

# **COPYRIGHT DECLARATION**

**COPYRIGHT © ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY, 2006**

**No part of this film may be copied or otherwise reproduces by any means whatever without the prior permission in writing of the Royal Irish Academy. Applications for permission to copy material from film should be made to the Royal Irish Academy, 19 Dawson street, Dublin 2. The Academy reserves the right to refuse permission to copy material and to make a charge for such permission when granted.**

**October 2006**

14 B 12

**Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters, Armagh and Monaghan**

**O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861 et al.**

**Assorted letters, maps and notes relating to the history, topography and antiquities of the parishes of counties Armagh and Monaghan, with particular reference to early churches, religious foundations, forts and the origins of county place names.**

**ill. 1835; 178 p.**

**Disbound, conserved and boxed by the Delmas Conservation Bindery. Conservation funded by Atlantic Philanthropies, November 2002.**

**23 cm (approx).  
Includes outsize material.**

**Donated by the Ordnance Survey Office, 1861.**

14 B 12/1

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Index and title page to the Ordnance Survey letters of the counties of Armagh and Monaghan [compiled by John O'Donovan, 1835]. Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Newry, concerning his visits to Bealach-na-Mhaughre (Moyry Castle), the Kilnasaggart pillar stone, and nearby rampart in Creggan, Co. Armagh. Letter includes notes concerning local place names and O'Donovan's personal theories on the purpose of fortifications studied at Creggan.

22 April 1835

29p.

23 cm (i-xxvii); 32 x 39 cm (xxviii); 15cm x 20 cm (xxix)

~~14~~  
~~15~~  
~~16~~

~~14~~  
~~15~~  
~~16~~

Letters  
containing information relative  
to the  
Antiquities  
of the  
Counties of  
Armagh & Monaghan  
collected during the  
progress of the  
Ordnance Survey  
in  
1835

14/8/12/1 (1)





Annacloghmullin (Killary Pl., Armagh), of the name, 5—

Annahay (Killary Pl., Armagh), of the name, 5—

Antique brass spur, Coins &c., dug up in Monaghan, 53—

Arbrach, in Magheross Pl., Monaghan, — of the name, 104-5—

Ardrice, a church in Tyrone, a few miles N. of Lough Neagh, where St. Traie was venerated, according to Colgan's Irish Calendar, 1374. A— Notice of the saint, ib.—

Armagh — Reference to Macha or Armagh, <sup>territory,</sup> in connection with St. Patrick, 8<sup>th</sup> 137 C.

— Armagh City, founded by St. Patrick, 8. — Referred to in the notes on the Battle of Beal-atha Bruidhe, 18, 19 Seequent. — Extract rel. to the burning of, from Ann. IV Mast., 239 A. to 239 C. — Armagh Cathedral, see Armaghbrague — Armagh County &c., see Oriel —

Armaghbrague, or Pseudo Armagh, so called as being considered by the people as the intended site of Armagh — the stones pointed out on the hill, which St. Patrick had collected for the purpose of building the Cathedral on its summit, 10 — Tradition about same, 78-9 —

Ath Beatha (i.e. Ballybay), reference to from Ann. IV Mast., 179 —

Ath Feadha, 148 —

Ath-My-Siolaigh, i.e. Radun Silagiorum, where the bodies of the men were turned into stones, &c., 136-7 — see Hillanny Pl. —

Agher, fort of, see Lemanica —

Avonmore — query as to the Black Water being so called by the Irish, 149 —

Reference to Abhainn mor river in Ann: II Matt. 186 — Avon Mor

(Abhainn mor, Mourne River, Co. Tyrone) ref<sup>ce</sup> to in Ann: II Matt. 251 —

Baul, worshippers of, 51 —

Bachal Damhnait (St. Davnet's Crozier), notice of, 68 to 70 — See

Edavnet Ph. —

Bagnal's Bridge, see Beal-atha Puidhe —

Baile na m-Biatach, 148 —

Ballaghnebegh, see Ballybay —

Ballard [Bellard], Killeavy Ph., Armagh — of the name, 5 —

Ballinliss, Killeavy Ph., Armagh — of the name, 5 —

Ballintemple (Bogle an t-ampall, Churchtown), Killeavy Ph., Armagh, — so called as containing the old Church of St. Moninna, 5 —

Bally, the (i.e. the town), of an Irish Chieftain, cited in Ann: II Matt. as signifying his mansion seat, 244 —

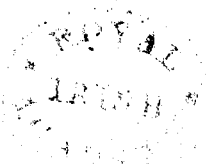
Ballybay (a Ph. town in Monaghan), 75-6 — of the name, 73 — Called

Ballaghnebegh, the correct original name, on Norden's Map, 88, 126. Heights of Ballybay, 135 —

Reference to Atta Baathu (via Ballybay), from Ann: II Matt. 179 —

Ballydonnelly near Dungannon (in Tyrone?), a fortified island, 148 —

Ballyhill, or Hill-town, altered to Bellow-hill, 87 —



Ballyhoe

Ballyhoe Bridge, Lough,  $V =$  — bel ath h-oh, where the Deputy, Lord Leonard,  
defeated Con O'Neill in 1539, <sup>84</sup> — situation of, 100 — The ford now called  
Ballyhoe Bridge, one side of which is supported by Meath, the other by the  
lands of Ulster, 100 — seems to have been the grand pass into Mac  
Muhon's territory — A lake of considerable extent on either side  
of the bridge, 100 — site of a more ant<sup>q</sup> bridge pointed out by  
the natives, & also the site of a castle which commanded the  
pass, 100 — Ballyhoe the name of the town? on the Meath  
side of the lough — & Feehoe, or Fewhoe, of that on the Monaghan  
side [Feehoe, Mugherackone Ph, Jarney Bar<sup>th</sup>], 100 — Ref<sup>ed</sup> to  
Bel atha ho from Ann. IV Matt. 197, 260 —

Ballymacdermot (Killeevy Ph, Armagh) — of the name, 5 —

Ballym<sup>e</sup> Kilconnor of Gordon's Map, not reconciled with the present  
localities,  $V =$  28 —

Ballymure (a Ph in Armagh), of the name, 7 —

Ballynabuidhe, see Beal-atha Buidhe —

Ballynalack (Killeevy Ph, Armagh) — of the name, 5 —

Ballymore (Bellanure), Killeevan Ph, Monaghan — of the name, 140 —

Ballyscullan in Derry — of the name, 58-9 —

Baronies — All the ancient territorial names retained in the Baronies of

Co. Monaghan, except Hy-Methia which is lost in Monaghan Bar<sup>th</sup> <sup>124</sup> —

Battle-ford Bridge, see Beal-atha Buidhe —

Bealach

14/8/12/ 1.(IV)

Bealach & Bothar (bealach and bothar) synonymous terms for a Road or Way, &c 5 1/2 —

Bealach-a-Mhaighre Castle (Moyry Castle? — Killery Pl., Armagh —), erected by Lord Mountjoy in 1601 — Notice of, — Agreement of the localities with Moyryson's description, 1 — Said by some of the natives to have been built to suppress the robbers of Carrickbrood (the robbers' rock) which in Killery Pl., 5 — Bealach-a-Mhaighre, the name given to the pass [at Flurry Bridge] by the IT Masters retained to this day, 1, 5 1/2 — The old road (now unfrequented) leading from Moyry Castle to Jonesborough &c, yet called Bothar a Mhaighre, bothar & ghaighre, and bealach a mhaighre, by the natives, who all speak Irish, 1 — Ref<sup>er</sup> to Bealach a mhaighre ("pass of the moirie") from Ann. IT Mast., 185-6-7 & 283-4 —

Beal-attha Buidhe (Grange Pl., Armagh), where O'Neill defeated Lord Mountjoy and the Marshal of Newry (Baynal), in Aug. 1598 — Battle-ford Bridge on the Black Water River (English Pl.), the only place found by Mr. O'Donovan to correspond with it, 9 — local tradition of the battle, 9, 10 — Trace showing where it was fought, with notes thereon by Lieut. Tucker, R.E., 11, 12, 13 — Remarks respecting the Battle &c by Lieut. Larcom, R.E., 18, 19, 20, 21 — Notes on Lt. L's remarks, by Lt. J., 22, 23, 24 — A marshy spot still called Bally-na-bay by the people, 11, 12 — Bloody leaning, a part of the road



Beal-atha Buidhe continued.

so called, where the skirmishing is supposed to have commenced

12, 19, 20, 21— Why so called, 23 1/2, & 25 (right half margin) —

Kallan River, on north side of which O'Neil is said to have been encamped [i.e. on a hill in Tullygonigan, Grange Ph., 19,

20, 25], 12, 13, 18, 20, 25— O'Neill stated by Stewart to have been

encamped at Mulloughban (near Castledillon), 18— O'Neil's (Maid)

(tumulus), site of, 14, 15, 16, 17— The Great Man's Thorn, where

Ragnal is said to have been buried, 21, 26— Query as to a mo-

nument having been erected to him at Newry, 21— No information

about same, 24, 25— The Kilmorey family his descendants & they

a female branch, 21— Ragnal's Bridge near which he is said

to have lost a battle, 27—

Beanna Boirche, montes in Ulidia— the Mourne mountains in

Co. Down so called, 126— see Mugdhorn—

Beder, vale of, where Mahomet fought, 108—

Bel atha hoá, where Eon O'Neill received a signal overthrow, see

Ballyhoé —

Bel ath Chip on the Black Water, 148—

Belfast Lough (Antium) <sup>Cuan Phárlaigh</sup>, Snámh Aighneach now so called, 81, 122—

Bella-hill, see Ballyhill —

Bellanode (Teddavnet Ph., Monaghan) — of the name, 39—

Bellamure (Ballymure), Killivan Ph., Monaghan, — of the name, 146—

Bellatrain

14/8/12/ (V)

Bellatrain (Aghnamullen Ph., Co. Monaghan) — of the name, 87 —  
The Rath-Trena & Loch Trena of the Trip<sup>te</sup> Life of St. Patrick,  
 placed in Mughdorn, a fort & rath near Bella-Trena, 114-15.  
Refers to Rath & Loch Trena in extracts from Colgan (St. Shaw), 168-9 —

Belmore mountain (Fermanagh?), situation of, 128 —

Benburb (Armagh), 9 — Name & description, 10 — No traditions  
 about it excepting some very indistinct accounts of the  
 pomposity of Shane an Diomais (the proud) O'Neill, 10 —

Bin eachlabhra, 145 —

Birr, River of, 121 —

Black Pig. Valley of the, Gleann na muice Duibhe (i.e. the Dane's Cast),  
 with its warlike ditch & rampart, extending from Carrickmac-  
 cross (in Monaghan) in the direction of Meath — Townlands wh  
 it crossed, 84 — Called in Dartree [in County Monaghan],  
"The worm track" or "the worm ditch", in Irish clás na peite, 120  
Description &c. 120 to 123 — Said by tradition in Currin, to have  
 been a boundary between the provincial Kings in old Irish  
 times, 121 — The remains of this ditch not fragments of the  
 boundary between "the Meath" formed by Tuathal, & the province  
 of Ulster, 121, 123 — The situation of the Dane's Cast &c. will probably  
 answer the boundaries of Oriel — May have been the great wall be-  
 tween the Oriel & their enemies, the ancient Ulidian, or Clanna Rury, 123 —  
 Runs thro' the Ph. of Creggan, in the South of the Co. Armagh — tradition  
 there respecting it, 123 (see 97-8) —

Black Water

Black Water fort, see Charlemont, —

Black Water River, 9, 137C. — Black Water River or <sup>(Monaghan)</sup> Owen Trough, 28 —  
see Avonmore —

Bloody Loaning, see Beal-atha Buidhe

Bofin Lough, see Shannon River —

Bothar, Bothar, see Bealach —

Bothar a Mhaighre, see Bealach-a-Mhaighre —

Brandrum, Kilmore Pl., Monaghan, — of the name, 68 —

Breantar — query as to there being a place so called in Armagh, 148 —

[qu. Branners Δ, Armagh Bar<sup>th</sup>, Keady Pl., Aughnagurran 28? ?] —

Buadhlaire, St., Latinized Victor by Jocelyn & Colgan, 107 — Notice of  
him from Tript's Life of St. Patrick, 107-8-9 —

Bun-a-bhealaigh, 148 —

Badgers (Coogers?), Venders of fuel, 51 —

Badwallader, of the name, 79 —

Caledon (Aghalee Pl. Co. Tyrone) an<sup>thly</sup> called Kinard (Cionn Lys),

28 — Ca. Kinard shown by Gordon as in the territory of  
Monterbarn, the country of Henric oge Mac Henric (O'Neill),  
a short distance to the north of the Owen Trough or Black  
Water River, to the E. of a lake with an isthm., 28 — Site of  
Kinard Castle pointed out by the ancient inhabitants, on a  
hill to the W. of Caledon, ibid: 28 — A low marsh which the

hill



14/6/12/1 (VI)

Caledon continued.

hill overlooks, stated by tradition to have been a considerable lake not many years since, & a small isthmus, or insulated piece of hard ground, in the middle of it, covered with trees, 28— Local tradition about the Cattle ~~the~~ — said to have belonged to Felimy Roe O'Neill, 29. (See ref<sup>s</sup> to the tradition in connection with Errigal Froughy, 48-9) — of the name Kinard, 29— Swords & other military weapons discovered in draining the bog, 29— The skull of Felimy supposed to be in the possession of Mr. Prentiss, 30— Old oak chest containing a human skeleton, found buried in the marsh, 29 b.— Notices of Kinard Castle (Caunard) in Ann. of West. 30— See Extracts from the Annals, 250—



Caledon, Lord, 29, 29 b.—

Callan River (Armagh), see Beal-atha Buidhe—

Calliagh (Aghaloy Pl., Monaghan), a giant's grave on the head of, 142.

Camlough (Killeevy Pl., Armagh)— of the name, 5—

Carbury, the Causeway of, 121—

Carn Achaidh leth-dhearg (Aghalederg) in the Farney, around which the Collas strewed the bodies of the old Irish race (the ant. Ultonians), 82, 158— See Fearnmhighe—

Carnagat (Killeevy Pl., Armagh)— of the name, 5—

Carnash in C. of Monaghan, 83—

Carn Mor, in which the Antediluvian Biot, the grandson of Noah, was interred, on Slieve Begagh, 142, 145—

Carriackbrackan

Carrickbrackan (Killeavy Ph., Armagh) — of the name, 5 —

Carrickbroad, see Bealach-a-Mhaighne Cattle —

Carrickcloghan (Killeavy Ph., Armagh) — of the name, 5 —

Carrickcroppan (see — — — — —) — — — — — 5 —

Carrickmacross (Cappanach mick Roff), the metropolis of the Farney,

75, 84, 112 — of the name, 98 — see Magherod Ph. —

Carricknagalliagh (rock of the muns) in Killeavy Ph., Armagh — now

glebe land — belonged to the muns of Killeavy, 6 —

Carrivekeeny, (Killeavy Ph., Armagh), of the name, 572 —

Carrivemaclone, (Killeavy Ph., Armagh) — of the name, 6 —

Carthen Beg, territory of, where St. Patrick laid the foundation of

seven churches — of its situation, 137A, 137B — Carthen Mor, 137A

Cattleblaney, see Mackno Ph. —

Cavan Mouray, Crigal Trough Ph., Monaghan, 32 —

Ceasach buidhe, 148 —

Ceir, St., see Donaghmoyn Ph. —

Cell Rois, see Magherod Ph. —

Chalybeate Springs, see Monaghan Ph. —

Charlemont ment<sup>d</sup> in the notes on the Battle of Beal at the Buidhe,

18, 19 et seq. — Is the pop<sup>r</sup> map of the Journal of the Rebellion of

1641 — Not identical with Achonish chp<sup>d</sup>, 149 — Black Water fort

now Charlemont, 149 — Portmore ment<sup>d</sup> in Ann: W. Mast<sup>r</sup> as a

fortress erected by Lord Chief Justice Borough, 186, 187 —

Chichester

Chichester, Lord Deputy in 1607, — 52 —

Clan-Boyle, see Clan Fergus —

Clan-Coony, see following —

Clan-Fergus, Clan-Coony, & Clan-Boyle, — O'Tierney Chief of —  
according to O'Dugan, 130 — Tierneys numerous in Monaghan 130 —

Clankernie, see Oriel —

Clanna Rury, or anct. Ulidians, 123 — see Oriel — Also Clanna-Rury  
in "Breifny Letters" —

Clann Shinnny under the O'Duckeerys according to O'Dugan, 130 —

Clann Sweeny (Clan Suivne) of Cremorne, 131 — see Mughdhorn.

