigennan, all died of the same plague.

Murtough, the son of Art O'Melaghlin, and his wife, daughter of O'Colley, and three others besides, died in one day from having seen a horse that had perished of the same spasms.

Redmond, son of Prior, who was son of Loughlin O'Farrell, died of the plague.

Donnell Cam, the son of Conor Mac Donough, died.

Mac Dermot Roe, i. e. Dermot, the son of Melaghlin; Cathal Bacagh, son of Cormac of Formaoil²; and Beanmumhan^a, the daughter of O'Flanagan, died.

Con, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, and Aengus, son of Niall O'Donnell, were slain by Egneghan, the son of Naghtan O'Donnell, at Findruim^b, on the 8th day of May.

A plundering army^c was led by O'Neill and the sons of Naghtan O'Donnell into Tirconnell, after the killing of Con O'Donnell; and they burned the country as far as Ballyshannon, and seized upon many horses and cows. This, however, did not pass unrevenged, and for what they carried off they left a dear price behind them, for Brian, the son of Conor Oge, son of Conor Roe Maguire, one eminent for hospitality and prowess, and who had kept a house of general hospitality, was slain, together with twenty-eight of the army.

parish of Convoy, barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal. See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 69.

^c *A plundering army*, *speacpluaicceao*.—It is stated in the margin that this passage has been taken from O'Mulconry's book. This passage is translated by D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1464. A preying army made by

O'Neill and by Neachtyn O'Donell's sons towards Tyrconnayll after the killing of Conn O'Donell, so that the countrey was burnt as farr as Ath-Seny, and they tooke greate spoiles both cowes and pillages, though they paid for it, to wit, Brian fitz Conner Roe Maguire, a hospitall and valiant good gentleman, with 28 men more of the host, were slaine."

Brisal mac donnchaib uí ceallaiḡ 7 maileaclainn mac uilliam uí ceallaiḡ bai hi pppitbeart ppi apoile im tigeapnaḡ ua maine decc 1 naom trectmain 1 ndepeaḡ appil, ar a dubairt breapal an tan taimic ḡiolla maileaclainn dia ppor 1 ngalar a báir, Gabaim coinne le maileaclainn hi ppiab nairi ar tigeapna diblinib pía ccionn Sctmaine 7 do ppegrattar apason an coinne hírin.

Coccaḡ mop etip cloinn uilliam uí ceallaiḡ, 7 clann donnchaib uí ceallaiḡ iar necc brisail 7 maileaclainn.

Mac Ríordáirḡ buitilep an taoín fear bá hairde clu 7 oirdeapcur do gallaib epeann ina pe do ecc.

IR mac catail Ruaid meḡ pagnail ba tanairi ppor a duthaiḡ pfin, 7 a díol do tigeapna ar ioct 7 ar pírinne decc rectmain pía pfeil mícil, 7 IR mac uilliam meḡ pagnail do marbaḡ la ḡilla nglar díolmain ip in trectmain cedna daen porgam do ḡa iar mbíit hi bparpaib deapbraḡar a matar dó .i. uilliam dalatun.

Domnall mac muirceartaig bacaiḡ uí concobair tigeapna cairppi droma cliaib (co na bparpib aḡt maḡ beacc) do marbaḡ la cloinn eoḡain uí concobair, 7 tigeapna do denam do Ruaidpí mac bpiain uí concobair ina ionaḡ.

^a *Breasal, the son of Donnough O'Kelly.*—This passage is translated by D. F. as follows:

“A. D. 1464. Breasal Donough O'Kellye's son and Maelaghlin fitz William O'Kelly, being att odds for the lordshipp of Omany, died in one weeke, in the latter end of April; in the mean season, said Bresal (when Maelaghlin's man came to visit him on his death bed), ‘I shall hold meeting with Maelaghlyn before our Lord, and that before seaven dayes be ended:’ and they both answered the said meeting.”

^e *A great war.*—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows:

“A. D. 1464. Greate warr betwixt the sons of William O'Kelly and Donnagh O'Kellye's sons, after Brian's and Maelaghlin's decease, that spoiled much, but they made peace afterwards; but the sept of . . . ~~X~~ . . . tooke greate part of the lands (that were taken from them in times past)

for their agreeing and concluding of that peace.”

^f *Mac Richard Butler.*—This passage is thus given in the Annals of D. F.:

“A. D. 1464. Mac Richard Butler, the notablest and most famous chieftaine in Ireland, died.”

Mac Richard Butler was chief of a branch of the Butlers of Ormond, who took the Irish appellation of Mac Richard. In memoranda in a fragment of a copy of the Psalter of Cashel, made for him in the year 1453, at his castle of Rath-an-photaire, his pedigree is given as “Edmond, son of Richard, son of James, son of James, who was commonly called the Iarla Balbh, or stammering earl.” This Iarla Balbh was the ~~first~~ Earl of Ormond. See Mac Firbis's Genealogical work (Lord Roden's copy), p. 822. The following is a literal translation of a memorandum on fol. 115:

“A blessing on the soul of the Archbishop

Breasal, the son of Donough O'Kelly^d, and Melaghlin, the son of William O'Kelly, who were in contest with each other for the lordship of Hy-Many, both died within the one week, at the end of April. When Melaghlin's servant came to see Breasal in his last sickness, Breasal said, "I shall meet Melaghlin in the presence of the Lord of us both at the end of a week;" and both did attend that meeting.

A great war^e broke out between the sons of William O'Kelly and the sons of Donough O'Kelly, after the death of Melaghlin. *of Breasal.*

Mac Richard Butler^f, the most illustrious and renowned of the English of Ireland in his time, died.

Ir, the son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall^g, Tanist of his own territory, and worthy to become lord of it for his clemency and veracity, died, a week before Michaelmas; and in the same week Ir, the son of William Mac Rannall, was slain by Gilla-Glas Dillon, while he was with his mother's brother, William Dalton.

Donnell, the son of Murtough Bacagh O'Conor, Lord of Carbury-Drumcliff, with his kinsmen, except a few, was slain by the sons of Owen O'Conor; and Rory, the son of Brian O'Conor, was made lord in his [i. e. Donnell's] place.

of Cashel, i. e. Richard O'Hedigan, for it was by him the owner of this book was educated, namely, Edmond, son of Richard, son of James, son of James. This is the Sunday before Christmas, and let all those who shall read this give a blessing on the soul of both."

^h *Ir, the son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall.*—This and the six succeeding paragraphs are given in the Annals of D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1464. Ire fitz Cathal Roe Magranyll, one well worthy of the Dukedome of his owne land for his constancie, truth, martiall feates, hospitality, and all good qualityes, died seaven dayes afore Michaelmas, and we doe pray the God of mercy that the said Michael meet and lead his soule (thorough God's Grace) to heaven, *in sæcula sæculorum. Amen.* Ire fitz William Magranyll was slaine in Westmeath the same weeke, by Gilleglas Dillon, and that by one

wound of a speare, he being with William Dalton, brother to his own mother.

"Daniel fitz Murcherty O'Conner, Lord of Carbry-of-Drumeliaw, with the most part of his kinsmen, or brothers, were killed by Eogan O'Conner's sons, in the Benden, and Ruairy fitz Brian O'Conner was made Lord in his place.

"Felim fitz Donnagh fitz Tigernan Oge O'Ruairc was taken prisoner thorough deceit of O'Ruairc, and Ædh fitz Thady O'Ruairc was happily taken prisoner after that by Tigernan Oge fitz Donnagh.

"Tomaltagh Oge O'Gara slaine (by night time) thorough a skirmish in Cluan-Carthy, on Sliaw-Lugha, by Muirgeas fitz Cormac Fitz Dermoda Gall, he being at once with" [i. e. along with]

"Edmond-an-Maghery Mac Coisdeloe, wherein Donnall Cam fitz Conner Mac Donnaghy died.

"Loghlyn fitz Maelaghlyn O'Maelconry, died,

Feidlim mac donnchaib mic tigeapnain oicc uí Ruairc do gabail la hua Ruairc 7 aed mac taidcc uí Ruairc do gabail la tigeapnain occ mac donnchaib iar rin ina dioḡail.

Tomaltaic occ ua ḡaḡra do marbaḡ i nḡrḡir oidce for rliaḡ luga la Muirḡir mac corbmaic mec diarmada ḡall 7 la hemann an maḡaibe mac ḡoirḡelḡaig.

Loḡlainḡ mac maḡlín uí maḡoilconaire decc iar ttreblaitec foda 7 iar mbuaib naḡḡrige, 7 a aḡlacaḡ i noilḡimḡ.

Loḡlainḡ mac fḡirceirḡne uí uiccinn decc.

Tomar ḡreannaic 7 domnall da mac duinn meḡuidir do marbaḡ la na ndearbraḡair, .i. Ruairḡi ḡlar.

Creaḡruaḡair la cloinḡ uí ceallaiḡ, .i. colla pḡioir tige eoin, 7 Ruairḡi ua cellaiḡ tḡe fopailḡm bḡiair uí ḡraoín bḡḡḡmune, 7 clonḡne Rora mic muirceairḡaiḡ midig uí fḡḡḡail, 7 taimic a ḡomaoin doib diḡlinib uair do marbaḡ da mac uí ceallaiḡ, 7 re fḡir decc dia muinḡir amaile fḡiu.

ḡrian ua bḡain co noḡicneabar dia muinḡir, 7 deiḡneabar ele do luḡc an calaib fa uilliam mac donnchaib mic an pḡiora uí fḡḡḡail do marbaḡ la maḡamalḡaib.

O domnall, Mac uilliam bupc, 7 moran do ḡaoiḡelaiḡ, 7 do ḡallaiḡ eḡeann amaile fḡiu do ḡol co haḡ cliaḡ duiblinne hi ccḡnn tomair iarla ḡḡḡmuman iurḡir na heḡeann an tan fa, 7 pann 7 cḡḡḡal do denam doib fḡir.

Tḡir tuaḡail do creaḡaḡ la haḡḡ mac diarmada tigeapna muige luirce

after a long sickness and repentance, and was buried in Elphin under the tutions of God, St. Patrick, and St. Francis."

^b *A sudden predatory excursion.*—This passage is given as follows in the Annals of D. F. :

"A. D. 1464. O'Kellye's sons tooke a running prey, viz., Colla, Prior of Teagh Eoyn, and Rory O'Kelly, thorough the instigation of Brian O'Braoyn Bregmany, and of the sonns of Rossa fitz Murcherty Midhy O'feargayl, which hurted them both partyes; for thereby was slaine O'Kellye's two sonns, and 16 of their men, by Mac-Amalgy" [Magawley].

ⁱ *Brawny.*—The territory of the O'Breens

is the present barony of Brawny, in the county of Westmeath. Edmond O'Brien of Darroge, near Ballymahon, is said to be the present head of this family, but he writes his name O'Brien. His father, who was usually called the Cornet O'Bryan, held Garrycastle in this barony, and some of the adjoining lands until about thirty yeares ago, when he mortgaged them to a Mr. Machum.

^j *Caladh*, a district in the barony of Ratheline, in the south-west of the county of Longford.

^k *Magawley* was Chief of Calry in Tefia, now the parish of Ballyloughloe, in the west of the county of Westmeath.

Felim, son of Donough, who was son of Tiernan Oge O'Rourke, was taken prisoner by O'Rourke; and Hugh, son of Teige O'Rourke, was taken prisoner by Tiernan Oge, son of Donough, in revenge of him [Felim].

Tomaltach O'Gara was slain, in a nocturnal attack on Sliabh Lugha, by Maurice, the son of Cormac Mac Dermot Gall, and Edmond-an-Mhachaire Mac Costello.

Loughlin, the son of Maoilin O'Mulconry, died, after a long sickness, and after the victory of penance, and was interred at Elphin.

Loughlin, son of Feirceirtne O'Higgin, died.

Thomas Greannach and Donnell, two sons of Don Maguire, were slain by their brother, Rory Glas.

A sudden predatory excursion^b was made by the sons of O'Kelly, i. e. by Colla, Prior of Teach-Eoin, and Rory O'Conor, at the instigation of Brian O'Breen of Brawnyⁱ, and of the sons of Ross, the son of Murtough Midheach O'Farrell; but both met the fate they deserved for what they had done, for both were slain, together with sixteen of their people.

Brian O'Breen, with ten of his people, and ten others of the inhabitants of Caladh^j, under the conduct of William, son of Donough, son of the Prior O'Farrell, were slain by Magawly^k.

O'Donnell^l, Mac William Burke, and many of the Irish and English of Ireland, repaired to Dublin to meet Thomas, Earl of Desmond, at that time Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, and entered into a league of friendship and fealty with him.

Tir-Tuathail^m was plundered by Hugh Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg. Mac

ⁱ O'Donnell.—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows:

“A. D. 1464. Mac William Bourke and O'Donell, and many of the English and Irish, went to Dublin towards Thomas, Earle of Desmond, Lord Deputy of Ireland, and adhered to him. Nine of the Lord Deputy's men were slaine in Fingall thorough the instigation of the Bishop of Meath. The Deputy and Bishop aforesaid, and the Preston, went to their King's house condemning each other.”

The name of this bishop was William Shirwood.—See Harris's Edition of Ware's Bishops,

p. 150, where the Editor quotes manuscript Annals of Dudley Firbisse as authority for this quarrel between the Lord Deputy and the Bishop of Meath. See also Leland's History of Ireland, b. iii. c. 3, where the same annals are quoted as authority.

^m Tir-Tuathail, a territory in the north of the present county of Roscommon, verging on Lough Allen. It was the country of Mac Dermot Roe (now represented by Mac Dermot Roe, of Alderford, in this barony) and retains its name to the present day among the natives, who believe that it was co-extensive with the present parish

ἡ μάχη διαρμᾶδα γὰρ ἐὼς μαίτιβ τιπέ τυαταίλ δὸ τεαῖτ ἀρτεᾶς τὰρ ἐφὺν ἀ
 ἐρεᾶς, ἡ βραϊζὲ δὸ ταβαίρε δαδὸ ὅρι βαττάρρον ἀγ̃ cloind nōnnchaib̃
 ὁ βάρ τομαλταίγ μετ̃ διαρμᾶδα conuicce rin.

Ναονβάρ δὸ μυντιρ ἀν ιურτιρ δὸ μαίρβαδ̃ ἡ ῥῥινε, γὰρ τρε comairle
 erpuicc na mīde. Ἀν ιურτιρ, ἀν τεῥῥcop, ἡ ἀν ῥῥιορτυνας δὸ δολ̃ ἐὼς τεῖ
 ἀν ριγ̃ διomcoraioit ῥop apoile.

Τομαρ ιαπλα dearmuīan δ̃ οἷεαῖτ ῥop ccula ὁ τῖγ ριγ̃ Saxon ἐὼς monatt
 ριγ̃ leir ἡ neῥinn γco ττιοδλαίctib̃ moῥa opagbail̃ δὲ on ρῖγ̃.

ῤeidlīmīd̃ ua Ruairc, ἡ ἀεδ̃ μάχ̃ ταιδ̃ς υἱ̃ Ruairc δὸ leigean amac̃ ἀρ
 γας̃ ταιoib̃ ἡ ριδ̃ na bῥeipne δὸ denam̃.

Uilliam mac maine mic̃ ἀεδ̃α τῖγεapna pleacta concobair̃ μετ̃ bῥanain
 décc.

Domnall cam mac̃ concobair̃ μετ̃ donnchaib̃ décc.

Μαίνερτιρ .S. ῤῥanῥeip, ἡ nAth̃ dapa ipin muīain ἡ neῥῥcopoitect̃ lum-
 nīg̃ δὸ denam̃ ἀρ̃ bῥú na Máigẽ lã tomar ιαπλα cille dapa, ἡ la Siobain
 ingiñ τSemair̃ ιαπλα dearmuīan, ἡ tumba δὸ denom̃ doib̃ innte.

of Kilronan; but it can be proved that it was
 anciently much more extensive, and comprised
 all the district lying between Lough Key and
 Lough Allen. It was bounded on the east by
 the Shannon; on the south by the lower part
 of the River Boyle; and on the west and north
 by Tirerrill, in the present county of Sligo, and
 by Muintir-Kenny, in the present county of
 Leitrim. The northern part of this territory
 was called Coillte-Chonchubhair. — See note
 under the year 1471. This passage is given as
 follows in the Annals of D. F. :

“A. D. 1464. Ædh Mac Dermota, King of
 Moylurg, tooke the preyes of Tirtuahyl, and
 those of Tirtuahyl obeyed for their preyes and
 gave pledges to Mac Dermota, and they were
 adhering to Clann-Donnaghy from Tomaltagh
 Mac Dermota’s dayes until that season. He also
 made Mac Dermota Gall obey him.”

“*Earl of Desmond.*—“A. D. 1464. The Earle
 of Desmond came from the King of England’s
 house to Ireland as Lord Lieutenant, and got

many gifts from the King.”—D. F.

“*Felim O’Rourke.*—“Felim O’Ruairc released.
 The Brefnians made peace, and Ædh fitz Thady
 O’Ruairc was lett at libertie.”—D. F.

“*William, the son of Maine.*—“William fitz
 Many fitz Ædh, Lord of the sept of Conner Mac
 Branane, died.”—D. F.

“*Ath-dara*, i. e. ford of the oak, now Adare, a
 small town on the River Mague, in the barony
 of Kenry, county of Limerick, and about nine
 miles south-west of the city of Limerick. Ac-
 cording to Ware, in his Monasticon, Thomas,
 Earl of Kildare, and his wife, Joan, founded
 here a convent of Minorites of the Observance,
 in the year 1464, in the reign of Edward III.,
 at the east side of the town of Athdare.”

“Under this year the Annals of D. F. con-
 tain the following entries, omitted by the Four
 Masters :

“Maccaba, Daniel O’Ruairc, John, son to the
 Official Mac Muircherty, and Maelaghlyn fitz
 Brian fitz Murcherty Oge O’ffergayl, and his

Dermot Gall and the nobles of Tir-Tuathail set out in order to prevent him from carrying off the prey; and they gave hostages to Hugh, for they had continued tributary to the Mac Donough from the death of Tomaltach Mac Dermot until that time.

Nine of the Lord Justice's people were slain in Fingal, at the instigation of the Bishop of Meath; and, thereupon, the Chief Justice, the Bishop, and Preston, went over to the King of England's palace to make complaints against one another.

Thomas, Earl of Desmondⁿ, returned from the King of England, having been appointed the King's Deputy, and bringing great presents from the King.

Felim O'Rourke^o and Hugh were set at liberty on both sides, and a peace was concluded in Breifny.

William, the son of Maine^p, son of Hugh, Lord of the descendants of Conor Mac Branan, died.

Donnell Cam, son of Conor Mac Donough, died.

A Franciscan monastery was founded at Ath-dara^q, in Munster, in the diocese of Limerick, on the banks of the River Maigh, by Thomas, Earl of Kildare, and [his wife] Joan, daughter of James, Earl of Desmond, who erected a tomb for themselves in it.

wife, and Mortagh fitz John O'Dugenane, all died.

"The son of Glasny fitz Conner O'Reily slaine.

"O'flynn, lord of Silmylruain, and Gillena-naemh, his brother, were slaine by the sons of Philipp Mac Cosdeloe in Cluaincruim, and five of their men also.

"Peirs Butler died.

"Mortagh fitz Art O'Melaghlyn, and his wife, O'Coffye's daughter, and three more, died in one 24 houres, and (it was said) that the occasion of their death was their coming to see a horse that perished by some swelling knobs.

"More, James O'Kennedy's daughter, Mageochagan's wife, died.

"Ædh O'Mælmoy's two sons, slaine by the sons of Tibott O'Mælmoy, and by O'Conner ffalye's sons Mæl O'Mælmoye's son was

slaine thorough deceit by the sons of the said Tibott, he being their own ffather's brother's son, Conn.

"Niall Garve O'Donell's son, one that ought to be King of Tirconell, was killed by Neachtyn O'Donnell's sons.

"Cathal O'Conner's son, on Saturday next afore pentecost preyed Mælaghlyn fitz Rory Mac Dermoda and Dermoid O'Mugron's son, his own follower.

"Cormac fitz Mathew fitz Amly roe O'Birn was causlesly killed by Mælaghlin Mac Dermoda, and O'Mugron's son, by wan" [one] "touch of a speare, slaine.

"A defeat given by the sons of Rory Mac Dermoda by Thady Magranyll, and by the sonnns of Cormack bally Mac Donnaghy (that leaded them againe the sonnns of Brian Mac Donaghy

Aois Críost, 1465.

Aois Críost, míle, chéile ceo, Sárceca, a cuicc.

Tomar mac muirir mic mata abb lísra gabail décc.

Ḵormlaic caomanaic (ingín meic murchada ri laigín) bín í neill do écc.

Aod mac concobair meic diarmada tighearna muicce luirc do ecc, 7 concobair occ mac concobair meic diarmada do gabail a ionaid do peir toga pleacta aoda meic diarmada etir cill, 7 tuait, aic clann Ruaidri meic diarmada namá, 7 tainic a domaoín doibhsin ar do gabad la coinne leó ar capn ppaic, ua concobair donn, donnchad ua ceallaig, 7 clann Ruaidri don dapa lúit, Mac diarmada 7 a tír don lúit ariall. Faraid deabad stoppa Ḵormlad diarmait mac Ruaidri meic diarmada, 7 ba heic mór ina tír epide. Ro gabad tadcc mac Ruaidri buide, 7 ro maomaiḡead ua concobair donn.

Sían dub mac donnchad mic aeda meḡuidir do marbad la Sían mac pilib meḡuidir.

Eoin mac alarðrainn mic eoin móir meic domnaill do marbad la conn mac aeda buide í nell.

Maoileclainn ua binn tairéac tpe bhuin na Síonna, 7 a mac occ .i. an

to Balilogha-bo), and the two sons of Brian Mac Donnaghy, and his son's son, and Mælaghlin Mac Dermoda roe and John Mac Swine was slaine, viz. his Constable of Galloglachs, and 17 Galloglachs, and Dermoid fitz Cormac Bally was slaine by one cast of a smalle arrow.

“Mac Richard Butler, the notablest and most famous cheiftaine in Ireland, died.

“Laccan's preys taken by Magranyll and by Dermoid, Loghlin Oge O'Hanly's son, and by the sept of John Mac Iago, whom we never heard (afore that) to be taken either by Irish nor English.

“Richard Bourke sayled with seaven shipps towards Tirconnell to succour O'Donell.

“The preyes of Murcherty's sonns and of Thady O'Conner being att the borders of the River Ethny, and O'feargail passed the Chamath (.i. the crooked foord) whereabouts he destroyed

some (.i. the smallest) petty Cattles, and the greater or bigger, as cowes and horses, fled.

“Great miracles worked by the Image of our Blessed Lady Mary of Athtrym *in hoc anno*.

“O'Mælaghlyn's son tooke more then restitution (an unusual costome) from the Petite, in revenge of his wicked deceit against him, viz. the burning of his country, and its ransacking also, and whole restitution afterwards.

“The Sraid [street] of Moybreccray burnt by Baron Delvna, both church and houses, and many preying and burning committed betwixt them, to witt, the Nugents and Herberts.

“Great warr betwixt the sonns of Ædh O'Kelly, to witt, the sonns of Eogan's daughter, and the sonns of Mac Dermoda's daughter, thorough which all Tir-Many was burnt betwixt them, and they made peace afterwards.

“The people of Calry left their country to

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1465.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-five.

Thomas, the son of Maurice, son of Matthew, Abbot of Lisgool, died.

Gormlaith Kavanagh, the daughter of Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, and wife of O'Neill, died.

Hugh, the son of Conor Mac Dermot^s, Lord of Moylurg, died; and Conor Oge, the son of Conor Mac Dermot, was appointed in his place by the suffrages of the descendants of Hugh Mac Dermot, both clergy and laity, excepting only the sons of Rory Mac Dermot, who, however, suffered for their opposition; for they appointed a day to meet on Carn Fraoich, O'Conor Don, Donough O'Kelly, and the sons of Rory, on the one side, and Mac Dermot and his adherents on the other; and a battle ensued between them, in which Dermot, the son of Rory Mac Dermot, was slain, a great cause of sorrow in his territory. Teige, the son of Rory Boy, was taken prisoner, and O'Conor Don defeated.

John Duv, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Maguire, was slain by John, the son of Philip Maguire.

John, the son of Alexander, son of John More Mac Donnell, was slain by Con, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill.

Melaghlin O'Beirne, Chief of Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna, and his young son, the

the people of Mainegh's mercy, and fled they towards Ifaly, besides" [*recte* except] "their wards left in Balilogha-luaha.

"Mageochy of Moyfinn's daughter, a hospitall, devout, moneyfull woman, the sons son of Edmond O'Kellye's wife, died.

"Cormac Ballagh Mac Donnaghy, his son, and ecce. Cowes

"Clan-Donaghy made peace, and Thady Mac Donaghy released.

"An army led by those of Managh to Meath, and they burnt the Mullengare and its corne, and all Carye's corne.

"Redmond, son to the Prior fitz Loghlin O'fergayl, died."

^s *Hugh, the son of Conor Mac Dermot.*—This

passage is given as follows in the Annals of D. F.:

"A. D. 1465. Ædh fitz Conner Fitz Dermoda, King of Moy-luyrg, died, and Conner Oge fitz Conner Fitz Dermoda was made king in his seat with consent of both Spirituality and Temporality of the sept of Ædh Mac Dermoda, besides" [*recte* except] "the sons of Ruairy Mac Dermoda only, which disobedience they repented thus: A meeting by them at Carn-Fry: O'Conner Donn and Donnagh O'Kelly and Ruairy Mac Dermoda's sons being there, Mac Dermoda with his" [*confederates*] "on the other side, they falling out and fought, and Dermoid fitz Ruairy Mac Dermoda was slaine, a greate losse, and Thady fitz Ruairy was taken

giolla dub) Maolrísclann a ann, do marbhadh 7 do loiceadh da bhráithir
fíin, 7 da oirfeacht an domnaic nua rannan, 7 a mac ele cairppí ua binn do
marbhadh daen urcór rairde laran dpuing cedna ipin mbsínais mbailb ip in
mí cedna.

Mac consnamha 7 a mac do marbhadh la domnall ua Ruairc 7 la a clonn
a meabail 7 ruide doib ina tír.

Adh mac taidce uí Ruairc decc.

Cormac mac diarmata gall tigeanna airteig decc.

Adh mac Neachtain uí domnaill do écc.

Mairtín chille Créde ipin muíain i neppcoróitecht corcaige do tog-
bail do bhráithirib .S. Franseir la ríol ccarraig, 7 tumba onoraic do denom
doib ppi haónacal a nuairal 7 a naireach.

prisoner, and O'Conner Donn fled away. Cathal
Roe O'Conner's son, a youth and foster-son to
Thady fitz Ruairi Boy, being in their own com-
pany, was slain by the sons of ffelimy More
O'Conner, on that side when they fell out."

^c *Melaghlin was his real name*, i. e. he usually
went by the soubriquet of Gilla-Duv, or black-
youth, although his baptismal name was Melagh-
lin or Malachy.

^d *Bearnach Balbh.*—There is no place of this
name in Tir-Briuin, or O'Beirne's country, at
present.

^e *Mac Consnava.*—This name is pronounced
in Irish Mac Connawa, which is supposed by the
peasantry to be compounded of mac an áta,
i. e. son of the ford; and from this false assump-
tion it is now anglicised Forde. This family
possessed the territory of Muintir-Kenny, si-
tuated between Lough Allen and the River
Arigna, in the county of Leitrim. This passage
is translated by D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1465. Mac Consnamha and his son were
deceitfully slain by Donell O'Ruairc and his
sons, and they settled themselves in his lands."

^w *Hugh, the son of Teige O'Rourke.*—"Ædh
fitz Thady O'Ruairc, died."—D. F.

^x *Cormac Mac Dermot Gall.*—"Cormac Mac

Diarmoda Gall, Lord of Arty, died."—D. F.

^y *Cill Credhe*, now anglicised Kilcrea. It is the
name of a townland containing the ruins of an
abbey situated in the parish of Desart, in the
barony of East Muskerry, and county of Cork.
Cill-Chredhe signifies the cell or church of St.
Credh, a virgin, who had a nunnery here at an
early period, but the exact time has not been de-
termined. The following account of this abbey
is given by Dr. Smith, in his *Natural and Civil
History of Cork*, p. 203-208:

"About two fields east of this Castle" [i. e.
Kilcrea Castle] "are the ruins of the abbey of
Kilcrea, founded by Cormac, surnamed Laider,
lord Muskery, for Franciscans; he also built
the above mentioned castle, and was buried in
this abbey, A. D. 1494, being wounded at Ca-
rignamuck. The foundation of this was began,
according to Ware, in 1465, but the Ulster
annals (manuscript in Marsh's Library) place
it in 1478.

"Ann. 1614. Sir Arthur Chichester, lord
deputy, committed the care of this abbey to
Charles Mac Dermot Mac Carty, lord of Mus-
kery, who was a protestant, upon condition
that he should not permit the friars to live in
it, and that none but English protestants should

Gilla-Duv (Melaghlin was his real name¹), were slain and burned by their own kinsmen and tribe, on the Sunday before Allhallowtide; and Melaghlin's other son, Carbry O'Beirne, was killed by one discharge of an arrow at Bearnach Balbh^u, by the same people, in the same month.

Mac Consnava⁷ and his son were treacherously slain by O'Rourke and his sons, who then settled in his country.

Hugh^w, the son of Teige O'Rourke, died.

Cormac Mac Dermot Gall^x, Lord of Airtech, died.

Hugh, son of Naghtan O'Donnell, died.

The monastery of Cill-Credhe⁷ in Munster, in the diocese of Cork, was founded for Franciscan Friars by the Mac Carthys; and they erected an honourable tomb in it for the interment therein of their gentlemen and chieftains².

be admitted as tenants to the lands. This lord was buried here ann. 1616. A great part of the building still remains; among which is the nave and choir of the church. On the south side of the former is a handsome arcade of three gothic arches, supported by marble columns, thicker than those of the Tuscan order. This arcade continues to form one side of a chapel, being a cross aisle. In the choir are some old tombs, several of the lords Clancarty being here interred as were the Barrets, and other principal persons of the country, who always opposed the entire demolishing of this pile. The steeple is a light building, about 80 feet high, placed between the nave and choir, and supported by Gothic arches."

Dr. Smith adds, in a note, that, according to Wadding, this abbey was dedicated to Saint Bridget, and that Father Mac Carty, and the friar, Philip O'Sullivan, who wrote *Historiæ Catholicæ Hiberniæ Compendium*, printed in 1627, 4to., with other works, lived in this house. But it must be here remarked that the Philip O'Sullivan Beare, who wrote *Historiæ Catholicæ Hiberniæ Compendium*, was not a friar, but an officer in the Spanish navy, as we learn from his own work, and from his contemporary,

Gratianus Lucius, and as Harris has correctly stated in his edition of Ware's Writers, p. 109, where he says that Philip O'Sullivan, the author of *Historiæ Catholicæ Hiberniæ Compendium*, Ulisipponæ, 1641, 4to, was a sea captain under Philip IV., and had been educated a scholar at Compostella.

² Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters:

"Peace and Stubbornness, obedience and disobedience with every one towards each other of Felim's sept, betwixt the sons and brothers of Thady O'Conner after himself until the next ensuing lent. O'Conner roe's sons and Brian Ballagh's son hired some Galloglaghs, and they incamped on the Crecca, and they all together marched towards Nid-an-fiay against Cathal roe fitz O'Conner, whereby Felim's sept were spoiled, and the towne was burnt by them, and they were pursued by O'Conner's sons and by Felim Clerye's sept, and by Mac Branane, and many were wounded betwixt them both, until they came to Donnard, wherein Cathal roe was fallen from his horse, by his own mother's brother, .i. Brian fitz Brian Baly, and was killed there vnhappily and most vnadvisedly, thorough

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1466.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cήrpe ced, Cήpccat, a pé.

Ὀριαν mac γιollaπαττpαιcc meγυιδιr abb leapa γαβαιλ, γ Domnall ua leannan cananać do muintιr leapa γαβαιλ dέcc.

Peidlīm mac bριαιn meγ maτγamna τιγεapna οιpγiall dέcc.

Ὀριαν mac amlaoib meγυιδιr cήn a αιcme pήn, γ τιγεapna cloinne ham-laoib dέcc.

Αιne ιnγήn meγεoćagain bήn meγ υιδιr dέcc.

Conćobap mac υι concobap Ruaid dέcc.

Ὀριαν duβ mac ταιdcc υί concobap dέcc an cuiccead la dέγ do mapta.

Riocapd mac emainn τιpial, γ tomap γallda mac emainn τιpial dέcc.

Uilliam bupc mac uateip a bupc, γ uilliam bupc mac Scain mic mic uateip dέcc.

Ua nuibγήnnáin cille ponain pεapγal γ muipγήr cananać mac conaing cananaig υί maoilconaire, γ concobap mac ταιdcc mec bpanain dέcc.

Uaiēne mac pεapγail υί Raiγillig dέcc.

Donnchaδ mac muipceapταιγ υί δalαιγ dέcc.

Maídm mop do tábairt pop γallaib macaire αιpγiall la haδ mac eoγan υί neill.

Sloicćeac la γallaib mīde, γ laiγήn i nuib pailge, τionoιιr ua concobap

which homicide they lost lordship and Reigning for ever. That deed was done before *Dominica Palmarum*.

"An exceeding great frost and foul weather that hindereth the growth of all herbs and leaves of the woods, so that no such was seen or grown before the feast of St. Brendan, viz. 14 May, which occasioned greate famine in Silmuredhy, so that neither saints nor reverend persons were priviledged in such misery in Silmuredhy, in [so much] that the Priest was rescued for victuals, though he had been at the alter with the holy Eucharist between his two hands, and he invested in the mass vestiments.

"O'Conner Donn took a prey from Mac Der-

moda

"Edmond O'Kellye's son's son died.

"Ruairγ fitz Ruairγ fitz Terlagh Mac Donnell, a good constable of Galloglaghs, died.

"Loghlyn O'Ruairc's son, died.

"Diarmaid Mac Jago deceitfully slaine by Gilla-na naemh O'Hanlye's sept."

^a *Clann-Awley*, now Clanawley, and sometimes incorrectly Glenawley, a barony in the county of Fermanagh. This territory was more anciently called Muintir-Pheodachain.

^b *Owney*, the son of Farrell O'Reilly.—This and the preceding obituaries are entered in one paragraph in the Annals of D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1466. Brian Duffe fitz Thady O'Con-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1466.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-six.

Brian, the son of Gillapatrik Maguire, Abbot of Lisgool, and Donnell O'Leannain, a Canon of the family of Lisgool, died.

Felim, the son of Brian Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died.

Brian, the son of Auliffe Maguire, the chief of his own tribe, and Lord of Clann-Awley^a, died.

Aine, the daughter of Mageoghegan, and wife of Maguire, died.

Conor, son of O'Conor Roe, died.

Brian Duv, the son of Teige O'Conor, died on the 15th day of March.

Richard, the son of Edmond Tyrrell, and Thomas Gilda, the son of Edmond Tyrrell, died.

William, son of Walter Burke, and William Burke, son of John, the son of Mac Walter, died.

O'Duigennan of Kilronan (Farrell) and Maurice the Canon, son of Conaing, the Canon O'Mulconry, and Conor, the son of Teige Mac Branan, died.

Owny, the son of Farrell O'Reilly^b, died.

Donough, the son of Murtough O'Daly, died.

Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill, gained a great victory over the English of Machaire Oirghiall.

An army was led^c by the English of Meath and Leinster into Offaly. O'Conor

ner, Richard fitz Richard Tirell, Thomas fitz Redmond Tirell, Uathny fitz Fergal O'Reily, Thady Magnell, lord of Ballimagnell, Conner fitz Thady Mac Branane, William fitz Walter Bourke, William fitz John fitz Walter Burke, O'Duvgenan de Kilronan, .i. Fergal fitz David, Muirgeas canon fitz Conayng O'Mælconry, all th' aforementioned 12 men, died." 10.

^c *An army was led.*—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1466. The English of Meath and Linster gathered an army towards Ifaly, whereby was slaine John son to Mac Thomas, in a skir-

mish therein, the best captaine of the English, although" [*recte* and] "his death was but a beginning to the English losses, for they and the Earle were the next day defeated, and the Earle was taken prisoner; Neverthelesse Thady O'Conner, the said Earle's brother in law, conveyed that Earle disarmed to Castlecabry and a greate number of the army in his company. Item Christopher Plunkett, and the Prior of Teaghmuiry of Athtrym, and William Oge Nugent, and the Barnewall, with many more, were therein taken prisoners; so that the Irish extended their forces as far as Tarra northwards

faillge .i. conn mac an calbais a rocpaide for a ccionn 7 ro marbað lair ceour Sían mac tomair an cñd fñna ro ba fearr 7 rob airgda do gallaib, 7 ba banna ría fppair do gallaib an marbað hírin, ar do madmaigfo an tiarla ar na mparac, 7 goill maille fpir, 7 gabtar hé buðein, 7 bñntar a arm 7 a eideað de 7 ioblaiceað la taðg ua concobair an tiarla a cliamain go cairlén cairppe, 7 dponz mor don trluaz amaille rir. Ro gabað ona don cup rin, Crioirtoir ploingcéð, 7 ppioir tige muire aca truum 7 uilliam occ uinnrionn, An bearnabalaic 7 rochaide oile amaille fpiu. Dala a ndeachað irteach hi ccairlen cairppe ar in maidm rin tangattar gail aca cliait ma ccoinne 7 puccrat leo iat daimdeoin a nřccarat tar a nair. No tñgðir iapom rirte a huib failge co tñmpaig buð tuait, 7 co nár buðear 7 no biðir bpeirniğ 7 airgialla acc cpeaclorccað na mibe for gac lřt gan tñrangam gan toraigeçt o rin amac go cñnt treimri iap rin.

Taðg ua briain tigeapna tuadhuman do ðol rluaz lanmór tar rionand amach ir in Sampað do řonnpað go ro cpeachað gaoiðil dñrmuman 7 iapmuman lair, 7 do paðrat gaoiðil laigñ beor a riar ðó. Soair dia tigh iap rin 7 iap ngabail cpiçe cloinne huilliam 7 conðae luimniğ, 7 iap na dipliuccað ðó on iarla do ciond rioda dpağail do fén 7 ba éir 7 iap bpağbail tri

and Naas southwards, and that the Brefsnians and Uriellians from thenceforth for a long tearme used to be preying and burning the country of Meath, without any defence or pursuance done from or by the inhabitants."

Leland, quoting Dudley Ferbis's Annals, gives the substance of this passage in his History of Ireland, book iii. c. 3, but he does not seem to believe that the Earl of Desmond was the brother-in-law of Thady O'Conner, though the authority distinctly calls him such. His words are as follows:

"The Irish were disposed to treat Desmond with the respect usually paid to one of their own great chieftains; and happily, that son of O'Connor of O'Fally, who, on a former occasion, displayed so generous a concern for the safety of his father, considered the noble prisoner his kinsman, by fosterage, or some of these

artificial bands of connexion, held so sacred by his countrymen, and which, in despite of laws, had in several instances united them with English families. He had now a fair occasion to repay the indulgence shewn to his father, and he had generosity to embrace it. He conveyed Desmond, his brother as he called him, to a place of security, and dismissed him with a considerable number of his followers." [Such was not the case.—Ed.] "But although he was enabled by this mortifying act of kindness to regain the seat of government, yet such was his weakness and consternation that the enemy was encouraged to collect from different quarters round the helpless settlers of Meath, and to ravage them without control: while the sept of O'Brien issued from the south, and, crossing the Shannon in a formidable body, ravaged and expelled the English settlers of Munster, practised secretly with the Irish of

Faly, i. e. Con, the son of Calvagh, assembled his forces to oppose them; and, first of all, he slew John Mac Thomas, the best and most illustrious captain of the English, whose death was an omen of ill success^d to the English, for the Earl and his English were defeated next day, and the Earl himself was taken prisoner, and stripped of his arms and armour. Teige O'Connor conveyed the Earl, his own brother-in-law, and a great part of his army along with him, to Castle-Carbury^e. Christopher Plunket, and the Prior of the House of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary at Trim, William Oge Nugent, Barnwall, and many others along with them; but the English of Dublin came and carried off all that had, after this defeat, been sent unto the castle of Carbury, in despite of their enemies. After this, marauding parties from Offaly were in the practice of going northwards as far as Tara, and southwards as far as Naas; and the inhabitants of Breifny and Oriel continued for some time afterwards to devastate Meath in all directions, without opposition or pursuit.

Teige O'Brien^f, Lord of Thomond, marched with a great army across the Shannon in the Summer of this year, and plundered the Irish of Desmond and West Munster. The English of Leinster gave him his demands. He then returned to his house. This O'Brien, after having possessed himself of the territory of Clann-William and the county of Limerick, both of which the Earl made over to him as a condition of obtaining peace from him for himself and

Leinster, and seemed on the point of forming a general confederacy with these, as well as the insurgents of Argial and Breffney, so as to overwhelm the whole English Pale."

^d *An omen of ill-success*, banna pua pppau, in the Annals of Connaught the reading is banne pé ppaup oo gallaib, literally, "a drop before a shower to the English." D. F. translates it loosely but correctly enough, "His death was but a beginning to the English losses."

^e *Castle Carbury*.—This castle is situated in the barony of Carbury, in the county of Kildare.

^f *Teige O'Brien*.—This passage is given as follows in the Annals of D. F., from which Dr. Leland has manufactured his account of the transaction:

"A. D. 1466. Thady fitz Torly O'Brien, King

of Tuamond, marched with an army in this Summer over the Shinan southwards, and we heard not of such an host with any of his name or ancestors since Brian Borova was conquering of Ireland; so that the Irish of Desmond and Iarmond all obeyed him; and he bribed the Goills, i. e. old Irish of Linster, so that they were working his coming to Tara, but he retired to his house after he had conquered the country of the Clan-Williams (the Burkes) all, and the county of Lymbrick, it being made sure to him from the Earle, in lieu of granting peace to the said Earle, and to his Country, and the townsmen or citzizens of Lymbrick gave sixty marks yearly to him for him; afterwards he died of a fever in his owne house, and it was commonly reported that it was the multitude's envious

ppicte marcc gáca bliáda ó muinntir luimniḡ co bpat aḡbaḡ do galap ag a
tiḡ buḡ déin, 7 Concobair mac toirdealbairḡ uí brian doirḡnead ina ionad.

Riocairḡ mac mec uilliam burc mic Riocairḡ óig tanairi cloinne Ricairḡ
dēc.

Ua dubda 7 a mac do marbāḡ i meabair la cloinn maolpuanairḡ mic
Ruairi i dubda.

Maidm mor do tairt la gallairḡ .i. na midē ar mág matḡamna dú
inar marbāḡ rochaiḡe, 7 in ro gabāḡ aḡḡ ócc mag matḡamna, 7 mac dom-
naill cloinne ceallairḡ.

Eogan, 7 aḡḡ dub da mac Ruairi mic catair dub uí concobair, 7 taḡcc
mac brian mic catair do marbāḡ la diarmait mac táidcc uí concobair, 7
la cloinn diarmaita Ruairḡ mic taḡcc uí concobair luan carcc for cuir-
peach liaḡḡroma.

Maileaclainn, 7 Sian da mac eogan mec diarmaita ruairḡ decc in en
caicḡḡir.

Eogan mac rian mec donnchaiḡ, 7 muirceartac mac conconnacḡ uí dá-
lairḡ decc.

Mairtuir oilein na tḡḡḡḡ .i. for loc cé, co mōmairḡḡḡ na tḡḡḡḡḡ do
lorccāḡ lá connil.

harts and eyes that shortened his days. Conner
fitz Torly O'Bryan was made King in his place."

^a *The English of Meath.*—This passage is literally translated as follows by D. F.:

"A. D. 1466. A great defeat by the English given to the Orgiellians, whereby very many were killed, and Ædh Oge Mac Mahon was taken prisoner."

^b *Trinity Island.*—"The monastery of Holy Trinity's Island on Lough Key, was burnt by a candle and by a woman."—D. F.

ⁱ The Annals of D. F. contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters:

"A kind of defeat given by Macoghlan to Kenel-ferga, wherein was taken prisoner the son's son of Ruairi O'Carole, lord of Kenel Ferga, and eight or nine of his men, were slaine, they being" [i. e. having] "come a preying to

Delvna with Mac Coghlan's sons.

"Greate warr in Maghery-Connacht, soe that the people generally raysed against Felim Finn, to wit, Thady's sonns, O'Kellye's sonns, Ruary Mac Dermoda's sons, and the Tuathas of Connacht, so that he was forced to goe with his goods towards Mac Dermoda on the Corsliaw; then the said Confederates marched against Felim to Ath-da-lorg on the Boyle, wherein was slaine Rossa fitz Mælaghlyn O'Bern, by an arrow, and they retired back. Felim, takeing notice thereof, left his goods and cattles to the trusty refuge of Mac Dermoda, and gathered and leaded he Mac William Burke, and a great to Maghery Connaght, and burned Balentober of St. Brigitt, and Mac Branane stole from him towards Mac Dermoda, and Mac Dermoda sent safe conduct with him to his own Countrey, but

his country, and after having obtained a perpetual tribute of sixty marks yearly from the inhabitants of Limerick, died of a disease at his own house; and Conor, the son of Turlough O'Brien, was installed in his place.

Rickard, the son of Mac William Burke, i. e. the son of Richard Oge, Tanist of Clanrickard, died.

O'Dowda and his son were treacherously slain by the sons of Mulrony, the son of Rory O'Dowda.

The English of Meath^s gained a great victory over Mac Mahon, in a battle in which many were slain, and Hugh Oge Mac Mahon and Mac Donnell of Clann-Kelly taken prisoners.

Owen and Hugh Duv, two sons of Rory, the son of Cathal Duv O'Conor, and Teige, the son of Brian, son of Cathal, were slain by Dermot, the son of Teige O'Conor, and the sons of Dermot Roe, son of Teige O'Conor, on Easter Monday, on the moor of Leitrim.

Melaghlin and John, two sons of Owen Mac Dermot Roe, died within one fortnight.

Owen, the son of John Mac Donough, and Murtough, son of Cuconnaught O'Daly, died.

The monastery of Trinity Island^b in Lough Key, and the image of the Trinity there, were burned by a candleⁱ.

he himselfe (viz. Felim) suffered Conner Mac Branan's sept to part with him, and tooke his owne followers with him, and his cattles at once with his army towards Clann-William Burke.

"A prey out of the Tolly was taken by Felim finn, and Ædh Cæch, Cormack O'Conner's son, slaine in pursuance thereof.

"A great plague in Linster, and in Dublin, and in Meath.

"Brian fitz Edmond O'fergayl's son was killed, by the sons of Conner mac Cathayl, and the *said*" [sic] "castle was taken from them afterwards by O'Mælaghlyne's son and by Conner mac Cathyl's sons, and all the Country was burned and utterly destroyed, so that they forced them to make peace after dispossessing

them of their Cowes, and killing many of their good men, and burning all their corn.

"Mac Carthy Cluasagh, viz. Thady fitz Daniel fitz fingin, lord of Dermoid rewach's sept, the only man that had most scarrs and wounds in his dayes, and his brother's son, .i. Dermoid fitz Daniel, both deceased.

"Mahon fitz Mælmoy fitz Donnagh, Cheife of Clan fingin, *quievit*.

"Thady boy O'Dowda, King of Ofiachra Muay being an old aged man, was unadvisedly slaine by Mælrwany O'Dowda's sept.

"An army twice ledd by the Lord Deputy, Earle of Desmond, against the Brannagh, so that he passed all the Country from Invermore" [now Arklow.—Ed.] "to Bearnagaoithy, and from thence to Fera-Cualann, and

Aois Criosť, 1467.

Aois Criosť, míle, ceitpe céo, Sírccat, a Seaćt.

Semur ua fírgail abb lēraća paol dēpcać dēigēinīg dēcc.

Niall mac matganna megpait oīpīcel loća hepne, 7 peaprún inri caoín dēcc.

Eogan mac Ruōpāige meg matganna tīgēapna oīrgīall dēcc, 7 Remann mac Ruōpāige do gabail tīgēapnair dia eir.

Tōirpdealbāc Ruāō mac uī neill (Enri) dēcc.

O Raigīllīg, .i. caťal mac eoġain dēcc.

Mac caťmaoīl Eoġain dēcc.

Alōō mac brian uī ceallaiġ tīgēapna ua maine dēcc, 7 a aōlacāō i nat luain, 7 Alōō na coilleāō mac uīlliam uī ceallaiġ do gabail a ionaid.

Domnall buīde ua feargail apōtaoirēac na hangaile, 7 laoirēac mac pōra mic concōbair mic caťail uī feargail dēcc.

IRial ua feargail i monāō domnail, 7 Sfan i monāō Iriail.

Alōō dub mac donnchad mic brian ballaiġ, tadġ a bratair, tadġ mac brian, 7 alōō Ruāō mac diarmada móir mic diarmada uī concōbair do marbāō a ngreir la diarmaid ua cconcōbair, 7 la cloinn diarmata Ruāō mic tadġ uī concōbair, 7 la caťal mac Ruāōri óicc uī concōbair.

Colla mac magna meg matganna, 7 aoīn fear dēcc dia muintir do marbāō pōr lōpcc a cpeice fein la bpeirneacāib.

Dauid mac goīrdeibaiġ do marbāō la tomar mac fearair.

Donnchad mac peain mic maileaclainn uī fírgail dēcc pōr pliccīō na Rōma.

Sfan mac emainn mic feargail uī Raigīllīg do marbāō.

Mac mec uīlliam cloinne Riocair dēcc do galap obann, ar m bī glóir paogalda nać dubacur a deirfō.

to Glenn-Coipy, and right hand to Ath-cualann on that journey was burnt

^k *James O'Farrell*.—"James, son to the Bishop Richard, son to the Great Deane, fitz Daniel fitz John Gallda O'Fergayl, abbot of Lethraith, a faire, young, learned, benign, hospitall, noble-

man, died in the flowere of youth and beginning of his happiness. Some thought that it was envy that killed him. God rest his soule." —D. F.

^l *Inis-Caoín*, now Inishkeen, an island in the river Erne. See note ^b, p. 727, *supra*.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1467.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-seven.

James O'Farrell^k, Abbot of Leath-ratha [Abbeylara], a charitable and truly hospitable doctor, died.

Niall, son of Mahon Magrath, Official of Lough Erne, and Parson of Inis-Caoimh, died.

Owen, the son of Rury Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died; and Redmond, the son of Rury, assumed the lordship after him.

Turlough Roe, the son of O'Neill (Henry), died.

O'Reilly, i. e. Cathal, son of Owen, died.

Mac Cathmhaoil, Owen, died.

Hugh, son of Brian O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Maine, died, and was interred at Athlone; and Hugh-na-Coille, the son of William O'Kelly, assumed his place.

Donnell Boy O'Farrell^m, Chief of Annaly and Laoighseach, the son of Ross, son of Conor, son of Cathal O'Farrell, died. Irial O'Farrell [was installed] in his place; and John took the place of Irial.

Hugh Duv, son of Donough, who was son of Brian Ballagh, Teige, his brother, Teige, the son of Brian, and Hugh Roe, the son of Dermot More, son of Dermot O'Conor, were slain in a nocturnal assault by Dermot O'Conor, the sons of Dermot Roe, son of Teige O'Conor, and Cathal, the son of Rory Oge O'Conor.

Colla, the son of Manus Mac Mahon, and eleven of his people, were slain while in pursuit of a preyⁿ which the Breifnians were carrying off from him.

David Mac Costello was slain by Thomas Mac Feorais [Bermingham].

Donough, son of John, who was son of Melaghlin O'Ferrall, died on his way to Rome.

John, son of Edmond, who was son of Farrell O'Reilly, died.

The son of Mac William of Clanrickard died of a sudden fit of sickness. There is no worldly glory but ends in gloom.

^m *Donnell Boy O'Farrell.*—"Daniel Boy O'Fergayl, the whole Duke of Angaly, and Lysagh fitz Rossa fitz Conner fitz Cathal O'ffergayl, both died. Irial O'Fergayl in Daniel's seate, and John supplied Irial's roome."—D. F.

ⁿ *In pursuit of a prey.*—This passage is translated by D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1467. Colla fitz Magnus Fitz Mahon, and eleaven of his men were killed on the tract" [i. e. track] "of his own prey, by the Brefnians."

Crioitoir ploingced, Diarur mac Diarair dalatun, Semur ócc mac remair dalatun, 7 mac peitídiḡ an muilinn cīrī .i. pīoir an muilinn cīoir decc don plaig.

Sfān mac an dalatunaiḡ do marbāð la a cēnel fīrīrīn.

Tōirpdealbāc mac catāil uī concobair do marbāð i Rorr comāin la cloinn domnaill mic magnura cām í cellaiḡ.

Sloicceāð la hua neill .i. enī i noipeāct i catāin 7 īr fōr an ploigēāð rīn do marbāð tomair mac pīlīr meḡ uīoir fear a aoirī do bfeairr do dūtāiḡ ina fīmeair.

Maðm cīoirī moigē cīoinn fōr ua cceallaiḡ, 7 fōr cloinn uilliam burc la mac uilliam cloinne Riocaird 7 la rīol mbriain dū in rō marbāð uilliam caec a burc mac mec uilliam, 7 da mac uī cēallaiḡ, 7 aed buide mac tōirp-delbaiḡ mec domnaill conrapal a ngallócclāc, 7 deicnebar duairlīb cloinne domnaill amaille fīrī. Tōrperatar beor oēt fīcīt gallocclāc go roch-aide oile cenmoēatpīde. Ua domnaill .i. aed ruāð mac neill garb do tēact i cconacētaið do dīoḡail an maðma rīn ar bá panncapat dō mac uilliam 7 ua cēallaiḡ, 7 rīt do bīn dō a cloinn Riocaird 7 imteēt implan dia tīḡ.

INīr loca cairpḡin do ḡabail la hua cconcobair ndonn, 7 la cloinn mic feidlimīð fōr luēt a comēda.

Cpeācā dīrīme la tādḡ ua concobair, la maḡ eoāḡain, 7 la mac fēórar fōr maḡ Tīcāa ḡur aīrceḡt an tīr ó impīr ḡo baile mic uilliam.

^p *Cros Moighe-Croin*, now Crossmacrin, a town-land near the western boundary of the parish of Grange, in the barony of Athenry, and county of Galway. A patron was annually held at this place on the last Sunday in Summer, usually called *Domnac Chpuim Duib*, in Irish, and Garland Sunday, in English, by the natives. The account of the defeat at Magh Croinn is entered in the Annals of D. F., under the year 1566, as follows:

1466. "A. D. 1566. An army raised by Mac William Bourke, viz., Richard fitz Thomas fitz Edmond Albany, and by Ædh O'Kelly, King of Omany to and against Clanricard, whereby they burnt part of the country as farr as Loghreagh,

and they killed Richard, son to Mac Hubert, a good house-keeper. They went that night towards Omany, and the next day went they to burne the parishes of the Dolphins and about Tuluban. They after that (having intelligence of the countrye's towards them) made retreat. But at the cross of Moy-Croyn overtooke them, the best Englishman's son in Ireland in his owne dayes, Ullicke fitz Uilleag fitz Riocaird Oge, and Torlogh O'Brien's sept for the most part. The host being happily defeated, Mac William Burke, .i. Uilleg fitz Richard, was slaine therein, and O'Kellye's two sonns, viz. Colla and Ruary, a good Captaine and Constable of Clandonell, .i. Ædh boy fitz Torly fitz Marcus, eleaven men of

Christopher Plunkett; Pierce, son of Pierce Dalton; James Oge, the son of James Dalton; and the son of Petit of Mullingar, i. e. the Prior of Mullingar, died of the plague.

John, the son of the Dalton, was slain by his own tribe.

Turlough, the son of Cathal O'Connor was slain at Roscommon by the sons of Donnell, son of Manus Cam O'Kelly.

O'Neill (Henry) marched with an army into Oireacht Ui-Chathain [O'Kane's territory]. It was on this expedition that Philip Maguire, the best man of his country in his time, was slain. Zoma

O'Kelly and the sons of William Burke were defeated at Cros Moighe-Croin^a, by Mac William of Clanrickard, and by the O'Briens. William Caech Burke, the son of Mac William, two sons of O'Kelly, Hugh Boy, son of Turlough Mac Donnell, Constable of their Gallowglasses, and ten of the gentlemen of the Clann-Donnell who were along with him, were slain in the conflict. One hundred and sixty gallowglasses, and numbers of others, were also slain. O'Donnell i. e. Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, went to Connaught, to take revenge for this defeat, for Mac William and O'Kelly were his friends and confederates. He forced the Clanrickards to make peace, and then returned home in safety.

The island of Lough Cairrgin^a was taken from its keepers by O'Connor Don and the grandsons of Felim.

Teige O'Connor, Mageoghegan, and Mac Feorais [Birmingham], committed innumerable depredations in the plain of Teffia, and plundered the country from Imper^c to Baile-mic-William^d.

their nobilitie, his two sonnns and three brothers were all slaine, with a wonderfull slaughter of their companyes, soe that they could not account their losses at Cross-Moy-Croynn that day."

It is also entered in the same annals under the year 1567, as follows:

1467. "A. D. 1567. The defeate of Crosse-Moy-Croynn this yeare, *secundum quosdam*, given to O'Kelly, and to Clann-William Burke, by Mac William of Clanrickard, wherein was slaine Ædh boy fitz Torlogh Mac Donnell, the constable of their Galloglaghs, and ten of the best of Clann-

Donell, *et alii multi nobiles et ignobiles*. O'Donnell came to Connaght to revenge that defeate, and made Clanrickard to conclude peace, and went home afterwards."

^a *Loch Cairrgin*.—A considerable lake, near Ardakillin, in the parish of Killukin, in the barony and county of Roscommon.—See note ^b, under the year 1388, p. 712, *supra*.

^c *Imper*, now Emper, a remarkable castle, which belonged to the family of Dalton, situated near the little town of Ballynacargy, in the barony of Rathconrath, and county of Westmeath.

^d *Baile-mic-William*, now Ballymacwilliam,

Cairlen cuile maile do gabail la cloinn corbmaic ballaig meo donnchaib
for plioct corbmaic mic donnchaib.

Iuruir Sařanaic do teict i nEirinn, 7 tomar daitearraib, nı dia ttaime
millead epeann.

AOIS CRİOST, 1468.

AOIS CRİOST, mile, ceitre ced, Sřccat, a hoct.

Concobar ua maileaclaınn eppcop oilpinn decc.

Tomar iapla dřmuman, 7 po ba iuruir i neirinn mac remair mic ġearoid
dearraigteaic epeann ina amuir dia cenel peirrin ar deilb ar denam ar

a townland near Edenderry, in the barony of
Warrenstown, in the King's County.

Cul-Maoile, now Coloony, in the county of
Sligo. In the Annals of D. F. this passage is
translated as follows :

"A. D. 1467. The castle of Culmaily (called
corruptly Cooluny) was taken by Cormack Bal-
lagh Mac Donnaghye's son from the sept of
Cormac Mac Donnaghy."

"*An English Justiciary*.—"An English De-
puty came to Ireland, and Thomas was de-
posed, thorough which alteration all Ireland
was spoiled."—D. F.

The Deputy here alluded to was John Tiptoft,
Earl of Worcester.

Under this year the Annals of D. F. con-
tain the following entries, omitted by the Four
Masters :

"Thady fitz Donnagh O'Kelly, one that ought
to be king of Omany, died betwixt Epiphany
and Brigidmas.

"David Mac Cosdelw killed by Thomas Ber-
mingham.

"Donnagh fitz John fitz Maelaghlyn O'Fer-
gayl, died on his journey to or from Rome.

"Torlagh fitz Cathal O'Conner killed on the
feast day of the holy Cross in Roscomon, by
the sons of Daniel fitz Magnus Cam O'Kelly.

"Cathal O'Reilly, King of East Brefny, died."

"*Thomas, Earl of Desmond*.—This is the last
entry in the Annals of D. F., in which it runs as
follows :

"A. D. 1468. An exceeding great mischance
happened in Ireland this year, to witt, Thomas,
Earle of Desmond, and the only Earl of Ireland
for his excellent good qualities, in both comely
fair person, affabilitie, eloquence, hospitalitie,
martiall feates, nobleness of extraction in blood,
almesdeeds, humanity towards the poore and
needy of all mankind, surpassing bountifullness
in bestowing good gifts to both laytie, Clergie,
and to all the learned in Irish, as Antiquaries,
poets, *Æsdanas* of all Ireland, being" [*recte* hav-
ing] "repayred to the Great Court at Droche-
datha to meet the English Deputy"—[left un-
finished, the death of Sir James Ware having
prevented the translator's further progress.—
Ed.]

Dowling, in his Annals of Ireland, under the
year 1462, states that this Thomas was not Earl
of Desmond, because his father was still living,
and he refers to the pedigree of Desmond, as
follows :

"Vide pedegrew Desmondie quod non fuit
comes, pater tum nevebat, *et cetera*. Usurping
upon his father, and going to Tredaff, he" [the

The castle of Cuil Maoile' (Coloony) was taken by the sons of Cormac Ballagh Mac Donough from the descendants of Cormac Mac Donough.

An English Justiciary" arrived in Ireland, and Thomas [Earl of Desmond] was removed, an occurrence which wrought the ruin of Ireland'.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1468.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-eight.

Conor O'Melaghlin, Bishop of Elphin, died.

Thomas, Earl of Desmond", the son of James, son of Garrett, who had been Lord Justice of Ireland, the most illustrious of his tribe in Ireland in his time

father] "gave him his curse, and said 'thou shalt have an ill end!'"

Cox says that he had no other title to the Earldom of Desmond than by the marriage of his nephew, Thomas, the Earl, to Catherine Ni William Mac Cormac, one of his vassals, for which that earl was so persecuted by his relations, that he was forced to resign his earldom to his uncle. Holinshed refers to an Anglo-Irish tradition, which records that Desmond had particularly offended the new Queen, the Lady Elizabeth Grey, by some disrespectful observations on her family, which so provoked her resentment that his successor, John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, had secret instructions to examine strictly into the conduct of this earl, and to execute the utmost rigour of the law upon him, should he be found in any respect obnoxious to its power. Cox refers to another tradition,—which, however, he does not seem disposed to believe,—namely, that the Queen stole the Privy Signet, and put it to an order for his execution! However this may have been, Tiptoft was disposed to treat him with severity, and to listen to all the charges brought against him. The Parliament first convened at Dublin was adjourned to Drogheda, where the enemies

of the Geraldines, particularly William Shirwood, Bishop of Meath, gave free scope to their resentments, and they procured an Act that Thomas, Earl of Desmond, Thomas, Earl of Kildare, and Edward Plunket, Esquire, as well for alliances, fostering and alterage with the King's Irish enemies, as for furnishing them with horses, harness, and arms, and also supporting them against the King's subjects, be attainted of high treason; and that whoever hath any of their goods, or lands, and doth not discover them to the deputy within fourteen dayes, shall be attainted of felony. Desmond, who did not expect such harsh measures, had the hardihood to appear before this Parliament to justify his conduct; but, to the astonishment and confusion of his party, he was instantly brought to the scaffold and beheaded, on the 15th of February, 1467. But the enemies of this family enjoyed but a short triumph, for the Earl of Kildare, who escaped to England, boldly repaired to the King, and laid before him the injuries done to his family, and pleaded their loyalty and great services to the crown, and he made so powerful an impression on the mind of His Majesty that he received his pardon. The very Parliament which condemned him proved so obsequiously

eimeac, ar shgnam, ar deire, ar daonnaet do boctaid 7 daidilcneacaid an coimde ar tiodnacal ped 7 maoinne do tuait deaglaire 7 dphilidaid ar corce meirle 7 mibér do dol co droicte aca hi coinne an iurair Shaxanaig 7 gall na mide aréna. Ro feallpat fear 7 po diéindad leo é cen nac cionn 7 batar brónaig eimóir fear nepeann don rcel rin. Ruccad iaram a corp co traidlí, 7 Ro haonaicead i notairlige a aréna 7 rinneoir co nonoir 7 co nairmuidin naóbail.

O Ruairc tigeapna oec mac taidce tigeapna diongmala ua mbriuin 7 cata aeda rin decc iar mbuaid ó domán 7 o dsmán, 7 domnall mac taidg uí ruairc do oirénead ina ionad la hua ndomnaill 7 la a cairdib ar éna. Shioct tigeapnaim mic tigeapnaim moir mic ualgairce do eirge ina aghaid go heccoir, 7 donnchað loire mac tigeapnaim móir do riodad doib rin do cairpreachaid 7 do cloind ndonnchað. O domnaill iar na cluinrin rin do toct rluag diuin tar eirne anall 7 ioctar connact do millead leir 7 creaca diairne do denam do for airtear tige riacrac cuile enama 7 coilltead luigne 7 a mbriut leir dia tige iarrin. Mac uilliam uactarae .i. uillie mac uillie an riona, 7 o concobair donn co na rocpaide gall 7 gaoideal diblinib do dol hi foiridin ioctair connact, 7 baile u ruairc do loiread leo, 7 gan do maié do denam act mað rin, 7 a toideet dia tige gan cat gan coma.

Ruaidri mac concobair mec donnchað tigeapna tige hoilealla 7 baile an duin decc iar mbriut báire for domán 7 dsmán.

submissive to the royal pleasure, that they passed an act reversing his attainder, and restoring him to his estate and dignity; and, to complete his triumph, he was soon after appointed to the government of Ireland as deputy to the Duke of Clarence; and Tiptoft, who was called away by the disorders of England, there suffered by the same sentence which he had executed upon the Earl of Desmond!—See Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, *ad annos*, 1467, 1468; Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, pp. 169, 170; Leland's *History of Ireland*, book iii. c. 3; and Moore's *History of Ireland*, vol. iii. pp. 189, 190. A perfect account of the rents, victuals, and other revenues exacted by the Earl of Desmond, is preserved in the Carew collection of manu-

scripts, in the Library at Lambeth, No. 617, p. 212.

* *Traigh-Li*, i. e. the strand of the River Li, now Tralee, the head town of the county of Kerry. This little river is now covered over, like the River Poddle in Dublin, so that a stranger visiting Tralee will be apt to conclude that the town is washed by no river.

† *Tir-Fiachrach of Cuil-Cnamha*.—This was the name of a district in the north-east of the barony of Tireragh, in the county of Sligo. The name Cuil-Cnamha is still remembered in the county of Sligo, but supposed to be applied to a district only co-extensive with the parish of Dromard; but it appears from the writings of the Mac Fimbises, that Cuil-Cnamha, which was

for his comeliness and stature, for his hospitality and chivalry, his charity and humanity to the poor and the indigent of the Lord, his bounteousness in bestowing jewels and riches on the laity, the clergy, and the poets, and his suppression of theft and immorality, went to Drogheda to meet the English Lord Justice, and the other English of Meath. These acted treacherously by him, and, without any crime [on his part], they beheaded him; the greater number of the men of Ireland were grieved at the news of it. His body was afterwards conveyed to Traigh-Li^x, and interred in the burial-place of his predecessors and ancestors with great honour and veneration.

O'Rourke, Tiernan Oge, the son of Teige, worthy Lord of the Hy-Briuin, and of all the race of Aedhe-Finn, died, after having overcome the world and the Devil; and Donnell, the son of Teige O'Rourke, was elected in his place by O'Donnell and his other friends. But the descendants of Tiernan, the son of Tiernan More, son of Ualgarg, unjustly rose up against him [Donnell], the son of Tiernan More; and they themselves, and the people of Carbury, and the Clann-Donough, inaugurated Donough Losc, the son of Tiernan More. O'Donnell, when he had heard of this, crossed the Erne with a numerous army, and destroyed Lower Connaught. He seized on great spoils in the east of Tir-Fiachrach of Cuil-Cnamha^y and Coillte-Luighne^z, which spoils he afterwards carried home. Mac William Oughter, i. e. Ulick, son of Ulick-an-Fhiona, and O'Conor Don, with the English and Irish forces of both, marched to the relief of Lower Connaught; and they burned the town of O'Rourke. But this was all the good they did; and they returned home without battle or booty.

Rory, the son of Conor Mac Donough, Lord of Tirerrill and of Baile-an-duin^a, died, after having gained the victory over the world and the Devil.

otherwise called the District of the Strand, extended from the stream of Borrach (which falls into the sea at the south-east boundary of the townland of Aughris, in the parish of Templeboy in Tireragh) to the strand of Traigh-Eothuile at Tanrego.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 265 and 424, and the map to the same work.

^z *Coillte-Luighne*, i. e. the woods of Leyny. This name is still remembered, and is applied

to a small district, near Ballysadare, in the north of the barony of Leyny, in the county of Sligo, verging on the celebrated strand of Traigh Eothuile.—See *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 115, 303, 304, 354, 355, 418, 487, and map to the same work.

^a *Baile-an-duin*, i. e. the town of the *dun*, or earthen fort, now Ballindown, in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.—See note ^b, under the year 1352, p. 602, *supra*.

Τοιρρδεαλθαὶ μαε ρσαιη υι ραγαλλιῆ ὁοιρῶνεαῶ ι ττιῆεαρνυρ να βρῆρνε.

Ua catáin .i. magnus dec.

Catál occ mac catáil puaid meḡ pagnaill lantaoipeac muintipe heolair
 decc ma tíg fein ip in ced domnac don corpur iar mbuaid nongta 7 naitrige
 7 taoipeac do gairm da mac .i. taug mag pagnaill, 7 taípeac ele beor do
 gairm duilliam mag pagnaill la phloct maoleaclainn meḡ pagnaill.

Αἰτ' μακ' κυνὴν υἱὸν μαοιλεαῶν τῖξεν ἄνα μῖθεο δοτὰρ βαδ' ἡί' ἐκνός ἡί' ἐορραῖξ' μάϊντ' ἐάρ' ἐο δοτὴρ βαδ'.

Ὡς μόνη αὖτε καὶ ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς παρρησίᾳ ὑμῶν ἐκπαύσονται.

bínmuman ingean eogain uí concobair bfn uí ceallaig .i. aed mac briann
decc.

Emann an macaire mac goirdelbaig do marbaid la a dearbhratar uilliam
mac goirdelbaig.

Concobar buide mac corbmaic mec brianain decc.

Uaitne mac mec eocagain do marbad dupcor do raigiu hi ceaplen enuic
i corcepaig.

Ruaidrí mac Diarmada ruaid míc taidg uí concobair, 7 a bfn ingean
cainne í concobair dég do galair obann.

Taōg mac tigeapnain bpuccaid cēvad conáiceh, 7 a bñ nuala ingñ mec
donnchaid riabaid .i. feargal decc.

An gíolla dubh mac corbmairc buide meic Donnchaidh décc.

Concobar mac emann mic maileaclainn uí ainliḡi decc raḡarn minḡar.

Topna ua maolconaire ollam ríl muirtheadhaig a ríneur 7 a filideet
decc ina tíg fíin illiur fearbain iar bfeil Dáttaraicc iar mbuaid naéirige,
7 a adnacal i noilpinn. Erapd ua maolconaire i nollamnaet dia síre.

Ua concobair fainge conn do gabail la gallaib.

Caiplen bona d'robaoiri baol ag ua ndomnaill do eabairt do doiridiri do
 rlioct Mhuirceartaigh bacaiḡ.

Riocapō a bupc do τοιδεετ hi muig luipcc pō do ðenam ðó ppi mac

^b*Cnoc-Ui-Choscraigh*, i. e. the hill of O'Coscry, now Knockcosker, in the parish of Newtown, barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath. See Ordnance map of that county, sheet 32.

^c *Lis-Fearbain*.—This would be anglicised

Lisfarbaun, but the name is now obsolete, or at least has not been identified for the Ordnance Survey. The O'Mulconrys, who were the hereditary poets of Sil-Murray, were seated at Cloonahee, in the parish of Clooneraff, in the

Turlough, the son of John O'Reilly, was elected to the lordship of Breifny. O'Kane, i. e. Manus, died.

Cathal Oge, the son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall, full Chieftain of Muintir-Eolais, died in his own house on the first Sunday in Lent, after the victory of Uction and Penance; and his son, i. e. Teige Mac Rannall, was nominated Chief, but William Mac Rannall was called another chieftain by the descendants of Melaghlin Mac Rannall.

Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin, Lord of Meath, was slain at Cnoc-Ui-Choscraigh^b, on Easter Tuesday precisely.

O'More and Mac Gillpatrick died of the plague.

Benmumhan, the daughter of Owen O'Conor, and wife of O'Kelly, i. e. Hugh, the son of Brian, died.

Edmond of the Plain Mac Costello was slain by his brother, William Mac Costello.

Conor Boy, the son of Conor Mac Branan, died.

Owney Mageoghegan was killed by one cast of a javelin in the castle of Cnoc-Ui-Choscraigh [Knockycosker].

Rory, the son of Dermot Roe, son of Teige O'Conor, and his wife, the daughter of Carbry O'Conor, died of a short sickness.

Teige Mac Tiernan, a rich and flourishing Brughaidh-Cedach [farmer], and his wife Nuala, the daughter of the son of Donough Reagh, i. e. Farrell, died.

Gilla-duv, the son of Cormac Boy Mac Donough, died.

Conor, son of Edmond, who was son of Melaghlin O'Hanly, died on Low Saturday.

Torna O'Mulconry, Ollav of Sil-Murray in history and poetry, died in his own house at Lis-Fearbain^c, [shortly] after the festival of St. Patrick, and after the victory of penance, and was interred at Elphin. Erard O'Mulconry assumed the ollavship of Sil-Murray after him.

O'Conor Faly, Con, was taken prisoner by the English.

The castle of Bundrowes, which had been in O'Donnell's possession, was restored by him to the descendants of Murtough Bacagh^d.

Richard Burke went to Moylurg, and made peace with Mac Dermot; and

barony and county of Roscommon. See note under the year 1488.

^d *Murtough Baccagh*, i. e. Murtough the lame. He was chief of the O'Conors of Sligo or Car-

νοιαρματα, γ α νοδολ διβλινιῖ ι ccoinne uí domnaill, γ ó domnaill do δολ ταρ
 έιρνε πέριύ do πυάταταρρον, γ γαν α ττςγμαιλ δά έεile don cúp pín.
 Ριοcαρδ διομπύδ ταρ α αιρ ι μαάαιρι έόνναάτ, γ βραιγδε do βρειάτ λαιρ
 ο cloinn uí concobair pyad, γ plioάτ pειδlim do βpñάτ λαιρ ο nap paompa
 βραιγδε δό.

Clann connmaig dñā do millead la hemann mac uilliam fein co na
 cloinn tre uabap γ diomur.

Cpeaca diairne la pñidlim pñionn pop ua cconcobair ndonn, γ α mbrñit
 leir ι μοιγ λuircc. Cpeaca anba lñp a huib maine. Cpeac ele leir ó pñioάτ
 pειδlim cleipig γ cpeac ó muintip birn co cill aάpaάta ι ccoinne Ριοcαρδ α
 bupe cona pnyaγ, γ po congaiḃ pέ an pnyaγ γan pγaoilead ó poile ppi pέ pect-
 maine pop a lon pñin amain, γ do popyad iad ní ba pñā dia nandaoip aige.
 Cpeac mop ele do βρειάτ la pειδlimiḃ ó ciappaiγe mec cñitñnaiγ, γ mac
 mic aēda caoiá uí concobair do mapad leir an la pín. Emann mac uilliam
 deirge δό pop iomaipe uapain tri pñit gallóglác tri pñit do cñitipn cong-
 mala, γ mapcplyaγ a tpe pέin. Ro loitead mopan stoppa, γ po bñad an
 cpeac dπειδlim cenmota a capail.

Mopan do millead ι mñde γ hi laignib la γεapoid mac iapla dñmumān
 α ndioγail tomair iapla.

baile uí Raigillig γ maimypir an áabain do lopcaad la gallaib γ leir
 an Saxanaá leir dicñdaad iapla dñmumān.

Maidm mop do áabairt la conn mac aōda buide í neill hi mññind uaina
 pop gallaib lñit catail du in po γabāδ Muirceapraá Ruad ua neill tiγeapna
 cloinne aēda buide in po mapad aengur mac alaxandair mec domnaill,
 Mac pobepo pabaoip tiγeapna lñite catail, γ poáñde do gallaib γ do
 γaoideiaib cenmotatpñide.

Cpeaca anba la pñilim pñionn γ la mac diarmata, concobair mac
 corbmaic pop baile an tobair, γ ua concobair fein co bñit poppa lion a

bury, and died in the year 1403. His race were
 set aside by the descendants of his brother Owen.

^e *Ciarraighe-Mic-Keherney*, now Clann-Keher-
 ny, a well-known district in the modern barony
 of Castlerea, in the west of the county of Ros-
 common. This district was also called Ciar-
 raighe-Aoi, from the plain of Magh-Aoi, of

which it was anciently considered a part.—See
 O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 46, where he
 asserts that in his own time Kerry-Ai was
 called Clann-ketherny, and was a part of the
 county of Roscommon.

^f *Imaire-Uarain*, i. e. the ridge of Oran, a
 ridge or long hill in the parish of Oran, in the

both set out to oppose O'Donnell, but before they could arrive [at where he was], he had crossed the Erne, so that they did not meet one another on this occasion. Richard returned to Machaire-Chonnacht, and took hostages from the sons of O'Connor Roe; and he made prisoners of the descendants of Felim, because they would not consent to give him hostages.

Clann-Conway was plundered by Edmond, the son of William himself, and by his sons, through pride and arrogance.

Felim Finn [O'Connor] took great preys from O'Connor Don, and carried them with him into Moylurg. He also took great preys from Hy-Many, and a prey from the descendants of Felim Cleireach, and a prey from Muintir-Beirne, all which he carried off to Kill-Athrachta, to meet Richard Burke and his army; and he kept this army from dispersing for the space of a week, and maintained them solely by his own provisions; and he would have kept them longer, if they had remained with him. Another great prey was carried off by Felim from Ciarruighe-Mic-Keherny^c; and he slew the grandson of Hugh Caech O'Connor on the same day. Edmond Mac William rose up against him at Imaire-Uarain^d, with sixty gallowglasses, and sixty retained kerns, and the cavalry of his own territory; many were wounded between them, and Felim was stripped of the prey, and also of his horses.

Much destruction was caused by Garrett, the son of the Earl of Desmond, in Munster and Leinster, in revenge of [the death of] Thomas, the Earl.

O'Reilly's mansion-seat^e and the monastery of Cavan were burned by the English and the Saxon^b, by whom the Earl of Desmond had been beheaded.

A great victory was gained by Con, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, over the English of Lecale at Beann-uamha, where Murtough Roe O'Neill, Lord of Clannaboy, was taken prisoner, and Aengus, the son of Alexander Mac Donnell, the son of Robert Savadge, Lord of Lecale, and many others, both English and Irish, were slain.

Great depredations were committed by Felim Finn and Mac Dermot, Conor, the son of Cormac, in Ballintober; but O'Connor himself, with all his assembled

county of Roscommon.

^e *O'Reilly's mansion seat*, literally, O'Reilly bally, or town. This was the castle of Tullymongan, which stood on a hill to the north-east

of the present town of Cavan.

^b *The Saxon*, i. e. John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, for some account of whom see note ^d, p. 1050, *supra*.

éionoil cenmotat a éuaṫa, 7 Ruaiṫri ua concobair lion a éionoil co ndruing moir do cloinn connmaig maraon riṫ, 7 rliocṫ mic feidlimiṫ uile abur ṫsṫge ṫoiṫ ṫibliṫ. Clann diarmata mic Ruaiṫri mec diarmata, 7 clann corbmaic oig mec diarmata do bi hi pporlongporṫ i mbeola coilleaṫ do bṫiṫ forpa ḃeóṫ, 7 rṫiṫlim ṫimṫeaṫ co haiṫṫraṫ ionlan conuice an rcor moir hi cclloinn caṫail mic muireadaiḡ. Feidlimiṫ iarom 7 mac diarmata diompud co cpoṫa corccrach pṫiu 7 rṫaonmaidm reaṫṫanaṫ do tabairṫ forpa co na tabraṫ rṫiṫ ṫib iaracṫ rlaite dia poile. Eogan mac toirṫdelṫaiḡ doill mic toirṫdelṫaiḡ óicc uí concobair 7 feidlimiṫ mac toirṫdeallṫaiḡ puaiṫ mic bṫian ḃallaiḡ, do marḃaṫ, 7 rṫocaiṫe do rṫaorclandiṫ himaille pṫiṫ, 7 feidlimiṫ do bṫiṫ a cṫeice leiṫ iar mbuaiṫ, 7 corccar, 7 corccar, 7 iar pṫaḡbail a biṫḃaṫaiṫ rṫó mela 7 éuibeaṫ.

Indraicchiṫ do ḃénaṫ lá donnchaṫ mac tomair meḡ uiṫir ar Philip mac conconnacṫ meḡuiṫir i ṫṫir cṫnṫoṫa, 7 cṫeaṫa moṫa do tabairṫ laiṫ. Muinṫir donncaṫh do ḃol lá a cṫeachaṫ hi cclloinn éallaiḡ, 7 donnchaṫ ṫṫaḡbail doib ina uacṫaṫ for ṫeireaṫ na cṫeacṫ. Pṫilip do bṫiṫ pṫir iṫ in iarṫoirceṫ. Sodair donncaṫh la mac conconnacṫ co po marḃaṫ laiṫ é rṫin 7 a mac don éur rṫin.

Ruaiṫri mac ḡorṫaiṫ puaiṫ meḡuiṫir, 7 maileclann mac donnchaṫ mic ḡarṫaiṫ ṫécc.

Orong moir do cloinn ḡarṫaiṫ do marḃaṫ la cloinn aeṫa mic Pṫilip na ṫuaiḡe meḡuiṫir im mac ḡarṫaiṫ rṫin .i. donnchaṫ, immo mac feilim, 7 imo ṫṫibṫaṫair .i. eóin, 7 a mac rṫin ṫna diarmait mac eoin co ṫṫiṫar ele imaille pṫiu.

¹ *Clann-Conway*.—This was the name of a tribe and district situated on the west side of the river Suck, in the barony of Ballimoe and county of Galway.

² *To oppose both*, i. e. to oppose Felim Finn and Mac Dermot.

³ *Beola-Coille*.—This is a mistranscript for Bealach-Coille, i. e. the road or pass of the wood, now Ballaghcuillia, a townland in the parish of Kilcorkey, barony of Castlereagh, and county of Roscommon. It is bounded on the south by the townland of Belanagare.—See Ordnance map of

that county, sheet 15. Some traces of the ancient bealach, or road, from which this townland derived its name, were pointed out to the Editor in 1837, by old Cormac Branan, who had been steward to the late O'Conor Don, and who was intimately acquainted with the ancient topography of this part of Connaught.—See note under the year 1489.

⁴ *Scor-mor*, now Skurmore, a townland in the parish of Kilmacumshy, near the town of Elphin, in the county of Roscommon. The territory of Clann-Cathail, i. e. of the race of Ca-

forces and tribes, overtook them. Rory O'Connor, with all his forces, and a great party of the Clann-Conway¹, and all the descendants of the son of Felim at this side, rose up to oppose both¹. The sons of Dermot, son of Rory Mac Dermot, and the sons of Cormac Oge Mac Dermot, who had been encamped at Beola-Coille^k, also came up with them. Felim, with all his forces, marched in triumph as far as Scor-mor^l in Clann-Chathail-mic-Murray; and he and Mac Dermot afterwards engaged them with bravery and success, and routed and dispersed them, so that no man of them would give to his neighbour the loan of a rod. Owen, the son of Turlough Dall^m, son of Turlough Oge O'Connor, and Felim, the son of Turlough Roe, son of Brian Ballagh, and many other nobles, were slain. Felim carried off the spoil, and returned home victorious, and in triumph, leaving his enemies in grief and sorrow.

Donough, the son of Thomas Maguire, made an incursion against Philip, the son of Cuconnaught Maguire, into Tir-Kennedyⁿ, and carried off a great prey. Donough's people proceeded with their prey into Clann-Kelly^o, leaving Donough in the rear, attended only by a few troops. Philip overtook him in the pursuit; but Donough turned upon the son of Cuconnaught (i. e. Philip), and slew him and his son on this occasion.

Rory, the son of Godfrey Roe Maguire, and Melaghlin, the son of Donough, son of Godfrey, died.

A great number of the Clann-Caffry^p were slain by the sons of Hugh, the son of Philip-na-Tuaighe Maguire; among whom was Mac Caffry himself, i. e. Donough, as also the son of Felim and his brother John, Dermot, son of this John, and three others besides.

thal, the son of Muireadhach Muilleathan, King of Connaught, who died in the year 701, comprised this parish, as well as the entire of the parish of Kilcorkey, and the greater part of those of Shankill and Elphin. It was first the territory of the O'Morans, and afterwards of the O'Flanagans, who were both of the race of Cathal.—See Ordnance map of the county of Roscommon, sheets 16, 21, 22.

^m *Turlough Dall*, i. e. Turlough, or Terence the Blind.

ⁿ *Tir-Kennedy*, now a barony, in the east of

the county of Fermanagh.

^o *Clann-Kelly*, an ancient tribe and territory; Mac Donnell Galloglagh was chief of this territory for several centuries, now a barony, in the south-east of the county of Fermanagh.

^p *Clann-Caffry*, a branch of the Maguires who took the district surname of Mac Caffry. This name is still numerous in Fermanagh, and some of this family who removed to Clann-Keherny, in the west of the county of Roscommon, now call themselves Mac Gaffrey, which is a more correct form of the name.

his son
fied h

No.

Aois Criosť, 1469.

Aois Criosť, míle, ceitirí cett, Seapccatt a naoí.

Stan buide mac rſain moir meſcpait comarba tearmoirne dabeócc decc, 7 comarba do denam ina ionad do diarmait mac marcair mic muirir meſcpait.

Más cártaiſ mór tiſearna dſrmuian decc.

Aod mac uilliam uí éallaiſ tiſearna ua maine rai epeann ar eineac fear ná ro diult rri dpeic nduine do marbad tre feill la rlioct donnchaið uí éallaiſ .i. la cloint bpeairil, 7 taidcc mic donnchaið luan inite an dapa la rra rfeil bearaigh 7 dá ua éallaiſ do gairm ina ndiad .i. uilliam mac aeða mic briain, 7 tadg caoc mac uilliam uí éallaiſ.

Rirdepo occ ua Raiſillig tanairi bpeirne décc.

Domnall mac briain mic Pílip mic an giolla duið meſuidir, 7 giolla iora mac corbmait mic giolla iora uí flannacain do marbad la cloinn aeða meſuidir, 7 la muirir mancain hi Port ácaid inhir in. 9. Calainn September.

Inoraighið do denam do cloinn Pílip meſuidir, 7 do cloinn tomair ois for cloinn aeða meſuidir i midhbolcc, 7 cpeaca mora do tabairt leo don dul rin, 7 briain maineac mac donnchaið mic aeða meſuidir do marbad leo.

Ionnpaighið ele ona do denam do cloinn an Pílip cedna ar cloinn an aeða remraite hi lorcc, eoſan mac aeða meſuidir, 7 flaitbeartaic a mac do marbad leo don turur rin.

Toirpdealbac mac catail óicc mic magnaſa meſuidir décc.

Tadg dubríleac mac mecpait meſuidir do marbad la cloinn aeða meſuidir.

Maſpcecc ingſn Pílip mic an giolla duið meſuidir bſn mec gille pinnein, taidcc mic briain décc.

^a *Termon-Daveog*, now *Termon-Magrath*, in the parish of Templecarn, barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal.

^r *Was made coarb*, literally, “and coarb was made, in his place, of Dermot, the son of Marcus,” &c.

^s *Were nominated to succeed him*, literally, “were called after him,” but this would scarcely

be understood in English.

^t *Port-Achaidh-Inbhir*, now *Aghinver*, on Lough Erne, in the parish of Magheraculmoney, barony of Lurg, and county of Fermanagh.

^u *Midhbholg*, a district on the north side of Lough Erne, in the barony of Lurg, and county of Fermanagh.—See note ^r, under the year 1432, p. 888, *supra*.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1469.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-nine.

John Boy, the son of John More Magrath, Coarb of Termon-Daveog^a, died; and Dermot, the son of Marcus, son of Maurice Magrath, was made Coarb^r in his place.

Mac Carthy More, Lord of Desmond, died.

Hugh, the son of William O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, the most eminent in Ireland for hospitality, a man who had never refused the countenance of man, was treacherously slain by the descendants of Donough O'Kelly, i. e. the sons of Breasal and Teige, the son of Donough, on Shrove-Tuesday, the second day before the festival of St. Berach; and two O'Kellys were nominated to succeed him^s, i. e. William, the son of Hugh, son of Brian, and Teige Caech, the son of William O'Kelly.

Richard Oge O'Reilly, Tanist of Breifny, died.

Donnell, the son of Brian, son of Philip, son of Gilla-Duv Maguire, and Gilla-Isa, the son of Cormac, son of Gilla-Isa O'Flanagan, were slain by the sons of Hugh Maguire, and by Muintir-Manchain, at the port of Achadh-Inbhir^r, on the 9th of the Calends of September.

An incursion was made by the sons of Philip Maguire and the sons of Thomas Oge into Midhbholg^u, against the sons of Hugh Maguire. They carried off a great prey on this occasion; and Brian Maineach, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Maguire, was slain by them.

Another incursion was made by the sons of the same Philip into Lurg^w, against the sons of the same Hugh, during which they slew Owen, son of Hugh Maguire, and Flaherty, his son.

Turlough, the son of Cathal Oge, son of Manus Maguire, died.

Teige Dubhshuileach^x, the son of Magrath Maguire, was slain by the sons of Hugh Maguire.

Margaret, the daughter of Philip, son of Gilla Duv Maguire, and wife of Mac Gillafinnen, Teige, the son of Brian, died.

^w *Lurg*, a barony in the north of the county of Fermanagh.

^x *Teige Dubhshuileach*, i. e. Thady, or Timothy, the black-eyed.

Mac an tSábaíricch .i. Πατταίρε όcc, do gabail le fáiteaíuib̃ 7 tigeap-
nar leíte catáil do gabail do pattaíre fáit imaille le congnam̃ i neill
.i. enri, 7 m̃sic uídelin, 7 gac ar mair do Shabaoireachaib̃ do cor ar ionnar-
bað doibh.

O gabra .i. eoccan mac tomaltaiḡ ócc mic tomaltaiḡ moir tigeapna
cúile ua p̃pinn décc eittir da féil muirpe irin p̃foḡmar, 7 a mac diongmala
eoḡan décc do galap obann iarttain. Diarmaitt a mac naile do gabáil
tígeapnair i monað a atar.

Taðcc mac maḡnura mic Sḡain mec bpanain ticcsina corc atclann do
marbað a meabail la a deapbraṭair budém, 7 la cloinn a deapbraṭar p̃c̃t-
main iap b̃peil mic̃il 7 da tairp̃c̃ do gabail a ionaib̃, .i. domnall mac corb-
maic laf po marbað rom̃ 7 uilliam mac aeða mac mic aeða.

Ua ploinn tígeapna riol maolpuain co na deapbraṭair amaille p̃p̃ir do
marbað lá maileaclainn ua p̃ploinn 7 maileacloinn do gabail toirigeṭta
iapom̃.

Mac dubgail eoḡan mac eoḡan ele do marbað ina tíg̃ fein a meabail
la cloinn colla mec dubgail.

Ac̃oð mac uait̃ne uí ainliḡi, 7 taðcc mac muir̃ceap̃taic̃c̃ mic mic tomal-
taiḡ i ainliḡi decc. Taðcc mac b̃riain mic tomaltaiḡ do gabail toirigeṭta.

Eoḡan mac aeða buide m̃éḡ eoḡagain tánairi cenél riachaṭ do marbað
la cloinn colmáin.

Rir̃der̃o mac tomáir a bupc do t̃p̃ecceað a tígeapnair, 7 Ricar̃o mac
emainn a bupc doir̃dneað ina ionaib̃.

Mor̃pluaic̃ceað t̃pa lír̃ ó ndomnail (aeð puað) co maiteib̃ cenel cconail,
7 co neir̃ḡe amac̃ ioṭ̃airi connac̃t, 7 ní po air̃ir co p̃aimic do p̃aic̃c̃ib̃ mec
uilliam bupc Riocar̃o mac emainn, 7 t̃aimic r̃ib̃e maille lé humla h̃i c̃c̃ño
uí domnail, 7 ip̃reað po cinñr̃st na maite rin ina ccomair̃le iapom̃ dol ar
mac uilliam cloinne Riocar̃o (uillecc mac uillecc an p̃iona) do d̃ioḡail a

¹ *Mac-an-t-Sabhaoisigh*.—This was the Irish chieftain appellation assumed by the head of the family of Savadge, in the county of Down. The head of this family is called “Mac an tSabhaoir̃iḡ, an c̃poṭ̃air̃e ḡaill,” by Aengus na naer O’Daly, in his satirical poem, composed in the

reign of Queen Elizabeth, thus:

“Ar̃o Ulaib̃ ḡann ḡop̃taṭ,
T̃ir̃ ḡan aoiḃneap̃, ḡan air̃peann,
Mac an tSabhaoir̃iḡ an c̃poṭ̃air̃e ḡoill,
Fear car̃ḡair̃t bair̃neac̃ p̃p̃i h-uir̃c̃inn.”

Mac-an-t-Sabhaoisigh^r, i. e. Patrick Oge, was taken prisoner by the Whites; and Patrick White, by the aid of O'Neill (Henry) and Mac Quillin, assumed the lordship of Lecale; and they banished all the Savadges who had survived.

O'Gara, i. e. Owen, the son of Tomaltagh Oge, son of Tomaltagh More, Lord of Coolavin, died between the two festivals of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary, in Autumn; and his worthy son, Owen, died soon afterwards of a short illness; and Dermot, his other son, assumed the lordship in his father's place.

Teige, the son of Manus, son of John Mac Branan, Lord of Corco-achlann, was treacherously slain by his own brother and his brother's sons, a week after Michaelmas; and his place was taken by two chieftains, namely, Donnell, the son of Cormac, by whom he had been slain, and William, the son of Hugh, grandson of Hugh.

O'Flynn, Lord of Sil-Maelruain, and his brother, were slain by Melaghlin O'Flynn, who afterwards assumed the lordship.

Mac Dowell (Owen, son of another Owen) was treacherously slain in his own house by the sons of Colla Mac Dowell.

Hugh, son of Owney O'Hanly, and Teige, the son of Murtough, grandson of Tomaltagh O'Hanly, died; and Teige, the son of Brian, son of Tomaltagh, assumed the chieftainship. *RECE. Lady, to Brian Mac Donnada mate chief*

Owen, the son of Hagh Boy Mageoghegan, Tanist of Kinel-Fiachach, was slain by the Clann-Colmain².

Richard, son of Thomas Burke, resigned his lordship; and Richard, son of Edmund Burke, was appointed in his place.

A great army was mustered by O'Donnell (Hugh Roe), with the chiefs of Tirconnell, joined by the rising out of Lower Connaught, and marched, without halting, until he reached Mac William Burke [i. e.] Richard, the son of Edmond, who came with submission to O'Donnell. These chieftains afterwards held a consultation³, and resolved on marching against Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick, son of Ulick-an-Fhiona), to wreak their vengeance on him for the defeat

¹ "Ard Uladh is scarce, starving,

A country without happiness, without mass,
Where Mac-an-tSabhaoisigh, the English hang-
man,

Doth slaughter limpets with his scraper!"

² *The Clann-Colmain.*—This was the tribe name of the O'Melaghlin, who were at this period seated in the present barony of Clonlonan, in the county of Westmeath.

³ *Held consultation*, literally, "what those

nanpfolad 7 madma epoiri moige epoino do bpir mac uilliam cloinne piocaird
 ap mac uilliam bupc piar an tan rin. Agur Robdar aontadaiç for an
 ccomairle hírin do éoidriot iapom i cclonn Ricaird. Loipeceap, 7 millteap
 leo cetup an machaire piabach. Battar adhaið longpuit i mbaile an
 cláir, .i. baile mec uilliam, 7 loipece é iarttain. Battar aetad amlaid rin
 ag millead 7 ag moirionnrad an tpe dá gac leicé díob. Mac uilliam imorro,
 .i. uilleacc po tappairg ríde 7 po tionoil cuice clann uí brian, an giolla
 dub mac taidg, 7 Muirce rtaç garb mac taidcc, 7 dpoingdiorpa do maiéib
 dáilccair immaile ppiu. Rucc mac uilliam cona rluaç fein 7 co na leir
 tionoil ap ua ndomnaill ag fágbaíl an tpe. Ro cuirpít marcrluaç mec uil-
 liam, 7 ríol mbriain raiçin iompuaectá ap deipead rlóig uí domnaill ag
 baile an duib ap tur 7 po ppeccrad rin co nfmleapcc la marcrluaç uí dom-
 naill, 7 lá heccneacán mac neactain uí domnaill do ronnrad baóí for deipead
 rlóig uí domnaill gur po rraoinead po deoid for marcrluaç mec uilliam 7
 ril mbriain, 7 romarbad don éur rin domnaill mac uí concobair corcmópuad
 co rochaiðib oile naç airimteap. Ro tionoil mac uilliam 7 ríol mbriain a
 roçraide do ríðipe, 7 do coirpít i ninneall 7 i norpuccad 7 po lñrat a haon
 comairle iapomh an rlocé rin uí domnaill hi ttoraiçeaçt. Ap a aoi nír bo
 torba doib uair po rillpít rluaç uí domnaill for marcrluaç mec uilliam, 7
 ril mbriain ag an abaind dianad ainm glanog, 7 rraointeap dopiðiri forpa
 annrin, 7 fágbaite daoine eic, 7 édaia iomda, 7 po iméig rít an cuio oile
 díob i maidm mioçoporceair. Cona Maidm glanóicce inðrin.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1470.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile cetpe céo, Seçtmoghat.

Pilip mac tomar mic Pilip mic aeda ruaid méguidhip adbar tiçearna
 rñmanach mac oirpigh do breapp dípc, 7 daonnacht, 7 ba rñrr vñor

chieftains afterwards in council resolved upon
 was to go against Mac William of Clanrickard."

^b *Cros-Moighe-Croinn*.—See note under the
 year 1467.

^c *Machaire-Riabhadh*, i. e. the grey plain, a
 district in the barony of Clare, in the county of

Galway, lying between Knockdoe and Lough
 Corrib. It is principally in the parish of An-
 nadown.

^d *Baile-an-Chlair*, i. e. the town of the plain.
 This is the present Irish name of the village of
 Clare-Galway, in a parish of the same name, in

of Cros-Moighe-Croinn^b, which Mac William of Clanrickard had some time before given to Mac William Burke ; and being unanimous on this resolution, they proceeded into Clanrickard. Machaire-Riabhach^c was the first place burned and destroyed by them. They were for a night encamped at Baile-an-Chlair^d, the town of Mac William, which they afterwards burned ; and they continued for some time destroying and laying waste the country on every side. Mac William (i. e. Ulick), however, drew and gathered to his assistance the sons of O'Brien, [i. e.] Gilla-Duv, the son of Teige, and Murtough Garv, the son of Teige, and a body of the Dalcassian chieftains along with them. Mac William, with his own troops and muster, came up with O'Donnell as he was leaving the country ; and Mac William's cavalry and the O'Briens made the first charge on the rear of O'Donnell's army, at Baile-an-Duibh^e. This was vigorously responded to by O'Donnell's cavalry, and in particular by Egneghan, the son of Naghtan O'Donnell, who was in the rear of O'Donnell's army, so that the cavalry of Mac William and of the O'Briens were finally defeated ; and Donnell, the son of O'Conor of Corcomroe, and many others not enumerated, were slain on the occasion. Mac William and the O'Briens, however, rallied their forces, and, placing themselves in array and order, they pursued with one accord the army of O'Donnell. This, however, was of no profit to them, for O'Donnell's army wheeled round on Mac William's and the O'Briens' cavalry at the river which is called Glanog, and there routed them again ; and the defeated left many men, horses, and things of value, behind them, and fled in an inglorious retreat. This was called The Defeat of Glanog^f.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1470.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seventy.

Philip, the son of Thomas, son of Philip, son of Hugh Roe Maguire, heir to the lordship of Fermanagh, son of a chieftain, the most charitable and humane

the barony of Clare, and county of Galway. Here are the remains of a great abbey, founded by John De Cogan about the year 1290, and of a castle built by Mac William of Clanrickard.

^b *Baile-an-Duibh*, i. e. the town of the black

person, now Ballinduff, a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Killcoona, barony of Clare, and county of Galway.

^c *Glanog*, i. e. the clean rivulet, a stream near the castle of Cargins, in the same barony.

coccaid ina aimir, ⁊ O Flannaccain taoircaé tuaithe raáa corbmac mac
giolla iora decc.

Slóiccéad mor lár ó neill .i. Enri mac Eoghan hi cclonn Aoda buide i
ccinn mec uidelín ra duibhthrian, ⁊ mac í néill buide co rocpaite cloinne
aoda buide do dol ar cslích ar Mhac uidelín. O neill, ⁊ Mac uidhelín do
briúth forpae. Troid do éabairt doib dia poile, ⁊ brippead for clonn
Aoda buidhe. Aod ócc mac Aoda buide do gabail. Mac ruibne na coillead,
⁊ Eoin ruadh mac ruibhne do gabail bfor. Art mac domnaill éaoil í neill,
⁊ Cairlén rgaé úirpce do gabail la hua neill don turur rin, ⁊ a éabairt
ar laim mec Uidelín dia coiméd.

Brian mac taidcc mec donnchaíð tigeapna áta cliaé an corainn do
marbad la taðg mac briain mec donnchaíð, ⁊ a éapraigeht do bfin de, ⁊
brong mór dia muintir do marbad a maille ppi. Agur Mac mec donnchaíð
toir do marbad ar iompuaccaó an la cedna.

Ruaidri bacac mac ui neill do marbad la clonn airt í néill, ⁊ la plioct
enri aimirid. Enri ⁊ briain da mac Airt ui neill .i. ó néill, ⁊ cērap do
plioct enri do marbad la Conn mac úí néill ina dlogail pen i naon ló. O neill
co na clonn do dol ra éairlen cloinne airt .i. cairlen na hogmaige.

Eoghan ua domnaill ⁊ clann neactain do gabail ⁊ do denam paim le
clonn Airt i naghaíð uí neill.

Scan mac domnaill ballaig méguidhir do marbad le Ruaidri mac briain
mic pilip meguidhir.

Domnaill ⁊ donnchaíð da mac Eógain mic úí concobair ruaid do marbad
la Ruaidri mac úí concobair duinn. Conn mac Taidg úí concobair, ⁊ catál
mac fsiólimid finn do gabail lair bfor.

Connla mac aoda buide meg eochaccáin taoircaé éenél piachaé do mar-
bad for an achadh mbuide acc tigh brighde baile áta an upcoir la mac

^s *Duibhthrian*, now Dufferin, a barony in the county of Down, verging on Lough Cuan, or Strangford Lough, in the county of Down.—See note ^d, under the year 1433, p. 892, *supra*.

^b *Na Coille*, i. e. of the wood.

ⁱ *Donnell Cael*, i. e. Daniel the Slender.

^k *Sgath-deirge*, now Sketrick island, in Loch Cuan, or Strangford Lake, in the county of

Down. The ruins of this castle are still extant on the western side of the island.—See the Ordnance Map of the county of Down, sheet 17.

^l *Ath-Cliath-an-Chorainn*, i. e. the hurdle-ford of the territory of Corann, now Ballymote, in the barony of Corran, and county of Sligo.

^m *Rory Bacagh*, i. e. Roderic, or Roger, the Lame.

man, and the best warrior, of his time, and O'Flanagan, Chief of Tuath-ratha, i. e. Cormac, son of Gilla-Isa, died.

A great army was led by O'Neill (Henry, the son of Owen) into Clannaboy, to assist Mac Quillin of Duibhthrian^s; and Mac-I-Neill Boy set out to take a prey from Mac Quillin. O'Neill and Mac Quillin, with their forces, overtook them; and they gave battle to each other, in which the Clann-Hugh-Boy were defeated, and Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Boy, Mac Sweeny na Coilleⁿ, and John Roe Mac Sweeny, were taken prisoners. O'Neill on this occasion made a prisoner of Art, the son of Donnell Cael^l O'Neill, and took the castle of Sgath-deirge^k which he delivered up into the keeping of Mac Quillin.

Brian, the son of Teige Mac Donagh, Lord of Ath-Cliath-an-Chorainn^l, was slain by Teige, the son of Brian Mac Donough, who had taken his creaghts from him, and slain a great number of his people. The son of the eastern Mac Donough was also slain in a skirmish on the same day.

Rory Bacagh^m, son of O'Neill, was slain by the sons of Art O'Neill and the descendants of Henry Aimreidh. To avenge him, Henry and Brian, two sons of Art O'Neill, and four of the descendants of Henry, were slain in one day by Con, the son of O'Neill. O'Neill and his sons took the castle of the sons of Art, i. e. the castle of Oghmhaghⁿ.

Owen O'Donnell, and the sons of Naghten, joined and formed a league with the sons of Art, against O'Neill.

John, the son of Donnell Ballagh Maguire, was slain by Rory, the son of Brian, son of Philip Maguire.

Donnell and Donough, two sons of Owen, the sons of O'Conor Roe, were slain by Rory, the son of O'Conor Don. Moreover, Con, the son of Teige O'Conor, and Cathal, the son of Felim Finn, were taken prisoners by him.

Connla, the son of Hugh Boy Mageoghegan, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach, was slain on Achadh-Buidhe^o, at Tigh-Bhrighde^p, in Baile-atha-an-Urchair^q, by the

ⁿ *Oghmhagh*, now Omagh, a well known town in the county of Tyrone.

^o *Achadh-Buidhe*, i. e. yellow field. This was the name of a field near the castle of Ardnurcher, in the barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath, but the name is now obsolete.

^p *Tigh-Bhrighde*, i. e. St. Bridget's house. This was the name of a small chapel, which stood in the townland of Ardnurcher. A holy well dedicated to St. Bridget still exists at the place, but the chapel has been totally destroyed.

^q *Baile-atha-an-Urchair*, i. e. the town of

airt mic cumm uí maoileachlainn, 7 la cloinn colmain a ndíogail a aitar
.i. airt, do marbhad lairpium feacht riam.

Cairlen Sluccig do gabáil la hua ndomnaill for domnall mac eoigain
uí concobair iar mbíth aithad foda in iompuidé fair, 7 a bítth fín d'ráigail
dó cóimtoib dua domnaill don cúp rin la taob umla, 7 ciop cána o ióctar
connaict. Bá don chup rin do rabad dó an leabhar gírr, 7 leabhar na huidhri,
7 cataoíreacha domnaill óicc puccad riar pe linn Shéain mic concobhair
mic Aodha mic domnaill óicc uí domhnaill.

Sloiccead la hua ndomnaill 7 la hua ruairc do dol for cruachain ó cup-
rain do ríoghad uí ruairc. Ua Raigailig, 7 goill, 7 teallaic dunchadha ar a
ccionn diblínibh ag bél aitha conaill, 7 Emann mac Aodha uí Raigailig, 7 mac
an earpuice uí gallcubair do marbad stoppa, 7 eich, 7 daoine do lot. Ua
domnaill 7 a pluag diompú, 7 gan a líicfn for cruachain don cúp rin.

Céiraimna do denam la hiarla o Uairc 7 la diuice clapenr d'púigeall
mallacht fíri nepeann .i. don iurair Saxanaic léir millead tomar iarla 7 ar

Ath-an-urchair, now Ardnurcher, near Kilbeg-
gan.—See note ^w, under the year 1192, p. 93,
supra.

^r *Leabhar-Gearr*, i. e. the Short Book. This
manuscript is now unknown.

^s *Leabhar-na-h-Uidhri*.—This book is quoted
by the Four Masters under the year 266. It
was compiled at Clonmacnoise in the twelfth
century, and transcribed by Moelmuri, the son
of Ceileachar, the grandson of Conn na mbocht,
a distinguished scribe of Clonmacnoise. A con-
siderable fragment of this manuscript, in the
handwriting of Moelmuri, is still preserved, and
now deposited in the Library of the Royal Irish
Academy. It contains two curious memoranda,
on fol. 35 (now 18), one in the handwriting of
Sighraidh O'Cuirnin, written in 1345, when
the book was in the possession of Donnell, the
son of Murtough, son of Donnell, son of Teige,
son of Brian, son of Andrias, son of Brian
Luighneach, son of Turlough More O'Conor;
and the other, in a more modern hand, stating
how the two books above referred to in the text

were recovered by O'Donnell, after they had
been in the possession of the O'Conors of Sligo
during the reigns of ten successive lords of Car-
bury.

^t *Westward*, i. e. into Connaught.

^u *Cruachan O'Cuproin*.—This place is some-
times called Cuachan Mhic-Tighearnain, from
Mac Tighearnain (now Kernan), Chief of Teal-
lach Dunchadha, now the barony of Tullyhunco,
in the west of the county of Cavan.—See note ^d,
under the year 1412, p. 808, *supra*. The place
is now called Croaghan, and is situated about
six furlongs to the north-west of the town of
Killyshandra. For a list of the names of places
where the ancient Irish chieftains were inaugu-
rated, see *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of
Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 431–434, where it has been
inadvertently stated that Cruachan-O'Cuproin is
in the county of Leitrim. Cruachan-O'Cuproin
was in West Briefny, which originally com-
prised all the present county of Leitrim, and
that portion of the present county of Cavan
which belonged to the families of Mac Kernan

son of Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin, and the Clann-Colman, in revenge of his father, Art, who had been slain some time before by this Connla.

The castle of Sligo was taken by O'Donnell from Donnell, son of Owen O'Connor, after having besieged it for a long time, and O'Donnell obtained on this occasion his own demands of gifts, besides [receiving] submission and tribute from Lower Connaught. It was on this occasion that he obtained the book called *Leabhar-Gearr*^r, and another called *Leabhar-na-h-Uidhri*^r, and the chairs of Donnell Oge, which had been brought westward^r in the time of John, the son of Conor, son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge O'Donnell.

An army was led by O'Donnell and O'Rourke to go upon [the hill of] 'Cruachan-Ua-Cuproin' to inaugurate O'Rourke. O'Reilly, the English, and the people of Teallach-Dunchadha [the Mac Kernans] opposed them at Beal-atha-Chonaill^w, where Edmond, the son of Hugh O'Reilly, and the son of the Bishop O'Gallagher^x, were slain, and many men and horses wounded. O'Donnell and his army returned, being prevented from going to Cruachan on this occasion.

The Earl of Warwick and the Duke of Clarence cut into quarters the wreck of the maledictions of the men of Ireland^r, namely, the Saxon Justiciary,

and Magauran, namely, the baronies of Tullyhunco and Tullyhaw, which were originally tributary to O'Rourke, Prince of West-Briefny. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, however, they were tributary to Sir John O'Reilly, Chief of East Briefny, but whether he paid any tribute to O'Rourke the Editor has not been able to determine. There is a curious note of O'Rourke's demands preserved in a MS. in the Lambeth Library, Carew Collection, No. 601, p. 149.

^w *Beal-atha-Chonaill*, i. e. mouth of the ford of Conall, so called according to a story in the *Dinnsenchus*, and the tradition of the country, from Conall Cearnach, chief of the heroes of the Red Branch in Ulster, who was killed at the ford here. The name is now anglicised Ballyconnell, which is that of a small town in the south-eastern extremity of the barony of Tully-

haw, in the county of Cavan.

^x *Bishop O'Gallagher*.—He was Laurence O'Gallagher, Bishop of Raphoe, of whom several strange traditional stories are still told in this country. It is stated in the *Ulster Inquisitions* that he bestowed certain lands belonging to the see of Raphoe on the daughter of O'Boyle, whom he kept as a concubine. Tradition adds, that O'Donnell levelled his castle, and compelled him to put away his concubine, and put him on his trial for incontinence before the Primate of all Ireland; and this tradition seems borne out by what Harris has collected of his history in his edition of *Ware's Bishops*, p. 274.

^r *Wreck of the curses of the men of Ireland*.—This is an idiomatical expression, signifying a person upon whom the obloquy and execrations of the Irish had been heaped. He was John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester.

α νδιογαίλ τωμαίρ τuccaδ an mιδιας ριν φαίρ, 7 lυρτιρ do denamh διαπλα
cille dapa ιαρριν.

Σιδ do denam dρsιδlimiδ ριονn ó concobair ρρi ρλιοct uι concobair ρυαιδ,
7 ρρi cáe a ccoitcinne.

Μαινιρτιρ .S. ρρονρειρ ι lior laichtnín ιριν muíain ι neppcopóidect
Αρδα ρεαρτα do toccbail la hua concobair ciappaiže, 7 a toğa ρsín mnte.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1471.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mίle, ceίρpe cεδ, Seactmogatt, a haon.

Do τιονdρgnaδ Μαινιρτιρ la bραιcρiδ .S. ρρονρειρ ιριν ngallbaile schar-
lae ι neppcopóidect mliž ιριν muíain, 7 do ρcρiopaδ an bliadain isρ ρin.

Ua concobair copcmoδρuaδ (concobair mac bρiain oicc) do mαρbaδ ιριν
lñtinnρi la cloinn a deapbραcαρ ρsín, .i. le cloinn donnchaiδ uí concobair.

Ταδcc mac uí concobair ρailgi, .i. an calbae, 7 mairgρeicce an einž
uί cεapbail ιonnpaižteae gall 7 gaoideal decc don tpeğait.

Ταδcc mac διαρμαδα ρυαιδ τιğeapna coillteaδ concobair dέcc.

Αοδ mac doínnail mic muipeapταιž uι concobair do mαρbaδ lá ρluaž
Riocairδ a bupe τainicc ap tappainž Ruaiδρi mic bρiain uí concobair.

Domnall mac copmaic mic mağnupa mec bρanain do mαρbaδ ι lior
ua noubταίž a meabail tap ρlánaib τιğeapnaδ 7 ταιορeae ρsíl muiρsohaiž

* *Lis-Laichtnin*.—This should be Lis-Lachtin, as the place is now, and was, in the time of the Four Masters, called. The ruins of this monastery are still to be seen near the village of Ballylongford, in the barony of Iraghticonor, in the north of the county of Kerry. It would appear from the name that it was founded on the site of a primitive Irish church dedicated to St. Lachtin of Bealachabhra, who died in the year 622. Ware states, in his *Monasticon*, that Lislaghtin has its name from St. Lachtin, and the people of this barony still hold this saint in great veneration, and are wont to swear by his hand. O'Halloran's derivation of this name from *laoch-tonn*, i. e. the hero of the waves, i. e. Nep-

tune, is beneath criticism.

^a *O'Conor Kerry*.—Ware says that Lislaghtin was founded by John O'Connor in the year 1478. The Editor has not been able to find any ancient authority for either date.

^b *Gallbhaile Eatharlach*, now Galbally, a village in the barony of Coshlea, in the south-east of the county of Limerick, and adjoining the glen of Aherlagh in the county of Tipperary. Here are considerable ruins of a parish church, and of an abbey church, and some fragments of the walls of a castle. Ware mentions this friary as in the county of Tipperary, on the borders of the county of Limerick, and states that it was founded by O'Brien; but he does not give the

by whom the Earl of Thomond had been destroyed; and it was in revenge of [the death of] Thomas that this ignominious punishment was inflicted on him; and the Earl of Kildare was then appointed Lord Justice.

Felim Finn O'Connor made peace with the sept of O'Connor Roe, and with all in general.

A Franciscan monastery was founded at Lis Laichtnin^a in Munster, in the diocese of Ardfert, by O'Connor Kerry^a, who selected a burial-place for himself in it.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1471.

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

A monastery was commenced by Franciscan Friars in Gallbhaile Eatharlach^b, in the diocese of Emly, in Munster, but was destroyed the next year.

O'Connor of Corcomroe (Conor, son of Brian Oge) was slain at Leithinnsi^c by the sons of his own brother, i. e. by the sons of Donough O'Connor.

Teige, son of O'Connor Faly (Calvagh) by Margaret an Einigh [the hospitable] O'Carroll, plunderer of the English and Irish, died of the plague.

Teige Mac Dermot Roe, Lord of Coillte Chonchobhair^d, died.

Hugh, son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor, was slain by the army of Richard Burke, which had been mustered at the instance of Rory, the son of Brian O'Connor.

Donnell, the son of Cormac, son of Manus Mac Branan, was treacherously slain at Lis-Ua n-Dubhthaigh^e, in violation of the guarantee of the lords and

date of the foundation or name of the founder. According to tradition this Abbey was founded by Mac Brien of Aherlagh, not by the great O'Brien of Thomond.

^a *Leithinnsi*, i. e. half-island, or peninsula, now Lehinch, a small watering village in the parish of Kilmaniheen, barony of Corcomroe, and county of Clare.

^d *Coillte-Conchobhair*, i. e. Conor's woods. This was the name of a woody district situated between the rivers Feorish and Arigna, in the north-east of the barony of Boyle, in the county

of Roscommon. The woods of this district are shewn on an old map made by L. Browne, in the reign of James I., of which there is a copy in the Manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin.

^e *Lis-O'n-Dubhthaigh*, i. e. the fort of the O'Duffys, now Lissonuffy, an old church in a parish of the same name, to the south-east of Strokestown, in the county of Roscommon. This church was built, according to tradition, within a circular *lis*, or earthen fort, by the families of O'Duffy and Carlos, whose tombs

la conn mac ταιδῆ mec bránáin iar nmluccáð dó poime rin, 7 emann mac bríain mic magnura do marbað arason rin.

Διαρμαίτε mac muirceartaig mic aoda uí concobair do marbað lá feidlimid mac uí concobair duinn.

Αοδ mac τοιρρδελβαιῆ mic Ruaidrí mic cátail uí concobair do marbað a meabail la rliocht Eogain mic Ruaidrí.

Ionnpaigíð do denam lá brián mac feilim uí raḡaillig hi ccloinn an éaoic ar fírgal mac Slain uí Raigillig. Cpeaça do éur pompa doibh. Feargal do bríe fopra, 7 iompuaccað do bñe stopra, 7 cátail mac ipial mic fñolim uí Raḡaillig do marbað ann. Feargal do ḡabail on luēt naile.

Cpeaça anba la hua ndomnaill 7 la cloinn eogain uí concobair for éaopaiḡeēt cairppe, 7 cloinne donnchaíð allaníor do ílizeac. Sloicceað mór lá mac uilliam bupe i moētar connaēt do congnaím le Ruaidrí mac briainí concobair, 7 dol dóib pa éairlén rlicciḡ. Clann eogain uí concobair do bñe a bparpað uí domnaill an tan rin. Domnaill mac eogain do dol ran éairlén 7 tor an dorair do bripeað la mac uilliam 7 rið do denam dóib iarrin.

Iapla do ḡairm do mac tomair iapla, 7 a ḡabail lá cloinn éarēaigh.

Ceata cloicrneēta dpeartain i mbeltaine maille lé tinntech 7 le toirneac ḡur mill blata 7 toirte. No bioð da opdlaē nó a tri a ccloiē dib, 7 do ḡnoidir cneaða 7 cpeēta mópa ar na daoimib da mbñndaoir.

Sloicceað la hua ndomnaill i moētar connaēt co po cpeachloirp cuio mic an connaimaiḡ i dubda do éir fiaçpac.

Cpeac la cloinn uí concobair failge ó éenél fiaçhaē, 7 uaitne mac meḡ eçagáin 7 Mac neill mic an trionḡaiḡ ḡo nōpuing ele amaille pñiu do marbað leo.

Cairlen na hoḡmaiḡe do ḡabail leir ó neill Enri mac eogain. Ar amlaíð po ḡabað cumarpc do tabairt do cloinn uí neill 7 do cloinn airt dá poile

may be seen in the churchyard. Tradition says that the O'Duffys came hither from the county of Louth at a very early period, and that they were in possession of the townlands of Ballyduffy, Tullyvarren, Carroward, Caggalkeenagh, and Ballintemple, in the parish of Lissonuffy. The monument of O'Conor Roe is in this church, not in Ballinafad, as stated by Dr. O'Conor, in

the *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare*, p. 303.

^f On this side, i. e. on the south side, because it is quite evident that the passage is taken from some Annals of Connaught, which were compiled at Roscommon, Lough Key, or Kilronan.

^g *The Castle of Omagh*.—See the fourth entry under the year 1470. This passage is given

chieftains of Sil-Murray, by Con, the son of Teige Mac Branan, who had submitted to him some time before. Edmond, son of Brian, son of Manus, was slain along with him.

Dermot, the son of Murtough, son of Hugh O'Connor, was slain by Felim, the son of O'Connor Don.

Hugh, the son of Turlough, son of Rory, son of Cathal O'Connor, was treacherously slain by the descendants of Owen, son of Rory.

An inroad was made by Brian, the son of Felim O'Reilly, into Clankee, against Farrell, the son of John O'Reilly. They sent preys before them; but Farrell overtook them, and a conflict ensued, in which Cathal, the son of Irial, son of Felim O'Reilly, was slain; [and] Farrell was taken prisoner by the rest of the party.

O'Donnell and the sons of Owen O'Connor committed vast depredations on the creaghts of Carbury, and on the Mac Donoughs on this side of Sligo. A great army was led by Mac William Burke into Lower [i. e. North] Connaught, to assist Rory, the son of Brian O'Connor; and they attacked the castle of Sligo. The sons of Owen O'Connor were at this time with O'Donnell. Donnell, son of Owen, went into the castle, but Mac William broke down the tower of the gate, after which they made peace.

The son of the Earl Thomas was styled Earl, but was soon after taken prisoner by the Mac Carthys.

Showers of hailstones fell in May this year, accompanied by lightning and thunder, so that the blossoms and fruits were destroyed. Each of these hailstones measured two to three inches [in circumference], and they inflicted wounds and sores upon the persons whom they struck.

An army was led by O'Donnell into Lower Connaught; and he plundered and burned that part of Tireragh possessed by the son of Cosnamhach O'Dowda.

A prey [was carried off] by the sons of O'Connor Faly from the Kinel-Fiachach, on which occasion Owney, the son of Mageoghegan, the son of Niall Mac-an-t-Sinnaigh, and many others, were slain by them.

The castle of Omagh^r was taken by O'Neill, Henry, the son of Owen. It was taken in the following way. In the beginning of the Winter the sons of

nearly word for word as in the text of the Four Ulster, but it is very much shortened in the Master, in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Bodleian copy.

α τῦρ an ġimrið. Spaoíneadh for cloinn airt, 7 da mac airt do marbhad go rocaidib ele amail ro ráidrimar rímann. Ua neill co na cloinn do puide i ttimcell an baile. Sile ingen í domnaill, .i. mall garb, bñ neill mic airt í neill do bñt ir in ccaiplen co rocaide amaille pñia. Niall fein co na bpaírib do dol i ccsñn í domnaill 7 conallac, 7 ó neill do bñt fon ccaiplen o tῦr roġmair go deireadh earraidġ. Tangattar clann airt iarttain do raiġid í neill, 7 do beirtar an baile do 7 do beirtom da mac rñn é, .i. do conn, 7 do deachaid dia tigh iartom.

Trian congail uile do gabail le conn mac aoda buide, 7 a mate do teact cuige, .i. mac uí neill, Mac uí dñlin, 7 Enri mac briain ballaich.

Coccað mor i nuib failge etir ua cconcobair 7 tadġ ua concobair. Tadġ do dol i cceand ġall, 7 pluag ġall do bñt leir i nuib failge, 7 an tir do milleadh leo co leir.

Iapla cille dapa 7 goill na mñe do dol ar ploicceadh hi fearnmaidġ, 7 cpeada mora do denam ar mag matġamna. Mag matġamna do tionol a tpe iarrin. Airġte mora, loirceti 7 ár daoíne do tabairt do ar ġallaib a ndioġail na cpeadh rin.

Ruaidri mac donnchaid mic aoda meġuidir do marbhad la colla mac aoda meġuidir 7 la a cloinn acc teac meġorait i nallt Ruaidri hi tearp.

ⁿ *Sat round*, i. e. besieged.

ⁱ *Sile*.—This name is usually anglicised Sheela, and thought to be an ancient Irish proper name of a woman; but it does not appear to have been in use among the Irish previous to the English invasion, nor much till the fourteenth century. It is a mere hibernicised form of Celia, or Cecilia, or, as the French write it, *Cécile*.

^k *The town*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is: clann airt do tñt arñc cum uí néill, 7 in caiplen do tabairt do, i. e. “the sons of Art came into O’Neill and gave him the castle.”

^l *Trian-Chongail*.—This territory afterwards received the name of Clannaboy from the race of Hugh Boy O’Neill, who were at this period in firm possession of it.

^m *Brian Ballagh*.—He was Brian Ballagh, i. e.

Brian the Freckled O’Neill, chief of Clannaboy, who was slain in the year 1426, who was the son of Muirheartach Ceannfada, the son of Henry, son of Brian, who was son of Hugh Boy, the progenitor of the Clannaboy branch of O’Neills, who was slain in the year 1283.

ⁿ *Fearnmhagh*, i. e. the alder plain, now Farney, a barony in the south of the county of Monaghan, of which a curious historical account has been lately published by Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq., M.P. for the county of Monaghan. Mr. Shirley, in corroboration of the meaning of the name Farney, writes as follows:

“*The plain of the alder trees*.—So late as the year 1653, as appears by a survey of that date in my possession, there were considerable remains of the Alder Woods, which once covered the low lands and bogs interspersed between the

O'Neill and the sons of Art O'Neill gave battle to each other; and the sons of Art were defeated, and two of them, and many others [of their men], were slain, as we have before stated; and O'Neill and his sons sat round^b the castle. Sile^l, the daughter of O'Donnell, i. e. Nial Garv, and wife of Nial, the son of Art O'Neill, was in the castle with a body of troops. Nial himself, and his brothers, had gone over to O'Donnell and the Kinel-Connell; and O'Neill remained before the castle from the beginning of Autumn to the end of Spring. The sons of Art afterwards came [from Tyrconnell] to O'Neill, and delivered the town^k up to him; and he [O'Neill] gave it up to his own son, Con, and then returned to his own house.

All Trian-Chongail^l was taken by Con, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, and its chieftains came [and submitted] to him, namely Mac Neill, Mac Quillin, and Henry, the son of Brian Ballagh^m.

A great war broke out in Offaly between O'Connor and Teige O'Connor. Teige went over to the English and brought an English army with him into Offaly; and the whole country was spoiled by them.

The Earl of Kildare and the English of Meath made an incursion into Fearnmhagh^a, and committed great depredations on Mac Mahon. Mac Mahon afterwards assembled the forces of his country, and committed great depredations, burnings, and slaughters on the English in revenge of their preys.

Rory, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Maguire, was slain by Colla, the son of Hugh Maguire, and his sons, at the house of Magrath, at Alt Ruaidhin^c,

hills of Farney; many hundred acres are described as "Alder shrubb-wood," and "Alder Bogge;" and even at the present day, on the banks of Lough Fea, the aboriginal alder has replanted itself, where the roots and stumps still attest the great size of the trees which formerly grew there."—*Some Account of the Territory or Dominion of Farney*, p. 1.

The Editor had written the following note to this name in the year 1835: "Fearnmhagh, i. e. *the Alder Plain*, now the barony of Farney, in the south of the county of Monaghan, adjoining the county of Meath. It is very strange that no Irish historical or topographical writer has

ever told us the modern name or situation of this territory. Fynes, Moryson, and all the writers who treated of the affairs of Ulster, in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., have styled this territory "*the Fernie*."

^c *Allt Ruaidhin*, i. e. *Altitude Rotherici*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster it is written *Alt Ruaidhín*. The name is now shortened to Alt, which is that of a townland in Termon-Magrath, an ancient ecclesiastical district in the parish of Templecarn, in the barony of Tirhugh and county of Donegal, of which Termon the family of Magrath were the ancient lay coarbs, or wardens.

monn [Daveócc]. Donnchað ócc mac donnchað méguir do lánman colla, 7 éféin, 7 a mac do marbað ar namarað ir in ionað cedna tre miorbuilb dé 7 daveócc.

Sloicceað lá hua neill hi tír breasail, 7 a lorccað leir. Meic móg tpe conaill uile, 7 clann airt í neill do breit forpa, 7 o neill do roað dia tig don turar rin.

Maguir, .i. tomar occ mac tomar do cor a tigeapnair de ar ccaetm urmóir a aoir le deirc, le heineac, 7 le huairle, 7 tigeapnar do tabairt da mac (émann), 7 a mac ele d'áccbáil ina tanairde, an tpeap mac Ropra i neppuccóide clocair.

Muircirtac mac eogain uí neill decc.

Qoð mac briain mic Philip na tuaighe meguir decc .16. calann marpa.

AOIS CRIOST, 1472.

Aoir Criot, mile, ceitre céo, Seetmogad, a dó.

Matgamain mac toirnealbairg uí briain tanair tuaðmuman decc.

O catáin Ruairi airtreccar do marbað a pfiull la Mac uidelín .i. Seimicín cappaç. Conn mac aoda buide uí neill do tionol a roçraitte 7 goffpauð ua catáin deapbraçair don Ruairi cedna do dol gur an puta do dioçail Ruairi ar mac uidelín. Feaçar iomairceç stoppa co ttopcair goffpauð ua catáin (fir lan do dñirc, deineac, 7 duairle), la Ruðraige mac uidelín daon urcor çae. Indraiçid do denam ar namaraç don conn cedna ar an rúta, 7 maiðm mor do tabairt forpa, 7 Mac uidelín fein corbmac do

^a *Termon-Daveog*, now Termon Magrath.—See note ², under the year 1196, p. 104, *supra*.

^a *Tir-Breasail*.—This was evidently the name of a district in Tirconnell, not Tir-O-m-Breasail or Clann-Breasail, in the county of Armagh.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 274, note ^b.

^r *O'Neill returned home*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster it is stated that O'Neill returned home in triumph, “7 hua Néill do tēct d’á tīg do’n turur rin fo buaid corçair 7 comatōme.”

² *Another son*.—His name was Donough, according to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster.

^c *His third son Rossa*.—Ross Maguire, the son of Thomas Oge, succeeded to the Bishopric of Clogher by the Pope’s provision, and was consecrated at Drogheda, by John Mey, Archbishop of Armagh, in 1449. He governed the see about thirty-four years. — See Harris’s Edition of Ware’s Bishops, p. 186.

^u *Philip na tuaighe*, i. e. Philip of the axe.

in Termon [Daveog^p], but Donough Oge, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Maguire, pursued Colla, and slew him and his son the next day at the same place, through the merits of God and St. Daveog.

An army was led by O'Neill into Tir-Breasail^q, and he burned the country. The sons of the Chiefs of Tirconnell, and the sons of Art O'Neill, overtook them, and O'Neill returned home^r from that expedition.

Maguire, i. e. Thomas Oge, the son of Thomas, resigned his lordship, after having spent the greater part of his life in acts of charity, hóspitality, and nobleness; and he gave the lordship to his son Edmond; he left another son^s as Tanist; and the third son, Rossa^t, was in the bishopric of Clogher.

Murtough, the son of Owen O'Neill, died.

Hugh, the son of Brian, son of Philip-na-Tuaighe^u Maguire, died on the 16th of the Calends of March.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1472.

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

Mahon, the son of Turlough O'Brian, Tanist of Thomond, died.

O'Kane, Rory Ainsheasgar^w, was treacherously slain by Mac Quillin, i. e. Seinicin Carragh^x. Con, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, assembled his forces^y, and Godfrey O'Kane, the brother of this Rory, proceeded [along with him] into the Route to take vengeance on Mac Quillin for the death of Rory. A battle was fought between them, in which Godfrey O'Kane, a man full of charity, hospitality, and nobleness, was slain by Rury Mac Quillin with one cast of a javelin. On the next day the same Con made an incursion into the Route, and gave the Mac Quillins a great defeat, and killed Mac Quillin himself, i. e.

^w *Rory Ainsheascáir*, i. e. Roderic, or Roger the unquiet.

^x *Seinicin Carragh*, i. e. Jenkin the scabbed. According to the list of the chiefs of the Mac Quillins given by Duald Mac Firbis in his Genealogical work (Lord Roden's copy), p. 832, this Seinicin Carrach was chief of his name for thirteen years.

^y *Assembled his forces*.—This sentence, which has been very carelessly copied by the Four Masters, runs as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, A. D. 1472: "A hosting was made by Con, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, and by Godfrey O'Kane, i. e. the brother of Rory, into the Route, to revenge the death of O'Kane's son upon them, &c."

marbad. Mac uíðilin do ġairm do puðpaige 7 pite do denam dó lé Mac aeda buide (.i. conn), 7 coinne do denam dóib le hoipeact uí catáin. Dól do mac uíðilin hi ccoite becc ar bun na banna do toct do laetar uí catáin. Oream doiríct uí catáin do tscmail dó acc dól i ttip, 7 a marbad 7 batad ar in mbanna.

Donnchad mac tomair óicc meġuðir do ġabail le na deapbratar pém emand, .i. maġ uðir, ina baile pèirin, 7 puarcclad mór do buain ar.

Mac Suibne fanad Maolmuire do marbad i maidm an tapadain, 7 domnall mac pèlim uí dochartaicch, la cloinn Neachtain uí domhnaill, 7 la hua neill, 7 a mac Ruaidri meic Suibne do ġabail a ionaid.

Orrian mac pèlim mic duinn mic conconnaet meġuðir do marbad la cloinn tpsain buide meġ maġaimna, 7 la cloinn ndomnaill cloinne ceallaiġ.

O hñdiprceoil mór, pinguin mac mñiccon mic pinguin mic donnchad ġuit décc ina tigi pém iar ndenam oiltpe San Sem, 7 a mac tadcc mac pinguin décc ġo haipticcheac a ccionn mír iar nécc a atar iar tteaet ón oiltpe cédna.

Clann méġ pagnaill concobar, 7 Maoleclainn da mac taoiriġ do bpsir oineaet 7 uairle do bi a cconnaetair ina pé do marbad i naon lo la pñict Mhaoleaclainn méġ pagnaill tri pæactmaine pia noblaicc iar marbad mñic conmaic mec Seoinn leo iar ccor an tipe putair co pñiab cairppe, 7 iar mbpsit buada ġaca tscmála ġur an ló rin.

Eocchan mac concobair mec diarmada décc an aoine pia bpsil beapagh.

Muirpsirtac mac tomaltaiġ mic iomair uí áinnliġi décc.

* *Who slew and drowned*, i. e. who killed him and threw his body into the river Bann.

^a *His own town*.—The castle of an Irish chieftain, and its out-houses, was called his town.

^b *Tappadan*, now Tappaghan, a hill in the parish of West Longfield, barony of Omagh, and county of Tyrone. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, this passage runs as follows:

“A. D. 1472. A conference was held between O'Neill and O'Donnell, but it ended in a quarrel, in which O'Neill routed O'Donnell, and gave him a great defeat, at the ford of Caislen-mael, where

Mac Sweeny Fanad, i. e. Maelmurry, was slain, together with many others.”

The place here called Caislen-mael is the present Castlemoyle, the parsonage house of the parish of West Longfield aforesaid. The ford of Caislen-mael was on the river Strule where Moyle bridge now stands.

^c *Clankelly*, a barony in the east of the county of Fermanagh.

^d *Sliabh-Cairbre*, i. e. Cairbre's mountain, so called from Cairbre, the brother of Niall of the Nine Hostages, who possessed, in St. Patrick's time, the territory afterwards called Cairbre

Cormac. Rory was called the Mac Quillin, and a peace was made with Con, son of Hugh Boy. They then made an appointment for a conference with the O'Kanes, and Mac Quillin went into a small cot at the mouth of the River Bann, intending to present himself before O'Kane; but as he was landing he was attacked by a party of O'Kane's people, who slew him, and drowned* him in the Bann.

Donough, the son of Thomas Oge Maguire, was taken prisoner in his own town* by his own brother, Edmond (i. e. the Maguire), who afterwards exacted a great price for his ransom.

Mac Sweeny Fanad, Mulmurry, was slain at the breach of Tapadan^b, as was also Donnell, the son of Felim O'Doherty, by the sons of Naghtan O'Donnell, and by O'Neill; and his son, Rory Mac Sweeny, assumed his place.

Brian, the son of Felim, son of Donn, son of Cuconnaught Maguire, was slain by the sons of John Boy Mac Mahon, and by the Clann-Donnell of Clankelly^c.

O'Driscoll More, Fineen, the son of Maccon, son of Maccon, son of Fineen, son of Donough God, died in his own house, after having performed the pilgrimage of St. James, and his son Teige died penitently one month after the death of his father, after having returned from the same pilgrimage. The sons of Mac Rannall, Conor and Melaghlin, the two best chieftain's sons in Connaught in their time, for hospitality and nobleness, were slain on the one day by the descendants of Melaghlin Mac Rannall, three weeks before Christmas, after they had slain the son of Conmac, son of Seoinin [Mac Rannall], and taken possession of the country as far as Sliabh-Cairbre^d, and after they had gained the victory in every contest up to that day.

Owen, the son of Conor Mac Dermot, died on the Wednesday before the Feast of St. Bearach^e.

Murtough, the son of Tomaltagh, son of Ivor O'Hanly, died.

Gabhra. Sliabh-Cairbre is still the name of a mountainous district in the north of the barony of Granard, in the county of Longford. It was the name of a territory in the reign of James I., for the exact extent of which the reader is referred to an inquisition taken at Ardagh, on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I.

* *St. Bearach*.—He is the patron saint of Cluain-Coirpthe, now Kilbarry, near the Shannon, in the parish of Termonbarry, in the east of the county of Roscommon. His festival was celebrated at this church on the 15th of February, according to the Festilog of Aengus, and the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys.

Διαρμαίτε mac Sfaain mic maoileaclainn uí físgail do marbhad la cloinn
τρσαιν mic domnaill uí físgail.

Tomaltae mac concobair mec diarmada do marbhad la cloinn diarmada
mic Ruaidrí mec diarmata domnae na Rairi i mbéol ata cáiril bracam.

Uilliam mac taidce éaoic mic uilliam uí ceallaiḡ do marbhad lá mac
taidce mic donnchaí uí éeallaiḡ.

Móirionnraicéid la hua cceallaiḡ for an muine liae, goill iartair mide
do bpsit pair, Díndicch, Peitidig, Tirialaiḡ, Dairriḡig, 7 dalatúnaiḡ.
briread for ua cceallaiḡ. Donnchaí ua ceallaiḡ co rochaide amaille ppiḡ
do ergabail, 7 dpong dá ccoirióib, 7 da cceitearnaiḡ do marbadh.

Anmann iongantae do teaet i neirinn o riḡ Saxan .i. ionnraimail bameich,
dae buide fuirpe, ingne bó aice, bpaige foda, ceann po mop, earball imlea-
bar ore ḡpanna teirceionnraíae, 7 díollait di ffin fuirpe, cruíneaet, 7
palann aread nó caíet, no tairpniḡt ḡac plaod eipe. dá mēd ar a hspball.
Do leiccsad for a ḡluimb fo ḡac dopur da aipde, 7 acc dol dia marcae
fuirpe.

Iapla ócc dfrmuian do leiccsinn la cloinn cártaiḡ, 7 ḡearpoite mac an
iapla deimptniuccad lair.

Maine rionnae tigeapna muintipe tadḡain do marbad, 7 tadhec mac
maine do ḡabail a ionaid.

Ualḡarce mac caeail ballaiḡ uí Ruairc do marbad la muintip eóccain
mic loelainn uí Ruairc.

Sloiccead la mac uilliam bupe i nuib maine do congnaim la tadḡ ccaoch
ua cceallaiḡ 7 iap ngabail nsiḡ for mainecharib o ruca riar, 7 iap bpaḡ-
bail bpaḡat uata do ponad dioḡbail mór do fo deoiḡ uair po éla reirap
ar piciḡ ar an pluaiḡ im mac mic uater abupe, im cloinn mec muiḡir, im
cloinn mec Siurpáin, 7 im mac mec an milead, et cetepa. Ro ḡabaitte, 7
po marbait uile la mainecharib cenmota mac Siúrtaín a aonar tepna ar
eiccin beóḡonta allop a laia, 7 mac uilliam do road fo mela.

An ḡiolla ḡlar mac uí uiccinn decc a pfoccmar na bliadna po.

^f *Muine-liath*, i. e. the grey shrubbery, now Moneylea, a townland situated a short distance to the north-west of Knockdrin castle, and about two miles and a quarter to the north-east of the

town of Mullingar in the county of Westmeath.

^g *A saddle of her own*.—It is quite evident from this artless description that this was a she camel or dromedary, and that díollait di ffin means a

Dermot, the son of John, son of Melaghlin O'Farrell, was slain by the sons of John, son of Donnell O'Farrell.

Tomaltagh, the son of Conor Mac Dermot, was slain by the sons of Dermot, son of Rory Mac Dermot, at Bel-atha-Chaisil-Bracain, on Passion Sunday.

William, the son of Teige Caech, son of William O'Kelly, was slain by the son of Teige, son of Donogh O'Kelly.

A great attack was made by O'Kelly upon Muine-Liath'. The English of Westmeath, viz., the Tuites, Petits, Tyrrels, Darcys, and Daltons, came up with him. O'Kelly was defeated; Donough O'Kelly and many others were taken prisoners, and a party of their foot soldiers and kerns were slain.

A wonderful animal was sent to Ireland by the King of England. She resembled a mare, and was of a yellow colour, with the hoofs of a cow, a long neck, a very large head, a large tail, which was ugly and scant of hair. She had a saddle of her own⁵. Wheat and salt were her usual food. She used to draw the largest sled-burden by her tail.^b She used to kneel when passing under any doorway, however high, and also to let her rider mount.

The young Earl of Desmond was set at liberty by the Mac Carthys; and he disabled Garrett, the son of the Earl.

Maine Sionach [Fox] Lord of Muintir-Tadhgain, was slain; and his son Teige took his place.

Ualgarg, the son of Cathal Ballagh O'Rourke, was slain by the people of Owen, the son of Loughlin O'Rourke.

An army was led by Mac William Burke into Hy-Many, to assist Teige Caech O'Kelly; but after having subdued the Hy-Many from the Suck westwards, and obtained hostages from them, he at last suffered a great loss, for twenty-six of his people privately deserted from his army, among whom were the son of Mac Walter Burke, the sons of Maurice, the sons of Mac Jordan, the son of Mac Anveely, &c. The Hy-Many made prisoners of or slew all these, excepting only Mac Jordan, who made his escape through main strength of arm, though he was severely wounded. Mac William returned home in sorrow.

Gilla-Glas, the son of O'Higgin, died in the autumn of this year.

natural saddle, i. e. the hump on her back.

^b *By her tail.*—In the Annals of Connaught the reading is, “ 7 gac eipe da méad do cuiréi

ar a hepball do záirneó he, 7 do leigeó ar a glumib hi in caó dopar dá áirpe 7 do bol a mapcach púirpe, i. e. And every load, be it ever

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1473.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, ceitpe ced, Seactmoḡat, a tpi.

Dondchað mac aeda mic Piliḡ meḡuidiḡ décc ina ticc fein iar mbreit
buaða o doḡan, 7 o deaḡan.

Airt mac doḡnaill ballaig meḡuidiḡ décc iar mbuað nongta 7 naitpicce.
Catal riabað mac duinn caḡanaicc mic maccnuḡa meḡuidiḡ 7 Ruaidiḡ
mac airt í neill décc.

Tomar mac meḡuidiḡ (.i. Emann mac tomair) do maḡbað le cloinn
catail meḡuidiḡ a fiull.

Raḡnall mac Seḡḡraioð meḡraḡnaill aḡbaḡ taoiriḡ conmaicne décc.

Muircḡrtað mac uí concobaḡaḡ ḡailḡ do maḡbað.

Eduaro mac baruin delbna do cop do cum báir i naḡ cliaḡ tpi a mḡber-
aioð buðdein.

Mac uilliam bupe .i. Riḡdeḡo, décc iar tpeccað a tiḡearnaḡaḡ do
poime rin ar dia.

Tómaḡ mac ḡeopaḡaḡ tiḡearna aḡa na pioḡ 7 conmaicne duine moir décc
iar ḡḡndataioð toḡaioðe, 7 a mac fein, .i. tomar ócc do ḡaḡail a ionaioð, 7 ainn
do ḡairm do mac riḡḡḡoḡoḡ meḡ ḡeopaḡaḡ ina aḡhaioð.

Ruaidiḡ mac aeda mic toirḡdelbairḡ óicc uí concobaḡaḡ Riḡḡdaḡna con-
naḡt do maḡbað la huilliam mac emainn mic uilliam hi cceall bpuicc baile
an turlaicch.

Emann mac Maḡa mic conconnaḡt uí ḡḡḡail décc.

Uilliam mac ḡaḡnaill lḡtaoipeaḡ muintipe heolair décc.

ḡeioḡimioð mácc coḡlain aḡbaḡ tiḡearna delbna décc.

Maolpuanaioð mac ḡearḡail meḡ diaḡmata décc.

Maolpuanaioð mac catail mic tomaḡtaig meḡ diaḡmata do maḡbað la
copbmac mic Ruaidiḡ meḡ diaḡmata hi mbealaḡ na hupbpon.

so great, that used to be put from her tail she
used to draw it, and she used to kneel under
any doorway, be it ever so high, and for her rider
to mount." Aḡ a heḡball, i. e. literally "from,
or out of her tail," in this sentence is possibly
an idiomatic phrase meaning "to which she was

yoked." But this admits of dispute.

¹ *Cill-Bruigh*.—Kilbree is a townland divided
into two parts in a detached portion of the parish
of Ballintober, barony of Burrishoole, and county
of Mayo, but it is several miles distant from
Baile-an-Turlaigh. See Ordnance Map, sheet 88.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1473.

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

Donough, the son of Hugh, son of Philip Maguire, died in his own house, after having gained the victory over the world and the Devil.

Art, the son of Donnell Ballagh Maguire, died after the victory of Uinction and Penance.

Cathal Reagh, the son of Don Cañanagh, son of Manus Maguire, and Rory, the son of Art O'Neill, died.

Thomas, son of Maguire (i. e. Edmond, the son of Thomas), was treacherously slain by the sons of Cathal Maguire.

Randal, the son of Geoffrey Mac Rannall, heir to the chieftainship of Conmaicne, died.

Murtough, the son of O'Connor Faly, was slain.

Edward, son of the Baron of Delvin, was put to death in Dublin for his misdemeanours.

Mac William Burke (i. e. Richard) died, having some time before resigned his lordship for the sake of God.

Thomas Mac Feorais [Bermingham], Lord of Athenry and of Conmaicne of Dunmore, died at a venerable old age; and his own son, Thomas Oge, took his place; but the title was given to the son of Richard Mac Feorais, in opposition to him.

Rory, son of Hugh, who was son of Torlogh Oge O'Connor, heir presumptive to the government of Connaught, was slain by William, son of Edmond Mac William, at Cill-Bruigh¹ of Baile-an-Turlaigh^{*}.

Edmond, the son of Matthew, son of Cuconnaught O'Farrell, died.

William Mac Rannall, half chieftain of Muintir-Eolais, died.

Felim Mac Coghlan, heir to the lordship of Delvin, died.

Mulrony, the son of Farrell Mac Dermot, died.

Mulrony, the son of Cathal, son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot, was slain by Cormac, the son of Rory Mac Dermot, at Bealach-na-hurbron¹.

^{*} *Baile-an-Turlaigh*, i. e. town of the dried lough, now the village of Turlagh, in the barony of Carra, in the same county.—See note¹, under

the year 1236, p. 288, *supra*.

¹ *Bealach-na-h-urbron*.—There is no place in Mac Dermot's country now bearing this name.

Donnchað mac físgail mic eoğain mic tigeapnáin móir uí Ruairc do marbhad lá a cénel fíirín.

Concobaí mac diarmata uí concobaí fíilge décc.

Emann mac domnaill buide uí físgail décc.

Coccað mór a muintir eolair 7 moran do milleað stoppa eittir lorccað 7 marbhad. Indraicéid do tabairt lá mag ragnaill ar baile még fínlaoic, an baile do lorccað 7 donnchað mac donnchað mec seanlaoic do marbhad ann co ndroing eile. Sliocht Maoileaclainn do tionol for an tulach co ro loirccread an baile. Mag ragnaill do bhrít forpa, 7 ruaidrí mac donnchað, 7 clann corbmaic ballaig meic mec donnchað, Ualtar mac dubhgail, 7 donnchað mac toirpdealbais mec dubhgail go ro compairct diblinib i ndoipe baile na cairrce. Bhríead for sliocht maoileaclainn. Feargal mac murchaí meğ ragnaill ráit conmaicne daoín tigeapna do marbhad don cúp rin, 7 diarmait mac uilliam meğragnaill, catál mac uaitne mic murchaí, brian mac diarmata meğragnaill, brian mág fínlaoic, Ríobríd mac fearpaiğ, 7 rocaide cenmoát do marbhad amaille fíiu.

Sluaicéead la hua ndomnaill i moctar connact co pucc cíor uí concobaí dó buðem.

Mac mec domnaill na halban .i. giolla erpuice mac domnaill mic eoin na híle décc.

O duibidír .i. tomar mac concobaí mic tomar do marbhad la riol ccínneitrig.

O huiginn .i. giolla na naoín mac Ruaidrí móir décc.

Brian mac Roibríd mec aedaccáin ollam uí concobaí duinn 7 uí ainligi décc.

Baile na gailme do lorccað an dapa la do mí lun, dia haoíne do ronnrad 7 moran do milleað ann.

Ua físgail írial do balladh.

It was probably the ancient name of the townland of Ballagh, in the parish of Kilmore, barony of North Ballintober, and county of Roscommon. It lies about one mile south-east of the boundary of Moylurg.