Clach (i.e. stone, or rock) — Strong Castles so called by the anc.<sup>t</sup> Irish  
— examples of same, 57 —

Clogharevan (Killevy Ph., Armagh) — of the name, 6 —

Clogher, the district in which it is situated stated by Lecky to have  
been comprised in Oriel, 4<sup>e</sup>, 131 B. — Diocese of Clogher, 44.  
— Bishops of, 53. —

Cloghinny } Killevy Ph., Armagh, — of the name, 57, 6 —  
Cloghreagh }

Clonard, 121 —

Cloncouragh, 121 —

Clon Cackre near Mountjoy, 148 —

Clones Ph (Cluain Cois) — Crossmoyle, the IS<sup>o</sup> in which the greater part of the town of Clones lies — the name probably derived from an ancient cross which stands in the Diamond, apparently as old as St. Tiernach, 142 — Claigtheach, or Belfry, 142-3 — Called St. Tiernach's Blacker by the people speaking English, 143 — Moat of Clones, 142 — Mr. O'Donovan's reflections whilst standing thereon, 145-6-7 — Square fortification immediately to the N. of the moat, viewed by Mr. O'D. as the principal enclosure around the mansion of the ant. Chief of Oriel, &c., 147 — A Cave stated by the inhabitants to run from the Diamond to the top of the moat — tradition in connection with same, 147 — Clóc tigh na gí, a stone in the town, against which the countrywomen coming to market were in the habit of knocking themselves for luck, 147 — List of families of Orielian blood buried in the Church of, 148 —

Clonfad (Skillevan Ph, Monaghan) — of the name, 140 —

Clonis (Clones?), 141 —

Clonlism (Skilleen Ph, Armagh) — of the name, 6 —

Clontibret Ph (Monaghan) — of the name, — said to have been derived from a holy well which was near the old Church, but now filled up, 71 — The patron saint not known, 71 — Tostitute condition of the old man Mac Shahy, 71 — Of the names of towns in the Ph, 72 — Clontibret full of Irish traditions, 64 — Cluain tigh na gí, 36 — Refers to Cluain Tibrinne, Cluana Tibre, from Ann. W. Mart. & Irish Calendar, 189, 190 —

Clontygore

- Clontygora, (Killeevy Ph., Armagh), of the name, 6—  
 Closach, a territory in Tyrone, 148— see Semania—  
 Cluain Baoch, 148—  
 Cluain Tibrinne, see Clontibret—  
 Coffa Draoi, 77—  
 Coins &c. found in Monaghan, 53—  
 Colgan of the tribe of the Aterii (Orior), prince of Orior, 111, 112—  
 Colla-da-chrioch, 43—  
 Colla Meann, 118, 119—  
 Collas, the three, see Emania, Fearumhuighe, & Oriel—  
 Colman the Grey, 111, 112—  
 Conchine, Chief of Orior, 158—  
 Concro, concro [Clontibret Ph.], Monaghan, 80—  
 Cor, cor, a word which occurs very often in Co. Monaghan— of its sig-  
 nification, 82, 134—  
 Cordevlis (Monaghan Ph.), of the name, 58-9, 60—  
 Cordoolough, (Tullycorbet Ph., Monaghan), of the name, 82—  
 Corfinlough (D. —————) ————— 82—  
 Cork, Care of, 29—  
 Corrinshigo (Killeevy Ph., Armagh), of the name, 6—  
 Corwally (Tehallan Ph., Monaghan) of the name, 68—  
 Crankey (Killeevy Ph., Armagh)— of the name, 6—



Creggan Ph. (Armagh), Dane's Cast running through it, 123—

Cremorne Park, see Mughdhorn—

Crioch Boirche (Mourne in Co. Down), see Mughdhorn—

Crioch Mughdhorn, see Mughdhorn—

Croughan (Clontibet Ph., Monaghan)—of the name, 72-3—

Cromlecks, see "Latnamars" and "Lennan"—

Cross (Killeevy Ph., Armagh), 6—

Crossmoyle, see Clones Ph.—

Cuan Anamha Aighneach, see Belfast Lough—

Cucullin of Dun Dealgan, see Shalbh Gullion—

Cumar Bridge, see following—

Cumber Bridge—Cumap Cluana heoy (the meeting or confluence at Clones), ment<sup>d</sup> by Keating, called Cumbre fluvius by Gordon.

Now called Cumar Bridge by the inhabitants of Clones (Co.

Monaghan), 121— The main river called on M<sup>r</sup>. Lewis's map

Finn River, & the bridge, Cumber Bridge, 121—

Curran, see Black Pig—

Daimhin Samhargait the ancestor of the O'riellans, & a celebrated character in the Tripartite life of St. Patrick, 93—

Damhnat of Tech Daibhneit, 30— see Tedavnet Ph.—

Dane's Cast, see "Black Pig, Valley of the"—

Dartraighe

14/8/12/ 1(1x)

Darlraighe Coininsi (Darlraighe) territory, 37— now the Barony of  
Darlree, Co. Monaghan, so called to distinguish it from an-  
other territory called Darlraighe Mac Clancy, in Leitrim, 115,  
124 (see "Briefing Letters") — Was fixed by Maguire in 1457, ac-  
cording to Ann: W. Matt, 125 — Note on the passage by M<sup>r</sup>. O'  
Donovan, 133 — The Mac Philips very numerous in the Darlree  
— supposed by M<sup>r</sup>. O'D. to be a branch of the Mac Mahons, 133 —  
O'Boylan ment. by O'Dugan as chief of Darlree, 128 — The Boyles  
very numerous there yet, 128 — Notices of Darlraighe from  
Ann: W. Matt, 240 to 249 —

Darlree Barony, see preceding —

Darnet's Crozier (Bachall Damhnait), see "Edamnet Ph.

Degha, see Inishkeen Ph. —

Deirdré, Tale of, referred to, 83 —

Derryarrilly, Clontibret Ph. (Monaghan) — of the name, 72 —

Derrymore, Killeavy Ph. [qu. Kewry Ph. ?], Armagh — of the name, 6 —

Derrwilligan, Killeavy Ph., Armagh — of the name, 6 —

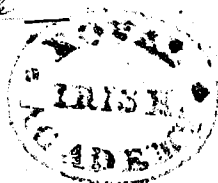
Diamond, the, see Monaghan Ph. & Clones Ph. —

Donnack Airther, see Rye Brinin (North) —

Donnack Maigen, 101 — see Donaghmoynne Ph. —

Donnack Sainre, one of the seven churches founded by St. Patrick in  
territory of Carthian Beg, now Donagh Henry in Tyrone, immediately to the W. of  
Lough Neagh, 107 B. —

Donagh Ph.



Donagh Ph. (Monaghan), 37— of the names, 40— St. Gearait, called  
by the country people Gearait Domhnaigh (Geraldus de Donagh),  
the patron saint of the old Church, 40— see Hy-Brinn (North)

Donagh-Henry, see Domnach Sainne—

Donaghmore Moy-Inchclair, see Inchclair—

Donaghmoyn <sup>(Monaghan)</sup> Ph. ~~Ph.~~ Ref<sup>er</sup> to Domnach Maighen (Donaghmoyn)  
from Tript life of St. Patrick, 107— Ref<sup>er</sup> to the situation of the  
Church of, 109, 112, 115— Was erected by St. Patrick, 135, 137D—  
Keir and Sadair the only two saints now remembered at the  
place, 115— Neither of them ment<sup>d</sup> in Irish Calendar in con-  
nection with it, 270— Donaghmoyn Par<sup>ish</sup>, see Fearnmhagh.

Dorby (Greggan Ph., Armagh), notice of a curious rampart there, 2, 3—  
of the name Dorby, ib—

Domore (Monaghan)— of the Orthography of the name, 124—  
Most at, referred to, 147—

Druim fluich, 148—

Druim Saileach, 78—

Drumbanagher (Donagh Ph., Monaghan), see Erigal Trough Ph.

Drumbanagher (Killeavy Ph., Armagh)— of the names, 6—

Drumboory (Magheraclone Ph., Monaghan)— Valley of the Black Pig run-  
ning thro' it, 84—

Drumbunyon hill (Armagh), 91—

Drumilly



14/8/12/ (X)

Drumilly (Killybegs Pk., Armagh) — of the name, 6—

Drumintee (D<sup>o</sup> —————) ————— 6—

Drum-Moy-Cova, 148—

Drumsnat Pk., (Monaghan) — List of Irish families in the Pk. in 1835—  
[193-4-5—]

Drumswolds (Killeevan Pk., Monaghan) — of the name, 140—

Duburren, Killybegs Pk., Armagh — of the name, 6—

Dunaldron (Dundalbrum), Monaghan Pk. — of the name, 58, 59, 60—

Dun-Bealtair, see Emania —

Dun-da-balla, near Achadh da Charad, 148—

Dundalk, Bay of, see Inamh Cagnaasir —

Dun Dealgan, see Sliabh Gullion —

Duncane (Dundaen), of the name, 5—

Dunraymond, Kilmore Pk., Monaghan, — of the name, 63—

Dunsinare (Dancingnear), Monaghan Pk. — of the name, 58, 59, 60—

Duvernagh (Killybegs Pk., Armagh), of the name, 6—

Eanach Conglais, see Killauney Pk. —

Emania (<sup>now Navan fort,</sup> Co. Armagh), remains of D<sup>o</sup>, 8— O'Neill states in Ann.

It must have erected a house within the Rath of Ewan (an Ewan)  
in 1313, for the learned men of Ireland — The murorum re-  
dera of Emania ment<sup>d</sup> by Colgan, supposed to have been the  
ruins of the walls of this house (8), of which there are now no  
remains, 9 — Emania, the palace of the Northern Kings erected  
in



EMANIA continues.

in reign of Kimbaith, according to Eigernach — Destroyed by the famous Collas, A.D. 333 — I never dwelt in since, 8 — Fergus Fogha, the son of Ferechar Fortriu, the last prince of Ulster who dwelt at Emania, slain in the battle of Aghalederg in Farney, according to Ann. W. Matt. (A.D. 331), & Emania <sup>(Owenmagh)</sup> states to have been afterwards burned &c., 41 (see Fearnshinghe) —

The rise of Armagh erroneously stated by Sanigan to have contributed to the downfall of Emania, the latter having been one hundred years in ruins before the arrival of Patrick, the founder of Armagh, 8 — Of the present remains of Emania, — resemble

the fort of Dun-Bealtair near Downpatrick, 8, 9 — <sup>See Plan of Kavan.</sup>  
<sup>Fort, Epist. Ph. Armagh, 11 — [An Cambian is stated by Mr. O'Donovan, in "Meath & Louth" p. 176, to be now a ruin just in Armagh. — Geo. O'Donovan, 13<sup>th</sup> June, 1846.]</sup>

Enach Chonglais, see Killanny —

Enagh (Killevy Ph., Armagh), of the name, 6 —

Enniskeen Ph. (Monaghan), 100 — Round Tower at, 104 — of the name of the Ph., 104 —

Enniskillen, of the name, 124 —

Coghanaigh ment. in Ann. W. Matt. — Anglicized & pronounced Owenagh — placed by Norden, N.W. of the "Herne" — I seem to comprise the Ph. of Aghnamullan, where the country people say there is a river of the name Owenagh, 125 —

Coghanach and Slisibh Mighdhoru ment. in 1457 [Annals]

as fastnesses &c., 158 — see Coghanach in "Briefly Letters" —

Brigal Trough

14/3/12, 1(XI)

Errigal Trough Ph. (Monaghan) — Of the name, 48-9 — Trincha,  
the principality of the Mac Kennas, now the Barony of Trough,  
49, 115, 124 — Old Church, 31 — Old Inscriptions in the Church  
of — Families interred there, 33 — St. Mellan the patron of the  
Ph. — his well yet pointed out, but not frequented, 34 — But  
few notices of Trincha in Ann. IV Matt., 30 (see "the only passages"  
at 251) — No pedigree of the Mac Kennas [Mac Cronaith] the  
chief, in Book of Lecan or M<sup>r</sup>. Fierbis, 30 — "Patrick's Mass  
Toule now M<sup>r</sup>. Kennan<sup>h</sup> Lord of their Lands" (Trough), ment. by  
Horden (reign of Eliz.), 30 — <sup>see Trincha, 149 D —</sup> Doubt as to whether M<sup>r</sup>. Kennas was  
tributary to O'Neill, 42 — O'Neill (O'Neale) not considered  
by tradition to have been the Chief of Trough as stated by M<sup>r</sup>. Coats,  
48-9 — The Mac Kennas now very numerous in the Ph. — The  
old Church of — full of head stones exhibiting the arms of the family,  
31 (see the inscriptions at 33) — Tradition about the arms, 31-2,  
34 — M<sup>r</sup>. Kennas said to have orig<sup>ly</sup> lived in Meath, 31, 34 — Reference to  
same in O'Dugan's Topog. poem, where he is stated to be chief of  
Trincha ched an Chladach (My-Kennas) in Drich, 34, 129 — Trincha  
erroneously placed in Fermanagh by O'Brien (Irish Dict.), 129 —  
M<sup>r</sup>. Kennas probably a branch of the southern My-Kiall, 34 —  
A written history of the family said to have been preserved in  
the territory, 34 — Pedigree of several of the ~~great~~ Mac Kennas



Errigal Trough *Ph.* contin<sup>d</sup>—

traced to the last Chief, or Baron, who lived in time of J<sup>c</sup>. II. 32—

The Mac Kennas finally suppressed in a battle at Drum-  
banagher, near Glaslough, in *Ph.* of Donagh, 33— Mac Ken-

na's (the Chief) house said to have been situated near Glaslough,

49— Ref<sup>d</sup> to the ant<sup>t</sup> name of Mac Kenna, 44— Trenar

the ant<sup>t</sup> Chief of Trough, 31— Inscription to Johannes Trenar,

vicarius de Irigal, 34— Liskenna, why so called, 34— Of the

great number of townlands (subdivisions) in Errigal Trough *Ph.*  
[37]

Estuary (Killeavy *Ph.*, Armagh)—of the name, 6—

Eugenius, son of Brian converted by S<sup>t</sup>. Patrick, 137 D—

Evan, Rath of, see Emania—

Ever Buys, see Oriel—

Ever Mac Cooly, 85—

Families of Oriel, from M<sup>c</sup>. Farbis, 152 to 155— List of Irish families  
in *Ph.* of Drumsnat (Monaghan) in 1835, 193-4-5—

Family Names occurring in this volume:—

Bagnal, Marshal, see Beal at the Buidher

Banan (O'Banan), 144—

Bell, D<sup>c</sup>, 69—

Blaney family, stated to be the lineal desc<sup>d</sup>  
of the ant<sup>t</sup> British race of Kings, 45—

Lord Blaney, 82— Sir Edward, Governor  
of Co. Monaghan, 53—

Boylans, see O'Boylan—

Bryles, Roger, Bishop of Clougher, 53—

Campbell, Campbell, see Mac Cathmaoil

Carmichael, Sir Michael, 129—

Caulfield, see Mac Cathmaoil—

Clifferty (Mac Cathmaoil), 144—

Conlan, 83—

Connelly (O'Conghalough), 143—

Conolly, 33—

Cosgrove, see Cuskly, 144—

Cunninghams, 144—

Cussey, M<sup>c</sup>, 103—

Cuskly, the celebrated ecclesiastical family, called  
by the Annalists Mac Gilla Cosigle— the  
name now Anglicised Cosgrove, 144—