^m *Tulach*.—There are several places of this name in Mac Rannall's country, in the county of

Leitrim; but this is probably the townland of Tully, which contains a part of the village of Ballinamore, in the barony of Carrigallen.

ⁿ *Doire-Bhaile-na-Cairrge*, i. e. the oak wood of the town or village of the Rock. This was a wood near the little town of Carrigallen, in the east of the county of Leitrim. There is a vivid

Donough, the son of Farrell, son of Owen, son of Tiernan More O'Rourke, was slain by his own tribe.

Conor, the son of Dermot O'Conor Faly, died.

Edmond, the son of Donnell Boy O'Farrell, died.

A great war [broke out] in Muintir-Eolais; and much was destroyed between them, both by burning and slaying. An attack was made by Mac Rannall on the town of Mac Shanly, and the town was burned, and Donough, the son of Donough Mac Shanly, and many others, were slain by him. The descendants of Melaghlin assembled at Tulach^m, and burned the town. Mac Rannall, Rory Mac Donough, and the sons of Cormac Ballagh, son of Mac Donough, Walter Mac Dowell, and Donough, the son of Turlough Mac Dowell, came up with them, so that a battle was fought between both parties at Doire-Bhaile-na-Cairrgeⁿ, in which the descendants of Melaghlin were defeated. On this occasion Farrell, the son of Murrough Mac Rannall, worthy of being sole Lord of Conmaicne, was slain, as were also Dermot, the son of William Mac Rannall; Cathal, the son of Owny, son of Murrough; Brian, the son of Dermot Mac Rannall; Brian Mac Shanly, Richard Mac Sherry, and many others besides these.

An army was led by O'Donnell into Lower Connaught, so that he obtained for himself the rents of O'Conor.

The son of Mac Donnell of Scotland, i. e. Gilla-Easpoig, the son of Donnell, son of John of Ilay^o, died.

O'Dwyer, i. e. Thomas, the son of Conor, son of Thomas, was slain by the O'Kennedys.

O'Higgin, i. e. Gilla-na-naev, son of Rory More, died.

Brian, the son of Robert Mac Egan, ollav to O'Conor Don and O'Hanly, died.

The town of Gaillimh^p was burned on the second day of the month of June, which fell on Friday, and much [property] was destroyed in it.

O'Farrell, Irial, was blinded.

tradition of a battle having been fought at Cloon-corick, a short distance to the north of this town.

^o *Ilay*, i. e. : This is one of the Hebrides, or western islands of Scotland, situated due

north of Rathlin island, off the coast of the county of Antrim.

^p *The town of Gaillimh*, baile na gailíne, i. e. the town of Galway.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1474.

Αοίρ Cρίορτ, μίλε, cετρε céd, Sectmogat, a cftair.

Μάινιρτιρ dúin na ngall do tìonnighnadh la haod ruadh (.i. ó domnaill) mac neill gairb, 7 la a mnaoi fionnghuala ingh uí brian (concobair na Srona), 7 a hóbairt do dia 7 do braitribh .S. Pponreir do pat a nanma ar daigh gombadh Rom adhnaiete an mainiρτιρ rin doib buddéin 7 dia cclannmaicne ina ndeadhaid, 7 nīr bo hīrīde namá, áct patrpat arccadh iomda oile doibh.

Eppcop doire .i. Niocol do ecc.

O concobair pailge, .i. conn mac an cālbaig decc īr in fogmar do ionrad 7 a mac cataoir doirbneadh ina ionad.

Mag eochaccain, cúcoicpiche mac neill ticcīna cénél fīachaí do marbad la hAod mac fīrghail megeochagain, 7 an tīr do mīlleadh la hua cconcobair pfailge, 7 cairlen an baile nuí do bīreadh lair, 7 plioct fīrghail ruadh diondarbadh.

Mag matgaimna, .i. Ruðraige ócc do écc iar mbrīth buadh o dōman 7 o dōman.

Donn ruadh mac conconnact méguir do marbad la mac Riocair meccatmaoíl.

Flaibīrtach mac tomáir óicc meguir decc ina tīg fīn iar mbuadh naitrige.

Fīrghal mac Slain uí Raigillig do ecc.

Cpīca móra do dēnam dUa domnaill ar muintir í neill, .i. ar Aodh mballac mac domnaill. 7 ó domnaill.

Cocadh mor etir Ua neill 7 clann Aoda buide uí néill 7 o neill do dol ar pluaiccheadh i tīr conuill, 7 tīr Aoda do lōccaí līr, 7 teaact plān dia tīg.

Indraicchiō do dēnam dUa neill ar mac Aoda buide 7 ar clonn Airt

^a *Nicholas*, i. e. Nicholas Weston, who succeeded in 1466. According to Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 291, he lived till the year 1484. According to O'Donnell's Life of St. Columbkille, this Nicholas was an Englishman, and made himself obnoxious to the Irish

by pulling down one of Saint Columbkille's churches, which the Irish held in great veneration.—See note ^a, at the year 1197, p. 109, *supra*.

ⁱ *Baile-nua*, i. e. new town, now Newtown, situated to the east of Kilbeggan, in the barony

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1474.

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

The monastery of Donegal was commenced by the O'Donnell, i. e. by Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garve O'Donnell, and his wife, Finola, the daughter of O'Brien (Conor-na-srona), and was granted by them to God and the friars of St. Francis for the prosperity of their own souls, and that the monastery might be a burial-place for themselves and their descendants; and they not only granted this, but also conferred many other gifts upon them.

The Bishop of Derry, i. e. Nicholas^a, died.

O'Conor Faly, i. e. Con, the son of Calvagh, died in Autumn; and his son Cahir was inaugurated in his place.

Mageoghegan, i. e. Cucogry, the son of Niall, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach, was slain by Hugh, the son of Farrell Mageoghegan. The country was ravaged by O'Conor Faly, and he demolished the castle of Baile-nua^r, and expelled the descendants of Farrell Roe.

Mac Mahon, i. e. Rury Oge, died, after having gained the victory over the world and the Devil.

Don Roe, the son of Cuconnaught Maguire, was slain by the son of Richard Mac Cawell.

Flaherty, the son of Thomas Oge Maguire, died in his own house, after the victory of penance.

Farrell, the son of John O'Reilly, died.

Great depredations were committed by O'Donnell upon the people of O'Neill, i. e. of Hugh Ballagh, the son of Donnell. A great war [broke out] between O'Neill and O'Donnell; and the sons of Hugh Boy O'Neill and the O'Neill marched with an army into Tirconnell, and burned Tirhugh, and then returned home again unharmed.

An irruption was made by O'Neill into Tuaisceart^r, against the son of Hugh

of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath. This was the seat of the sept of the Mageoghegans, descended from Farrell Roe, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach, who was slain in the year 1382.—See

note ^a, under that year, p. 686, *supra*.

^r *Tuaisceart*, a district in the north of the county of Antrim.—It is referred to by Colgan as a deanery in the diocese of Connor.—See

í néill ír in tuaisceart 7 cefscha mora do cor rímpa. Trian congail uile do bñstíh oppa. O neill do bñstíh na cefscha lñir, 7 tect plán dia tígh.

Lá coinne doruuccáð la hua cconcobair ndonn .i. ríðlimíð mac toirp-dealbáið, 7 la hua cceallaið, 7 bñreáð ríoda stoppa ír in ccoinne hñrñ íar ndol 1 ccsñn apoile doib, go po bñreáð for ua cconcobair, po gonað e, 7 Ro gabað ðna a mac, .i. Eogan caoð. Ro gabað umorpo toirp-dealbáið caoð mac ruibne. Ro marbað ðin Eogan caoð mac ruibhne 7 mac dubgaill gñuamða mac ruibne. Ro gabað ann conrapal meic donnchaíð, 7 po láðh ár na ngallocclach eñr marbað 7 gabaíl. Ua concobair decc dia gonaibh íarptain, 7 ða tígeapna do gairm ina ionað, .i. donnchaíð dubruileach 7 taðg mac eoghain uí concobair.

Mac uí bñrian, .i. taðg mac concobair, 7 diarpmáð mac an earpuice uí bñrian do éaccmail pe poile tre ímpñain rññainn boí stoppa, 7 pop áil lá taðg diarpmáit do gabaíl. Do patte diarpmáit bñm do éloíðm do taðg ina éñnmúllað gup lícc a íncínn amac. Ár a ai gabaír muntñr taðg eñrñm, 7 do bñst anacal ðó. Átbail taðg gan rñreac. Ro rñgað diarpmáit íarpm la hua mbñrian a ccionaið a míc.

An gíolla dub ua heağpa (.i. mac uí lğpa) do marbað la a ðñbratñr rññ Eogan.

Taðg ua bñrian tígeapna apaðh do écc.

Laiğnech mac neill meğ eoðaccain do écc.

Maolpeachlann mac Aðða mec bñanain, 7 Euaðo ploingced an taon gall po bññr do gallaib na mñe do ecc.

Pope Nicholas's Taxation of the Diocese of Down and Connor, and Dromore, by the Rev. William Reeves, M. B.

¹ *Before him.*—The literal translation is: "An irruption was made by O'Neill into Tuaisceart, against the son of Hugh Boy, and the sons of Art O'Neill, and they sent great preys before them." The chief defect in the style of these Annals arises from a want of due attention to the use of the pronouns. In this construction O'Neill only is mentioned as having made the incursion into Tuaisceart, but the writer suddenly forgets himself and speaks of

O'Neill and his army, as if he had mentioned both in the beginning of the sentence. This carelessness in the use of the pronouns stamps the style of the Four Masters with a character of rustic inelegance, from which the more ancient annalists are almost wholly free.

² *Trian-Chongail.*—A territory in the present counties of Down and Antrim, afterwards called Clannaboy Upper and Lower.

³ *Donough Dubhshuileach*, i. e. Donough, or Denis, the black-eyed.

⁴ *Hanged*, Ro rñgað.—The meaning of the Irish verb rñgað is determined from the fol-

Boy and the sons of Art O'Neill, and sent great preys before him'. The people of the whole territory of Trian-Chongail^a overtook him, but O'Neill carried away the preys, and returned safe to his house.

A day was appointed for the holding of a conference between O'Connor Don, i. e. Felim, the son of Turlough, and O'Kelly; but, when they met, a breach of the peace happened between them, and they came to a battle, in which O'Connor was defeated and wounded; and his son, i. e. Owen Caech, was taken prisoner, as was also Turlough Caech Mac Sweeny. Owen Caech Mac Sweeny and the son of Dowell Gruama Mac Sweeny were slain. Mac Donough's constable was taken prisoner, and all the gallowglasses were either slain or taken prisoners. O'Connor afterwards died of his wounds, and two lords were nominated in his place, namely, Donough Dubhshuileach', and Teige, the son of Owen O'Connor.

The son of O'Brien, i. e. Teige, the son of Conor, and Dermot, the son of the Bishop O'Brien, had a meeting on account of a dispute they had about land, and Teige wished to take Dermot prisoner, but Dermot gave Teige a stroke of his sword on the top of the head, and let out his brains. Teige's people, however, took Dermot prisoner and gave him protection. Teige died immediately, and Dermot was afterwards hanged^m by O'Brien, in revenge of his son.

Gilla-Duv O'Hara (i. e. O'Hara's son) was slain by his own brother, Owen. Teige O'Brien, Lord of Ara, died.

Laighneach, the son of Neill Mageoghegan, died.

Melaghlin, the son of Hugh Mac Branan, and Edward Plunkett, the very best of the English of Meath, died.

lowing passage, which occurs in the *Dinnsenn-chus*, Lib. Lecan, fol. 246, *b*, in explanation of the name of *Arb na piag*, i. e. the hill of the executions, now Ardnarea, at Ballina, in the county of Mayo:

"Ruc leip co Tulach na faircseana iad na piagab, co po piagab and iad, conab uata ainmnigheir in capo. He brought them with him for execution to Tulach-na-faircseana, i. e. hill of the view or prospect, so that he executed

them there, so that it is from them the hill is named."

In the original metrical account of this transaction, the verb *spoáb*, to hang, is used instead of the *piagab* of the prose writer, thus:

"*Arb po spoáb in cléap ba rochap a pírchtehpab*. There the four were hanged; it was of advantage to make a constant example of them."—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 34, 416.

Donnchað mac muirceartaigh, mic Aodá uí concobair diarmaid cloinne Muirceartaigh [Mhuirniú] do ecc i ttopar Oilbhe for maigh aí.

Sían mac mailechlann uí feargail, 7 Diarmaid gall mac mec diarmatta gall décc.

Diarmaid mac concobair mic Seappraíð toirpeac cloinne catail décc an aoine ríá bpeil micil.

Cairpre mac aodá mic Ruaidrí mic briain ballaigh do marbhadh la ríocht taidécc uí concobair.

Giolla ríonn mac aedaccain ollam uí concobair feargail, 7 Tomás mac domnaill uí cobtaigh décc.

Ua dálaigh Míde, .i. cairpre décc.

Toirpeac na hangaile do gabail do Shían ua feargail a cceann a deapbratar do bí dall.

AOIS CRIOST, 1475.

Aois Criosť, míle, ceíre ced, Seaćtmoda, a cúicc.

Donnchað mac aedá mec Suibne Pprioir décc.

Aod mac eogain mic neill oicc uí neill fear do ba lán deineac, 7 dñghnam duairle, 7 doirdeart ríogdaimna cenél eogain décc ina tíg fein iar mbuaíð nongta, 7 naitricche.

Aod mac neactain uí domnaill do batad i ccoite ar bun na banna.

Concobair mac briain mec donnchað décc hi mí lanuairi.

Domnall mac Seadain uí feargail do marbadh la cloinn catail mic uilliam uí feargail, 7 a ndiocur fein i mearcc gall.

Murchað mac eogain uí madaðain tigherna ríol nanmcaða, 7 Diarmaid mac briain uí brian decc.

Sían ua feargail toirpeac na hAngaile décc hi nghanard iar ndenam

^x *Donough, the son of Murtough, son of Hugh.*— He was probably the grandson of Hugh, the second son of Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach O'Conor, who was Tanist of Connaught in the year 1308.

^y *Tobar-Oilbhe, i. e. Olvy's or Alvy's well;* Oilbhe or Ailbhe being a woman's name for-

merly common among the Irish. This name is now anglicised Tober-Elva, and is that of a remarkable well, giving name to a townland in the parish of Baslick, barony of Ballintober, and county of Roscommon, and in the very centre of the plain of Magh-Aoi, or Machaire-Chonacht. In the translation of the Registry of

Donough, the son of Murtough, son of Hugh^x O'Connor, of the remnant of the descendants of Murtough Muimhneach, died at Tobar-Oilbhe' in Magh-Aoi.

John, the son of Melaghlin O'Farrell, and Dermot Gall, the son of Mac Dermot Gall, died.

Dermot, the son of Conor, son of Geoffrey [O'Flanagan], Chief of Clann-Cathail, died on the Friday before Michaelmas Day.

Carbry, the son of Hugh, son of Rory, son of Brian Ballagh, was slain by the descendants of Teige O'Connor.

Gilla-Finn Mac Egan, Ollav to O'Connor Faly, and Thomas, the son of Donnell O'Coffey, died.

O'Daly of Meath, i. e. Carbry, died.

The chieftainship of Annaly was assumed by John O'Farrell, in preference to his brother, who was blind^z.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1475.

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

Donough, the son of Hugh Mac Sweeny, Prior of Derry, died.

Hugh, the son of Owen, son of Owen Oge O'Neill, a man full of hospitality, prowess, nobleness, and illustrious actions, Roydamna^a of Kinel-Owen, died in his own house, after the victory of Uction and Penance.

Hugh, the son of Naghtan O'Donnell, was drowned in a cot, at the mouth of the [River] Bann.

Conor, the son of Brian Mac Donough, died in the month of January.

Donnell, the son of John O'Farrell, was slain by the sons of Cathal, son of William O'Farrell, who were themselves (afterwards) banished to the English.

Murrough, the son of Owen O'Madden, Lord of Sil-Anmchadha, and Dermot, the son of Brian O'Beirne, died.

John O'Farrell, Chief of Annaly, died at Granard, after his inauguration

Clonmacnoise, made for Sir James Ware, by Duald Mac Firbis, this place is called Tober-Ilbhe.

^z Under this year the Annals of Connaught record a petty war among the Mac Rannalls,

during which the Mac Rannall broke down the castle of Rinn [near Mohill, in the county of Leitrim], then in the possession of the race of Melaghlin Mac Rannall.

^a *Roydamna*, *ri-goamna*, i. e. *materies regis*.

bainnir a tairiúgeata riariu do éairé ní da torad, 7 a adnacal hi mainistir
lét raéta.

Ruðraige mac Rora mic muircéirteais muidis mic briain uí físgail do ecc
ré bel tairiúgeata do gabáil dó, 7 tairieac do gairm do Ruðraige mac catail
mic tomair i nacchan pleacta Slean mic domnaill uí físgail.

Sionnac muintire tadgáin do marbad la murchad mac airt uí maolec-
lainn.

Emann mac maoleaclainn hui ainligi ráit na ttri tuat do tairieac
decc an cethramad lá iar fíel Míchil dia dardaim ar aoí laite réctmaine.

Coccad mor etir Mag matgamna, .i. Remann mac Ruðraige, 7 clann
aoda Ruaid még matgamna. Imirce nírt do denom do clainn aoda Ruaid
hi fíearnmáig, 7 pluag gall do tectma ccomairpí. Mag matgamna do
tect irteac fan Éoganais, 7 dol dó amac dorióirí hi fíearnmáig, 7 clann
aoda do dol ar galluact. Mag matgamna cona roépaide do denam ionn-
raige ar gallaib. Clann aoda Ruaid, 7 goill mácaire airgiall do bpeit fap.
Spaoinead for mag matgamna, 7 e féin, 7 briain mac Ruðraige meg mat-
gamna do gabáil 7 dpong mor ele do marbad, 7 do gabáil don éur roin dia
muintir.

Sluaiccead timcill la hua ndomnaill, .i. aod ruad mac néill gairbh.
Maguib, ua ruairc 7 maite ióctair conaect imaille fíir, 7 gabáil dóib
ar tur go bel áta conaill do éodaé briain mic féilim uí raigillig ro bai na
féar painn 7 paitte ag ua ndomnaill, 7 do denam ríoda etir ua ruairc 7
ua raigillig. Taimc dha ua raigillig hi cclinn uí domnaill go bél áta conaill,
7 ro ríodaig ua ruairc 7 ua raigillig fíia poile, 7 briain mac féilim beor, 7
do rabad Pílip ua raigillig dua ndomnaill fíi tairirí 7 fíi comall dó co na
bpeit féin amaille fíir. Iread do cóid iarom co ríodnac maige Réin, 7
taimc Mág raгнаill ina éin. Téid iarom ir in angaile do congnam la
clonn íriail uí físgail batap ina ccairuib aige gur ro millead, 7 gur ro

^b *Fearnmhagh*, i. e. the alder plain, now Farney, a barony in the south of the county of Monaghan.—See note ^a, under the year 1471, p. 1074, *supra*.

^c *Eoghanach*, called Owenagh on old maps, a district comprising the parish of Aghnamullen,

to the south of Ballybay, in the county of Monaghan.—See note ^c, under the year 1457, p. 998, *supra*.

^d *Went over to the English*, do éol ar galluact, i. e. fled out of the territory of Farney, and went over to the English in the territory

feast had been prepared, but before he had partaken of it, and was buried in the monastery of Leath-ratha [Abbeylara].

Rury, the son of Ross, son of Murtough Midheach, son of Brian O'Farrell, died, just as he was about to take possession of the chieftainship [of Annaly]; and the title was bestowed on Rury, the son of Cathal, son of Thomas, in opposition to the descendants of John, the son of Donnell O'Farrell.

Sinnach [Fox] of Muintir-Tadhgain was slain by Murrough, the son of Art O'Melaghlin.

Edmond, the son of Melaghlin O'Hanly, worthy of being Chief of the three Tuathas, died the fourteenth day before the festival of St. Michael, the day of the week being Thursday.

A great war [broke out] between Mac Mahon, i. e. Redmond, the son of Rury, and the sons of Hugh Roe Mac Mahon. The sons of Hugh Roe migrated by force into the territory of Fearnmhagh^b, whither an English army repaired to their assistance. Mac Mahon went into Eoghanach^c, but again returned into Fearnmagh, whereupon the sons of Hugh went over to the English^d. Mac Mahon and his forces made an incursion against the English; but the sons of Hugh Roe and the English of Machaire Oirghiall overtook and defeated him, and took himself and Brian, the son of Rury Mac Mahon, prisoners; and a great many others of his people were slain and made prisoners on that occasion.

A circuitous hosting was made by O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv, accompanied by Maguire, O'Rourke, and the chiefs of Lower Connaught. They proceeded first to Beal-atha-Chonail^e, to rescue Brian, the son of Felim O'Reilly, who was O'Donnell's friend and confederate, and to make peace between O'Rourke and O'Reilly. O'Reilly came to Beal-atha-Chonail to O'Donnell, who reconciled O'Rourke and O'Reilly with each other, and also Brian, the son of Felim; and Philip O'Reilly was given up to O'Donnell, to be detained and kept by him [as a hostage for the observance of this peace], besides such others as he himself wished to demand. After this O'Donnell marched to Fenagh-Moy-Rein, whither Mac Rannall came to him. From thence he went to Annaly, to assist the sons of Irial O'Farrell, who were his friends; and he spoiled and burned Annaly, excepting only that part of it which belonged to

of Machaire Oirghiall, in the present county of Louth.

^e *Beal-atha-Chonail*, now Ballyconnell, in the barony of Tullyhaw, and county of Cavan.

loircead leir an Angaile aetmad cuib cloinn ipail inama, 7 fagbar clann
ipail i ttrien 7 hi ttreiri. Do coib aibde iaram tre iartar mibe co po
loircead bailte cairlein dealbna 7 an tir ar gac taib diob lair. Bai adhaib
longpuit hi cuirne mibe. Tangattar diolmainig 7 dalatunais ina teac,
7 do ronrat riob ppir. Teib iaram nuib failge ar tarrainig ui concobair
failge do bi na bratar aice, .i. Catair mac cuinn mic an calbais, 7 do
dioail a atar, .i. mall garb ar gallaib, baib pe head i nuib failge acc in-
pabh 7 acc orccain na mibe ar gac leat uad. Bpirtar, 7 loirctar leir
cairlen cairpe, 7 baile Mhaolir. Loirctar, 7 airtctar leir beor ppr
briuin, 7 ppr tulac, 7 puair ona comada o luct an muilinn eipr ar an mbaile
do leccad doib gan orccain, iar millead an tpe ar gac taib de. Do coib
iaram ar coilltib an ruba ar tarrainig colmain ui maileaclann, 7 po gab
por millead cloinne colmain, .i. dutais ui maileaclann. Ro loircead leir
ona cairlen maige tamnac 7 cairlen maige heille. Ba don eipr rin tra po
ppainead maibm na garb eircepeac la hua ndomnaill por ua maileaclann
co lion a tionoil 7 a pocraide. Maibm belais na cepp gab ainn oile do
ona gabais no rinor luct an tpe po bpaiguib dpuinge don trluag tre ion-
cumga an bealais hirin. Ba ip in lo ceona po meabaid maibm baile loca
luata ppa hua ndomnaill du in po marbad mac meg amalgaib co pocuib

^f *Castle-towns of Delvin*, bailte cairlein dealb-
na.—This is an amplification by the Four Mas-
ters, who are ever on the look out to magnify
the exploits of O'Donnell! In the Dublin copy
of the Annals of Ulster the reading is baile
cairlein dealbna, which is the Irish name of
the village of Castletown-Delvin, in the county
of Westmeath. The term *bailte cairlein*,
which means towns or villages defended by
castles, is used throughout these Annals in
contra-distinction from *ppad-bailte*, street
towns, i. e. villages consisting principally of
one street, and not defended by a castle.

^g *Cuirne*, i. e. the barony of Kilkenny west,
in the county of Westmeath.

^h *Castle-Carbury* is in the barony of Carbury,
in the north-west of the county of Kildare.

ⁱ *Bally-Meyler*, now Meylerstown, a short

distance to the north-east of the village of Car-
bury, in the same barony and county.

^j *Coillte-an-rubha*, i. e. woods of Rubha. This
is evidently the place now called Killinroe, in
the north of the King's County.

^k *Clann-Colman*, now the barony of Clonlunan,
in the south-west of the county of Westmeath.

^l *Magh-Tamhnach*, now Moyhownagh, in the
King's County.—See Inquisition taken at Cas-
tlegheshill, 23rd October, 1612.

^m *Magh-Eille*, now Moyelly Castle, also in the
King's County.—See Hardiman's *History of Gal-
way*, p. 217, note.

ⁿ *Of Garbh-Eisgir*, garb-eircepeach, now
Esker, a remarkable ridge of low sand hills, ex-
tending through the parish of Ballyloughloe, in
the barony of Clonlunan. It is stated in the Dub-
lin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that the Clann-

the sons of Irial, whom he left in power and might. He afterwards proceeded through Westmeath, and burned the castle-towns^f of Delvin, and all the circumjacent country. He remained for one night encamped in Cuircne^g, in Meath; and the Dillons and Daltons came into his house, and made peace with him. He then proceeded to Offaly, at the request of O'Connor Faly, who was his relative, i. e. Cahir, the son of Con, son of Calvagh, to take vengeance on the English for his father, Niall Garv. He remained for some time in Offaly, plundering and ravaging Meath on each side of him. He demolished and burned Castle-Carbury^h and Bally-Meylerⁱ; he also burned and plundered the territories of Tir-Briuin and Fertullach, and obtained presents from the inhabitants of Mullingar, as a condition for sparing their town from pillage, the country on all sides of it having been already destroyed. Afterwards, at the instance of Colman O'Melaghlin, he proceeded to Coillte-an-rubha^j, and commenced spoiling Clann-Colman^k, i. e. O'Melaghlin's country; he burned the castle of Magh-Tamhnach^l, and the castle of Magh-Eille^m. It was on this occasion that O'Donnell gave O'Melaghlin, with all his muster and forces, the defeat of Garbh-Eisgirⁿ. This was otherwise called the defeat of Bealach-na-g-Corr-Ghad, from the gads or withes which the people of the country suspended about the necks of some of the army, in consequence of the narrowness of that passage. It was on the same day that O'Donnell gained the battle of Baile-Locha-Luatha^o, where the

Colman, or O'Melaghlin, and the Calraighe, or Magawleys, pursued O'Donnell at Gairbh-Eisgir, and that O'Donnell and Turlough Maguire turned upon the pursuers at the west side of Magawley's town [i. e. Ballyloughloe], where they defeated them and took many of their men prisoners about the son of Magawley.

^o *Baile-locha-luatha*, i. e. the town of Lough Luatha, now Ballyloughloe, a small village in the county of Westmeath, about six miles to the east of the town of Athlone. It is also the name of a parish which is otherwise locally called the parish of Calry. This is the first reference to Baile-Locha-Luatha in the Annals of the Four Masters, but it is mentioned in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise as a town of some importance

so early as the year 1234, when it appears to have been in the possession of the English of Meath. The passage is as follows:

"A. D. 1234. Felym O'Connor, King of Connought, with his forces, came to Meath, and burned Balleloghlwaha and Ardinurcher with many other townes."

Ballyloughloe was for many centuries the chief residence of Magawley, Chief of Calry-an-Chala, a territory which comprised all the parish of Ballyloughloe, which is still locally called Calry.—See an Inquisition taken at Mullingar, on the 14th of April, 1635, and another taken at Athlone, on the 11th of May, in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of Charles II., in which the lands belonging to different members of this family are enumerated. The Editor examined

amaille ppiy, 7 batTap aδaig longpuirp ipin maigin pin. Luid ua domnaill co na pluag ariamapac go pionaun. Ro tsglaimreat 7 po tionoilpiot na oronga do pisol cceallaiy batTap ina pappad for an pluagead pin a bpuairpiot ina ccomprocpaiy darpapaiyib co noeachaid ua domnaill co na pluag tap pionaun i nuib maine, 7 Ro airip ainnrein go po cuip pcp 7 attoippe a ploiyib imcsin de. Luid iarttam hi ccloinn Riocairp 7 a cconmaicne cuile, 7 hi ccloinn goirbelbaiy, 7 tapair tre macaire connact 7 dia tip pcpin iap na piaruccad, 7 iap mbreit buada 7 corcpair da hac maigin gur a paimcc.

Aod mac eogain mic catail ui concobair, Uilliam mac tairg ui ceallaiy, 7 Hoibeairp mac Ruopaiyge mic Ropa dec.

barun delbna dec.

Da mac airp ui maileaclaun do mapad la colman mac airp ui maileaclaun.

Carlen an calaid do gabail la mac uilliam cloinne Ricairp, 7 a tabairp do mac maileaclaun ui ceallaiy, .i. mac a ingline pcpin.

Corbmac ua cuipnin oide eigir epeann, 7 Giolla na naem mac maileaclaun ui uiccin dec.

Poidlimid mac mic ui neill, 7 mac an trabadairiy do gabail la conn mac aoda buide, 7 mac an trabadairiy delud uad iap pin.

the localities of the parish of Ballyloughloe, or district of Calry-an-Chala, in September, 1837, and found the more remarkable places to be as follows: 1. The lake from which the place derived its name, whose site may soon be forgotten, has been drained, and is now nearly dried up. It was situated a short distance to the north of the old house of Mount-Temple. 2. Magawley's castle, of which only one vault remains. 3. Dun-Egan Castle, a mere ruin situated east of the village. 4. The site of a small abbey near the site of Magawley's castle. 5. Ruins of a small chapel situated near the modern church. 6. A conspicuous green moat, said to be of pagan antiquity. All these are in the immediate vicinity of the village. 7. The castle of Carn. 8. The castle of Creeve. 9. The castle of Cloghmares-chall. 10. The castle of Moydrum. The Mac

Amhalgaidhs, or Magawleys, of this district, are to be distinguished from the Magawleys, or Mac Amhlaoibhs, of Fermanagh, and from those of the county of Cork, who are of a totally different race, and even name.

^p *Rested and recruited, &c.*, go po cuip pcp 7 attoippe a ploiyib i mcsin de, literally, "until he shook off the fatigue and weariness of his long hosting."

^q *Clanrickard*.—This territory, which at this period belonged to the Upper Mac William, comprised the barony of Clare, and five others of the more southern baronies in the county of Galway. It was bounded on the north by the territory of Conmaicne-Cuile, which is included in the present barony of Kilmaine in the county of Mayo.

^r *Machaire-Chonnacht*.—This would appear to

son of Magawley and many others were slain ; and he remained encamped for a night there. The next day O'Donnell proceeded with his army to the Shannon. Some of the O'Kellys, who accompanied him on this expedition, collected and brought together all the vessels they found in the neighbourhood, so that in these O'Donnell, with his army, crossed the Shannon into Hy-Many, and there he remained until he rested and recruited^p himself after his long expedition. He then proceeded through Clanrickard^q, Conmaicne-Cuile, and Clann-Costello, and marched back again through Machaire-Chonnacht^r, and from thence to his own country, having received submission, and gained victory and triumph in every place through which he had passed.

Hugh, the son of Owen, son of Cathal O'Connor, William, son of Teige O'Kelly, and Hubert, the son of Rury, son of Rossa [O'Farrell], died.

The Baron of Delvin^s died.

The two sons of Art O'Melaghlin were slain by Colman, the son of Art O'Melaghlin.

The castle of Caladh^t was taken by Mac William of Clanrickard, and delivered up to the son of Melaghlin O'Kelly, who was the son of his [Mac William's] own daughter.

Cormac O'Cuirnin, Preceptor of the learned of Ireland, and Gilla-na-naev, the son of Melaghlin O'Higgin, died.

Felim, the grandson of O'Neill, and Mac-an-t-Sabhaoisigh [Savadge], were taken prisoners by Con, the son of Hugh Boy ; but Savadge afterwards made his escape from him.

be a mistake by the Four Masters for Iochtar Connacht. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, O'Donnell's route homewards is described as "through Clanrickard, Conmaicne, and Lower Connaught."

^s *The baron of Delvin.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the obituary of this baron is given as follows :

"A. D. 1475. *Ḍapun Dealbna dég in bliad-
am rí .i. rai cinn febna 7 fír do bfepp depc
7 daennaict 7 do bfepp aicne ar gaic eladain
do bí do gallaib Eirínn ina amríp, a egiar
mbuaioh o doman 7 o demon.*"

"A. D. 1475. The Baron of Delvin died in this year. He was a distinguished leader, and a man of best charity and benevolence, and who of all the English of Ireland in his time was the best acquainted with every science, died after gaining the victory over the world and the devil."

^t *The castle of Caladh*, i. e. of the callow or low marshy meadow, now Callow, in the parish and barony of Kilconnell, a short distance to the north-west of the abbey of Kilconnell, in the county of Galway. This castle is said to have been built by William Boy O'Kelly, who died in the year 1381.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-*

AOIS CRIOST, 1476.

AOIS CRIOST, mile, cštre ced, reactmogat, a ré.

An tēppcop mac rampadán do écc. Stan mac briain ina ionad.

Seaffraib mac riacura ppióir mairtreaic deirce décc.

Uaitne mac mic catail uí concobair polur ecena na hepeann 7 ardmairg-
irtir ir na healaðnaicib décc.

Maguidir, .i. tadg mac Emainn mic tomair do marbad a ppioll la a
dearbraitair Ruaidir.

Donnchaib mac tomair mic tomair mic Pílip meguidir aibair tigeanna
fearmanac, fear lan do deagaitne, deineaic, 7 doirdearcur decc iar mbuaib
naitrige.

Tuatal mac uí neill do marbad la gallaib macaire airgiall.

Tadg ócc mac taidcc mic tigeannán uí Ruairc tanairi na bpeirne decc.

Aed mac uí ceallaig (.i. uilliam) do marbad la taidcc a dearbraitair
féin i naé luain.

Ua heagra iartaraic .i. riabac, .i. uilliam décc.

Tadg mac eogain mic ruaidir uí concobair do marbad i ppiull la triar
dá muintir féin, .i. mac Ruaidir Ruad mac eogain mic Catail, 7 mac catair
an abaid uí concobair, 7 mac donnchaib uí taidg, 7 cairlén Rora comain do
gabail dóib, 7 a gabail porra rin po cedóir.

Eogain ingean domnall mic mairceartairg bean uí concobair duinn décc.

Dearbporgaill ingén feidlimid finn uí concobair bean uí concobair duinn
décc.

Brian mac ferghail ruaid uí uiccinn cšnd a fine fein oide rjol epeann 7
alban lé dán decc dia dardaoín mandala, 7 a adnacal i naé leathain.

Domnall riabac mac gearailt caomanaig tigeanna laigen décc.

Many, pp. 104, 121, 125. Considerable ruins of
this castle, or court, as it is called, still remain.

^a *Magauran*.—He was Bishop of Ardagh, and
succeeded in 1445, according to Harris's edition
of Ware's Bishops, p. 254. Harris says that
one John, Bishop elect of Ardagh, was at Rome
in 1463, soliciting the Pope's confirmation, but

thinks that he was never consecrated.

^{*} *Mainister-Derg*, i. e. the red monastery, now
Abbeyderg, in the parish of Taghsheenod, in
the county of Longford. See the Ordnance map
of that county, sheet 18. One gable and por-
tions of the side walls of the church of this
monastery still remain, from which it appears

GAELIC
VERSION
1476

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1476.

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

The Bishop Magauran^u died ; and John, son of Brian, succeeded him.

Geffrey, the son of Siacus [O'Farrell], Prior of Mainistir-Derg^v, died.

Owney, the grandson of Cathal O'Conor, Light of the wisdom of Ireland, and Chief Master of the sciences, died.

Maguire, i. e. Teige, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas, was treacherously slain by his own brother, Rory.

Donough, the son of Thomas, son of Thomas, son of Philip Maguire, heir to the lordship of Fermanagh, a man full of knowledge, hospitality, and renown, died after the victory of penance.

Tuathal, the son of O'Neill, was slain by the English of Machaire-Oirghiall.

Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, Tanist of Breifny, died.

Hugh, son of O'Kelly (i. e. William), was slain at Athlone by his own brother, Teige.

O'Hara Reagh the Western, i. e. William, died.

Teige, the son of Owen, son of Rory O'Conor, was treacherously slain by three of his own people, i. e. Rory Roe, the son of Owen, grandson of Cathal, and the son of Cahir, grandson of the Abbot O'Conor, and the son of Donough O'Teige ; and they took the castle of Roscommon, but it was taken from them immediately afterwards.

Edwina, the daughter of Donnell, son of Murtough, and wife of O'Conor Don, died.

Dervorgilla, the daughter of Felim Finn O'Conor, and wife of O'Conor Don, died.

Brian, the son of Farrell Roe O'Higgin, head of his own tribe, superintendent of the schools of Ireland, and preceptor in poetry, died on Maunday-Thursday, and was interred at Ath-leathan^w.

Donnell Reagh, the son of Gerald Kavanagh, Lord of Leinster, died.

to have been a small building, apparently of the fourteenth century.

^w *Ath-leathan*, now Ballylahan, in the barony

of Gallen, and county of Mayo. This place was once a town of some strength, but it is now a village of no importance whatever.

Ionnpaigib do denam dua neill ar oipgiallaib, 7 clann még matganna, .i. clann Rémainn, 7 brian mac Ruðpaige, 7 oipgialla uile ó eoganais arteaó do teicfm riar po macaire tulca, cpeaca, 7 aipeete do bpeit dua neill uata on macaire peimáite, 7 o lñtimlib bñsine, 7 neill do teaót dia ticé iarpin po buaid 7 corccap.

Slóicéead mór la hua neill do cum meic aeða buide uí neill, 7 dol dó po cairlén beoil peippte. An cairlén do gabail, 7 do bpipead leip, 7 teaót dia tig iap rin.

Seaan mac uí anluain do marbað lá a deapbraataip.

Moppluacéead lá mac uilliam bupe i moctap connact, 7 pluag ele lá hua ndomnaill ina aghaid. Do piact ua domnaill co cúil cnama, 7 mac uilliam co coilltib luigne. Do deachaid mac diarmada hi toipritin mec uilliam, 7 mac donnchaid i toipritin uí domnaill. Do taod ua domnaill tap peappait na pionnpaiga. Ro bñnad eic 7 daoíne de ag dol anonn hi ccaippe. Ro lean mac uilliam anonn hé. Battap aghaid in aghaid amlaid rin co ndeapnat ríð po deóid, 7 po pannaat loctap connact ar dó, .i. uí dúbda epioó luigne, 7 lñ cairppe lá mac uilliam, 7 an lñ naill lá hua ndomnaill.

Moppluacchead gall na mibe hi maið breagmaine gur bpipeattap an páit piabaó go po péimngsoap an páilir. Coipceit Maimprip Shpuépa. Millteap leo guipt, 7 apbanna an tpe, 7 pgaraitt cen ríð.

^x *Eoganach*, now Owenagh, or Annagh River, which rises in Loughtacker, in the parish of Aghnamullen, in the county Monaghan, flows through the parish of Drumgoon, in the county of Cavan, and joins the River Erne.—See *Account of the Territory, or Dominion, of Farney*, by Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq., M. P. for the county of Monaghan, p. 27, note. See also note ^r, under the year 1457, p. 998, *supra*.

^y *Victorious and triumphant*, po buaid 7 corccap, literally, “under victory and triumph.”

^z *Bel-feirste*, i. e. the mouth of the little river Fersat, which falls into the River Lagan, where this castle stood. The name is now anglicised Belfast, which is that of a flourishing town on the north side of the River Lagan, in the county of Antrim.

^a *Cuil-Cnamha*.—This is still the local name of a district co-extensive with the parish of Dromore, in the north-east of the barony of Tireragh, in the county of Sligo.—See note ^r, under the year 1468. There is a small lough in the townland of Barnabrack, in this parish, called *Loacán cúile cnáma*, which helps to preserve the old name of the district.

^b *Coillte-Luighne*, i. e. the woods of Leyny. This name is still preserved, and is applied to a small district comprising three quarters of land verging on the great strand of Traigh Eothuile, in the parish of Ballysadare, in the barony of Leyny, and adjoining the parish of Dromard, in the barony of Tireragh, in the county of Sligo.

^c *Crossed the pass of Finn-tragha*, tap peappait na pionnpaiga, i. e. the trajectus or pass

An incursion was made by O'Neill into Oriel; and the sons of Mac Mahon, i. e. the sons of Redmond, and Brian, the son of Rury, and all the people of Oriel from the Eoganach^x inwards, fled westwards to the plain of Tulach; and great spoils and booties were carried away by O'Neill from them from the said plain, and from the borders of Breifne: he then returned home victorious and triumphant^y.

A great army was led by O'Neill against the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, and attacked the castle of Bel-feirste^z, which he took and demolished, and then returned to his house.

John, the son of O'Hanlon, was slain by his own brother.

A great army was led by Mac William Burke into Lower Connaught; and another army was led by O'Donnell to oppose him. O'Donnell advanced to Cuil-Cnamha^a, and Mac William to Coillte-Luighne^b. Mac Dermot went over to assist Mac William, and Mac Donough joined O'Donnell. O'Donnell crossed the pass of Finn-tragha^c; and he was deprived of horses and men on his passage over to Carbury; Mac William pursued him across thither, and they remained for some time face to face, until at last they made peace. They divided Lower Connaught^d into two parts between them, i. e. O'Dowda's country, the territory of Leyny, and the half of Carbury, was ceded to Mac William, and the other half to O'Donnell.

A great army of the English of Meath marched into Magh-Breaghmaine^e, so that they demolished Rath-Riabach^f, took possession of Pailis^g, and burned

of the white strand. This strand is no other than Traigh-Eothuile.

^a *Lower Connaught*, *ioctap Connaect*.—This is still the local name of the northern portion of Connaught.

^e *Magh-Breaghmaine*, now Moybrawne, a well-known territory in the county of Longford, comprised chiefly in the barony of Shrile, in the county of Longford, but extending also into the barony of Ardagh. For a list of the townlands in this territory, the reader is referred to an Inquisition taken at Ardagh, on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I. According to this Inquisition, the

castles of Barry and Newcastle, the abbey of Shrile, and the townlands of Pallasbeg and Pallasmore, are comprised in the territory of Moybrawne.

^f *Rath-Riabach*, now Rathreagh, a townland containing the ruins of a church and castle, in a parish of the same name, in that portion of the territory of Moybrawne comprised in the barony of Ardagh. The ruins of the castle of Rathreagh, and of the old church from which the parish has taken its name, are now enclosed in the demesne of Foxhall.

^g *Pailis*, now Pallas, a townland now divided into two parts, of which the smaller is called

Maḡ raḡnaill do dól hi maḡ breaḡmáine co ro mill a ndeácaíð on
 trluaḡ gall dia nárðannaíð.

Coccað mór etir gallaíð miðe 7 laḡin, 7 mac reáain mic mec tomair do
 mārbað for an coccað rin. A triar dearbraḡar riðe 7 mac airt mic
 cuinn uí maíleaclainn, 7 mac muirir mic riapair do ḡabáil lá hua econco-
 bair pfaílḡe.

AOIS CRIOST, 1477.

Aoir Crioḡt, mile, cḡtre céð, Seáctmoḡaḡ, a reáct.

ḡearoíð mac iarla dearmanian do mārbað, 7 oḡt fir décc do ḡearal-
 taḡaíð do éor cum báir iarrin.

ḡrian mac muirḡeara mec diaḡmaḡta do mārbað lá a énel feirín.

Ailbe inḡean aeða meḡuiðir bḡn tuc í féin 7 a maíḡr bliaðain ria na
 báir do dia, 7 do manirḡir leara ḡabail décc.

Aoð mac donnchaíð mic tomair meḡuiðir, 7 brian mac concobair óis
 meḡuiðir decc.

Ruaíðir mac emainn meḡuiðir do mārbað la coinconnaḡt mic Remainn
 riabaiḡ mic duinn mic conconnaḡt meḡuiðir a pfaíll.

Donn mac eocain mic aeða meḡuiðir do mārbað la donnchaíð ócc mac
 donnchaíð mic aeða.

Maḡa ua lúinn aipeinneac na harða raos re reancur décc.

Earaonta 7 imrḡrain do far eitir ua ndomnaill 7 clann neáḡtain uí dom-
 naill. Niall mac domnaill uí domhnaill 7 pelim mac toirpdealbaiḡ uí
 domnaill do mārbað la cloinn neáḡtain don cur rin, 7 dioḡbail mór do
 denam ḡoppa. O neill do dól ar pluaḡeað i tḡír aeða ar tarrmaḡ cloinne
 neáḡtain, 7 tḡír aeða do milleaḡ, 7 do loḡcaḡ leir, 7 toḡt dia tḡigh ro buaíð,
 7 corccar iarrin.

Pallasbeg, and the larger Pallasmore, situated
 near the abbey of Shrúle, in the barony of Shrúle,
 and county of Longford.

^a The monastery of *Sruthair*, i.e. of the stream.
 This name, which is now corruptly anglicised
 Abbeyshrúle, is that of a townland, situated on
 the River Inny, in a barony of the same name,
 in the south of the county of Longford. In

an Inquisition taken at Ardagh, on the 4th
 of April, in the tenth year of the reign of
 James I., this name is more analogically angli-
 cised Srowher. Archdall thought (*Monasticon*,
 p. 636) that there was an abbey founded here in
 the time of St. Patrick, but he confounds it with
 Sruthair, near Sletty, in the county of Carlow,
 and there is no authority for placing a monastery

the monastery of Sruthair^b. They destroyed the crops and corn of the country, and returned without having made peace. Mac Rannall went to Magh Breaghmhaine, and destroyed all the corn of that country which had escaped the English.

A great war [broke out] between the English of Meath and [the English of] Leinster; and during this war the son of John, son of Mac Thomas, was slain, as were also his three brothers; and the son of Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin, and the son of Maurice, the son of Mac Pierce, were taken prisoners by O'Connor Faly.

It is in error. O Connaught f. takes his 3 brothers (i.e. his own brothers.)
THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1477. *prisoners, and —*

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

Garrett, the son of the Earl of Desmond, was slain, and eighteen of the Geraldines were afterwards put to death.

Brian, son of Maurice Mac Dermot, was slain by his own tribe.

Ailbhe, the daughter of Hugh Maguire, a woman who, a year before her death, had retired¹ with all her fortune to the monastery of Lisgool, died.

Hugh, the son of Donough, son of Thomas Maguire, and Brian, the son of Conor Oge Maguire, died.

Rory, son of Edmond Maguire, was treacherously slain by Cuconnaught, the son of Redmond Reagh, son of Don, son of Cuconnaught Maguire.

Don, the son of Owen, son of Hugh Maguire, was slain by Donough Oge, ~~the son of Donough~~, son of Donough, son of Hugh.

Mathew O'Luinin, Erenagh of Arda², a learned historian, died.

Feuds and dissensions arose between O'Donnell and the sons of Naghtan O'Donnell; and on this occasion Niall, the son of Donnell O'Donnell, and Felim, the son of Turlough O'Donnell, were slain by the sons of Naghtan; and much injury was done between them. O'Neill went upon an expedition into Tirhugh, at the instance of the sons of Naghtan, and ravaged and burned Tirhugh, and returned to his house in victory and triumph.

here before the Cistercian one which was erected by O'Farrell in the fourteenth century.

¹ Had retired, &c., literally, "who had given

herself and her property to God and the monastery of Lisgool."

² Arda, a townland in the parish of Derry-

Corbmac mac donnchaíð mic mec captaíḡ riabaiḡ do gabail lá corbmac mac taidcc mic corbmanc mic diarmata rímaíḡ murccraíḡe, 7 la cloinn diarmata an dúnaíð, .i. clann dearbpaḡtar a atar fein. Coccad muman amac uile derge tper an marbað [recte ngabáil] rin, 7 an lſt éſr do millead uile eitir ḡatlaíð 7 ḡaoidéalaið.

Mac uaitne uí mórda do marbað hi mbaile daiḡi la mac Riapair buiti-
lép 7 la harḡ ua cconcobair.

ḡaot mór oidce feile Eoin bpuinne do bſit ir in mbliadain ri co po mill
iomarcpaíð do cúmdaiḡið cloc, clapać, crannoc, 7 cruac rſcénón ereann.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1478.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, ceitpe céð, Sećtmoḡatt, a hoćt.

An tpercop ua huiccinn, .i. eppcop maiḡe eo na Saxon décc.

An tperpucc maḡ paḡpaḡdain [décc].

Tomar dub ua capbre biocaire achaið upcair pſr eaccnaið craibdech
épiðe decc.

Iarla cille dapa décc, 7 ḡeapoid a mac do gabail a ionaid.

Ripſrð mac emainn mic ripſrð buitiép do marbað lá pínḡin puad
mac pínḡin (.i. dorraíḡið) i ndorur cille cainniḡ.

Corbmac mac donnchaíð méḡ captaíḡ do ḡallað la a bpaítirib iar na
beit i laim aca pe hſoh.

Donnchað mac briain ḡallaíḡ ui concobair, 7 toirpḡealbāć mac toirp-
ḡealbāíḡ puad ui concobair décc.

vullan, near Enniskillen, in the county of Fer-
managh; of the third part of which parish the
O'Luinins were Corbes.—See note ¹, under the
year 1396, p. 743; note ^f, under the year 1441,
p. 924; and a note under the year 1512.

¹ *Dermot Reamhar*, i. e. Dermot, or Jeremy,
the Gross, or Fat.

^m *Muscraighe*, now Muskerry, in the county
of Cork.

ⁿ *Baile-Daithi*, i. e. the town of Dathi, or
David, now Ballydavis, in the parish of Straboe,

barony of Maryborough, and Queen's County.
—See Ordnance map of that county, sheet 13.

^o *Crannogs*.—These were wooden houses, of
which some were on artificial islands, and others
on natural islands of considerable extent, such
as Inishkeen in Lough Melvin, on the borders of
the counties of Leitrim and Fermanagh, and
also Inis-na-Conaire, in Lough Allen.—See *Ac-
count of the Territory or Dominion of Farney*,
by E. P. Shirley, Esq. M. P., p. 94.

^p *Mayo-na-Saxon*.—For some account of the

Cormac, the son of Donough, son of Mac Carthy Reagh, was taken prisoner by Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Cormac, son of Dermot Reamhar¹ of Muscraighe^m, and by the sons of Dermot-an-Dúna, the sons of his father's brother. In consequence of this killing [*recte* capturing], war arose throughout Munster; and all the south was all destroyed, both English and Irish.

The son of Owny O'More was slaine at Baile-Daithiⁿ by Mac Pierce Butler and Art O'Conor.

There was a great storm on the night of the festival of St. John the Baptist in this year, which destroyed great numbers of stone and wooden buildings, of crannogs^o, and many stacks throughout Ireland.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1478.

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

The Bishop O'Higgin, i. e. Bishop of Mayo-na-Saxon^p, died.

Bishop Magauran^a [died].

Thomas Duv O'Carbry, Vicar of Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher], a wise and pious man, died.

The Earl of Kildare died, and Garret, his son, took his place.

Richard, the son of Edmond Mac Richard Butler^r, was slain by Fineen Roe, the son of Fineen, one of the Ossorians, in the doorway of the church of St. Canice^s.

Cormac, the son of Donough Mac Carthy, was blinded by his relatives, after having been for some time in their hands^t.

Donough, the son of Brian Ballagh O'Conor, and Turlough, the son of Turlough Roe O'Conor, died.

see of Mayo, which was annexed to Tuam about the year 1559, see Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 602.

^a *Bishop Magauran.*—This is a repetition and evidently a mistake.

^r *Mac Richard Butler* was at this time a surname of a distinguished sept of the Butlers.

^s *Church of St. Canice*, i. e. the cathedral church of Kilkenny.

^t *In their hands*, i. e. detained as a prisoner. According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, Cormac Mac Carthy was emasculated [do pbochao] in this year, by the sons of Dermot an Duna, and Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Cormac. The Four Masters have entered the two notices of this Cormac Mac Carthy very incorrectly. Under the year 1477 they mention his capture and death, and under 1478 they

Αν γιolla dub mac brian mic feilim uí raigillig décc.

Tomár mac riapair buitiléir do marbað.

Tomar ua conéshaimh tigeapna ua ndiarmata do marbað lá mac a deap-
bratar fñin.

Pláig mór do téaét le luing ar éuan eapra puatò, lénuecáð don pláig
rín hi ffeaprað manac hi tír conaill, 7 ip in ccúiccead go coiténh, 7 mac
an baird .i. goprað, tpe conaill decc di, 7 dioğbail mór do deanam di ip in
ccúiccead uile.

Mac ritbearraig, .i. ciotpuatò ollam meguiðir lé van, Taðg pionn
ua luinín raoí le leigir 7 le reanár, ua breiplén taðcc mac eoğain ollam
meguiðir le bñiténhar, 7 ua cobtaig Muirceaprac bacac décc.

Iondraigib do denam daðð ócc mácc matğaimna pa luét tige ar brian
mac Remainn meğ matğaimna. Cpeaca mopa do denam dó 7 brian fein do
gabail i ttopraigéct na cpeice.

Maoileaclainn mac aoda buide megeocagain tigeapna cenél riachað do
marbað ina éodlað lá dír dia muintir fein hi ccairlén lē paða, 7 a lopecað
búðein ina ccionaidh.

Eman mac concobair meğ rağnaill décc.

Uilliam mac Seain uí fearğail do marbað dupcor do cuaille opior dia
muintir féin.

Pláig mór i nEinn uile. ðapun delbna 7 Mac muirir airig decc di.

Paçtna ua fearğail do marbað la mac Emainn mic hoibepo dalatun.

Art mac colmain uí maoileaclaind, 7 Mac ramraðain .i. catál mac donn-
caid ballaig decc.

Mac fearğail uí gaðpa, 7 Magnur mac daðid do marbað la rliocť
Ruaidri mec diarmata.

mention his being deprived of sight! But they
should have mentioned his capture only under
the former year, and under the latter they should
not have substituted pallad for the rbocad of
the more ancient annals.

^u *Hy-Diarmada*.—This was the tribe-name
of the O'Concannons, who were seated in the
district of Corcamroe, in the barony of Killian,
in the north-east of the county of Galway.—See
note ^u, under the year 1382, p. 687, *supra*.

^w *The harbour of Assaroe*, i. e. of Ballyshan-
non, in the south of the county of Donegal.

^x *The province*, i. e. the province of Ulster.

^y *Teige Finn*, i. e. Thaddæus, or Timothy the
fair, or fair-haired.

^z *Household*, luét tige.—This was the name
of a territory now comprised in the barony
and county of Monaghan. It is usually called
the Loughy by English writers.

^a *Leath-ratha*, now Lerha, or Laragh, a town-

Gilla-Duv, the son of Brian, son of Felim O'Reilly, died.

Thomas, the son of Pierce Butler, was slain.

Thomas O'Concannon, Lord of Hy-Diarmada^a, was slain by the son of his own brother.

A great plague was brought by a ship into the harbour of Assaroe^w. This plague spread through Fermanagh, Tirconnell, and the province^x in general. Mac Ward (Godfrey) of Tirconnell died of it, and great injury was done by it through all the province.

Macrifferty, i. e. Ciothruadh, Ollav to Maguire in poetry; Teige Finn^y O'Luinin, a learned physician and historian; O'Breislen, i. e. Teige, son of Owen, Ollav to Maguire in judicature, and O'Coffey, i. e. Murtough Bacagh, died.

An incursion was made by Hugh Oge Mac Mahon and his household^z against Brian, the son of Redmond Mac Mahon. Great depredations were committed by him, and Brian was taken prisoner [as he was following] in pursuit of the prey.

Melaghlin, the son of Hugh Boy Mageoghegan, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach, was slain, while asleep in the castle of Leath-ratha^a, by two of his own people, who were afterwards burned for their crime.

Edmond, the son of Conor Mac Rannall, died.

William, the son of John O'Farrell, was killed by the stroke of a pole^b, cast at him by one of his own people.

A great plague [raged] throughout all Ireland, of which the Baron of Delvin^c and Mac Maurice Airig died.

Faghtna O'Farrell was slain by the son of Edmond, son of Hubert Dalton.

Art, son of Colman O'Melaghlin, and Magauran, i. e. Cathal, the son of Donough Ballagh, died.

The son of Farrell O'Gara and Manus Mac David were slain by the descendants of Rory Mac Dermot.

land containing the ruins of a castle in the parish of Kilcumreragh, barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath. According to the tradition in the country, the last man who lived in this castle was Conla Boy Mageoghegan, who is said to have sold it and the lands thereunto appertaining for leather money: "oo óíol ré

leatpae go bpaé ap aipgib leatap."—See Ordnance map, sheet 31.

^b By the stroke of a pole, &c., ourcop oo cucuille, literally, "by a shot of a pole, by a man of his own people."

^c The Baron of Delvin.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is called the Baron

Emann mac taidce mic loelainn uí ainlige do marbhad la a cenél buð déin.

Cairlen Sluicig do gabail lá mac uilliam bupe for bardaib uí domnaill 7 a taidairt do mac briain uí concobair. Mac uilliam bupe do tect hi maig luipce iarrin, 7 an tír do millead dó, .i. cuid Ruaidri mec diarmata. Ruaidri do dol for cruachan ina diongailride i naghaid concobair mec diarmata baí ina mac diarmata, 7 ina pann ag mac uilliam, 7 ruide dó ar a haile a taimceall na cairpce a fforbairi, 7 para do cor cuicce do delbattar raor tuccad a fearaib manac, 7 aon mac mec diarmata do marbad dupcor raiĖde ar an trár rin, 7 an cairpce do gabail tref an urcor rin. Lain tiĖearnar maig luipce do gabail do Ruaidri, 7 concobair do dširp.

Coccad adbal for macaire connact. Feidlim pionn 7 ua concobair donn do lšit annrin, clann ócc taidce uí concobair, clann feidlim, 7 clann uí concobair ruaid don lšit araill. An macaire uile etir cill 7 tuait do millš stoppa. Toirpdealbac ruad mac Ruaidri mic feidlimið uí concobair poĖa mac ríog do marbad ar in ccoccad rin.

Tadg mac diarmata ruaid uí concobair do marbad la phloct briain ballaig a meail.

Ėaoť adbal do turecbail oide nodlac pteill, 7 bá hoide dšiginn do cac í ar a méð po mudhaib do dšoisib 7 ceatpab, épannaib, 7 cumdaigib uirce 7 tpe reaónón Epeann.

of Delvin, i. e. Christopher, son of James, son of Richard Nugent.

^d *Croghan*, cruacán, i. e. a round hill. This is the present village of Croghan, in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon, situated nearly midway between the towns of Elphin and Boyle. It is to be distinguished from Rathcroghan, which lies about ten miles farther to the south, or rather south-west.

^e *The Rock*, i. e. Mac Dermot's chief castle, which was usually called the Rock of Lough Key, cappaig loca cé.

^f *Engines*, para.—The word páp is used in the Book of Lismore, fol. 122, to denote a military engine by which stones were cast over the walls of castles and towns: do niaz epí pápa

dia noubrapairib aili dimóra don figbaib buí na ppecnairc, i. e. they made three engines, by which very large stones might be cast, of the wood which was opposite them."

^g *A great tempest arose*, Ėaoť adbal do turecbail, .i. Ėaoť móp óo eirĖe, literally, a great wind or storm arose. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster this passage runs as follows:

"A. D. 1478. A great wind came" [i. e. occurred] "after Christmas in this year, by which much of the cattle of Ireland was destroyed, and many monasteries, churches, and houses throughout Ireland in general were broken."

^h *Epiphany*, nodlac pteill, i. e. Christmas of

Edmond, the son of Teige, son of Loughlin O'Hanly, was slain by his own tribe.

The castle of Sligo was taken by Mac William Burke from O'Donnell's warders, and given up to the son of Brian O'Connor. Mac William Burke afterwards proceeded to Moylurg, and destroyed that part of it which belonged to Rory Mac Dermot. To avenge this Rory proceeded to Croghan^d, to oppose Conor Mac Dermot, who was the Mac Dermot, and Mac William's confederate; and he afterwards sat round and besieged the Rock^e. Engines^f were sent to him, which had been constructed by carpenters from Fermanagh; and Mac Dermot's only son was slain by the shot of an arrow discharged from one of these engines; and the Rock was taken by means of that shot. The full lordship of Moylurg was assumed by Rory, and Conor was banished.

A great war broke out in the Plain of Connaught between Felim Finn and O'Connor Don, on one side, and the young sons of Teige O'Connor, the sons of Felim, and the sons of O'Connor Roe, on the other side; and all the Plain, both ecclesiastical and lay property, was destroyed between them. Turlough Roe, the son of Rory, son of Felim O'Connor, a choice son of a king, was slain in this war.

Teige, the son of Dermot Roe O'Connor, was treacherously slain by the descendants of Brian Ballagh.

A great tempest arose^g on the night of Epiphany^h, which was a night of general destruction to all, by reason of the number of persons and cattle destroyed, and trees and houses, both on water and landⁱ, prostrated throughout Ireland.

the star.—See this explained in the *Leabhar Breac*, fol. 99, 102, 131.

ⁱ *Houses, both on water and land.*—By far the greater part of the dwellings of the Irish chieftains were, at this period, constructed of wood, and placed on islands in lakes. This appears from various notices of such habitations by writers in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Thus one Thomas Phettiplace, in his answer to an Enquiry from the government, as to what castles or forts O'Neill had, and of what strength they were, states (May 15, 1567):

“For Castles, I think it be not unknown

unto your honors he trusteth no point thereunto for his safety, as appeareth by the raising” [i. e. razing] “of the strongest castles of all his countreys, and that fortification that he only dependeth upon is in sartin ffrash water loghes in his country, which from the sea there come neitheir ship nor boat to approach them; it is thought that there in the said fortified Islands lyeth all his plate which is much, and money, prisoners, and gages.”—See *Account of the Territory or Dominion of Farney*, by E. P. Shirley, Esq., M. P., pp. 93, 94.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1479.

Αοιρ Κριοστ, mile, ceitpe ced, peaetmogatt, a naoi.

Μαινερτερ Μhilic do denam la hua Madagan ar brú na Sionna i nep-
pcoróitect cluana físta do braitpib .S. Pponprip, 7 a toga fein innre.

Πιαρυ mac moclair hui flannaccain baí ina cananae copad hi ccloear,
ina peaprpún 7 ina ppióip ceile nbe ina Shacpirta i ndaiminip, 7 ina oipicel
ar loc eipne, Saoi dépeapcaeá epaiódeaeá deigepmiz daonnaetaeá decc iar
mbpripé buada ó deaiman 7 ó doman.

Coccaeó mór epip cenél cconail 7 eoḡain, uair do euattar clann aip
uí neill hi epip conail do coccaeó ar ua neill, 7 do pónaeó dioḡbala mópa
etoppa.

Ua néill do dol ar ionnpaicehió i epíp conail, 7 epaeáa mópa do etabap
lap ó cloinn aip 7 ó conallcoib don epupip pin.

Opian mac peilim uí neill do ḡabail lá hua neill, 7 a líceen amaé iapom.

¹ *Meelick*.—The ruins of this monastery are situated on the bank of the River Shannon, about two miles and a half to the south-east of the little town of Eyrecourt, in the barony of Longford, and county of Galway. The abbey church is about one hundred feet in length and twenty feet in breadth.

² *Prior*.—According to a sentence of John May, Archbishop of Armagh, passed in 1445, the office of Culdee-Prior should not be looked upon as implying care of souls, and accordingly it did not prevent his holding along with it a benefice, to which such care is annexed, provided he continue to reside in the church of Armagh; and there is a brief of Pope Nicholas V., A. D. 1447, much to the same purpose, in favour of the Prior of the College of Secular Priests called Colidei of Armagh.

³ *Culdees*, céle dé.—The meaning and application of the term *ceile de*, which literally means the vassal of God, have been much disputed by ecclesiastical writers. Dr. Lanigan, who has

a long dissertation on this term in his *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. iv. p. 295, *et sequent.*, has come to the conclusion that the *Ceile De*, *Colidei*, or *Culdei*, were in reality no others than the description of clergymen called secular canons, who were originally attached to the cathedrals of dioceses. *Cele De* is, however, often used as if it were a generic term applied to *cælibites*, or religious persons in general, and this is the sense in which Giraldus Cambrensis used *Colidei*. Thus, in his notice of *Viventium Insula*, i. e. *Inis na m-beo*, now Monaincha, near Roscrea, in the county of Tipperary, he writes as follows, in his *Topographia Hiberniæ*, Dist. ii. c. 4 :

“Est lacus in Momonia Boreali duas continens insulas, vnam maiorem & alteram minorem. Major Ecclesiam habet antiquæ religionis. Minor vero capellam, cui pauci cælibes quos cælicolas vel Colideos vocant: devote deserviunt.”

And again, in his *Itinerarium Cambriæ*, lib. ii. c. 6, where he treats of the Island of Engli, or

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1479.

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

The monastery of Meelickⁱ was founded by O'Madden, on the bank of the Shannon, in the diocese of Clonfert, for Franciscan Friars; and he chose a burial-place for himself in it.

Piarus, the son of Nicholas O'Flanagan, who had been a canon chorister at Clogher, a parson and a prior^k of Culdees^l, a Sacristan at Devenish, an official on Lough Erne, a charitable, pious, truly hospitable, and humane man, died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world.

A great war [broke out] between the Kinel-Connell and the Kinel-Owen, for the sons of Art O'Neill went into Tirconnell to make war upon O'Neill, and many injuries were done between them.

O'Neill set out upon an excursion into Tirconnell, and carried off great preys from the sons of Art and from the Kinel-Connell by that enterprise.

Brian, the son of Felim O'Neill, was taken prisoner by O'Neill, who afterwards liberated him, having obtained great remunerations for his ransom, and

Berdesey, he says:

"Iacet autem extra Lhyn insula modica quam monachi inhabitant religiosissimi quos cœlibes vel Colideos vocant."

Dr. Lanigan observes in a note: "It is true, that Gíraldus, speaking of those of the island of Berdesey, off the Welsh coast, calls them *monachi religiosissimi*; but he says this in a loose manner, and afterwards explains himself by observing that they were called *cœlibes*, or *Colidei*," vol. iv. p. 303.

This looks very strange from Lanigan, who reasoned so fairly on other subjects. The truth is, that Gíraldus Cambrensis has only two notices of *Colidei*, namely, of those of *Viventium Insula* in Ireland, and those of Berdesey, off the coast of Wales, and that in both instances he calls them *cœlibes*, and in the latter notice he further defines the term by adding *monachi religiosissimi*. We are not to assume that he speaks in a ge-

neral manner, or that he afterwards explains himself, for all he says about them is comprised in a few words, and from these no one could infer that they were any thing but *cœlibites*, or lay monks. This term was, however, used in a restricted sense in Archbishop Ussher's memory, and applied to the priests, "*qui choro inservientes divina celebrabant officia*." His words are as follows:

"In majoribus certe Vltoniensibus ecclesiis (ut in metropolitana Armachana, & in Ecclesiâ de Cluain-ynish Clochorensis dioceseos) ad nostram usque memoriam presbyteros qui choro inservientes divina celebrabant officia Colideos, eorumque præsidem Priorem Colideorum appellatum esse novimus."—See *Primordia*, p. 637.

The Scotch historians have written a vast deal of intolerable nonsense about the Culdees of the Columbian order, but they are entirely beneath criticism.

Ρυαγλαϊτέ μορα δο βίν αρ, 7 α διαρ μάς δο βραιγδιβ φρι ταιριρι. Ὀριαν
δο δολ διονηραιcciδ αρ ua ndomnaill do coccad αρ ua neill δοριδιρι.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙOΣΤ, 1480.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, ceitpe céo, octmoḡatt.

Μαγυδιρι, .i. tomar occ mac tomair moir mic Pílir mic aodha ruaid
φρί po ba mó veirc, cpaδαιδ, 7 eineac baí ina aimir fear coranta α epice
αρ eactaircemealaid, fear denma mainirtrac, teamball 7 cáilireach φρί
po baí iiri poim, 7 po di hi ccaṭpαιg San Sem aga oilitpe, décc, 7 α adnacal
i mainirtir in cáδain iar ttoḡa dó imnte.

Mac magnura megyδιρι, .i. catál ócc mac catail móir mic giollapat-
traicc mic miagnura bruccaid toccaide eipide décc iar mbuaid onḡta 7
aitpicche.

Μαγνυρ ruad, ó domnaill do marbad le cloinn feilim ruadaiḡ uí domnaill.

Ο neill do dol αρ ionηραιcciδ i ττίρ conaill, loircte 7 διοḡδala iomda do
denam lair.

Ο domnaill do dol αρ ionηραιcciδ i ττιρ eoccam. Clann airt uí neill, 7
clann feilim uí neill do bñt ina pappad, 7 cpeaca mópa do denam lair αρ
mac catmaoil hi ccenel fearadaiac 7 brian mac toirpdealbaiḡ ruaid mic
enri uí neill do marbad leó, 7 mac mec catmaoil Semur. Ὁ pala ua neill
cona cloinn ina compocpaiδ in tan rin 7 po lñrat clann í neill 7 mac cat-
maoil na cpeaca 7 po marbad leo eogan mac airt í neill bai hi pfoḡair
í domnaill paof éinnpeadna epide. Rucc ua domnaill na cpeaca, 7 poair dia
tiḡ iar ccorccar co nedalaiδ iomda lair.

Eoghan ua domnaill .i. mac néill ḡairb, do marbad la cloinn nectam
uí domnaill i ccluan laog .i. an 29. do September. 7 eogan caoc mac mag-
nura ui concobair do marbad ina pappad 7 mac toirpdealbaiḡ cappaig
uí concobair do ḡabail ann beór.

^m *To ensure his fidelity.*—In the Dublin of the
Annals of Ulster, the reading is: 7 α διαρ mac
do bραιγδιβ ταιριρι φορ, i. e. “and also his two
sons as genuine or sufficient hostages.”

ⁿ *Founder of Monasteries, &c.,* literally, “the

maker of monasteries, churches, and chalices.”

^o *The city of St. James,* i. e. the city of San
Iago, i. e. Compostella, in Spain, where St.
James the Apostle was buried.

^p *Brughaidh,* i. e. a farmer.

his two sons as hostages in his stead to ensure his fidelity^m. Brian [however] repaired to O'Donnell to wage war with O'Neill again.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1480.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eighty.

Maguire, i. e. Thomas Oge, the son of Thomas More, son of Philip, son of Hugh Roe, the most charitable, pious, and hospitable man of his day, the protector of his country against extern tribes, the founder of monasteriesⁿ and churches, and [the maker] of chalices, a man who had been [once] at Rome, and twice at the city of St. James^o on his pilgrimage, died, and was interred in the monastery of Cavan, which he had selected as his burial place.

Mac Manus Maguire, i. e. Cathal Oge, the son of Cathal More, son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Magnus, a select brughaidh^p, died, after the victory of Uction and Penance.

Manus Roe O'Donnell was slain by the sons of Felim Reagh O'Donnell.

O'Neill went upon an excursion into Tirconnell, where he caused great conflagrations and [did] many injuries.

O'Donnell went upon an excursion into Tyrone, accompanied by the sons of Art O'Neill, and the sons of Felim O'Neill, and committed great depredations on Mac Cawell in Kinel-Farry, and slew Brian, the son of Turlough Roe, son of Henry O'Neill, and the son of Mac Cawell, i. e. James. O'Neill and his sons happened to be in their neighbourhood at that time, and the sons of O'Neill and Mac Cawell pursued the preys, and slew the son of Art O'Neill, a distinguished captain, who was along with O'Donnell. O'Donnell, however, carried off the preys, and returned in triumph to his residence with numerous spoils.

Owen O'Donnell, son of Niall Garv, was slain by the sons of Naghtan O'Donnell, at Cluain-laegh^a, on the 29th of September; and Owen Caech, the son of Manus O'Connor, was slain along with him, and the son of Turlough Carragh O'Connor was taken prisoner.

^a *Cluain-laegh*, i. e. the pasturage, lawn, or insulated meadow of the calves, now Clonleigh, on the western bank of the River Foyle, about

two miles to the north of Lifford, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal. It appears from the Ulster Inquisitions that there was a

Ruðraiġe mac Ruðraiġe mic neactain í domnaill do marbhad lá cloinn neill uí domnaill.

O domnaill do gabail coinne lé cloinn neactain, 7 le conn ua neill fa cairlén na finne, 7 ríð do denam dóib pe poile, 7 tanairdect tpe conail do tabairt deicneacán ua ndomnaill.

Remann riabac mac duinn mic conconnaect meguiðir, 7 mac gille finnéin .i. taðg mac briain, taoireac po bpearr teac naoiðsð bair ina atpoccur décc.

Ua heodora, .i. aongur mac Slain raió fir dána 7 feargal mac eoada deigfeap dāna ele décc.

Corbmac mac airt cuile meguiðir, 7 Pilið riabac mac amlaoib meguiðir décc.

Airt mac Ruðraiġe még matġamna do marbhad ar deiread creice oidce do pinne ré féin ir na fðaið hi fearann conulað mic aoda uí neill.

Coccað etir cloinn aoda puaið még matġamna, 7 clann Remann meg matġamna, creaca mora do denam ar cloinn Remann, 7 a ccup irin mbreipne i ccfnð hí raiġillig.

Sccaindeap cpoða etir cloinn emann a burc, 7 clann Riocairð a burc. bpipteap ar cloinn emann. Marbðar mac mec dubġaill na halban (.i. Colla) daon upcor roigðe 7 pochaðe oile amaille fpir an tan pin.

Seaan mec gille finnen .i. mac briain, 7 tri fir decc do muintir cloinne briain mic pilip meguiðir do marbhad acc bealach uí mitchidein lá cloinð uí puairc, tiġearnnan 7 briain puad clann tiġearnnain mic taidhecc mic tiġearnnain iad rén.

Sluaġ gall do teaect i ttip eogain lá conn ua neill fa cairlén Sheaan buide ui neill, .i. iapla cille dapa fñr ionaid riġ Saxan i nepinn, 7 goill na

monastery of considerable importance at this place.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 495.

^r *Caislen-na-Finne*, i. e. the castle of the Finn, now Castlefinn, a small town on the river Finn, in the barony of Raphoe and county of Donegal.

^s *Makeogh*.—He was of the Makeoghs of Leinster, the head of whom was chief poet to Fiach, the son of Hugh O'Byrne of Glenmalure, chief of Gaval-Rannall, in the county of Wicklow, in

the reign of Queen Elizabeth. There is a considerable collection of Irish poems composed by different persons of this name preserved in a manuscript in Trinity College, Dublin, Class H. 1. 14.

^t *Art Cuile*, i. e. Art, or Arthur of Coole, now a barony in the south-east of the county of Fermanagh.

^u *Feadha*, i. e. the woods, now anglicised Fewa,

Rory, the son of Rory, son of Naghtan O'Donnell, was slain by the sons of Niall O'Donnell.

O'Donnell held a conference with the sons of Naghtan and Con O'Neill, at Caislen-na-Finne^r, and they made peace with each other; and the tanistship of Tirconnell was given to Egneghan O'Donnell.

Redmond Reagh, the son of Donn, son of Cuconnaught Maguire, and Mac Gillafinnen (i. e. Teige, the son of Brian), a chieftain who had kept the best house of hospitality in his neighbourhood, died.

O'Hosey, i. e. Aengus, the son of John, a learned poet, and Farrell Makeogh^r, another good poet, died.

Cormac, son of Art Cuile^r Maguire, and Philip Reagh, son of Auliffe Maguire, died.

Art, the son of Rury Mac Mahon, was slain [while following] in the rear of a prey, which he had taken from the Feadha^u on the lands of Cu-Uladh, the son of Hugh O'Neill.

A war [broke out] between the sons of Hugh Roe Mac Mahon and the sons of Redmond Mac Mahon; and great depredations were committed on the sons of Redmond, and they were driven^w into Breifny to O'Reilly.

A spirited engagement took place between the sons of Edmond Burke and the sons of Richard Burke, in which the sons of Edmond were routed; and the son of Mac Dowell [Mac Dugald] of Scotland, i. e. Colla, was slain by one cast of a dart, and many others were slain along with him.

John Mac-Gillafinnen, i. e. the son of Brian, and thirty of the people of Brian, son of Philip Maguire, were slain at Bealach-Ui-Mithidhein^x, by the sons of O'Rourke, [i. e.] Tiernan and Brian Roe, the sons of Tiernan, son of Teige, son of Tiernan.

An English army came into Tyrone with Con O'Neill, to attack the castle of John Boy O'Neill. [This army consisted of] the Earl of Kildare, the King

which is the name of two baronies in the county of Armagh.

^w *They were driven*, i. e. the sons of Redmond were banished from their own territory to go wherever they wished; but they repaired to O'Reilly, from whom they had reason to expect

protection and assistance.

^x *Bealach-Ui-Mithidhein*, now Ballaghmeehin, in the parish of Rossinver, in the north of the county of Leitrim.—See note^q, under the year 1439, p. 917, *supra*.

míde ar éina. Seaan buíde féin do bñt ir in ccairlen, 7 an baile do cong-
máil, 7 do ísraim dó daimdeóin an trluaiḡ, 7 an rluaiḡ dimtect tar anair, 7
Seaan buíde do denam ríoda fpi hua neill iarttam.

AOIS CRIOST, 1481.

Αοίρ Cpioστ, mile, ceṛpi céð, octmoccát, a haon.

Ḑrian mac felim uí Raḡallaiḡ, cñd dáim 7 deórad, 7 fear tige aoídead
coitcind décc.

Τοιρρδεαλδác mac Pílip mic tomáir méguíðir do marbad i fell an 5. do
october ina cáirlén fein la donnchað occ mac donnchað mic aoda meguíðir
raoi coitceann comlán ar eineac, ar aítne, 7 ar uairle, 7 a adnacal i mai-
nirtir dúin na ngall iar ttoḡa dó inṛe.

Ua hanluain feilim do marbad raoi cinnfóna ar uairle 7 ar oirbeart
epíde.

Caṛaoir caomanað mac mec murchaða do marbad lár an ccontae
riabað.

Mac an trabaoiriḡ, .i. Pattraicc do gabail la conn mac aoda buíde, 7
a dallas leir.

Sláine ingñ uí Ḑrian bñ mec uilliam cloinne Ríocaird roídeac lán do
deirc 7 dfele, bean ro dearrccnaiḡ do mnáib a haimpíre décc iar mbreit
buada ó ḑóman 7 ó dñman.

Cuconnact mac Seain mic conconnact méguíðir, 7 Feilim mac duinn mic
conconnact mic Pílip mic aoda ruaid méguíðir décc.

Coccað móir deirge hi ttip eoḡain etip ua neill 7 Seann buíde ó neill.
Clann airt í neill, 7 clann feilim í neill do bñt i naḡhaib uí neill ar in
ccoccað rin. Clann airt do denam cpeice ar cloinn uí neill, 7 cland uí neill
do denam cpeice no dó ar Seaan buíde. ClantττSeaan buíde da lñman,

¹ Kept and maintained the town, an baile do
congmaíl 7 do ísraim do, literally, the town
was kept and maintained by him. In the Dublin
copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is:
7 an cairlen do congbaíl do daimdeom in
trluaiḡ, i. e. the castle was kept by him in de-

spite of the army. The Four Masters often use
the word baile in the sense of castle, or mili-
tary station, but they also apply it to any town,
village, or hamlet, be it ever so insignificant.

² Knowledge, aítne.—This word signified
knowledge of any description; but it is now

of England's Deputy in Ireland, and the English of Meath. John Boy himself was in the castle, and kept and maintained the town^r in despite of the army; and the army returned, and John Boy afterwards made peace with the O'Neill.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1481.

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

Brian, the son of Felim O'Reilly, protector of the learned and the destitute, and who had kept a house of general hospitality, died.

Turlough, the son of Philip, son of Thomas Maguire, was treacherously slain in his own castle on the 5th of October, by Donough Oge, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Maguire. He was a general and perfect gentleman for hospitality, knowledge^a, and nobleness. He was interred in the monastery of Donegal, which had been selected by him as his burial-place.

O'Hanlon, Felim, was slain. He was a captain distinguished for his nobleness and great deeds.

Cahir Kavanagh, the son of Mac Murrough, was slain by the inhabitants of Contæ Reagh [Wexford].

Mac-an-t-Sabhaoise^a (Patrick) was taken prisoner by Con, the son of Hugh Boy [O'Neill], and was blinded by him.

Slaine, the daughter of O'Brien, and wife of Mac William of Clanrickard, a vessel full of charity and hospitality, and who excelled the women of her time, died, after having gained victory over the world and the Devil.

Cuconnaught, the son of John, son of Cuconnaught Maguire, and Felim, the son of Donn, son of Cuconnaught, son of Philip, son of Hugh Roe Maguire, died.

A great war arose in Tyrone between O'Neill and John Boy O'Neill; the sons of Art O'Neill and the sons of Felim O'Neill opposed^b O'Neill in this war. The sons of Art took a prey from the sons of O'Neill, and the sons of O'Neill carried off a prey or two^c from John Boy; the sons of John Boy pursued them,

used to denote acquaintance with persons or places.

^a *Mac-an-t-Sabhaoise*.—This was the Irish name or title of the head of the Savadges of the

Ardes, in the east of the county of Down.

^b *Opposed*, literally, "were against."

^c *A prey or two*, literally, "the sons of Art made a prey upon the sons of O'Neill, and the

γ αὐὸ mac caitail mic feidlimid uí concobair do marbaid leo, γ mac giolla-pattraice mic caitmaoil co rocaidib oile na c airimtear.

Conn mac hui neill .i. enri, do gabail lé cloinn aoda buide uí neill, γ a tabairt hi laim uí domnaill.

Semur mac Maolir mec hoipebert do marbaid lá gearoid mac emainn geargcach mec hoipebert.

AOIS CRIOST, 1482.

Αοίρ Crioστ, mile ceitre ced, octmogat, a dó.

Ριογair naom epoice an coimdead darpucchaδ γ dpaγbáil ap brú loca baile an cuilinn. Fearra γ miorballa iomda do denam di.

Giolla criστ ua fiaich biocaire aipe bhorccach Saói cleiricc γ fear tige aoided coitcind fpi ré aon bliadan décc do écc.

Conn mac aoda buide uí neill tobair peile, γ peicim coitceann do cliairib epeann, γ alban. Ceann coccaid γ coranta criτ a ceneoil, γ moγdamna an cuiccid décc iar mbuaid naitrige.

Enri mac conulaδ mic aoda mic eoγair uí néill do marbaid la gallaib.

sons of O'Neill made a prey or two on John Boy."

^d *Into the hands*, hi láim, literally, "into the hand." hi láim also means, in custody, and láimdeadur is used throughout the Annals of Ulster in the sense of captivity, imprisonment, or confinement. The following note is written in the margin, in the handwriting of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare: "αγ po acair cumn bacaid, γ mgean iapla cille dapa a bean: i. e. This was the father of Con Bacagh, and the daughter of the Earl of Kildare was his wife."

^e *Edmond Geangcach*, i. e. Edmond of the cocked nose, or snub-nose.

^f *Baile-an-Chuilinn*, i. e. town of the holly. There are many places of this name in Ireland, but the Editor has not been able to determine which of them is here referred to. This passage is given as follows in the Dublin copy of the

Annals of Ulster:

"A. D. 1482. Cpo c naem mibhuilec do toγbail cind in bliadain ri ap bopo loca a mbaile in cuilind γ fspira γ mibhuileada mópa do denan di."

"A. D. 1482. A miraculous holy Cross made its appearance in this year on the margin of a lake in Baile-in-Chuilinn, and great wonders and miracles were wrought by it."

According to the tradition in some of the wilder districts in Ireland, the figures of the Blessed Virgin, called *oealba Muire*, and the representations of the *cpo c naem*, or Holy Cross, which were placed in certain churches, were in the habit of migrating when any insult was offered them at the period of the Reformation; and the same traditions state that strange "Holy Crosses" made their appearance miraculously, in places where they had never been seen before.

and slew Hugh, the son of Cathal, son of Felim O'Connor, and the son of Gilla-Patrick Mac Cawell, with many others not enumerated.

Con, the son of O'Neill (i. e. Henry), was taken prisoner by the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, and given up into the hands^d of O'Donnell.

James, son of Meyler Mac Herbert, was slain by Garrett, the son of Edmond Geangcach^e Mac Herbert (Fitzherbert).

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1482.

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

A figure of the Holy Cross of the Lord removed, and was found on the margin of the lake of Baile-an-Chuilinn^f; and many wonders and miracles were wrought by it.

Gilchreest O'Fiaich, Vicar of Aire-Broscaigh^g, a learned clergyman, who had kept a house of general hospitality for the space of eleven years, died.

Con, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, fountain of hospitality, and general patron of the literati of Ireland and Scotland, head of the war and protector of the rights of his tribe, and Roydamna^h of the province, died, after the victory of penance.

Henry, the son of Cu-Uladh, son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill, was slain by the English.

The same thing is said of holy wells.—See O'Flaherty's *Iar Connaught*, p. 53. The well of St. Bridget, at Ballintober, in the county of Roscommon, is said to have migrated in consequence of having been profaned by washing clothes with its waters.

The phrase *céigbail cinn*, which is obsolete in the south of Ireland, literally means "raising the head," is still in use in the province of Ulster to express the apparition of a ghost, spirit, or phantom, or "the rising of a ghost." The phrase is translated "apparuit" by Colgan, and used as follows in a story in the Book of Lismore, fol. 224 :

"Ocup atú céo bliatham ap in uirce 7 níp

éocbair cín do neoc ó do éuaio finn cup anuig,
7 ir é po deapa éam cín do éocbail cailec
opacpín. And I have been one hundred years
upon the water" [says the spirit], "and I have
not appeared to any one since Finn's departure
till this day, and the seeing of Cailte is what
induced me to appear now."

^g *Airech-Broscaigh*, now Derrybrusk, near Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh. According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster this O'Fiaich [O'Fey] had kept a house of general hospitality for a period of forty years, "per xl. annos."

^h *Roydamna*, *progdamna*, *materies regis*, i. e. heir presumptive to the kingdom of Ulster.

Art mac Donnchaí meguíor decc.

Maolmorú mac cátail uí raiúillig do marbhad lá cloinn aoda uí raiúillig. Clann aoda do teaíct dia tur ar ríct, clann cátail dia monnraíúí 7 tsíú do gabail forpa, 7 dá mac aoda, 7 da mac feidlimíú mic aoda do marbhad co ndruing oile.

Brian mac feilim uí neill do marbhad la mac cuinn mec aoda buíde, 7 la plioct enri aimpíú. Ba ríúí ar eíneac ar eangnamh ar cínnaí duan 7 dpeíct an brian híúin.

Donnchaí occ mac Donnchaí meguíor (lar ro marbhad toirpdealbáí mac ríúip meguíor) do marbhad daon oréur ríúíde.

Murchaí mac taidé mic cátail óicc meú ríúnaill do marbhad la plioct airt uí Ruairí.

Diarmadaí mac lochlann óicc uí aínúí aóbar toiríú cénel doíta do marbhadh co na braitíúí a meabail la plioct gíolla na naom uí aínúí, dar plánaíú mionn connaíct 7 dpuingí dia maiúí.

Ruairí buíde ua hainúí tíoíreí cénél doíta décc iar reandataíú toíáíde, 7 taidé a braitíur do gabail a ionaí.

Sluaíúeáí díúíla lá Ruairí mac diarmada tígíarna móíúe luícc, lá taidé maú ríúnaill tígíarna conmaíne máíúe ríúin hí ccénél doíta iar mbuíreáí a plán dia ro loíccíeáí teaíct uí aínúí, 7 dia ro marbhadí Donnchaí mac ríacúra carpaíú, 7 mac concóbaí mic mic corbmaí. Búíúmaíúm forpa lar an tír co béol an aía fada. Feidlimíú ríúon ua concóbaí do toíar í naíghaíú an máíma ríúin 7 a íotuccaíú dó.

Brian óicc mac brian mic cátail duíú uí concóbaí do marbhad lá plioct taidé uí concóbaí hí ccuíreac in apaccail.

Maidm í náí na ccínnatíúghíeáí la harí ua cconcóbaí for oíluíer plíúng-céú, 7 dpeam dia múnúíur do marbhad, 7 oíluíer ríúin do gabail.

ⁱ *For having violated their guarantees*, i. e. to be revenged on the O'Hanlys for having slain Dermot, the son of Loughlin Oge O'Hanly, whose safety had been guaranteed by Mac Dermot and Mac Rannall.

^k *Bel-an-atha-fada*, i. e. the mouth of the long ford, now Ballinafad, a small village in the parish of Lissonuffy, in O'Hanly's country, in the

east of the county of Roscommon.

^l *Cuirreach-an-Aragail*.—There is no place now bearing this name in the country of the O'Conors.

^m *Defeated Oliver Plunkett*.—The literal translation is as follows: "A defeat at Ath-na-g-Ceannaigheadh by Art O'Melaghlin upon Oliver Plunkett, and a number of his people was slain,

Art, the son of Donough Maguire, died.

Maelmora, the son of Cathal O'Reilly, was slain by the sons of Hugh O'Reilly. The sons of Hugh returned to their country with conditions of peace; but the sons of Cathal attacked them, took a house upon them, and slew the two sons of Felim, son of Hugh, and some others.

Brian, the son of Felim O'Neill, was slain by the son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, and the descendants of Henry Aimhreidh. This Brian was illustrious for hospitality and dexterity at arms, and for his purchases of poems and songs.

Donough Oge, son of Donough Maguire (by whom Turlough, the son of Philip Maguire, had been slain), was slain by one cast of a javelin.

Murrough, the son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge Mac Rannall, was slain by the descendants of Art O'Rourke.

Dermot, the son of Loughlin Oge O'Hanly, heir to the chieftainship of Kinel-Dofa, was treacherously slain by his kinsmen, the descendants of Gillana-naev O'Hanly, in violation of [a treaty entered into before] the relics of Connaught, and of the guarantees of some of its chieftains.

Rory Boy O'Hanly, Chief of Kinel-Dofa, died at a venerable old age; and Teige, his kinsman, took his place.

An army was led by Rory Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, and Teige Mac Rannall, Lord of Conmaicne of Moy Rein, against Kinel-Dofa, to take revenge of them for having violated their guarantees¹, and they burned the house of O'Hanly, and slew Donough, the son of Siacus Carragh, and the son of O'Conor, grandson of Cormac. They were [however] routed by the inhabitants of the territory [and pursued] as far as Bel-an-atha-fada², whither Felim Finn O'Conor came to check the pursuers and stopped the flight.

Brian Oge, the son of Brian, son of Cathal Duv O'Conor, was slain by the descendants of Teige O'Conor at Cuirreach-an-Aragail³.

Art O'Conor defeated Oliver Plunkett^m at Ath-na-gCeannaigheadhⁿ, slew many of his people, and took himself prisoner.

and Oliver himself was taken prisoner.

ⁿ *Ath-na-g-Ceannaigheadh*, i. e. ford of the merchants, now Belanaganny, or Millbrook, in the south of the townland of Tubrid, a ford on a stream a short distance to the south of the town of Oldcastle, in the barony of Demifore, in the

north-west of the county of Meath.—See Ordnance map, sheet 9.

In a pedigree of the O'Reilly family, in the possession of Myles John O'Reilly, Esq., this place is said to have been originally in the territory of the Clann-Mahon O'Reilly, who gave

Domnall mac Rúðraige uí concobair tigearna corcomoruad ninair décc
 ⁊ diarmait a brátair ina ionad.

Feilim mac feilim uí concobair corcomoruad do mairbad a meabail lá
 macaib concobair uí concobair.

Cairpre mac uí concobair ruaid fear croda cocctac, adbar tigearna
 ril concobair ruaid décc.

Erard ua maolconaire ollam ril muirsohaiḡ hi ríncur, ⁊ hi pfilideact
 raos eride illaidin ⁊ i ngaoiðilcc décc iar mbuaid ó doman, ⁊ o deamán ⁊ a
 adnacal i noilpinn, ⁊ Siobraid ua maolconaire ina ionad.

Muircirtac mac plannchaða adbar ollamán tuadmumán, ⁊ an cornamác
 mac concobair óicc mec plannchaða décc.

Ad mac cairpre uí concobair do mairbad la dñsim dia muinuir pñppin.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1483.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, Mile, ceitre ced, octmogat a trí.

Rorra mac tomair óicc méguoir eppcop clocair, Saoí i neccna, ⁊ i
 ccrabaid fear ticce aoiðs coitcinn dá ḡac aon décc, ⁊ a adnacal i tñmpall
 achaid urcoir do pñir a toḡa buð déin.

Matḡamán ua ḡriobta eppcop cille dá lua tobair péile ⁊ eccna décc, ⁊
 a adnacal i mainirtir na ccanaanac hi ccopco bairecino co honopach.

name to the adjacent barony of Clanmahon, in
 the county of Cavan.

° *Rury*, Ruðraige.—This name, which was in
 use among the Irish from the earliest period,
 is to be distinguished from Ruaiópi, which
 is usually anglicised Rory, or Roderic. The
 O'Conors of Corcomroe had this name from
 Ruðraige mor mac Siépiḡe, monarch of Ire-
 land, A. M. 3845, and the common ancestor of
 all the Clanna Rudhraighe, who were originally
 the dominant family in Ulster, but who were
 dispersed at different periods, and settled in va-
 rious parts of Ireland.

P *Corcomroe-Ninais*.—This territory origi-
 nally comprised the baronies of Corcomroe and

Burren, in the county of Clare, and the three
 islands of Aran, in the bay of Galway. That
 division of the Great Island of Aran, called
 Eoganacht, or Onaght, is distinctly mentioned
 in Leabhar-na-h-Uidhri, fol. 24 b, as a part of
 Thomond, thus: "Eoganaact ninurra a tuad-
 mumam .i. Eoganaact na n-aranb."

⁹ *Succeeded him*, literally, "Seery O'Mul-
 conry in his place," no verb being used in the
 original.

ʳ *Intended Ollav*, literally, *materies* of an ollav,
 or chief professor. The Mac Clancys were here-
 ditary Brehons, or Judges, of Thomond.

ⁱ *O'Greefa*, O ḡriobta.—The head of this
 family was chief of the territory of Kinel-

Donnell, son of Rury^o O'Connor, Lord of Corcomroe-Ninai^s, died, and his relative, Dermott, took his place.

Felim, the son of Felim O'Connor of Corcomroe, a brave and warlike man, and presumptive heir to the lordship over the descendants of Conor Roe, died. !!

Erard O'Mulconry, Ollav of Sil-Murray in history and poetry, who was learned in Latin and Irish, died, after having gained the victory over the world and the Devil, and was interred at Elphin. Seery O'Mulconry succeeded him^a.

Murtough Mac Clancy, intended Ollav^r of Thomond, and Cosnamhach, son of Conor Oge Mac Clancy, died.

Hugh, the son of Carbry O'Connor, was slain by a party of his own people.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1483.

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

Rossa, the son of Thomas Oge Maguire, Bishop of Clogher, a man eminent for wisdom and piety, who had kept a house of public hospitality for all, died, and was interred in the church of Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher], according to his own selection.

Mahon O'Greefa^a, Bishop of Killaloe, fountain of hospitality and wisdom, died, and was honourably interred in the monastery of the Canons^a, in Corca-Baiscinn.

Cuallachta, which comprised the south-eastern part of the barony of Inchiquin, in the county of Clare, where they built the castles of Ballygriffy and Mogowna. The name is written O'Griffie in a Description of the County of Clare, or Thomond, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, E. 2. 14, but it is now always anglicised Griffin. Of this family was the late Gerald Griffin of Limerick, the celebrated novelist, though his brother, Dr. Daniel Griffin, has attempted to shew that he was of Welsh origin. The vivid tradition in the country is, however, against the Doctor in this particular, for, according to the testimony of the natives of Limerick and Clare, who know

this family, the late Gerald Griffin was the son of Patrick Griffin, *alias* O'gríobéa (not grífin, as the Welsh family of Griffin are called by the Irish), a brewer in Limerick, who was the son of Thomas Griffin, *alias* O'Greefa, a farmer who lived at Corgarriff, near Foynes Island, and who was descended from the old family of Ballygriffy, in the county of Clare. The attempt in modern times to obscure the Irish origin of some families is truly despicable, and it is the duty of Irish genealogists to remove this obscurity as often as possible.

^a *Monastery of the Canons.*—The ruins of this monastery, which are of considerable extent, are situated on Inis na g-canánaic, i. e. the island of

Donnchað mac uí éallaiġ, 7 o fírgail, .i. cúmapa décc.

Conn ó néill dpuarlaccað lá a aṭair 7 lá a bṛaiṭirib ó ua ndomnaill 7 ó éloinn aoda buide, 7 an conn rin iapaṁ doirṁneað ina éigearna ar tip eogain do éoil a aṭar, 7 tipe heogain aréna.

Coccað mór do eirġe eitir ua ndomnaill aod puad, 7 ó neill conn. Ua domnaill do éionól éineóil cconail 7 ioṭair connaṭ. Aod ócc mac aoda buide uí neill co líon a éionóil do éeṭ ina éomḃail 7 dol rímpa ina rímm imteaṭa gan tuilleað buide re híccapaitṭ da paib rímpa co traig baile dúine dealgan. Airceṭear 7 loirceṭear leó an baile 7 an tír ina ttimṭeal. Rucc an iurṭir .i. ġearoib mac tomair iapla cille dapa, co roṭpaitte móir ġall forpa dia ttoġpaim 7 dia ttoṛaiġeṭ. Ar a aí Ro iomṭuipriotrom an tóir érom rin co neimṛniomáṭ, 7 do rṛaoíneað forpa, 7 do maibḃað dṛong mór do ġallaiḃ. Cid iadrom dṇa ro maibḃað mac uibilin 7 mac toirpḃealḃaiġ éappaiġ uí concoḃair uaṭa. Luid ua domnaill cona roṭpaitte iapom co baile lucṭmaiġ 7 loirceṭear baile lucṭmaiġ lair 7 fo ġeib comá 7 ceannaṭ dar cñn imḃġla 7 anacail dia mbaile. Soair ua domnaill tap a air, 7 ro léicc aod ócc mac aeda buide uaḃa co ġlínḃriġe dionṛpauccḃiḃ érin congail. Ro ġaḃ rín peime tré tír eogain. Millṭear 7 loirceṭear leir an tír ina comṫoccur dá ġaṭ lṭ co paimec aḃann mór. Ro tṫccað 7 ro ġṫṫpað leo coillṭe dainġne doimteaṭa do pala for a ccionn for bṛú aḃann móipe ionnur

the canons, now Canon island, in that expansion of the Shannon where it receives the River Fergus. This island, as well as Inis-luaidh, or Inishloe, which now belongs to the barony of Clonderalaw, in the county of Clare, anciently belonged to the territory of Corca-Bhaiscinn. Ware says that the priory of Inis-neganagh, of the order of Augustinian canons, was founded or rebuilt by Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick; and he adds that it is an island of the River Shannon, which is here very large.

"Powerful pursuers, tóir tṫom.—The literal translation of this passage, which would be scarcely intelligible in English, is as follows:

"However the others sustained that heavy pursuit undauntedly, and routed them, and a

large number of the Galls were killed. But as to themselves, indeed, Mac Quillin, and the son of Turlough Carragh O'Conor, were killed from them" [*ex illis*].

"Baile-Lughmhaigh, i. e. the town of Louth. The literal translation is: "O'Donnell went with his forces afterwards to the town of Lughmhaigh, and the town of Lughmhaigh was burned by him, and he got rewards and payment for defending and protecting their town." The style is here redundant, though the narrative is very defective. The language should run as follows: "O'Donnell then proceeded to the town of Louth, which he fired, but some of the townsmen came out and offered him money and other considerations, if he would prevent the soldiers from pil-

Donough, the son of O'Kelly, and O'Farrell, i. e. Cumara, died.

Con O'Neill was ransomed by his father and kinsmen from O'Donnell and the Clann-Hugh-Boy; and this Con was afterwards inaugurated Lord of Tyrone with the consent of his father and of Tyrone in general.

A great war arose between O'Donnell (Hugh Roe) and O'Neill (Con). O'Donnell assembled the Kinel-Connell and [the forces of] Lower Connaught; and Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, came to join him with all his forces. They proceeded directly on their march (without thanks to any enemy that was before them on the way) to Traghbhaile of Dundalk; and they plundered and burned that town, and the surrounding country. The Lord Justice (Garrett, the son of Thomas, Earl of Kildare), with a great English army, pursued, defied, and overtook them. The others, however, undauntedly sustained the attack of the powerful pursuers^a, routed them, and slew a great number of the English; but the Mac Quillin and the son of Turlough Carragh O'Conor were killed on their own side. O'Donnell afterwards proceeded to Baile-Lughmhaigh^y with his forces, and burned that town, and he received rewards and payment for sparing and protecting it. O'Donnell [then] returned, and parted with Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Boy, who proceeded towards^z Trian-Congail^x, through Glenree^y. He [O'Donnell] himself proceeded on his way through Tyrone^z, and spoiled and burned the country on each side of him, as he passed along, until he arrived at the river of Abhann-mhor^a; and here they [his forces,

laging the town. O'Donnell agreed to their proposals, and then set out for home," &c.

^x *Towards Trian-Congaill*, ὁ ἰονηραϊκὸς ἐπὶ τὸν ἰονηραϊκόν, i. e. in the direction of Trian-Congail; in *Trian-Congalliam versus*.

^z *Trian-Congail*.—This was the old name of the district, afterwards called Clannaboy.

^y *Glenree*, ḡl̃no r̃ige, i. e. the vale of the Righ, now the Newry River.—See note^b, under the year 1178, p. 39, *supra*.

^a *Through Tyrone*.—This is a mistake by the Four Masters, and a critic who read their work, evidently two centuries since, has written in the margin, "bpeug," i. e. *a lie!* O'Donnell was not in Tyrone till he had crossed the

Abhainn-mhor; but it is probable that by Tyrone these compilers meant all the country tributary to O'Neill at the time. The truth, however, is, that any line of march that O'Donnell could have taken from the town of Louth to the Abhainn-mhor would extend through the territory of Oriel. They should, therefore, have written; "O'Donnell himself set out for home, passing through the territory of Oriel, in which the O'Neills were then powerful, and he plundered and fired the country as he passed along till he reached the Abhainn-mhor," &c.

^a *Abhann-mhor*, i. e. the great river. This is the present Irish name of the Blackwater, a famous river of Tyrone, which rises in the moun-

ḡur bó conair ṛóðainḡ ṛoimṫeaḗta dia ṛluasḡ tṛér na ṛeadaibḡ hṛim. Ro ṛorḗonḡraḗ lair ṛor a ṛlóḡaibḡ cṛaiḡḡoioḗte comḗainḡḡn do ḡénaḡ tair an aḗainn co ṛiaḗtatap a ṛlóḡḡioḡma etṛ tṛoicḗteḗ ḡ maṛeaḗ ḡap an ṛṛuḗ anonn ina mṛmlaine ḡan báḗaḗ eic na ḡuine ḡib. Ro lṛicḗṛte an ḡoioḗte ṛṛir an ṛṛuṫh co na baí aḡa mḡioḗḡaḗaibḡ aḗt a ṛṛaṛceṛim uata ḡon lṛit aṛaill, ḡ tainice ó ḡoimnaill dia tiḡ iaraḡ iap mḡuaibḡ ḡ corḗap.

Slóicḗeaḗ ele la hua nḡoimnaill ap Sṛan mac ṛilṛ mḗḡuiḡṛ co tṛapatt cṛeaḗa ḡ aṛceḗte iomḗa lair. Cṛeaḗ eile ap naḡaraḗ ḡo ḡenaḡ lá ḡoimnaill ua neill ap in Sṛan ccéḡna.

Maiḡm lá hapt mac cuinn mic an cālḡaiḡ uí concoḗair ap conn mac aṛt mic cuinn uí maioileacḡlaimn ḡú inap maṛḡaḗ ḡá mac Ruaiḡṛi cṛapṛaiḡ uí cṛapḡaill co ṛoḗaibḡ ele amaille ṛṛiu.

Ua cianáin, .i. Ruaiḡṛi ollamḡ mḗḡuiḡṛ le ṛṛncur, ḡ Concoḗair ócc mac ṛlannchaḗa .i. ollamḡ tuacḡmumḡan ṛaoi ḡṛṛccaḡḡe i neicḗṛi ḡ hi ṛilḡeaḗt ḡécc, ḡ aḗḡ mac ṛlannchaḗa ina ionaḗ.

Concoḗair mac an bṛiṫṫmḡan aḗḡar ollamḡan muinntṛe maolṛuain ḡécc iap tṛeablaitṫ ṛoḗa.

An cuicḗeaḗ Eḡuapḡ ḡo ṛioḡaḗh óṛ Saḡaib, 9. Apṛil ḡa mṛ, ḡ oḗt lá ḡécc ṛo baí hi ṛiḡhe.

An tṛṛṛ Riṛḡṛḡ ḡo ṛioḡaḗh óṛ Saḡaib. 22. Iun.

tains of Clogher and runs in a south-east direction, forming the boundary between the barony of Trough, in the county of Monaghan, and that of Dungannon, in Tyrone; it then turns northwards and passing close to Caledon, and by Benburb, Blackwatertown, and Charlemont, pays its tribute to Lough Neagh at its south-western extremity. It forms the boundary between the counties of Tyrone and Armagh for many miles. Philip O'Sullivan Beare remarks, in his *History of the Irish Catholics*, that the river which is called *Fluvius Magnus* by the Irish, is called "Blak-VVater" by the English. His words are as follows:

"Est in Ultonia fluvius qui dicitur Ibernus Magnus, sed Anglis Aqua Niger (Blak VVater)

vel quòd aliis Ibernix fluviiis lucidis et puris turbidior fluit, vel quod ipsi Angli nigro et adverso marte ad illum sæpè signa contulerunt."—*Hist. Cathol.*, fol. 137.

^b *A free and open passage*, conair ṛóðainḡ ṛoimṫeaḗta.—The word conair is still a living word to denote "a way, or passage;" ṛóðainḡ, easy, is the opposite of ḡoḗainḡ, difficult. Soimṫeaḗta is compounded of ṛo, easy, and imṫeaḗta, to be passed.—See the Editor's *Irish Grammar*, p. 275.

^c *So that their enemies*.—This looks very odd, for after O'Donnell had crossed the Abhainn-mhor, he was then in the heart of O'Neill's country. The truth would appear to be, that the Four Masters have mistaken the Muḡopn,

or pioneers] cut down and felled dense and impervious woods, which impeded their progress, on the brink of that river, so that they formed a free and open passage^b for the army through these woods. He ordered his army to construct a strong wicker bridge across the river, which being done, his whole army, both infantry and cavalry, crossed the stream, without man or horse being drowned. They [then] let the bridge float down the stream, so that their enemies^c could only view them from the opposite side. O'Donnell returned to his own house, after victory and triumph.

Another hosting was made by O'Donnell against John, the son of Philip Maguire, and he carried off great preys and booties. And another depredation was committed by Donnell O'Neill, on the following day, upon the same John.

Art, the son of Con, son of Calvagh O'Conor [Faly], defeated Con, the son of Art, son of ~~Art~~ O'Melaghlin, [in a battle], in which^d the two sons of Rory Carragh O'Carroll, and many others, were slain.

O'Keenan, i. e. Rory, Ollav to Maguire in history, and Conor Oge Mac Clancy, Ollav of Thomond, a man accomplished in literature and poetry, died, and Hugh Mac Clancy succeeded him.

Conor Mac-an-Brehon^e, intended Ollav of Muintir-Maelruain^f, died after a long sickness.

Edward V.^g was made King of England on the 9th of April. He reigned two months and eighteen days.

Richard III.^h was made King of England on the 22nd of June.

or Mourne River at Strabane, for the Abhainn-mhor, or Blackwater, between the counties of Armagh and Tyrone.

^d *In which*, literally, "a defeat by Art, son of Con, son of Calvagh O'Conor, over Con, son of Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin, where the two sons of Rory Carragh O'Carroll, with numbers of others, were slain."

^e *Mac-an-Brehon*, i. e. the son of the Brehon, or Judge.

^f *Muintir-Maelruain*.—The tribe so called was divided into the families of Mac Dermot of Moylurg, Mac Dermot Roe, Mac Dermot Gall, and Mac Donough of Tirerrill.

^g *Edward V.*—This is the usual date assigned to the accession of Edward V. by English historians. Sir Harris Nicholas says that the date of his accession has not been, and probably cannot be, fixed by evidence. Fabyan says that he bore the style of King for the space of two months and eleven days.

^h *Richard III.*—This agrees with the date given by Fabyan, but Sir Harris Nicolas states that scarcely any two authorities agree respecting the date of his accession; but that on the memoranda Rolls of the Exchequer in Ireland, there is a letter from Richard himself which fixes the date of the commencement of his reign

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1484.

Αοίρ Κριοστ, Μίλε, ceitpe céo, oétmoḡat, a cétair.

Nioclár uaroun, eppcop uoipe décc.

Seaan ua fairceallaiḡ canánać do muintir opoma lśtain, 7 brian ua fairceallaiḡ, Saccart do tionnpeccain cloć angcoipe do dénam aḡ teampoll mór opoma leatain décc.

Niall mac an comarba még matḡamna décc occ toiðećt on póim.

Rémann maḡ matḡamna tiḡearna oirḡiall décc ina bpaigdenur i nðpoiećt áta.

Sémur mac Remainn tipial ticćśna fśr ttulac décc.

Donnchað ua ceallaiḡ tanairi ua maine décc iar ttreblaio fova.

Mac uí concobair failge Murchað mac caćaoír mic cuinn mic an calbair do marbað dupcor paigve lá cloinn emainn dairriðig hi ccrić na ccéðach.

Taðcc mac uilliam mic aoða mic brian uí ceallaiḡ do marbað lá brian ua cceallaiḡ lá a deapbraćair fśn, 7 lá huilliam ua mupeaðaiḡ a deapb comalta fśn 7 a cprochað riðe lá hua cceallaiḡ ina cciontaib.

Aoð mac brian mic brian ballaiḡ uí concobair do marbað lá plioćt taiðḡ uí concobair.

Domnall mac ḡormáin uaoḡ ḡraða uí brian, fśr tiḡe aoíðeað coitćinn 7 fśr po ba paiðbre i nepinn a mbeótlur décc.

Aeð mac brian uí brian 7 a bśn Saðb inḡean taiðḡ uí concobair décc.

to the 26th of June, 1483.—See *Chronology of History*, second edition, p. 326.

¹ *Nicholas Weston*.—See note under the year 1474.

¹ *Anchorite's cell*, cloć angcoipe, i. e. the stone domicile of the recluse.—See *Essay on the ancient Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland*, by George Petrie, Esq., pp. 112, 113. The late Mr. Kennedy of Killycar, near Drumlane, who was maternally descended from the O'Farrellys, told the Editor, in May, 1836, that this Cloch-Angcoire, or anchorite's stone domicile, was a small, low, stone cell, situated near the great church

of Drumlane. Harris, in his edition of Ware's *Antiquities*, p. 135, states that cloć angcoipe was the Irish name for the Round Tower of Drumlane; but Mr. Kennedy, who knew the Irish language and the traditions of Drumlane better than Harris, told the Editor that the Round Tower of Drumlane was always called claiḡteać, in Irish, and that he always understood that that was the Irish term for *belfry*, and added, that the constant tradition among the O'Farrellys was, that the round steeple at Drumlane was originally built, and always, till about two centuries since, used as a belfry.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1484.

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

Nicholas Weston¹, Bishop of Derry, died.

John O'Farely, a canon of the family of Drumlane, and Brian O'Farrelly, a priest who had commenced building an anchorite's cell¹ at the Great Church of Drumlane, died.

Niall, son of the Coarb Mac Mahon, died on his way from Rome.

Redmond Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died in captivity at Drogheda.

James, the son of Redmond Tyrrell, Lord of Fertullagh², died.

Donough O'Kelly, Tanist of Hy-Many, died after a long sickness.

The son of O'Conor Faly (Murrrough, the son of Cahir, son of Con, son of Calvagh), was slain by one of the sons of Edmond Darcy, in Crioich na g-Cedach³, by one cast of a javelin.

Teige, the son of William, son of Hugh, son of Brian O'Kelly, was slain by Brian O'Kelly, his own brother, and William O'Murray^m, his own foster-brother, who were afterwards hanged by O'Kelly for their misdeeds.

Hugh, son of Brian, son of Brian Ballagh O'Conor, was slain by the descendants of Teige O'Conor.

Donnell Mac Gorman [of Ibrickan], one of O'Brien's servants of trust, and the richest man in Ireland in live stockⁿ, died.

Hugh, the son of Brian O'Brien^o, and his wife Sabia, daughter of Teige O'Brien, died.

¹ *Fertullagh*, feara tulaic, i. e. the men of the hills. This is now the name of a barony in the south-east of the county of Westmeath.

² *Crioich-na-gCedach*. — A territory in the north of the present King's County, adjoining the conspicuous hill of Croghan, and the county of Westmeath.—See note ^c, under the year 1406, p. 790, *supra*.

^m *O'Murray*.—He was one of the sub-chiefs of Hy-Many, and resided at Ballymurry, in the parish of Kilmaine, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See *Tribes and Customs*

of Hy-Many, p. 19, note ¹.

ⁿ *In live stock*, i mbeotlup.—O'Clery explains beo, the root of this word, by ceatpa no aipnéir, i. e. cattle, or live stock. It is now obsolete, and the form bólaic used in its place. The name Mac Gorman was changed to O'Gorman by the late Chevalier Thomas O'Gorman of Clare, and this innovation has been adopted by all the respectable branches of this family.

^o *Brian O'Brien*.—The silver seal of this Brian is in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy.

Ruaidrí ócc mac Ruaidrí buide uí ainliḡ décc.

Maolcélainn mac concobair uí gairmlíohaisḡ, ḡ concobar a dearbraitair do marbad lá cloinn eoḡain mic néill uí domnaill.

ḡrian ruad mac catail mic eoḡain mic Ssain uí paiḡillḡ décc.

Coccad mór etir ua neill .i. conn mac enri, ḡ ua domnaill .i. aod ruad, ḡ uioḡbala mópa do denam storra.

Ḣiollapatraice mac méguidir (Emann mac tomair óicc) do marbad a ppiull lá a cuiccsí dearbraitair (donn, Seaan, Emann, apt carraç, ḡ aod) aḡ altoir tsmraill achaid urcair comó tremid ríde do ḡairí dā maguidir .i. Ssain mac pilip mic tomáir móir méguidir ḡ tomár mac tomair oicc mic tomáir móir. Seaan do dól ar rloiccead ar cloinn donnchaid mic tomair meguidir (pilip ḡ feilm). Ḣiollapatraice mac tomáir mic donnchaid, ḡ mac feilm mic donnchaid meguidir do marbad lair co ndruing oile amaille ppiú. Mac ḡiollaruaid, .i. brian mac domnaill, da mac mec domnaill cloinne ceallaisḡ (corbmac ḡ apt) ḡ rochaid ele do ḡabail. Bá dia haoíne do ronnrad an 13 Calainn septembuir do rónad indrin, ḡ máguidir Ssain do ríad an lá rin co mbuaid ḡ co nedail.

Flaibsrtaç mac tomáir mic pilip meguidir do marbad lá tomár ócc mac tomair óicc mic tomair móir dscríor do ḡae hi bpoit airíð bpoitcaisḡ.

Maíom móna laðraige lá cloinn Emann meguidir ar cloinn brian mic pilip meguidir dú in po marbad tri míc brian, Catál, Cuconnact, ḡ Emann, ḡ in po marbad deór aed mac apt mic eoḡain uí néill, Eoḡan mac toirpdealbaisḡ mic pilip na tuaisḡe méguidir co na mac toirpdealbac, Remann mac ḡillibert mic corbmaic uí flannaccain co rocaidib oile, ḡ mar ḡabad dñá, pilip mac toirpdealbaisḡ mic pilip meguidir ḡ pilip mac brian mic pilip méguidir, ḡ ḡiollapatraice mac catail óicc mic magnaia méguidir, etcetera, ríce do dāoinib do marbad ḡ deicnebar do ḡabad ann.

^p *Mac Gilroy*.—This name is still very common in Fermanagh, where it is anglicised Mac Elroy. The head of this family had his residence at Bally-Mac-Gilroy, or Ballymackilroy, in the parish of Aghalurcher, to the east of Lough Erne, in the county of Fermanagh.

^q *Port-Airidh-Broscaidh*, i.e. the port of Derrybrusk, near Enniskillen, in the county of

Fermanagh.

^r *Moin-Ladhraighe*.—The Editor made every search for this locality in Fermanagh, but in vain, as the name is now obsolete, and the reference to the locality is so vague that no conjecture can be formed without further data as to what part of Fermanagh it lies in.

^s *O'Flanagan*.—The head of this family was

Rory Oge, the son of Rory Boy O'Hanly, died.

Melaghlin, son of Conor O'Gormly, and Conor, his brother, were slain by the sons of Owen, son of Niall O'Donnell.

Brian Roe, the son of Cathal, son of Owen, son of John O'Reilly, died.

A great war broke out between O'Neill (Con, son of Henry) and O'Donnell (Hugh Roe), during which great injuries were done between them.

Gilla-Patrick, the son of Maguire (Edmond, the son of Thomas), was treacherously slain by his own five brothers, namely, Don, John, Edmond, Art Carragh, and Hugh, at the altar of the church of Achadh-Urchair [Aghalur-cher]; and, in consequence of this, two Maguires were nominated, i. e. John, the son of Philip, son of Thomas Maguire, and Thomas, the son of Thomas Oge, son of Thomas More. John set out upon an excursion against the sons of Donough, the son of Thomas Maguire, i. e. Philip and Felim, and slew Gilla-Patrick, the son of Thomas, son of Donough, and his son Felim, and many others along with them. Mac Gilroy^p, i. e. Brian, the son of Donnell, the two sons of Mac Donnell of Clankelly (Cormac and Art), and numbers of others, were taken prisoners. This was done on Wednesday, the thirteenth of the Calends of September. Maguire, i. e. John, returned home that day with victory and with booty.

Flaherty, the son of Thomas, son of Philip Maguire, was slain by Thomas Oge, son of Thomas Oge, son of Thomas More, with a cast of a javelin, at Port-Airidh-Broscaidh^a.

The victory of Moin-Ladhraighe^r was gained by the sons of Edmond Maguire over the sons of Brian, the son of Philip Maguire, where the three sons of Brian, Cathal, Cuconnaught, and Edmond, were slain, as were also Hugh, the son of Art, son of Owen O'Neill; Owen, the son of Turlough, son of Philip-na-Tuaighe Maguire, and his son Turlough; Redmond, son of Gilbert, son of Cormac O'Flanagan^r, and many others; and where also were taken prisoners, Philip, the son of Turlough, son of Philip Maguire; Philip, the son of Brian, son of Philip Maguire; and Gilla-Patrick, son of Cathal Oge, son of Manus Maguire, &c. The total number of the slain was twenty, and that of the prisoners ten.

chief of Tuath-ratha, now Tooraah, a district in the north-west of the county of Fermanagh, included in the present barony of Magheraboy, nagh.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1485.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, Μίλε, ceitpe céo, oétmogac, a cúicc.

Niocól ua gpaða comarba tuama gréine fír vercað dağoiniğ 7 an vapa fear décc baol paor i luimneac décc.

Donnchað máğ coilid aipéinneac bñraicch fíρ τιγε aoideað coitcinn décc.

Eoğan caoð (.i. o concobair donn) mac feidlimið uí concobair fear ağmar ionnpaiğteað décc iar tpeblaid foda 7 τιgearna do gairm ina ionað daoð mac aoða uí concobair.

Uilleağ a bupc τιgearna cloinne Riocaird oigpe iarla ulað, fñiceam coitcínð veiccið epeann décc, 7 a mac do gabail a ionað, .i. uillsc ele. Sluaicceað lar an mac pin for macaire cónnaçt 7 hi tñr mane dia po loipcc 7 dia po mill apðanna 7 bailte, 7 dia po loipcc 7 dia po bñr cairlen tuillrge 7 capcair.

Ruaiðri mac bñain ballaiğ uí concobair do marbað lá phioçt taidğ uí concobair.

Sile inğñ mec Siupcáin bñ Riocaird a bupc bainceann ban cónnaçt décc.

Aoð ócc mac aoða buide mic bñain ballaiğ uí neill τιgearna triain congail do ðol ap cpeich illñt caðail, 7 goill do bññt fair, 7 a marbað ðağñ epçop do gae.

O Suillebán beirpe ðomnall O concobair corcmoðpuað, 7 O concobair ciarpaiğe 7 a bñ décc.

O baioiğill toipðealbach do çop a tñğñnaiρ ðe, 7 a mac mall do gabail a ionaðh.

Coccað mór eitip cenel cconail, 7 eoğain. Clann aipç í neill (.i. mall cona bñaiçrið) do lñt uí ðomnail. Clann neaçtain uí ðomnail (eigneacán cona bñaiçrið) do leit ui Neill. O ðomnail do ðol pluag i muinip luimğ

^r *Tuam-Greine*, now Tomgraney, in the barony of Upper Tullagh, in the north-east of the county of Clare.

^u *Who was free*, i. e. the twelfth mere Irishman who was free of the corporation of Limerick.—See History of Galway, p. 216, for a by-law electing Lieutenamt-colonel William

O'Shaughnessy a freeman of the corporation of Galway.

^w *Beare*, an ancient territory, now a barony in the south-west of the county of Cork. This, as well as the adjoining barony of Bantry, and the four baronies of Carbery, formerly belonged to O'Driscoll, but shortly after the English inva-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1485.

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

Nicholas O'Grady, Abbot of Tuam-Greine^c, a charitable and truly hospitable man, and the twelfth man who was free^d in Limerick, died.

Donough Mac Coilidh, Erenagh of Bearach, who kept a house of public hospitality, died.

Owen Caech (i. e. O'Connor Don), the son of Felim O'Connor, a successful and warlike man, died after a long sickness; and Hugh, the son of Hugh O'Connor, was nominated Lord in his place.

Ulick Burke, Lord of Clanrickard, heir of the Earl of Ulster, a general patron of the learned of Ireland, died; and his son, another Ulick, took his place. An army was led by this son into Machaire-Chonnacht, and into Hy-Many, and burned and destroyed corn and towns; and, among other things, he burned and demolished the castle of Tulsk, and the prison.

Rory, the son of Brian Ballagh O'Connor, was slain by the descendants of Teige O'Connor.

Celia, daughter of Mac Jordan, and wife of Richard Burke, the most pre-eminent of the women of Connaught, died.

Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, Lord of Trian-Chonghail, went upon a predatory excursion into Lecale; but he was overtaken by the English, and slain by one cast of a javelin.

O'Sullivan Beare^w, i. e. Donnell, O'Connor of Corcomroe, and O'Connor Kerry and his wife, died.

O'Boyle, Turlough, resigned his lordship; and his son Niall took his place.

A great war [broke out] between the Kinel-Connell and the Kinel-Owen. The sons of Art O'Neill (Niall and his brothers) joined O'Donnell; and the sons of Naghtan O'Donnell (Egneghan and his brothers) joined O'Neill. O'Donnell marched with an army into Muintir-Luinigh^x, for it was there that the

sion a branch of the O'Sullivans settled in Beare and Bantry, and other families of the Euginian line settled in the Carberies, so that O'Driscoll's territory was narrowed into a small

district comprising the parishes of Myross, Glanbaraghane, *alias* Castlehaven, Tullagh, Creagh, Kilcoe, Aghadown, and the island of Cleare.

^x *Muintir-Luinigh*, now Munterloony, a

uair ar ann ro baí caoraiḡeēt 7 muintir pleōta neaētain. Baí ó neill, .i. conn hi pporlongporc a muintir luimḡ 7 rlioēt neaētain amaille ppir acc imóitín a tíre, 7 a muintire. Ar a aí ní ro péc ó domnaill dóibh co ndearna cpeaca troma 7 aipecte aibble. Ro ḡab lá taoḡ pporlongpuir uí neill, 7 pleācta neaētain, 7 tucc na cpeaca leir dia tír uata ḡan dioḡbail do denam dó na ttimcell.

Qoḡ ócc mac aōḡa ruaiḡ mic ruḡraiḡe mic apḡḡail méḡ matḡamna do oirḡneaḡ ina tḡearna for oirḡiallaib.

Baile cōnulaḡ mic aēḡa uí néill do lorccaḡ lá brian na coilleaḡ mac eoḡain uí neill. Pḡrann 7 baile an brian cēḡna do lorccaḡ ar abaraḡ ina dioḡail lá cōnulaḡ 7 la cloinn Remann mic Ruḡraiḡe meḡ matḡamna (ḡlairne 7 brian) 7 lá mac méḡ matḡamna óḡ, .i. ḡiollapattaiḡc.

Slioēt Mhaolmóḡḡa an mullaḡ do ionnarbaḡ ara nouḡaiḡ, 7 clann ḡlairne uí Raḡallaiḡ do ruḡiuḡaḡ a tíre dia nḡir, 7 do denam cairlein innḡe. Iatḡrom do ḡarrainḡ iarla cille dapa (ḡearóid mac tomair) ar cloinn ḡlairne, 7 cúicc buailte décc bó do buain dib i cpeic, 7 ḡiollaíora mac ḡlairne do ḡabail don cúp rin.

Peiḡlimiḡ mac ḡlairne mic concōḡair uí raḡallaiḡ décc don pláiḡ.

Ua raḡallaiḡ, .i. toiḡḡḡealḡaḡ mac Sḡain mic eoḡain do ḡol i tḡeallaḡ eaḡḡaḡ, 7 baile méḡ rampaḡáin .i. peilim, 7 baile donnchaḡ a deapḡraḡar do lorccaḡ lḡir. Maḡ rampaḡáin cona bḡaiḡriḡ do ḡol a tḡoraiḡeēt an tḡluaḡ ar abaraḡ 7 ré pḡr decc etḡir ḡabail 7 marḡaḡ, 7 dá cēḡ eaḡ do buain don tḡluaḡ.

Mac domnaill (.i. colla) conrapal ḡallocclaḡ uí neill décc.

Remann mac ḡlairne mic Remann meḡ matḡamna do ḡol ar ḡalloaḡt macaire aipḡiall, 7 mac don tau, .i. Seon do marḡaḡ leir. Conn mac maḡnura uí cōḡḡalaiḡ, Mac corḡmaic uí cōḡḡalaiḡ, 7 mac mec apḡḡail do marḡaḡ uatḡarom, 7 óḡ cḡnn pḡicḡ eaḡ do buain de fein 7 dá muintir. Catḡoir

mountainous district in the barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.

¹ *Brian-na-Coille*, i. e. Brian, or Bernard, of the wood.

² *Mullagh*, i. e. top or summit. This is the name of a small village and parish in the barony

of Castlerahin, in the south-east extremity of the county of Cavan. According to the tradition in the country it was originally called *Mullaḡ laoiḡill*.—See note under the year 1488.

³ *The town of Magauran*, now Ballymagauran,

creaghts and the people of the descendants of Naghtan were. O'Neill, i. e. Con, was encamped in Muintir-Luinigh, and the descendants of Naghtan were with him, protecting their country and their people. O'Donnell, however, did not heed them, until he had taken great preys and prodigious spoils. He passed by the side of the camp of O'Neill and the descendants of Naghtan, and he carried off the preys from them to his own country, without receiving the slightest injury about them.

Hugh, Oge, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Rury, son of Ardgall Mac Mahon, was inaugurated Lord of Oriel.

The town of Cu-Uladh, the son of Hugh O'Neill, was burned by Brian-na-Coille', the son of Owen O'Neill. The land and town of the same Brian were burned, in revenge of it, by Cu-Uladh, by the sons of Redmond, son of Rury Mac Mahon (Glasny and Brian), and by the son of the young Mac Mahon, i. e. Gilla-Patrick.

The descendants of Maelmora of Mullagh^a were banished from their country, and the sons of Glasny O'Reilly settled in their territory, and erected a castle therein. The others drew the Earl of Kildare (Garrett, son of Thomas) against the sons of Glasny, and fifteen herds of cattle were taken from them as a prey; and Gilla-Isa, the son of Glasny, was taken prisoner on this occasion.

Felim, son of Glasny, who was son of Conor O'Reilly, died of the plague.

O'Reilly, i. e. Turlough, the son of John, son of Owen, went into Teallach-Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], and burned the town of Magauran^a (i. e. Felim), and the town of his brother Donough. On the following day Magauran, with his kinsmen, went in pursuit of the army, and deprived them of sixteen men, who were killed or taken prisoners, and two hundred horses.

Mac Donnell, i. e. Colla, Constable of the gallowglasses of O'Neill, died.

Redmond, the son of Glasny, son of Redmond Mac Mahon, went into the English settlements of Machaire-Oirghiall, and slew John, son of the Taa^b; but Con, son of Manus O'Conolly, the son of Cormac O'Conolly, and the grandson of Ardgall [Mac Mahon], were slain of his people; and upwards of twenty horses were taken from himself and his people. Cahir, the son of Irial, son of

a small village in the district anciently called Magh-Slecht, in the barony of Tullyhaw, in the county of Cavan, near the boundary of the

county of Leitrim.

^a Taa.—This is the present Irish form of the name Taaffe, in the county of Louth.

mac Iúail mic Pílip, 7 eoḡan mac Semair mic eochaḁa móir méḡ maṡḡaimna do ḡabail, 7 eoḡan deluḁ iar rín.

Art an boccáin mac uí concóbair fáilḡe (.i. conn) do marbḁa lá a ḁsḡbra-
tair catáoir mac cuinn mic an cálbairḡ daen epḁor ḡae.

Clann ócc emainn meḡuḁoir (aḁḁ, art, 7 ḡiolla íora) 7 clann toirpḁealbairḡ meḡuḁoir (ṡaḁḡ, pílip, 7 an ḡiolla ḁuḁ) do ḁenam cpeice ar ḁomnall mac ḡiolla pattraicc mic emainn méḡuḁoir. ḁomnall féin do marbḁa a ttorairḡ-
eḁt na cpeice lá Maoileclainn mac ḡeḁeannairḡ 7 an Maoireaclainn ceḁna do marbḁa fḁo cedóir ar an laṡair rín.

Maḡuḁoir, .i. Sían do ḁenam cpeice hī miḁḁbolcc ar cloinn ḁonnchaid mic aḁḁa meḡuḁoir, 7 ar cloinn méḡ ualḡaircc fa ḁó i naoin tpeaḁtmain.

ḡiolla pattraicc ua huiccinn, mac brian, mic maoileclainn, fḁr tḡe aoiḁsḁh coitḁinn do ṡpḡenaid 7 do tpeaḡaid ḁécc.

Ua cuipnín aṡairne ḁécc.

An rechtmaḁ King Henry do ríḡaḁ of Saxaid, 22. Augur.

^c *Midhbholg*, a district in the north-west of the barony of Lurg, and county of Fermanagh.

^d *Mac Ualgaire*, now anglicised Magoalrick. The name is common in the neighbourhood of the little town of Pettigo, on the frontiers of the counties of Donegal and Fermanagh.

^e *Henry VII.*—Sir Harris Nicolas agrees with this date.—See his *Chronology of History*, second edition, p. 328. Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contains the following curious entry concerning the affairs of England.

“A. D. 1485. The King of England, i. e. King Richard, was slain in a battle in which fifteen hundred” [*recte* four thousand] were slain, and the son of a Welshman, by whom the battle was fought” [and won] “was made king; and there lived not of the royal blood at that time but one youth who came the next year in exile to Ireland. This battle was fought in the commencement of Autumn” [22nd of August].

From this passage it appears that Cathal Mac Manus Maguire, the original compiler of the

Annals of Ulster, who was Archdeacon of Clogher, and living at this time, believed that the mock prince, Lambert Simnel, set up by Margaret, Duchess of Burgundy, third sister of King Edward IV., was really Edward, Earl of Warwick. This youth, Simnel, who was the son of an Oxford tradesman, was crowned as Edward VI., in Christ’s Church, Dublin, after a sermon preached by John Payne, Bishop of Meath, in which his title to the crown was published in the presence of the Deputy, Chancellor, Treasurer, the Earl of Lincoln (who was fully aware of the imposture!) Lord Lovel, and many other nobles and chief men of the kingdom, as well ecclesiastical as secular. Of the history of this Simnel, the mere Irish appear to have known nothing; but Octavianus de Palatio, Archbishop of Armagh, and the English and Anglo-Irish nobility, soon discovered the whole imposture, and minute particulars of the farcical ceremony of his coronation and proceedings have been described by Dr. John Hery, Lord Bacon, and others in England, and

Philip, and Owen, son of James, son of Eochy More Mac Mahon, were taken prisoners; but Owen afterwards made his escape.

Art-an-Bhogain, the son of O'Conor Faly (i. e. Con), was killed with one cast of a javelin by his brother Cahir, son of Con, son of Calvagh.

The young sons of Edmond Maguire (Hugh Art and Gilla-Isa), and the sons of Turlough Maguire (Teige, Philip, and Gilla-Duv), took a prey from Donnell, son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Edmond Maguire. Donnell himself was slain, while in pursuit of the prey, by Melaghlin Mac Geaveny; and the same Melaghlin was killed on the spot immediately afterwards.

Maguire, i. e. John, took a prey from Midhbholg^c, from the sons of Donough, son of Hugh Maguire, and from the sons of Mac Ualgairg^d, twice in one week.

Gilla-Patrick O'Higgin, the son of Brian, son of Melaghlin, a man who had kept a general house of hospitality for the mighty and the indigent, died.

O'Cuirnin, Athairne, died.

Henry VII.^e was made King of England on the 22nd of August.

by Ware, and all the modern Irish historians, who state that the diadem wherewith he was crowned was borrowed for the occasion from a statue of the Blessed Virgin Mary, kept in a church called by her name, situated near the gate commonly called Dame's Gate; and that he was carried in triumph from Christ's Church to the Castle of Dublin, on the shoulders of a gigantic Anglo-Irishman called Darcy. The after adventures of this Simnel are minutely described by the English historians, but it would be out of place even to glance at them here. It will be enough to remark, that he afterwards fell into the hands of the victorious party, and that the King, after granting him full pardon, made him a turnspit in the royal kitchen, and, not long after, raised him to the rank of a falconer, as we hear from Dr. Hery's verses:

"Ille, ex Rege novo lixa est & calo creatus
Servus, ut ad Regis portaret ligna coquinam,
Regis, & accipitres posthac aluisse fertur."

In 1492 another mock prince, whose name was

Peter Osbeck, or Perkin Warbeck, who was set up by the same scheming Duchess, to personate Richard Duke of York, son of King Edward IV., was also sent to Ireland, but the mere Irish writers do not appear to have known any particulars of his real history. On these mock princes Ware remarks, in his *Annals*, *ad ann.* 1492: "And thus was Ireland at this time as it were a theatre or stage, on which masked princes entered, though soon after, their vizards being taken off, were expelled the stage."

Under this year the Dublin copy of the *Annals of Ulster* contain also some few entries relating to local affairs in Ireland, not collected by the Four Masters, such as the killing of Oliver Plunkett by the son of Richard Plunkett shortly after Christmas; the killing of Brian O'Huid [now O'Hood] a highly distinguished poet of Trian-Congail, by John, the son of Eoghan Mac Eoghan, and the birth of Cuconnaght Mac Manus Maguire, which is entered in Latin as follows: "*Hic natus est Connactius filius Caroli Juvenis 5. Cal. Februarii feria 6^a.*"

AOIS CRIOST, 1486.

Αοιρ Crioστ, mile, ceitpe céo, oétmoḡat, a pé.

Μανιρτιρ (.i. cill cúilind) brátar mionúr de obrepuantia do éionnḡnað ar brú abann life la Rolont mac Sír eduard iurtar.

ḡrioir maoḡla fḡrḡal mac Roiberð méḡraḡnaill décc.

ḡilip mac an cómarba (.i. Semur mac ruðraḡe mic arḡail) meḡ maḡ-ḡaíḡna, cananaḡ coraḡ hī ccloḡar comarba cluana heoar, pḡrḡun ḡarḡraḡe, et cetepa décc.

Cairḡil coitḡḡn an cúiccið iur Iulii i nḡroicḡt aḡa aḡ airḡḡpucc arḡa maḡa, .i. Octavianur Italicur acc eppcoraḡ ḡ acc cleirḡiḡ tuairḡirḡ epeann uile.

Ruaḡḡri mac ḡiarḡaḡa (.i. mac ruaiḡḡri áaoiḡ) tiḡearḡa moḡe luircc, airḡicḡ, ḡ típe tuatail décc do ḡalar aḡḡḡr hī ḡḡḡpall loḡa na ḡḡaran i ccloinn catail mic muirḡaḡaiḡ, ḡ concobar mac corḡmaic mic ḡomalḡaiḡ an einḡ ḡoirḡneað ina ionaḡ.

Cumara mac conmara do mārḡaḡ ḡo haḡearaḡ la cloinn ḡonḡhaḡ meḡ conmara.

Taðcc mac catail óicc meḡraḡnaill lántaoíḡeaḡ muirḡe heolair ḡaoi ḡearḡḡaiḡḡe ar einḡaḡ ḡ ar eanḡnaḡ ḡecc iar mbuaḡ o ḡeamān ḡ ó ḡōmān, ḡ a aḡnacal hī pḡiḡḡnaḡ.

Taðcc ua maoíḡmaḡaiḡ aḡbar ḡaoirḡ muirḡe cḡḡballān do mārḡaḡ lá cloinn maoileaclainn meḡraḡnaill, ḡ lá cloinn maolpuanaḡ meḡ ḡaḡnaill.

Eoḡan mac ír do ḡaḡail lá cloinn maolpuanaḡ meḡ ḡaḡnaill, ḡ clann ḡaiḡcc uí maoíḡmaḡaiḡ do mārḡaḡ, ḡ mac uilliam mic maḡnupa co ḡoḡaiḡiḡ oile.

^f *Kilcullen*.—Archdall calls this New Abbey. It stood at Kilcullen Bridge, in the county of Kildare, not at old Kilcullen. There is a figure of a knight in armour in the churchyard of Old Kilcullen, said by tradition to represent Sir Roland Eustace.

^g *Of Maethail*, maoḡla, now Mohill, a town in the county of Leitrim.

^h *Octavianus Italicus*.—He was otherwise

called Octovianus de Palatio, and was a native of Florence, and a Doctor of the Canon Law. He succeeded to the Archbishopric in 1480, and died at an advanced age in June, 1513. He was loyal to Henry VII., and opposed the coronation of the mock prince, Simnel, for which he incurred the displeasure of the Deputy, the Earl of Kildare. On the 8th June, 1496, he obtained license to be absent for ten years in

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1486.

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

The monastery of Kilcullen^f, for Friars Minor de Observantiâ, was commenced on the bank of the Liffey, by Roland, son of Sir Edward Eustace.

The Prior of Maethail⁵, Farrell, the son of Robert Mac Rannall, died.

Philip, son of the Coarb (i. e. James, son of Rury, son of Ardgall) Mac Mahon, a canon chorister at Clogher, Coarb of Clones, Parson of Dartry, &c., died.

A general chapter of the province was held at Drogheda, on the Ides of July, by the Archbishop of Armagh, i. e. Octavianus Italicus^b, and the bishops and clergy of all the North of Ireland.

Rory, son of Rory Caech Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, Airtech, and Tir-Tuathail, died of a short fit of sickness, in the church of Lough nGasan, in Clann-Cathail-mic-Murray; and Conor, the son of Cormac, son of Tomaltagh the Hospitable, was installed in his place.

Cumara Mac Namara was exultingly slain by the sons of Donough Mac Namara.

Teige, the son of Cathal Oge Mac Rannall, full Chief of Muintir-Eolais, renowned for hospitality and prowess, died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world, and was interred at Fenagh.

Teige O'Mulvey, heir to the chieftaincy of Muintir-Carolan¹, was slain by the sons of Melaghlin Mac Rannall and the sons of Mulrony Mac Rannall.

Owen, the son of Ir, was taken prisoner by the sons of Mulrony Mac Rannall; and the sons of Teige O'Mulvey, the son of William Mac Manus, and many others, were slain.

England, or elsewhere, from the day he went on ship-board, but it does not appear that he ever left the country. Some Latin rhymes on the rude manners and poverty of the inhabitants of Armagh are ascribed to him by Ware, Cox, and Harris, but these writers do not inform us where they are preserved. It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that Donnell O'Fallon, a Friar Minor of the Obser-

vance, was present at this synod, a preacher who did more service to the Irish than any other since the time of St. Patrick. He came to the Synod to get the Pope's letters for the Bishopric of Derry, to which he had been elected.—See Harris's Ware, p. 291, and Ware's Annals of Ireland at the year 1500.

¹ *Muintir-Carolan*, the name of a tribe and district in the barony and county of Leitrim.

Maolpeaclaínn ⁊ Ruaidrí dá mac mec donnchaíð típe hoilealla, .i. taðg mac brian (Soideac diongmála do coirigeēt ua noilealla gac aon díob) do marbhad la cloinn domnaill caim ⁊ la cloinn Ruaidrí mec donnchaíð.

Sluaiccead aóbal mór lá hua ndomnaill i cconnactaib, ⁊ lá mac uilliam cloinne Riocairí ina aghaíð, ⁊ iar ndol hi cclinn apoile dóib, do ponrat ríe ⁊ comáonta. Feidlimíð fionn ua concobair do dol hi cclinn na rluaḡ rin, ⁊ a dol hi laim uí domnaill tar cclinn a tuat ⁊ a tairpeac. Síð ríe muiríohaiḡ do denam don cup rin, ⁊ Mac feidlimíð fionn do gabail ar féin dua ndomnaill ⁊ a bpsíe lár i ttrí conaill tré comairle míc uilliam cloinne Riocairí.

Órpearmaidm la muintir meḡraḡnaill hi moin leccc for cloinn uí Ruairc ⁊ for rliocē catail ruaid in po marbhad Maóileclainn ócc mac maóileclainn mec caba ríe a aóirí fein do ba mó ainm le gallócclacup hi lse cumn.

Clann trísan mic an ppiora do cpeachaíð, ⁊ mac díð fein (.i. giolla cpiort) do marbhad la rliocē maóileclainn méḡraḡnaill.

Neide ua maóilconaire cclno doicill epeann décc. Ar é tucc na mionna buada co na tiubraíð in ⁊ arán a naoinpeacē daoidíob co bráe.

Slóiccead lá hua ndomnaill do dol i ttrí amalgaíð. Mac uilliam iocēapach do tēacē ina aghaíð. Ro ríḡíð iomairícc stoppa in po marbhad tuillead ar ced do muintir mec uilliam, ⁊ in po gabad Stan mac Siurcáin ⁊ uillecc mac Rírdírd (.i. mac tomair) a bupe co rocaíob oile.

Seaan mac au ppiora meḡraḡnaill décc.

An barrac mór (Stan), roḡa gallmacaem epeann do marbhad lá nodlacc lá donnchaíð ócc macc cártaiḡ tigeapna ealla iar ndol ar cpeic pair.

ḡearóid mac iarpla deapmuían décc.

* *Moin-lesg*.—This name would be anglicised Monelesk, but the Editor has not been able to find a place of the name in the county of Leitrim.

¹ *Head of the inhospitality*, cclno doicill Epeann. The word doicéall is still used in the living language to denote grudging, or inhospitality.—See note ⁿ, under the year 1381, where the following passage occurs: “fupogpa coitcinn ar aor ealaían Epeann tpe doicéall.”—MS. L.

^m *That he would never give*, co ná tiubraíð co

bráe. The Four Masters constantly use co ná for *ut non*, or *quod non*. The literal translation of the whole passage would stand as follows in Latin: “Neius O’Mulconry, caput inhospitalitatis Hiberniæ, obiit. Is est qui per reliquias sacras dejeravit quod nunquam daret butyrum et panem eadem vice hospitibus.”

ⁿ *Tirawley*.—According to the Dublin and Bodleian copies of the Annals of Ulster, this conflict took place, *Non. Septembris*, at Bel-atha-Aird-na-riadh, i. e. the mouth of the ford of

Melaghlin and Rory, two sons of Mac Donough of Tirerrill (each worthy of the chieftainship of Tirerrill), were slain by the sons of Donnell Cam and the sons of Rory Mac Donough.

A numerous army was led by O'Donnell into Connaught, and another by Mac William of Clanrickard, to oppose him. On coming together, however, they agreed to conditions of peace and amity. Felim Finn O'Connor repaired to these armies, and gave himself up into the hands of O'Donnell, in behalf of his territories and chieftains. The peace of Sil-Murray was concluded on this occasion; and the son of Felim Finn was taken as a hostage, instead of [Felim Finn] himself, by O'Donnell, who took him with him into Tirconnell, by the advice of Mac William of Clanrickard.

The people of Mac Rannall routed the sons of O'Rourke and the descendants of Cathal Roe, at Moin-lesg^k, where Melaghlin Oge, son of Melaghlin Mac Cabe, a man who for his years bore the greatest name as a leader of gallow-glasses in Leath-Chuinn, was slain.

The sons of John, son of the Prior [Mac Rannall], were plundered; and Gilchreest, one of these sons, was slain by the descendants of Melaghlin Mac Rannall.

Neidhe O'Mulconry, head of the inhospitality^l of Ireland, died. It was he who solemnly swore that he would never give^m butter and bread together to guests.

An army was mustered by O'Donnell, and marched into Tirawleyⁿ. The Lower Mac William went to oppose him; and a battle was fought between them, in which upwards of one hundred of Mac William's people were slain, and John Mac Jordan, Ulick, the son of Richard, son of Thomas Burke, with many others, were taken prisoners.

John, son of the Prior Mac Rannall, died.

Barry More John, the choicest of the English youths of Ireland, was slain on Christmas Day by Donogh Oge Mac Carthy, Lord of Ealla, after he had gone on a predatory excursion against him^o.

Garrett, son of the Earl of Desmond, died.

Ardnarea, now Ballina-Tirawley, a town to which Ardnarea is now a suburb.

^o *Against him*, *faup*, literally, "upon him."

It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that John Barry had rashly set out on this preying excursion on Christmas Day.

Feidlimid buide mac cairppe uí concobair, uaitne mac ríain cairpaign
mec brianáin, Donnchað mac corbmaic mec maða 7 aod mac Ruaidrí duib
mec maða do marbað lá cloinn maoleclainn méð pagnaill.

Taðg caoc mac uilliam uí ceallaið an dara tigearna baos for uib maine
décc i naibid an tpeap uir.

Sile ingín aoda mic uilliam uí ceallaið bín uí maðadáin décc.

Loclainn mac an giolla claoín uí ainlið décc.

Taðg mac aoda mic briain uí birn, 7 Maoleaclainn mac diarmada méð
pagnaill décc.

Eocchan mac loclainn uí ruairc raoileactain tigearna na brisne décc.

Semur mac mec Rirðsird buitilér fear ionait iarla upmuman décc.

Brísal 7 diarmad da mac murchaod uí maðadáin do marbað a meabail
la cobtaic ua maðadáin lá a ndearbraatair féin.

Ragnaile ingín tSeainn mec conmara bín toirpdealbair mic taidg
uí briain tigearna tuadmuman airéiraið décc.

Giolla na naom mac domnaill mic mairceartaið muidg tigearna calad
na hangaile décc iar ccian aoir.

Taðg mac aodagáin ollam muintire hangaile do marbað go grainimail
lá phioct ímail uí feargail.

Flann mac ploinn uí domnalláin decc.

Brian mac Ruðraige mic ardgaíl með maðganna tigearna darptraige
do marbað lá gallaib macaire airgiall.

Domnall ócc mac mec artain raoí neimig décc.

^p *Third order*, i. e. the third order of St. Francis.

^a *James, the son of Mac Richard Butler*.—He was the son of Edmond, who was the son of James, son of James, the first Earl of Ormond.—See note ^p, under the year 1461. This James is mentioned in the following memorandum, in a fragment of a copy of the Psalter of Cashel, preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, Laud. 610, vol. 116, b, a:

“Aine poim Nodluic anuig 7 ar tpeom
fearéain ran uair ro a topaic aidi, 7 co ti
mac sip in baile plan .i. Sémur mac Emainn

mic Rirðepo, mic tSemuir, mic tSemuir .i.
in iarla balb, mar is a moctraic anuig otag-
aib ré rinn, 7 a Raic in botaire duin 7 u.eo
pan odlaig ma cte le Dia.”

“This is the Friday before Christmas, and
heavy is the rain now in the beginning of the
night. May the son of the proprietor of this
town return safe, i. e. James, son of Edmond
Mac Richard, the son of James, son of James,
i. e. the Iarla Balbh, for he left us early this
morning. We are at Rath-an-Botaire, and
within five days of Christmas by God’s permis-
sion.”

Felim Boy, the son of Carbry O'Connor; Owny, the son of John Carragh Mac Branan; Donough, the son of Cormac, son of Matthew; and Hugh, the son of Rory Duv, son of Matthew, were slain by the sons of Melaghlin Mac Rannall.

Teige Caech, the son of William O'Kelly, the second lord who was over Hy-Many, died in the habit of the third order^p.

Celia, the daughter of Hugh, son of William O'Kelly, and wife of O'Madden, died.

Loughlin, the son of Gilla-claen O'Hanly, died.

Teige, the son of Hugh, son of Brian O'Beirne, and Melaghlin, the son of Dermot Mac Rannall, died.

Owen, son of Loughlin O'Rourke, expectant Lord of Breifny, died.

James^a, the son of Mac Richard Butler, the representative of the Earl of Ormond, died.

Breasal and Dermot, two sons of Murrough O'Madden, were treacherously slain by Cobhthach [Coffey] O'Madden, their own brother.

Ragnailt, daughter of John Mac Namara, and wife of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, Lord of East Thomond, died.