Dalbway (Marriott), 87—

Davies, Sir John, referred to, 52, 53—

Davies, see O'Ducrevy—

Donagan (O'Donnagan, Lord of Farney), 67—

Dugato, see Mac Dowell—

Emt, Rev. Chas, 44—



14/13/12/1 (XII)

# Family Names continued.

Fitz-Urse (Whiter), 145 —  
 Fitz-Urse, now made the ancestor of the  
 Scurry, 145 —  
 Gylgenn (Gylgenn), 144 —  
 Harratt, 88 — see Macchans Pk. —  
 Maughey (O'Mochotha), 144 —  
 Hughes, see Mac Hugh —  
 Killin (O'Killane), 143 —  
 Kirkemichael, 129 —  
 Kirkpatrick, 129 —  
 Lumb (O'Luin) the keeper of Boothall Dumb  
naid (St. Davnet Crozier), 69, 70 —  
 Larkin (O'Lorain, Lord of Farney), 67 —  
 Lawler (O'Leithlobhar, Lord of Farney), 67 —  
 Lennon an ecclesiastical family of some note  
 in Oriel, 65 —  
 Leonard, Lord Deputy, 100 — see Mac Gillinnion —  
 Lokie, about, 53 —  
 Lucas, Mr., 48 —  
 Mac <sup>Mac</sup>Avican, 38 —  
 Mac Caffrey (Mac Goffeigh, i.e. Fitz Goffeigh), 144 —  
 Mac Cambel, 55 — see Mac Cathinacil —  
 Mac Canma, see Mac Hanna —  
 Mac Carney (Mac Cathinacil), 144 —  
 Mac Cathinacil, made variously Mac Cambel,  
 Campkill, Campbell, & Campfield, 138 —  
 Mac Collin (Mac Coistein), 144 —  
 Mac Cooby (Coey), 85 —  
 Mac Cormick, 144 —  
 Mac Donnell (Collier) of O'Canakelly, adjoining  
 Colons, not any of the tribes of the Macs —  
 Donnell of Colliers, 143 —  
 Mac Dowell, signification &c. of the name —  
 Dowell, the same as the Scotch Dugald, 46 —  
 Mr. Elmsel (Mac Giolla Mhaol), 38 —  
 Mac Eloy (Mac Giolla Ruadh), 143 —  
 Mac Euter, 144 —  
 Mac Geough, 38 —  
 Mac Giolla Coisyle, see Cusky —  
 Mac Gillinnions, Chiefs over the race of Peo-  
han, 128 — now changing their name to  
 Lennan, i.e. situation of their territory, i.e.  
 Mac Gilmichael, 129 —  
 Mac Hugh (Mac Aodha) now Anglicized Hughes, 143

Mr. Kaghay, 38 — Mac Kaghay, the destitute  
 old man, 71 —  
 Mac Kenna (Mac Canma), 116, 143 — Mr. Kenna,  
 (Mac Coistrait), Chief of Kinchar, see Drigul  
 through Pk. —  
 Mr. Kerman (Mac Thigheannain), 144 —  
 Mac Longkin the Monarch, 116 —  
 Mac Laidheartaigh (Clifferty), 144 —  
 Mac Mahon (Mac Matthghamha), 116, 119, 143 —  
 — Mac Mahon Lord of Farney, 67 — Mac Mahons  
 now very numerous in the Farney, 67 — Mr.  
 Brian M. M. of Ballybay, who considers himself  
 the senior — his pedigree traces up to Brian Bro-  
 ther of Arthur who was a Colonel at the Boyne,  
 Mac Mahon's territory, see Ballybay, —  
 &c. 75-6 — Mac Mahon noticed by O'Dugan as  
 Chief of Oriel subsequently to the O'Learys, 130 —  
 — Pedigree of M. M. from Mr. T. T. 179, 180 —  
 Doctor M. M., 86 — Rory M. M., Grandmaster  
 of, &c. 133 — Ross M. M., his monument  
 not at Cedonnet, 40 — The name Mac Mahon  
 understood by Keogan to be the same as Matthead  
or Matthew, 457 — The Mac M. now changing  
 their name to Matthead, 81 — Old names yet  
 retained among them, 134 — See notices of the  
 Mac Mahons under "Oriel" and "Monaghan" —  
 Mac Manus (Dudlow), 143 —  
 Mac Philips very numerous in the Farney — and  
 supposed by Mr. O'Donovan to be a branch of the  
 Mac Mahons, 133 —  
 Mac Rory (Mac Ruadhni) Lord of Farney, 67 —  
 Mac Shane, 5, 77 —  
 Mac Thigheannain (M. Kerman), 144 —  
 "Mac Toke, now M. Kerman", mentioned by Gahan, 39 —  
 Maguire, 130, 133, 143, 144 — Don Maguire, see  
 O'Keighy —  
 Madon, Mr., of Ballybay, 127 — see Mac Mahon —  
 Martin, 222 —  
 Moan (O'Moan), 143 —  
 Monaghan (O'Monaghan), 6, 143 —  
 Montgomery, R. & R. 74 —  
 Morens (O'Minghaasa), 144 —  
 Mulligan (O'Moilegan), 143 —  
 Mulroony — the Clan Mulroony mentioned by Gahan as  
 Kings of all Fennuragh — now very numerous in  
 the

# Family Names continued.

the East of Fermanagh, 129.—

McLarany, 49.—

Murray, 6.—Murray (O'Muireadhaigh), 143.—

Myne (Stewart, Stuart), 7.—Stewarts of Scotland called in the Irish annals, the great Stewarts of Mark Lennor, 7.—

O'Boylans, Chiefs of Dertree.—the Boylans very numerous in the Dertree yet, 128.—

O'Clearroll, <sup>(119)</sup> the annt. Chief of Oril, 41, 45, 130.—

the Clearrolls still numerous there, 42.—

O'Clearroll (O'Clearhail), Lord of Fermanagh, 67.—

O'Conchoor (O'Conor ?) see O'Longain.—

O'Conor, Chas., 183.—Mr. Tho<sup>s</sup>, 102-3.—

O'Conoghdaigh (Connolly), 143.—

O'Conoghdaigh, Chief of Fivros, 128.—

O'Conoghdaigh (O'Conaghan), Lord of Fermanagh, 67, 99.—

O'Davina, see O'Longain.—

O'Donlevy, King of Ulidia, 118.—

O'Donnacain (Donagan), Lord of Fermanagh, 67.—

O'Donnell (Hugh Roe), 88.—

O'Ducroery, ment<sup>d</sup> by O'Dugan as reigning "over Clann Shinn & the four Davinas," 130.—

O'Duibhdarn, Lord of Fermanagh, 67.—

O'Ferrall, 224.—

O'Flanigan, 77, 83.—

O'Gobhaite (Smith), 144.—

O'Hamil, ment<sup>d</sup> in *Annals of Ulster*—now very common in Armagh, 222.—

O'Hanlon, 41.—Lord of Oril (Orion), 127.—Sir Byrie O'Hanlon, ib.—

O'Hanrahan, see Muckno P<sup>te</sup>.—

O'Heer (O'Hair) Lord of Oril, now generally denominated O'Heer, 127-8.—

O'Heinys (O'Heinys), Kings of Fermanagh, according to O'Dugan, — now very numerous there, 129. Displaced in 1303 by Don Maguire, 129, 131.—

O'Heochadha, O'Heochy (Haughy), 113, 144.—Randal

O'Heochy, King of Ulidia, 99.—

O'Hurattie, Chief of Hy-Meith Thachas, 131.—see Muckno P<sup>te</sup>.—

O'Leidymon, Lord of Fermanagh, 67.—

O'Leidymon ment<sup>d</sup> by O'Dugan as King of all the Kingdoms of the great Ogialla previously to the

Mac Mahon, 130.—

O'Ettilobhar (Lawler), Lord of Fermanagh, 67.—

O'Longain, O'Davina, & O'Conchoor ment<sup>d</sup> by O'Dugan as Chiefs of the Breacail &c., 130.—

O'Lorcain (Larkin), Lord of Fermanagh, 67.—

O'Luain, see Lamb.—

O'Mahony, 45.—

O'Manchain (Monaghan), 143.—

O'Manely, 144.—

O'Macolegain (Mulligan), 143.—

O'Maolgotha, see Wind.—

O'Morain a most numerous family in the Cot-Monaghan, 116.—of the Keneil Coghuin accord<sup>g</sup> to Mr. Ferbis, 270.—

O'Mosin (Moan), 143.—

O'Muireadhaigh (Murry), 143.—

O'Muirghada (Muir), 144.—

O'Muldoon, Chiefs of Long—now Muldoons very numerous in barony of Long, in North of County of Fermanagh, 129.—

O'Mulleagan, 6.—

O'Neill (O'Niell, O'Neale), 3, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 41, 45, 49, 97, 131B.—Not the Chief of Trough, 45-9.—

Lord O'Neill, see Ballyhoar—Felimy Roe, &c.,

29, 30.—Muirie Eye Mac Muirie, 28.—

Murphy, Earl of Tyrone, 42.—Mr. John, of Clon-<sup>(Anagh)</sup>lough, his pedigree, 4.—Shane an Dionad (the prent), 10.—Forlagh Mac Henry Mac Felimy Roe, 88.—

O'Ruanadha (Rung), 144.—

O'Sullivan, 59.—

O'Savin (Mac Slavin), see Slavin.—

O'Sullivan Deane, 10, 57.—

O'Sweeney, see Slavin under "Mugghdonn".—

O'Tierney (O'Aghearnagh, Tierney), 144.—Ment<sup>d</sup> by O'Dugan as Chief over Clann Fergal, Clann Conry, & Clann Bogly, 133.—Tierney now numerous in Monaghan, 130.—interred in Church of Clonad, 144.—

O'Treinfhir, see O'Flann.—

Parrot, Sir John, 45.—

Pinching, Mr., 104.—

Ponder, Mr., 14, 16.—

Prentiss, Mr., 30.—

14/8/12/1 (XII)

Family names continued.

Quigley, 144 —

Robinson, 40 —

Rumy (O'Ruanadhu), 144 —

Sheals (C'hadhail), 35 —

Slavin, 33 — Maclebin, ment<sup>d</sup> in Ann. III.

Matt. — Now very common in Trough

(Trough Bar<sup>th</sup>, Monaghan), 223 —

Smith (O'Gobhan), 144 —

Stewart (Stuart) — Fifty Walters now make the

ancestor of the Stewarts, 45 — O' St. (M<sup>rs</sup>)

referred to, 10, 11, 12 — Stewarts of Scotland,

see Maye —

Sweeney (C'abun Sweeney of Cremorne), 131 — see

Quione under "Mugdhorn" —

Tierney, see O'Tierney —

Treanor (O'Treinfhin), 143 — Treanor ant. chief

of Trough, see C'rigal Trough —

Treacy (O'Treacraig), 144 —

Tynrell, Patrick, Bishop of Clogher in 1687, — 53

Veldin, 144 —

Wallace, 55, 56 —

Ward (O'Masseydith), in Dublin under

Wynne, 144 —

Farney, see Fearnmhighe —

Feahoe, see Ballyhoe —

Feara Rois, see Fiarross —

Fearnmhighe (Fermaghin, Farney,) the most celebrated territory in Monaghan,

66 — The three Colles stated in M<sup>r</sup>. Firbis's M.S. (Lord Roden's Copy) to have de-

feated the last King of Eirain Macha at Carn achaidh leth dhearg in the

territory of Fearnmhighe, 35 — Notice of the battle from M<sup>r</sup>. Firbis (in

Irish), 157 — from Ann. IV Matt., 41 — The Fearnmhighe of the Annals now

called "the Farney" by the country people — & coextensive with the Bar<sup>th</sup> of

Donaghmoynne — the latter name being unknown to the natives as the name

of the bar<sup>th</sup>, 30, 36, 85, 123, 124 — a district map of the barony given by M<sup>r</sup>. Dray,

who calls it "Farney," 123 — Ref<sup>er</sup> to the trace from Norden's map, 66, 106 —

Was orig<sup>l</sup> comprised in Cremorne, 116 — Situation of Carn achaidh leth-

dearg not discovered — the name not preserved in the Farney, 102 —

Plain of the Alders (i.e. the Farney) cleared of its alder woods in reign

of Brian the Wise (A.M. 3529), 85 — the last ant. alder trees felled not

many



*Fearnmhúighe continued.*

many years ago, 86 — the whole barony now desolately naked of every description of trees, 85 — The natives (*Fionn Fearnmhúighe*) as Irish, now as in the days of *Ever Mac Cooley*, 85 — Is full of Irish traditions & *Mac Mahons*, 64 — *Danes Cast* (Valley of the Black Bog, &c.) running thro' it, 123 — List of places in the *Furney*, 158 — D<sup>s</sup> of families who were lords of, 67, 158 — *Furney* not ment<sup>d</sup>. in *O'Dugan's Topog<sup>y</sup>* poem — the *Fir-rois* supposed by M<sup>r</sup>. O'Donovan to be the *Fernie* men, 130 — Notices of *Feara Rois* from *Ann. IV Mast.*, 262-3 — <sup>(see *Finn*)</sup> *Ref<sup>d</sup>* to the *Furney* (*Ever Boye &c.*), from *Murrayson's Hist. Ireland*, 159 to 61 — ~~from~~ *Ann. IV Mast.* 252 to 261 — *Sirget-Glan*, or the Valley of Silver, in the *Furney*, where a monument was erected over an Irish monarch, 36 — its situation not discovered — the name not preserved as the name of a town<sup>d</sup>., 102 — *Ref<sup>d</sup>* to *Sirget-Glan* from *Ann. IV Mast.*, 188 —

*Feria-lubhra*, 137 B —

*Ferghus Fogha*, the son of *Ferechar Fortriu*, the last prince of Ulster who dwelt at *Emania*, — see "*Emania*" and "*Oriel*" —

*Fermanagh* — The *Clan Mulroony* & *O'Heighy* ment<sup>d</sup>. by *O'Dugan* as kings of all *Fermanagh*, 129 — The *O'Heighy* numerous, as peasants, in *Fermanagh* — eclipsed in 1803 by *Don Maguire* — The *Clan Mulroony* very numerous in East of *Fermanagh*, 129 —

*Ferrard* — *Ref<sup>d</sup>* to *Fir Arda* now the Bar<sup>y</sup> of *Ferrard*, Co. South, from *Ann. IV Mast.*, 271 to 276 —

*Fersat-Tuama*



14/B/12/ 1(XIV)

Fersal-Suama, Ferry of, crossed by St. Patrick in his route thro'  
Uldar, now Toome Bridge between Lough Neagh & Lough Beg,  
Tus mountains, 149— see Sliabh Faois — 137A

Finn River, see Lumber Bridge —

Fintilly, Clontarf Pl. (Monaghan) — Of the name, 72 —

Flood, see Hy-Brinn North —

Fionnabhair, hill of, in territory of Semanic (in Cuthrone?), between  
Lough Neagh & Lieve Gallion, where St. Patrick intended to have  
created a Cathedral, 72, 137A. 4137C —

Fire Arda, see Ferrard —

Fire believed by Mr. O'Donovan to have never been worshipped by the Irish,  
123

Firross (Fir-Ros, Firrossie), 112-13 — Parts of Firross and Hy-Meith-Machair  
seem to have composed one of the territories into which the County  
of Monaghan was divided before it was formed into shire ground,  
115, 116 — Machair Rois (Magheross) Pl. believed by Mr. O'Dono-  
van to be a remnant of the territory of the Firrossie, 117 —

Cell Rois the Church of same territory, 117 — Carrraig Machair-  
Rois, the ancient & present Irish name of the town of Carrick-mair-  
Rois, seemingly the name of the principal residence in the ter-  
ritory, 117-18 — O'Loagry ment<sup>d</sup> by O'Dugan as ruling over Firross,  
127-8 — Notices of Feara Rois from Ann. IV West, 262-3 — see