Gilla-na-naev, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough Midheach, Lord of Cala-na-h-Anghaile^r, died at an advanced age.

Teige Mac Egan, Ollav of Annaly, was slain in an abominable manner^s by the descendants of Irial O'Farrell.

Flann, the son of Flann O'Donnellan, died.

Brian, the son of Rury, son of Ardgall, ~~son of~~ Mac Mahon, Lord of Dartry, was slain by the English of Machaire-Oirghiall.

Donnell Oge, the son of Mac Artan, a hospitable gentleman, died.

The descendants of this James afterwards succeeded to the Earldom of Ormond, as appears from the pedigrees of the Butlers, given in Irish by Duaid Mac Firbis and O'Clery, and in English by Lodge, Burke, and others.

^r *Cala-na-h-Anghaile*, i. e. the callow, or marshy district of Annaly. This territory still retains its name, and is now included in the barony of Ratheline, in the west of the county

of Longford.

^s *Abominable manner*, go gpanfiant, i. e. in a disgusting, hateful, or odious manner. As the Brehon of the territory Mac Egan's person was inviolable, but it is very probable that, in addition to the mere killing of a Brehon, the race of Irial rendered their crime more black and odious by the manner in which they butchered him.

Sían buíde mac eoḡain mic néill óicc uí néill décc.

Donnchað mac tomair mic físgail mecc rampaðain décc.

Oét mbaile fíct do ḡalldaét maðaire airḡiall do loiceað lá Maḡ maṡ-
ḡamna, aod ócc mac aoda ruaid mic ruðraige.

O neill, .i. conn mac enrí do ðol pluagḡ ría ramain ar maðaire airḡiall
loicecti ḡ millte móra do denam lair.

Cpeacḡ mór lá brian mac emainn mic Ruðraige meḡ maṡḡamna ar emann
mac tomair óicc, ḡ ar a cloinn i ccúil na noirí, ḡ emann ócc mac emainn do
marbðað leo i ndoipe cenainn.

Eman mac tomair ḡreandaiḡ mic duinn mic Pílip na tuaiḡe meḡuidir
décc, ḡ a deapðraðair ele eoḡan mac tomair ḡreandaiḡ, Magnur mac
maileduin, ḡ Ruðraige mac concobair mic duinn meḡuidir do marbðað ar
baile an oipeaét la féilim mac donnchað meḡuidir ar ḡreir oíðce.

Caitilin inḡín uí fearḡail (domnall buíde mac domnaill mic Síain) bñ
mec maḡnura meḡuidir .i. catál ócc mac catail móir décc.

Airt ruad mac ḡiollapataice mic emainn meḡuidir do marbðað dupcor
roigde lá cloinn toirpðealbaiḡ mic Pílip meḡuidir.

Aod mac néill mic aoda, mic eoḡain uí neill décc.

Eman ócc mac emainn mic conulað uí néill ḡ corbmac mac airt car-
paiḡ mic maileaclainn uí neill décc.

Clann meḡuidir (emann), .i. aod ḡ airt carpaç ðfuarlaccað, ḡ a natair
do léiccn a tiḡearnair de an lá céðna do com trfain mic Pílip meḡuidir.

Donn maḡuidir mac emainn, mic tomair óig do marbðað a pfiull hi ndo-
pur Reilece achað urðair lé cloinn tomair oig meḡuidir, .i. tomair, concobair,
ḡ Ruaidir ḡ lá cloind flaitðsrtaig mic tomair óig, ḡiollapataice, Cuconnact,
ḡ brian eporaç.

[†] *Ballies*, i. e. villages, or townlands. A bally was the thirtieth part of a triocho-ched, or barony.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, p. 24. The Annals of Ulster add, that this destruction was caused by Mac Mahon, "*in estate hujus anni.*"

^u *Samhain*.—This is the Irish name for the first of November, or Allhallowtide.

^w *Cuil-na-n-Oirear*.—This was the name of a point of land extending into the upper Lough

Erne, in the county of Fermanagh.

^x *Doire-Cenainn*, now Derrycannon, a townland in the parish of Kinawley, near the margin of the Upper Lough Erne, in the county of Fermanagh.

^y *Baile-an-Oireacht*, i. e. the town of the meeting. This name would be anglicised Ballineraght, but it is now obsolete.

^z Under this year the Dublin copy of the

John Boy, the son of Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill, died.

Donough, the son of Thomas, son of Farrell Magauran, died.

Eight and twenty ballies^t of the possessions of the English of Machaire-Oirghiall were burned by Mac Mahon, i. e. Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh, son of Rury.

O'Neill, i. e. Con, the son of Henry, marched with an army, sometime before Samhain^u, into Machaire-Oirghiall, and caused great conflagrations and injuries.

A great depredation was committed by Brian, the son of Edmond, son of Rury Mac Mahon, upon Edmond, the son of Thomas Oge, and his sons, at Cuil-na-n-Oirear^w, and slew Edmond Oge, son of Edmond, at Doire-Cenainn^x.

Edmond, the son of Thomas Greannach [the hirsute], son of Don, son of Philip-na-Tuaighe Maguire, died; and his brother Owen, son of Thomas Greannach, Manus, son of Muldoon, and Rury, son of Conor, son of Don Maguire, were slain at Baile-an-Oireacht^y, by Felim, son of Donough Maguire, in a nocturnal assault.

Catherine, the daughter of O'Farrell (Donnell Boy, the son of Donnell, son of John), and wife of the Mac Manus Maguire, i. e. Cathal Oge, son of Cathal More, died.

Art Roe, son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Edmond Maguire, was slain by a dart cast at him [by one of] the sons of Turlough, son of Philip Maguire.

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

Edmond Oge, the son of Edmond, son of Cu-Uladh O'Neill, and Cormac, the son of Art Carragh, son of Melaghlin O'Neill, died.

The sons of Maguire (Edmond), i. e. Hugh and Art Carragh, were ransomed; and on the same day their father resigned his lordship to John, son of Philip Maguire.

Don Maguire, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas Oge, was treacherously slain in the gateway of the churchyard of Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher], by the sons of Thomas Oge Maguire, i. e. Thomas, Conor, and Rory, and the sons of Flaherty, son of Thomas Oge, i. e. Gilla-Patrick, Cuconnaught, and Brian Crosagh^z.

Annals of Ulster contain the following entries, omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1486. Art, the son of Mac Donnell, of Clankelly, i. e. the son of Cormac, son of Art

Mac Donnell, was slain at Clones, in a quarrel which he had with the clergy on little Christmas, i. e. with James, the son of Philip, son of the coarb Mac Mahon, and with Donough Mac

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1487.

Αοίρ Cριoτ, μίλε, cετpe cεδ, οcτmoccατ, α pect.

Μαοιλεcλαινν mac μupχαίð uί plannaccáin decanað oilepinn décc, 7 Tomar ua hñiðigñin do gabail α ιοναð.

Ταðγ mac bριαν mic amlaoíð meguíðir po baí na peaprrún i mboctaið ap tor 7 na biocaipe hi ccill laippe decc.

bριαν ua copcpain biocaiρ claoimnniri 7 demr mac giollacoipccle aipcin-neac, 7 biocaipe aipíð bporca décc.

O maοiλεαcλαινν, .i. laigneac mac cuipc τιγεapna cloinne colmain do marðað le conn mac aipτ mic cuinn mic copbmaic ballaiğ uί maοiλεαcλαινν.

O pağallaiğ, .i. τοιρρðealbac mac Sñain mic eoğain décc do bñðcc ina cailén fén hi cτulaiğ monğáin an céd lá do mí September 7 ó Rağallaiğ do gairm da mac ina ιοναð .i. Sñan.

bριαν mac bριαν ballaiğ mic aοða mic feilim uί concobaiρ poideac ðiongñala do piğe connacτ décc.

Αοð mac Ruaiðiri mic bριαν uί concobaiρ décc.

Siððpaið ua maolconaipe ollam ñil muipcaðaiğ cññ aibe 7 aipir fear nepeann décc 7 ða cññ ñine ina ιοναð .i. ðomnall 7 maolconaipe mac topna.

Μuiρğñr mac loclainn ui maolconaipe oide α cñpðe fén décc i cτip conuill iar cτpeablait ñoða, 7 iar mbuaið naiçpicce 7 α aðnacal i nouu na ngall.

Mahon, the Parson, and with Patrick O'Connallan, the abbot.

"Tuathal, the son of Niall Carragh, was slain by Thomas, the son of Aibhne O'Kane, in Coill-Ichtarach" [in Loughinsholin barony, in the county of Derry], "shortly after Christmas.

"The castle of Bel-Feirsdi" [Belfast] "was taken by Felim, the son of Mac-I-Neill Boy, and by the Savadge (Robert, the son of Jenkin), and by the sons of Niall Gallda, son of Brian Ballagh, from the wardens of Brian, the son of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh, *in estate*.

"Mac Patrick Courcy [of Kinsale] died.

"There was a vast abundance of apples in

orchards and woods in this year.

"Marcella, the daughter of John, son of Donnell, son of John, son of Donnell O'Farrell, and wife of Conor, son of Glasny O'Reilly, was drowned or smothered in Ath-na-Boirne, whatever was the cause, or whatever she had done.

"There was a great scarcity of salt in this and the preceding year, so that a quart of salt was often purchased for a *bonn* (i. e. a four-penny piece), so that jesters were wont to compose an elegy for it, since it was no longer to be found.

"Horses were so dear in the province of Ulster, in this and the preceding year, that a

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1487.

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

Melaghlin, son of Muruough O'Flanagan, Dean of Elphin, died; and Thomas O'Heidigein took his place.

Teige, the son of Brian, son of Auliffe Maguire, who had first been Parson of Botha^a, and Vicar of Cill-Laisre^b, died.

Brian O'Corcran, Vicar of Claoín-Inis [Cleenish], and Denis Mac Gilla Coisgle, Erenagh and Vicar of Airidh-Brosca [Derrybrusk], died.

O'Melaghlin (Laighneach, the son of Corc), Lord of Clann-Colman^c, was slain by Con, the son of Art, son of Con, son of Cormac Ballagh O'Melaghlin.

O'Reilly, i. e. Turlough, the son of John, son of Owen, died suddenly in his castle of Tullymongan^d, on the first day of the month of September; and his son John was nominated O'Reilly in his place.

Brian, the son of Brian Ballagh, son of Hugh, son of Felim O'Conor, worthy of the kingdom^e of Connaught, died.

Hugh, the son of Rory, son of Brian O'Conor, died.

Seery O'Mulconry, Ollav of Sil-Murray, head of the cheerfulness and jocularity of the men of Ireland, died; and two Kenfinès^f of the tribe were set up in his place, namely, Donnell and Mulconry, the son of Torna.

Maurice, the son of Loughlin O'Mulconry, teacher of his own art [poetry], died in Tirconnell, after a long illness, and after the victory of penance, and was interred at Donegal.

milch cow and a heifer were often given for a colt.

"The Dalton, i. e. Edmond, the son of Pierce, resigned his lordship to his own son, Thomas Dalton, in this year.

"*Hic natus est Magnus, filius Caroli Juvenis, 18^o. die Augusti, feria 6^a.*"

^a *Botha*, now Bohoe, a parish in the barony of Magheraboy, and county of Fermanagh.

^b *Cill-Laisre*.—This vicarage is now called in Irish, cill laireac, and, in English, Killassery. It is situated on the south-west of the county of Fermanagh, where the ruins of an old church

and a holy well dedicated to the Virgin, St. Lassera, are still to be seen.

Clann-Colman.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Melaghlin, whose regal territory at this period was circumscribed within the limits of the present barony of Clonlonan, in the south-west of the county of Westmeath.

^d *Tullymongan*.—This castle stood on a hill, at the east side of the town of Cavan.—See note ², under the year 1400, p. 770, *supra*.

^e *Worthy of the kingdom*, poibéac diongmála, i. e. a worthy vessel.

^f *Kenfinès*.—The term Kenfinè is always used

Domnall ua dubaccán, 7 a bñ mğñ uí maolconaire décc.

Ua maolpalaid òpumcli ecena ua maine décc.

Iarla òsruman do marbad lá a muintir féin a meabail hi páit gaola tre comaire Shéan a dearbraatar féin. Séan òna 7 luct an marbta aréna òionnarbad la muintir mac an iarla.

Uilliam mac aoda mic briain uí ceallaiğ tigearna ua maine do gabail lá a braitrib feirín a meabail 7 a écc ina geimlib, 7 dá tigearna ina ionad, .i. maoleaclainn mac aeda mic briain 7 donnchad mac bpsail uí ceallaiğ.

Aod mac donnchad uí ceallaiğ do marbad lá maoleaclainn mac uilliam uí ceallaiğ.

Concobair mac taidcc caoic uí ceallaiğ do gabail a meabail lá taidcc mac maoleaclainn uí ceallaiğ.

Catal dub mac domnall mic eoğain uí concobair do marbad lá goirbelbachaid iar ndol ar creic forra 7 a bratar ele an calbac caoc do bpsit na creice go háitrac lair.

Domnall ua concobair do òol ar ionnraigh òor lñitir mic Pìlip, 7 bpsiad òóib ar òreim dá muintir gur marbait ann da mac domnall mic briain mec donnchad 7 móran dá nuairlib 7 da muintir aréna.

Brian ruad, mac tigearnán, mic taidğ mic tigearnain uí Ruairc tanairc bpsirne do marbad òurcòr do raiğit la mac uí ruairc, Eoğain mac feilim mic donnchad mic tigearnán óicc. Ua domnall .i. Aod ruadh do òol trér an marbad rin irin mbpsirne, 7 ruide do a fforlongpsort fá baile uí Ruairc .i. cairlén an cairte, 7 a gabail lair 7 triúr do muintir uí ruairc do marbad 7 brian mac catail mic tigearnain uí Ruairc do marbad lá gopraid mac aeda gallda uí domnall òurcòr peléir. An cairlen do bpsiad lá hua

to denote the head of a minor family. It is never applied to any kind of chieftain.

^s *O'Mullally*.—The O'Mullallys were originally seated in the territory of Moinmoy, near Loughrea, in the county of Galway; but they were driven from thence by the Burkes shortly after the period of the English invasion, when they settled at Tulach-na-dala, about four miles to the north of Tuam, in the barony of Dunmore, and county of Galway, where they held sixteen quarters of land under the Lord Bermingham.—

See *Tribes and Customs of the Hy-Mony*, pp. 33, 177, 182.

^b *Rath-Gaela*, now locally called in Irish Ræt Caela, and in English Rathkeale, a town in the barony of Kenry, and county of Limerick, and about fourteen miles south-west of the city of Limerick. In the Dublin and Bodleian copies of the Annals of Ulster this event is recorded as follows:

“A. D. 1487. The Earl of Desmond, i. e. James, son of the Thomas, son of James, son of Garrett,

Donnell O'Dugan and his wife, daughter of O'Mulconry, died.

O'Mullally^s, head of the wisdom of Hy-Many, died.

The Earl of Desmond was treacherously slain by his own people at Rath-gaela^b, at the instigation of John, his own brother. John and the other perpetrators of the murder were banished by Maurice, son of the Earl.

William, the son of Hugh, son of Brian O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, was treacherously taken prisoner by his own kinsmen, and he [afterwards] died in chains; and two lords were set up in his place, namely, Melaghlin, the son of Hugh, son of Brian, and Donough, the son of Breasal O'Kelly.

Hugh, the son of Donough O'Kelly, was slain by Melaghlin, son of William O'Kelly.

Conor, son of Teige Caech O'Kelly, was treacherously taken prisoner by Teige, the son of Melaghlin O'Kelly.

Cathal Duv, the son of Donnell, son of Owen O'Conor, was slain by the Costelloes, after having gone upon a predatory incursion against them. But Calvagh, his other brother, carried off the prey in triumph.

Donnell O'Conor made an incursion into Leitir-Mac-Philip¹, routed some of the people, and slew the two sons of Donnell, son of Brian Mac Donough, and many of their gentlemen and people in general.

Brian Roe, the son of Tiernan, son of Teige, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, Tanist of Breifny, was slain by a dart cast at him by the son of the O'Rourke, [i. e.] Owen, the son of Felim, son of Donough, son of Tiernan Oge. In consequence of this death O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, marched into Breifny, and laid siege to O'Rourke's town, i. e. Caislen-an-Chairthe^k, which he took, and three of O'Rourke's people were slain; and Brian, son of Cathal, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, was slain by Godfrey, the son of Hugh Gallda¹ O'Donnell, by the

son of Maurice the Earl, was treacherously slain towards the end of this year, by John Manntach and his brother Maurice was made Earl; and John Manntach was slain for his crime by this young Earl Maurice.

¹ *Leitir-Mac-Philip*, i. e. Mac Philip's letter, or hill side. This name, which is that of a townland in Mac Donough's country, in the county of Sligo, is now obsolete.

^k *Caislen-an-Chairthe*, now called in Irish *caisleán a' éapta*, i. e. the castle of the rock. The ruins of a castle so called are still to be seen in the townland of Castletown, in the valley of Glencar, in the west of the parish of Killasnet, in the north-west of the county of Leitrim. The name is usually anglicised Castlecar.

¹ *Hugh Gallda*, i. e. Hugh the Anglicised.

ndomnaill iar rin, 7 o ruairc feilim dionnarbad ar a duthaig hi ppearaid manac lá hua ndomnaill. Ua domnaill doriðiri do léigean uí Ruairc ina duthaig, 7 rið do denam eitir fíraib bpeirne, 7 a tabairt ar in tír an cairlén do aitédenam.

Maolruanaid mac taidcc mec diarmada do gabail a meabail ar oilén na trínóide la tomaltaic mac Ruaidri mec diarmada, 7 mac briain mec diarmada do marbad ann.

Alartann mac colla mic toirpdealbaid, 7 dream do mairib a gallócclac do marbad arson riur lá cloinn Ruaidri mec diarmada.

Sían mac an airéinniú cñn a fine féin fear tige aoidé coitcinn, 7 airéindeac Padraicc i nail rinn décc.

Aod mac Pílip ruaid mec conmara fíu epoda cocctac décc.

Sían dað mac goirdelbaid tigeapna plebe luğa décc, 7 dá tigeapna ina ionad, .i. uilliam mac emann an macaire a ósbratar fén 7 síúrtañ mac Pílip mec goirdelbaid.

Sían mac concobair mec aedaccain ollam cloinne riocair, 7 Aod mac briain mic feargail ruaid uí uiccinn décc.

Cataoir mág coeláin do marbad hi fíoll lá mac a ósbratar fíngin ruad.

Emann mac Riocair a bupc do gabail a meabail lá baipédaicib, 7 a tabac go háiteapac dia bpaipib féin.

Slóigead lá hua ndomnaill i mbpeirne uí ruairc, dá hé foçann an trlóigib rin, o ruairc feilim mac donnchaid mic tigeapnáin, 7 a baile do gabail a

^m *By the shot of a ball, dupcor peléir.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is, dupchup do gunna, i. e. by the shot of a gun, or a gun-shot. This is the first mention of a gun or ball in the Irish annals, and it shows that the Irish had guns at least one year earlier than is generally supposed. The first notice of fire-arms in the Anglo-Irish Annals occurs in Ware's Annals of Ireland, under the year 1489, as follows :

“This year for a great rarity were sent to the Earl of Kildare six hand guns (or musquets) out of Germany, which his guard, during the

time that they stood century” [sentry], “bore before his habitation standing in the great Hall, at the entrance into his house or quarters at Thomas Court.”—See Ware's Works, edition of 1705, vol. v.

The same passage is quoted or referred to by Harris, in his *History of the City of Dublin*, p. 283 ; by the Abbé Ma-Geoghegan, in his *History of Ireland*, vol. iii. ; and in the *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare*, p. 89, by Dr. O'Connor, who adds the following note, which is far from correct :

shot of a ball^m. The castle was demolished by O'Donnell; and O'Rourke, i. e. Felim, was banished from his country into Fermanagh; but O'Donnell [afterwards] permitted O'Rourke to come back into his country, and he made peace among the men of Breifny, and compelled the country to rebuild the castle.

Mulrony, the son of Teige Mac Dermot, was treacherously taken prisoner, on Trinity Islandⁿ, by Tomaltagh, the son of Rory Mac Dermot; and the son of Brian Mac Dermot was slain there.

Alexander, the son of Colla, son of Turlough, and some of the chiefs of his gallowglasses, were slain by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot.

John Mac-an-Airchinnigh^o, head of his own tribe, who had kept a house of general hospitality for strangers, and Erenagh of St. Patrick's at Elphin, died.

Hugh, the son of Philip Roe Mac Namara, a brave and warlike man, died.

John Duv Mac Costello, Lord of Sliabh-Lugha, died; and two lords [were set up] in his place, namely, William, the son of Edmond of the Plain, his own brother, and Jordan, the son of Philip Mac Costello.

John, the son of Conor Mac Egan, Ollav^p of Clanrickard, and Hugh, the son of Brian, son of Farrel Roe O'Higgin, died.

Cahir Mac Coghlan was treacherously slain by the son of his brother, Fineen Roe.

Edmond, the son of Richard Burke, was treacherously taken prisoner by the Barretts, but was [afterwards] triumphantly rescued by his kinsmen.

An army was led by O'Donnell into Breifny O'Rourke. The cause of this hosting was: O'Rourke, i. e. Felim, the son of Donough, son of Tiernan, and

"Baker pretends that Edward III. used fire-arms at the siege of Calais: the use of great guns was utterly unknown in those days, even in the Pale. The first account we have of them is in 1521" [this is not true.—See 1488, 1498.—Ed.], "when the Lord Deputy, Surry, besieged the monastery and castle of Feoris" [Monasteroris], "where O'Conor Faly had a garrison: the walls of the convent were instantly levelled by three pieces of artillery, and the Irish, frightened by this new mode of attack, by which the thunder and lightning of the elements seemed to have combined against them, abandoned themselves

to despair."

ⁿ *Trinity island*, is in Lough Key, near Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.

^o *Mac-an-Airchinnigh*.—This name, which signifies "son of the Erenagh," is still extant in the vicinity of Strokestown, Elphin, and Lissonuffy, in the county of Roscommon, where it is anglicised Mac Nerhenny and Nerhenny. There are families of various races who bear the same name in many parts of Ireland.

^p *Ollav*.—This Mac Egan was chief Brehon of Clanrickard, and had a house at Duniry, in the south-east of the county of Galway.

ppuill lá a b'páirib féin, 7 iap ndol uí domnaill don b'páirne forlongport do denam do imon mbaile, .i. cairlén an éairte, 7 an baile do gabail leir po deoid iap mbisic aithaib na timceall, 7 tigeapnan dub mac donnchaib mic tigeapnain óicc do marbaib lá hua ndomnaill don éur rin, 7 o ruairc feilim d'páccbáil dua domnaill hi ccairlén in éairte iap ríoduccaib fear mb'páirne p'ria poile. O Ruairc do g'p'raib éirpa coranta dua domnaill rin mb'páirne 7 d'p'raib a ionaib ina éiridh.

Tigeapnán óicc o ruairc tanaib b'páirne do marbaib lá cloinn Maolpuanaiḡ meḡpaḡnaill, 7 lá cloinn Ruairib mec diarmada i nuict na nengad.

Slóiccead lá haib ruad ua ndomnaill hi maig luircc dia po mill arbanda 7 dia po luircc bailte cairlén ionda. Ro luircc 7 Ro b'p' cairlén cloinne Ruairib mec diarmada, .i. baile na huamha. O domnaill fein co ndiorma dia p'luaḡ do arccnam co hinéleite ir in oide ar a longport co ndearna epeaca móra i ndoipe éua. Feidlimid p'ionn ua concobair (.i. mac taidce mic toirpdealbair ruad) do dol hi ccinn uí domnaill don éur rin, 7 ríe p'utain do denam dó p'p'ir. Ruairib an doipe mac muirḡra mic aoda mec diarmada baí hi p'óirade uí domnaill ar an p'lóiccead rin do p'ápuccad na ceallb'raighi uallaighi, 7 édaia móra do b'p'ic éirte, 7 ó domnaill do éabairt óḡairicc do p'agairtib an t'p'mpail po p'ápaiccead ann.

Slóiccead la mac uilliam cloinne piocairb (.i. uilleacc mac uillice an p'iona) i nuib maine dia po b'p'ead lair baibbóuin aia liacc maonaccan, Arbanna 7 bailte ionda do millead dó i nuib maine, 7 hi macaire éonnaict.

^a *Protection-tribute*, éirp coranta.—For a notice of a similar rent, or tribute, paid to the Lower Mac William Burke, by Cathal Duv O'Dowda, Chief of Tireragh, see *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 455.

^r *Ucht-na-Eangadh*, i. e. the shelving breast, or hill-front. This name is now obsolete.

^s *Baile-na-huamha*, i. e. the town of the cave. This place is now called baile na h-úmac in Irish, and Cavetown in English. It is situated between the lakes of Clogher and Cavetown, in the parish of Estersnow, barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.—See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 10. The site of this

castle is still pointed out, but the outline of the foundations are scarcely traceable.

^t *Doire-Cua*, now Derrycuagh, a townland in the north-west part of the parish of Kilnamanagh, in the district of Airteach, barony of Boyle (lately Frenchpark), and county of Roscommon.

^u *Ceall Braighi-Uallaighi*.—This name, which would be anglicised Kilbryhooly, is now obsolete; but it is quite evident from the situation of the townland of Doire-Cua, into which O'Donnell made this nocturnal irruption, that Ceall Braighi Uallaighi was the ancient name of a church in the parish of Kilnamanagh.

his town, had been treacherously taken by his own kinsmen. Upon O'Donnell's arrival in Breifny, he pitched his camp around Caislen-an-Chairthe, and, after a siege of considerable length, finally took it; on which occasion he slew Tiernan Duv, the son of Donough, son of Tiernan Oge. And having reconciled the men of Breifny with one another, O'Donnell left O'Rourke, Felim, in Caislen-an-Chairthe. O'Rourke levied a protection tribute^a upon the territory of Breifny, to be paid to O'Donnell and his successors.

Tiernan Oge O'Rourke, Tanist of Breifny, was slain by the sons of Mulrony Mac Rannall and the sons of Rory Mac Dermot, at Ucht-na-n-Eangadh^r.

An army was led by Hugh Roe O'Donnell into Moylurg, by which he destroyed corn, and burned many castle-towns. He burned and demolished the castle of the sons of Mac Dermot, namely, Baile-na-huamha^s. O'Donnell himself, with a strong body of his forces, sallied forth privately by night from their camp, and committed great depredations in Doire-Cua^s. Felim Finn O'Connor, i. e. the son of Teige, son of Turlough Roe O'Connor, went to O'Donnell on this occasion, and made a perpetual peace with him. Rory-an-Doire, the son of Maurice, son of Hugh Mac Dermot, who was in O'Donnell's army on this expedition, violated the church of Ceall Braighe-Uallaighi^u, and carried off great booties from it; but O'Donnell made full restitution^w to the priests of the church which had been violated.

An army was led by Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick, the son of Ulick of the Wine) into Hy-Many, by which he destroyed the bawn of Athliag Maenagan^x, and destroyed much corn and many towns throughout Hy-Many and

^w *Full restitution*, ógnaírocc.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is: “7 hua domnaill do aipig na néoala do pagartaib in tampaill po papaisfó ann, i. e. and O'Donnell restored the spoils to the priests of the church which had been violated there.”

^x *Athliag-Maenagan*, i. e. the stony ford of St. Maenagan. Charles O'Connor writes in the margin of the manuscript that this place is on the River Suck. It is now called Athleague, and is a small town, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon, where the memory of St. Maenagan was formerly held in great

veneration, but he is now totally forgotten. There is another place on the Shannon called Ath-liag, and generally distinguished from this on the Suck by the addition of Finn.—See note under the year 1572. The River Suck frequently overflows its banks at this ford, but it is said that it never covers a certain *liag*, or stone, therein, and the peasantry believe that if the Suck once covered it the town would be overwhelmed by an inundation; and according to certain verses attributed to Donnell Cam [Donaldus Curvus], who is said to have been indued with the spirit of prophecy, the River

Ropra mac feidlimið þinn do mārbað ðaon upcor raiðe la ðruing don
 tɾluað. Clann feilim þinn ui concobair .i. aod, toirpðealbāc, 7 con-
 cobair, do ðol tarrpa co baile tobair bɾiðe. A loɾccað 7 a aɾðain ðóib.
 Diaɾmaite mac doinnail mic toirpðealbāið ðoill uí concobair do mārbað
 ðoib .i. aɾ Rop comain, hi luirec an tɾluað. A lñmāin ðóib aɾsin hi
 ccloinn cōnnmāið, 7 eic do bñin don tɾluað ceðna. Ða ɾop tarrpāið uí
 concobair ðuinn, .i. aod mac aodā mic toirpðealbāið ðuinn, do ɾonað an
 ɾluaicceāð ɾin. Sñð ɾil muireðaið do ðenam ðoib buððéin iap nðultāð a
 dēnma ap comairle a ccapate.

Cɾeaça meabla do ðenom do Ruaiðɾi ua cōncobair ap feilim þinn.
 Cɾeaça anba ma ðioðail ɾiðe la feilim ɾþinn ua cconcobair ɾop ɾlicet taidð
 óið.

Sñð ɾil Muireðhaið do naiðm ðopuðɾi, 7 tiðeapnaɾ ɾleaçta copbmaic
 ui biɾn 7 lñt baile an clāiɾ, 7 cóicc baile cinn copāð do cūið ɾonna toirpðeal-
 baið óicc, do mairñm ðā ɾlioçt ðɾeðlim ua concobair. Ðlað do cloinn caçail
 mic muireðhaið do baí açhaið ðaimɾiɾ illāin cloinne maolɾuain do tabairt
 ðɾeðlimið ɾionn ua cconcobair.

Tiðeapnān capɾac mac tiðeapnañ mic taidð mic tiðeapnañ uí ɾuairc,
 ɾɾaðac mac Sçain mic toirpðealbāið méguiðɾi, 7 doinnail mac ðuinn mic
 doinnail mic aipɾ méguiðɾi do mārbað hi muinɾiɾ eolaiɾ lá cloinn Ruaiðɾi
 mec ðiaɾmata 7 lá mac mec ðiaɾmata ɾuaið, 7 doinnail beapnac mac ɾam-
 ɾaðain do mārbað don cūp ɾin.

O doinnail, .i. aod do ðol hi maið luirec ip in ɾɾoðmāp do ɾonnapðh.

Suck will sooner or later destroy Athleague.
 These verses, the prophetic truth of which we
 see nearly fulfilled in our own time, are worth
 preserving, and run as follows :

“ báireðeap aɾliað
 ðóireðeap loç glinne
 biað glinɾce 'na ɾáɾac
 'ɾ cluain álap ðan ðuine.

“ Athleague shall be drowned,
 Lough Glinn shall be burned,
 Glinsk shall be waste,
 And Clonalis without a man.”

¹ *Baile-tobair-Bhrighde*, i. e. the town of St.
 Bridget's well, now Ballintober, in the county
 of Roscommon.

² *It was at the instance.*—This should have
 been mentioned in the beginning, as it is in the
 Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, in which
 this incursion of Mac William against Felim
 Finn O'Conor is much more satisfactorily de-
 scribed as follows :

“ A. D. 1487. Mac William Burke (i. e. Ulick,
 the son of Ulick), at the instance of O'Conor
 Don (i. e. Hugh, the son of Hugh, son of
 Turlough), proceeded with an army into the

Machaire-Chonnacht. Rossa, the son of Felim Finn, was slain by one shot of a dart by a man of this army. The sons of Felim Finn O'Connor (i. e. Húgh, Turlough, and Conor) passed by them to Baile-tobair-Bhrighde^a, which they burned and plundered. Dermot, the son of Donnell, son of Turlough Dall O'Connor, while pursuing them, was slain at Roscommon; but his people followed them into Clann-Conway, and took some horses from them. It was at the instance^a of O'Connor Don (i. e. Hugh, the son of Hugh, son of Turlough Don) that this incursion was made. The Sil-Murray concluded a peace among themselves, after having refused to do so, by the advice of their friends.

Treacherous depredations were committed by Rory O'Connor upon Felim Finn, who, in revenge, committed great depredations upon the descendants of Teige Oge.

The peace of Sil-Murray was again ratified; and the lordship of the descendants of Cormac O'Beirne, the half townland of Baile-an-Chlair^a, and the five townlands of Ceann-Coradh^b, being part of the share of [i. e. allotted to] Cormac Oge, were given, by consent of the descendants of Turlough Oge, to Felim O'Connor. A portion of the territory of Clann-Chathail-mic-Murray, which had been for some time in the possession of the Clann-Maelruain, was given to Felim Finn O'Connor.

Tiernan Carragh, the son of Tiernan, son of Teige, son of Tiernan O'Rourke; Feradhach, the son of John, son of Turlough Maguire; and Donnell, the son of Don, son of Donnell, son of Art Maguire, were slain in [the territory of] Muintir-Eolais, by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot and the son of Mac Dermot Roe, and Donnell Bearnach Magauran was also slain on that occasion. ERROR. HE 912 1-

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh, proceeded into Moylurg in Autumn. He burned

Cluainte, against Felim Finn, the son of Teige, son of Turlough Roe, and burned Felim Finn's town, and slew his son, Rossa mac Felim Finn, and burned the whole territory. And they also burned and spoiled the possessions of such of the Corcachlann, Tir-Briuin, and the half Tuath, as adhered to Felim Finn, and his sons. The sons of Felim Finn, i. e. Hugh, Turlough, and Con, went in pursuit of this army, and slew at Roscommon the son of Donnell, son of Turlough

Dall, son of Turlough Don O'Connor."

^a *Baile-an-Chlair*, now Ballyclare, a townland in the parish of Clontuskert, barony of South Ballintober, and county of Roscommon.

^b *Cean-Coradh*, i. e. head of the weir. This is mentioned in a poem on the ancient limits of Hy-Many, as on the northern boundary of that territory. It was evidently the name of a district comprising five ballies in O'Beirne's country, on the north side of Coradh-na-dtuath,

Τίγε ιομόα γ αρβαννα δο λορρεαδ λειρ γ εςμπαλλ υρομα conaille δο λορρεαδ an tan rin lá fírgal cappaic mac domnaill mic ταιδce uí ruairc gan cét dua domnaill, γ ó nac pucc ó domnaill ar feargal cappaic do διογαλ an mígmoíma rin fair, do pad mac τίγεapnain na buannaide do cléipciδ an εςμπαλλ a ngíoll fair an λορρεαδ rin.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙOΣΤ, 1488.

Αοιρ Cριoρτ, Mile, cήtre ced, oétmoγat, a hoét.

Ab ata trum décc.

Pláig mór for macaire cónnaict dia po écc Cathal mac eidiγlin biocair εςμπαλλ πατραιcc, γ cananaic copad i noilpinn, Aongur ua peactadain comarba pinnéin hi ccluan cρíma Diapmaid mac concaγaid paγart τογαιde, γ an biocaire boδar ua colla.

and bounded on the east by Lough Boderg in the Shannon, in the east of the county of Roscommon.

^c *Druim-Conaille*.—This church still retains its name, but it is more usually called, at present, the church of Drum. It is said by tradition to have been the original parish church of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.

^d *Buannaid*, now the Bonet, a river which flows through the barony of Dromahaire, in the county of Leitrim, and falls into Lough Gill at its south-east extremity.

^e *As a pledge*, i. e. to be detained by the clergy as a prisoner, until the O'Rourkes should make satisfaction for the burning and violation of the church.

^f Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following passages, omitted by the Four Masters :

“A. D. 1487. A great fleet of Saxons” [English] “came into Ireland in this year, to the son of the Duke of York, who was in exile with the Earl of Kildare, i. e. Garrett, son of Thomas. And there lived not of the royal blood at that

time but this son of the Duke, and he was styled King on Whitsunday, at Dublin ; and he went eastwards with the fleet, and many of the Irish accompanied him, and, among the rest, the brother of the Earl of Kildare, i. e. Thomas, son of the Earl, and Edward Oge Plunkett.

“A battle was fought between the two kings who were in England at this time, namely, the King of the Welsh race, and the youth whom we have mentioned before as having been styled King at Dublin : and the battle was won against the youth ; and no account is preserved of the many thousands who were slain there ; and the greater part of those who had gone to England from Ireland were slain, as Thomas, son of the Earl of Kildare, and many other Anglo-Irish youths. This battle was fought about the festival of the Holy Cross.”

From these passages it is quite evident that Cathal Mac Manus, the compiler of the Annals of Ulster, who lived at Senad-Mic-Manus, in Lough Erne, believed that the mock prince, Simnel, was the true heir to the crown of England. Indeed, not only the mere Irish, who had

many houses and much corn; and the church of Druim-Conaille^c was at the same time, without the permission of O'Donnell, burned by Farrell Carragh, the son of Donnell, son of Teige O'Rourke; and as O'Donnell was not able to overtake Farrell Carragh, to avenge that evil doing upon him, he delivered up the grandson of Tiernan of Buannaid^d to the clergy of the church, to be detained by them as a pledge^e for that burning^f.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1488.

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

The Abbot of Ath-Trim died.

A great plague [raged] in Machaire-Chonnacht, of which died Cathal Mac Edigen, Vicar of Patrick's Church, and a canon chorister in Elphin; Aengus O'Reachtadhain^g, Coarb of St. Finnen at Cluain Creamha^h; Dermot Mac Conchagaidhⁱ, a select priest; and the Deaf Vicar O'Colla.

no means of ascertaining the truth, continued to believe in this impostor; but the citizens of Dublin, for some months after his defeat, continued to regard him as their rightful prince, as appears from a letter addressed to the citizens of Waterford by King Henry VII., "concerning the treasons of the city of Dublin," in which he complains that, "contrary to the duty of their allegiance, they will not yet know their seditious opinions, but unto this day uphold and maintain the same presumptuously."

"A. D. 1487. A great storm occurred in this year, 6. *Calendas Martii*, by which many houses and churches were stripped, and trees, cots, and gardens broken.

"Great rain in the Summer of this year, which was like an inclement Winter, so that much of the crops of Ireland decayed, in consequence of it.

"The daughter of Mahon O'Brien, i. e. the wife of O'Loughlin, eloped with Edmond, the son of Richard Burke, in the beginning of the Autumn of this year.

"The fortress of Lough Oughter was taken in this year by the sons of Donnell Bane O'Reilly, i. e. Farrell and Edmond; and Farrell died in this year, the Saturday before Christmas, and was interred at Drumlane.

"Garrett, the son of Edmond Geangcach Mac Herbert, was slain by John, the son of James, son of Meyler Mac Herbert, in revenge of his father, aided by Meyler and Edmond, the two sons of Ferdoragh, the son of Meyler Mac Herbert."

^g *O'Reachtadhain*, now anglicised Raghtagan, and sometimes Rattigan.

^h *Cluain-Creamha*, now Clooncraff, a parish near Elphin, in the county of Roscommon. This entry shews that Archdall is wrong in making Cluain-Coirpthe the same as Clooncraff, for Cluain-Coirpthe was under the patronage of St. Berach, whereas we learn from the present entry that Cluain-Creamha was one of St. Finnen's churches.

ⁱ *Mac Conchagaidh*, now shortened to Mac Conkey.

Catal puad mac Ruaidri mic brian ballaig uí concobair décc don plaiḡ cedna. Domnall mac brian ui binn, diarmait mac domnaill mic brian, Domnall mac feargail, ⁊ corbmac mac domnaill éananaisḡ uí binn décc di beor.

Domnall mac domnaill mic néill ḡairb ui domnaill do ḡabáil la cloinn aoda gallda mic neill ḡairb, ⁊ a ríagad ar na mparac amail do puillriot a mignoma.

Ua ceallaiḡ (Maoileclainn mac aoda mic brian) décc a ccionn lēpáite iar ngabail tigeapnair, ⁊ concobar a bratair do ḡabail a ionaid.

Mag aongara, .i. brian mac airt décc, ⁊ a dearbraitair (Aod) doirbnead ma ionad.

Emann mac tomair meḡuidir baí ina tigeapna hi pfpairb manac décc.

Donn mac domnaill ballaig meḡuidir décc.

O flannaccain tuaitē patā toirpdeibac mac ḡiolla iora décc.

O tuatail (Emann) do marbad a pfiull la cloinn taidcc uí bpoim.

Mac uí murchada, .i. tigeapna ua pfpólimē, Matḡamain mac taidcc do marbad a pfiull la donnad .i. mac tigeapna ua ccinnrelaiḡ mac airt mic donnchaiḡ.

Diarmait mac Ssain luirce mic toirpdealbais an fíona uí domnaill décc.

brian mac aeda buide mic brian ballaig uí neill decc do galap breac.

Taidcc mac maoileaclainn mic tigeapnain uí puairc, ⁊ Mag ragnaill concobar mac murchaid do phioct Maoileaclainn décc, ⁊ Mag ragnaill do denam ina ionad do maoileaclainn mac uilliam don tphioct cedna.

O neill conn mac enri, ⁊ Maguidir Ssan mac Pilip mic tomair do dol ḡo teag uí domnaill ⁊ ríḡ éarctanac cairbimail do denamh dua neill ⁊ dua ndomnaill pé poile.

Síḡ do denam dua neill ⁊ do cloinn tpsam buide uí neill iar ná léiccn ar a mbraiḡdnar.

^k *As his misdeeds deserved*, amail do puillriot a mignoma. The verb puillriot, i. e. po éuill riad, is an ancient form of do éuilleadar, the third person plural of the past indicative of tuillim, I deserve.

^l *O'Murchadha*, now always pronounced in Irish O'Murroghoo, and anglicised Murphy,

without the prefix O. The territory of Hy-Felimy is included in the present barony of Ballaghkeen, in the east of the county of Wexford.

^m *Galar-breac*, i. e. the speckled disease, the small-pox. In the south of Ireland this term is now applied to the spotted or putrid fever.

ⁿ *O'Neill*.—This entry is given more intelli-

Cathal Roe, the son of Rory, son of Brian Ballagh O'Conor, died of the same plague. Donnell, the son of Brian O'Beirne; Dermot, the son of Donnell, son of Brian; Donnell, son of Farrell; and Cormac, son of Donnell Cananagh O'Beirne, also died of it.

Donnell, the son of Donnell, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, was taken prisoner by the sons of Hugh Gallda, son of Niall Garv, and executed on the following day, as his misdeeds deserved^k.

O'Kelly (Melaghlin, the son of Hugh, son of Brian) died half a quarter of a year after he had assumed the lordship; and Conor, his kinsman, took his place.

Magennis, i. e. Brian, the son of Art, died; and his brother Hugh was inaugurated in his place.

Edmond, the son of Thomas Maguire, who had been Lord in Fermanagh, died.

Don, the son of Donnell Ballagh Maguire, died.

O'Flanagan of Tuath-ratha, Turlough, son of Gilla-Isa, died,

O'Toole (Edmond) was treacherously slain by the sons of Teige O'Byrne.

The son of Murchadha^l, Lord of Hy-Felimy (Mahon, son of Teige), was treacherously slain by Donough, the son of Art, son of Donough [Mac Morogh], Lord of Hy-Kinsellagh.

Dermot, the son of John of Lurg, son of Turlough of the Wine O'Donnell, died.

Brian, the son of Hugh Boy, who was son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, died of galar-breac^m.

Teige, the son of Melaghlin, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, and Mac Rannall, i. e. Conor, the son of Murrough, of the descendants of Melaghlin, died; and Melaghlin, son of William of the same race, was made Mac Rannall in his place.

O'Neill^a, i. e. Con, the son of Henry, and Maguire, i. e. John, the son of Philip, son of Thomas, went to the house of O'Donnell; and O'Neill and O'Donnell made a charitable and amicable peace.

O'Neill and the sons of John Boy O'Neill made peace with each other, after the latter had been released from captivity.

gibly in the Annals of Ulster, as follows: John Boy, from his captivity this year, about the festival of St. Brendan, having obtained
 " O'Neill (Con) liberated Niall, the son of

Domnall mac neill uí neill do marbhadh hi p̃pionntamnac lá Ruðraige mac airt, 7 lá cloinn néill mic airt uí neill.

O feargal do gairm do conmac mac Slain mic domnaill i naghaidh Ruðraige mic catail uí f̃srgail.

Maoileaclainn mac meġ flannchaid do marbhadh la cloinn taidcc mic catail mic tigeapnain óicc uí Ruairc.

Eogan mac IR meġraġnaill do marbhadh la a dearbpaṭair fein .i. uilliam mac IR, 7 lá a mac 7 la Maġnur mac IR.

Toirpdealbac mac taidcc mec maġamna fear lán do paṭ 7 do tiodnacal ecena ón Spiorat naom̃ tiodnaicṭeac̃ r̃eḃ 7 maóine decc iar mb̃r̃it̃ buada ó dom̃an 7 ó d̃l̃man.

Ruaid̃ri mac uí concobair duinn décc.

Cúulaḃ mac Slain buide uí neill do marbhadh lá harṭ mac eñrí mic eogan.

Airt mac neill c̃appaiġ mic muirceartaig̃ óicc uí neill do marbhadh la cloinn eñrí mic eñrí mic eogan uí neill ar ġreir̃r oide.

Eogan mac uí Ruairc, feilm mac donnchaid mic tigeapnain óicc mic tigeapnain m̃óir do marbhadh ar orraḃ le heogan ele mac uí ruairc .i. mac t̃ġs̃r̃nain mic taidcc mic tigeapnain m̃óir.

Eogan mac maolmor̃da uí raġallaiġ tigeapna mullaig̃ laoiġill décc.

Donnchaid dub̃r̃úileac̃ ua concobair .i. ua concobair ruad̃, décc iar ccian aóir 7 iar ñd̃iġb̃ṭeaid̃, 7 feidlimid̃ pionn ua concobair doir̃dnead̃ ina ionad̃ lá hua ñdom̃naill, lá mac uilliam 7 la mac ñdiap̃mata .i. concobair feid̃ ar d̃ionġmala ro ġair̃ead̃ tigeapna daon poime r̃é haṭhaid̃ 7 a b̃rocc do c̃or fair do mac diap̃mata.

other hostages in his stead, besides his own two sons, and his brother Henry."

^o *Finntamhnach*, i. e. fair-field, now Fintona, a town in the barony of Clogher, and county of Tyrone. The word tamnac̃, which enters so generally into the topographical names in the mountainous districts of Ulster and Connaught, signifies "a green field" which produces kind, sweet grass. The town of Saintfield, in the county of Down, is called Tamnac̃ na naom̃, i. e. "field of the saints," in Irish.

^p *Conmac*.—It is curious to find this name

among the O'Farrells in the fifteenth century, a name which they derived from their ancestor, Cormac, the son of Fergus Mac Roich, King of Ulster in the first century.

^q *William, son of Ir*.—The name of the father is repeated to avoid ambiguity. The Annals of Ulster add, "felonice."

^r *Full of grace, lán do paṭ*.—See note ^e, under the year 1172, p. 3, *supra*. The word paṭ is used in old writings to express the grace of God; as, "bennachuir̃ Paṭraic̃ a ġin r̃ium̃ 7 do luiḃ paṭ in Sp̃irata naimb̃ for a eplab̃ra,

Donnell, the son of Niall O'Neill, was slain at Finntamhnach^o, by Rory, the son of Art, and the sons of Niall, son of Art O'Neill.

Conmac^p, the son of John, son of Donnell, was nominated O'Farrell, in opposition to Rory, the son of Cathal O'Farrell.

Melaghlin, the son of Mac Clancy, was slain by the sons of Teige, the son of Cathal, son of Tiernan Oge O'Rourke.

Owen, the son of Ir Mac Rannall, was slain by his own brother William, son of Ir^a, and his son, and Manus, son of Ir.

Turlough, the son of Teige Mac Mahon, a man full of grace^r, and of the gift of wisdom from the Holy Spirit, the bestower of jewels and riches, died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world.

Rory, the son of O'Conor Don, died.

Cu-Uladh, the son of John Boy O'Neill, was slain by Art, son of Henry, who was son of Owen.

Art, the son of Niall Carragh, son of Murtough Oge O'Neill, was slain in a nocturnal attack by the sons of Henry, the son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill.

Owen, the son of O'Rourke, i. e. Felim, the son of Donough, son of Tiernan Oge, son of Tiernan More, was slain during an armistice by another Owen, the son of O'Rourke^s, i. e. the son of Tiernan, son of Teige, son of Tiernan More.

Owen, son of Maelmora O'Reilly, Lord of Mullagh-Laoighill^r, died.

Donough Dubhshuileach O'Conor (i. e. O'Conor Roe), died at an advanced age, and after a well-spent life; and Felim Finn O'Conor was inaugurated in his place by O'Donnell, Mac William, and Mac Dermot (O'Conor), in as meet a manner as any lord had for some time before been nominated; and his shoe^u was put on him by Mac Dermot.

i. e. Patrick blessed his mouth, and the grace of the Holy Spirit descended on his eloquence."—H. 3. 18.

In the Annals of Ulster it is stated that this Turlough, the son of Teige Mac Mahon, governed his seigniory more purely and more orderly than any other chief in Munster.

^s *The son of O'Rourke.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is, "mac uí Ruairc eile," i. e. the son of the other O'Rourke.

^r *Mullach-Laoighill.*—This name is still remembered as the ancient Irish appellation of the hill at the little village of Mullagh, giving name to a parish in the barony of Castlerahin, in the south-east of the county of Cavan. It is locally explained as "hill or summit of the bright day;" but we know that *laoigell*, now anglicised *Lyle*, was very common as a man's name among the ancient Irish.

^u *His shoe.*—This formed a part of the ceremony of inaugurating the O'Conor. Mac Dermot

Sið do ðenam dua domnaill ppi mac uilliam búpc. Ua concobair 7 mac diarmata hi ecoraigect, 7 hi plánaib stoppa.

Forbairi lá hua ndomnaill 7 lá mac ndiarmatta .i. concobair, ap carraicc loca cé baí ag cloinn Ruaidrí mec diarmata. Arbanna an típe do millead 7 do caítm dóib. Ua domnaill dimteact iar pfeimdead dol fuirpe. Forlongropt mec diarmata do gabáil dia gallocclaícaib féin iar na fagbail for a ecomairce, 7 arépaige an loca uile do bríct dóib for an carraicc.

Uilliam mac aoda mec brianain táoircaic corcaclann décc i noct febru iar mbuaib naitrige 7 a adnacal i noilpinn.

Sfan manntac fear uplamair marbta iarla dfrmuíman do baruccad lá Muirir mac an iarla. Iarla do gairm do muirir mac an iarla.

Lenab iongnaíac do gínsíman i naí cliaí ina mbátar a fiacla acca bríct. Ro far méad adbal ann iar na gínsíman náic clor a commor hi leanab ó amirir na ceuraí.

Síde gaoíte do ðol po mfiíil móna baí i tuaim mona, 7 duine díð do marbad, aigte an locta oile do at, 7 cfeípar ele do marbad don gaoit cedna hi maéaire connact.

Eman mac Riocaird a bupc poíga gallmacaíom connact décc.

Sfan ócc ua hfígra 7 a mac do marbad hi fiull lá cloinn uí eaígra, .i. Ruaidrí, 7 aeð (clann a dearbpaícar féin) dia domnaig do íonnraí i mainp-tir an bñd íoda.

put on his shoe in token of obedience, and no O'Connor could be made without his presence.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 451.

^w *Having failed*, iar pfeimdead.—The word pfeimdead is explained *diultad*, i. e. *refusing*, by O'Clery, in his Glossary of ancient Irish Words; but it more frequently means *to fail*, as will further appear from examples of its use occurring in these Annals at the years 1399, 1488, 1490, 1497, and 1593.

^x *To the Rock*.—This passage is evidently left unfinished, it does not occur in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster.

^y *The heroes*, i. e. the heroes of the Red Branch, who flourished in Ulster in the first century.—See the Editor's *Irish Grammar*, p. 456, note ¹.

^z *A whirlwind*, íróe gaoíte.—This term is still in use in most parts of Ireland, but generally understood to apply to a supernatural whirlwind, raised by the fairies.—See Neilson's *Irish Grammar, Dialogues*, p. 70. The Editor knew a person who was believed to have become a confirmed lunatic in consequence of a íróe gaoíte passing over him while asleep on the grass on a summer's day.

^a *Tuaim-mona*, i. e. the mound or tumulus of

A peace was concluded between O'Donnell and Mac William Burke, O'Connor and Mac Dermot being as sureties and guarantees between them.

O'Donnell and Mac Dermot (i. e. Conor) laid siege to the Rock of Lough Key, which was in the possession of the sons of Rory Mac Dermot. They destroyed and consumed the corn of the country. O'Donnell went away, having failed^w to take it [the Rock]; but Mac Dermot's fortress was taken by his own gallowglasses, it having been left under their protection; and they brought all the boats of the lake to the Rock^x, [and took it].

William, the son of Hugh Mac Branan, Chief of Corco-Achlann, died on the eighth of February, after the victory of penance, and was interred at Elphin.

John Manntach, the chief instigator of the murder of the Earl of Desmond, was put to death by Maurice, the son of the Earl. Maurice, the son of the Earl, was nominated the Earl.

A wonderful child was born in Dublin, who had all his teeth from his birth. He grew to an enormous size [soon] after being born, and so large a child had not been heard of since the time of the heroes^y.

A whirlwind^z attacked a number of persons, as they were cutting turf on the bog of Tuaim-Mona^a, which killed one of them, and swelled the faces of the rest; and four others were killed by the same wind in Machaire-Chonnacht.

Edmond, son of Richard Burke, choicest of the English youths of Ireland, died.

John Oge O'Hara and his son were treacherously slain by the sons of O'Hara, i. e. Rory and Hugh, the sons of his own brother, on Sunday, in the monastery of Banada^b.

the bog, now Tumona, a townland containing the ruins of a monastery, in the parish of Ogulla, barony and county of Roscommon. When the Editor visited this place in 1837, Tumona was the seat of O'Connor Roe, a gentleman of considerable learning and great intelligence, but he has since died, and his family is extinct in the legitimate line. Archdall places Toemonia in the country of O'Connor Dun; but he is decidedly wrong, for it has been in the country of O'Connor Roe since the distinction between O'Connor Roe and O'Connor Don began. De

Burgo asserts, in his *Hibernia Dominicana*, that the monastery of this place belonged to the Dominicans; but this does not appear to be true, for in an Inquisition taken in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, it is called "*Ecclesia sive Cellula fratrum tertii ordinis Sancti Francisci vocata Toemona*." The place is still called in Irish Tuaim móna, but the móna, or bog, is nearly cut out.

^b Banada, a village, near which are the ruins of an abbey, in the barony of Leyny, and county of Sligo.

Donnchað mac maðgamna tigeapna corca baircinn do écc, ⁊ dá mac maðgamna ina ionat, .i. brián a mac féin ⁊ taðg ruad mac toirpdealbais mec maðgamna.

Férgal mac an ruagaire décc. Baí an feargal rin fíce bliadan as caiteam a éoda amail gac aon, ⁊ ní deachad dimtealccad a cúpp ferr an pé rin.

Ruaidrí ua concobair .i. mac feidlimid, fear lé raibe ruil na rocaide do gabail comarbair a atar décc i mbaile tobair briðe a mí auguir.

Creacluaiccead lá hiarla cille dapa hi ccenel riachad mic neill dia ro bñir cairlen bile raða for cloinn muipeartais með eoaccáin iar ttabairt ordanair éuice.

Maileaclainn mac Ruaidrí mec diarmada, ⁊ Muirgí mac aoda mec diarmatta décc.

Taðg mac aeda mic toirpdealbais uí concobair ced roga macaem plecta briain luignið décc, aithe capcc do ronnpad.

Diarmad mac taide uí concobair, tanair tigeapna a ceneoil, fear ar mó ler éuit dia biðbaðaid dá laim baí i neppin ina aimpñ decc do galap ruail iar tpeablaic foda.

Concobair mac dubtais uí ðuibgeannáin do baðad ar loc bradain a muintir eolair.

Maolconaire mac torpa uí maolconaire decc do galap aigeapp hi ccluain na hoidhe.

Maolmaire mac taide óicc uí uiccinn oide epeann le dán, ⁊ Mac an bairt oirgiall decc.

^c *The evacuation of his body*, dimtealccad a cúpp, literally, "he did not go to move his body," i. e. he did not go to stool.—See Annals of Connaught. This Farrell would appear to have been a character not unlike Bernard Kavanagh (who was reported, in the year 1840, to have fasted from every description of food for three years), but differing as to the mode of exhibiting his singularity.

^d *Ordnance*, ordanar.—This is the first mention of ordnance, or cannon, in these Annals. The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster notice the breaking down of the castle of Bile-ratha, but makes no mention of the ordanar. Bile-

ratha is now called Balrath, and is a townland, containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Castletown Kindalen, in the barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath.—See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 32.

^e *Son of Turlough*, i. e. of Turlough Carragh, the son of Donnell, the ancestor of the O'Conors Sligo.

^f *Lough Bradan*, i. e. lake of the salmon. There is no lough now bearing this name in the territory of Muintir-Eolais, which comprised about the southern half of the county of Leitrim.

^g *Cluain-na-hoidhe*, i. e. lawn or meadow of the night, now Cloonahee, in the parish of

Donough Mac Mahon, Lord of Corco-Baiscinn, died; and two Mac Mahons [were set up] in his place, namely, his own son, Brian, and Teige Roe, the son of Turlough Mac Mahon.

Farrell Mac-an-Ruagaire died. This Farrell took food like others for the space of twenty years, but had not the evacuation of his body^c during this time.

Rory O'Connor, i. e. the son of Felim, a man who was expected by many to succeed his father, died at Ballytober-Bride, in the month of August.

A plundering army was led by the Earl of Kildare into Kinel-Fiachachmic-Neill; and he demolished the castle of Bile-ratha upon the sons of Murtough Mageoghegan, after having brought ordnance^d to it.

Melaghlin, the son of Rory Mac Dermot, and Maurice, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, died.

Teige, the son of Hugh, son of Turlough^e O'Connor, the most select of the youths of the descendants of Brian Luighneach, died precisely on Easter night.

Dermot, the son of Teige O'Connor, Tanist-Lord of his own tribe, a man who had slain more enemies by his own hand than any other man in Ireland in his time, died of the gravel, after a long illness.

Conor, the son of Duffy O'Duigennan, was drowned in Lough Bradan^f, in Muintir-Eolais.

Mulconry, the son of Torna O'Mulconry, died of a short fit of sickness at Cluain-na-hoidhche^g.

Mulmurry, the son of Teige Oge O'Higgin, Chief Preceptor of Ireland in Poetry, and Mac Ward of Oriel, died^h.

Clooncruff, in the east of the county of Roscommon. This place is still the property of Gilbert Conry, Esq., the present head of the family. Cloonahee Demesne, which has been in the possession of this family for many centuries, contains a great quantity of ancient oak timber, and a fine lake called loe na horoe.

ⁱ Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain some entries not copied by the Four Masters, of which the most remarkable are the following:

"A. D. 1488. Donnell, the son of Donnell, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, was taken prisoner

in the abbey of Assaroe, by the sons of Hugh Gallda, the son of Niall Garv, 3. *Idus Januarii*, and he was hanged by them on the next day by the consent of O'Donnell, &c.

"Henry O'Sealbhaigh" [now anglicised Shelly, and sometimes Shallow], "the best singer of the Irish of Leath-Chuinn, died in this year.

"A chapter of the Friars Minor, *de observantia*, was held at Donegal this year about the festival of St. Peter.

"The wife of the King of Scotland, i. e. of James Stuart, i. e. the daughter of the King of Lochlann, was poisoned in this year. The King

Aois CRIOST, 1489.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, Mιle, ceitpe ced, octmogat, a naoi.

Nioclar ua catapraig biocaire daiminri por loc eirne [7] Tadcc ua maitegen, Manac do manchaið na buille decc.

O neill, .i. enri mac eoḡain mic neill óicc, Mac giollapattraic Seppraio tigeapna oppraig, ua ceapbaill Sfan tigeapna éle, O baigill toirpdealbaç, Maḡnar mac aoda puaið mic puðraig meḡ matḡamna, 7 Concobar mac glairne ui Raḡallaiḡ decc.

Plaiḡ mór ir in mbliaðain ri dia po éccpat ile. baí da haible co na faḡbaioir daoíne a naðnacal peaónón epeann.

Remann mac uaitne mic fearḡail mic tomair mic matḡamna mic giolla iora puaið ui raḡallaiḡ decc di.

Feidlimið ócc mac feidlimið mic fearḡail mic tomair mic matḡamna mic giolla iora puaið ui raḡallaiḡ, domnall mac torpa ui maolconaire aodar ollamian ril muirsohaiḡ, Domnall cananaç mac taidcc ui birn, Corbmac ua conallað ceann gallocclaç culcoimeda ui concobar an ingean duð ingín í concobar, .i. donnchað duðpuileaç, Aoð buide 7 domnall caoç dá mac ui amligi, Rúðraig glar mac Ruaiðri mic aoda, Mac donnchað riabaiḡ, .i. aod, 7 pionnguala ingín mec diarmata puaið decc don plaiḡ uile.

Maioleaclainn mac muirceapraig mic eoḡain ui neill do marbað la cloinn briain na coilleað mic eoḡain ui neill.

Ruðraig mac daðid ui mópda tanairi laigiri decc.

Ror mac uaitne ui morpa do marbað lá cataoir mac laoiḡriḡ mic cataoir ui diomurraig.

O neill, .i. conn mac enri do ðol i noipeaçt ui catain. Millte mopa do ðenam ðó, 7 a mbraiḡde do taðairt lair.

O domnaill, .i. aod puaið mac neill ḡairb do ðol pluag i ttrian congail ir in pfoḡmar do ponnpað. Cpeaça mópa 7 airceete aible do ðenam do ir

of Scotland himself, together with many of the noble Lords of Scotland, was killed in a battle the same year, by his son, James Oge Stuart, because he would not give up to his son the people who had administered the poison to his mother.

“The two sons of Niall, the son of John Boy O'Neill, namely, Owen and Hugh, were hanged by O'Neill (Con, the son of Henry, son of Owen) a short time before Michaelmas.”

ⁱ Did not bury the dead, co na faḡbaioir

in púta ar mac uíðilín, ⁊ gan díogbail do denam dó act conn a mac do guin. Dól dó iar rin co bel fúirpde, ⁊ cairlén beóil feirpde do gabail ⁊ do bpipead lair, ⁊ teaact plan dia tíg co nedalaib aibbli.

O paḡallaiḡ Sfan mac toirpdealbaiḡ mic Sfain, ⁊ ó fearḡail conmac mac Sfain mic domnaill do denam cpeice hi maiḡ breaghmaine, ⁊ donnchað mac briain éaoic mic domnaill buide úí fearḡail do marbað don turur rin.

Tomaltaç mac briain mec donnchað do marbað la hað mac domnaill éaim mec donnchað, ⁊ lá a cloinn.

Αοð mac feilim finn (.i. o concobair) do gabail la cloinn úí éallaiḡ.

Toirpdealbaç mac feilim finn ui concobair (mac tiḡearna a aora ar fearr taimic dia énel pe hatthað daimpir) do marbað la cloinn puaiðri mic feidlimið ⁊ lá mac mec diarmata, la phioct úí concobair puaið, ⁊ lá mac aoda mic puaiðri ip in cairlén riabaç.

Comtoccbaíl coccað for ua cconcobair la Ruaiðri mac feilim, la phioct taidḡ óicc ⁊ taidcc puaið, ⁊ lá phioct Ruaiðri mec diarmata. Coimionn-raiccið doib fair co harð an éoillín, ⁊ Mac caðail puaið úí concobair do leccað ⁊ do bualað leo ⁊ a marcrluaḡ féin dá bsin amac co háitfraç. Ua concobair féin co na marcrluaḡ ⁊ co na gallócclacaið do bpiç forpa, ⁊ gabála do gabratair don éaoiraiḡeaact do bsin díob. A lñmain aruide co tuillpce ⁊ donnchað clípeaç mac taidcc mec diarmata do marbað lá hua cconcobair. Cíð fil ann tra act a gallócclaca fñin do feall ⁊ do impáð for ua concobair, ⁊ a maðmuccað leo ⁊ mac concobair buide mic corbmaic do marbað uað co rocaðib oile, ⁊ blað da éaoiraiḡeaact do buain de, ⁊ mteact áitfraç attécta eipiomail do denam dua concobair, ⁊ a éaoiraiḡeaact do bpiç lñir i nuib maine.

Eoccan mac fñidlimið .i. feidlimið mac eoḡain mic domnaill mic muirceartaig ui concobair mac tiḡfñna cairppe, ⁊ dá mac muirceartaig mic Eoḡain

would now be anglicised Charles, the son of Lewis Dempsey.

ⁿ *Magh-Breaghmhaine*, a territory in the county of Longford, comprised chiefly in the barony of Shrute.—See note under the year 1476.

^o *Caislen-riabhach*, i. e. the grey castle, now Castlerea, a small town in the old barony of

Ballintober, in the county of Roscommon; but by a late grand jury arrangement the barony has been called Castlerea after the little town itself. The castle from which it was named stood on the west side of the town, but no ruins of it are now visible.

^p *Ard-an-choillin*, i. e. the height or hill of the little wood, now Ardakillin, a townland in

devastations in the Route upon Mac Quillin, without receiving any injury, excepting that his son Con was wounded. He went from thence to Belfast, and took and demolished the castle of Belfast; and he then returned safe to his house, loaded with immense spoils.

O'Reilly, i. e. John, the son of Turlough, son of John, and O'Farrell, i. e. Cormac, the son of John, son of Donnell, committed a depredation in Magh-Breaghmhaine^a. Donough, the son of Brian Caech, son of Donnell Boy O'Farrell, was slain on that occasion.

Tomaltagh, the son of Brian Mac Donough, was slain by Hugh, son of Donnell Cam Mac Donough, and his sons.

Hugh, the son of Felim Finn O'Connor, was taken prisoner by the sons of O'Kelly.

Turlough, the son of Felim Finn O'Connor (of his years the best son of a lord born for a long time before of his tribe), was slain in Caislen-Riabach^c, by the sons of Rory, son of Felim, and the son of Mac Dermot, the descendants of O'Connor Roe, and the son of Hugh, son of Rory.

War was conjointly waged against O'Connor by Rory, the son of Felim, by the descendants of Teige Oge and of Teige Roe, and also by the descendants of Rory Mac Dermot. They made a conjoint incursion against him into Ard-an-Choillin^d, where they struck and knocked down Cathal Roe O'Connor, but his own cavalry triumphantly rescued him. O'Connor himself, with his cavalry and gallowglasses, came up with them, and deprived them of spoils which they had taken from his creaghts; and he pursued them thence to Tulsk, where he slew Donough Cleireach, son of Teige Mac Dermot. But his own gallowglasses acted treacherously towards O'Connor, and turned against him, and defeated him; and they slew Conor Boy, the son of Cormac, and many others of his side, and also took from him a party of his creaghts. O'Connor, however, made a becoming, heroic, and triumphant retreat, and took his creaghts with him into Hy-Many.

Owen, the son of Felim (i. e. of Felim, son of Owen, son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor), son of the Lord of Carbury, and the two sons of Murtough, son of Owen, i. e. Murtough Oge and John, were treacherously slain by Calvach

the parish of Killukin, in the barony and year 1368, p. 642, and note ^b, under 1388, county of Roscommon.—See note ^c, under the p. 712, *supra*.

(.i. muipeartaí ócc 7 rían) do mairbad a meabail laí an calbáí ccaí mac domnaill mic eógaín, 7 Ua domnaill baí a plánaib scoppa dorccain 7 do millead cairpre a ndioḡail a mighíom, 7 tré nsmíomall a plán 7 a cor.

Colmán mac airt mic corbmaic ballaig uí maileclainn do mairbad lá conn mac airt mic cuinn mic corbmaic ballaig uí maileclainn.

An calbáí mac aeḡa (.i. aḡa ruad) mic neill gaib uí domnaill décc.

Murchad mac Ruaidrí mec ruibne do mairbad lá hiarla úrman (Muirí mac tomáir) 1 néile uí éarbaill, 7 a dearbraití maolmuire mac ruibne do gabáil leir beór.

Mac méḡ carḡaig diarmaid mac taidcc mic domnaill óicc do mairbad laí an iarla céḡna.

Tomar buitelér mac Rirdeir do mairbad lá Seán mac emainn mic Rirdeirt buitelér.

Rirdeir mac feilim mic fearḡail Uí raḡallaig do mairbad lá mac Seón óicc ploingcéḡ.

Paitricín mac an Rídeire íarraigí do mairbad lá máḡ carḡaig mór (taḡ mac domnaill óig).

Craí do denam laí mall 7 laí harḡa dá mac cuinn mec aḡa buide mic brian ballaig uí neill ar enrí mac enrí mic eógaín uí neill, 7 caḡaíḡ uí conḡaí do mairbad don cup rín.

Mac uíḡlín, .i. Seimicín ruad mac Rirdeir do mairbad a ppiull lá ualtar mac corbmaic mic Sínicín mec uíḡlín.

Mac an búlaig tigearna críce bulbaí a coir bearda décc.

O ḡobann, .i. Maḡaíḡaí mac toirḡelbaig décc.

Diarmaid mac brian buib uí conḡaí do mairbad lá haḡaí mac conḡaí 7 lá cloinn Ruaidrí mec diarmaid 1 naḡ líme na ḡippe, 7 aḡa pḡirín do

^a *Mac Richard*.—This entry is given as follows in the Annals of Ulster:

“Thomas Butler, i. e. Mac Richard of Buailic, was killed by the son of Edmond, Mac Richard Butler, in this year.”

Buailic, here referred to as the seat of Mac Richard, is so called at the present day in Irish, and anglicised Buolick. It is a townland containing the ruins of a church and castle in the

barony of Slievardagh, and county of Tipperary.

In a fragment of the Psalter of Cashel, preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, Laud, 610, a memorandum occurs respecting the erection of the castle of Buaidhlic, of which the following is a literal translation:

“A year against to-morrow since the death of the Earl of Ormond, i. e. the festival day of St. Bartholomew. There were erected in this

Caech, the son of Donnell, son of Owen; and O'Donnell, who was the guarantee between them, plundered and ravaged Carbury, in revenge of their misconduct, and the violation of his surety and guarantee.

Colman, the son of Art, son of Cormac Ballagh O'Melaghlin, was slain by Con, the son of Art, son of Con, son of Cormac Ballagh O'Melaghlin.

Calvach, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, died.

Murrough, the son of Rory Mac Sweeny, was slain by the Earl of Desmond (Maurice, the son of Thomas), in Ely O'Carroll; and, moreover, his brother Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, was taken prisoner by him.

The son of Mac Carthy, i. e. Dermot, the son of Teige, son of Donnell Oge, was slain by the same Earl.

Thomas Butler Mac Richard^a was slain by John, son of Edmond Mac Richard Butler.

Richard, the son of Felim, son of Farrell O'Reilly, was slain by the son of John Oge Plunkett.

Paitricin^r, the son of the Knight of Kerry, was slain by Mac Carthy More (Teige, the son of Donnell Oge).

A depredation was committed by Niall and Art, the two sons of Con, son of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, upon Henry, the son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill. Cahir O'Connor was slain on that occasion.

Mac Quillin, i. e. Jenkin Roe, the son of Richard, was treacherously slain by Walter, the son of Cormac, son of Jenkin Mac Quillin.

Mac Bulby^s, Lord of Crioich-Bhulbach along the Barrow, died.

O'Gowan^t, i. e. Mahon, son of Turlough, died.

Dermot, son of Brian Duv O'Connor, was slain by Hugh, son of Conor, and the sons of Rory Mac Dermot, at Ath-leime-na-girre^u, where Hugh himself was

year the Bawn of Dunmore, and two castles at Durlas" [Thurles], "and the castle of Buaidhlic by Mac Richard, in the same year."

The Earl, whose death is here referred to, was James, fourth Earl of Ormond, who died in 1452. The manuscript was transcribed for Mac Richard in 1453. The dates of these buildings are not to be had from any other source.

^r *Paitricin*, i. e. Little Patrick. In the Dublin

copy of the Annals of Ulster he is called "mac Seagam," i. e. son of John.

^s *Bulby*.—This was the name of an Anglo-Irish family seated on the east side of the Barrow, in the county of Kildare. See 1493. ERROR. WOULD

^t *O'Gowan*.—This family now write their name Smith. See note under the year 1492.

^u *Ath-leime-na-girre*, i. e. ford of the leap of the short mare, now obsolete.

ġuin go mór lá diarmoid, 7 ħrian mac concobair mic uí concobair ruaid
raoí éanairi do marbað ina díogail ren la taðcc mbuidé mac caðail ruaid
uí concobair hi maiġ murchaða.

Conn mac toirpðealbair ruaid uí concobair décc.

Coccað mór eitir an dá ua cconcobair, 7 Sluicceað lá hua cconcobair
ruað co baile tobair briġde dia po ħrii baðbðún an baile, 7 tanġattar
taoíríc pleçta taðcc óicc ina éaé co po ġiallrat dó, .i. ua floinn, Mac
cñíçrñaiġ, 7 ua maolbrenaimn.

Sluicceað la hua cconcobair go beol coilleað dia po ġñr an bealaé, 7
dia ttuccrat luçt airticçh braitġde dó.

ħreap maiðm for cloinn uí concobair ir in tðçġar la cloinn Ruaidri
mec diarmata.

Slóicceað lá hua cconcobair for cloinn uilliam ui ceallaiġ dia po loircc,
7 dia po ġeapp bealaé an cluainín, dia po ġeapp 7 dia po mill arðanna
iomða. Díogbala iomða do ðenam do cloinn uilliam uí ceallaiġ for ua maol-
conaire co na braitrib ina díogail riðe.

Qoð mac ui concobair, 7 eoccan do ġabail a meabail lá cloinn Uilliam uí
ceallaiġ, 7 duðtaé ua maolconaire do ġabail ina foçair, 7 a çop i nġeimel.

Concobair mac diarmata do ġabail la toirpðealbaé ua cconcobair.

Coccað mór etir anġalaçaið péin. Çreaçá 7 uile iomða do ðenam dóið
for apoile co ndearna an lurtir riç stoppa 7 co po pann an taoírigeçt eitir
mac rñain 7 mac caðail.

^w *Magh-Murchadha*, i. e., Murrough's plain. This was a small district in the county of Roscommon, but the name is now obsolete, and the Editor has not found any evidence, traditional or written, to prove its extent, or even position.

^x The chieftains of the race of Teige Oge, i. e. the sub-chiefs who adhered to O'Conor Don. These were seated in the west of the county of Roscommon. O'Flynn at Ballinlough, Mac Keherny in the district now called Clann-Keherny, in the parish of Kilkeevin, and O'Mulrenin in the parish of Baslick.