Fearna-huighe —  
Lough Dubhach in Clonbrassel —

Fort

Fort of Monaghan, see Monaghan Ph. —

Forts — of the ancient & modern names of, &c., 132-3 —

French Mill, The, 121 —

Fuaid (Fews) mountain, 122 — see Sliabh Fuaid —

Gaps of Danger — perilous passes so called by the Irish, 1 —

Geology not made their particular study by the Irish peasantry — only  
four or five words in the Irish language to express the different  
kinds of stone, 5 —

Gearait Tombnaigh not found in Irish Calendar, 198 —

Gethil, (King's County), 121 —

Giants Graves, see Satumard —

Glan, the name of a spring &c. — see Inchclair —

Glassdrummond (Killeavy Ph., Armagh) — of the name, 6 —

Glaslough (Donagh Ph., Monaghan), 33, 49 —

Glaslough Street, Monaghan Ph. [Town], 52 —

Glenree, 41, 148, 149 — of the name, 113 —

Gorah (Killeavy Ph., Armagh) — of the name, 6 —

Fort <sup>S</sup>main, Fortmeacain, between Avonmore & Dunganmon, 148 —

Great Man's Thorn, The, see Beal-atha Buide —

Helias (i.e. Kilill), St., surnamed of Muckno, Abbot of the Monastery of Saint  
Martin in Cologne, 81 — see Muckno Ph. —

Hill-town, see Ballyhill —

Holy wells

Holy wells — of the pilgrimages to, 50 —

My-Breasaile ment by O'Dugan as being under the rule of O'Longan,  
O'Davina, O'Conchoor, 130 —

My-Brinin (North) where St. Patrick measured a place for the erection  
of a church called Domnach Airthir, over which he placed Conic-  
ous as priest; & then went to Fiodh, or the wood, 137 B — North My-  
Brinin stated by Colgan to be seemingly a region in diocess of Ar-  
magh in Tyrone, commonly called Muintir-Birn (from whom),  
ib — Extent & situation of Muintir-Birn as shown on Norden's Map,  
137 C — Domnach Airthir supposed by Colgan to be the church  
called Aghadh Logo; but suggested by Mr. O'Donovan to be the adjoining  
church of Donogh near Gladlough, Aghadh Logo being the present Aghal,  
near Caledon in Tyrone, 137 C — Fiodh, i.e. sylva stated by Colgan  
to be a region in S. of Tyrone, abounding in wood, in diocess of Armagh;  
& to have retained that name in his own time (1647), 137 C — The  
large wood shown on Norden's Map, to the N.E. of Minster (Caledon) sup-  
posed by Mr. O'Donovan to be this very Fiodh, ib — Reference to Fiodh  
(An p. 108) from Ann. IV Mart., 149, 185 —

My-Creamhthainne territory in Oriel, 113, 116 — My-Crimthann territory  
in Meath, 137 C — Ref<sup>d</sup> to Uí-Creamhthainne from Ann. IV Mart., 264-5 —

My-Kenna (Trinchaí Ched an Chladaigh), see Original Trough Pl<sup>ts</sup> —

My-Liolaigh (Ayllogh), 135-6 —



My-Mac-Uais

My-Mac-Uaid, 113.—

My Meith Macha the country of the famous O' Miniathe (O'H-Inreachluigh)

131, 158— of its situation, 99— see Ferrado—

My-Meith-Tire (My Methine) territory, now the Part. of Monaghan,

115, 124, 137D— Situation & orig<sup>l</sup> extent of Regio My-Methuorum, 63-4.

Referred to Ui Meith from Ann. IV Martt., 287 to 290— see Monaghan Ph.

My-Twintre, 137A.—

Amchclair, sometimes called Magh-clair, or the level plain, where St.

Patrick placed Columba a priest, stated by Colgan to be a tract in

Tyrone not far from Dungannon, 137B— Notice in Irish Calendar

of Columba of Rad-glanda, now Donaghmore Moy Amchclair, i.e.

Donaghmore near Dungannon, 137B— Glan, the name of a spring

that was there before the time of St. Patrick, ib.—

Inishkeen Ph (Part. of Farney, Co. Monaghan) written Inis-cuoin Degha Ph by

Colgan, 205— Degha the celebrated Artificer of the 6<sup>th</sup> century, 205—

Sona, island of, 110—

Sregal, see Original Trough Ph—

Srial the Wife, see Fearnmhugh—

Irish Chief, an, town, or mansion seat, of,— see Bally—

Irish History, see Tigernach—

Irish language almost extinct in the parishes around Monaghan, 63—

Irish traditions, see Traditions—

Jonesborough

14/3/12 / 1 (xvi)

Jonesborough, (a P<sup>th</sup> Village in Armagh), 1—

Keggall (Killery P<sup>th</sup> Armagh), of the name, 6—

Kell Rois, see Kell Rois under Magheros P<sup>th</sup>—

Killanny P<sup>th</sup> <sup>(Monaghan)</sup>— S<sup>t</sup> Ultan the patron, 93— Canach Chonglais in territory of the Firroddi (i. e. the Farney) where S<sup>t</sup> Patrick rested for a night, 135— A Church afterwards erected there called in Colgan's time Kill-canaich (Now Killanny), a P<sup>th</sup> Church in Diocess of Clogher in Diel, 137 & 137 D— See Extract, 170-1— Ath-Hy-Siolaigh, i. e. padum Silagiorum, where the bodies of the men were changed into stones, 136-7—

Killeen (Killery P<sup>th</sup>, Armagh)— of the name, 6—

Killeevan P<sup>th</sup> (Monaghan)— of the name, 139—

Killery P<sup>th</sup> (Armagh)— of the name, 4— The old Church called Cl-Flabe, Church of the mountain, by Usher & Colgan, 14— Kill-sleche ment. in Ann. IV Mast., 221— Names of the Townl<sup>ds</sup> in the P<sup>th</sup>, as pronounced in Irish, with explanations, by Mr. J<sup>no</sup> O'Neill of Clonburn, 4 to 7—

Killybodagh (Killery P<sup>th</sup>, Armagh)— of the name, 6—

Killykeekame (Killeevan P<sup>th</sup>, Monaghan)— of the name, 139—

Kilmonaghan (Killery P<sup>th</sup>, Armagh)— of the name, 6—

Kilmore P<sup>th</sup> (Monaghan)— Placed by the Irish Calendar in the territory of Hy-Meith (He may), 64— Corruptions of Kilmore names there (62-3)—



Kilmorey



Kilmorrey, 21—

Kilnahaltar (Kilmore Ph., Monaghan), of the name, 68—

Kilnasagart pillar stone, with inscription (in Jonesborough Ph., Ar-

magh)—Anecdote in connection with it, 12— *See also Ph. & Ar.*

Kilrea (Killeavy Ph., Armagh)—of the name, 7—

Kilslevy, *see* Killeavy—

Kimbachth, at whose reign the period of true Irish history commenced,  
according to Tigernach, 8—

Kinard, *see* Caledon—

Knockdruff (Killeavy Ph., Armagh)—of the name, 7—

Ladair, St., *see* Donaghmoyn Ph.—

Latnamard (Latnambard) in Aghaboy Ph., Monaghan—A Cromleck  
standing stones there called by the country people *Pip'neige*, i.e.  
*pseudo men*, Ph., 132—All the sloping stones called *Cromlecks* &  
*giants' graves*, suggested by Mr. O'Donovan to have been monuments  
erected to the memory of distinguished men, 132—Of the name  
Latnambard, 132—

Latt (Killeavy Ph., Armagh)—of the name, 7—

Lemania at Magh Seamhna at Colossach territory stated by Colgan  
(Tript<sup>h</sup>) to be a level district in Tirone in diocese of Clogher, 137C—  
Situation of Colossach territory as shown on Norden's Map, it—  
Blackwater river running thro' the northern part of this territory  
containing in its winding the fort of "Hughes", it—

Lennan

14/8/21 (XVI)

Lennan, in Tullycorbet Ph. (Monaghan) — Crowlee there exhibiting  
an Ogurn inscription which is supposed to be modern, 76-7

Lesh (Killevy Ph. Armagh) — of the name, 7 —

Linn atha an Doill, see Shabh Fuaid —

Lios na ngobhar, now Lisnagore in Killeevan Ph. (Monaghan) —

of the name & situation, 133, 244 — Not the Liscorre of Nor-  
den's map, 133 (see 126) — Mentd. in Ann. IV Mast. as the Town  
(or mansion seat) of Rory Mac Mahon, 125, 244 —

Liskenna, see Errigal-Trough Ph. —

Lislea (Killevy Ph. Armagh) — of the name, 5½, 7 —

Lisnadill, see Shabh Fuaid —

Lisnagore, see Lios na ngobhar —

Lisnalee — of the name, 132 —

Lisnaveane, Ematrix Ph. (Monaghan) — of the name, 137 —

Lisnawe (Kerry) — allusion to the name, 81 —

Loch Onuic a Chluiche, not many miles from the Cona Water, 148.

Loch da ean, see Loughadian —

Loch nuaithe in Fermanagh (Farney?), 158 —

Loch Treua, see Belletrain —

Lorg, see Lurg —

Losset, meaning of, 134 —

Loughadian an Anglicising of Loe O'Leary, i.e. the lake of the two birds, 122.

Lough-Bo-fin, see Shannon River —

Lough Neagh, see Oriel —



Lough Ree

Lough Ree, see Shannon River —

South Mountains, see Sliaibh gullion —

Surg — Sorg ment<sup>d</sup> by O'Dugan as the country of the O'Muldoons, — The Muldoons yet numerous in the Barony of Surg in North of the County of Fermanagh, 129 —

Mac Cooly, Ever, — see Fermanagh —

Mac Firbis — Names of Places — Pedigrees. V<sup>c</sup> from, 198-9, 200 —

Machra, see Armagh —

Machaire Mucnamha — ref<sup>d</sup> to, from Ann. tt West, 201 — see Muckno Ph. —

Machaire na Cranncha, 187 —

Machaire Birghiall, or the plain of Oriel, that part of Moy Bra which lies in South, so called at the formation of Oriel, 122 — see Oriel.

Macublai, Lewy, 110, 111 —

Maelduin (Muldoon), son of Ailen, V<sup>c</sup> 112 —

Magh an Chodnamhaigh, see Meigh —

Magh breagh, see Moy Bra —

Magh Chuile Fedha, 158 —

Magh-Clair, see Inchclair —

Magheracloony, 36 —

Maghernahely (Killevy Ph., Armagh) — of the names, 7 —

Magherod Ph.



14/8/12/ 1(xviii)

Magheross Ph. (Monaghan) believed by Mr. O'Donovan to be a remnant of the territory of the Fir-Rossii (Fir-Ross) ment. by O'Dugan as in Oriel, 99, 114, 137 — Of the name, 117 — Cell-Rois Monastery, referred to in life of St. Columba (Dannan), 110, 111 — proved to be the old Church of Maghera-Rois (Magheross), 112, 115, 117, 137 — Carrraig Machair' Rois, the ancient & present name of the town of Carrick-mac-Ross, seemingly the name of the principal residence in the territory of the Fir-Rossii, 117-18 — Derivation of the name — the rock which gave origin to it, almost totally removed, 118 — Magheross not mentioned in the Annals, 201 —

Magh Seamhna, see Semania —

Mahomet & the Koreish V<sup>o</sup>, 94-5 — Mahomet preached at Mecca, and fought in the famous battle of Bedar, 4<sup>o</sup> 108 —

Maltraw, 7 —

Maytown (Maiz <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> Maiz), Killery Ph., Armagh — of the name, 57<sup>o</sup> —

Meath, Ancient, its boundaries established by Tuathal Teachtmhar, 84 — was very extensive until the Collas dismembered it in the fourth century, 84 — List of the boundaries according to Keating, 121-2. — see Extract from Holiday's Keating (Irish), 239 —

Mecca, <sup>57</sup> see Mahomet —

Meigh — Maiz <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> Maiz in Copndm <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> Maiz, Plain of Cosnave, now Meigh, Killery Ph., Armagh, 7, 122 —



Midh. Leachra

Midh-Suachra, 168—

Miracles— The narration of fabricated miracles or legends in connexion with the history of places, not an argument against the correctness of the Topographical Description, 108—

Moine Farranmain, 148—

Moiry Castle, see Bealach-a-Mhaighne Castle—

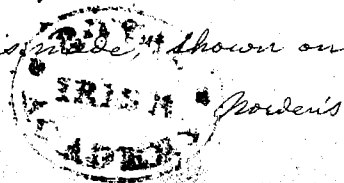
Monaghan P<sup>h</sup>— Extracts from a statistical account of the P<sup>h</sup> drawn up [in 1815] for Mason's parochial Survey, with notes by M<sup>r</sup>. O'Donovan, 44 to 54— Situation V<sup>e</sup>. 44— Name— Attempt to connect it with the name of Mac Mahon (Mac Mathgamhna) the anc<sup>t</sup>. Chief, 44-5— True derivation of it according to M<sup>r</sup>. O'Donovan, 54-5— The P<sup>h</sup> anc<sup>t</sup>. called Rackwallace from a townl<sup>d</sup> of that name, which contained the church & Bur<sup>t</sup>. ground, 49— Of the derivation of the name (by M<sup>r</sup>. O'D.), 55-6-7— No remains of the Church, 49— The Bur<sup>t</sup>. ground of great antiquity, 65—

Monaghan made Shire ground under the government of Sir John Perrot, A.D. 1584— Is a barony in the Polaney family, the lineal descendants of the anc<sup>t</sup>. British race of Kings, 48— Was called in old times Oryiel, Oriel, Uriel, &c.— Signification of name, 48— Large house in the Diamond, opposite Glasslough Street (town of Monaghan), said to occupy the site of the castle, noticed by Sir John Davies in 1667, 52— Old walls in the rear of d<sup>o</sup>, said to

14/6/12/ 1 (X12)

Monaghan *Ph* continued.

to be the remains of an old abbey, *V*<sup>o</sup> 52 — Human bones *dis-*  
 dug up in the neighbourhood, 52 — A Monastery of conventual  
 Franciscan Friars stated by Ware to have been founded here by  
 Felim Mac Mahon (Lord of Oriel) in 1462, — 52 — Notices of  
 same from Ann: *th* *Magd*, 230, 233 — A convent of Friars set  
 up by Pat<sup>l</sup>: Tyrrell, who succeeded Roger Boyle as Bishop of  
 Clogher in 1687, — 53 — Small mound of earth on summit of  
 the hill at the North of the town, the site of the fort raised  
 by Sir Edw<sup>d</sup>: Blaney the governor of the County, & stated by Da-  
 vies to have served as a garrison & a gaol, 53 — Called the *Fort*  
 of Monaghan on Gordon's Map, 53 — Ant<sup>q</sup>: Coins *V*<sup>o</sup> found in  
 the locality, 53 — Notices of the Mac Mahons in connection with  
 the name of Monaghan, *V*<sup>o</sup>, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48 — Ment<sup>d</sup>: in  
 Rhymers list of Irish Chiefs who were summoned to the as-  
 sistance of Hen: III. against Scotland, 44 — from whom de-  
 scended, 45 — Of the name *V*<sup>o</sup>, 45 — Anecdote in connection with  
*do*, 46 — Understood by Colgan to be the same as *Matheus*, or *Matthew*,  
 45 1/2 — The widow of the last chief living [in 1815] in the town  
 [Monaghan], 46 — Anecdote of the Chief, 47-8 — The Race of the  
 Mac Mahons now four times as numerous as in the reign of Eliz:  
 46 — Character of the Clan by Sir John Davies, 47 — "*Mulloghlect*" so  
 called of a stone on which the Mac Mahon is made, shown on



Monaghan Pl<sup>th</sup> continued

Modern's Map as a hill about two miles to the S. of Monaghan, — But not traditionally known at present, 40 — Allusion to 8<sup>th</sup>, 41 —

Skalybete Springs abounds in Monaghan, 50 — Tubberdony well still, [1815] visited, 50 — Of the pilgrimages to Holy wells, &c. 50 —

Of the ruins of St. Bridget & their inextinguishable fire, &c. 50, 51 —

St. Patrick's Purgatory, 51 — Worshipers of Fire, Baal, — The Irish believed by M<sup>r</sup>. O'Donovan to have never worshipped fire, 51 —

Badgers (Coddgers), vendors of fuel, 51 — Cordovilish (Corderly),

Dundaldrum (Dunaldrum), & Dancingnear or Dancingair (Dun-dinair) — Of the names, 58, 59, 60 — Patent of Monaghan Estate

(9. Dec. 1711) referred to, 60 — Monaghan Bar<sup>th</sup>, of the name, 124 —

(See My Meith-Tire) — Monaghan County, see "Driel" & "Mugdhorn."   
Money-cas, 55 —   
Money-mare, 55 —

Monterbarn territory, see Caledon — Munster Binn, see My Brinn North.