^y *Bel-coille*, now Ballaghcullia, a townland in

the parish of Kilcorkey, in the fiscal barony of Castlereagh, and county of Roscommon. The following memorandum, in the handwriting of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare, occurs in the margin of the autograph of the Four Masters, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy:

"*Ġel coille mo ónarpur ina ħpuilim aġ leiġeao an leabair po anoçt, Nou. 13. mðccclxxu. Bel-coille, my habitation, in which I am reading this book this night, the 13th of Nov. 1775.*"

Charles O'Connor's house, called Hermitage, from which he dates many of his letters, stands in this townland. According to the tradition

severely wounded by Dermot; and Brian, son of Conor, son of O'Conor Roe, a worthy Tanist, was slain, in revenge of him, by Teige Boy, the son of Cathal Roe O'Conor, at Magh-Murchadha^w.

Con, son of Turlough Roe O'Conor, died.

A great war broke out between the two O'Conors; and O'Conor Roe marched an army to Ballytober-Bride, and demolished the bawn of the town, and [thereupon] the chieftains of the race of Teige Oge, namely, O'Flynn^x, Mac Keherny, and O'Mulrenin, came into his house, and gave him hostages.

O'Conor led an army to Bel-Coille^y, and cut down the road; and he obtained hostages from the inhabitants of Airtech.

The sons of O'Conor were defeated at Seoghais [the Curlicus] by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot.

An army was led by O'Conor against the sons of William O'Kelly, by which he cut down the pass of Cluainin^z, and cut and destroyed much corn. In revenge of this the sons of O'Kelly did many injuries to O'Mulconry^a and his relatives.

Hugh, the son of O'Conor, and Owen, were taken prisoners, through treachery, by the sons of William O'Kelly. Dubhthach O'Mulconry was taken prisoner along with them, and put in confinement^b.

Conor Mac Dermot was taken prisoner by Turlough O'Conor.

A great war [broke out] among the people of Annaly themselves; and they committed many depredations and inflicted many injuries upon one another, until the Lord Justice^c made peace among them, and divided the chieftainship of Annaly between the son of John and the son of Cathal [O'Farrell].

in the country, it stands on the boundary between the territories of Airteach and Clancahill.—See Ordnance map of the county of Roscommon, sheet 15, and note under the year 1469.

^z *Cluainin*, now Clooneen, a townland in the parish of Athleague, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon, and about half a mile to the north of the village of Athleague. See Ordnance map of the county of Roscommon, sheet 41.

^a *O' Mulconry*.—He was chief poet to O'Conor, and possessed Cloonahee and Lisfearban, in the

parish of Clooneraff, in the county of Roscommon, with other lands in the same neighbourhood, in right of his profession. Gilbert Conry, Esq., of Clonahee, the Conrys of Strokestown, and Sir John Conry (or Conroy), are the most distinguished men of this race at present.

^b *In confinement*, *ingenimel*.—D. F. translates this "in givves" throughout his translation for Sir James Ware.

^c *Lord Justice*.—He was Garret, Earl of Kildare, who was Lord Deputy of Ireland from the year 1485 till 1490.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Antiquities, chap. xv. p. 108.

Ἐρεὰς cluana tuaiscirt na rionna lá rlioct laoiğriğ mic Ropra, 7 ereas
ait̃sraç do ðenam ina díoğail 1 t̃t̃ir licin lá muiñtir anliği for rlioct loiğriğ.

Μαιὸm rioða etir an dá ua řsriğail, 7 ereas mór do ðenam la mac S̃cain
for mac cãtail mic tomair.

Mac branán do gairm do Sh̃san mac branán lá hua concobair 7 lá
mac diarmada 7 do m̃ait̃ ré an lá rin l̃t̃ m̃arcc baile an ðealaiğ do ðloinn
uĩ m̃aol̃conaire baĩ acc řior a ionaid forpa lé haim̃tir im̃c̃ein.

Maeleclainn mac loclainn uĩ m̃aol̃conaire décc for a c̃uair̃t éic̃c̃ri lá
muñain.

S̃ile ingean diarmata an dúnaid̃ meg car̃taiğ b̃ñ toir̃p̃ðealb̃aiğ ui b̃riain
d̃iol̃ cair̃il do r̃ioğain décc.

Caoĩre na miðe a c̃coim̃p̃oc̃raib̃ řair̃p̃cece ó ãt̃ cliãt̃ co d̃p̃oĩc̃t̃ á̃ta do
d̃ol̃ ir in muir d̃aim̃ðeoin a naoğair̃b̃ 7 gan a t̃teãc̃t̃ for cc̃ula.

Ο řialán décc.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1490.

Αοιρ Κριορ, mile, ceit̃re c̃éd, nõcat̃.

Mãta mac conaincc biocair̃e l̃t̃ řãta, ř̃s̃r̃ccur mac eóin mic mãta
ancoir̃e iñri caoín, An cananaç mac tic̃c̃s̃r̃ñain do ř̃ñ̃ãð d̃p̃oma l̃t̃̃ain, 7
ř̃iolla er̃ir̃t̃ mac an ř̃ir̃leiğ̃inn řaccar̃t̃ ócc baĩ 1 c̃cluan lip ř̃loinnãb̃raic̃
décc.

^a *Cluain-tuaiscirt-na-Sinna*, the northern lawn, plain, or insulated meadow of the Shannon, now Clontuskert, a townland in a parish of the same name, stretching along the west bank of the Shannon, in the barony of South Ballintober, and county of Roscommon. There was an abbey here which was founded by a St. Faithlec, considerable part of the ruins of the church of which is still extant, from which it appears that it was a small building. The tombs of the O'Hanlys and other chiefs of the district are to be seen in the chancel.

^e *Tir-Licin*.—This place still retains its name, which is now anglicised Tirlicken. It is a townland in the parish of Shrute, near the town of

Ballymahon, in the county of Longford.

^f *Baile-an-bhealaigh*, i. e. the townland of the road, or pass, now most probably Ballinvilla, in the parish of Killumod, in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.

^g *O'Fialain*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster O'Fialan's death is thus entered:

“A. D. 1489. O'Fialain died in this year, i. e. Owen, the son of Owen O'Fialain, on the morrow after the festival of the Holy Cross in Autumn.”

Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following entries, which have been omitted by the Four Masters:

“A. D. 1489. Connla O'Maeltuile, O'Reilly's

The descendants of Laoighseach, the son of Rossa [O'Farrell], plundered Cluain-tuaiscirt-na-Sinna^d; in revenge of which the O'Hanlys triumphantly plundered Tir-Licin^e upon the descendants of Laoighseach.

There was a violation of the peace between the two O'Farrells; and the son of John committed a great depredation upon the son of Cathal, son of Thomas.

The title of Mac Branan was conferred on John Mac Branan by O'Conor and Mac Dermot; and on that day he remitted to the O'Mulconrys the half mark which his predecessors had from them for a long period, for Baile-an-bhealaigh^f.

Melaghlin, son of Loughlin O'Mulconry, died while on his bardic circuit through Munster.

Celia, the daughter of Dermot an Duna Mac Carthy, and wife of Turlough O'Brien, worthy of being Queen of Cashel, died.

The sheep of that part of Meath from Dublin to Drogheda ran, in despite of their shepherds, into the sea, and did not come back.

O'Fialain^g died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1490.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety.

Mathew Mac Conaing, Vicar of Leath-ratha [Abbeylara]; Fergus, the son of John, son of Mathew [O'Howen], Anchorite of Inis-Caoim; the Canon Mac Tiernan of Drumlane; and Gilchreest Mac-an-Fhirleighin, a young priest, who belonged to Cluain-lis-Floinnabhrait, died.

physician, died about the festival of St. Bridget, this year.

"Joan, the daughter of Edmond Mac Richard Butler, and wife of Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, i. e. of Murrough Ballagh, the son of Art Kavanagh, died this year.

"Mac Gillapatrik, King of Ossory, i. e. Geoffrey, the son of Fineen Mac Gillapatrik, died shortly after Christmas, having been blind for some time previously.

"Athairne O'Hosey, a poet and a good scholar and a youth honoured among the English and Irish, who was distinguished for musical powers both vocal and instrumental, died.

"Manus, the son of Cathal Oge Mac Manus Maguire, died in this year, twenty nights before Christmas. He was the son of a Brughaidh distinguished for hospitality, charity, and for his house of general hospitality, died.

"Edmond Caech, the son of Walter, son of

Cpeac lá hua cconcobair i tír maine for Ruaidrí mac toirpdealbair
i turlach na mbriugeol. Cpeac ele lá hua cconcobair for cloinn Ruaidrí
buidé hi muine fraechnat, 7 hi ndruim turlach, 7 hi cluain gamnac. Clann
Ruaidrí mec diarmata 7 a mbaói na acchaid dá éinid féin cona ngallóc-
lachaid do bít ar a éionnar maid na cruachna 7 taíar aggarb ainmín do
taíar dób da poile co po cuimniúriot a rín polta 7 a nuapolta da éile,
ar batar daoine ainmíde i naíad apoile lar po marbad aíte 7 braitre a
éile. Cid tra aét po fraoinead lá hua concobair forra ainmín, 7 do
marbad ann tomaltaí mac Ruaidrí mec diarmata tanairi maige luirg, 7
corbmach mac taidg mic Ruaidrí buide. Ro gabadh ann donnchad mac toirp-
dealbair mec dubgail, 7 rocaide da ngallócclachaid 7 dá cclitirín.

O concobair feilim pionn mac taidcc mic toirpdealbair puad uí cconco-
bair fear croda coccaí fíor po dín 7 a oían for gaí tír ina timceall, 7
fear po raóiríe ríol muiríochaid do cor connacht lé éile décc luan carcc
i tíg mecc oíreachtaí, 7 a adnacal i notaplicce a rínníor hi for comain.

Toirpdealbair mac toirpdealbair uí baogill do traicead dia eó a
ccomling for iomairíe muidair 7 a écc ar a lor.

Ua Gaímlíochaid muirceartaí mac enri mic concobair, 7 Concobair
puad mac giollapatraice meguirí decc.

Ruaidrí mac Ríor mic conconnacht do marbad lá cloinn brian mic con-
cobair óicc meguirí 7 la ríocht concobair aréna.

Ua catáin Sían mac aibne mic diarmata do gabail la luing tainí a
hinber Air.

Aod mac maóilmorad mic Seáin uí Raíallair do gabail la cloinn glairne
mic concobair uí raíallair iar noiceam baile tomair mic glairne lír.

William Mac Feorais, the fosterson of Brian, the son of Farrell Roe O'Higgin, died this year."

"O'Boyle (Turlough) and Turlough, his son, died this year."

¹ *Turlach-na-m-Bruigheol*, now Turlaghmore, a townland near Briole, in the parish of Taghmaconnell, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.

¹ *Muine-Fraechnat, Druim-Turlach, and Cluain-*

Gamhnach.—The first of these names is now obsolete, but the other two are still known as names of townlands in the parish of Tumna, barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon. Druim-turlach is now corruptly made Druim-tharlach, anglicè Drumharlagh; and Cluain-gamhnach is correctly anglicised Cloongownagh.—See Ordnance map, sheet 7.

¹ *Terror of his name*, literally, "his terror," i. e. the terror of himself.

A depredation was committed by O'Conor in Hy-Many, at Turlach-na-m-Bruigheol^a, upon Rory, the son of Turlough. Another depredation was committed by O'Conor upon the sons of Rory Boy, at Muine-Fraechnat, Druim-Turlach, and Cluain-Gamhnach¹. The sons of Rory, and all those of his own tribe who were opposed to him, met him, with their gallowglasses, on the plain of Croghan; and they gave each other a fierce and furious battle, in which they remembered their old and recent enmities towards one another, for there were persons [here arrayed] against each other who had slain each other's fathers and kinsmen. O'Conor, however, defeated them; and Tomaltagh, the son of Rory Mac Dermot, Tanist of Moylurg, and Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Rory Boy, were slain. Donough, the son of Turlough Mac Dowell, and many of their gallowglasses and kerns, were taken prisoners.

O'Conor, i. e. Felim Finn, the son of Teige, son of Turlough Roe O'Conor, a brave and warlike man, who had spread the terror of his name¹ through every territory around him, and a man whom the Sil-Murray expected [one day] to unite Connaught, died on Easter Monday, in the house of Mageraghty, and was interred in the burial-place of his ancestors, at Roscommon.

Turlough, the son of Turlough O'Boyle, was thrown from his horse, while racing at the ridge of Murbhach^k, and died in consequence.

O'Gormly (Murtough, the son of Henry, ~~son of~~ Conor Roe, son of Gilla-^{Don}patrick Maguire), died.

Rory, son of Philip, son of Cuconnaught [Maguire], was slain by the sons of Brian, son of Conor Oge Maguire, and all the descendants of Conor.

O'Kane, John, the son of Aibhne, son of Dermot, was taken by [the crew of] a ship, who came from Inbher-Air¹.

Hugh, the son of Maelmora, son of John O'Reilly, was taken prisoner by the sons of Glasny, son of Conor O'Reilly, after he had plundered the town of Thomas, the son of Glasny O'Reilly.

^k *Ridge of Murbhach*, i. e. the ridge of Murbhach, now Murvagh, in the barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal.—See Ordnance map, sheet 99.

¹ *Who came from Inbher-air*, now ^{Arg.} *Inverary*, a humber ar, in Argyleshire, in Scotland.—In

the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is:

“Hua Cathan .i. Seann mac aibne mic diarmada hui Cathan no aipien la luing tainic a halpain, no a humber ar ammi iun ipin blia-
oan ri.”

Sémur ócc Sabaoir do mārbað la cloinn an trionarccail Sabaoir.

Colla mac rúðraige mic arðgail með matgamna do mārbað lá rlióct conulað mic neill móir uí neill.

Feilim mac Rúðraige mic Sfinicín mec uíðilín do mārbað i naenðruim lá cloinn ðriain mic aóða.

Cairlén éðain dubcairrcce, .i. cairlén neill mic cuinn mec aóða buíðe do gabáil 7 do ðripeað lá feilim mac mic neill buíðe, 7 cpeaca mópa la feilim mac mic uí neill buíðe ap cloinn cuinn mec aéða buíðe, 7 ðoppaíð ua maolcraoisíðe do mārbað leirp.

Cpeaca 7 oirgne do ðenom la hað óg mac aóða ruaið uí ðomhnaill ap cloinn ðonnchaíð mic aéða meguíðir, 7 a mbpíct lair co hað ríñaið 7 a mārbað ann uile, .i. cñēpe ééd bó, uair tucpat barðaða an ðaile (clann aóða gallða uí ðomhnaill) cairlén aía ríñaið ðaóð ócc ðan comairléccáð ðua ðomnaill.

O ðomhnaill 7 ó neill do bñē i nðíð pcoraíð pōp aineac apoile ó Shamain ðo noblaicc, O ðomhnaill i nðruim bó 7 ó neill ipm ccairrccín, 7 ní ðeapnpat ríð na oppað, cōccáð, na comþuaáð pñip an pé rin.

^m *Aendruim*.—In the Dublin copy, of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is “*ind oentruma*.” Oentrumh is the ancient Irish name of the town of Antrim. The place anciently called Aendruim, or Oendruim, is the present Mahee Island in Loch Cuan, or Strangford Lough, in the county of Down.—See *Description of Nendrum*, commonly called Mahee Island, by the Rev. William Reeves, M. B.

ⁿ *Edan-dubh-cairrgē*, i. e. the front or brow of the black rock. . This name is anglicised Edenduffcarrick in the Ulster Inquisitions and other official documents; but the place is now called Shanescastle, and is still the chief residence of the head of the O’Neills of Clannaboy. For some account of the castle and demesne of this place the reader is referred to Dubourdieu’s Statistical Survey of the county of Antrim, pp. 135, 215, 473, 614.

^o *O’Maelcraoibhe*.—This name is still extant

in the county of Down, but by some strange anomaly is anglicised Rice! That is, the family which is called O’Mulcreevy by the native Irish when speaking Irish, they call Rice when speaking English, though they acknowledge that Bushe would be a better translation of Creevy.—See Dr. Stuart’s *Historical Memoirs of the City of Armagh*, p. 630, note.

^p *Had given up*.—When the wardens of the castle of Ballyshannon had seen Hugh Oge O’Donnell coming up with a large prey of cattle from Fermanagh, they agreed at once to allow him to drive the cattle inside the bawn of the castle, to secure them for the Kinel-Conell, without asking the permission of O’Donnell, who was, it appears, jealous of the increasing power and popularity of Hugh Oge. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, it is stated that the wardens delivered up the castle of Ballyshannon to Hugh Oge, in despite of O’Donnell

James Oge Savadge was slain by the sons of the Seneschal Savadge.

Colla, the son of Rury, son of Ardgall Mac Mahon, was slain by the descendants of Cu-Uladh, the son of Niall More O'Neill.

Felim, the son of Rory, son of Jenkin Mac Quillin, was slain at Aendruim^m, by the sons of Brian, son of Hugh.

The castle of Edan-dubh-Cairrge^a, i. e. the castle of Niall, the son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, was taken and demolished by Felim, grandson of Niall Boy; and the same Felim committed great depredations on the sons of Con, son of Hugh Boy, and slew Godfrey O'Maelcraoibhe^o.

Great depredations and spoliations were committed by Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, upon the sons of Donough, the son of Hugh Maguire; and he carried the preys, consisting of four hundred cows, to Ballyshannon, where he slaughtered them all, for the warders of the town (i. e. the sons of Hugh Gallda O'Donnell) had given up^p the castle of Ballyshannon to Hugh Oge, without consulting O'Donnell.

O'Donnell and O'Neill remained face to face^a in two camps^r from the 1st of November until Christmas, O'Donnell at Druim bo^s, and O'Neill at Cairrgin^t,

(Hugh Roe):

"*Óapdo an carceoil .i. clann Oeóo gallba i domnaill do éabairt in carceoil o aeó-daim-beom i domnaill (aeó puas).*"

^a *Face to face*, *for amearc apoile*.—In the Annals of Ulster the reading is, *for enec apaili*, i. e. facing or confronting each other. The ancient word *enec* is glossed by *argab*, the face, by O'Clery and Duaid Mac Firbis.

^r *In two camps*, *i noib rcopaib*, i. e. *in duobus castris*.—This is an instance of a plural inflection of the numeral *da*, or *bi*, *two*, to agree with *rcopaib*, in the ablative plural. The word *rcop*, or *r̄gop*, is used in the singular number in ancient Irish manuscripts to denote *a tent*, and in the plural, *a camp*, the same as the Latin *castra*. It is used in this sense by Keating in his account of the capture of Callaghan Cashel, King of Munster, as, *do éabair na moige na gac leir do'n poó lán do rcopaib loclann*, i. e. the

fields on each side of the rode were full of Danish tents, or camps: "Et vis omnes Mononiam versus a Danorum cuneis obsidebantur."—*Lynch's Translation*. It is also used in this sense in the translation of the siege of Troy, preserved in the Book of Ballymote, fol. 240, b, b: "*for puapair po pluagab na ngréac 7 po ceipb ár mór poppu co po muib oib co rcopaib 7 co longpoptaib*, i. e. he [Hector] attacked the hosts of the Greeks, and brought great slaughter upon them, so that he routed them to their tents and camps." The word occurs in this sense in these Annals at the year 1600.

^s *Druim bo*, i. e. *dorsum bovis*, the ridge or long hill of the cow, now Drumbo, near the town of Stranorlar, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.

^t *Cairrgin*, now Carrigins, a small village on the River Foyle, about three miles to the south

Ua dálaig bpeirne, Sían mac uilliam mic aoda raoí lé dán, Ruaidrí 7 aod mág crait da mac domnaill mic aoda óicc dá ppiomraoí cloinne crait, Tomár ua lorcáin aodair ollamán ua maadán, 7 Fionn ua hangluinn ppiomraoí epeann décc.

Ua huiccinn Sían mac fírgail óicc ppiomraoí epeann lé dán décc.

Ua cairide cúile, 7 catariona ingín concobair mic catail meḡ raḡnaill bín taidécc mic toirpdealbaid meḡuidir décc.

Donnchað mac maileaclainn éasíc uí binn co na dír mac, fírgail óicc a ccionn a ríeact mbliadán do marbhad a meabail láran ccuid oile do ríeact corbmair uí binn.

Catal mac donnchað mic aoda do marbhad la conn ciotaic mac aoda mic eogain, 7 la muinntir concobair mic diarmada i tír bpiúin na rionna.

Sliocht taidécc uí concobair co na ccaoraiḡeact do tēact a huib maime, 7 ruide dóib i nuict an clár, 7 taidécc ruad mac cairppe uí concobair do gabail leó. Inbriáigib lá cloinn Ruaidrí meḡ diarmada fí na ccaoraiḡeact rom in adhað rin fíin, 7 Ruaidrí mac corbmair meḡ diarmada do marbhad la an ionnraigib rin.

Ruaidrí mac feilim uí concobair doirpnead in ionað féilim fíin.

Ua domnaill do tēact lá ríeact taidécc uí concobair co tuillce, 7 an cairlén dpeimḡib dóib.

Craic lá ríeact taidécc uí concobair fí na cconcobair, 7 fí na cloinn ruaidrí meḡ diarmada i mbótar liaḡ bairlice.

Sliocht taidécc uí concobair, 7 taidécc ruad do dol co na ccaoraiḡeact i maig luirce, 7 a ḡuirce do ḡearrad 7 a nullmuccad dóib fein and, 7 a dāoine fein do díocur ar.

of Londonderry. The two camps were several miles asunder.

^u *O'Lorcain*, now Larkin.—This name is very common in the neighbourhood of Loughrea, in the county of Galway.

^w *Con Kittagh*, conn ciotaic, i. e. Con the left-handed.

^x *Sat before Clár*, i. e. they lay siege to it. *Clár* is now anglacised *Clare*, and is a townland situated in the parish of Cloonfinlough in the

barony and county of Roscommon. See Ordnance map, sheet 28, 29.

^y *Baisleac*, i. e. *Basilica*.—This is certainly the place now called Baslick, which is a church giving name to a townland and parish, in the barony of Ballintober, and county of Roscommon. This church is called Baisleac-mor, i. e. *Basilica magna*, in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, on which Colgan has written the following note:

during which time they concluded neither peace nor armistice, and came to neither battle nor contest.

O'Daly of Breifny, i. e. John, the son of William, who was son of Hugh, a learned poet; Rory and Hugh Magrath, the two sons of Donnell, son of Hugh Oge, the two principal learned men of the Clann-Crath; Thomas O'Lorcan^u, intended Ollav to O'Madden; and Finn O'Haughluinn, Chief Tympanist of Ireland, died.

O'Higgin, i. e. John, the son of Farrell Oge, Chief Poet of Ireland, died.

O'Cassidy of Coole [in Fermanagh], and Catherine, the daughter of Conor, son of Cathal Mac Rannall, and wife of Teige, the son of Turlough Maguire, died.

Donough, the son of Melaghlin Caech O'Beirne, and his two sons, one of whom was only seven years of age, were treacherously slain by the rest of the descendants of Cormac O'Beirne.

Cathal, the son of Donough, son of Hugh, was slain in Tir-Briuin na-Sinna, by Con Kittagh^u, the son of Hugh, son of Owen, and the people of Conor Mac Dermot.

The descendants of Teige O'Conor and his creaghts came out of Hy-Many, and sat before Clár^x; and Teige Roe, son of Carbry O'Conor, was taken prisoner by them. The sons of Rory Mac Dermot made an attack on them on the very same night, in which attack Rory, the son of Cormac Mac Dermot, was slain.

Rory, the son of Felim O'Conor, was elected in the place of Felim Finn.

O'Donnell came with the descendants of Teige O'Conor to Tulsk, but failed to take the castle.

A depredation was committed by the descendants of Teige O'Conor upon O'Conor, and upon the sons of Rory Mac Dermot, in the Grey Road of Baisleac^y.

The descendants of Teige O'Conor, went with their creaghts into Moylurg, and cut down its fields of corn, which they prepared for themselves, and expelled its inhabitants thence.

"Baisleac est Ecclesia Parochialis Dioecesis Alfinnensis in regiuncula et decannatu de Sil-Muireadhuigh, ut habet Catalogus Ecclesiarum ejus dioecesis, a Reverendissimo loci Antistite

fratre Beotio Aegano nobis transmissus."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 177, col. b, n. 104.

The Editor never met any other church or place of this name in any part of Ireland.

No. 10
PART
THAT

72

Slóicéad lá rlioct taidce uí concobair 7 lá mac uilliam búrc for rlioct brian ballaig uí concobair 7 a ccarlén do gabail, 7 iad féin do dísir ar a ndútaig.

Cpeac lá fírgur mac emainn mic laoiğriğ for feargur mac catail mic tomair 7 for cloinn amlaoib. Cpeç ele lair for ua maoileaclainn. Cpeç ele lair irin cuirrin connactac for cloinn giolla na naom mic domnaill.

Emann dub mac Ropra tiğearna calad na hangaile décc, 7 feidlimid mac giolla na naom mic domnaill do gabail a ionaid.

Diarmaid buide mac uí ainliğ do marbad lá fírcur mac emainn i coill na cloice, 7 ua hainliğ a atair, .i. tadğ mac giolla na naom do dallad dia cumaid. Ua hainliğ do gairm do mairceartac mac uaitne uí ainliğ ina ionad.

Siuban inğín Murchaid mic taidce glai bean domnaill meğ cormán décc.

Maoileclainn mac uilliam uí ceallaiğ do gabail a meabail lá tadce mac donnchaid uí ceallaiğ 7 mac uí mannín do marbad ina ríadnair 7 Maoileaclainn do léiccean iar ttrioll.

Emann díolmáin tiğearna macaire cuirne décc.

Brian mac taidce (.i. Mağ ragnaill) mic catail óicc meğragnaill do marbad a meabail i liaðpuim lá rlioct a reanaatar fín (.i. tadğ mac concobair 7 ua mac maoileclainn) bai ina noaltaid agá atair.

^a *Clann-Auliffe*.—A sept of the O'Farrells seated in the present barony of Moydoo, in the county of Longford. The monastery of Abbeyderg, and the churches of Moydoo and Killishee, belonged to them.—See Inquisition, 10 Jac. I.

^b *Cuirrin-Connaughtagh*, i. e. the little Connacian moor. This is still the name of a piece of land extending into Lough Ree, immediately to the south of the village of Lanesborough, in the parish of Clontuskert, barony of South Ballintober, and county of Roscommon.—See Ordnance map of that county, sheet 37; and map to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, on which this name is shewn near ac liag b-finn, on the Shannon.

^c *Cala-na-h-Anghaile*, i. e. the moor or marshy

district of Annaly, a territory lying along the Shannon, in the barony of Ratheline, and county of Longford.

^d *Coill-na-cloiche*, i. e. wood of the stone, now Kilnacloghy, in the parish of Clontuskert, barony of South Ballintober, and county of Roscommon. Ordnance Map, sheets 36 and 40.

^e *In his place*.—The loss of his sight disqualified Teige from being the chief of his family; for the Teagasg Riogh enjoins that a chieftain shall have no personal blemish.

^f *Teige Glac*.—He was a very distinguished member of the O'Brien family, and took his name from Tuath-Glac, a district lying opposite the islands of Aran, in the barony of Corcomroe and county of Clare.

A hosting was made by the descendants of Teige O'Conor and Mac William against the descendants of Brian Ballagh O'Conor, and took their castles, and drove themselves out of the country.

A depredation was committed by Fergus, the son of Edmond, son of Laoigh-seach [O'Farrell], upon Cathal, the son of Thomas, and the Clann-Auliffe^a. Another depredation by him upon O'Melaghlin, [and] another depredation in Cuirrin Connaghtagh^a, upon the sons of Gilla-na-naev, son of Donnell.

Edmond Duv, son of Ross, Lord of Cala-na-h-Anghaile^b, died; and Felim, son of Gilla-na-naev, who was son of Donnell, took his place.

Dermot Boy, the son of O'Hanly, was slain by Fergus, the son of Edmond, at Coill-na-Cloiche^c; and O'Hanly, his father, i. e. Teige, the son of Gilla-na-naev, lost his sight through grief for him. Murtough, the son of Owny O'Hanly, was called the O'Hanly in his place^d.

Joan, the daughter of Murrrough, son of Teige Glac^e, and wife of Donnell Mac Gorman^f, died.

Melaghlin, the son of William O'Kelly, was treacherously taken prisoner by Teige, the son of Donough O'Kelly; and the son of O'Mannin^g, one of his people, was slain in his presence; and Melaghlin was afterwards liberated^h.

Edmond Dillon, Lord of Machaire-Chuircneⁱ, died.

Brian, the son of Teige (i. e. the Mac Rannall), son of Cathal Oge Mac Rannall, was treacherously slain at Liathdruim^k by the descendants of his own grandfather (i. e. by Teige, the son of Conor, and the two sons of Melaghlin), who had been foster-sons of his father.

^f *Mac Gorman*.—He was chief of the territory, now the barony of Ibrickan, in the west of the county of Clare.

^g *O'Mannin*.—He was originally chief of Sodan, a territory now included in the barony of Tiaquin, in the county of Galway; but his territory was at this period much circumscribed by the O'Kellys.

^h *Liberated*.—These transactions are given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, under the year 1491, as follows:

"A. D. 1491. Melaghlin, the son of William, son of Hugh, son of Brian O'Kelly, was trea-

cherously taken prisoner by Teige, the son of Donough O'Kelly, i. e. Prior of St. John's House, who had invited him to a feast, and his two foster brothers were taken along with him, i. e. the two sons of Teige Caech O'Mannin, i. e. Hugh and John, and they were given up to be executed to the descendants of ~~Teige~~ Cam O'Kelly; but his own brother Brian, and the O'Mannins, obtained Melaghlin by force, and for a ransom."

ⁱ *Machaire Chuircne*, now the barony of Kilkenny West, in the county of Westmeath.

^k *Liathdruim*, i. e. grey ridge, or long hill,

Cairlén liaðpoma do gabail la hoibsrð mac ταιðς μέγ παгнайл, γ λά
 ρλιοετ τομαλταιγ mec διαρματα, Catál mac máisleclainn meγpaγnaйл do
 μαρβαð ip in ccairlen la hoibepð a ndioγail a ðeapðpaτap. Cairlén lia-
 ðpoma do gabail ðeoγan ua Ruairc iarrin.

Cairlen ata luain do gabail don diolmaineac.

Γςpaλτ mac dúnlainγ uί ðpain τιγεapna bpanac ðecc γ Catáoir ua bpoín
 ina ionað.

Eoin ócc mac eoin móip ahlé do μαρβαð a mebaíl lá peap τέð ultac
 bai ina γpaðaið pñn διαρματ μαγ cairppe, γ boill do ðenam ðe peín ina
 çionaið.

Pionnguala mγññ Ruaiðpi meγ conmapa bññ τοιρðealðaiγ mic mupchað
 uί bpiain ðecc.

Conn mac ðoímaill uί concobair copcmoðpuað do μαρβαð la catál mac
 uί concobair.

Maiðm talman do éðpucτað hi pleib γam ðia po mucchað ceð do
 ðaoimib im mac maγnupa epopaiγ uί γpa, γ láp po μαρβαð capaill γ bú
 iomða, γ iapcc bπén iomða do τεετ amac ap γ loc ina ngabar iapcc do páp
 ina ionað.

now Leitrim, a small town which gives name to
 the county of the same name.

¹ *The Dillon*, i. e. the head or chief of the
 Dillons of Kilkenny West, in Westmeath.

^m *Branaghs*, i. e. of the O'Byrnes, who were
 at this time seated in the county of Wicklow.

ⁿ *Harper*, peap τέð, i. e. a man of strings.
 In the margin of the copy of the Annals of Con-
 naught, in the Library of the Royal Irish Aca-
 demy, peap τέð is explained claiπpeoir, i. e. a
 harper. In a Gaelic manuscript of the reign of
 Charles II., in the possession of Messrs. Hodges
 and Smith, it is stated that Aongus Og was mur-
 dered at Inbher-Nis by O'Carbry his own claiπ-
 peoir, who cut his throat with a long knife.

^o *One of his own servants*, bai ina γpaðaið
 pém. — O'Brien explains γιolla γπάð as a
 prince or nobleman's chief servant of confidence.
 This passage is given as follows in the Dublin

copy of the Annals of Ulster :

"A. D. 1490. The son of Mac Donnell of
 Scotland, i. e. Aengus, one who was usually
 called Tigherna Aag, was treacherously slain
 at Inbher-nis, by an Irish harper, i. e. Dermot
 O'Carbry."

The same Annals have under this year the
 following passages, omitted by the Four Mas-
 ters :

"A. D. 1490. Margaret, the daughter of James,
 son of Mac Balront, and wife of Glasny O'Reilly,
 was killed *quarto nonas Maii* by Thomas himself.
 This woman was learned in Latin, English, and
 Irish.

"Teige, the son of Turlough, son of Philip
 Maguire, was maimed by his own relatives, *Prid.*
Junii.

"The wife of O'Rourke, i. e. More, the daugh-
 ter of Owen O'Neill, was treacherously killed

The castle of Liathdruim was taken by Hubert, the son of Teige Mac Rannall, and the descendants of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot. Cathal, the son of Melaghlin Mac Rannall, was slain in the castle by Hubert, in revenge of his brother. The castle of Liathdruim was afterwards taken by Owen O'Rourke.

The castle of Athlone was taken by the Dillon¹.

Gerald, son of Dunlaing O'Byrne, Lord of the Branaghs^m, died; and Cathaoir O'Byrne took his place.

John Oge, the son of John More of Ilay, was treacherously slain by Dermot Mac Carbry, an Ultonian harper^a, who was one of his own servants^o; but Mac Carbry was quartered for this crime.

Finola, the daughter of Rory Mac Namara, and wife of Turlough, the son of Murrough O'Brien, died.

Con, the son of Donnell O'Connor of Corcomroe, was slain by Cathal, the son of Conor O'Connor.

There was an earthquake^p at Sliabh Gamh, by which a hundred persons were destroyed, among whom was the son of Manus Crossagh O'Hara. Many horses and cows were also killed by it, and much putrid fish was thrown up; and a lake, in which fish is [now] caught^q, sprang up in the place.

by a kern of her own people, i. e. the son of Cathal O'Ardlaimaigh, who was afterwards burned."

^p *An earthquake*, *maðm talman*, i. e. an eruption of the earth. O'Flaherty, in treating of the ancient eruptions of lakes in Ireland, in the time of Partholan, *Ogygia*, Part III. c. iv. pp. 166, 167, has the following notice of this modern eruption:

"In annalibus etiam patriis habetur apud Sliaw-Gau montem qui Tirfiacriam et Lugniam in agro Sligoensi disternat, terram dilicuisse anno Domini 1490, multos boves et equos mole oppressos: centum circiter homines cum mac Magnus de Cros-O-hara" [cum filio Magni Cicatricosi O'Hara] "eluvione perditos: et eximiam foetidorum piscium copiam prorupisse. Quo loco lacus exinde ramansit piscosus."

A vivid tradition of this event is still preserved in the barony of Leyny, in the county of

Sligo. The townland in which this eruption took place is called Moymlagh on the Down Survey, and now *maðm-loc*, anglice Meemlough, i. e. the erupted lake. It is situated in the parish of Killoran, and contains the ruins of a castle built by the O'Haras.

^q *A lake in which fish is now caught*, *loc i na ngabap iapcc*, i. e. a lough in which fish is taken. *Loc* is sometimes applied to any description of lake or pool; *i na*, in which, and *ngabap iapcc*, fish is taken. The form *gabap* is found in very correct manuscripts for the modern *gabéap*, i. e. *capitur*. O'Flaherty translates this clause loosely but correctly enough by "quo loco lacus exinde remansit piscosus." The Editor was once of opinion that the lough formed on this occasion was Lough Easkey in Leyny; but he has been long persuaded by the traditions in the country and several older references

AOIS CRIOST, 1491.

Αοίρ Crioστ, míle, ceitpe ced nócat, a haon.

Eoğan mac muirceartaigh mic neill óicc uí néill muirceartaic mac airt eoğain uí neill, 7 Sían ruadh mac Ruaidrí meguidrí décc.

O catáin, .i. Sían mac aibne mic diarmata do léiccean ar a braitheunur 7 a áoraiğect do bñin dó do cloinn magnaíra uí catáin ruil do fíoir neac dia tñr fein a legean amach.

Feidlimid mac aoda mic eoğain uí neill do marbad la brian mac Ruðraige mic emainn meğ matğamna, 7 airt ua neill deapbraetar feidlimid do denam cpeice 1 tteallac ngeallaccain ina dioğail. Daoine iomda do lorccad, 7 do marbad leir.

Coccad anbaíl etir ua neill, .i. conn mac enri, 7 ua domnaill .i. aod ruadh mac neill gairb co na ro feda a riouuccad co ndecrat arason do jaiçcið an lurtir iarla cille dapa, 7 a ttoidect uad for cula gan ríð gan orrad. Brian mac aoda gallua mic neill uí domnaill do marbad ar an ccoccad rin lá henrí mac enri uí neill. Ro coiméid 7 Ro imořğail an tenri cedna an tñr a ccñin ro baóí ó neill hi ttiğ gall.

Eacmílid mac mégaongura .i. mac aoda mic airt, do marbad ina tiğ fein ar gpeir oide la cloinn Maoileclainn mic muirceartaigh mic eoğain uí neill.

Ua ragallaiğ (Sían mac toirpdealbaiğ mic Sñain) macaom ócc aoidaada deaplaictea deağeinig do ecc hi pemtur a paða, 7 a adnacail 1 mairtir an cabain, 7 ua ragallaiğ do gairm do Shñan mac catail mic eoğain.

Catál mac toirpdealbaiğ uí ragallaiğ do tappareng iarla cille dapa ar ua Ragallaiğ ócc co na braitrib 7 dioğbala mópa arba, 7 innile, 7 airneiri do denam lar an pluag ngall don tír, 7 Mac mec balponta do gabáil ón tpluag gall lá cloind catail, 7 mac emainn mic tomair mic feidlim uí Ragallaiğ do marbad lár an pluag hirin.

to the River Iascaidh, that loc iarcan is older than this date.

¹ *Were taken by him, do bein dó.*—The Annals of Ulster give this passage as follows:

“A. D. 1491. Hua catáin .i. Seaan mac aibne mic diarmata hui cathain do legen ar

a laimdecup an bliadain ri, 7 a coepaigeet do bein do clainn magnaíra hui catáin lair ruil do fíoir nech datir fein a legen.”

² *Teallach-Gealagain.*—This was a district in the county of Monaghan. There is a townland of the name Tullygillen, in the parish of Kilmore,

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1491.

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

Owen, the son of Murtough, son of Niall Oge O'Neill; Murtough, the son of Art, son of Owen O'Neill; and John Roe, the son of Rory Maguire, died.

O'Kane, i. e. John, the son of Aibhne, son of Dermot, was released from captivity; and his creaghts were taken by him^r from the sons of Manus O'Kane, before any person of his own country had heard of his liberation.

Felim, the son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill, was slain by Brian, the son of Rury, son of Edmond Mac Mahon; in revenge of which, Art O'Neill, Felim's brother, took a prey in Teallach-Gealagain^r, where he burned and slew many persons.

A great war^r [broke out] between O'Neill, i. e. Con, the son of Henry, and O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv, so that they could not be reconciled; and they went to the Lord Justice, the Earl of Kildare, but they returned without [agreeing to terms of] peace or armistice. During this war Brian, the son of Hugh Gallda, son of Niall O'Donnell, was slain by Henry, the son of Henry O'Neill. This Henry defended and protected the country while the O'Neill was in the English house^u.

Echmily, the son of Magennis, i. e. the son of Hugh, son of Art, was slain in his own house, in a nocturnal assault, by the sons of Melaghlin, the son of Murtough, son of Owen O'Neill.

O'Reilly (John, the son of Turlough, son of John), a kind, bountiful, and truly hospitable young man, died in the very beginning of his prosperity, and was interred in the monastery of Cavan; and John, the son of Cathal, son of Owen, was styled O'Reilly.

Cathal, the son of Turlough O'Reilly, drew the Earl of Kildare against the young O'Reilly and his kinsmen; and much damage was done to the corn, flocks, and herds of the country, by the English army. And the son of Mac Balronta was taken prisoner from the English by the sons of Cathal; but the son of Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Felim O'Reilly, was slain by these forces.

in the barony and county of Monaghan.

^r A great war, *coccoó anbaíl*.—"anbaíl."

anbóill .i. po móp."—O'Clery's Glossary.

^u The English house, i. e. while O'Neill was

Great depredations were also committed by the Earl^w (James, the son of Thomas) upon the sons of Glasny, son of Connor O'Reilly.

Rory, the son of Dermot, son of Marcus, was made Magrath of Tearmann^x.

Hugh and Rory, the two sons of Donnell, son of Hugh Oge, son of Randal, son of Donough Alainn' Magrath, died.

Murrough, the son of Owen Magrath, died.

Henry, the son of Hubert, son of James Dillon, killed his own father, Hubert, by a cast of a knife ; in consequence of which he himself went to Rome.

There was much wet^a and unfavourable weather in the Summer of this year, and in the ensuing Autumn ; it resembled a deluge, so that the corn crops of Ireland decayed^a.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1492.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety-two.

The Official O'Dwyer, i. e. Hugh, died.

Rory, i. e. O'Connor Roe, son of Felim O'Connor, a man happy in peace, and brave in war, died at a venerable old age, and was buried at Tulsk.

O'Hanly, i. e. Gilla-na-naev, the son of Donnell, Chief of Kinel-Dofa, was slain by his own tribe.

A very great war [broke out] between the young O'Reilly, i. e. John, son of Cathal, who was son of Owen, and Cathal, the son of Turlough, son of John, son of Owen. Great depredations were committed by Cathal upon O'Gowan^b ; O'Gowan pursued him, but died before he could return.

world, so that the corn throughout all Ireland, except a small portion, particularly in Fermanagh, was destroyed."

^a Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following entries, omitted by the Four Masters :

" A. D. 1491. The wife of the Dalton, i. e. of Thomas, son of Edmond, son of Pierce Dalton, eloped with the son of O'Meagher this year.

" A very great storm in this year which continued for twenty-four hours, on the festival next after Christmas.

" Teige O'Sheridan died in the festival of the Cross in Autumn. He was the best cerd^c [brazier] " in Leth Cuinn at that time."

^b O'Gowan, now Smith.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, O'Gowan's baptismal name is given as Seppuio, i. e. Geoffrey.

This is the last notice of the family of O'Gowan occurring in the Irish Annals. No perfect line of the pedigree of this family has been yet discovered, except in an Irish manuscript book in folio, preserved in the Bishop's Library at Cashel, No. 4729, which is in the

Síť 7 opad̃ do denam̃ eirtir ua ndomnaill 7 o neill go belcanne.

Conn mac airt mic cuinn uí concobair do marbad̃ lá muintir iapla cille
dara tre upcor cuaille tucc ré ar ruccrad̃ ar an iapla.

handwriting of Dermot O'Connor, the translator of Keating's History of Ireland. Some of the pedigrees contained in this volume are obviously fabrications of the scribe, who bore but a low character for accuracy, truth, or probity. In this manuscript the pedigree of a Cathal O'Gowan is traced to Eochaidh Cobha, the ancestor of the Magennises of Iveagh, in twenty-seven generations; but the Editor is convinced that this line of descent is a forgery unworthy of serious notice. There is another short pedigree of this family in the Heralds' Office, Dublin, which states that O'Gowan was originally seated in the county of Down; but that Hugh O'Gowan having borne arms and espoused the cause of Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, forfeited his lands and hereditary royalties in the county of Down, and was afterwards transplanted to the county of Cavan by Queen Elizabeth, who put him in possession of nine ploughlands, known to this day by the names of Lisnagar and Cooha, situated near Cootehill. This is also a stupid forgery scarcely worth mentioning. It appears to have been drawn up by William Hawkins, Esq., who was Ulster King in 1709, for Philip Smith, *alias* O'Gowan, who removed to Cadiz in Spain shortly after the battle of the Boyne, whose sons, James, Thomas, John, and Charles, seem to have married Spanish ladies, having first proved the nobility of their blood by the forgery above alluded to. It is however certain that there was a family of Smith, of the same race as the Magennises, at Quintin Bay, in the Ardes, in the county of Down; and that the family of the late Dr. Smith of Downpatrick, and several others in the county of Down, is of this race the Doctor had no doubt himself, though he had no written pedigree, or other

evidence, except oral tradition, to prove it; and, moreover, that the O'Gowans or Smiths of the county of Cavan are of the same stock with those of Down, seems to be the fact from the traditions in the country. But that there was a family of the O'Gowans settled in O'Reilly's country, or the county of Cavan, long before the reign of Elizabeth, when Hawkins says they were removed thither by that sovereign, is evident from the above passage in the text, and also from another at the year 1489. Indeed it would appear from a manuscript account of Breifny in the possession of Myles John O'Reilly, Esq., and of which there is another copy in the Manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 1. 15, that a Patrick O'Gowan was seated at a place called Lough Corrmuttoge in Breifny-O'Reilly, so early as the year 1418, and that he harboured and entertained at his house Owen-na-feasoige O'Reilly, competitor for the chieftainship of East Breifny, the very day on which his enemy, Richard Oge O'Reilly, Chief of Breifny, was drowned in Lough Sheelin; that Owen was elected Chief of Breifny immediately after, and that he gave his friend O'Gowan a considerable district in Breifny. The writer adds that he would speak of this again in treating of the O'Gowan family; but unfortunately the article on the O'Gowans is not now to be found in either copy of the manuscript.

It is stated in the same manuscript (O'Reilly's copy, p. 86), that it was said that many families, not originally of Breifny-O'Reilly, came into that territory with John (the son of Philip, son of Gilla-Isa Roe) O'Reilly, who became Chief of Breifny in 1390, such as the Mac Caves, the Linsays, the Muintir-Gowan, and

A peace and an armistice were concluded between O'Donnell and O'Neill until May. *1492*

Con, the son of Art, son of Con O'Connor, was slain by the people of the Earl of Kildare, for having in jest^c thrown a pole at the Earl.

the Clann-Simon ; but the compiler does not appear to believe this, for he adds, "mór fíor," "if it be true;" and in another part of the manuscript, where he treats of the exploits of Gilla-Isa Roe O'Reilly, who became Chief of East Breifny in the year 1293, he quotes a poem composed by Mælmurry O'Mullagan, which shews that O'Gowan was in Breifny in the time of that chief, and one of the most distinguished of the sub-chiefs of his army when they went on a predatory excursion into Connaught, and laid waste the whole district, extending from Aughrim to Burren and to Ennis in Clare. On this expedition O'Gowan, as the poem states, was wounded, Mac Gilliduff and Mac Brady were killed; and on the distribution of the spoils after their return home, O'Gowan's share was 150 milch cows, and also ten horses out of every stud.

It also appears from a manuscript in the Lambeth Library, Carew Collection, No. 614, p. 162, that the O'Gowans were considered, in the year 1585, as one of the old septs of O'Reilly's country. Sir John O'Reilly's reply to the following queries proposed to him by Her Majesty's Commissionera, at Cavan on the 1st of April, 1585, will be sufficient to prove this fact:

"Sir John O'Reily sett downe the limittes of your territories, and the barronies accordinge to the new Indentures.

"Item, what rents, duties, and customes you ought to have out of every pole in the five baronies.

"Item, what cause of complaint you have against your neighbours, or any other in the countrie.

In his reply to the second of these questions Sir John O'Reilly says, among other things:

"Item, by the said" [auncient] "custom it was lawfull for Orelly to cess upon the Mac Bradies, the Mac Enroes, the Gones, and the Jordans, by the spare iii quarters of a yeare yearly one foteman uppon every poole, which said sirnames had to kepe his cattell, to reape and bynd his corne, to thrashe, hedge, and dicke, and do other husbandry and mersanary work for the said Orelly.

"Item, by the said custom, the said Orelly had upon the Bradies, the Gones, the Mac Enroes, and the Jordans, out of every poole of land thre quarters of a fatt beefe, and out of every two pooles one fatt porke, and also the cessinge of strangers, their men and horses, as often as any did come in friendship to the country."

Nothing has been yet discovered to prove the extent of O'Gowan's territory in Breifny-O'Reilly, or the county of Cavan; but from the tradition in the country, and the Ulster Inquisitions, it would appear that the principal family of the name was seated in the parish of Killinkere, in the barony of Castlerahin. By an Inquisition bearing date Cavan, the 20th of September, 1630, it appears that "John, *alias* Shane Duffe O'Gowen, was seised of the towns and lands following, viz., Greachduff [now Gradu] containing one gallon of land; Cargagh-Isell, one pole of land; Finternan, one pole; Daherhane, one pole; and Cargaghdullen, one pole, situate, lying and being in the county of Cavan. He died on the 28th of January, 1629. Thomas O'Gowen, his son and heir, was at that time fourteen years of age and unmarried. The aforesaid lands are held of the King in free and common soccage." This Thomas was engaged in rebellion with Philip mac Hugh mac Shane

Conn mac uí domnaill do gheimliuccaó lá a aítair.

Sían mac cairppe uí neill do marbhad la cloinn hui anluain 7 lá cloinn remainn uí anluain hi ttraiḡbaile dúine dealccan.

Peidlimiú mac toirpdealbaid mic aeda uí neill do marbhad lá henri mac briain na coilleaó mic eoḡain uí neill.

Coppmac mac aeda mic pílir meḡuidir décc.

Colla mac donnchaio mec domnaill do marbhad ina tḡ fín do éaoir élineaó 7 an tḡ do loḡcaó, 7 tḡrú nó clḡrap do lḡmarbhad ann don éaoir cedna.

ḡrian mac emainn mec domnaill, 7 a mac do marbhad lá cloinn méḡ maḡamna 7 lá cloinn tḡsain buide meḡ maḡamna.

Aibne mac aibne uí caḡáin, ḡorraiú, 7 Sían ḡallua, dá mac Shḡain (.i. ó caḡáin) mic aibne mic diarmaḡa do marbhad la ualtar mac uidiún 7 la heóin caḡánaó mac eóin mic domnaill ballaid, 7 lá tomar ua caḡáin bratair a naḡar uair ar ar a tarrainḡ tangatḡar do denam an marbḡa hírin.

Mac ḡillefinnéin .i. toirpdealbaó mac briain mic enrí óporaid, 7 peidlimiú ruad mac donnchaio mec ḡillefinnein décc.

Máḡ crait (.i. comarba tḡmpaill daḡeócc) diarmaic mac marcair mic muirir mic mocoil mic anḡriara décc.

Pílir mac uilliam meḡuidir do marbhad lá hua ccaḡalán i mbaile Rir-úirú mic an Rivepe belle.

O'Reilly in 1641, as appears from the Depositions in Trinity College, Dublin, F. 3. 3.

The descendants of this Thomas O'Gowen, if he left any, have not been recorded; but it would appear from the tradition in the country that the lands mentioned in this Inquisition passed to another branch of the O'Gowans, who still retain them, or the greater part of them. The principal representatives of the name now in Ireland are, the son of the late Rev. Patrick Smith, perpetual curate of Nantenan, in the county of Limerick; the Rev. James Smith, Rector of Island Magee, and his brother, Joseph Huband Smith, of Dublin, Esq., Barrister at Law; and Philip Smith, Esq., of Cherrymount, in the county of Meath. All these descend from

Edward Smith, Esq., of Cormeen, Moynalty Castle, and Smith Park, in the county of Meath, who was born in 1712, and died in June, 1785. He was the son of Patrick Smith, *alias* O'Gowan, of Gallon, in the parish of Killinkere, commonly called "the Sheriff," who was born in 1685, and died on the 9th of June, 1721. This Patrick, who was the first of this family that embraced the reformed religion, is the first of whom any written monument is preserved; but, according to the tradition in the country, as communicated to the Rev. John Fitzsimons, P. P. of Killinkere, by John Mac Cabe of Gallon, and Brian Reilly of Beagh, in the ninetieth year of their age, and by Andrew Smith of Greaghnacunna, and Bernard Reilly of Cargagh,

Con, the son of O'Donnell, was put in fetters by his father.

John, the son of Carbry O'Neill, was slain by the sons of O'Hanlon and the sons of Redmond O'Hanlon, at Traigh-Bhaile of Dundalk.

Felim, the son of Turlough, son of Hugh O'Neill, was slain by Henry, the son of Brian-na-Coille^d, son of Owen O'Neill.

Cormac, the son of Hugh, son of Philip Maguire, died.

Colla, the son of Donough Mac Donnell, was killed by a flash of lightning in his own house, and the house also was burned; and three or four other persons were nearly killed by the same flash.

Brian, the son of Edmond Mac Donnell, and his sons, were slain by the sons of Mac Mahon and the sons of John Boy Mac Mahon.

Aibhne, the son of Aibhne O'Kane, and Godfrey and John Gallda, two sons of John (i. e. the O'Kane), son of Aibhne, son of Dermot, were slain by Walter Mac Quillin, John Cahanagh, son of John, son of Donnell Ballagh, and Thomas O'Kane, their own father's brother, at whose instigation they came to commit that slaughter.

Mac Gillafinnen, i. e. Turlough, the son of Brian, son of Henry Crossach, and Felim Roe, the son of Donough, who was son of Mac Gillafinnen, died.

Magrath, i. e. Dermot, son of Marcus, son of Maurice, son of Nicholas, son of Andreas, Coarb of the church of St. Daveog, died.

Philip, the son of William Maguire, was slain by O'Cathalain^e, in the town (or residence) of Richard, son of Belle^f the Knight.

in their eightieth year, the aforesaid Patrick Smith, or O'Gowan, was the son of Nicholas Smith of Greaghduff, or Gradu House, in the parish of Killinkere, who was the son of John Smith of Corretinnure, in the same parish, who was the son of Charles Smith of Corretinnure, who was the son of Edward Smith, who was the son of Charles Smith, who was the son of John Smith, who was a judge, and died on circuit at Downpatrick, where there was a monument erected to his memory.

This traditional account of the pedigree of the O'Gowans of Killinkere was communicated to Philip Smith, Esq. of Cherrymount, by the Rev. John Fitzsimons, in a letter not dated, but

which appears to have been written about sixteen years ago. The writer concludes thus:

"The collateral branches of the Smiths I decline to put to paper, as the mere insertion of them" [i. e. of their names] "would fill more than twenty-five Newspapers."

^e *In jest*, or *puccaná*, or "in playfulness." The Earl's people mistook, it would appear, O'Connor's intention.

^d *Brian-na-coille*, i. e. Brian, Bernard, or Barnaby of the wood.

^e *O'Cathalain*.—This name is common in the counties of Louth and Monaghan, where it is anglicised Callan.

^f *Belle*.—This name is anglicised Bellew.

. Τοιρρðealbāc ballāc mac uí concobair fáilge .i. mac cuinn mic an cālbāig, 7 mac conmapa (cumeada) mac Ssain mec conmapa décc.

An calbāc mac uí concobair fáilge .i. mac catāoir mic cuinn mic an cālbāig do mārbað lá cuid do muintir mic iarla upmuman (Semur mac Ssain mic Semair buitiler) .i. le maigirtir gart, 7 maigirtir gart féin do gabail fócedóir la iarla cille dapa.

Cpeācā mōpa la catāal mac τοιρρðealbāig ui pağallāig, 7 le cloinn mécc mātgamna (.i. Rémann) glairne 7 brian, 7 le giolla pattraicc mac aoda ócc mécc mātgamna (ar tarrpāing catāal uí paigillig) ar ua pağallāig .i. ar Seaan mac catāil mic eoğain, 7 ar a braitirib ar cśna.

Cpeācā mōpa ele la hua pağailig ar cloinn glairne uí paigillig, 7 mac Ssain buide mecc mātgamna .i. eoğan do mārbað a tópaigect na cpeac rin lá cloinn glairne, 7 gearóid mac émainn mic tomair mic feilim ui paigillig do gabail ar in tópaigect cedna.

Ssain buide mac eocain mic Ruðpaige mic arðgail meğ mātgamna décc hi pfeil tigeapnāig.

Domnall mac enri mic eocain, 7 giolla pattraicc mac catmaoil do gabail 7 mac catmaoil (.i. emann) do mārbað la cloinn Remann mēgmāt-gamna .i. glairne 7 brian. Ro mārbað, 7 po gabað poāide oile don cup poin cenmoatpide. Domnall tra do eluð ar cairlén Muneacāin hi ccionn tpectmaine iar na gabail.

Ua cléipicch taðcc cam ollam uí domnaill i neicci hi pilideact 7 a rñcūp rñr tiğe aoidib coitcinn do trenaib 7 do truaccāibh décc iar mbrñt buaða ó ðōman 7 ó ðśman.

Plāig ionggnācāc irin mīde .i. plāig ceteopa nuair picst, 7 gac aen tñicchib tar an pe rin nó tēapnað, 7 nī gabað naoidin nó leimb blcca.

^s *Great depredations.*—The construction of the original is closely followed in this translation, but the following arrangement of the language would be better :

“Cathal, the son of Turlough O'Reilly, drew to his aid Glasny and Brian, the sons of Mac Mahon (Redmond) and Gilla-Patrick, the son of Hugh Oge Mac Mahon, and they committed great depredations upon the property of O'Reilly

(John, the son of Cathal, son of Owen) and his relatives.”

^b *St. Tighernach.*—He was patron saint of Clones, in the county of Monaghan, where his festival was celebrated on the 4th of April, according to the Feilire Aenguis, and the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys.

ⁱ *Donnell, the son of Henry.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is called “Don-

Turlough, the son of O'Connor Faly, i. e. the son of Con, son of Calvagh, and Mac Namara, i. e. Cumeadha, the son of John Mac Namara, died.

Calvagh, the son of O'Connor Faly, i. e. the son of Cahir, son of Con, son of Calvagh, was slain by one of the people of the Earl of Ormond (James, the son of John, son of James Butler), i. e. by Master Gart; and Master Gart was himself taken prisoner immediately afterwards by the Earl of Kildare.

Great depredations⁵ were committed by Cathal, son of Turlough O'Reilly, and by the sons of Mac Mahon (i. e. Redmond), Glasny and Brian, and by Gilla-Patrick, the son of Hugh Oge Mac Mahon, at the instance of Cathal O'Reilly, upon O'Reilly, i. e. John, the son of Cathal, son of Owen, and upon all his relatives.

Other great depredations were committed by O'Reilly upon the sons of Glasny O'Reilly; and the son of John Boy Mac Mahon, i. e. Owen, was slain by the sons of Glasny, in the pursuit of the preys; and Garrett, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Felim O'Reilly, was taken prisoner in the same pursuit.

John Boy, the son of Owen, son of Rury, son of Ardgall Mac Mahon, died on the festival-day of St. Tighernach^b.

Donnell, the son of Henryⁱ, son of Owen, and Gilla-Patrick Mac Cawell, were taken prisoners; and Mac Cawell (i. e. Edmond) was slain by the sons of Redmond Mac Mahon, i. e. Glasny and Brian. Many others besides these were slain and taken prisoners on that occasion. Donnell, however, made his escape from the castle of Muineachan^k a week after his capture.

O'Clery, i. e. Teige Cam, Ollav to O'Donnell in literature, poetry, and history, a man who had kept a house of general hospitality for the mighty and the needy, died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world.

An unusual plague^l [raged] in Meath, i. e. a plague of twenty-four hours' duration; and any one who survived it beyond that period recovered. It did not attack infants or little children.

nell, the son of O'Neill, i. e. the son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill."

^k *Muineachan*, now Monaghan, the head town of the county of Monaghan.

^l *An unusual plague*.—In the Dublin copy

of the Annals of Ulster this is called *plaoí allan*, i. e. the sweating plague. For a curious account of this "sad contagion which no former age knew," the reader is referred to Ware's Annals of Ireland at the year 1491. It is also

Mac iarla upmúman do teaáct i neirinn iar mbáit athaib foda hi pacc-
raib. Sluacácaib lairib, lá hua mbriain co na bpaibib, 7 la mac uilliam
cloinne Riocairb i nduthaig buitilepac 7 umla buitilepac do éabac do mac
an iarla 7 gaoibil laigean do gabail leó. An mibe do milleab lair an rocpaibe
rin. Spáib na ccaopac i náit cliait do loipcaib on iurtip. Síb do denam iarrin
stoppa 7 an iurtip [.i. etip mac iarla upmúman 7 iarla cille dapa], .i. ionab
a atar féin ag gac aon diob 7 ionab an rí 7 neirinn, .i. an cloideam 7
gac ar bñ lair do cor i noplaim airdspuic aia cliait nó go ríidigib an
rí stoppa 7 co ccuipcaib ar an ccópaib iatc. Bá hé pocann ar ar léic
iarla cille dapa a oipic, .i. an iurtipcēt de, 7 trép ar éipig a barántur
gall mibe fó dáig ná po cōngaimpior lair i naccab mic iarla upmúman,

described by Polydore Virgil, and by Lord Bacon in his Life of King Henry VII.

^m *The son of the Earl of Ormond.*—He was Sir James Ormond, the natural son of John, Earl of Ormond, who died on his pilgrimage to Jerusalem in the year 1478.—See Ware's Annals of Ireland at the year 1492; and Leland's History of Ireland, book iii. c. 4. Thomas, the seventh Earl of Ormond, who was in high favour with Henry VII., was employed at this period on an embassy in France. The fact of the Butlers submitting to Sir James Ormond as their chief, is not mentioned in any of the published histories of Ireland.

ⁿ *The street of the sheep*, now corruptly Ship-street; but on Speed's map of Dublin, published in 1610, it is correctly written Sheepestreet. In Oxfordshire, and the neighbouring counties, the word sheep is now pronounced short, as if written *shipp*.

^o *His own father's place.*—The language is left defective here by the Four Masters, for no two persons are mentioned. The English and Anglo-Irish accounts of these transactions state that the Earl of Kildare, who was suspected by King Henry VII. of some new plots, was removed from his office of Lord Deputy, and that

Walter Fitz-Simons, Archbishop of Dublin, was substituted in his place as Deputy, under Jasper, Duke of Bedford; and also that Rowland Fitz Eustace, Baron of Portlester, the Earl of Kildare's father-in-law, was removed from his office of High Treasurer of Ireland, and that the King promoted to that office Sir James Ormond, the natural son of the celebrated John, Earl of Ormond, who died at Jerusalem in 1478. The Four Masters, whose knowledge of these transactions was imperfect, should have arranged this passage as follows:

“The street of the sheep in Dublin was burned by Garrett Fitzgerald, Earl of Kildare, Lord Deputy of Ireland. A peace was afterwards concluded between him and Sir James Butler” [Ormond], “the son of the great Earl John, on these conditions, viz., that each of them should have his father's place (that is, that Fitzgerald should be simply Earl of Kildare, and Sir James Butler should be Earl of Ormond, or chief of the Butlers); and that the office of Lord Deputy of Ireland, the sword of state, and every privilege connected with it, should be transferred to the Archbishop of Dublin, until the King should settle their disputes and set all to rights. The reason for

The son of the Earl of Ormond^m came to Ireland, after having been a long time in England. An army was led by him, by O'Brien, with his kinsmen, and Mac William of Clanrickard, into the country of the Butlers, where they compelled the Butlers to give the Earl's son pledges of their submission. The Irish [chieftains] of Leinster were taken prisoners, and Meath was ravaged, by this army. The Street of the Sheep^a in Dublin was burned by the Lord Justice. A peace was afterwards concluded between them [*recte* Sir James Ormond] and the Lord Justice, on these conditions, that each of them should have his own father's place^o, and that the deputyship in Ireland, i. e. the possession of the sword [of state], and every thing connected with it, should be transferred to the Archbishop of Dublin, until the King should settle their disputes, and set them to rights. The reason for which the Earl of Kildare resigned his office^p of Lord Justice, and withdrew himself from the English of Meath, was, that they had not assisted him against the son of the Earl of Ormond.

which the Earl of Kildare resigned his office of Lord Deputy on this occasion, and afterwards withdrew his assistance from the English of Meath, was because they had not assisted him against the son of the Earl of Ormond."

On this removal of the Earl of Kildare, and the squabbles between him and Sir James Ormond, Leland has the following able observations:

"These changes shew the secret assiduity of the prelate, and Plunket in particular, in practising at the Court of England, and supplanting their former associates; nor could they fail to excite jealousies and dissatisfactions. The Earl of Kildare, disgusted at his abrupt removal, was still more provoked at seeing Ormond" [i. e. Sir James Ormond] "return to Ireland vested with high authority, to revive the power of his rivals, the Butlers, and to supply the absence of the present Earl of Ormond, who was in high favour with the king, and employed on an embassy in France. The Knight, on his part, was little careful to keep terms with the hereditary enemy of his house, whose power and

influence he conceived to be considerably in their wane. The mutual pride and animosity of these competitors burst forth at once on the arrival of Ormond. They flew to arms without the least regard to the authority of government, and continued their petty broil to the great annoyance and confusion of the English subjects, as well as the encouragement of the Irish insurgents."—Book iii. c. 4.

Ware and Cox state that Sir James Ormond came to Ireland in June this year, with a small band of soldiers, and that upon some quarrel between him and the Earl of Kildare, near Dublin, there was a skirmish, which proved very prejudicial to both families; but neither of them, nor any other Anglo-Irish authority, mentions that Sheep-street was burned on this occasion by the Earl of Kildare.

^p *Resigned his office.*—This is false, for Kildare was certainly removed by the King. It is also stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster that the Earl of Kildare resigned his office of Justiciary this year, and withdrew his assistance from the English of Meath, because they would

Ταγκαταρ uile iom̃a do ġallaib̃ tpeim̃tpeib̃e uair po cpechað, 7 po loipeceað ġo coitc̃inn iat̃t ar ġac̃ aip̃o ina t̃tim̃ceall lá ġaoib̃ealaid̃ iar na t̃tpeicec̃iñ don iarla.

hoib̃s̃p̃o mac maolpuanaid̃ meġraġnaill aððar t̃oĩriġ conmaicne p̃ein na b̃p̃om̃opaç 7 p̃e p̃ir ðecc map̃aon p̃ir do m̃ap̃ðað, 7 do loipecað i t̃t̃impall cille t̃penain p̃op b̃pu p̃ionna lá p̃lioçt caðail ðicc m̃ecc paġnaill, 7 lá muin-tir çearðallaiñ.

Cpeaç lá heoġan ua Ruairc i nuib̃ b̃p̃iúin na p̃ionna dia po map̃ðað mac uí b̃p̃in caðal mac muirç̃s̃t̃aiġ mic t̃aiðġ mic corbmaic.

P̃opðairi la conc̃oðar mac diarmata t̃iġearna maiġe luip̃cc p̃op çar-paicc loç̃a çé, 7 ua dom̃naill da çop̃ ði do ðpuim̃ p̃ioð̃a.

Cairlén baile na huam̃að do aip̃ðenaĩn lá p̃lioçt aod̃a mec diarmata.

Conc̃oðar ðcc mac conc̃oðair mic caðail ðicc meġraġnaill do m̃ap̃ðað lá p̃lioçt Maoileçlainn meġraġnaill.

Slóic̃ceað lá hua ndom̃naill, la hua Ruairc 7 lá heoccan ua Ruairc hi muin-tir eolair do çabaç t̃iġearnaip̃ uí puairc a cloinn maoileçlainn, 7 a b̃p̃s̃im̃ġs̃b̃ uime 7 an t̃ir do m̃illeað eip̃ir ap̃ðar 7 p̃oip̃cc̃ñs̃iñ. Maġraġnaill do ġairm̃ ðóib̃ duilliam mac IR i nacchað Maoileçlainn mic uilliam baĩ aθhað p̃oð̃a ip̃in t̃aoĩriġeçt ina aenar.

Muirceap̃taç mac maġġam̃na uí b̃p̃iaĩn do écc da ġonaib̃ i t̃tuad̃muĩain iar na lot ar an p̃luaiçceað p̃em̃p̃aite .i. p̃loic̃ceað mic iarla up̃muĩan.

Anluan mac maġġam̃na uí b̃p̃iaĩn do map̃ðað la p̃lioçt donnchað uí b̃p̃iaĩn.

Aod̃ mac flannchað̃a ollaiñ tuad̃muĩan i p̃p̃eĩñschur, 7 a m̃b̃p̃s̃iç̃s̃innar ðecc.

Taðcc mac S̃lain mic t̃aiðcc mec donnchað, 7 corbmac mac conc̃oðair

not join him against the son of the Earl of Ormond, and that they were left an easy prey to the Irish; but the mere Irish writers had no opportunity of becoming acquainted with the exact nature of these transactions.

⁹ *Conmaicne-Rein-na-bh-Fomorach*, i. e. Conmaicne of the track of the Fomoriañs.—See note °, under the year 1243, p. 308, *supra*.

[†] *Cill-Trenain*.—The Editor has not been able

to find any church of this name near the Shannon in the county of Leitrim. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster this church is called Cill-Srianain.

⁹ *Muintir-Carolan*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Mulveys, who were seated along the Shannon, in the barony and county of Leitrim. See the years 1355, 1486, 1528.

[†] *Baile-na-huamha*, i. e. town of the cave,

The English suffered many injuries in consequence of this, for, as soon as the Earl abandoned them, they were universally plundered and burned from every quarter by the Irish.

Hubert, son of Mulrony Mac Rannall, heir to the chieftainship of Conmaicne-Rein-na-bh-Fomorach^a, and sixteen men along with him, were slain and burned in the church of Cill-Trenain^c, on the banks of the Shannon, by the descendants of Cathal Oge Mac Rannall, and by the Muintir-Carolan^d.

A depredation was committed by Owen O'Rourke in the territory of Hy-Briuin-na-Sinna, and he slew the son of O'Beirne (Cathal, the son of Murtough, who was son of Teige, son of Cormac).

Conor Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, laid siege to the Rock of Lough Key; but he was compelled by O'Donnell to desist, and make peace.

The castle of Baile-na-Huamha^e was re-erected by the descendants of Hugh Mac Dermot.

Conor Oge, son of Conor, who was son of Cathal Oge Mac Rannall, was slain by the descendants of Melaghlin Mac Rannall.

An army was led by O'Donnell, O'Rourke, and Owen O'Rourke, into Muin-tir-Eolais, in order to compel the sons of Melaghlin to submit to the authority of O'Rourke [as their chief lord], which was refused; and the country was destroyed, both its corn and buildings. And they styled William, son of Ir, the Mac Rannall, in opposition to Melaghlin, the son of William, who had been for a long time the sole chieftain^u.

Murtough, the son of Mahon O'Brien, died in Thomond of the wounds which he had received on the hosting aforesaid, i. e. the hosting of the son of the Earl of Ormond^w.

Hanlon, the son of Mahon O'Brien, was slain by the descendants of Donough O'Brien.

Hugh Mac Clancy, Chief Brehon and Professor of Law in Thomond, died. Teige, the son of John, son of Teige Mac Donough, and Cormac, the son

now sometimes called Ballynahavagh, but more generally Cavetown. It is situated near the small village of Croghan, in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.—See notes under the year 1487, p. 1152, *supra*.

^u *Sole chieftain*, literally, "who was for a long time in the chieftainship alone."

^w *The son of the Earl of Ormond*.—This was Sir James Ormond (the natural son of John, Earl of Ormond), whom the Irish attempted

mic domnaill caim do comtuitim lé apoile ar an ngaebaiḡ, 7 apoile diob do
cioppbaḡ a ceile an méid do epna diḡ.

ḡrian mac neill ḡallda 7 eiméar a mac do ḡabail a meḡail lá ḡallaib
carrḡe fḡḡura, 7 a tiodnacal do éloinn cuinn mec aeḡa buide.

Mac ruḡraiḡe mec uidiḡn co rochaiḡe móir do troiḡeaḡaib amaille fḡir
do marbaḡ lá hua ccaḡán.

AOIS CRIOST, 1493.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, Μιλε, ceirpe ced, nocar, a tpi.

Αn τοιριcel ua lucapén, (eogan,) paoi cléiriḡ décc.

O Néill, .i. conn mac enri mic eocain lam tiodnaicte péd 7 maóine fear
croḡa cocḡaḡ do marbaḡ i meḡail lá a deapbraḡair féin Enri ócc.

Ua domnaill do ḡol i ttiḡ eocain ar tappaiḡ domnaill mic enri mic
eogan, 7 ua neill do ḡairm do domnall, 7 bḡaiḡe an típe do ḡabail dó cen
mo tá ó caḡain, 7 o mealláin. O neill eile do ḡairm venri ócc (i nacchaiḡ
domnaill) lá hua ccaḡáin 7 lá hua meallain, 7 nḡ bó teḡḡa uair bá hé dom-
nall an rḡnnriḡ.

Domnall mac eogan mic eogan mic neill ócc uí neill do marbaḡ la
ḡroinḡ do muinḡir airt mic cuinn mic enri uí neill.

Ua moḡḡa conall mac dauiḡ do marbaḡ pa cārlén baile na mbaḡlaḡ hi

to establish in the earldom, contrary to the English law of succession.

* *Gaebhach*, now Geevagh, a mountain in the barony of Boyle, in the north-east extremity of the county of Roscommon.

† Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following passages not transcribed by the Four Masters :

“ A. D. 1492. A part of the wood of the Holy Cross was found buried in the earth at Rome in this year, namely, the board which was over Christ’s head, on which was written in the time of the crucifixion, *Jesu Nazarenius rex Judeorum*, which inscription was found upon it in that place. It was Helena, the mother of the Em-

peror Constantine, that left this board hidden there.

“ The head of the lance by which Longinus wounded the side of Christ was sent to Rome in this year by the Lord of the Turks.

“ Great scarcity in Ireland this year.

“ A dry summer this year; and twenty-one years” [have elapsed] “since the last hot summer.

“ Aengus Mac-an-Ulty, a Friar Minor of the Observance, a good and famous preacher, *in Autumno obiit*.

“ The sons of Donough Maguire, namely, Gilla-Duv and Philip, and Edmond, the son of Gilla-Duv, made an irruption into Senadh-Mic-Manus” [now Belle-Isle, in Lough Erne], “and

of Conor, son of Donnell Cam, fell by each other on Gaebhach^x; and others of them [the Mac Donough family] who survived, maimed each other.

Brian, the son of Niall Gallda [O'Neill], and Ever, his son, were treacherously taken prisoners by the English of Carrickfergus, and delivered up to the sons of Con, the son of Hugh Boy.

The son of Rury Mac Quillin, and a great number of foot soldiers along with him, were slain by O'Kane^y.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1493.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety-three.

The Official O'Luchairen^z (Owen), a learned ecclesiastic, died.

O'Neill, i. e. Con, the son of Henry, son of Owen, the bestower of jewels^a and riches, a brave and warlike man, was treacherously^b killed by his own brother, Henry Oge.

O'Donnell went to Tyrone, at the instance of O'Donnell, the son of Henry, son of Owen; and Donnell was nominated O'Neill; and he brought away the hostages of the country, except [those of] O'Kane and O'Mellan. Henry Oge was nominated another O'Neill by O'Kane and O'Mellan, in opposition to Donnell, which was not lawful, as Donnell was the senior.

Donnell, the son of Owen, son of Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill, was slain by a party of the people of Art, the son of Con, son of Henry O'Neill.

O'More, i. e. Connell, the son of David, was slain at the castle of Baile na-

committed a depredation there, and slew two inoffensive farmers. 'Sed ipsi comprehensi sunt in superbiâ suâ, et Dominus visitavit iniquitatem eorum, et versi sunt in fugam ac xiv. de electis ipsorum submersi sunt quasi plumbum in aquis, et descenderunt sicut lapis in profundum; et quia Dominus non erat cum eis cum insurrexerunt homines in ipsos sine dubio aqua absorcuit eos, ut ait Psalmista: quia misit Dominus iram suam quæ devoravit eos.' And Edmond, the son of Gilla-Duv, and two of his people, were taken prisoners on this occasion, and they were deprived of the prey. This hap-

pened towards the end of the year, i. e. the Saturday before Christmas."

^a *O'Luchairen*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, he is called "an coippicel hua lucaipen." The name is now anglicised Loughren.

^a *Bestower of jewels*, lám tsoénaicé réo, literally, "hand of the bestowing of jewels, or precious gifts."

^b *Treacherously*, i meabail.—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster have "*felonice*" for the i meabail of the Four Masters, and adds the exact date, "6. Idus Januarii."

cepiú búlbac la dpreim do muintir iarla cille dapa, .i. gearóit mac tomair
 uí mórda 7 ua mórdá do denam do niall mac domnaill.

O hanluain, .i. emann puad mac murchaid do marbad la cloinn aoda mic
 eogain uí neill.

Mac ardtáin patrairce mac aoda puad décc.

Fionnguala ingén uí concobair fáilge, .i. an calbac mac murchaid bín
 í domnaill, mall garb mac toirpdealbaid an piona, 7 po ba bín iaram dāod
 buide mac briain ballaid, bín do coimeid a febdaet iar nécc na ndeighear
 rin ppi pé naoi mbliadna cētraáat go hionnraic onoraē cpaibdeē caonduē-
 raētaē décc an 25. iul.

Caitríona ingén aoda puad még matganna (bín ríde uí Raḡallaid, .i.
 toirpdealbaid mic Sḡain mic eogain) décc.

Niall mac Sḡain buide uí neill décc ina bpaigēna.

An dá ua neill (.i. dá mac enpí mic eogain), .i. domnaill 7 enpí ócc do
 toāar ppi apoile ag an nglaupomann, 7 bpaiead ap domnaill co na muintir.
 Mac domnaill (.i. Raḡnall) conrapal ḡallócclaē uí néill co na triup mac,
 Somaiple, Ruaidpí, 7 tuatā, 7 emann mac mec domnaill móir, .i. Mac colla
 mic toirpdealbaid mic ḡiollaḡpuice, Mac Ruaidpí mic aoda ballaid mec
 domnaill, dubḡall 7 donnchaē ócc dá mac donnchaē még domnaill, Emann
 mac Sḡain buide uí neill, aod bpaipneaē mac Sḡain mic aipt, Ua haoda, .i.
 pḡpōpca mac an ballaid uí aoda 7 dponḡ mop ele do marbad ann cen mo

^c *Baile-na-m-Bachlach*, i. e. the town of the
 shepherds. This castle was situated in the pa-
 rish of Kilberry, near the Barrow, in the county
 of Kildare.

^d *Crioch-Bulbach*, i. e. the country of the
 Bulbys, an old Anglo-Irish family who were
 seated in this territory, but who are long ex-
 tinct.—See note under the year 1489, from
 which it will be seen that their territory lay
 along the Barrow. It was the name of a dis-
 trict on the east side of the Barrow, between
 Monastereven and Athy. Its position appears
 from a poem in the *Leabhar Branach*, preserved
 in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin,
 H. 1. 14, in which it is stated that Bulby lived
 at Baile-nua, which can be proved to be the

present Newtown, in the parish of Kilberry,
 near Athy, in the county of Kildare. Thus, in
 a poem describing the martial achievements of
 O'Byrne, the following places are mentioned as
 plundered by him :

“ Cill beapa at dāiō a noīē cpuiō,
 'Sa baile nua a mbíōō ḡulbuig,
 Ní taip zeioe ón dá baile,
 ḡlaip Eile pan Upnaioe.

“ Kilberry after thee is void of cattle,
 And Baile-nua in which Bulby used to be,
 Not softly didst thou pass from the two towns,
 Glassealy and the Nurney.”

All these places are situated not far from the
 Barrow, in the barony of Western Narragh and

m-Bachlach^c, in Crioich-Bulbach^d, by a party of the people of the Earl of Kildare, i. e. Garrett, the son of Thomas O'More^e [*recte* Fitzgerald] ; and Niall, son of Donnell, was made O'More.

O'Hanlon, i. e. Edmond Roe, the son of Murrough, was slain by the sons of Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill.

Mac Artan, i. e. Patrick, the son of Hugh Roe, died.

Finola, the daughter of O'Connor Faly, i. e. Calvagh, the son of Murrough, and wife of O'Donnell, i. e. Niall Garv, son of Turlough-an-Fhiona, and who was afterwards the wife of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh (O'Neill), a woman who had preserved her widowhood^f for the period of forty-nine years after the death of these good men, had deported herself chastely, honourably, piously, and religiously, died on the 25th of July.

Catherine, the daughter of Hugh Roe Mac Mahon, and wife of O'Reilly, i. e. Turlough, son of John, son of Owen, died.

Niall, the son of John Boy O'Neill, died in captivity.

The two O'Neills, i. e. Donnell and Henry Oge, the two sons of Henry, son of Owen, fought a battle with each other at Glasdromainn^g, where Donnell and his people were routed. In this battle were slain Mac Donnell (i. e. Randal), constable of O'Neill's gallowglasses, with his three sons, Sorley, Rory, and Tuathal ; Edmond, the son of Mac Donnell More, i. e. the son of Colla, son of Turlough, son of Gillespick ; the son of Rory, son of Hugh Ballagh Mac Donnell ; Dowell and Donough Oge, the two sons of Donough Mac Donnell ; Edmond, the son of John Boy O'Neill ; Hugh Breifneach, the son of John, son of Art ; and O'Haedha^h (Ferdoragh, the son of Ballagh O'Haedha), with a great

Rheban, except Nurney, which is in the barony of Western Ophaly.

^c *Garrett, the son of Thomas O'More.*—This passage is copied incorrectly by the Four Masters. It runs as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster :

“ A. D. 1493. O'More, i. e. Connell, the son of David O'More, was killed this year at the castle of Baile-na-m-Bathlach, by a party of the people of the Earl of Kildare, i. e. of Garret, the son of Thomas, and O'More was made of Niall, the son of Donnell O'More.”

The mistake lies in inserting *ui mópóá*, i. e. the genitive case of *ua mópóá*, after Garrett, the son of Thomas.

^f *Her widowhood*, a *febóáct*.—This should be a *feóbaáct*, as in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. It is formed from *feabó*, a widow.

^g *Glasdromainn*, i. e. the green ridge, now Glasdrummond, in the parish of Aghaloo, barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone.—See Ordnance map of Tyrone, sheet 60.

^h *O'Haedha*.—This name is very common

τάτ. Ro γαβὰδ ann mall mac Sfain buide uí neill, aed mac domnaill mic enpi í neill, γ donnachad mac catmaoil co rocaidib oile.

O domnaill, .i. aod ruad co na cloinn conn, γ aod do dol mór pluag go maibib iocair connact im ua Ruairc féilim mac donnachad mic tigearnain óig im eoḡan mac tigearnain mic taidce adbar tigearna bpeirne an tan rin im domnaill mac eoḡan uí concobair tigearna iocair connact, γ iar na ttiomól co na rocpaide go haonbaile, tucc ua domnaill a acchad for coicead ulað fori gac ndípeac co ráimic trian congail, arribe i lft catail, arribe i nuib eadac, γ arribe i noirtearaid. Ro hoirecib γ po creachad lft catail lair don cup rin γ gac tír tper a ndeachad dá mbaoí i néccraitte ppi. An ccein tra boí riom for an turur rin po tionoil ua neill, .i. enpi ócc mac enpi mic eoḡan a rocpaitte im macc matgamna, .i. aod ócc mac aoda ruad mic ruðpaigne, im mag aongura, aod mac airt mic aoda co líon a rocpaide, γ co pluag diairimide cen mo táτ riðe. Ruccrat an pluag iomda rin for ua ndomnaill i mbeandaid boirce co po iadrat poime γ na diaid. Ro fuilngibh γ po hiomcrað an tanforlann rin lá hua ndomnaill co cobrad comnart co pangattar a pluaga lair ina momláine tar doðainḡ na conaire. Iar roctain do na maibib cectarða go haon maigin po opdaigrft γ po cop-aigríot a rocpaide aghaid ind aghaid. Ro fearad comlḡng pioða aimaíða, γ iomairecc amnur aicmeil stoppa. Ro cuimniḡ céc díob a rḡngom, γ a nua póla dia poile. Aét cḡna po mebad maðm po deóid for ua neill co na rocpaite. Ro marbad in tan rin lá hua ndomnaill, Sfain ruad mac donnachad mécc matgamna co rocaidib ele, γ ní po léicc dorcata dípið an laoi γ tōraiḡ na hoibce do pluag uí domnaill an maðm do lḡnmain amail po ba

throughout the province of Ulster, but now anglicised Hughes. In the south of Ireland it is variously anglicised O'Hea, O'Hee, O'Hay, and Hayes.

¹ *Orior*, i. e. O'Hanlon's country, in the county of Armagh. O'Donnell must have plundered this territory on his way to Trian-Chongail, or Clannaboy, or on his way home after having routed O'Neill's forces at Beanna-Boirche in Iveagh, for the territory of Orior lies west of Beanna-Boirche, and on O'Donnell's way home to Tirconnell.

¹ *Beanna-Boirche*, i. e. the Peaks of Boirche, so called from Boirche, the shepherd of Ross, King of Ulster in the third century, who herded the king's cattle on these mountains.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 69. This name is still applied to that part of the Mourne mountains, in the county of Down, in which the River Bann has its source, where there is a moat still called Mota-Beanna-Boirche. The situation of these Beanna, or peaks, is distinctly pointed out in the *Dinnsenchus*, where it is stated that the shepherd Boirche could view

number of others. Niall, the son of John Boy O'Neill; Hugh, the son of Donnell, son of Henry O'Neill; Donough Mac Cawell, and many others, were taken prisoners in this battle.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, and his sons, Con and Hugh, went with a great army to the chiefs of Lower Connaught; he was joined by O'Rourke, i. e. Felim, the son of Donough, son of Tiernan Oge; by Owen, the son of Tiernan, son of Teige, at that time heir to the lordship of Breifny; and by Donnell, the son of Owen O'Connor, Lord of Lower Connaught. And after they had collected their forces to one place, O'Donnell proceeded directly eastward into the province, until he arrived in Trian-Chongail. From thence he proceeded into Lecale, thence into Iveagh, and thence into Orior¹; and he ravaged and plundered Lecale, and every territory through which he passed that was hostile to him. While he [O'Donnell] was on this expedition, O'Neill, i. e. Henry Oge, the son of Henry, son of Owen, assembled his forces, and was joined by Mac Mahon, i. e. Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Rury, and by Magennis, i. e. Hugh, the son of Art, son of Hugh, with all their forces, and a countless host of others besides them. This numerous army [of O'Neill] overtook O'Donnell at Beanna-Boirche¹, and encompassed him in the van and the rear; but O'Donnell sustained and withstood this overwhelming force firmly and powerfully^k, until he led his army in safety through the difficulties of the pass^l. At length the chiefs of both armies, reaching a level plain, arranged and marshalled their forces for an engagement; and a fierce and obstinate conflict, and a furious and dreadful battle, was fought between them, in which they bore in mind all their old enmities and new hatreds to one another. O'Neill and his forces were finally routed. In this battle O'Donnell slew John Roe, the son of Donough Mac Mahon, and many others; and the darkness at the close of the day, and beginning of the night^m, prevented O'Donnell's forces from following

from their tops all the lands southwards as far as Dundalk, and northwards as far as Dun-sobhairce!

^k *Firmly and powerfully*, co cobraio com-napt.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is gu calma cobraio, i. e. bravely and firmly.

^l *Difficulties of the pass*, i. e. through the dif-

ficult passes of the mountain.

^m *Beginning of the night, &c.*, that is, in one word, "the dusk." This is an attempt at swelling the style by multiplying words for the mere purpose of sound. In the Annals of Ulster the reading is more correctly given thus:

"7 muna beir poigri na hoici oib po baó ppaenmaíom poim hua noimnall, i. e.

lainn leó comó fō do rígenrat forlongporc na hoide rin do gabail bail in po rraínst an maidm rin beinne boirce. Ro arcenáttar dia ttiḡib iar ná marac iar mbríct buada ḡ corccair ḡac tíre ḡur a pangattar.

ḡuríeac for ua cconcobair pfaíḡe (.i. cataoir mac cuinn mic an éalḡaḡ) lá Maḡ eoḡaccain (Semur mac Connla mic aoda buide) ḡ mac uí concobair Taḡḡ mac cataoir, Mac toirpḡealḡaḡ ballaḡ uí concobair, Mac airḡ uí concobair, ḡ da mac aoda uí maonaḡ do ḡabail ann, ḡ ceḡre píct eac do buain díob.

Toirpḡealḡac mac taidḡ uí concobair, ḡ catal mac muirḡstaiḡ mic peilim uí concobair do cpoḡaḡ lá hua cconcobair pfaíḡe cataoir mac cuinn, et cetera.

Corbmac mac diarmatta mec diarmatta tanairi maiḡe luipec do marḡaḡ lá cloinn Ruaidri mec diarmatta.

Cpeac la cloinn Ruaidri mec diarmatta for plioct taidce uí concobair, ḡ conn mac peidlimíḡ pinn uí concobair, ḡ tomaltaḡ ócc mac tomaltaiḡc an eimḡ mec diarmatta do marḡaḡ leo.

Mac conmiḡe, .i. taḡcc mac concobair ruaid mic eacmarḡaiḡ raií pír ḡana ḡ pḡḡlainnteac do marḡaḡ lá moḡaḡ dia muintir pḡin, .i. mac uí clu-mám.

Concobair mac uí ḡalaiḡ bpeirne décc.

Conntae cille ḡara ḡ ceall ḡara pém do lorccac lá mac iarla upmu-man.

Semur maḡeoḡaccáin taoíreac cenél riachaḡ mic néill décc, ḡ laiḡneac a ḡraḡair do ḡabail a ionaḡ.

and were it not for the nearness of the night to them, O'Donnell would have routed them before him."

^a *O'Maenaigh*.—This name is now anglicised Mooney. There is a respectable family of the name at Lemanaghan in the King's County, and another near Athlone, in the county of Westmeath. The name O'Maenaigh is found in various parts of Ireland, but variously anglicised. In Connaught it is made Meeny; in Meath and in the north of Ireland, Mooney; and in the south of Leinster and in Munster, Mainy.

^o *Deprived of eighty horses*, ceḡre píct eac do buain díob, literally, "four score horses were taken from them."

^p *The son of the Earl of Ormond*, i. e. Sir James Ormond (the natural son of the celebrated John, Earl of Ormond), whom the O'Briens of Thomas and their adherents attempted to establish as the chief of the Butlers.—See Ware's Annals of Ireland at the year 1493, where it is stated that James Ormond, Treasurer of Ireland, with fire and sword burned up and destroyed the farms and possessions of the Earl of Kildare,

up the pursuit as they wished. They, therefore, pitched their camp for that night at the place where they gained the battle, at Beanna-Boirche, and on the morrow proceeded to their homes, after having gained victory and sway in every territory through which they had passed.

O'Connor Faly (i. e. Cahir, the son of Con, son of Calvach), was defeated by Mageoghegan (James, the son of Conla, son of Hugh Boy), and the son of Teige, the son of Cahir, son of Turlough Ballagh O'Connor, the son of Art O'Connor, and the two sons of O'Maenaigh^a, were taken prisoners in the conflict, and deprived of eighty horses^o.

Turlough, the son of Teige O'Connor, and Cathal, the son of Murtough, son of Felim O'Connor, were hanged by O'Connor Faly (Cahir, the son of Con, &c.)

Cormac, the son of Dermot Mac Dermot, Tanist of Moylurg, was slain by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot.

A depredation was committed by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot upon the descendants of Teige O'Connor; and Con, the son of Felim Finn O'Connor, and Tomaltagh Oge, the son of Tomaltagh the Hospitable Mac Dermot, were slain by them.

Mac Namee, i. e. Teige, the son of Conor Roe, son of Eachmarcach, an eminent poet and a good scholar, was slain by a labourer, one of his own people, i. e. the son of O'Clumhain.

Conor, the son of O'Daly of Breifny, died.

The county of Kildare and Kildare itself were burned by the son of the Earl of Ormond^p.

James Mageoghegan, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach-mic-Neill, died; and Laighneach, his brother, assumed his place^q.

and his friends, in the county of Kildare.

^a Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster give an account of a nocturnal aggression made by Henry, the son of Melaghlín, son of Murtough O'Neill, upon his namesake Henry, son of Brian, son of Owen O'Neill, while the latter was confined with a broken leg. The former killed the wife of the latter, and then made towards the place where he himself was confined, to kill him. When the latter perceived

his design, remembering his own nobility and valour, like Cuchullin of old, he sprang upon his sound leg to the staff on which he used to rest while confined with his broken limb, and taking his short knife into his heroic hand he stuck it into the belly of the aggressor, and wounded him mortally, and received in turn a wound of which he expired on the spot. Thus the two Henrys mutually slew each other (*Ceciderunt se invicem*).

AŁIS CRİOST, 1494.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, Mιle, ceitpe céð, noçat, a cſear.

Αn inġſnoub inġſn uí ðomnaill (aoð Ruað) bſn neill mic cuinn mec aoða buíðe uí neill décc.

Cuulað mac aoða mic eoccaín mic neill óicc í neill, Eoġan mac ðomnaill ballaiġ méġuiðir, ðrian mac ðiapmata í ðuibða 7 O pſrġail conmac mac Sſaín mic ðomnaill mic Sſaín mic ðomnaill an ðara taoíreac ðo baí an tan rin rin anġaile décc.

Ėiollapaττραιcc mac mec maġnupa meġuiðir décc, 7 a aðnacal i ndún na ngall an tpeap lá iarτtain.

Domnaill mac eoġaín uí concobair tigeapna plicciġ, pſr aġmair ionnpaiġ-
teð pear aġá paíðe ó cóirppliab co bun ðuibðe ina linn láin 7 ina tobar
téct ðo marbað 7 ðo loρccað a meabail ar ġreir i mbaðbðún in cairlein
hi mbun pinne la cloinn Ruaidri mic toirpðealbaiġ capraiġ (Sſaín 7 brian),
7 Ruaidri mac toirpðelbaiġ capraiġ ðo ġabail a ionaid.

Tuaçal mac toirpðealbaiġ na mapτ uí neill, 7 tpi rin décc ðia muintir
im mupchað ua loρcáin ðo marbað lá cloinn cána, 7 lá cloinn brian na
coilleað mic eoġaín uí neill.

Toirpðealbac mac ðonnchað mic tomair meġ paípaðain ðo marbað la
cloinn eoccaín mic tomáir, 7 lá pearġal mac tomáir mic tomáir meġ paí-
paðain ðupcor paiġðe.

Eoin bſpnach mac maolmuire mec puibne co ndruing ðia ġallóġlaçaib ðo
marbað lá taðcc mac cuinn mic ðomnaill mic eoġaín uí neill, 7 lá haoð puað
mac ġlaigne mic pemaín mic Ruðpaiġe meġ maġġaína, 7 a naðnacal i
naðmaça.

¹ *Bunduff*, bunðuibðe, i. e. the mouth of the River Duff. This river, which is called *Niger*, i. e. the black river, in the Book of Armagh, is now called Duff. It forms for a short distance the boundary between the counties of Sligo and Leitrim, and discharges itself into the bay of Donegal, about three-quarters of a mile from the mouth of the River Drowes, so often men-

tioned in these Annals.

² *Bunne-finne*, now pronounced in Irish as written in the text, with an aspiration on the p, and anglicised Buninna. It is the name of the mouth of a stream, and of a townland in the parish of Dromard, in the barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo. In the Down Survey this townland is called Carrowcaslane (i. e. Castle-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1494.

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

Inneenduv, the daughter of O'Donnell (Hugh Roe), and wife of Niall, son of Con, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, died.

Cu-Uladh, the son of Hugh, son of Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill; Owen, the son of Donnell Ballagh Maguire; Brian, the son of Dermot O'Dowda; and O'Farrell, i. e. Conmac, the son of John, son of Donnell, son of John, son of Donnell, the second chieftain who was in Annaly at that time, died.

Gilla-Patrick, the son of Mac Manus Maguire, died, and was interred at Donegal on the third day afterwards.

Donnell, the son of Owen O'Connor, Lord of Sligo, a prosperous and warlike man, who possessed that tract of country from the Curlieu Mountains to Bunduff, being at the summit of his affluence, was treacherously slain and burned, in an attack by night, in the bawn of the castle at Bunfinne, by the sons of Rory, son of Turlough Carragh, namely, John and Brian; and Rory, the son of Turlough Carragh, took his place.

Tuathal, the son of Turlough-na-Mart^u O'Neill, and thirteen of his people, together with Murrough O'Lorcain, were slain by the Clann-Cana^w, and the sons of Brian-na-Coille, the son of Owen O'Neill.

Turlough, the son of Donough, son of Thomas Magauran, was slain by a cast of a javelin by the sons of Owen, son of Thomas, and Farrell, the son of Thomas, son of Thomas Magauran.

Owen Bearnagh^x, the son of Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, and a party of his gallowglasses, were slain by Teige, the son of Con, son of Donnell, son of Owen O'Neill, and Hugh Roe, the son of Glasny, son of Redmond, who was son of Rury Mac Mahon; and they were interred at Armagh.

quarter), *alias* Bonanne, and in the deed of partition of the Sligo estate, dated 21st July, 1687, it is more correctly called Boniny.

^c *Turlough Carragh*.—He was the brother of Owen and uncle of Donnell.—See notices of him at the years 1420 and 1431.

^u *Turlough-na-mart*, i. e. Turlough or Terence

of the Beeves.

^w *Clann-Cana*, i. e. the family of the Mac Canns, who were seated in the county of Armagh, on the south side of Lough Neagh.

^x *Owen Bearnagh*, i. e. Owen, or Eugene, the toothless, or rather of the gapped mouth.

The English were defeated by Mac Mahon (Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe) and O'Reilly (John, the son of Cathal, son of Owen, son of John), [in a battle] in which sixty of the English gentlemen were slain, and many prisoners were taken.

James, the son of Mac Manus, was slain by a dart cast at him by one of the sons of Cormac Magauran. It was Edmond, the son of Cormac, son of Manus, who threw the dart.

The descendants of Owen, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough [O'Connor], went into the castle of Sligo.

The Earl of Kildare was taken prisoner in Dublin by the English, and sent over to England.

Donnell, the son of Melaghlin Mac Rannall, heir to the lordship of his own territory, was slain at Baile-na-Cara, with the cast of a dart, by [one of] the sons of Felim, son of Gilla na naev, son of Donnell, son of Murtough Midheach.

James (brother of the Earl of Kildare) ravaged Meath, while the Earl was in the King's palace.

The Earl of Kildare, i. e. Garrett, the son of Thomas, and the son of the Earl of Ormond, i. e. James, son of John^r, son of James Butler, came from the house of the King of England, a peace having been concluded between them; and Edward Poynuil^z, an English knight, came with them as Lord Justice.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, went with his forces to the castle of Sligo, and remained a great part of this year encamped around it. On this occasion many of his people were slain, among whom was the son of Mac William Burke (William, the son of Rickard, son of Edmond, son of Thomas), William, the son of O'Gallagher (Edmond, son of Donough, son of Loughlin), Owen, the son of Cormac Carragh O'Gallagher, and Donnell Arranach [of Arran], a Scottish captain, who was along with O'Donnell. Many others were also slain by the warders of the castle, i. e. by Brian Caech, the son of Teige, son of Owen; Calvagh Caech, son of Donnell, son of Owen; and by Muintir-Airt^a. These transactions occurred in the Summer.

public weal, should be thenceforth good and effectual in Ireland.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 186–189.

^a *Muintir-Airt*, i. e. the family of the O'Harts,

who were seated in the north-east of the barony of Carbury, in the county of Sligo. According to an old map of parts of the coasts of Mayo, Sligo, and Donegal, preserved in the State

Alaxandair mac gille éppuic meic domnaill, .i. fíor ionait meic domnaill do marbhad lá héoin catanaic mac eoin mic domnaill ballaig hi ppiú ío october.

Sían mac Eocchain uí domnaill do cpochar le Cond mac Aoda puaid uf domnaill.

AOIS CRIOST, 1495.

Aois Criosť, mile clítre céd, noíat, a cúic.

Sían maguiðiri mac piarair mic muirir, pírrún ðoipe maolain, 7 aircín-neac élaoinniri fear tige aoidé coitcinn, 7 an pearrún ua haoda Padraice décc.

Ruaidiri mac toirpdealbaig éarrraig uí concobair tigearna cairppe opoma cliað décc. Ro fár imísrain eistir plioct domnaill im tigearnur an tise, .i. eoir píðlimið mac magnura mic briain, 7 Ruaidiri ócc mac Ruaidiri ballaig, Muirceartaic caoé mac magnura uí concobair, Ruaidiri ócc, 7 toirpdealbaic mac Ruaidiri mic briain do éuitim pé poile i nóruiú éliað hi fppioct-guín. An tír danmáin ag píðlimið de rin.

Corbmac (.i. mag carraig) mac taidcc mic corbmaic tigearna muirce-paige do marbhad lá a ósbratáir fíin eogan mac taidcc co na cloinn, fíir méadaište 7 onoraište na heccailri, 7 céd fúndúir máinirre cille creide fear ro orðaište raóipe an domnaig do congbaíl ina tír féin amail ro ba teéta, décc, 7 eoccan mac taidcc do gabail a ionaid.

Magnur mac eogain puaid meic magnura tigearna tíre tuatáil maol-

Papers' Office, London, O'Harte's country extended from the mountain of Benbulbin to the River Droys, now Drowes.

^b Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contains the two following entries, not transcribed by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1494. The son of the Earl of Ormond went from Ireland to the King of England's house this year after Christmas to oppose the Earl of Kildare.

"Garrett Dease, a good English youth of the people of the Baron of Delvin, died."

^c *John Maguire*.—The obituary of this John is entered as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster:

"A. D. 1495. John, son of the Bishop Maguire, i. e. the son of Pierce, son of Maurice the Archdeacon, died in this year, *uiº. die mensis Maii in festo Johannis ad Portam Latinam*. He was parson of Daire Maelain and Erenagh of Clain-inis, and a man who had kept a house of general hospitality."

^d *Patrick*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is called "Sir Patrick."

Alexander, the son of Gillespick Mac Donnell, the representative of Mac Donnell, was slain by John Cahanagh, son of John, son of Donnell Ballagh, on the day before the Ides [i. e. the 14th] of October.

John, son of Owen O'Donnell, was hanged by Con, the son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell^b.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1495.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety-five.

John Maguire^c, the son of Pierce, son of Maurice, Parson of Doire-Maelain [Derryvullan], and Erenagh of Claoín-inis [Cleenish], who kept a house of general hospitality, and the Parson O'Hay (Patrick^d), died.

Rory, the son of Turlough Carragh O'Connor, Lord of Carbury of Drumcliff, died. A contest arose among the descendants of Donnell concerning the lordship of the country, namely, among Felim, the son of Manus, son of Brian, Rory Oge, the son of Rory Ballagh, and Murtough Caech, the son of Manus O'Connor. Rory Oge and Turlough, son of Rory, son of Brian, fell by each other in a combat at Drumcliff, in consequence of which the country was left to Felim.

Cormac (i. e. Mac Carthy), the son of Teige, son of Cormac, Lord of Muskerry, was slain by his own brother, Owen, and his sons. He was the exalter and reverer of the church, the first founder of the monastery of Cill Chreidhe^e, and a man who had ordered that the Sabbath should be strictly observed throughout his territory. Owen, the son of Teige, assumed his place.

Manus, the son of Owen Roe Mac Manus of Tir-Tuathail-Maoilgairbh^f, and Murtough, the son of Owny O'Hanly, Chief of the race of Dofa, the son of

^e *Cill Chreidhe*, now Kilcrea, in the barony of East Muskerry, in the county of Cork.—See note ^g, under the year 1475, p. 1038, *supra*.

^f *Tir-Tuathail-Maoilgairbh*, i. e. the country of Tuathal Maelgarbh, who was monarch of Ireland from the year 533 to 544.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 93. The Mac Manus who was chief of this territory was descended from Manus, one of the younger sons of Turlough More O'Connor, King of Ireland. This territory, which forms the north-eastern portion of the

barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon, was tributary to Mac Dermot of Moylurg, and after the decay of the Mac Manus, it fell into the possession of Mac Dermot Roe, who held it under Mac Dermot of Moylurg. The Mac Manus of this race are still numerous in the province of Connaught, but they have been long sunk in poverty and obscurity, so that the line of their pedigree has not been preserved beyond this century. They are to be distinguished from the Mac Manus of Fermanagh.

ḡairb, 7 muiréiriac mac uaitne uí áinligi taoíreac éenél doḡta mic aonḡura
décc, 7 domnall mac Ruaidrí buide i ttoírigect ma ionad.

Tomaltac mac corbmaic ballaig mec donnchaib décc.

O domnall do ḡol dionnraicéid rig alban. Codaé 7 comanta do éinḡal
dóib im ppeccra a éile im ḡac neicéinḡail do bḡnaḡ ppiú.

Conn mac aḡa ruaid co na roḡraide do ruide i ttimcell plicciḡ 7 bḡit
pé haḡhaib aḡ forḡairi for an mbaile. Tionól aḡbal mor do ḡenam lá
pḡoḡt eoḡan hi ttoiricim plicciḡ, .i. clann Ruaidrí mec diaḡmata, 7 típ
riaḡrac muaid. Clann ndonnchaib, 7 cuil ó pḡinn do tḡoḡt pḡóḡ dḡppeccra
dḡmór ar amur an baile. Iar na pḡor do éonn ḡo paḡattar na pḡoḡ pḡn
éuicce, Ro eiriḡ pḡde co na uatḡaḡ roḡraitte im eoḡan ua Ruairc tánairi
bḡeipne, 7 im pḡoḡt domnall éaim mic mec donnchaib. Ro éinḡreat ḡo nḡim-
lḡec neimḡeclaé ar a mboḡhaib hi ccomne 7 hi ccḡit arḡeir an tḡluacḡ (.i.
ḡo beol an dḡoicḡ) co na baol aḡt ead a nḡmḡubraicḡe šoḡpa, 7 ní paide
éairde nó orḡaḡ aḡ neac dḡb pḡ comair apoile aḡt ionnraicéid a éile ḡan
anaḡ ḡan airiḡom. Cḡd pḡl ann tḡra aḡt an tan baḡar a moḡnaḡa áig uplam
mḡubraicḡe aca ar ann pucc ua domnall pḡin orḡa a halban, uair ní baol
aḡt aon aḡaig ina longḡoḡt pḡin i ndún na nḡall an tan po tḡiall dḡoḡpḡidin
a mḡic iar ccloḡ dḡ an anḡolainn hi paide. Iar tḡoḡt i nḡitḡimḡon a mḡin-

^a *Race of Dofa, the son of Aengus.*—See note ^c, under the year 1210, p. 169-171, *supra*, where the descent of O'Hanly is given, and the extent of Kinel-Dofa pointed out.

^b *King of Scotland.*—Tytler, in his History of Scotland, vol. iv. c. 3, says that O'Donnell was received by King James on this occasion with great state and distinction, in proof of which he gives the following curious items from the treasurer's accounts :

“Item, passing with letters in the east and south landis, for the receiving of great Odonnel x shillings. Item, to master Alex^r. Schawe's expenses, passing from the town of Air to Edinburgh, for the cupboard, and remaining there upon the king's clothing, to the receiving of Odonnel. xx shillings.”

ⁱ *Bel-an-droichit*, i. e. mouth of the ford of the

bridge, now Ballydrihid, about a mile to the north of Ballysadare, on the road to the town of Sligo.

^k *Without delay or respite.*—The style is here ridiculously redundant, but the Editor does not deem it proper to deviate from the original construction.

^l *Their weapons of valour*, a moḡnaḡa áig. The word moḡna is explained arma, i. e. arms, weapons, by Teige O'Rody, in his Gloss on the Inauguration Ode to Brian na Murtha O'Rourke, and translated arma by Colgan in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 517.

^m *To relieve him.*—The Editor has been obliged to transpose the language here to make it intelligible to the English reader. The construction of the original is as follows :

“Howbeit, when their weapons of valour

Aengus^f, died ; and Donnell, the son of Rory Boy, assumed the chieftainship in his place.

Tomaltagh, the son of Cormac Ballagh Mac Donough, died.

O'Donnell went over to the King of Scotland^b, and they formed a compact and league to assist each other mutually in all their exigencies.

Con, son of Hugh Roe [O'Donnell], and his forces, surrounded the town of Sligo, and continued to besiege it for some time. The descendants of Owen [O'Connor] mustered a very great force to relieve Sligo, namely, the sons of Rory Mac Dermot, [the inhabitants of] Tireragh of the Moy, the Clann-Donough, and [the inhabitants of] Coolavin ; and they proceeded in a vast irresistible body towards the town. After Con had received intelligence that these forces were marching towards him, he rose up with his few troops, with Owen O'Rourke, Tanist of Breifny, and the descendants of Donnell Cam, the son of Mac Donough, and marched forth from their tents, vigorously and resolutely, to Bel-an-Droichit^l, to meet and oppose them ; and they came within bow-shot of each other ; and it was their wish not to give each other time or pause, but to come to attack each other without delay or respite^k. And now, when they had their weapons of valour^l ready for action, O'Donnell came up with them, for he had arrived from Scotland, and having heard at his own fortress of Donegal of the danger his son was in, he had stopped there only one night, and was now come to relieve him^m. Upon O'Donnell's arrival in the centre of his people, both

were ready for discharging, it was then O'Donnell himself came up with them from Scotland, for he was but one night in his own fortress at Donegal, when he set out to the relief of his son after hearing the jeopardy he was in."

The account of these transactions is somewhat differently, and much more intelligibly, given as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, which is a more trustworthy chronicle than the Annals of the Four Masters :

"A. D. 1495. O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, went to the house of the King of Scotland this year, in the month of August. O'Donnell's son, i. e. Con, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, laid siege to

the castle of Sligo about Lammas this year. O'Donnell returned to his own town, i. e. to Donegal, from the town of the King of Scotland, the Friday after Lammas, and on Saturday followed his son to Sligo ; and he had no sooner entered the town than he was told that the forces of Lower Connaught were marching on the town at the instance of Brian, the son of Teige, son of Owen O'Connor, and of Calvagh, son of Donnell, son of Owen, to drive O'Donnell's son from the castle ; and that they did not think that O'Donnell himself was nearer to them than the house of the King of Scotland. O'Donnell was not dismayed or induced to fly at these tidings, but took with him the besiegers

tipte dua domnaill tucceat na rloice csetarba tacar tulborb tinnerna
 dia poile act atá ní éna do maðmaigeað an pluag anfor lá hua ndomnaill
 amail ba mfinic leir dpuim a namat ppir. Ro marbað don cup rin taðcc
 mac briain mec donnchaib tigeapna ua nailella, eoðan caoð mac Ruaidri
 í dubda tigeapna ua ppiacrað muaidé, briain caoð mac taðcc mic eoðain, 7
 taðg mac domnaill mic eoðain, 7 cian mac briain uí gaðra. Ua gaðra fein
 .i. diarmait mac eoðain do gabáil ann. Ro marbað, Ro baiteað 7 po gaðað
 rochaide do paorclandaid 7 daorclandaid connact cen moctar riðe ip in
 maðm rin beoil an droicte. Mac uí buigill, taðg mac néill mic toirpdeal-
 baig do marbað i ppiotguin ip in maðm rin. Hua domnaill do ionnrað 7 do
 orðain a éccerat uile ipin ecpih i ccotcinne co mbatar paraiðte dó.

Taðg mac domnaill camm do gabáil toirgeachta ua nailealla.

Mac uilliam clonne piocairb, .i. Riocart ócc do teaçt i moctar con-
 naçt, 7 an meid nár mill ua domnaill don tîp poime rin do milleað laip.

O neill (.i. domnall) do denam cpeice ap ua neill ele (enpi), 7 dpong do
 marbað eatoppa.

O Neill (enpi), Mað aongura (aoð mac airt mic aoða), O hanluain
 (Maileclainn mac peiolimib), 7 mac még maðgama (giollaparaice mac
 aoða óig mic aoða ruaid) do dol pluag i ppeapaid manaç, 7 baile mec giolla-
 ruaid uile do lopcað leó. Ro triallpat ariðe dionnraigib meguidip, 7 po
 geallpat muna braðdaip rîç ó Maðuidip co millpuid a tîp uile co baile
 uí plannaccain. Ap a aí ní hamlaib do pala dóib act batpat da oidce don

of the castle, both horse and foot, and set out to
 oppose the enemy, and routed them successfully
 and prosperously. The following were slain on
 the occasion: Brian, the son of Teige, son of
 Owen O'Connor; Teige, the son of Donnell, son
 of Owen; Mac Donough of Tirerrill, i. e. Teige,
 the son of Brian, son of Conor Mac Donough;
 O'Dowda, i. e. Owen Caech, son of Rory
 O'Dowda; and O'Gara, i. e. Dermot, the son
 of Owen, was taken prisoner, and seventy per-
 sons were lost both by killing and capturing. On
 O'Donnell's side, Teige, the son of O'Boyle, i. e.
 the son of Niall, son of Turlough O'Boyle, was
 slain in the heat of the conflict."

"Mac William of Clanrickard, i. e. Ulick, the
 son of Ulick, proceeded with an army at the in-
 stance of Calvagh Caech, the son of Donnell,
 son of Owen, to drive O'Donnell from the castle
 of Sligo, and O'Donnell left the castle, and
 Mac William plundered all that he found to
 adhere to O'Donnell in Lower Connaught; and
 he burned the castle of the sons of Hugh, son
 of Donnell Cam Mac Donough, in which fifteen
 persons both men and women were smothered
 by the smoke, and among the rest a beautiful
 young woman, the daughter of Hugh, son of
 Donnell Cam, was smothered."

ⁿ *The backs of his enemies.*—This is a mere

armies gave each other a fierce and vigorous battle, in which the Lower [Connaught] army was defeated by O'Donnell, as was often the case with him to see the backs of his enemies^a turned towards him. On this occasion were slain Teige, the son of Brian Mac Donough, Lord of Tirerrill; Owen Caech, the son of Rory O'Dowda, Lord of Tireragh; Brian Caech, the son of Teige, son of Owen; Teige, son of Donnell, son of Owen; and Kian, the son of Brian O'Gara. O'Gara himself, i. e. Dermot, the son of Owen, was taken prisoner. Besides these, many others of the nobles and plebeians of Connaught were slain, drowned, or taken prisoners in this defeat of Bel-an-Droichit. The son of O'Boyle, i. e. Teige, the son of Niall, son of Turlough, was slain in the heat of the battle. O'Donnell [then] plundered and preyed his enemies throughout the territory generally, until they became submissive to him.

Teige, the son of Donnell Cam, assumed the chieftaincy of Tirerrill.

Mac William of Clanrickard, i. e. Rickard Oge, came to Lower Connaught, and whatever O'Donnell had not destroyed^b was destroyed by him.

O'Neill (i. e. Donnell) committed a depredation upon the other O'Neill (Henry), and a number of persons were slain between them.

O'Neill (Henry), Magennis (Hugh, the son of Art, son of Hugh), O'Hanlon (Melaghlin, the son of Felim), and the son of Mac Mahon (Gillapatrik, the son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe), marched with an army into Fermanagh, and burned the entire of Baile-Mic-Ghilla-ruaidh^c. They went thence to Maguire, and threatened that, unless they should obtain peace from Maguire, they would spoil his whole territory as far as Baile-Ui-Fhlannagain^d. Things did not turn

phrase, thrown in by the Four Masters themselves, to flatter their favourite family of O'Donnell.

^a *Had not destroyed.*—This is very imperfectly stated by the Four Masters, as appears from the notice of Mac William's doings already quoted from the Annals of Ulster.

^b *Baile-Mic-Ghilla-ruaidh*, now Ballymac-kilroy, in the parish of Aghalurcher, barony of Magherastephana, and county of Fermanagh. This was the seat of the chief of the Mac Gilroys, who are still numerous in this part of Fermanagh. Such of them as have settled in the town

of Enniskillen write the name Mac Elroy, while others who removed to Leinster and Connaught, write it Gilroy and Kilroy, without the prefix Mac. The three forms are incorrect, and the Editor would recommend them to write it Mac Gilroy.

^c *Baile-Ui-Fhlannagain*, i. e. O'Flanagan's town, or residence. This was an artificial island, in the Lower Lough Erne, belonging to the townland of Aghamore, parish of Inishmacsaint, barony of Magheraboy, in the north-west extremity of the county of Fermanagh.—See note under the year 1498.

out, however, thus for them ; on the contrary, they were [obliged to remain] for two nights to the east of the lake at Druim-ralach', and did not dare to advance further into Maguire's country ; and some of them were slain. O'Neill (Henry) at last gave Maguire his own terms of peace on that expedition.

The two sons of O'Hanlon (Felim), namely, Murrough Roe and Gilla-Patrick, were slain by the sons of Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill, and the sons of Carbry, son of Hugh O'Neill.

Magauran (Felim, the son of Thomas, son of Brian Breaghach), Chief of Teallach-Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], was drowned in Loch-Crannoige' of Caill-an-mhuillinn' ; and Donnell Bearnagh, his brother, took his place.

Mac Aghirr^u (Gilla-Patrick, the son of another Gilla-Patrick), died.

Manus Mael, the son of Redmond Reagh, son of Don, son of Cuconnacht Maguire, was slain by Philip, the son of Edmond Maguire, and Gilla Ballagh, the son of Cuconnaught Mac Caffrey.

O'Duigennan of Kilronan (Duffy, the son of Melaghlin, son of Matthew Glas), Ollav of Muintir-Maelruain^w, a learned historian, who kept a house of general hospitality, and the richest of the literati of Ireland in flocks and herds, died in his own house at Kilronan, at a venerable old age, after winning the goal from the world and the Devil.

Donnell O'Mulconry, Ollav of Sil-Murray, died ; and two O'Mulconrys were set up in his place, namely, John, son of Torna, and Donough, son of Athairne.

Mac Ward of Tirconnell, i. e. Hugh ; O'Breslen, i. e. Owen, the son of Owen, son of Petrus, Chief Brehon to Maguire ; Brian, the son of Sorley Mac Cabe ; and Tiernan O'Delvin, died.

Con, son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, with his great little army (Con's army being so called because he was never in the habit of assembling a numerous army, or more than twelve score axe men, for making a standing fight, and sixty horsemen, for following up the rout, and taking prisoners), marched to Mac Eoin of the Glins^x, for it had been told to him [Con] that Mac Eoin' had the finest

^w *Muintir-Maelruain*.—This was the general tribe name of the families of Mac Dermot of Moylurg, Mac Dermot Roe, Mac Dermot Gall, in the barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon, and the Mac Donoughs of Tirerrill

and Corran, in the county of Sligo.

^x *Glins*.—This is still the name of a district in the north-east of the county of Antrim.

^y *Mac Eoin*, i. e. Fitz-John, now Mac Keon, and sometimes simply Keon. It was an Irish

Chonn gur bo he Mac Eóain aon ba díspreccaiḡte b́n, each (.i. dub a coite),
 7 cú baí ina comfoccur. Ro fáidriam teḡta riar an tan rin do cuingiḡ an
 eic. Ro hépaḡ eirpium imon eoch, iar na tingeallad do Chonn daon dia
 muintir. Ní po hairpeaḡ lairpium co painicc tar doḡaing ḡac conaire bai
 poime co riacḡ co na f́ḡain mbicc móir ḡan paḡaḡ ḡan paḡucchaḡ irin
 aḡhaiḡ ḡo tech Meic Eóain 7 eḡaḡḡar Mac Eóain lair fo cédóir, 7 baof
 a b́n, a eaḡ, 7 a cú co na uile maitear ar cumar Cuinn, uair pḡit an tech
 7 pe heich décc amaille pḡia ir in mbaile don cúp rin. Ro cpeachaḡ na
 ḡlinne uile la muintir Chuinn araḡarach. Do b́it iaraim óḡairf́ec a maime
 uile (doneach po ba lé) do mnaoi Mh́ic Eóain, 7 po ĺicc a f́ir a ḡeimel
 cúice iar poḡtain tar banna riar, 7 do b́it an teach ḡo cḡrḡcaḡ 7 co
 néḡalaḡ aḡḡle lair co riacḡ tír Aḡḡa, 7 po f́urail na cḡrcha do léccēan por
 a f́érḡorḡaḡ. Do éaḡ iaraim fo cédóir co na muintir d́irb́ḡlir f́in, 7 gur
 an lín rluaiḡ por caḡnaccar doneḡ bai poḡámur a aḡar í ḡomnaill, 7 ní po
 hairpeaḡ lair co riacḡ tar Sionainn, iaraim irin muḡain co po ĺirpeachaḡ

name assumed by the head of the Scotch family of Bisset, who had been settled in the Glinns of Antrim for a considerable time previous to this period.

^a *Had been promised.*—By this the writer evidently wishes it to be understood that Mac Keon of the Glinns should have sent his famous steed to Con O'Donnell, although the latter had no title to this steed, except the mere fact that he was a more powerful man than the latter.

^b *His wife, his steed, and his hound.*—This entry is in the handwriting of Michael O'Clery, in the autograph copy. The Editor has not been able to find any account of this adventure of Con O'Donnell in any of the older annals. A critic, who read the compilation of the Four Masters about two centuries since, has written the following remark in the margin of the autograph copy: “Ατά ḡo leop bḡeug 7 uaḡ ár arm po—There is enough of lies and horror here!”

^c *Magh O'gCoinchinn*, now Magunihy, a barony in the south-east of the county of Kerry. At this period it was the territory of the O'Do-

nohes, who were tributary to Mac Carthy More; but according to O'Heerin's topographical poem, this territory belonged originally to a family of the Conarian race, called O'Conghaile, which is unquestionably that now called in Irish O'Congail, or O'Conaill, and in English O'Connell; but Magh O'gCoinchinn has been in the possession of the O'Donohoes and called Eoghanact-I-Donohoe, at least since the beginning of the eleventh century, when the O'Conghailes were driven into the territory of Iveragh, in the west of Kerry. Dr. O'Brien, in his *Dissertation on the Laws of the ancient Irish*, which was published by Vallancey in his [Vallancey's] own name, in the *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, vol. i., has the following note on the name O'Conghaile, which he correctly anglicises O'Connel:

“The King of Dairbre, now called Iveragh” [No, but now called Dairbhre, otherwise Valencia Island.—Ed.], “in the county of Kerry, was O'Shea of Earnian descent: O'Failbhe and O'Connel were settled near him, in the barony

wife, steed (Dubhacoite by name), and hound, in his neighbourhood. Con had before that time sent messengers for the steed, but was refused it, though it had been promised² by Con to one of his people. Con made no delay, but surmounted the difficulties of every passage, until he arrived at night with his "great little" band at the house of Mac Eoin, without having given him any previous notice or intelligence of his designs, and immediately took Mac Eoin prisoner, and made himself master of his wife, his steed, and his hound^a, together with all his other wealth, for he found the [famous] steed, and sixteen others with it, in the house on that occasion. The Glins were all plundered on the following day by Con's people; but he afterwards made full restitution to Mac Eoin's wife of all such property as was her's; and as soon as he had crossed the Bann, on his return westwards, he set her husband at liberty for her, but he carried the steed, with vast preys and spoils, with him into Tirhugh, and ordered the cattle-spoils to be left upon its grassy fields. Immediately after this he went with his own faithful people, and with the number of forces he was able to muster among those under his father O'Donnell's jurisdiction, and never halted until he had crossed the Shannon, and afterwards advanced into Munster, where he totally plundered Magh O'gCoinchinn^b, in Mac Carthy's

of Corcaduibhne; who were of the same Earnian stock, being all descended from Core, son of Cairbre Musg, son of Connaire, son of Moghlaimbe, King of Leath-Cuinn."—p. 380.

This note is nearly correct, though the same writer in his Irish Dictionary, in voce CONALL, asserts, without the slightest authority, that the O'Conels were descended from Conall Gabhra, who gave name to the territory of Hy-Conaill Gabhra, in the county of Limerick. But he should have known that Hy-Conaill Gabhra was the tribe name of the O'Cuilens, O'Flannerys, and O'Kinealys, and not a surname of a single family. Hy-Conaill Gabhra was like Kinel-Conaill, Kinel-Owen, and several other tribe names which embraced many separate surnames.

The Irish Annals supply us with no notices of the chiefs of this family of O'Conghaile, and we must suppose that they sunk into obscu-

rity, or at least lost the rank of chieftains, soon after the O'Donohoes had settled in their territory. The earliest authentic record of the exact location of this family that the Editor has met with, is an Inquisition taken at Tralee, on the 13th of April, 1613, from which it appears that Murrough O'Connell held Ballycarbery, in which there was "a stone howse and a gardein," under Sir Valentyne Browne. It appears from another Inquisition taken at Killarney, on the 27th of September, 1637, that John O'Falvie of Ballynehow enfeoffed to Morris fitz Geoffrey O'Connell the lands of Ballynahow and Towrine [in the barony of Iveragh, in Kerry], containing two carrucatts of land. The head of this family was transplanted in Cromwell's time to Brentir, near Slieve-Callan, in the west of the county of Clare; but many of the collateral branches remained in Kerry, where they have

laip magh ó ccoinchind i nduthaig méz cáirtaig. Ro íuí iaraim ina ppiúing co noircemib, edalaib, 7 cpléaib iondaib laip co ráimce iar mbuaib tar eirne go dún na ngall. Ro pannaib laipriam annin i nain lo acc Aró na tinsó aoil na cpléa rin tucc a duthaig Méz cáirtaig ran munain, 7 cpléa Mhúic Éoain na nglinnsó a hairéir ulaó. La pé éoice pēactmaine décc do ponaitt innin la Conn mac Aóda puaid í domnaill.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1496.

Αοίρ Cριόρτ, Μίλε, ceitpe céo, nocat, a Sé.

Glairne mac remann mic Ruópaige mézmatgaimna do marbaó ina tig féin hi muneacán lá giolla patraice mac mézmatgaimna 7 la a ósbratair ele Ruópaige. Clann mez matgaimna, .i. aóó ócc mac aóda puaid mic Ruópaige iadribe, 7 ní tangatar aét pe rholócca décc leó do denam an marbta rin ir in oide. Ro gabad Rora mac maghara mic aóda puaid mez matgaimna leó ir in tig rin. Brian mac Remann mez matgaimna, 7 clann glairne mic Remann mez matgaimna do dol ar creic ar mag matgaimna (.i. aóó ócc) co na éloinn a ccionn tpeactmaine iar marbaó glairne, 7 an épeac do bpsit leó, 7 orean do marbaó uata cscarnaie. Baile mez matgaimna (.i. aóó ócc) do lopcaó iar rin la brian mac Remann mic Ruópaige.

Giolla patraice mac méz matgaimna (aóó ócc mac aóda puaid, mic

prospered more than the O-Donohoes or Mac Carthy Mores.

^c *In the space of, la pé, i. e. le pé, per spatium.*

^d Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following entries, not transcribed by the Four Masters:

“A. D. 1495. John Cluasach, son of John, son of Alexander, a noble youth of the Clann-Donnell of Scotland, died.

“Mac Tiernan the Lower, i. e. Gormgal, son of Brian Mac Thighernan, died.

“Mac Brady died this year, i. e. Felim, the son of Murrough Mac Brady.

“Nicholas Dalton, i. e. the son of Edmond, son of Pierce Dalton, was killed by Fergus, the

son of Edmond, son of Laighsech, son of Rossa O'Farrell, and the descendants of Henry Dalton.

“Turlough, the son of John, son of Turlough, son of John, son of Owen O'Reilly, and Hugh, the son of Maelmora, son of John, son of Owen O'Reilly, were killed on the one spot in this year, 6. *Cal. Junii feria 4^a*. by Cuconnaught, the son of Manus, son of Maelmora of Mullagh; and Cuconnaught himself was killed by the cast of a javelin on the same spot by the said Hugh, who had the javelin which caused his death through his leg when he made the shot, and it is doubtful if there was in Ireland at this time any one of the said Turlough's years who was a better man or a better captain.

country; and he then returned with many plunders, spoils, and preys, crossed the Erne, [and proceeded] to Donegal; and at Ard-na-tineadh-aioil [Lime-kiln Hill] divided the spoils which he had taken from Mac Carthy's country in Munster, and the spoils which he had carried off from Mac Eoin of the Glins, in the east of Ulster. These achievements were performed by Con, the son of Hugh Roe, in the space of^c fifteen weeks^d.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1496.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety-six.

Glasny, the son of Redmond, son of Rury Mac Mahon, was killed in his own house at Monaghan, by Gilla-Patrick, the son of Mac Mahon, and his other brother, Rury. These were the sons of Mac Mahon, i. e. Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Rury. Only sixteen sgologes^e had gone with them by night to commit this slaughter. Ross, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Roe Mac Mahon, was taken prisoner in the same house. At the end of a week after the killing of Glasny, Brian, the son of Redmond Mac Mahon, and the sons of Glasny, son of Redmond Mac Mahon, went on a predatory excursion against Mac Mahon (i. e. Hugh Oge) and his sons, and carried off the prey; and several were slain on both sides. The town of Mac Mahon was afterwards burned by Brian, the son of Redmond, son of Rory.

Gilla-Patrick, the son of Mac Mahon (Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe, son of

"The castle of Tullymongan was taken by O'Reilly, i. e. by John, the son of Cathal, son of Owen O'Reilly, a fortnight after these slaughters, and the descendants of Maelmora of Mullagh came to O'Reilly with his Creaghts.

"Garret Mised, a good English youth of the people of Alexander, the son of Thomas Plunkett, was killed this year, as was Andrew, the son of Gilla-Gorm Tuite.

"Turlough, the son of Con, son of Donnell, son of Owen O'Neill, a friar minor of the convent of Armagh, was killed at Cavan by a kick from his own horse.

"The Dalton, i. e. Thomas, son of Edmond,

son of Pierce, son of Pierce Dalton, was taken prisoner, and Henry, the son of John, grandson of Pierce Dalton, was killed about Allhallowtide by Con, the son of Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin, and by Mulrony O'Carroll.

"The two sons of James, the son of Mac Balront, were killed this year, namely, John and Redmond Reagh; John, by the sons of Maurice Walsh, and Redmond, by peasants on the borders of Dublin.

"Kian, the son of Owen, son of Tomaltagh O'Gara, died suddenly this year; and this was caused by a poetical miracle."

^e *Sgologes*, i. e. farmers.

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riúðraige) do marbhadh hi ppiull lá hua nanluain (Maoleaclaínn mac peilim) 7 lá a ósbratair ardagal, 7 a dearbatair emír do gabail an lá céona. Mas maégaínn co na éarraigheacht 7 clann maénura méz maégaínn do dol hi ccínn hui raéallaié 7 gall iar ndenaim an marbta rin foppa. Brian mac remann 7 clann glairne mic Remann do dol co na ccaorraighecht hi pfeapnmaié hi pfeapann meé maégaínn 7 giolla padraicc.

O domnaill (aod puad mac neill gaib) do dol i noirgiallaib do congnaim lé brian mac Remann méz maégaínn, 7 a ndol aruibe illínnínn méz maégaínn i mbreipne uí raéallaié, 7 an mío po imtiéiré don tír gur an ccaban, 7 cuio uí Raéallaié don cabán féin do lorccad leó. Creaca, 7 oircne, Millte, 7 móirpedala do denaim lá hua ndomnaill don cup rin ar gallodacht macaire ariegiall, 7 ar pann méz maégaínn ag road dó ina ppiéing.

Mas maégaínn (aod ócc mac aoda puad) décc iar mbfít dall aead poime rin, 7 brian mac Remann meé maégaínn do gabail a ionaid.

O brian ticéirna tuadmuínn (conéodar mac toirpdealbaié) décc, 7 a dearbatair an giolladuib doironead ina ionad.

O maégaínn an fuinn iartairaié (pingin) féiclaínn coitcíoínn daonnaéta 7 einé iartair muínn raosí eccnaibe illaínn 7 i mberla décc.

O doéartaié (brian mac domnaill) décc, 7 o domnaill (aod puad) do gairm tigeapna ina ionad do Shílan ua ndoéartaié.

Mac Suibne típe bogane, .i. Maolmuire décc, 7 a adnacal i ndún na ngall.

^f *Creaghts*, caepuibeacht.—This term is used in the south of Ireland to denote cattle; but according to the tradition in the county of Donegal, it was used to denote the chief's cattle and their herdsmen, who were of various military ranks, and whose business was to herd the cattle and train the men in the art of preying and fighting in times of peace; to drive the cattle into the fastnesses when the territory was invaded; and to attend the chief on his predatory excursions into other territories for the purpose of driving the prey; on which occasion they never fought unless when the prey was overtaken, but then they fought with clubs and the large knives or *meadogs* with which they were always armed.

^g *Fearnmhagh*, now Farney, a barony in the south of the county of Monaghan.—See the years 1471 and 1475. It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that after Allhallowtide this year Mac Mahon Oge, i. e. Brian, the son of Redmond, and the descendants of Redmond in general, left the Loughy and migrated to Farney, and that the descendants of Hugh Roe migrated to the Loughy.

^h *Both*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is: “7 a noul le céile ar rin a leanmuin meé maégaínn a mbreipne hui Raigillig, i. e. and they went thence together in pursuit of Mac Mahon into Breifny-O'Reilly.”

ⁱ *O'Reilly's part of Cavan itself*, i. e. Tully-

Rury), was treacherously slain by O'Hanlon (Melaghlin, the son of Felim) and his brother Ardgall. His brother Ever was taken prisoner on the same day. After this murder, Mac Mahon, with his creaghts^f and the sons of Manus Mac Mahon, went over to O'Reilly and the English. Brian, the son of Redmond, and the sons of Glasny, son of Redmond, went with their creaghts into Fearnmhagh^g, upon the lands of Mac Mahon and Gilla-Patrick.

O'Donnell (Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv) went into Oriel to assist Brian, the son of Redmond Mac Mahon, and from thence they [both^h] marched into Breifny-O'Reilly, in pursuit of Mac Mahon; and they burned that part of the country through which they passed as far as Cavan, and O'Reilly's part of Cavan itselfⁱ. On this occasion great depredations, spoliations, and destructions, were committed, and great booties obtained^j, by O'Donnell, in the English settlements in Machaire-Oirghiall [in the county of Louth], and on Mac Mahon's adherents on his return back.

Mac Mahon (Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe) died, having been blind for some time before; and Brian, son of Redmond Mac Mahon, took his place.

O'Brien, Lord of Thomond (Conor, the son of Turlough), died; and his brother, Gilla-Duv, was inaugurated in his place.

O'Mahony of Fonn-iartharach^k (Fineen), general supporter of the humanity and hospitality of West Munster, a wise man, learned in the Latin and English [languages], died.

O'Doherty (Brian, the son of Donnell) died; and O'Donnell (Hugh Roe) nominated John O'Doherty as Lord in his place.

Mac Sweeny of Tir-Boghaine^l, i. e. Mulmurray, died, and was interred at Donegal.

mongan, and that part of the town of Cavan which was O'Reilly's property. They spared the monastery and that portion of the town which belonged to the church.

^j *Great booties obtained.*—This passage could not be literally made into intelligible English. It would stand thus:

“Preys, spoliations, destructions, and great booties, were made by O'Donnell on that occasion on the Englishrie of Machaire-Oirghiall; and on Mac Mahon's adherents on his return

back.”

^k *Fonn-iartharach*, i. e. the western land. This is still the name of a deanery in the south-west of the county of Cork, comprising, according to the *Liber Regalis Visitationis* of 1615, the parishes of Kilmoe, Scool, Kilcrobane, Durris, Kilmaconoge, and Caheragh, in the barony of Carbury. This district was otherwise called Ivahagh.

^l *Tir-Boghaine*, now the barony of Banagh, in the south-west of the county of Donegal.

O dubda uilliam mac domnaill ballaig décc, 7 o dubda do ġairm ma onad do brian ócc mac brian uí dubda.

O plannaccáin tuaithe raia décc .i. ġillibert mac corbmaic mic ġiolla-íora.

Eisíneap mac brian mic neill ġallda uí neill do marbað hi ppiull, 7 a deapbraiair eile eoghan do pccathað an lá cedna lá a ndiar deapbraiair péin, conn ruad 7 peilim.

Ţiġearnán mac cobtaig mic airt uí ruairc do marbað hi piull lá pearġal mac caiail ballaig, 7 lá cloinn uaithe mic caiail ballaig uí ruairc.

Caírlén aia rínaig do ġabail ap barbaib uí domnaill lá hað mac uí domnaill.

Síe do dénam dua domnaill etir cairppeaiaib, 7 peidlimið mac maġnura mic brian i Ţiġearnur porra, aie nama caírlén pliccig do bñe acc an ccal-
bae ccaoc mac domnaill mic eocain uí concobair.

Conn mac uí domnaill do ġabail porbairi pa caírlén aia rínaig, 7 Maġ uíoir Sian mac Pílip mic tomair do teie ap Ţarraig aia mic uí domnaill do eip cuinn on mbaile, 7 conn do eip co haimeonaie óo uia. Aia, 7 Maġ uíoir dá lñman iartain ġo dún na ġall, 7 blað don baile do loiceað leó a Ţúr laí. Conn co roiaide tie conaill, inni heoġain, 7 darpaiġe meġ plannchaib do iompúð a Ţoraiġeie ap aia, 7 ap máġuiðir, 7 a lñman ġo Ţírmann daieoc. Máġ epaiie ruaiðir mac diaimada mic marcair comarba an Ţírmann cedna do tie ina cefñ, 7 a poepra óo do eonn 7 do conallcoib ġan a eomaiice pñ no comaiice an Ţeapmann do íarúcciað ap máġuiðir. Níi íaomírat rom rin aie po lñrat Maġuiðir baí aġ imeaie ap eiccin a loí a laia. Ro ġað conn cona roiaide an eonair coieeñn porra ġup do heiceñ oóibh ionnraicchið móna 7 epiaiaig baí íor a ceionn dú in po íaccaibíreat deie neie ap eia, 7 in po íraoíneað íor muinir meġuiðir, 7 in po ġabað é

^m *Niall Gallda*, i. e. Neale the Anglicised; so called because he could speak English, and shewed a predilection for the English laws, manners, and dress. His son, Godfrey, was the first that used a gun in Tirconnell.—See note ^m, under the year 1487, p. 1150.

ⁿ *Laid siege*, do ġabail porbairi.—The word porbairi is translated “a besieging camp” by

Duald Mac Firbis, in his translation of a portion of Irish Annals for Sir James Ware, A. D. 1444.

^o *The protection of the Termon*.—The Termon of St. Daveog, of which Magrath was the hereditary Termoner, had the privilege of sanctuary, as indeed all the other Termions had.—See note ^r, p. 1228.

O'Dowda, i. e. William, the son of Donnell Ballagh, died ; and Brian Oge, the son of Brian O'Dowda, was styled O'Dowda in his place.

O'Flanagan of Tuath-ratha, i. e. Gilbert, the son of Cormac, son of Gilla-Iosa, died.

Ever, the son of Brian, son of Niall Gallda^m O'Neill, was treacherously slain, and his brother Owen was maimed on the same day, by their own two brothers, Con Roe and Felim.

Tiernan, the son of Coffey, son of Art O'Rourke, was treacherously slain by Farrell, the son of Cathal Ballagh, and the sons of Owny, son of Cathal Ballagh O'Rourke.

The castle of Ballyshannon was taken from O'Donnell's warders by Hugh, the son of O'Donnell.

O'Donnell made peace among the people of Carbury ; Felim, the son of Manus, son of Brian [it was agreed] should possess the lordship, but the castle of Sligo should belong to Calvagh Caech, the son of Donnell, who was son of Owen O'Conor.

Con, the son of Donnell, laid siege^a to the castle of Ballyshannon. Maguire, i. e. John, the son of Philip, son of Thomas, came at the instance of Hugh, the son of O'Donnell, to drive Con from the town, and forcibly drove him from it. Hugh and Maguire afterwards pursued him to Donegal ; and they burned a part of the town in the early part of the day. Con, with the forces of Tirconnell, Inishowen, and Dartry-Mac Clancy, turned in pursuit of Hugh and Maguire, and followed them to Termon-Daveog. Magrath, i. e. Rory, the son of Dermot, son of Marcus, Coarb of that Termon, came to them, and warned Con and the Kinel-Connell not to violate his protection, or the protection of the Termon^o, by attacking Maguire ; they regarded not that [his warning], but pursued Maguire, who was engaged in endeavouring to effect his escape by strength of arm. Con and his army, however, gained the common pass on them, so that they were obliged to take to a bog and morass^p which lay before them, where [an engagement taking place] they left one hundred and ten horses behind ; and Maguire's people were defeated, himself taken prisoner, and twelve of the

^p *Morass*, *cpiaçpac*.—This word, which is derived from *cpiaçap*, a sieve, is used in the north and west of Ireland, to denote a flat piece

of land intermixed with bogs, sedgy quagmires, and brushwood.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 203, note ^d.

buðéin, 7 in po marbáð dá fear décc do ðagðaoímb go rocaðe oile im brian maguoir (.i. mac brian mic Pílip).

O fírgail (Ruðraige mac cátail) décc.

Mag rampadáin domnall bearnað taoireac teallaið eacðac do marbáð a meabail ag an altóir i teampall an puirt lá taðcc mac aóða mic eoðain með rampadain, 7 atáð na builleaða do buaileað cúicce hi ccoppaib na haltópa.

Maguoir (Sían) do legeað amac do conn iar tcionol do tearmanna cáib an cúiccið cúicce dia tabac 7 dia cuingið fair.

O cuirnín Ruaiðri, 7 eoðan ócc mac eoðain mic aóða uí ðalaið décc.

Sían mac eoðain uí domnall do bápuccáð lá conn mac aóða puaið.

^a *Teampall-an-phuirt*, i. e. the church of the bank, now Templeport, a townland and parish in the barony of Tullyhaw, in the north-west of the county of Cavan. Not far from this church is Inis-Breachmhaigh, on which was born the celebrated St. Maidoc, patron of the diocese of Fernes, and of the churches of Rossinver, in the county of Leitrim, and Drumlane in the county of Cavan.—See the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys at 31st January, where it is stated that the flag-stone on which St. Maidoc was carried to be baptized, was used as a ferry-boat to carry people from and to the island on which he was born; and that an old seasoned hazel stick, which his mother held in her hand when bringing him forth, afterwards, having been stuck by chance in the ground, struck root, and grew up into a large tree, which was to be seen on the island of Breaghwy in a flourishing state, and producing nuts, in the time of the writer. The tradition in the country also asserts, that the flag-stone above referred to was used as a ferry-boat till a few centuries since, when, in consequence of the misconduct of a young man and woman on board it suddenly sunk, and left the passengers to shift for themselves on the surface of the lake. The natives of the parish of Templeport also preserve a traditional recol-

lection of the hazel tree referred to in the Irish Calendar; but no trace of it now remains, nor does tradition account for its withering.

^r *Was set at liberty*, do legeað amac.—This passage could not be translated literally into English. The closest it would admit of is the following: “Maguire (John), was let out by Con, after the collecting of the termoners of the province to him to wrest and request him of him.”

^s *Termoners*.—In a manuscript in the Lambeth Library, quoted in the Ordnance Memoir of the Parish of Templemore,—*Townlands*, the following account of Termoners occurs:

“The tenants of the church lands are called Termoners, and are for the most part schollers and speake Latin; and anciently the chiefe tenants were the determiners of all civill questions and controversies among their neighbours.”

The Annals of Ulster state that in the liberation of Maguire O'Donnell and his son did not deal fairly with St. Daveog, or the Termon, in as much as the Termoner was obliged to give a ransom for him.

^t Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following entries, omitted by the Four Masters:

“A. D. 1496. O'Neill, i. e. Donnell, the son

chiefs of his people slain, with many others, about Brian Maguire (the son of Brian, son of Philip).

O'Farrell (Rury, the son of Cathal), died.

Magauran, i. e. Donnell Bearnagh, Chief of Teallach-Eachdhach, was treacherously slain before the altar of the church of Teampall-an-phuirt^a, by Teige, the son of Hugh, son of Owen Magauran; and [the marks of] the blows aimed at him are [still] visible in the corners of the altar.

Maguire (John) was set at liberty^r by Con [O'Donnell], all the termoners^r of the province having flocked to him, to request and demand his liberation.

O'Cuirnin (Rory) and Owen Oge, the son of Owen, son of Hugh O'Daly, died.

John, the son of Owen O'Donnell, was put to death by Con, the son of Hugh Roe^t.

of Henry, son of Owen, and his two sons, i. e. Brian and Owen, went on a predatory excursion against the other O'Neill, i. e. Henry Oge, the son of Henry, son of Owen; and Niall, the son of Turlough Roe O'Neill, and two other horsemen, were killed by them, and the son of O'Mellan was taken by them, i. e. Rury, the son of Owen O'Mellan, and they bore away the prey vigorously from Creig-Baile-Ui-Shercaigh, and this was the twenty-fourth prey which Donnell had carried away from Henry.

"The Dalton, i. e. Thomas, son of Edmond, son of Pierce Dalton, was ransomed by three hundred marks and fourteen score cows in mortgage on Tuath Bhaile-na-ngedh, from Con, the son of Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin, and from the grandson of O'Carroll; and O'Daly of Breifny, i. e. O'Loughlin, the son of William, son of Hugh O'Daly, died of the wounds inflicted upon him, the night on which Glasny Mac Mahon was slain, in his [Glasny's] own house.

"Rory, the son of Irial O'Farrell, half chieftain of Annaly, was taken prisoner by the Bishop of Annaly [Ardagh], i. e. William, the son of Donough O'Farrell, upon which the bishop was made O'Farrell, and Kedagh, the

son of Thomas, son of Cathal, son of Thomas O'Farrell, was made another O'Farrell in opposition to him.

"The son of Sir Edward Eustace, i. e. Roland, died at the end of this year between the two Christmasses, i. e. the person by whom the monastery of Kilcullen was erected.

"There was much inclement weather in this year, so that there was a great destruction of cows and of cattle in general.

"Much inclement weather in the Autumn of this year by which the people in general lost their corn, particularly in Fermanagh.

"The Earl of Kildare, Garrett, the son of Thomas, son of John Cam, came to Ireland a week before Michaelmas this year as Justiciary over the English of Ireland, and with great honours from the King of England, having married the daughter of the King's own sister, i. e. the daughter of the abbot of Glasberry.

"Mac David of Clann-Conway died this year, and the Mac David who was appointed in his place was killed by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot and Calvagh Caech, the son of Donnell, son of Owen O'Conor.

"Mac Costello was taken prisoner this year by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot."

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙOΣΤ, 1497.

Αοιρ Cριoρτ, mile, cñtre ééd, nocat, a pect.

Μαιριρτιρ na mbrat̃ar hi ccarraiac p̃rccura do g̃noucc̃ad̃ on poim̃ tre
im̃p̃ide neill mic cuinn mec aod̃a buid̃e uí neill do cum na mbrat̃ar mionúr
de obrepuantiãe, 7 pe brait̃re décc do coim̃tionól dúin na ngall do d̃ol
na peilb̃ a uicil na céo p̃éle muir̃e ran p̃ógmar̃ iar ccop b̃reit̃e leó.

Concobar mac corbmaic mic tomaltaiḡ tigearna maige luirc̃e do m̃ar-
bað̃ a meabail la cloinn Ruaid̃ri mec diarmata, Concobar 7 taðḡ, 7 taðcc
mac Ruaid̃ri do ḡabail a ionaid̃ gan p̃r̃r̃ab̃ra.

Eiccneacán mac neact̃ain mic toirp̃dealbaiḡ an p̃iona uí dom̃naill do
m̃arbað̃ hi p̃p̃orlongp̃ort uí dom̃naill (.i. aod̃ ruad̃) lá a d̃alta conn mac
aod̃a ruaid̃, lá ḡearalt̃ mac dom̃naill mic p̃eidl̃im̃ið uí doct̃ar̃taiḡ, 7 la brian
mac meḡ flannchaið, etceteri. Torcraatar ap̃aon lá heiccneacán, Eoccan
mac toirp̃dealbaiḡ ḡallda uí dom̃naill, Mac aod̃a mic toirp̃dealbaiḡ ḡallda,
Eoccan mac aod̃a mic donnchaið na coillead̃ uí dom̃naill, P̃eidl̃im̃ið mac an
ḡiolla d̃uib̃, 7 toirp̃dealbaé mac cat̃ail mic an ḡiolla d̃uib̃ uí ḡallcobair̃,
Donnchað̃ balb̃ ó p̃irḡil, 7 poct̃aide ele naé aip̃im̃t̃ear.

Sic̃ do denam̃ don dá ua neill (Dom̃nall, 7 Enrí ócc) a nd̃s̃ipead̃ an sr̃raiḡ
7 mac dom̃naill (aod̃) do léicc̃fñ amac̃ gan p̃uarcc̃lað̃, 7 com̃aða mópa
deachaið 7 d̃eird̃s̃ do tabair̃t̃ lé héñrí ócc do dom̃nall dar̃ c̃fñ anma t̃iḡ-
earna do l̃icc̃fñ de.

O dom̃naill aod̃ ruad̃ do cúp a t̃iḡearnair̃ de an pect̃mað̃ calainn luñi
(.i. diã haoiñe) acc t̃f̃mp̃all carna i t̃tearm̃onn t̃ré sr̃raonta a éloinne p̃ria
poile, 7 o dom̃naill do ḡair̃m̃ da mac do conn diã mair̃t̃ ina d̃eadohaið.

Uatér mac Riocair̃d̃ a búrc̃ do d̃ol coblaé do congnaim̃ lá hua ndom̃naill
ócc conn mac aod̃a ruaid̃ i naḡhaið a deap̃braatar̃ ele aod̃ ócc. Iar t̃toct̃
hi t̃t̃ír̃ d̃óib̃, 7 iar nd̃ol do conn ina cc̃fñ p̃raoínteap̃ p̃oppa d̃ibl̃im̃ið la haod̃,
7 po beanað̃ ep̃im̃op̃ a narm̃, a néidead̃, 7 a lóiñ d̃ib̃. Aod̃ p̃éin do ḡabail lá

^u *Carriekfergus*.—Ware states that this mo-
nastery was originally founded for Friars Minor
in 1232, by Hugh de Lacy, Earl of Ulster, who
was himself buried in the abbey church in the
year 1242. He adds, “that the Friars Minors

of the Observance were here introduced in the
year 1497.”