Mountjoy, Loco. see Beal attha Buidhe —

Mourne Barony in Down, a part of Ulidia, the property of O'Neachy & afterwards of O'Donlevy, King of Ulidia, and the representative of the

Irish race of Kings, 113 — See Mugdhorn — Mourne Mountains, see same — Mourne River, see Avon Mor —

Moy Bra — q<sup>th</sup> & p<sup>th</sup> & z<sup>th</sup>, i.e. campus Pragaxum, the plain formerly so called, extending from Dublin to the mountains of South & Armagh, 122 —

Moy Bonaille, 99 —

Moyry Castle, see Beulach-a-Mhaighre —

Muckno Pl<sup>th</sup>

14/6/12/1 (xx)

Muckno Ph. — Mucnamh or Mucsnamh Lake, site of Monastery  
in Castletown Demesne, 777 — The monastery of considerable celebrity  
88 — left name to the present Ph of Muckno — tradition about him,  
78 to 80 (see the tradition, at 98) — Of the name Muc snamh, 81-2 —  
the tradition supported by Norden's Map, 87 — The church of Muckno  
called on it "Temple Muckno" ("the 12 mile Church" as lying 12 miles  
from the metropolitan Church of Armagh) — & the lake, "Lo. Muckno"  
87 — The orig<sup>l</sup>. founder of the Church [St. Maol-an-doighidh] stated  
by tradition to have been one of the Hanratty's, the ancient tribe of  
the district, 87 & 101 — The name "O'Hanratty" & a castle immedi-  
ately to the E. of Lough Muckno, marked on Norden's Map, 87 —  
St. Maol-an-doighidh noticed by Colgan (A. A. S. S.) at S. Moel-dodius  
abbas de Mucnaimh in Cirgiellia &c. 13. Maij, 101 — Mentioned  
in Irish Cal., 192. — Descends from Muiriach Meth, the great an-  
cestor of the Ky-Meth, of which tribe O'Hanratty was the senior  
& Chief, 101, 180. — O'Hanratty of Norden's Map the Impeach & 183 (O'm-  
spach & 183) of the Irish Annals & pedigrees, 99 — (see Ky Meth Macha) —  
Story about Maol-an-doighidh & St. Patrick, 93 to 97 — Notice of St.  
Melias (i. e. Alill) of Muckno, from Irish Cal. 80, 81, 192 — Ref<sup>ed</sup>.  
to Mughna vel Mogna, Mucnamha, from Ann. II. Mast., 190, 191,  
192, 270 — Machaire Mucnamha ment. in 8<sup>e</sup>, 201 — Castle Blay-  
ney, of the name, 81-2 — Mac Mahon's & Castle site of, 77 —




Mucnaimh



Mucnaimh, Mucdnaimha, — see Muckno Ph. —

Mugdorn — Crioch Mughdorn (Provincia Mugdornorum) of the ancient writers evidently the modern barony of Cremorne (Cre-Mourne) in Co. Monaghan, &c. 43, 85, 124 — Of the orthography of the name, 124 — Was orig<sup>ly</sup> comprised, together with the bart. of Monaghan, in territory of Hy-Meith, 64 — Erroneously made by Colgan and Archdal, the mountainous barony of Mourne in Co. Down, 106 — Passages from the ant<sup>q</sup>. authorities on which Colgan has written his notes, with remarks by Mr. O'Donovan, &c. viz: — from Tripartite life of St. Patrick, 107 to 110 — from Adamnan, vit. Columb., 110 to 114 — Mughdorni Dubh, from whom the Mugdorni are named, 43 — Mr. Hickie is not able to trace the pedigree of the Mughdorn from whom Mourne in Ulidia [Down] is named, 114 — See Extract, 178 — Territories into which the Co. Monaghan appears to have been divided before it was formed into shire ground, 115-16 — Extent of Crioch Mughdorn, i.e. the territory, or country of the Mugdorni, now Cre-Mourne [in Monaghan], 115 — Orig<sup>ly</sup> comprised the Bar<sup>ies</sup> of Cremorne & Farney, 116 — Of the territory into which St. Patrick is said to have passed from the Mugdorni, 117 — See Extract from Ch. Sh. 170-1 — Ceir & Lassar the only two saints now remembered at Donnach Maighen (Donaghmore, a Church of the Mugdorni), 118 — Mourne in Co. Down never

14/3/12/ 1(x) 

Mugdhorn continued.

So called in any Irish authority — was called Crioch Boinche by the Irish, as appears from a passage in Ann: IV Mast., 18 — The posterity of a Mugdhorn Dubh suggested by M<sup>r</sup> O'Conovan to have probably settled in territory of Boinche, & left their name upon it, 115 — Siurua, from <sup>whom</sup> are sprung the Clan-Siurua chiefs of Mourne, stated by M<sup>r</sup> Firlis to have been one of the six sons of Colla Meann, 118 — Seo' Sweenys in the barony (Cremorne) yet, not Mac, but O' Sweenys, altogether different from the Mac Sweenys of Donegall, 118 — Were not the chiefs of Cremorne in M<sup>r</sup> Firlis's time (1650), 118 — they, with the O'Carrolls the ancient Arch-Tigers of all Oriel, having been eclipsed by the Mac Mahons long before that period, 119 — Mugdhorna not mentioned in O'Dugan's Topog<sup>y</sup> poem, 130 — Extracts rel. to, from Colgan Triad: Thaum: (Latin), 163 to 171 — from Ann: IV Mast. (Irish), 172 to 177 — from M<sup>r</sup> Firlis, 178 — Sliabh Mugdhorn, i.e. Mons Mugdhornum, ment<sup>d</sup>. in Ann: IV Mast, a range of heights near Ballybay in bar<sup>y</sup> of Cremorne, not far from Owenagh River, but called by the people after the towns<sup>ds</sup> thro' which they run, 125, 126 — Erroneously stated by Colgan and his followers to be the Mourne Mountains in Co. Down, which are always called by the Irish writers, Beanna Boinche, montes in Ulidia, 126, & 135 to 137 D. — Extract rel. to name from Tript<sup>e</sup> life of St. Patrick — St. Patrick's route thro' Monaghan, 135 to 137 — His route southw<sup>d</sup> thro' Ulster — the places thro' which he passed identified with their present names, 137 A. to 137 D. — The Christian religion not established by St. Patrick in Ireland without opposition, as asserted by Moore & others, 137, 138 —

Winter Burn

Muintir Birn, see My Brinn (North). — Munsterbarn territory, see Caladon. —

Muldoon, see Maelduin, 112. —

Mullach-a-tuir in Muintir-Birn, 148. —

Mullaghban (Armagh), see Beal-atha Buidhe. —

Mullaghglass (Killeavy Ph., Armagh). — Of the name, 7. —

Mullanaboe, 80. —

Mulloghleck, the hill on which the Mac Mahon was inaugurated, &c.

126, 127. — See Mulloghlact under Monaghan Ph. —

Navan Fort, Eglisk Ph., Armagh, 2. — Plan of, 11. — See Emania. —

Newbliss, Killeevan Ph., Monaghan, 133. —

Newtown (Killeevy Ph., Armagh), of the name, 7. — Valley of the Black

Rig running thro' it, 84. —

Runs of St. Bridget, & their inextinguishable fire, 50-1. —

O'Dugan's Topog. Poem. — translation of that part of it which treats of

Oriel, 128. — Irish of same, 156-7. —

Oirghiel, see Oriel. —

Omna renne (the oak of renne), where Muireasach was interred. — Situ-

ation of, 107, 137D, 163. —

O'Neillano, see Mi Miallain. —

O'Neal's moored (tumulus), Armagh. — Site of, 14, 15, 16, 17. —

Oona Water, 148. —

Orchard, see Abhal. —

Oriel



Oriel continued.

constant possession by the English — Situation & extent of the plain, 41, 122 — All (perhaps?) the Co. Armagh held by the O'Neills, according to Norden's Map, 41 — Toaghey territory, now a manor, which comprised the N.W. portion of Armagh, the property of Owen Mac Hugh O'Neale, 41 — Blankernie, a large territory comprising the greater part of the North & Middle of the County, the property of the O'Neale, & sold by him to give unto the Captains of his gullo-gladdes for their entertainment, & "Bomage", 41 — The Fewes, the property of Forlogh, the half brother of Hugh, Earl of Tyrone, 42. — & Outrange territory, which comprised a considerable part of the West of Armagh adjoining the Co. Monaghan, seized upon by a branch of the same powerful family, 42. — Marked on Norden's Map as the "Sands of Harris (Henry) oge Mac Harris Mac Shane Mac Con O'Neale", 42. — Only the Southern part of the Co. Monaghan retained by Mac Mahon — doubt as to whether Mac Kenna, Chief of Erincha was tributary to him, 42. — Ever Buie, the name written on Norden's map, across the County of Armagh, between the Fewes & Blankernie, stated by Mr. O'Donovan to have been not an O'Neill,

but a Mac Mahon who must have retained a portion of the ancient Oriel of his ancestors, 42-3. — Refers to Ever Buie from Graydon's Hist. Ireland, 159, 160. — O'Dugan's account of Oriel (Eopoy: poem) translated, with notes, by Mr. O'Donovan, 127 to 130. — (See ref. to this at 106) — Smith of 82, 156-7. — O'Donoghue stated by O'Dugan to have been anciently King of all the Kingdom of the great Reiginles — but Mac Mahon to have been latterly the King, 130. — O'Carroll not mentioned in the Eopoy: poem, 130. — Extent of the Kingdom of Oriel according to the poem, 131, 131B. — Boundaries of Oriel, see "Black Pig" — Notices of Reiginles from Ann. IV Mist., 208 to 238, & 266 to 269. — Families of Oriel, from Mr. Erbes, 152 to 155. —

Oriel



14/B/12/1 (XXIII)



Orior, see Oriel —

Outrampe, see Oriel —

Owenagh River, 126 — see Coghanaigh —

Owenmagh, see Emania —

Owen Trough or Black Water River (Monaghan), 28 —

Plain of the Alders, see Fearnmhagh —

Poll tighe Liabain, 84 — referred to by Skating as in Vibh Tiachrach in

O'Shaughnessy's Country, 196 —

Pooler's, (M<sup>rs</sup>) birth place, 14 — Notice of Mr. Pooler, 16 —

Port, mentioned by O'Dugan as the residence of the Mac Gillinnions, who  
reigned over the race of Peodahan, 128 — The Magillinnions ~~for~~  
changing their name to Leonard, 128 — Situation of their territory,  
ibid

Port an Thailcagain, see Portnelligan —

Portmor (pop. map), 148 — see Charlemont —

Portnelligan (Port an Thailcagain, Syonan Ph., Co. Armagh) — ref. to  
from Ann. H. Mast., 257 —

Racaulfield, Killeevan Ph., Monaghan — Of the name, 138-9 —

Rackwallace, see Monaghan Ph. —

Radeer park, Killeevan Ph., Monaghan — of the name, 139 —

Radrum, Kilmore Ph., Monaghan — of the name, 63 —

Rakeeragh (Co. Monaghan), 132 —

Ramparts

Ramparts, ancient, see "Black Pig" and "Dorsey" —

Rat-Cuile, 177 —

Rath of Ewan, see Emania —

Rath-Trena, see Bellatrain —

Rath Tulach (Monaghan) the mansion of Mac Mahon in 1365, according to Ann. IV Mast., 227 —

Ree (Glenree), see Oriel —

Ronan, son of Aidus, I., III, 112 —

Ros-glanda, see Inchclair —

Ross territory, 112 — see Firross —

St. Ailill (St. Melias), see Muckno Ph. —

St. Bridget, Vnns of, & their incextinguishable fire, 50-1 —

St. Ceir, see Donaghmoyne Ph. —

St. Damhnad (Darnet), see Edarnet Ph. —

St. Dympna, see Edarnet Ph. —

St. Melias (i.e. Ailill), see Muckno Ph. —

St. Lasaic, see Donaghmoyne Ph. —

St. Moeldodius, see Muckno Ph. —

St. Moninna's Church, see Ballintemple —

St. Patrick (Tripte life of, I.) referred to or quoted, 93-4-5 — see "Gullycorbet" and "Mugdhorn" —

St. Patrick's Purgatory, 51 — See St. Patrick's Purgatory in Donegal Letters and Londonderry Letters —

St. Altan

14/8/12/1 (XXIV)



St. Ultan — Notices of St. Ultan from Irish Calendar, 201 —

St. Victor, see Buadhbbho —

Seafin, Killybeg Ph., Armagh, — of the name, 7 —

Serse, Killybeg Ph. — — — — — 7 —

Shank's Hill (Shankile), 90 —

Shannon River — All the Shannon, comprising Lough Ree with its islands, as far as the lake now called Lough-Bo-fin, and <sup>the</sup> belonged to Meath, 121.

Skeahorn (Killewan Ph., Monaghan) — of the name, 139 —

Slew Bodch, see Sliabh Fuaid —

Sliabh Breaghe,  $\frac{2}{3}$  miles north of Drogheda, 149 —

Sliabh Cuailgne (~~Sleibhte~~ Cuailgne), see Sliabh Iullion —

Sliabh Fuaid, 149. A celebrated mountain in Armagh; not in Antium as stated by O'Flanigan, 83. — Of its situation, 83, & 88 to 92 — passage from Ann. IV Mast. rel: to same, 88 — Of its present name, 88, 89 — Concluded by Mr. O'Donovan to be the Slieve Bodch of Norden's map, 88, 89 — & stated by him to be the highest of the range now called the Fews mountains, 92, 105 — Suggestion as to the grave of Fuaid, the Milesian Chief from whom the mountain was named, being discoverable on its summit, 105-6 — The Fews now called in Irish In pios, 88 — is not a corruption of Fuaid, 89 — Not the Fedh of the Annals as stated by Dr. O'Connor, 222 — "The Fews" called on Norden's map "the contrie of Forlogha Mac Henrie Mac Philmie Roe", 88 — <sup>see Chapter 1492</sup> Sinatha an Doill (Inked in 5011), a pool on Slieve Fuaid (122), placed on the northern boundary of ant. Meath — quarry as to its being Sinadill (in Armagh), 84 — Notices of Sliabh Fuaidh from Ann. IV Mast. (Irish), 181 to 187 — see Brief —

Sliabh Iullion

Sliabh Gullion supposed by Mr. O'Neill of Clonlum to be the Sliabh Cuailgne  
of Irish History — this opinion doubted by Mr. O'Donovan, who states  
the South mountains are the Sleibhte Cuailgne where the hero  
Cuscullin of Dun Dealgan figured about the period of the redemption <sup>147</sup> —

Sliabh Mugdhorn, see Mugdhorn —

Sliabh na maol near Brentux, 148 —

Slieve Beagh, see "Tedarvet Ph" and "Carn Mor" —

Slieve Fuad (Froid), see Sliabh Fuaid —

Snamh Sighneach <sup>(Cuan snámh Sighneach)</sup> now called Belfast Lough, 81, 122 —

Snamh Cagnacair (snám Cagnacair — swimming of Cagnacair) now called  
the Bay of Dundalk (Co. Louth), 122 —

Spur, Antiqu brass, dug up in Monaghan, 53 —

Stone, see Geology —

Sturgan (Killeevy Ph, Armagh) — of the name, 7 —

Swords near Dublin — of the name, 140 —

Tamnaghbane (Killeevy Ph Armagh) — of the name, 7 —

Tattyreagh, Clontibret Ph (Monaghan) — of the name, 72 —

Teach Taille, Teach Teallain, Teag Talain, — see Tehallan Ph —

Tech Daibhneit, see Tedavnet Ph —

Tedarvet Ph —

14/B/12/1 (XXV)