^v *O’Firghil*.—This name is now anglicised
Freel, without the prefix O’.

^w *In the Termon*.—In the Dublin copy of the

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1497.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety-seven.

The monastery of the Friars in Carrickfergus^a was obtained for the Friars Minor de Observantiâ, by rescript from Rome, at the instance of Niall, the son of Con, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill; and sixteen brothers of the family of Donegal took possession of it on the vigil of the first Festival of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary, in Autumn, having obtained authority for that purpose.

Conor, the son of Cormac, son of Tomaltagh, Lord of Moylurg, was treacherously slain by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot, Conor and Teige; and Teige, the son of Rory, took his place without opposition.

Egnehghan, the son of Naghtan, who was son of Turlough-an-Fhiona O'Donnell, was slain in O'Donnell's (Hugh Roe) camp, by his own foster-son, Con, son of Hugh, Gerald, son of Donnell, son of Felim O'Doherty, and Brian Mac Clancy, &c. There were slain along with Egnehghan Owen, the son of Turlough Gallda O'Donnell; the son of Hugh, son of Turlough Gallda; Owen, the son of Hugh, son of Donough-na-Coille O'Donnell; Felim, the son of Gilla-Duv; and Turlough, the son of Cathal, son of Gilla-Duv O'Gallagher; Donough Balv O'Firghil^b, and many others not enumerated.

The two O'Neills, namely, Donnell and Henry Oge, made peace with each other at the end of Spring; and the son of Donnell (Hugh) was set at liberty without a ransom; and great gifts in steeds and armour were given by Henry Oge O'Donnell for resigning the title of Lord.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, resigned his lordship on the seventh of the Calends of June, being Friday, at Templecarn, in the Termon^c, in consequence of the dissensions of his sons; and his son Con was nominated O'Donnell on the ensuing Tuesday.

Walter, the son of Rickard Burke, went with a fleet to assist the young O'Donnell, Con, the son of Hugh Roe, against his brother, Hugh Oge. After having landed, he was joined by Con; but both were defeated by Hugh, and deprived of the greater part of their arms, armour, and provisions. Hugh was

Annals of Ulster the reading is: "l ccapna i mon-Magrath." Templecarn is the name of the parish in which Termon-Magrath is situated, *ccapna* i. e. at Carna in Ter-

hua ndomnaill (conn) α ccionn dá lá iar rin, 7 a cor i láim hi cconnactaib lá uáter mac Riocaird a bupe go connaiene cúile.

Sluaiccead lá hua ndomnaill (Conn) ar mac ndiarmata muicche luirec, .i. Taócc mac Ruaidrí mec diarmata. Ní tangattar ina tóiscrtal do cconnactaib cen mo tá uathaó an tan rin, .i. peidlimid mac magna uí concobair tigearna cairpre, 7 eoḡan ua Ruairc tanairi breipne co na roḡraide. Do ronaó toiscrtal adbal la mac ndiarmada for a ccionn rin tSḡair uair tangattar an dá ua concobair co na ttauataib 7 co na ttaoisreachaib ina tóir 7 ina ttonól. Do cóidriott blaó mór do plóg uí domnaill ar eiccin i mbealach buide an cóirpleidi im Mhac magna uí concobair 7 im eoḡan ua ruairc, 7 im miall ngarb ua ndomnaill. Catál ua Ruairc do marbaó uata co roḡraide oile ip in mbealach buide don cúp rin. Mórpluaḡ ril muir-fohaḡ do eirḡe hi mḡon an tpluaḡ, 7 maómuccáó for ua ndomnaill. Peidlimid ua concobair tigearna cairpre do ḡabail ann, 7 da mac ruibne, .i. Mac ruibne fanatt Ruaidrí, Mac ruibne cconnactaó (.i. mac ruibne baḡaineaó) Eoḡan, Donnchaó na noḡócc mac uí domnaill, da mac tuatail uí ḡallcubair eoin 7 toirprealbaó, da mac domnaill mec Suibne fanat Eoin 7 domnaill ócc, da mac mec Suibne báḡainiḡ, Niall, 7 eoḡan ruab, ḡearalt mac domnaill mic péilim uí doḡartaiḡ, firiccio í domnaill, mac eocain ultaiḡ. Ro beanaó beór an cataó colaim cille amaó, 7 do marbaó a maor (.i. maḡ roḡartaiḡ). Ro ḡabaó dna 7 ro marbaó roḡraide oile ip in maidin rin cen moḡat riḡe. Eoḡan ua ruairc do imtect ḡan ḡabail ḡan marbaó ar in maídm rin.

in the barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal.

^x *Bealach-buidhe*, i. e. the yellow pass, now Ballaghboy, a townland through which passes the old road leading from Boyle to Ballinafad, in the parish of Aughanagh, barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo. This celebrated pass through the Curlieu mountains is now more generally called Bothar-buidhe, i. e. the yellow road (the words bealaó and bóḡar being synonymous), and sometimes Bothar-an-Iarla Ruaidh, i. e. the Red Earl's Road. It was the old road to Sligo, and is still traceable, and in many

places passable, through the townlands of Dunaveeragh, Mountgafney, Ballinafad, Cartron, Ballaghboy (which preserves the name), Garroo, where the Governor Clifford was killed, and Spafield.

^y *Mac Sweeny Connaughtagh*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the two Mac Sweenys are called Mac Suibhne Fanat and Mac Suibhne Baḡhainech.

^z *Donough-na-nordog*, i. e. Donough, or Denis, of the thumbs.

^a *Ultach*, now Donlevy.

^b *The Cathach*.—This is an ancient metallic

himself in two days afterwards taken prisoner by O'Donnell (Con), and sent to Connaught with Walter, son of Rickard Burke, to be confined in Conmaicne-Cuile.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Con) against Mac Dermot of Moylurg, i. e. Teige, the son of Rory Mac Dermot. Only a few of the Connacians joined his army on that occasion, namely, Felim, the son of Manus O'Connor, Lord of Carbury, and Owen O'Rourke, Tanist of Breifny, with their forces. A numerous body of forces was mustered by Mac Dermot, to oppose them at Seaghais [the Curlieus], for the two O'Conors came with their tribes and chieftains to join his force and muster. A great part of O'Donnell's army made their way by force to the Bealach-Buidhe^a of Coirshliabh, under the conduct of Manus O'Connor, Owen O'Rourke, and Niall Garv O'Donnell, on which occasion Cathal O'Rourke and many others were slain in [the pass of] Bealach-Buidhe. The numerous host of the Sil-Murray rose up in the middle of the army, and defeated O'Donnell. Felim O'Connor, Lord of Carbury, was taken prisoner there, as were also the two Mac Sweenys, namely, Mac Sweeny Fanad, i. e. Rory, and Mac Sweeny Connaughtagh^b, i. e. Mac Sweeny Baghaineach, Owen; Donough-na-nordog^c, the son of O'Donnell; the two sons of Tuathal O'Gallagher; John and Turlough, the two sons of Donnel Mac Sweeny Fanad; John and Donnell Oge, the two sons of Mac Sweeny Baghaineach; Niall and Owen Roe; Gerald, the son of Donnell, son of Felim O'Doherty; and O'Donnell's physician, the son of Owen Ultach^d. The Cathach^e of Columbkille was also taken from them; and Magroarty, the keeper of it, was slain. Many others also were slain and taken prisoners in this battle. Owen O'Rourke escaped being killed or taken in this defeat^f.

box containing a copy of the Psalter. It has been described by Sir William Betham, in his *Antiquarian Researches* under the name of *Caah*; but that investigator has totally mistaken the meaning of the name. It is mentioned in O'Donnell's *Life of St. Columbkille*, as published by Colgan, under the same name as given by the Four Masters above in the text, and the name is translated *præliator* by Colgan:

"Et cathach, id est præliator vulgo appellatur, fertque traditio quod si circa illius exercitum, antequam hostem adoriantur tertio cum debita

reverentia circumducatur eveniat ut victoriam reportet."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 409. See also *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 82.

This most curious box and reliquary has been deposited by the public spirit and good taste of its present owner, Sir Richard O'Donnell, in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy.—See the Editor's *Irish Grammar*, Introduction, p. liii.

^a The defeat.—The Dublin copy of the *Annals of Ulster* add that O'Donnell sustained this defeat "9°. Kal. Octobris."

Conn mac cuinn mic neill uí domnaill décc.

O neill enri ócc mac enri mic eoccaín do dol pluag mór i tír conuill 7 mórán do míllead dóib hi pánaitte ar tír. O domnaill ócc (.i. Conn) deirge don trluag iar brágbáil pánaitte dóib ag bél aía daire ag línainn. Maidm do ppaínead for ua ndomnaill (.i. conn), 7 é féin do marbad ann (.i. an 19. october) co noct ppaice dia roíraide arson rir, 7 a dia bratar (mall garb 7 domnaill) do gabail. Mac mec Suibne deor, 7 Sé rir décc cénmotat rom. Aíad na daídaíne po marbad a bparad cuinn an tan rin domnaill mac magnura puad mic neill uí domnaill, Emann mac pñólimið riabaið mic neill garb, Brian mac uí buidill .i. toirpdealbac mac neill, domnaill mac tuatail uí gallcubair, emann mac donnchaið mic tomaltaið uí gallcubair, concobar mac Slain mic concobar uí domnaill. Niall mac concobar mic peilim riabaið i domnaill, Concobar mac aoda mic concobar na laime uí buigill, Concobar mac murchaið mec puibne dpearaib pánat, 7 uilliam mac an erpuice uí gallcubair, et ceteri. Dia maip do ponnað an 14. calainn do nouember po ppaínead an maidm rin. Acc road dua néill ina ppaice, Ro gabad cairlén na díre lár, 7 po págaibh é ag mall ua neill. Raimce dia tíceh iarom co corcar 7 co nédalaib. Ro gab aod puad a tígearnur domoipe do toil dé 7 daíne.

Mac uí domnaill, .i. aod mac aoda puad do léiceín ar a bpaigínur (.i. an pectmað íd nouember), 7 uátér a búrc do teaét lír i tír conuill. Tapcaid ua domnaill aod puad an tígearnur dá mac aod ócc [.i. aod dub] 7 noíar gab rom rin uada, 7 iar na péimíð dó po gabrat arson acc pollam-

^a *Bel-atha-daire*, i. e. *os vadi roboreti*, mouth of the ford of the oak wood. This name would be anglicised Belladerry, but it is now obsolete. The position of the ford is probably marked by a bridge on the Leanan, about half a mile from Rathmelton, and close to the wood of Drummonaghan.—See Ordnance map of the county of Donegal, sheet 45.

^e *Leanainn*, now anglicised Leanan, a river which rises in the south of the barony of Kilmacrenan, and, flowing in a north-east direction, touches close upon the villages of Dromore and Kilmacrenan, and falls into an arm of Lough

Swilly at the little town of Rathmelton. This river forms the boundary of the parish of Kilmacrenan for a considerable distance, and was evidently the boundary of the territory of Fanad.

^f *Conor-na-Laimhe*, i. e. Conor, or Cornelius, of the hand, which may mean Conor of the large hand, or of the deformed hand.

^g *Tuesday*, dia maip.—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster has Thursday: “dia oar-dain, xiiii. Kal. Novembris,” which is correct.

^h *Castle-Derg*, i. e. the castle of the River Derg. It is now the name of a small town on

Con, the son of Con, son of Niall O'Donnell, died.

O'Neill, i. e. Henry Oge, the son of Henry, son of Owen, marched with a great army into Tirconnell, and first committed great destruction in Fanad. The young O'Donnell (i. e. Con) met this army, on their leaving Fanad, at Bel-atha-daire^d, on [the River] Leanainn^e; but O'Donnell, i. e. Con, was defeated, and he himself was killed there, with one hundred and sixty of his forces, on the 19th of October. His two brothers, Niall Garv and Donnell, were taken prisoners, as was also the son of Mac Sweeny, with sixteen men besides. The following are the gentlemen who fell along with Con on this occasion: Donnell, the son of Manus Roe, son of Niall O'Donnell; Edmond, the son of Felim Reagh, son of Niall Garv; Brian, the son of Boyle, i. e. Turlough, son of Niall; Donnell, the son of Tuathal O'Gallagher; Edmond, the son of Donough, son of Tomaltagh O'Gallagher; Conor, the son of John, son of Conor O'Donnell; Niall, the son of Conor, son of Felim Reagh O'Donnell; Conor, the son of Hugh, son of Conor-na-Laimhe^f O'Boyle; Conor, the son of Murrough Mac Sweeny, one of the men of Fanad; and William, the son of Bishop O'Gallagher, &c. This defeat took place on Tuesday^g, the 14th of the Calends of November. O'Neill, on his return, took the Castle-Derg^h, and left it in possession of Niall O'Neill, after which he went home with victory and spoils. Hugh Roe [O'Donnell] took possession of his lordship again, by consent of God and man.

The son of O'Donnell, i. e. Hughⁱ, son of Hugh Roe, was released from captivity on the 7th of the Ides of November; and Walter Burke accompanied him to Tirconnell. O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, proffered the lordship to his son, Hugh Oge [i. e. Hugh Duv], who declined it^j; and after his refusing [to accept of the lordship], both commenced governing their principality, and humbling

the River Derg, in the north-west of the barony of Omagh, in the county of Tyrone, not far from the boundary of the county of Donegal.

ⁱ *Hugh*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare, who seems to have read the autograph copy of these Annals with great care, has written ou^b, i. e. black, over the name of this Hugh.

^j *Who declined it*.—The literal translation is as follows: "And he did not take that from him, and after his refusal of it [na na féim^gó

óó] they both took to governing their lordship, to the taming of their neighbours and borderers, who had begun to go into disobedience against them, through the war of the children of O'Donnell with each other." Here the verb féim^gó, which generally means "to fail," i. e. not to succeed in accomplishing an undertaking, is used in the sense of ou^leoó, "to refuse, or reject," as the word is explained by O'Clery in his Glossary of ancient Irish words.

nuccaδ a bflaitir ag cñhpuccáδ a ccomarran 7 a coicepié po triallrat
dol a nanumla oppa tria cogaδ cloinn uí domnaill ppa poile.

Feilim mac muirceartaiḡ puaiδ mic brian ballaiḡ uí néill do marbaδ
lé domnaill mac aoda óig mec aoda buide mic brian ballaiḡ hi por earcáin.
Domnaill féin do marbaδ lá phioct domnaill caoíl í neill a meabail.

Brian mac conulaδ mic aoda mic eoccaín mic neill óicc í neill décc.

Muirceartaé mac aoda óicc mec aoda buide í neill do marbaδ lá cloinn
féidlimiδ mic muirceartaiḡ puaiδ mic brian ballaiḡ uí néill.

Niall mac uí neill, .i. enrí mic eoccaín décc.

Elinora ingín tomair (.i. iarla cille dapa) mic Scaín cam bñ uí neill
(Conn mac enrí mic eoccaín) déḡ.

Maidm do tabairt ar ua pfeartgail cédaé mac tomair mic caṡail mic
tomair 7 ar a bḡaitirib lá Scaín puaiδ mac cairppe mic laoiḡriḡ dú mar
marbaδ cédaé féin, a mac laoiḡreaé, Domnaill mac Scaín mic brian tiḡ-
earna cloinne hamlaib, gearalt mac aoda óicc tiḡearna maiḡe treaḡa, 7
poṡaide ele.

Glairne mac Scaín uí anluain do marbaδ la cloinn í brian.

Murchaδ mac conmaic mic Scaín uí fḡrḡail do marbaδ lá brian buide
mac rúḡraiḡe mic Scaín uí fḡrḡail.

Aod buide mac uí puairc (féidlimiδ mac donnchaid mic tiḡernain óicc)
do marbaδ lá cloinn taiḡec mic caṡail mic tiḡearnaín uí puairc.

Eimear 7 tuataí da mac meḡ maṡḡaíma (.i. aod occ mac aoda puaiδ)
do marbaδ lá hoirṡearaiḡ 7 cñṡpe fir décc dia muintir amaille ppiú. Maḡ-
nur riabaé 7 Maḡnur ócc ó hanluain co ccaoccat doirṡearaiḡ do tuitim
leórom.

Domnaill mac pora mic tomáir óicc mic tomáir méḡuiḡir décc.

* *Borderers*, coicepié.—This word, which is now used to denote “foreigners,” is of constant occurrence in the more ancient Irish manuscripts, and is used by the Four Masters in the sense of confine, conterraneous boundary, or territory, and sometimes also employed to denote the inhabitants of neighbouring territories. It should be here remarked, that the Four Masters here intend comarran and coicepié as synoni-

mous, not opposite terms, which is in accordance with their own redundant style.

¹ *Contests*, literally, “through the war of O'Donnell's sons with each other.”

^m *Ros-Earcain*, i. e. Arkan's or Erkan's point, or wood, now Rasharkan, a townland giving name to a parish in the barony of Kilconway, and county of Antrim.

ⁿ *Donnell himself*.—It is stated in the Dublin

their neighbours and borderers^k, who began to resist their authority, by reason of the contests^l of O'Donnell's sons with each other.

Felim, the son of Murtough Roe, son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, was slain at Ros-Earcain^m, by Donnell, the son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh; and Donnell himselfⁿ was treacherously slain by the descendants of Donnell Cael O'Neill.

Brian, the son of Cu-Uladh, son of Hugh, son of Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill, died.

Murtough, the son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, was slain by the sons of Felim, the son of Murtough Roe, son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill.

Niall, the son of O'Neill, i. e. Henry, the son of Owen, died.

Eleanora, the daughter of Thomas (i. e. Earl of Kildare), son of John Cam, and wife of O'Neill (Con, son of Henry, son of Owen), died^o.

O'Farrell, i. e. Kedagh, the son of Thomas, son of Cathal, son of Thomas, and his kinsmen, were defeated by John Roe, the son of Carbry, son of Laoighseach: and Kedagh himself, and his son, Laoighseach; Donnell, the son of John, son of Brian, Lord of the Clann-Auliffe; Gerald, the son of Hugh Oge, Lord of Magh-Treagha^p; and many others, were slain in the battle.

Glasny, the son of John O'Hanlon, was slain by the sons of O'Byrne.

Murrough, son of Cormac, son of John O'Farrell, was slain by Brian Boy, the son of Rury, son of John O'Farrell.

Hugh Boy, the son of O'Rourke (Felim, the son of Donough, son of Tiernan Oge), was slain by the sons of Teige, son of Cathal, son of Tiernan O'Rourke.

Ever and Tuathal, the two sons of Mac Mahon (i. e. Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe), together with fifteen men of their people, were slain by the people of Orior. But Manus Reagh and Manus Oge O'Hanlon, and fifty of the people of Orior, fell by them.

Donnell, the son of Rossa, son of Thomas Oge, son of Thomas Maguire, died.

copy of the Annals of Ulster that "Donnell the son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, and his brother Ever, were slain after Allhallowtide this year by John Duv, the son of Donnell Cael O'Neill, and his sons and kinsmen, at Baile-na-scrine" [now Ballynascreen, in the south-west of the county of Londonderry].

^o *Died.*—The Annals of Ulster add, "14^o. Novembris."

^p *Magh-Treagha.*—This name is anglicised Moytra, in an Inquisition, 10 Jac. I. It is that of a territory comprised in the barony and county of Longford.—See note ^w, under the year 1255, p. 354, and note ^u, under 1384, p. 696, *supra*.

Mac Donnchaíð an éorainn, brian mac maolruanaíð mic tomaltaiḡ décc.
Domnall mac maoleclainn uí binn tobair feile ua mbriúin na rionna, 7
taðcc ruad mac cairpre uí concobair décc.

Taðcc mac maoleaclainn meḡ raḡnaill do marbað lá mac murchaða
meḡ raḡnaill amail ro ðlig.

An giolla dub mac feidlimíð buíðe do marbað hi ccluain Plocáin lá rlioct
taðcc uí concobair.

An calbac mac cairpre uí concobair do marbað hi ccarpcar daon upcor
raiḡde.

Taðcc ua rodaáin comarba caillín fíri nácar upura tuarurccbáil a
maístra do tabairt ar airð ar a méð, 7 ar a haiðble, décc ina ticch buð ðéin.

Ḥorta aðbal i neirinn uile ip in mbliaðain ri, 7 ip in mbliaðain na deaðaíð
co mídír na daoíne biaða nac alainn pé a ninnirín, 7 nac clor do roctain
mar ndaonna riam.

^a *Cluain-Plocain*.—This name would be anglicised Cloonpluckaun, but no place bearing this name is now to be found in the country of the O'Conors of Connaught.

^r *O'Rodaghan*.—This name was written O'Rodaighe, and anglicised Roddy, by the head of this family in 1688. The Coarb of St. Caillin at this period was the lay abbot, hereditary termoner, or farmer of the church lands, and warden of the church of Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim.

^s *Human dishes*, *marpa daonna*.—An English writer would say, "never heard of as having been introduced at table before." This famine is noticed in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster as follows:

"A. D. 1497. A great intolerable famine throughout all Ireland this year, the likeness of which the people of that time had never seen, for there was scarce a corner or angle of all Ireland in which many persons did not die of that famine. Throughout Meath generally a peck of wheat was purchased for five ounces, and a gallon of ale for six pence; and among

the Gaels a small *beart* of oats containing ten *meadars* was purchased for an in-calf cow; and a beef was sold for a mark; and a milch cow for two in-calf cows, and a shilling more."

Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1497. Flann Mac Casserly, a good poet, was killed by Fergus, the son of Edmond, son of Laisech, son of Rossa" [O'Farrell].

"The sons of Jordan More Mac Jordan were treacherously killed in the Spring of this year by Mac Jordan, i. e. by Thomas and his sons.

"The Cave of Patrick's Purgatory in Lough Gerg" [Lough Derg] "was destroyed about the festival of St. Patrick this year by the Guardian of Donegal, and by the representatives of the Bishop, in the Deanery of Lough Erne" [i. e. Cathal Maguire] "by authority of the Pope, the people in general having understood from the History of the Knight, and other old books, that this was not the Purgatory which St. Patrick obtained from God, though the people in general were visiting it."

Mac Donough of Corran, i. e. Brian, the son of Mulrony, son of Tomaltagh, died.

Donnell, the son of Melaghlin O'Beirne, fountain of the hospitality of Hy-Briuin-na-Sinna, and Teige Roe, the son of Carbry O'Conor, died.

Teige, the son of Melaghlin Mac Rannall, was slain by the son of Murrough Mac Rannall, as he had deserved.

Gilla-Duv, the son of Felim Boy, was slain at Cluain-Plocain^a, by the descendants of Teige O'Conor.

Calvagh, the son of Carbry O'Conor, was killed in prison by one discharge of an arrow.

Teige O'Rodaghan^r, Coarb of St. Caillin, a man whose goodness could not be well described, by reason of its exaltedness, greatness, and vastness, died in his own house.

Great famine [prevailed] through all Ireland in this and the following year, so that people ate of food unbecoming to mention, and never before heard of as having been introduced on human dishes^r.

Dr. Lanigan was aware of this passage, though he does not quote the Annals of Ulster as his authority. His words, which are worth quoting, are as follow :

"It will not be expected that I should waste my time with giving an account of the so-called Patrick's Purgatory of Lough Dearg (Donegall), or examining if there could have been any foundation for attributing it to our Apostle. It is never mentioned in any of his Lives ; nor was it, I believe, heard of until the eleventh century, the period at which the Canons Regular of St. Augustine first appeared. For it was to persons of that order, as the story goes, that St. Patrick confided the care of that cavern of wonders. Now, there were no such persons in the island in which it is situated, nor in that of St. Davoc in the same lake, until, I dare say, about the beginning of the twelfth century. This Purgatory, or purging place, of Lough Derg, was set up against another Patrick's Purgatory, viz., that of Croagh Patrick, mentioned by

Jocelyn, which, however ill-founded the vulgar opinion concerning it, was less objectionable. Some writers have said that it got the name of Patrick's Purgatory from an abbot Patrick that lived in the ninth century ; but neither were there Canons Regular of St. Augustin at that time, nor were such abridged modes of atoning to the Almighty for the sins of a whole life then thought of. It was demolished in the year 1497, by order of the Pope, although it has since been in some manner restored."—*Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. i. p. 368.

The true Patrick's Purgatory was on Croaghpatrick, near Westport, in the west of the county of Mayo, as is evident from the words of Jocelin, where he treats of the pilgrimages to this mountain :

"Referunt etiam nonnulli qui pernoctaverant ibi, se tormenta gravissima fuisse perpessos, quibus se purgatos a peccatis putant, unde, et quidam illorum locum illum Purgatorium S. Patricii vocant."—*Jocelin, Vita S. Patricii*, c. 172.

Aois Críost, 1498.

Aois Críost, míle, cétre céad, noúat, a hoúe.

Mac maígnúra an tSeanaid, .i. caúal ócc mac caúail mic caúail mic
 gíollaparaice mic maúa, 77a. Fear tice aoidé coitcinn, 7 biaúac
 hı ríúad mec maígnúra, cananaú copad ı napomaúa, 7 in eppcopoideúe

“Mac Mahon, i. e. Brian, the son of Redmond, son of Rury, set out at the instance of Seffin White to drive Magennis and his sons by force from the castle of Oirenach” [now Erenagh]. It had been better for them they had not gone on this enterprise, for Mac Mahon was slain, and the chiefs of his people were drowned, and Seffin White and many of the English and Irish were taken prisoners, *tertio nonas Julii*. These events took place on Wednesday. Rossa, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Roe, son of Rury, was made Mac Mahon on the Tuesday following.

“The son of the Earl of Ormond, i. e. James, the son of John, son of James the Earl, was killed by Pierce Roe, the son of James, son of Edmond Mac Richard Butler, 16 *Kal. Augusti*.”

This was the celebrated James Ormond (the natural son of the Earl of Ormond), whom the O'Briens attempted to make chief of the Butlers, and who gave the Earl of Kildare much annoyance.

¹ *Seanadh*.—This was the ancient name of an island situated in the Upper Lough Erne, between the baronies of Magherastephana and Clanawley, in the county of Fermanagh. It is called Ballymacmanus Island in various deeds and leases, and by the natives of Clanawley, who speak the Irish language; but it has lately received the fancy name of Belle-Isle from its beauty.—See note ¹, under the year 1367, p. 638, *supra*. The Cathal Oge Mac Manus here mentioned was the compiler of the Annals of Ulster, which are often called *Annales Senatenses* from this island in Lough Erne,

where they were compiled, the situation of which has not been hitherto pointed out. The Annals of Ulster, of a part of which the late Dr. Charles O'Connor has published an edition, begin with the year 444, and were carried down to 1498, the year of his death, by the original compiler, and they were continued to the year 1537 by Rory O'Cassidy, and to the end of the 17th century by the O'Luinins of Arda and others. The following obituary of the original compiler of this work is given by Rory O'Cassidy as in the Dublin and Bodleian copies of the Annals of Ulster:

“Anno domini m^o. cccc^o. xc^o. 8^o. Scél moir
 mo Epinn uile ıf bliadain rı, .i. ro rıf Mac
 maígnúra meíguıor oo éú in bliadain rı .i.
 caúal óú mac caúail mic caúail mic gilla-
 padraıú mic maúa 77a. neoú buı ina biaúac
 rop feanaú 7 ina éanánaú copad ı n-apomaúa,
 7 ı n-eppucoideúe cloúar, 7 ina deúánaú rop
 loú Epne, 7 ina peppun ı n-inıf caem loú
 héırne, 7 oo buı a nbezantaúe loú héırne, ina
 fear inaıd eppcoıf fpi u. Bliadna déc rıa ná
 eıtreúe. In leac loúmur imoppo 7 in gem
 gloıne, 7 in peúla íolurta 7 cıre ı taıreúda mo
 eonai, 7 cıreú cıuaraıú na canome, 7 copur
 na deıepcı 7 na cınnıa, 7 na hailúıne, 7 in
 coluım ar gloıne cııúe, 7 in turıur ar enoca,
 7 in nıú dap buıúıúı dáına 7 deopada 7 deıb-
 leım boúta eıpınn, 7 in neaú buı lán oo paú 7
 oo eonai in úac uile ealaúain co haımpıa
 eıtreúta eııf olıúeú 7 diaúacúe, fııııeúe 7
 feallıııne 7 ealaúain úaeıılııı aıpcenai, ocup

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1498.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety-eight.

Mac Manus of Seanadh', i. e. Cathal Oge, the son of Cathal, son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Matthew, &c., a man who had kept a house of general hospitality, a biatach at Seanadh-Mic-Manus, a canon chorister in Armagh, and in the

neac po cúmbaig 7 po teclaím 7 po éinóil an leabur ra a leabraið ilimda eile, 7 a éig don galur breac in x. mað kl. do mi appil dia haine ar ai laeði un. mamí lxº. æetatir sue; 7 eabraið gað neð dia légra in lebur ra, 7 dia foigena a beannaet for an anmainrin mic magna.

"Anno Domini 1498. A great mournful news throughout all Ireland this year, viz. the following: Mac Manus Maguire died this year, i. e. Cathal Oge, the son of Cathal, son of Cathal, son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Matthew, &c. He was a Biatach at Seanadh, a canon chorister at Armagh, and in the bishopric of Clogher, and Dean of Lough Erne, and Parson of Inis Caein in Lough Erne, and the representative of a bishop for fifteen years before his death. He was a precious stone, a bright gem, a luminous star, a treasury of wisdom, and a fruitful branch of the canon, and a fountain of charity, meekness, and mildness, a dove in purity of heart, and a turtle in chastity; the person to whom the literati and the poor and the destitute paupers of Ireland were most thankful; one who was full of grace and of wisdom in every science to the time of his death, in law, physic, and philosophy, and in all the Gaelic sciences; and one who made, gathered, and collected this book from many other books. He died of *Galar Breac*" [the small pox] "on the tenth of the Calends of April, being Wednesday, lxº anno ætatis sue. And let every person who shall read and profit by this book give a blessing on the soul of

Mac Manus."

For some account of this Mac Manus, whom Colgan calls Cathaldus Maguire, the reader is referred to Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 5, and to Harris's edition of Ware's Writers, p. 90, where the following notice of this remarkable man occurs:

"Charles Maguire, a native of the county of Fermanagh, Canon of the Church of Armagh [and Dean of Clogher], was an eminent Divine, Philosopher, and Historian, and writ *Annales Hibernicæ usq; ad sua tempora*. [They are often called *Annales Senatenses* from a place called Senat-Mac-Magnus, in the county of Fermanagh, where the Author writ them, and oftener *Annales Ultonienses*, the Annals of Ulster, because they are chiefly taken up in relating the affairs of that Province. They begin an. 444, and are carried down by the Author to his Death in 1498; but they were afterwards continued by Roderick Cassidy to the year 1541. Our Author writ also a Book, intitled, *Aengusius Auctus*, or the Martyrology of Aengus enlarged; wherein from Marian Gorman, and other writers, he adds such saints as are not to be met with in the Composition of Aengus.] He died on the 23rd of March, 1498, in the sixtieth year of his age. [There are also ascribed to him *Scholia*, or Annotations on the Registry of Clogher.]"

The following table will shew the relationship between Mac Manus of Senat and the chiefs of Fermanagh:

cloáir. Pearpún innri caoín, deaganaç loça hérne, 7 pñ ionat eprcoib hī ccloáir pñi pé cúicc mbliadan décc pñā na eitpeçt. Compair comēata ecena, 7 ealaðan a tpe buðéin. Craob̃ cnuapaz̃ na canóine, Topar dé-
peirce 7 tpoçaire pñi boçtaið, 7 aib̃lcneacaið in çoimðeað. Bá hepiðe po
çfglaim 7 po çionóil leabair aip̃ir̃in ionða ar po pçp̃ioðað leab̃ar aip̃ir̃in
baile mec maḡnura ðó buðéin, 7 a écc ðon ḡalap ðpeac an. 10. Calainn
Aip̃il ðia haóine ðo p̃onnp̃að ip̃ in p̃earccatt̃m̃að bliaðain a aoíri.

O neill, Enp̃í ócc mac enp̃i mic eoccaín, ticçs̃p̃na çenel eoccaín ðo m̃ap̃-
bað i ttiḡ aip̃t mic aoda mic eoccaín uí neill i ttuat̃ eac̃aða lé dá m̃ac
cuinn mic enp̃i mic eoccaín t̃oirp̃delbaç 7 conn clann ingine an iap̃la, a
ñoioḡail a nat̃ar (conn) po m̃ap̃bað la hénri p̃eçt p̃iam̃.

Domnall mac enp̃í mic eoccaín uí neill (ðia po ḡaipeð ó neill poime p̃in)
ðo çionol a çapat̃t 7 a çl̃m̃nað ḡo hém̃onað, .i. p̃lioçt Rémaiño meḡmat̃-
ḡam̃na, 7 ionnp̃aicçioð ðóib̃ co ðún nḡs̃nainn. Baṭtap̃ p̃eal im̃ón ccaip̃lén, 7
aðaiḡ ar in cçp̃oir ccaib̃ðs̃naiḡ. Peilim mac ðon ua néill p̃in (.i. enp̃i óḡ
mac enp̃i) ðo çapp̃aincc neill mic aip̃t uí neill ḡo líon a p̃oçp̃aibe opp̃a ip̃
in m̃aib̃in ðia m̃aip̃t 7 a p̃faḡbaíl ina ccod̃lað, 7 p̃uap̃ðúrccað namat ðo
çabair̃t p̃opp̃a, co po p̃p̃aoínit̃ iat̃, 7 p̃ochaib̃e m̃óp̃ ðo m̃aith̃ib̃ an cúiccioð ðo
m̃ap̃bað an tan p̃in. Bá ðib̃piðe Henp̃i mac in ðom̃naill p̃em̃p̃áit̃i, Mac caç-
maoíl ḡiollapat̃p̃aicc, peilim mac Remainn mecc m̃at̃ḡam̃na dá mac Semair̃

1. Don Maguire, first of that family who became
Chief of Fermanagh, died 1302.

2. Gilla-Isa.	2. Manus, <i>a quo</i> Mac Manus.
3. Donnell.	3. Gilla-Patrick.
4. Don.	4. Matthew.
5. Flaherty.	5. Gilla-Patrick.
6. Hugh Roe.	6. Cathal.
7. Philip na Tuaighe.	7. Cathal Oge, compiler of the Annals of Ulster. He had several legitimate sons, though apparently in Holy Orders.
8. Thomas More, ancestor of the Baron of Enniskillen, and of the Maguires of Tempo.	

From Thomas Oge, the first son of this Thomas

More, No. 8, Conor Maguire, the second Baron of Enniskillen, who was executed at Whitehall in 1642, was the fourth in descent, and from Philip, his second son, the late Cuconnaught, or Constantine Maguire of Tempo, who was murdered in the county of Tipperary in the year 1834, was the tenth in descent. This Constantine left no legitimate son, but his brother, Brian, who was well-known in Fermanagh and in Dublin as Brian the duellist, left several sons, who are now reduced to the condition of common sailors. The eldest of them is the undoubted senior representative of the chiefs of Fermanagh.

^u *Inis-caoin*, now Inishkeen, in the Upper Lough Erne, a short distance to the north of Seanadh-Mic-Manus, or Belle-Isle.

bishopric of Clogher, Parson of Inis-Caoín^u, Deacon of Lough Erne, and Coadjutor of the Bishop of Clogher for fifteen years before his death, the repertory of the wisdom and science of his own country, fruitful branch of the canon, and a fountain of charity and mercy to the poor and the indigent of the Lord—he it was who had collected together many historical books, from which he had compiled the historical book of Baile-Mic-Manus for his own use,—died of galar breac [the small-pox] on the tenth of the Calends of April, which fell on a Friday, and in the sixtieth year of his age.

O'Neill, i. e. Henry Oge, the son of Henry, son of Owen, Lord of Kinel-Owen, was slain in the house of Art, the son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill, in Tuath-Eachadha^v, by the two sons of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen, i. e. Turlough and Con Bacagh, the sons of the daughter of the Earl [of Kildare], in revenge of their father, who had been slain by Henry some time before^w.

Donnell, the son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill (who had been called O'Neill some time before), assembled together his friends and connexions^x, i. e. the descendants of Redmond Mac Mahon; and they made an incursion into Dungannon, and remained for some time around the castle, and a night at Cros-Caibhdeanaigh^y. Felim, son of that O'Neill [who had been slain], i. e. Henry Oge, the son of Henry, brought down Niall, son of Art O'Neill, with all his forces, upon them, on Tuesday morning, and, finding them asleep, gave them a hostile awaking, and defeated them; and a great number of the chiefs of the province were slain on that occasion, among whom were Henry, the son of the aforementioned Donnell; Mac Cawell, i. e. Gilla-Patrick; Felim, the son of Redmond Mac Mahon; the two sons of James, son of Eochy More Mac Mahon;

^v *Tuath-Eachadha*, i. e. Eochaidh's district. This territory is shewn on an old map of Ulster, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, as "To-aghie," and represented as the country of "Owen mac Hugh mac Neale mac Art O'Neale;" and from its position on the map it can be proved that it is comprised in the present barony of Armagh, in the county of Armagh.

^w *Some time before*, i. e. in the year 1493, *q. v.*

^x *Connexions*, *cláirín*, i. e. sons-in-law, or peo-

ple related to him by marriage alliance. This word is still in common use in most parts of Ireland.

^y *Cros-Caibhdeanaigh*.—It is written *cros caibheanaigh* in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, i. e. Caibhdenach's or Caveny's Cross. This place retains its name to the present day among those who speak the Irish language. It is anglicised Cross-Cavanagh, which is the name of a townland in the parish of Pomeroy, near the town of Dungannon, in the county of Tyrone.

mic eocáda móir méis maégaínn, 7 maileaclainn mac féilim puaid, mic cuinn, mic cuinn méis maégaínn co ndruing móir doiréact 7 daor ghaba plecta Rémainn méis maégaínn. Ro gabad ann dha aod mac méic maégaínn, .i. Brian mac Rémainn 7 po bñad díob forcla a neac 7 a neidead uile. An tí lár a nderbad an tarrainn rin (Feilim) Ro gonað ríde ma cionn dforghom do gae 7 atbat a cionn a nomaidé.

Conn mac muirceartaig mic eocain uí neill do marbad lá cloinn brian bacaiḡ mic emann puaid uí anluain.

Niall (.i. mall garb) mac aoda puaid mic neill garb í domnaill déic ina bpaicédsur.

Domnaill mac neactain mic toirpdealbaig mic néill garb í domnaill déic don galan brec.

Indraicéid do denam dua domnaill (.i. aod puaid) ar cloinn airt i neill. Clann airt 7 éfein do tocar fpi apoile. Driread for cloinn airt, 7 maileaclainn mac neill mic airt do marbad la hua ndomnaill, a lñmain iapom gur an ccairlén maol. An Cairlén do gabail, 7 read mbípte déic éidead do buain ar, 7 cúic bpaicche déic do gabail ann im da mac enri bacaiḡ (.i. feilim 7 aod) mic Ruaidrí mic eocain uí néill, im neactain mac eoḡann uí domnaill, 7 im mac éigneacán uí domnaill.

O catán Sian mac aibne déic, 7 tomár a deapbratair do gabail a ionait.

Cairlén dúingñainn do gabail la fpi ionaid ríḡ raxan i neirinn iapla cille dapa gearoid mac tomair tanaic ar tarrainn uí domnaill aoda puaid, 7 toirpdealbaig mic cuinn uí neill, Mhéguir Sian mac Pílip, 7 domnaill uí néill co na cloinn 7 co na cairidib. Bátor dha epmór gaoideal an cúicéid amaille fpiú a taiméll an baile co po gabrat é po déoid le gonaðaid móra,

² *But the sons of Art.*—This repetition of the nominative gives the style of the Four Masters a very uncouth appearance; but the Editor has adhered to their construction in the translation as far as possible.

^a *Caislen-Mael*, i. e. the bald castle, now Castle-moyle, in the townland of Moyle Glebe, in the parish of West Longfield, barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.—See note ^b, under the

year 1472, p. 1078, *supra*.

^b *Dungannon*, dun ḡñann, i. e. Genann's fort, now a considerable town giving name to a barony in the county of Tyrone. According to the *Dinnsenchus* this place was named from Geanann, the son of Cathbhadh the Druid, who lived here in the first century of the Christian era.

^c *Turlough*, the son of Con O'Neill.—Charles

Melaghlin, the son of Felim Roe, son of Con, son of Con Mac Mahon; together with a great number of the tribe and servants of trust of the descendants of Redmond Mac Mahon. Hugh, the son of Mac Mahon, i. e. Brian, the son of Redmond, was taken prisoner there; and they [the Mac Mahons] were deprived of the most part of their horses, and of all their armour. And Felim, who had drawn these forces [down upon O'Neill], was wounded in the head by the cast of a dart, of which he died a short time after.

Con, the son of Murtough, son of Owen O'Neill, was slain by the sons of Brian Bacagh, son of Edmond Roe O'Hanlon.

Niall Garv, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, died in captivity.

Donnell, the son of Naghtan, son of Turlough, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, died of galar breac [the small-pox].

An incursion was made by O'Donnell (i. e. Hugh Roe) against the sons of Art O'Neill. The sons of Art and he engaged with each other; but the sons of Art² were defeated, and Melaghlin, the son of Niall, son of Art, was slain by O'Donnell. They were afterwards pursued to Caislen-Mael^a; that castle was taken, and seventeen suits of armour were carried away from it; and fifteen prisoners were taken there, together with Felim and Hugh, the two sons of Henry Bacagh, the son of Rory, son of Owen O'Neill; Naghtan, the son of Owen O'Donnell; and the son of Egneghan O'Donnell.

O'Kane, i. e. John, the son of Aibhne, died; and Thomas, his brother, took his place.

The castle of Dungannon^b was taken by the King of England's Deputy in Ireland, viz. the Earl of Kildare, Garrett, the son of Thomas, who had gone thither at the instance of O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe; of Turlough, the son of Con O'Neill^c; of Maguire, i. e. John, the son of Philip; and of Donnell O'Neill, with his sons and friends. The greater number of the Irish of the province were along with them around the town [i. e. the castle], which they finally took by great guns^d; and they liberated many prisoners who were detained in it,

O'Connor of Belanagare writes in the margin: "bpaéam don iapla an toipóealbac pín .i. mac a óeipóieaépa, i. e. this Turlough was the Earl's cousin, i. e. the son of his sister."

^d *Great guns.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is, a gabail le gunnaócaib. Dr. O'Connor says that there is no mention of cannon having been used in Ireland

ἡ πο ρυαϋαιτσεαδ̃ δο βῤαιγδοῖς ιομδα̃ βαῖ ann, im domnall mac uí domnaill
 do baí pé bliadaim hῖ laim, ἡ im art mac uí neill móir (.i. enri) co na dír
 mac ἡ co mbῤαιγδοῖς ele cenmoḡát. Ruccrat etatala aḡble ar, ἡ Ro mar-
 baḡ leó conn mac eoḡain mic toirpdealbais̃ ρuaḡ í neill ir in ccairlén. Ro
 páccabḡriot an baile acc domnall ua neill iarrin.

Tomar ócc mac tomair iarla mic ḡsróid̃ iarla, ἡ corbmac ócc mac corb-
 maic mic ταιḡcc meḡ carḡais̃ do leanmain eoḡain mic ταιḡ mic corbmaic
 meḡ carḡais̃ α ττοῤαιγεḡt cpeice, Eoḡan buḡdein co na diar mac, O Sulle-
 bán beirpe ρilip mac διαρματα co na mac ταιḡ an éaonnais̃ ó ρuilleban,
 ἡ brian ócc mac Suibne co ρocaid̃is̃ oile do marbaḡ leó don cup rin.

Donnchaḡ mac uí domnaill ἡ dá mac tuatail uí ḡallcubair (eoin ἡ toirp-
 dealbaḡ) do tōct α mais̃ luirec ar α mbῤαιγdeanur.

Sláine ingean meic conmara (Síoda cam) bḡn mḡic uilliam cloinne ρiocairḡ
 (uillecc mac uillecc ele) décc.

Saḡb ingḡn art uí neill an bḡn baí acc Rémann mac ρilip meḡuid̃ir décc.

Maḡḡrécc ingḡn domnaill ballais̃ meḡuid̃ir bḡn uí flannagáin (.i. ḡilli-
 bert) tuait̃e páta décc, ἡ α haḡnacal in ndún na ngall iar mbuaḡ nait̃ricce.
 Ar lár an lanamain rin po cúmdaiccead̃ repél i nonóir dé ἡ naom̃ muipe ar
 achaḡ móρ baile uí flannccáin.

Maine mac maileclainn mic maḡa mec maḡnura do marbaḡ i mboḡaid̃
 muintipe ρialain la cloinn catail uí ḡallcubair.

O cuḡrḡn concobair carpaḡ décc.

Mac an baḡrḡ oirḡiall décc don pláig.

till 1521, but he is decidedly in error.—See note ^m, under the year 1487, p. 1150, *supra*.

^e *And slew Con*, literally, “and Con was slain by them.” This sudden change of the construction from the active to the passive of verbs, which so much destroys the unity and strength of the sentence, is among the principal defects of the style of the Four Masters. In some instances, where this sudden change from active to passive would too much weaken and lame the sentences, the Editor has deviated from their construction.

^f *Donnell O'Neill*.—The Dublin copy of the

Annals of Ulster adds :

“And this same army of English and Irish proceeded to the castle of Omagh, where Niall, the son of Art O'Neill, submitted to them, and gave them hostages, after which they returned to their respective houses in triumph.”

^g *Achadh-Mor-Baile-Ui-Flannagain*, i. e. the great field of O'Flanagan's town, now Aghamore, a townland in the parish of Inishmacsaint, in the barony of Magheraboy, in the north-west of the county of Fermanagh, where the ruins of the chapel referred to in the text are still to be seen. According to the tradition in the country,

among whom were Donnell, the son of O'Donnell, who had been confined there for the space of a year; and Art, the son of O'Neill More (i. e. Henry), with his two sons, and many prisoners besides. They carried immense spoils away from it, and slew Con^e, the son of Turlough Roe O'Neill, in the castle. After this they left the town in the possession of Donnell O'Neill^f.

Thomas Oge, the son of Thomas the Earl, son of Garrett the Earl, and Cormac Oge, the son of Cormac, son of Teige Mac Carthy, followed Owen, the son of Teige, son of Cormac Mac Carthy, in pursuit of a prey. On this occasion Owen himself, and his two sons; O'Sullivan Beare, i. e. Philip, the son of Dermot, with his son, Teige-an-Chaennaigh; Brian Oge Mac Sweeny, with many others, were slain by them.

Donough, the son of O'Donnell, and the two sons of O'Gallagher, i. e. John and Turlough, came from Moylurg out of captivity.

Slaine, the daughter of Mac Namara (Sida Cam), and wife of Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick, the son of Ulick), died.

Sabia, the daughter of Art O'Neill, who had been the wife of Redmond, the son of Philip Maguire, died.

Margaret, the daughter of Donnell Ballagh Maguire, and wife of O'Flanagan (i. e. Gilbert) of Tuath-ratha, died, after the victory of penance, and was interred at Donegal. It was by this couple that a chapel had been erected, in honour of God and the Blessed [Virgin] Mary, at Achadh-Mor-Baile-Ui-Flanagan^g.

Maine, the son of Melaghlin, son of Matthew Mac Manus, was slain in Botha-Muintire-Fialain^h, by the sons of Cathal O'Gallagher.

O'Cuirnin, i. e. Conor Carragh, died.

Mac Ward of Oriel died of the plagueⁱ.

O'Flanagan of Tooraah had his bally or residence on an artificial island in Lough Erne, not far from this chapel.

^h *Botha-Muintire-Fialain*, i. e. the booths, tents, or huts of Muintir-Fialain, now Bohoe, a parish partly in the barony of Magheraboy, and partly in that of Clanawley, in the county of Fermanagh. Muintir-Fialain was the name of a tribe, and also of a district said to be co-extensive

with this parish.

ⁱ Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters:

"*Anno Domini 1498. Tomar Mopcel do bpeith an bliacain ri, 7 diapmaio Sbruan do munnur ceanna rúile do marbaio an bliacain ri ar cumurc; 7 tri hopolaige do buain do bod Emmaon mopela, a. acair tomair mopela,*

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1499.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, ceṛpe cēd, nočat, a naoi.

Ločlann mac ḡiollačalma biocairpe cūile maine, clepeac̃ eccnaiðe, cpaib-
deč dēcc.

O brian an ḡiolla duð diar bō hainm toirpðealbāc̃ mac toirpðealbāiḡ
uī brian tiḡearna tyaðmuman dēcc, ḡ toirpðealbāc̃ mac taidcc uī brian
do ḡabail a ionaid.

Ταðcc mac διαρματα (.i. mac ruaid̃ri) tiḡearna muic̃e luirc̃e fear
aḡmar ionnpaiḡteač, ḡ fear po diḡ a oīman for ḡac̃ tīr ma tīmceall dēcc
for cappaicc loča cē iar mbreit̃ buaða ó ðsman ḡ o ðōman, ḡ corbmac mac
Ruaid̃ri mec διαρματα do ḡabail a ionaid.

O domnaill aod̃ ruad̃ do ðol ar ḡalldačt hi cceann fīr ionaitt riḡ raxan.
Mac domnaill cloinne ceallaiḡ corbmac mac airt fear dēpeac̃ dēiḡ
einiḡ dēcc, ḡ a aðlacad̃ hi ccluain eoair.

ðrian mac meḡuid̃ri (Sfan mac Pīlip) do ḡabail lé cloinn brian mēḡuid̃ri.
Donnchað mac concobair mic aod̃a meḡuid̃ri do marbað le fearaib̃ luirc̃e,
.i. la cloinn toirpðealbāiḡ uī maeledūin.

Maghur mac ḡorpaða óicc mic ḡorpaða ruaid̃ mēḡuid̃ri do marbað la
teallač eačdač.

Cairlén bona ðroðaoiri do ḡabail lá mac uī domnaill (.i. donnchað na
norðoḡ mac aod̃a ruaid̃) ar ðarðaid̃ i domnaill. O domnaill féin co na mac

ð'or̃cor do ḡunna andra cumur̃c cēd̃na rin, ḡ
tuille ar fīchib̃ co c̃loinn do breit̃ óó na
ðiaḡ rin.

"A. D. 1498. Thomas Mortel natus est hoc
anno; et Diermitius Sbruan unus ex oppidanis
Kinsaliæ occisus est in prælio; et Edmundus
Mortel, pater Thomæ Mortel" [supradicti],
"amisit tres uncias longitudinis penis sui in
eodem prælio, ictu pilæ bombardâ emissæ; et
viginti liberos et amplius postea genuit.

"The King of France, Carolus Octavus, died
this year, *quadragesimali tempore*.

"Cormac Mac Coscry, an ecclesiastic learned

in the civil and canon law, died in this year.

"Cormac, the son of Owen, son of the Bishop
Mac Coghlan, official of Clonmacnoise, and a
learned ecclesiastic, *in Christo quievit*.

"Philip, the son of Turlough, son of Philip
Maguire, made an incursion into Teallach
Eathach, accompanied by the sons of Edmond
Maguire, and the sons of Gilla-Patrick Maguire,
and traversed the country as far as Snamh na
n-each, and burned Ballymagauran; and they
returned homewards without seizing upon any
preys or spoils, and were pursued by the chief-
tains of the territory, but the others turned

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1499.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety-nine.

Loughlin Mac Gilla-Calma, Vicar of Cuil-Maine^k, a wise and pious clergyman, died.

O'Brien Gilla-Duv, whose name was Turlough, the son of Turlough, Lord of Thomond, died ; and Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, took his place.

Teige Mac Dermot, the son of Rory, Lord of Moylurg, a successful and warlike man, who had spread terror [of his arms] through every territory around him, died in the Rock of Lough Key, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world ; and Cormac, the son of Rory Mac Dermot, took his place.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, went to the English territory, to meet the King of England's Deputy¹.

Mac Donnell of Clann-Kelly, i. e. Cormac, the son of Art, a charitable and truly hospitable man, died, and was interred at Clones.

Brian, the son of Maguire (John, the son of Philip), was taken prisoner by the son of Brian Maguire.

Donough, the son of Conor, son of Hugh Maguire, was slain by the men of Lurg, i. e. by the sons of Turlough O'Muldoon.

Manus, the son of Godfrey Oge, son of Godfrey Roe Maguire, was slain by the people of Teallach Eachdhach [Tullyhaw].

The castle of Bundrowes was taken by the son of O'Donnell (i. e. by Donough-na-nordog, the son of Hugh Roe), from O'Donnell's own warders ; but

upon the pursuers and successfully routed them, slaying twenty-three of them, among whom were the two sons of Hugh, son of Owen Magauran, i. e. Teige, and Manus the clergyman, and the rest were of the Clann-Ivor and the Clann-Mac-an-Taisigh, and of the tribe of Teallach Eathach in general. The Fermanagh men lost in the heat of the conflict Flaherty, the son of Don, son of Edmond Maguire. This event occurred on the vigil of the Festival of St. Michael."

^k *Cuil-Maine*.—This was the ancient name of the parish of Clonmany, in the north-west of

the barony of Inishowen, and county of Donegal.—See Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys at 31st August.

¹ *Deputy*.—The notice of O'Donnell's visit to Kildare, which is so vaguely and unsatisfactorily given by the Four Masters, is thus entered in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster :

"A. D. 1499. O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, went to the English territory this year to meet the King of England's Deputy, i. e. Garrett, the son of Thomas, the Earl, and the Earl's son, Henry, was given to him in fosterage."

aoð ócc do ðol imon ccairlén. Maguidir 7 Pílip mac toirpðealbaid meguidir do òct 1 ndócum í domnaill 7 a mic airm a mbattar. Donnchað na noðócc 7 Pílip do òcar ppi apoile co po òuaircc cáe a ceile ðioð. Ro marbað ðna eacð donnchað, 7 po trarccrað é pñirín go po gaðað é lá Pílip ap in laðair rin, 7 ðor pat ðua domnaill po cedóir. Ro gaðað tra an baile iarptain ip in ló cedna. Tucc ua domnaill donnchað ðoridiri do máguidir co pucc leir ðia òig ðia comða 1 ngiallur. ðopað ua domnaill iarpañ tri pñit bó do mac toirpðealbaid a lóceh a òorccar.

Maoileaclainn mac murchaíð mic taidcc méð pañnaill do gaðail lé conn carpað mac taidcc mic tiðearnañ uí Ruairc, 7 lá Sñan mac tiðearnañ uí ruairc a òaðairt leó ap inir oðta for loð mec nén. Ruðpaige mac toirpðealbaid meguidir ðionnpaiceíð an loða forpa, 7 an dá mac rin uí Ruairc do marbað leir, 7 mac an òaóic méð plannchaíð co na mac, 7 Maoileaclainn mac murchaíð do òaðairt lñir ðia òig. O domnaill aod ruad dá puarlaceað uaða iarptain 7 cairlén liaððroma do òaðairt ðua ndomnaill apir ó mac murchaíð (.i. maoileaclainn).

Sluaiccheað lá hiarla cille ðara (.i. ðearoio mac tomáir mic pñain òaim) iurpir na hepeann hi cconnaðtaíð, 7 aðliacc maenaccáin do gaðail ðó for cloinn uilliam uí òeallaid, 7 a òaðairt do òloinn aodá mic bñiam. Clann uilliam uí òeallaid ðionnapbað ðar pua pñar. Cairlén tuillpce do gaðail ðon trluacceað rin lair for pñioct pñidlimið (.i. pñidlimið cleipeac), 7 a mbpaigðe do òaðairt ðó ðaod ua conòðair ðon ðara tiðearna baí for pñiol muirðaid. Cairlén Ropa comáin, 7 an cairlén pñabað ðeór do gaðail lair ðon ðul rin.

Aod ua conòðair do ðioður ap a ðúthaid la mac ndiarmata, 7 lá com-aontaid pñl Muireaðhaid tar pñonainn pñar.

Mac uilliam búpc do òappaing ðua conòðair, 7 do òloinn uilliam uí òeallaid. Cairlén aða liacc do gaðail ðó, 7 a òaðairt do òloinn uilliam

^m *Inis-Ochta*, i. e. island of the breast. This name was in use in the last century, as appears from a short manuscript description of Fermanagh, in the possession of Mr. Petrie, which states that a King Aodh had a residence upon it. It is now called Inir Aodá, anglicè Inishee, i. e. Hugh's island.—See the Ordnance Map of Fer-

managh, sheet 25.

ⁿ *Lough-Mac-Nen*, now Lough Macnean, situated between the barony of Clanawley, in the county of Fermanagh, and the barony of Tullyhaw, in the county of Cavan, and that of Dromahaire, in the county of Leitrim.

^o *Ath liag-Maenagain*, i. e. the stony ford of

O'Donnell himself and his son, Hugh Oge, surrounded the castle; and Maguire, and Philip, the son of Turlough Maguire, came to join O'Donnell and his son there. Donough-na-nordog and Philip came to a personal rencounter, in which they pommelled each other; but Donough's horse being killed, and he himself thrown down, he was taken prisoner on the spot by Philip, who immediately delivered him up to O'Donnell. The castle was afterwards taken on the same day. O'Donnell gave Donough back to Maguire, who conveyed him to his house, to be detained in confinement. O'Donnell afterwards gave Philip, the son of Turlough [Maguire], sixty cows, as a remuneration for his conquest.

Melaghlin, the son of Murrough, son of Teige Mac Rannall, was taken prisoner by Con Carragh, the son of Teige, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, and John, the son of Tiernan O'Rourke, and conveyed by them to Inis-Ochta^m, an island on Lough-Mac-Nen^o. Rury, the son of Turlough Maguire, attacked them on the lake, and slew these two sons of O'Rourke, and brought Mac-an-Chaoich Mac Clancy and his son, and Melaghlin, the son of Murrough, to his house. O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, afterwards ransomed him; and the castle of Leitrim was given up to O'Donnell again by Melaghlin, son of Murrough [Mac Rannall].

An army was led by the Earl of Kildare (i. e. Garrett, the son of Thomas, son of John Cam), Lord Justice of Ireland, into Connaught; and he took Athliag-Maenagain^o from the sons of William O'Kelly, and gave it to the sons of Hugh, son of Brian; and the sons of William O'Kelly were banished westwards across the River Suck. On this expedition the castle of Tulsk was taken by him from the descendants of Felim Cleireach [O'Conor], and their hostages were given up by him to Hugh O'Conor, the second lord who was over the Sil-Murray. The castles of Roscommon and Castlereagh were also taken by him on this expedition.

Hugh O'Conor was banished from his country by Mac Dermot, and driven westwards^p across the Shannon, by consent of the Sil-Murray.

Mac William Burke was [drawn to their assistance] by O'Conor and the sons of William O'Kelly. The castle of Athleague was taken by him, and given

St. Maenagan, now Athleague, a small town on the River Suck, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon. There is no part of the

castle here referred to now to be seen.

^p *Westwards*, ʳᵢᵃᵖ.—This is a mistake by the Four Masters for ʳᵢᵃᵖ, i. e. eastwards.

uí ceallaiḡ, ⁊ concobair ua ceallaiḡ an dara tigearna baói for uib maine do gabáil and, ⁊ a tabairt do maíleaclainn mac taidce mic donnchaid amaille lé braiduib oirriḡ ua maine, ⁊ lántigearnur ua maine do gabáil dó don cup rin.

Cairlén tuillce do gabáil lá mac uilliam, ⁊ lá hua cconcobair, Mac cairppe mic briain do marbad ann durbor do peilér, ⁊ braidbe pleacta peidlimid, ⁊ a ccairlén do tabairt dua cconcobair. Síð uí cconcobair ⁊ Mhic diarmada do déanam lá mac uilliam, ⁊ braidbe uata diblinib lá comall dia poile, .i. eogan mac uí cconcobair, ⁊ cairppe mac uí cconcobair.

O domnaill Aod ruad do dol pluag ar mac ndiarmada corbmac mac Ruaidri ⁊ ní ro airir co painic co corprhaib. Iar ná fíor rin do mac diarmada ro tionoil ríde rocpaide maige luirc, ⁊ tuata connact do éornam corprleibe fria hua ndomnaill. Iar ná airuccad rin dua domnaill ro gab timceall go muintir eólar, ⁊ tainic tar rionann ag cairlén liaéopoma go painic maḡ luirc. Rucc ar cpeachaid ⁊ ar édalaid iomdaid ⁊ ro gab for orccam an tíre. Iar na cluinrin rin do Mac ndiarmada tainic hi cefn uí domnaill, ⁊ do rinne ríe ruatam friur, ⁊ ro ioc a éorccám go humal fria hua ndomnaill. Do rad dó an cátae, ⁊ na braidbe do bí hi maig luirc ó maídm an bealaiḡ buide co rin.

Cpeaca móra lá briain mac domnaill (.i. ó neill) mic enri ar mac domnaill clonne cellaiḡ .i. giollapartraicc.

^a *Assumed the full lordship*, i. e. who became the sole chief of Hy-Many, there having been previously two rival chieftains.

^r *Tuathas*.—These were the territories of Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna, Kinel-Dofa, and Corcachlann, the position and extent of each of which have been already pointed out.

^s *Entered Moylurg*.—This incursion of O'Donnell against Mac Dermot is more correctly given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster as follows :

“ A. D. 1499. O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, went this year against the young Mac Dermot, i. e. Cormac, the son of Rory Mac Dermot ; and he proceeded to Bealach-buidhe, which Mac

Dermot defended against him. O'Donnell went thence to the castle of Leitrim, whither Mac Dermot repaired to meet him, and they made peace with each other ; and the Cathach, which had been for two years away from O'Donnell, and the prisoners who had remained in Moylurg, were restored to him. And Mac Dermot agreed to pay O'Donnell protection tribute for Moylurg from that time forward.”

^t *Cathach*.—See note under the year 1497.

^u *Bealach-buidhe*.—See note under the year 1497.

^w *Clankelly*, a barony in the east of the county of Fermanagh. The Mac Donnells of this territory derive their name and origin from Domh-

up to the sons of William O'Kelly; and Conor O'Kelly, the second lord that was over Hy-Many, was taken prisoner in it, and delivered, together with the hostages of the sub-chiefs of Hy-Many, up to Melaghlin, the son of Teige, son of Donough, who assumed the full lordship^a of Hy-Many on that occasion.

The castle of Tulsk was taken by Mac William and O'Conor; and the son of Carbry, son of Brian, was killed in it by a bullet-shot; and the hostages of the descendants of Felim, and their castles, were given to O'Conor. Mac William made peace between O'Conor and Mac Dermot; and each gave up hostages into the keeping of the other, namely, Owen, son of O'Conor, and Carbry, son of O'Conor.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, marched with an army against Mac Dermot, i. e. Cormac, the son of Rory, and never halted until he reached the Curlieu mountains. Mac Dermot, having received intelligence of this, assembled the forces of Moylurg, and of the 'Tuathas' of Connaught, to defend the [pass of the] Curlieus against O'Donnell. O'Donnell, perceiving this, marched round into Muintir-Eolais, crossed the Shannon near the castle of Leitrim, and [thus] entered Moylurg^b. He seized upon many preys and spoils, and commenced ravaging the country. When Mac Dermot heard of this, he repaired to O'Donnell, and concluded a perpetual peace with him, and humbly paid him his tribute. He [also] returned to him the Cathach^c, and the prisoners who had remained in Moylurg from the time of the defeat of Bealach-Buidhe^d to that time.

Great depredations [were committed] by Brian, the son of Donnell (i. e. the O'Neill), son of Henry, on Mac Donnell of Clankelly^e, i. e. Gillapatrik^f.

nall, son of Colgan, son of Ceallach, son of Tuathal, son of Daimhin, son of Cairbre, who was called Damh-airgid, the common ancestor of Maguire, Mac Mahon, and others of the chief families of Oriel.

^a Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1499. The son of Mac Pierce Butler died this year, i. e. Edmond, the son of James Mac Pierce Butler, a distinguished captain, who

had kept a house of general hospitality.

"Sile, daughter of Bishop Maguire, i. e. of Ros, the Bishop, died this year.

"Cormac Duv, the son of Teige O'Cassidy, died this year.

"A great deed was done in Scotland this year by the King of Scotland, i. e. by James Stuart, i. e. he hanged John More Mac Donnell, King of Innsi-Gall, and John Cahanagh, his son, and Randal Roe, and Donnell Ballagh, the four on the same Gallows, a month before Lammas."

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1500.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, Μίλε, cúicc céδ.

Domnall ua pollamain eppcop doipe, bratair minúr de obrepuantia do bí go raotrac ar fuð éreann acc ppoicépt 7 acc rínmóir fpi pé tpioát bliadán ría rin décc .i. do galap medóin, 7 a adnacal i náé tpuim.

O Ruairc (feilim mac donnchaid mic tigearnán) do écc 7 eoccan mac tigearnán mic taidcc do gabail a ionaid.

Taidcc ócc mac taidcc mic tigearnán uí Ruairc décc.

Brían caoé mac neill mic Ssain buide mic eoccan uí néill do marbad lá domnall mac Ssain buide uí neill, 7 lá muintir aoda i ndorap cairléin éind airb.

Tomar mac aoda mic brían mic Pílip na tuaiqe meguoir do marbad la tadg mac tomair mic tomair óicc meguoir 7 la muintir mucaidéin.

Slóiccead lá hua ndomnaill aod ruad i tír neoccan co po loircc baile uí neill dún ngnainn, 7 co po bpi an ríncairlén, 7 co po loircc crannóg loca laogaire, 7 a impúd implán dia tig gan fpiébeart fpiir don éur rin.

Slóiccead lár an iurtír gearóit mac tomair, iarla éille dapa i tír neoccan 7 Slóiccead ele lá hua ndomnaill aod ruad co na rócraide co comrainic fpiir an iurtír ag cairlén cloinne Ssain buide uí néill, .i. cairlén éinn airb 7 batap hi fporbairri fair go po gabad leó é. Tuccad an baile iarom do toirpdealbac mac cuinn uí néill. Do deacattar na maite rin dia ttiqib iarain. Iar road dua domnaill don turur rin po gluar go nsmísrcc nsmradal hi tír nailealla go po cpeacád leir plioét bríain mec donnchaid baí i nraonta fpiir, 7 tainicc dia tír iarom.

An toirpdealbac rémpraite (dia ttauð an iurtír cairlén éind airb) po gabad ríde lá hua neill (domnall) hi ccairlén hui neill péin hi ccionn lēpraite iarttain. Ro bñad a éapairgeét de co po páp coccad mór hi tír neoccan deiride.

³ *Ceann-ard*, high head, now Kinard, otherwise called Caledon, a village in the barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone. On an old map of Ulster, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, the castle of Kinard is shewn close

to the boundary of the territory of Trough, and near the margin of a lake with a small island. The site of this castle is pointed out by the natives of Caledon on a hill to the right of the road leading from Caledon to Aughnacloy, a few perches

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1500.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred.

Donnell O'Fallon, Bishop of Derry, a friar minor of the observance, who for the period of thirty years diligently taught and preached throughout Ireland, died of an inward disease, and was interred at Ath-Trim.

O'Rourke (Felim, the son of Donough, son of Tiernan), died ; and Owen, the son of Tiernan, son of Teige, took his place.

Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, died.

Brian Caech, the son of Niall, son of John Boy, son of Owen O'Neill, was slain by Donnell, son of John Boy O'Neill, and the people of Hugh, in the doorway of the castle of Ceann-ard'.

Thomas, the son of Hugh, son of Brian, son of Philip-na-Tuaighe Maguire, was slain by Teige, son of Thomas, son of Thomas Oge, and Muintir-Mucaidhein.

An army was led by O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, into Tyrone, and burned the town of O'Neill of Dungannon, demolished the old castle, and burned the crannog of Loch-Laeghaire, and then returned home, not meeting any opposition on this occasion.

An army was led by the Lord Justice of Ireland (Garrett, the son of Thomas, Earl of Kildare) into Tyrone ; and another army was led by O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, so that he joined the Lord Justice at the castle of the sons of John Boy O'Neill, i. e. the castle of Kinard, which they besieged until they took it. The town was afterwards given up to Turlough, the son of Con O'Neill ; and these chiefs then returned home. O'Donnell, after his return from this expedition, proceeded vigorously and resolutely into Tirerrill, and plundered the descendants of Brian Mac Donough, who were then at enmity with him, after which he returned home.

The aforementioned Turlough (to whom the Lord Justice had given up the castle of Kinard) was, at the end of six weeks afterwards, taken by O'Neill (Donnell), in O'Neill's own castle ; and his creaghts were taken from him, which gave rise to much war in Tyrone.

to the west of the former. According to the tradition in the country ceann árb was a name

given to this castle from its loftiness, and this seems true, as the hill on which it stood is not

Ο ρεαργαίλ Ρυδραίγε mac IRiail do marbadh lá rémur mac Ruaidrí mic cátail mic uilliam uí ρεαργαίλ i nniur móir loca gamna.

Ο brian laigen cátail mac dúnlainz do marbadh lá cuid dia braitirib féin.

Ρήραδác mac duinn óicc mic duinn móir meguirib, 7 brian mac Ssain mic domnail ballaig meguirib do marbadh lá cloinn cuinn uí neill i mbeól áta na marclac.

Giolla criu mac eóin finn mec cápa do marbadh ar greir oide ina tig fin lá haod mac Ssain buide még matgamna, 7 cpeaca an baile do dénamh lair.

Οα mac donnchaid óicc mic donnchaid móir mic aoda meguirib (Semur 7 Remann) do marbadh lá heóccan mac donnchaid móir mic aoda cétna.

Shioct duinn mic conconnaet mégguirib do dol ar ionnraicid ar baile meic giolla ruaid, 7 an giolla dub mac concobair mic tomair meguirib do marbadh leó, 7 domnall caoc mac giollaruaid co na mac, 7 Ruaidrí mac domnail gurr mec giollaruaid co rocaidib ele.

Εόccan mac ρεαρθαιγ bailb mic ρεαρθαιγ mic duinn mic conconnaet meguirib do marbadh lá gorruid mac giollaruaid i ndioγail na dpuinge rém- páite.

Cairlén do tionnscenadh lá Pílip mac brian mic Pílip ar carrpacc loca an tairb.

Giollarapacc mac plaitbearraig mic tomair óicc meguirib do marbadh lá niall mac airt uí neill 7 lá a cloinn, 7 cpeaca mora do bpsit leó ó cloind plaitbearraicch.

Sopca ingin pílip mic tomair (.i. an giolla dub) mégguirib, 7 gorruid ócc mac gorruda ruaid meguirib décc.

Αn barpac móir do marbadh lé na braitair féin lá dauid barpa, .i. aip- cideocain cluana, 7 corcaige. Dauid do marbadh le tomair a barpa, 7 lé

high enough to merit that appellation. The lake shewn on the old map above referred to is now nearly dried up.

* *Inis-mor-Locha-Gamna*, i.e. the great island of Lough Gawna, now Inishmore, in Lough Gawna, which belongs to the parish of Columbkille, barony of Granard, and county of Long-

ford.—See note ^m, under the year 1415, pp. 820, 821, *supra*.

^a *Bel-atha-na-marclach*.—This place is now called Ballinamallard, which is a small village in the barony of Tirkennedy, in the county of Fermanagh, not far from the boundary of the county of Tyrone.

O'Farrell, i. e. Rury, the son of Irial, was slain on the island of Inis-mor-Locha-Gamhna^a, by James, son of Rury, son of Cathal, son of William O'Farrell.

O'Byrne of Leinster (Cahir, the son of Dunlang) was slain by some of his own kinsmen.

Feradhach, the son of Don Oge, son of Don More Maguire, and Brian, the son of John, son of Donnell Ballagh Maguire, were slain by the sons of Con O'Neill, at Bel-atha-na-Marclach^a.

Gilchreest, son of John Fin Mac Cabe, was slain in his own house, in a nocturnal attack, by Hugh, the son of John Boy Mac Mahon, who carried off the spoil found in his residence.

The two sons of Donough Oge, the son of Donough More, son of Hugh Maguire (viz. James and Redmond), were slain by Owen, the son of Donough More, son of the same Hugh.

The descendants of Don, the son of Cuconnaught Maguire, made an attack upon Ballymacgilroy^b, and slew Gilla-Duv, the son of Conor, son of Thomas Maguire, and Donnell Caech Mac Gilroy, with his son, and Rory, the son of Donnell Gearr Mac Gilroy, and many others.

Owen, son of Feradhach Balv, who was son of Don, who was son of Cuconnaught Maguire, was slain by Godfrey Mac Gilroy, in revenge of the people aforementioned.

A castle was begun [to be built] on the Rock of Loch-an-Tairbh^c, by Philip, the son of Brian, son of Philip [Maguire].

Gilla-Patrick, the son of Flaherty, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, was slain by Niall, the son of Art O'Neill, and his sons, who carried off great spoils from the sons of Flaherty.

Sorcha^d, the daughter of Philip, son of Thomas (i. e. Gilla-Duv) Maguire, and Godfrey Oge, the son of Godfrey Roe Maguire, died.

Barry More was slain by his own kinsman, David Barry, Archdeacon of Cloyne and Cork. David was slain by Thomas Barry and Muintir O'Callaghan.

^b *Ballymacgilroy*, now Ballymackilroy, a townland in the parish of Aghalurcher, barony of Tirkennedy, and county of Fermanagh.—See note under the year 1495.

now Lough Aterriff, the name of a townland containing a small lake with a rocky island, in the parish of Aghalurcher, barony of Tirkennedy, and county of Fermanagh.

^c *Loch-an-tairbh*, i. e. the lake of the bull,

^d *Sorcha*.—This name is now made Sarah.

muinrip cealla cáin. Iarla d'fhuimhan do éoccbáil cuirp dáuid a ccionn picst
lá 7 a loicead iapom.

An rionnac muinrip eadccáin (cairpre) do marbad lá cono mac airt
mic cuinn uí maoleaclainn.

** Burned it.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is: “7 min 7 luacé do éenum de, i. e. made meal and ashes of it.”

‘Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters:

“Anno Domini 1500. This was a year of grace at Rome, i. e. the golden door was opened,

and it was also a bissextile year. O'Banan, i. e. Nicholas of Airech-Maelain” [Derryvullen], “died this year among the Clann-Kee O'Reilly. He had been Vicar of Daire Mhaelain, and Erenagh of the third part of the same town.

“There was continual rain and much inclement weather in this year from the festival of the Cross in Autumn till after the festival of

The Earl of Desmond disinterred the body of David in twenty days, and afterwards burned it^e.

The Sinnagh (Fox) of Muintir-Tadhgain (Carbry) was slain by Con, the son of Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin^f.

St. Patrick, so that the crops, particularly the wheat, were injured.

"The town of Galway *hoc anno ex majore parte cremata est*.

"Melaghlin Bradagh" [i. e. the thievish], "the son of Teige, son of Manus O'Flanagan, was hanged this year by Maguire, i. e. by John,

the son of Philip Maguire, in the Lent of this year. This man confessed, that besides beeves, hogs, and sheep, he had stolen thirty-five horses from church and country, which were never recovered from him, besides others which were taken and recovered."

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