Tedavnet Ph., 30, 36 — Name, 39 — of the names of towns in the Ph.  
38 — St. Damhnad, a virgin, stated by the old inhabitants to have  
been the first foundress of the old Church, 39 — is the Davnet  
of Slieve Beagh ment: in Irish Calendar at the Ides of June —  
the N.W. corner of the Ph. crossed by the Slieve Beagh range, 39 —  
a part of the wall of the old Church — forming a monument of one of  
the Robinsons, & not of Ross More Mac Mahon — the only remains  
of it, 39, 40 — Notices of St. Davnat from Irish Calendar, 198, 206 —  
supposed by Colgan to have been the St. Dymphna who suffered  
martyrdom in Belgium, 202 — Extracts rel: to D. from Art.  
SL, 202 to 204 — Colgan's opinion questioned by Mr. Petrie, 205 —  
St. Davnet's Crozier (Rachall Damhnait), notice of, 68 to 70 —

Techallan Ph. (Monaghan), 36 — Tech Tallain of the Tripartite life of  
St. Patrick, placed in regio Ry-Methiorum, the present Tschöllan  
in Monaghan, 43, 63-4, 100, 109 — Archdæl unable to discover  
the identity, 63-4 — Situation & extent of regio Ry-Methiorum,  
ibid. — Church of Tech-Tallain erected by St. Patrick, 135, 137D.  
Notice of same from the Tripartite (Latin), 162 — References  
to Tech-Taille &c. from Ann. IV Mart. & Irish Cal.; 189 —  
Temple Tallogh Corbett, see Tullycorbet Ph. —  
Territories into which the Co. Monaghan appears to have been di-  
vided before it became shire ground, 115, 116 —



Tigernach



Tigernach the most authentic of the Irish Annalists — The period  
of true Irish History dates by him to commence at the reign  
of Skimbach, 8 —

Tiranny, see Blacktarthire —

Tirconnell, Kingdom of, 67 —

Toaghney territory, see Oriel —

Toagh Dubhach in Clanbrassel, 145 —

Toome Bridge, see Ferdest-Quama —

Town, the, of an Irish Chieftain, his mansion seat, — see Bally —

Traditions &c. — The richest & most fertile districts the most barren  
in ancient lore & traditions — Cause of same, 62 — Clontibret  
Ph & all the Bar<sup>th</sup> of Donaghmoyn (i.e. the "Furnys") full  
of Irish traditions &c., 64 —

Trincha (Trincha Ches an Chladaigh), the Principality of the Mac  
Kennas, now the Barony of Trough, Co. Monaghan — see  
Erriagal Trough Ph —

Trough Barony, see Erriagal Trough Ph —

Tuathal Teachtmair, see Meath —

Tuath Treana in Armagh, 148 —

Tubberdoany well, see Monaghan Ph —

Tulach Garraisce in Fermanagh where fell Conchine Chief of Orior, 158 —

Tullyard, mountain, — uncertainty as to it having been a bur<sup>th</sup>. place, 24 —

Tullycorbet Ph —

14/8/12/ 1 (XXV)

Tullycorbet Ph. (Monaghan) — The Church of Tullycorbet placed in territory of Ry-Meith-Macha by the Irish Calendar, 644/2 — Of the name, 65 — Called Tempel Tallogh Corbett on Gordon's Map, 66 — Old grave yf. — here stones there exhibiting the name Lennon, an ecclesiastical family of some note in Driel, 65 — Story in one of the lives of St. Patrick, stating that the saint's chariot broke down here in regione Ry-Methiorum, 65 — St. Patrick said by the natives to be the patron of the Ph., 66 —

Tullygonigan, see Beal-atha Buidhe —

Tullyhappy (Killevy Ph., Armagh) — of the name, 7 —

Tullynastkeagh, see Black Pig —

Tuscan Pass (Killevy Ph., Armagh) — of the name, 7 —

Uachtarthire, now Tyranny (a Barony in Armagh), ref<sup>ed</sup> to from Ann. IV Mast., 277. —

Uí Breusaíl Macha, Ref<sup>ed</sup> to from Ann. IV Mast., 285-6 —

Uí Briomhthainn, see Ry Crimthann —

Uí Cuailgne — ref<sup>ed</sup> to from Ann. IV Mast., 277 —

Uí Meith, see Ry Meith-Macha —

Uí Niallain, now O'Neillans (Armagh) — ref<sup>ed</sup> to from Ann. IV Mast. 278 —

Ulidia divided by Mac Loughlin the Monarch between 4 chiefs of the Irish race, Je, 118 — see "Mourne Bar<sup>th</sup>" & "Mugdhorn" —

Ulidiars or Clanna Rury, 113, 123 —



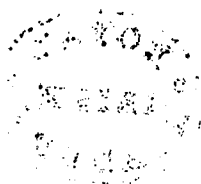
Victor

Victor, S<sup>t</sup>, ~~see~~ Buddhheo—

Wells, Holy, of the pilgrimages to, 50—

Worm track, the, ~~see~~ Black Pig &c.—

RIA



Maps

Maps  
(Traces)

Armagh (Hand sketches) 149A, 149E.

— Northern portion of, 149B.

Through M<sup>c</sup>Kenan, Uriel, Dertine, &c. &c., from an ancient  
Map (qu. Norden's?) — General Survey of Ulster } 149C.

— from Norden's Map (reign of Eliz.) — 149D.



14/B/12/1 (XVII)

1940

[illegible]

Peter upitel  
 By people believe that there is a great  
 old tradition of a great old man  
 who is the same as the old man







*[Faint handwritten signature]*

14/13/12/1 (XXIV)



Front.



Rear.

Stone with Ancient Inscription,  
at Kilnesaggart, Bar. of Lower Lewis, Co. Armagh

To be placed between pages 12 & 13.

**END**



14 B 12/2

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O' Donovan, written from Newry, Co. Down, relaying his visit to Irish language scholar John O'Neill, of Clonlum, Killeavy (Meigh), Co. Armagh. Letter includes a brief account of John O'Neill's lineage and extensive notes regarding place names within the townlands of Killeavy (Meigh).

22 April 1835

2p.

32 x 40 cm (i); 19 cm x 9 cm (ii)



2. the town of the two (leaves); read an de caryd the hills  
of the two friends thought he was the one who  
the two friends were friends

3. the first of the two friends was a friend of the other

4. the second of the two friends was a friend of the other  
the first of the two friends was a friend of the other

5. the third of the two friends was a friend of the other  
the first of the two friends was a friend of the other  
the second of the two friends was a friend of the other  
the third of the two friends was a friend of the other  
the fourth of the two friends was a friend of the other  
the fifth of the two friends was a friend of the other  
the sixth of the two friends was a friend of the other  
the seventh of the two friends was a friend of the other  
the eighth of the two friends was a friend of the other  
the ninth of the two friends was a friend of the other  
the tenth of the two friends was a friend of the other

6. the first of the two friends was a friend of the other

7. the second of the two friends was a friend of the other

8. the third of the two friends was a friend of the other

9. the fourth of the two friends was a friend of the other  
the first of the two friends was a friend of the other

10. the fifth of the two friends was a friend of the other

11. the sixth of the two friends was a friend of the other

12. the seventh of the two friends was a friend of the other  
the first of the two friends was a friend of the other

13. the eighth of the two friends was a friend of the other  
the first of the two friends was a friend of the other

14. the ninth of the two friends was a friend of the other  
the first of the two friends was a friend of the other

15. the tenth of the two friends was a friend of the other  
the first of the two friends was a friend of the other

16. the eleventh of the two friends was a friend of the other  
the first of the two friends was a friend of the other

17. the twelfth of the two friends was a friend of the other  
the first of the two friends was a friend of the other

- 18. Carrigahall...  
19. Carrigahall...  
20. Carrigahall...  
21. Carrigahall...  
22. Carrigahall...  
23. Carrigahall...  
24. Carrigahall...  
25. Carrigahall...  
26. Carrigahall...  
27. Carrigahall...  
28. Carrigahall...  
29. Carrigahall...  
30. Carrigahall...  
31. Carrigahall...  
32. Carrigahall...  
33. Carrigahall...  
34. Carrigahall...  
35. Carrigahall...  
36. Carrigahall...  
37. Carrigahall...  
38. Carrigahall...  
39. Carrigahall...  
40. Carrigahall...  
41. Carrigahall...  
42. Carrigahall...  
43. Carrigahall...  
44. Carrigahall...



45. Kinnacoll apog. ...  
 46. ...  
 47. ...  
 48. ...  
 49. ...  
 50. Magheranahely micapre mi heilise not understood.  
 51. Maltraw no such townland in the parish.  
 52. Maytown, Mağ a tiuman. Campus planus.  
 53. Chindaglass Mullac glap. Green summit.  
 54. Meish Mağ theobair. This is the most remarkable flat in the parish, which is in general hilly.  
 55. Newtown.  
 56. Surde prā, Seorio Finni. Peat.  
 57. Seor. paorpre Liban a Co. ...  
 58. Slungar fapizan the peak. This is a most remarkable hill sharp pointed peak.  
 59. Slawn agbair. tannac ban white flat.  
 60. Tullymore not understood.  
 61. Tuscan Pass.

O'Shea thinks that Shabb Gullion is the  
 Shabb Craigue of Irish History. This I doubt.  
 ...

Ballymore, is called by the Irish people bairt an magr  
 which they understand to mean "the town of the steward". There  
 are several of the name <sup>more</sup> in many parishes. In Irish  
 they are called, Mağ an Maor, a name synonymous with  
Stewart. The Stuarts of Scotland are ~~long~~ called in  
 our Annals map-maor leinn, i.e. the great Stewards of Leinn  
 and sometimes map maor Mağ asur leinn, i.e. great Stewards of  
 Mağ an Leinn.

6/11/1850



**END**

14 B 12/3

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Armagh, concerning his visit to the ruined site of 'ímmánia rudera of Emania' (Navan fort). Letter includes O'Donovan's account of the history of the site, Beal an Atha Buidhe (Battle of the Yellow Ford) and local traditions in County Armagh associated with St. Patrick.

24 April 1935

1p.

32 x 40 cm

RIA

14/3/12/3



Armagh Friday April 24, 1835

Dear Sir,

I visited the immuria rudera of Emania but could discover nothing in it but the fossa lata of bolgan; there are no appearances of his murorum unless by that word he meant earthen ramparts. Nothing now appears but two outer ~~fosses~~ ramparts and a fosse or ditch comprizing an area of about eleven Irish acres, inside which are to be seen a most commanding a most extensive prospect of the Country in every direction, and a Rath of no remarkable size. It is stated in the Annals of the Four Masters that <sup>in 1313</sup> O'Neill erected a house within the Rath of Evan (an Evan) for the learned men of Ireland, and it strikes me that if bolgan saw any murorum rudera they must have been the ruins of the walls of this house erected by O'Neill.

Tigernach, the most authentic of the Irish Annalists states <sup>that</sup> the periods of true Irish History commences at the reign of Kimbaeth, when this august palace of the Northern Kings was erected, and we learn from the same Annalist that this palace was destroyed by the famous Colgar in the year of Christ 333. and that it was never dwelt in since. Yet Lanigan states that the rise of Armagh contributed to the downfall of Emania! The latter was one hundred years in ruins before the arrival of ~~the founder of Armagh~~ <sup>the present</sup> Armagh. Indeed it is remarkable that there should be any ~~no~~ traces of a fortress that is 1502 years in ruins, but though it has defied the shock of elements and the spade and pick-axe of the husbandman for so long a period, the greatness of the <sup>present</sup> population and the temptation which <sup>the</sup> ~~its~~ ramparts hold out to the manuring eye of the farmer will soon level it with the field, and render it a smooth <sup>acres</sup> cultivated hill. The eleven <sup>acres</sup> within

9) the outermost ring are (of course) all cultivated and every year scoops out some of the clay from the ramparts, which are consequently rapidly disappearing. There is a large piece of the mound of the inner fort dug and mixt with lime to be spread out on the field for the next crop. As soon as I observed the lime on the stones dug up, I began to dream of the house erected by O'Neill for the Bards, but the recent marks of the spades, the freshness of the lime and the manifest shape of an Irish heap of manure soon awoke me. There are no ruins whatever now appearing of the house erected by O'Neill.

The fort of Emania like that of Dun Bealtair near Downpatrick was formed by cutting down the hill and carrying the stuff raised out of the ditches to the summit to form the moat and fort. Emania resembles Dun Bealtair in every particular excepting that it has an additional rampart and internal fort, and that it is five times as large!

I travelled along the banks of the Black Water River in search of Beal-atha Buidhe where O'Neill defeated Lord Mountjoy and the Marshal of France, and could find no place to correspond with the ~~ancient name of the place~~ about 2 miles N.W. of Carrub. The tradition preserved in the country respecting the battle is very indistinct because they never remember names or dates. "It was fought by O'Neill against the English and the latter were cut off with great slaughter; after the first attack the Irish soldiers stripped the English and put on their red Coats and marched so dressed to attack another

party of the English who were stationed between  
Ballyford and Charlemont. When the English  
saw them advancing they took them for their own  
people and therefore made no preparation for an  
engagement by which means the Irish gained  
a complete victory over them also." (10)

St. Stuart has conjectured that Benbulbin  
might signify "horn of defiance" even though  
he knew that O'Sullivan Beare had latinized  
it Prima Superba. O'Sullivan is perfectly right,  
it is a bold and beautiful rock towering over  
the Black Water to the height of at least 100  
feet. An Irishman standing on the bank of the  
Black Water and looking up at this towering rock  
would call it no other name than Beann Bopb, or  
the bold or terrific cliff or Ben.

Notwithstanding Mr. Tucker's negative answer  
to my query there is a constant tradition in  
County Armagh that St. Patrick was about erecting  
the Cathedral of Armagh on the summit  
of Armaghbrague. The peasantry even point out  
the stones on the hill which he had collec-  
ted for the purpose, and hence the name  
Armaghbrague or Pseudo Armagh because

~~people consider it intended site~~

~~of Armagh.~~

I expect (Deo adjuvante) to be home  
on Monday.

Your obedient, &c. servant

No tradition about Benbulbin from O'Donovanans  
excepting some very indistinct accounts  
of the pomposity of Thome or Thomas (the broad) O'Neill.



6  
Mr A. Larcom Esq. R. C.

Montgomery Barracks

Phoenix Park

**END**

**14 B 12/4**

**Tucker, Henry**

**Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from Henry Tucker, concerning the illustration and engraving of Navan Fort, Co. Armagh and fieldwork produced at the site of the Battle at Yellow Ford, near Armagh.**

**29 October 1835**

**4p.**

**18 cm (i-ii); 34 cm (iii); 13 x 17 cm (iv)**



14/8/12/4(1)

11



My dear Samson

Send you Newcom Force  
which I hope will enable the Engraver  
to understand the sections and to  
shade it; I have appended a small  
piece of tracing paper on which I have  
endeavoured to show the hill on  
which it is situated -

Send also a Trace to show the  
place where the Battle of August  
1598 was fought ~~under~~<sup>by</sup> Marshall  
Bagnal & O'Neil side Stuart's  
interesting pages 285. 286. 287 -

a marshy spot is still called Ball-  
na buy by the people which I have

shown & which requires to be put on the  
copper - Have shown the utmost  
breadth of the marsh which is not of  
surprising dimensions -

Have put in roughly / very roughly  
you will say / the hills in pencil,  
the horizontally <sup>shaded</sup> parts are flats  
The description of the ground given by  
Swash is tolerably accurate -

The Shinnishig commences at the  
Bloody Coaming now called Bloody  
Coaming, Pretty near beyond the marsh  
commence for mistaken beyond which  
is a very low neck (joining two low  
hills) situated to the south of the last one  
Fog A after passing which there is a  
cause to the water River Callow on the



14/8/12/4 (11)

13

both sides of which O'Brien  
is said to have been concerned

Yours very truly

A. J. Fisher

29 Oct 1855

Have made a few short remarks  
on the side of the Brattle to satisfy  
you respecting the copied records  
Still are in possession of each that  
be sent to us to examine with  
the Tracer? There are 3 or 4 2 anns  
Have learned lately that requires  
nothing.

L. L. L. L.

RIA

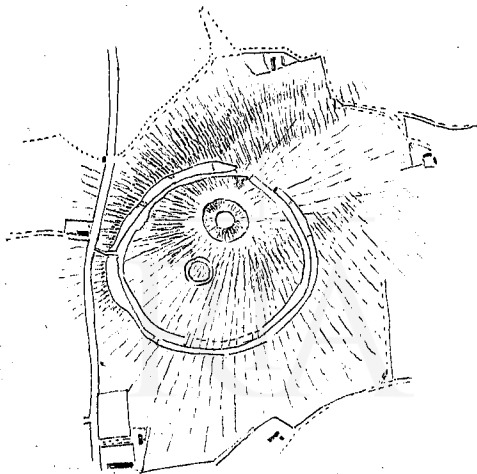


**14 B 12/4 (iii)**

**Outsize map**

**Filmed at the end of this reel**

14/3/2 (4av)



**END**



14 B 12/5

Tucker, Henry

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from Henry Tucker, written from Ardee, Co. Louth, concerning the 'O'Nial's (sic) tumulus' near Armagh.

30 October 1835

1p.

18 cm

RIA

14/8/12/5

14

Anders  
20th 7<sup>th</sup> Oct 1895

My dear Sir

I am sorry you have been  
led astray by an old gentleman, I am  
ash. told me that Mr. Proctor was  
buried at O'Neal's mound - report  
No 5 of Annapolis plan, part 4 which  
is in the possession of the  
Annapolis is written "Mr. Proctor's burying  
place supposed to be the site of O'Neal's  
mound" - yesterday I stumbled on a  
note in the records of Annapolis from which  
it appears that Mr. Proctor was  
buried near O'Neal's mound  
at the same spot - I shall rectify this  
mistake by entering "supposed to be  
the site of O'Neal's mound" and if possible I will put

The true site of the remains of the  
 tomb, which search for  
 in the case as there was not  
 sufficient to catch the eye when  
 examining the plan on the ground.

Yours very truly  
 Henry Fisher

**END**

14 B 12/6

Larcom, Thomas A., Lieut.

Letter, to Henry Tucker from Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, concerning the site of the O'Neill's tumulus in Armagh. With Tucker's undated reply to Larcom, relating to a local landowner named Pooler, reputed to be buried at the site of the tumulus.

31 October 1835

1p.

18 cm

RIA

(16)  
14/8/12/6

My W. Jackson

Would you an impression of what  
the words "supposed to be" are  
written but I will have them altered any  
way you desire - Who is Mr Porter?

There is an account of Stewart of a person of that  
name being killed at the Siege of Derry -

but the site of the battle  
is rather doubtful it would be very desirable  
to know - it is described at page 106  
of Stewart -

E. J. G.  
Chas. Carson  
31 Oct 95



My dear Carson - Mr Porter was a soldier sent  
to the Tower in Hullaplanne, Ireland and took a party  
of 100 men to his farm - There was a case of allusion  
respecting the matter, respecting which I have

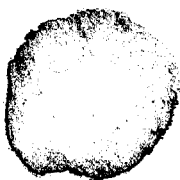


(174)

think they can now sail with some  
at my rate. However good cause for suspending  
from court as another can be for the time  
known - I got a man to stand over the  
file.  
I am very truly, M<sup>r</sup>. Jackson

St. Louis

N. D. S.



**END**

**14 B 12/7**

**Larcom, Thomas A., Lieut.**

**Letter, from Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, to Henry Tucker, concerning sites of historical interest in County Armagh, with particular reference to the location of the Battle of Yellow Ford.**

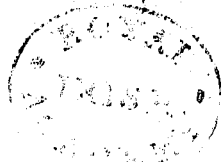
**31 October 1835**

**1p.**

**18 x 23 cm**



14/6/12/7 (18)



My Mr. Fisher

Pray we put the sword  
in - at Ballynaburish - for  
Bealathnaburish. I should like  
to be quite sure we are right

N<sup>o</sup> 1. Thurst cap. O'Neil was encamped  
at Mullaghban - which is near  
Castledillon. but his object  
there was to starve Armagh

N<sup>o</sup> 2. When Bayne had relieved  
Armagh it is very likely he moved  
to the Hill you have marked  
north of the Lahan - in order to  
prevent Bayne from relieving  
Portloman (Charlemont) the state of

Of the question then on the morning  
of the action was this - Bagnall  
in a rough wanting to relieve  
Chickamauga - Onnell in fully going  
to prevent him - <sup>N<sup>o</sup> 3</sup> the next thing  
to look for w<sup>h</sup> the road by which  
Bagnall w<sup>d</sup> move - Does it  
exist? <sup>N<sup>o</sup> 4</sup> & then the French  
or lamp post which Onnell is said  
to have cut. <sup>N<sup>o</sup> 5</sup> Can it be the green  
stripe which you mention?

if so perhaps that was only  
an outpost having the Pathway  
& the cut out house on its flank  
& the lamp post across the neck B

I suppose Bagnall's having got  
as far as the bloody morning before  
he left the road was in an  
attempt to turn their flanks -  
which Onnell seeing moved  
his whole force forward  
from fully going on to suppress  
his outpost & so the general  
action took place at the neck  
B - if that is not the case  
it is difficult to account for  
Onnell having his position  
& coming forward to fight  
with the Callan in his rear  
<sup>N<sup>o</sup> 6</sup> I would have you make  
only certain that the lane is

really called 'Bloody Bonings'  
 that <sup>No 5</sup> bones are found in Beal as  
 na Buides - & <sup>No 7</sup> endeavour to  
 make out whether the lamp  
 was a crop the neck -

The great many Thorns seems a  
 likely spot enough for Dagnall  
 to have been killed - but if he was  
 buried there it scarcely would be  
 known to certainty - not conjecture.

as the English were so completely  
 contented it is likely they left no  
 body on the field - but when they  
 became possessed of the country afterwards  
 they would have erected a Monument to so  
 distinguished a person - <sup>No 7</sup> perhaps at Henry  
 for it is, as his descendants thus a female branch  
 that the Kilmorrey family hold their lordship  
 to this day - I wish you could ascertain the fact  
 I enclose the trace & note but let me leave both again  
 for you to do as you see fit



**END**

14 B 12/8

Tucker, Henry

Letters, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from Henry Tucker, outlining his research and findings into the Battle of Yellow Ford, near Armagh. Included are related notes concerning place names, dated and signed by Tucker, and his account of the movements of Sir Henry Bagenal and Hugh O'Neill prior to the battle.

29 October-21 November 1835

3p.

32 x 39 cm (i); 24 cm (ii); 19 cm x 24 (iii)

My dear Lucan

I make the following notes on  
your remarks dated 31<sup>st</sup> Dec 1835  
respecting Ballynaburke battle

No 1

Sluagh page 285

May erase the paragraph relating  
to Mullachban ~~circumstances~~  
altogether a separate affair from  
the 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph some pages  
beginning "In the month of August"

O'Neil wanted to slay Amagh;  
Bagnal relieved it and then attacked  
O'Neil at Mullachban which is 2 1/2  
or 3 miles N. East of Amagh, N. W.  
to the direction of Charlemont or Portman;  
he attacked O'Neil in the night and at day  
break was obliged to retire -

No 2 Portman was destroyed by the Irish -

O'Neil had not prevented Bagnal from  
going Amagh, therefore knowing  
he failed he turned his attention  
to Portman, which he supposed Bagnal  
would of course try to relieve -

Now Ballygounigen where O'Neil was  
said to have been seen had even a direct  
line (nearly) between Amagh & Charlemont  
and commands a view as well towards



Annagh & to Charlemont

The road to Charlemont <sup>in late times</sup> was

through Blackwater town which  
would have taken Bagnall from  
English mile to the west of O'Neil  
or Tullygrogan & consequently  
have exposed his flank to him;  
even if an attack should not  
have taken place O'Neil at

Tullygrogan was much nearer  
Portlaoine than Bagnall would  
have been who must have gone  
by Blackwater -

Might not Bagnall knowing  
O'Neil was encamped at

Tullygrogan have marched  
from Annagh B. along the <sup>East</sup> ~~west~~  
side of the Callan by the Road as a  
short cut would take him to the ford  
with the intention of turning the  
road by the present Church and

joining the Road to -  
but then going by the looney leading  
to the Glen he was drawn into  
action by O'Neil this is shown

The description of the ground agrees  
with that given by Stuart except as  
regards the distance of the battle itself  
from Annagh -

O'Neil's camp at Tullygrogan would have  
been 3 miles from Annagh, but Tullygrogan is  
only half the distance

The whole of the grounds to the left of  
the Grange road was within the  
memory of man a secret, and the  
land of the Glens was a secret.  
There is something about this day  
in the Conagher's monument -

No 3. There was not told within  
20 years a direct road to Charlemont.

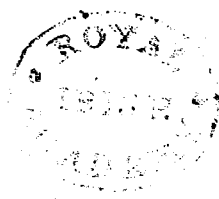
No 4. I could not learn the Rampart.  
The green stripes is too narrow and dense  
in the direction for across the Bog - I have  
~~known~~ ~~tooth~~ ~~marked~~ it at (d)  
near the cut out bog - Bones & teeth  
were found in great quantities when  
making a drain across the green stripes  
A great quantity of Bones were dug up  
at Ballyva bridge - Murders balls  
have been found in many places  
round & near Ballyva bridge.

No 5. All information respecting the Bones  
I had from the people who dug them  
up - one of them was the farmer of the  
own Ballyva bridge -

No 6. The cause is called Bloody Lane  
at the end of the bog it is the highest place  
of the bog & was long used as a

No 7. I could not gain any information  
of the site of the Rampart.

Of the Bones, the Bullets, the pearls  
called Ballyva bridge, there cannot  
be any doubt; respecting the tradition  
of the Battle I was told it by a man.



about 90 years old who was  
from and has lived, close to  
Ballyna hridhe -

Mr. 7  
Respecting the monument

2. Bagnal I have not any  
information -

Stuart says O'Neal buried  
the slain: there is a Moat  
in Tullymore but whether it  
was a burying place is uncertain  
I return the 2 notes and have,

Yours very truly

H. Parker

19 Nov 1855



Date for finding  
the site of the Battle of  
August 1590 fought

by Marshal Bagnal and O'Neil  
Sheat says in page 206 of his

History of Antrim.

"The Army passed over an open  
tract of ground, At seven they  
entered a narrow pass where  
trees & thickets were"

Page 207. "hence the plain was  
called Broad as at the Brundhe"



"he proceeded in the same way  
till he arrived at a large plain  
which extended even to Tyrone's  
Camp -

14/8/12/8 (11)

(25)

Shaw received some more information  
since I wrote on 29<sup>th</sup> Dec and found "The Bloody  
Landing" is not the small road leading to the  
Glebe but that part of the road and near  
the Church was called the Bloody Landing  
but not from any circumstance in reference  
to the Battle. J. H. Macdonald  
19 Nov 1885

From Antrim to the entrance  
of the Bloody Landing the country  
is level - there are a few old oak  
trees near the entrance of the Bloody  
Landing - the pass inside the  
Landing is, is narrow.

A small marsh or cut out bog  
is now called Ballyna bog  
After leaving the Bloody Landing  
the ground is nearly level to the  
Ballyna bog -  
Bones & teeth have been dug out  
of Ballyna bog

I think the description given  
in page 206 to the middle of page  
207 - it should be transformed -  
After passing Ballyna bog  
there is a low neck of land at B  
from the north side of which there  
is a level tract extending to  
the river - I think this is the site of the  
battle - I think I should say that there  
has been a hill in the river  
been encamped - the river is  
indivisible.

Bones have been dug out of the  
cut bog at A and the people  
have shown a line in the grass  
which differs in colour from the

red of the Field, being brighter,  
in which they say the men were  
buried

Page 288-

And now Marshal Berquell  
in the ... At this instant he  
was smitten by a musket ball  
and fell dead to the Earth.

There is a Thorn Tree called  
the Great Moun Thorn where  
the commander of the English  
forces is said to have been  
buried - The Hill on which it  
is situated is low but commands  
a view of the plain extending  
to the Callan.

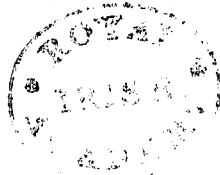
Henry Tucker

M.D.

29 Oct 1835

14/8/27 (111)

27



Arden 21 Nov

My dear Lanyon

I forgot to mention that  
3/4 mile from Blackwaterston  
on the road to Amagk there is a  
Bridge called "Bagnall's Bridge"  
over which he is said to have  
lost a Butcher

Yours very truly

H. G. Fisher

Licut Lacorn

N. B. B.

**END**

14 B 12/9

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan written from Aughnacloy, Co. Armagh, concerning the history of place names within the Caledon and Aughnacloy area. Included is an attached note written by T.R. Robinson and dated 1844, containing information on local anecdotes. This letter deals primarily with the local history and traditions in and around Caledon, with particular reference to Kinard Castle, and includes speculations concerning the pedigree of the MacKenna family.

30 April 1835-1844

2p.

23 x 37 cm (i); 23 cm (ii)



14/5/1830 (28)



Aughnacloy April 30<sup>th</sup> 1830

Dear Sir,

I arrived at Aughnacloy yesterday evening at 1/2 of 6 o'clock and saw Mr. Shaker at our carriage and returned the "Ballymoe, Kilsnoe" of Horner's map with the post office locality. So that we must give it up until the Ordnance Survey will throw any light upon it. I came this morning by the Mail car to Caledon and called upon Mr. Bailey, but as he was preparing to go away, he had no time to come with me into Strough; so I got the Field name Books of Strough from him and came on to Aughnacloy where I now write.

You will find me in Monaghan on Saturday, so if you should have any commands for me the safest plan is to direct all to Lt. Piersingh.

Cionn ápo

The ancient name of Caledon was Kinard as appears from Norden's Map and as the ancient inhabitants still remember. Norden shows "Ca: Kinard" in the territory of Monterboon, the country of Henric's age. Mac Henric (O'Neill) a short distance to the north of the Owen Trough or Black Water River and to the east of a lake with an island. The ancient inhabitants point out the site of Kinard Castle on a hill immediately to the west of the village of Caledon, which (hill) overlooks a low marsh which tradition states to have been a considerable Lake not many years since; and in the middle of this marsh is a small island, <sup>(or isolated piece of hard ground)</sup> covered with trees.

29) The tradition in the country is that this castle belonged to Felim Roe O'Connell, that the cork tore down the fabric and with the miller's wheel erected another castle for himself, which is also now ruined (time is such a mighty destroyer). Kinard, they say, signifies "the high head" and that the hill on which it stood is very high, but that name was given to it because it was a proud pile of building, and because Felim himself carried as proud a heart as any of the descendants of O'Connell Glendon; But the great Earl of Cork "to eclipse the name and glory of the great O'Connell" changed the Kinard or high head of Felim Roe to Caledon, which is some foreign title of his own, but of which no one knows the meaning. When the new road from Caledon to Aughran was making the workmen came upon the foundations of the outhouses of the castle and an old man of the name Mulvaney points out on the hill <sup>the spot</sup> where he means to have seen the cellars of the castle.

In draining the bog many swords and

other military ~~works~~ <sup>works</sup> more discovered; all which  
 were brought to the same house, and ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~fact~~ <sup>fact</sup>  
 that the ~~fact~~ <sup>fact</sup> has the ~~fact~~ <sup>fact</sup> of being ~~discovered~~ <sup>discovered</sup>.  
 They also point out a spot <sup>in the ground</sup> where there is a  
 lot of old gold buried since the wages of the  
 land.

The site of this castle should have been  
 shown on the Ordnance map.



There are two notices in the annals of Kinard  
 Castle, I wish O'Keefe would copy them and  
 any notices that there may be of Trincha, which  
 I am sure very few. I don't yet know what  
 the Mc Kennas are called in the Annals  
 of Mac Giollaith? Is that name ~~connected~~  
 connected with Trincha? Let me also have  
 the notices of Fearnagh, now the Penny District.  
 Does William <sup>Damhagat</sup> of Trincha <sup>Trincha</sup>  
 in the Irish Calendar? Was he an Irishman?

There is no pedigree of the Mc Kennas  
 in the Book of Lecan or Mc Trillic. What titles were  
 they of? I suppose dan na crollas. They seem to  
 have been very powerful in the reign of Elizabeth.  
 Norden has "Patrick Mac Toole now Mc Kennan, Lord  
 of these lands" (Traugha).

I intend to visit their old burial ground  
 tomorrow.  
 your obedient servant  
 J. J. Donovan.

WOTVNHSTV

The Superintendent of  
the Ordnance Survey

Phoenix Park

Auglinachy

April 30

Dublin

29<sup>th</sup>.

The late Lord Selkirk searched in this spot  
and then was found a square chest made of  
rough Hewn beams of oak in which was contain  
ed a Human skeleton.

J. R. Robinson

Written by Doctor  
Robinson in 1844



RIA

**END**



**14 B 12/10**

**O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.**

**Letters, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Emyvale, Co. Armagh, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parish of Errigal Trough with particular reference to its place name and connection with the McKenna family. Included is a brief pedigree of the McKenna family and extracted inscriptions from the McKenna burial grounds at Errigal Trough. O'Donovan issues a request for further historical information on the area.**

**1-2 May 1835**

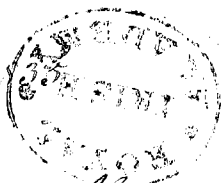
**4p.**

**23 cm**

In beallcane

14/5/12/1001(31)

Enngale May 10<sup>th</sup> 18



Dear Sir,

I have spent all this day travelling through the Parish of Errigall-Trough and conversing with the M<sup>c</sup> Kennas. If there was a Mac Kenna now he could call a numerous band of his name to the field. They are amazingly numerous.

I went yesterday to see the old Church of Errigall. It is full of the head stones of M<sup>c</sup> Kennas, all which except the very modern ones exhibit the arms of the family, exactly corresponding with those on an old head stone in the Church yard of Claghara, namely a Deer with branching horns; a man on horseback with three or four dogs <sup>in full chase</sup>; Tradition says that M<sup>c</sup> Kenna lived originally in Meath but that he and a party of his people followed <sup>chased</sup> a deer from some part of Meath <sup>until they</sup> killed it in the townland of Liskenna <sup>in the Barony of Trough</sup> which derives its name from that circumstance. <sup>After killing the Deer</sup> He remained for some time with a chief of the name (they think) of Trener who lived near the old church of Errigall. During his visit with this ancient chief of Trough he fell in love with his daughter, and married her and hearing that another branch of his family had

32) seized upon the government of his territory in death, he never returned home, but lived with his father-in-law during the remainder of his days. This was in the 8<sup>th</sup> Century. <sup>In course of time</sup> afterwards his posterity became so numerous in Treigh (as indeed they do wherever they send forth a swarm) that they eclipsed the clan of the ancient chief, and set up a chief of their own <sup>name</sup>, and to commemorate the manner of their first coming into the country they adopted the armorial bearings which appears upon all their old tombs.

Several of the present M<sup>c</sup>. Kemmas can trace their pedigree to the last chief, or Baron (as they call him), who lived in the times of James II.

1. James M<sup>c</sup>. Kemma of Cavan-Montray
2. fil. Shane
3. fil. Patrick
4. fil. Michael
5. fil. Dunsleay
6. fil. Michael
7. fil. Delaghtin, the second son of the last Chief

Another. James M<sup>c</sup>. Kemma the eldest branch

James  
↓  
Duen

↓  
Hugh

↓  
Donogh

↓  
not known

Among the M<sup>c</sup>. Kemmas the Christian name Rafe is very common.

in a battle 14/2/1798

The M<sup>c</sup> Kennas were finally suppressed at Drum-  
banagher near Glaslough in the Parish of Donagh.

The following are the oldest inscriptions  
at Errigal Trench.

"P." Tullius M<sup>c</sup> Kenna jacet in hoc tumulo,  
qui obiit 3 Decembris Anno 1698.

Hic quoque tumulatae sunt reliquiae  
Rev<sup>i</sup>. Tulli M<sup>c</sup> Kenna nuper pastoris de Errigal  
qui obiit 27<sup>o</sup> die Octobris 1764 aetatis 56.

Pater Patricius Trener me fecit  
sibi et suis, qui obiit 1 Novembris 1711.

Hic jacet Johannes Trener vicarius  
de Errigal qui obiit tertio die Novembris anno 1714.

Next to the Treners and M<sup>c</sup> Kennas the most  
numerous families interred in the old Church of  
Errigal are

1. Conolly
2. M<sup>c</sup> Kaghey, among whom the christian  
name Ardel (Ardrigal) appears.
3. Boulant with a curious coat of arms
4. Glavin
5. M<sup>c</sup> Cambel (Mac Caemacail)
6. M<sup>c</sup> Cneel (Mac Grotta macail) in crowds
7. Mac Kicar<sup>ken</sup>
8. Mac Geough.

The tradition about the armorial bearings of the Mac Kennas is very vague, but that he was originally a Methian appears from O'Dugan's Topographical poem, in which, after stating that Mac Cionaithe was chief of Triocha ched an Chladaich in Oriel, he adds "Mídeac é gíd Ompíallac," i.e. he is a Methian although located in Oriel. From this it appears probable that Mc Kennas is a branch of the Southern Hy-Niall.

The ancient inhabitants state that there was a written History of the Mc Kennas <sup>preserved</sup> in the territory not many years ago and that it is probably yet preserved, but I have not been able to find any thing in their MSS. but stories about Fin Mac Cool, which are common in every part of Ireland.

I send you the name Books of Errigal Trough with the names decided.

The patron saint of Errigal is said to be S. Mellickan; his well is yet pointed out but not ornamented with flags or resorted to by Pilgrims, as it was 30 years ago. Does he appear in the Irish Calendar?

Your Obedient Servant,  
John O'Donovan

14/6/2/10 (50) 35  
Emerale

Saturday May 2<sup>nd</sup> 1895

Dear Sir

I wish you would let me have a list of the Monasteries in Monaghan as given by Orchardall, for without something of the kind I am working in the dark. There is a passage in Mr. Fierbis's MS. (Lord Roden's copy) which states that the three Collas defeated the last king of Emain Macha at a place called Cárán Ácáto lár Deapú in the territory of Fearnmuíge. I wish O'Keaffe would copy it for me; he will find it at the very beginning of that Division of the Book which speaks of the descendants of the Collas. Let me also have a brief List of the families of Oriel, i.e. the descendants of the Collas, and that part of O'Dugan's Topographical poem\* which treats of the territories and Dynasts of Oriel, and that part of Leabhar na gceart which treats

\* It is at the end of Mr. Fierbis's Book and begins  
"Eirinn eméiroll na Fodha."



of the same territory. These I should have collected myself before I left Dublin but my departure was so sudden and unexpected that I had not time to think of them.

The Feapinnurige of the Annals is what the Country people now call "The Farney" which is the ~~only~~ name they always call the barony of Donaghmoynne. Let me have the passage <sup>or passage</sup> in the Annals which mention <sup>Anglo-Irish</sup> Sirget. Glen or the valley of Silver in the Farney, where if I remember rightly, a monument was erected over an Irish Monarch.

Let me also know if the following places are mentioned in the Annals or in the Irish Calendar.

- |    |  |
|----|--|
| 1. | <sup>2078</sup><br><sup>213</sup> Tec <sup>Dominice</sup> <del>Dalinea</del> , <sup>annet</sup> Tedannet |
| 2. | Tec Tallam, Telallen   |
| 3. | Cluam Trobpart, Clontibnet   |
| 4. | Ucas na mullán, Aghnamullan  |
| 5. | Uquénam, Muckno, <sup>the early</sup> <sup>appears</sup> <del>both</del>                                 |
| 6. | Uquáipe cluana, Magheracloony  |

14/3/1841 37  
Send me also all the passages in the  
Annals respecting Dartraighe Coininisi. O'Keefe  
has already extracted them. He will find them  
in the large common place Book among a  
vast collection <sup>of many</sup> of other extracts.

I fear that I shall not be able  
to reach Monaghan to-day, the large parish  
of Donagh I have yet to traverse.

your obedient &c servant

John O'Donovan

Monaghan contains more townlands  
than any Co, I have been in yet. (the sub-  
divisions being so small.) It took me  
three hours to read over the names  
in Errigal for James Shane McKenna

Thos. A. Larcom Esq,

Ordinance Survey Off

Glacine Park

Dublin

**END**

RIA

14 B 12/11

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letters to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Monaghan town, concerning the history, antiquities, topography, genealogy and religious traditions associated with the parishes of Tedavnet, Donogh, Kilmore and Tullycorbet with particular reference to the origins of their place names. Included are O'Donovan's findings on local tradition, early ecclesiastical history, antiquities, the continued use of the Irish language in the area and local genealogy, with particular reference to the McMahon family.

4-9 May 1835

19p.

23 x 36 cm (i), (xi); 23 cm (ii-x), (xii-xix)

Menaghan May 4<sup>th</sup> 1835,

Dear Sir,

I have got on famously to-day, there being a fair in the town, and ~~at~~ many of the old aborigines having been sent to me to the office. I send you the name Books of the very large parish of Tedavnet; you will find that Mr. Rimington has collected most valuable authorities for the orthography which enabled me to decide upon the spelling without much trouble. The names were pronounced Hibernicé for me by an old man of the name Sheals (Hibernicé O'Shaarl) a very intelligent man who is well acquainted with the parish.

I have made some slight alterations in the spelling of some townlands; I wish you would glance your eye over them and let me know if you see any objection to my innovations. You will find that I give the correct name in every instance, but the question is, is it proper to restore the correct ancient name in defiance

2/ 39  
to established custom? I have altered  
Ballymode to Bella-node, because the  
first part of it is not baile, a town but  
bél ár, i.e., mouth of the ford.

All the old inhabitants of the parish  
state that a saint Dáimnd a <sup>virgin</sup> ~~daughter~~ was  
the first founder of the old church of Te-  
dávnat, which they say ~~is~~ is as much as to  
say <sup>as</sup> τοίς Dáimndide or the House of Dávnat. They  
have no idea of the age in which she lived  
but think that it was a long time after  
the introduction of Christianity. I find from  
the extract sent by O'Keefe from the Irish  
Calendar that the name appears in the  
Ides of June, thus: Dáimnd óg ó í phá Bea da.  
i.e. Dávnat, <sup>i.e. of</sup> virgin from Slieve Beagh. There can  
be no doubt that this is the Dávnat from whom  
this parish received its name; the Slieve Beagh  
range passes through the north West corner of  
the parish, <sup>on its way to Tyrone</sup> and forms about the one fourth  
part of it.

I went to see the old church which  
lies about 4 miles N.W. of Monaghan

\* This is making a mountain walk



40 (3)

but was very much disappointed: all the walls are down with the exception of a piece about 6 feet by 4 which forms a monument of one of the Robinsons; which I was told in Donagh, was the monument of Ross More Mac Mahon. There is no believing of what the Country people say.

Is the pedigree of Darnat of Slieve Beagh given in the Calendar?

I send you also the name Books of the parish of Donagh, which completes the Barony of Treugh. The Patron saint of the old Church is a Saint Gearait who goes among the country people under the name of "Giraldus de Donagh" <sup>by</sup> Gearait Domnaig, which properly means Gerat of Donagh, but they think that Donagh was his surname, and that from it the old church and afterwards the parish <sup>were</sup> ~~was~~ named. Is he in the Calendar?

On Norden's map is shewn, about two miles to the South of Monaghan, a hill called "Mullogh lact so called of a stone on which the Mac Mahon is made." I have made every enquiry about <sup>this</sup> but have <sup>met</sup> no person able to tell where it is. The people immediately around the town of Monaghan have <sup>for gotten</sup> lost all their traditions.

4/ 41  
The following passage in the Annals of the Four Masters, A.D. 331, is curious.

"The battle of Aghalederg in Farney was fought  
" by the three Collas against the Ultonians, in which Fergus  
" Fogha, the son of Ferechar Fortium, <sup>the</sup> last prince of Ulster  
" who dwelt at Emania was slain. They afterwards burned  
" Emania (Dunmogh) and the Ultonians have never since  
" dwelt in it. They deprived the Ultonians of that part of their  
" kingdom which lies from Lough Neagh and Ree (Glenree)  
" to the west.

This battle is much better described in M<sup>c</sup>  
Firbises MS; please to get O'Keeffe to copy it for me.  
Let him also read over all the passages about Oriel  
and send me any of them in which places in Oriel are  
mentioned. Perhaps Mac Mahon's inauguration stone  
~~may~~ be referred to.

(from Glenree to Clonis)

All Oriel was originally the property of O'Carroll  
and afterwards of Mac Mahon, but in the reign of  
Elizabeth it was very much dismembered indeed. The  
O'Neills seized upon the greater part of it; O'Carroll  
became totally eclipsed, Mac Mahon was driven into  
the County of Monaghan, O'Hanlon seems to have  
retained Orior and the Mountains in the North of  
Louth, and the English held constant possession of  
Machaire Oriel, or the plain of Oriel which  
extended from ~~near~~ Drogheda to the mountains  
north of Dundalk. From Norden's map it appears  
that the O'Neills had <sup>(perhaps?)</sup> all the Co. of Armagh. The  
territory of Toaghey (now a manor) which comprized the  
N.W. portion of the Co. of Armagh was the property of  
Owen Mac Hugh Mac Neale More, Mac Art O'Neale  
Clankernie, a large territory comprizing the greater part  
of the north and middle of the County was the property  
of the O'Neale, and "used by him to give unto the Captains  
of his galloglasses for their entertainment & Bonage"

14/3/12/11 (11) 42 (5)  
The ~~Fawc~~ was the property of ~~Henry~~ Torlogh  
(Mac Henry, Mac Phelimie Roe) the half brother  
of Hugh Earl of Tyrone. And even Outriange a  
territory which comprized a considerable part of  
the ~~west of Armagh~~ <sup>west of Armagh and some of</sup> the County of Monaghan was seized  
upon by a branch of the same powerful family. In  
Norden's map it is marked as the ~~Cambria~~ "Lands  
of Harris (Henry) oge <sup>Mac Harris</sup> Mac Shane, Mac Con O'Neale."

So that Mac Mahon retained only the southern  
part of the County of Monaghan unless  
Mac Kenna the chief of Triúcha was  
tributary to him, which is to be doubted.

I went from Skeffe that part of  
O'Dugan's poem (not the List of names in O'Kane's  
MS:) which mentions the tribes and subdivisions  
of Oriel in 1380. If he read over all the  
passages in the Annals <sup>about Oirghiall</sup> some curious thing  
may turn out inter legendum. When did the  
O'Farrolls of Oriel become eclipsed by the  
M. Mahons? The O'Farrolls are numerous here yet.

On Norden's map the name Ever  
Brize is written across the County of  
Armagh between the Fewe and Clankernie.  
He certainly was not an O'Neill (for the  
name Ever never appears among that  
family) but must have been a Mac

Mahon who retained a portion of the ancient Príel of his ancestors in the very midst of the more powerful family of the O'Sheills. Is this Ever Bríge mentioned in the Annals in the reign of Elizabeth, or in Morison's Book?

I want also the passage from the Tripartite Life of St Patrick in which Teach Teallain is mentioned. I am of opinion that it can be no other than the present Tekollan in Monaghan. What does Arch-dall say? Let me also have all the passage in the Annals respecting <sup>Múgdorn</sup> Críoc <sup>and</sup> Múgdorn, and the passage in Adammán's Life of Columba which mentions "Provincia Mugdornorum." It is evident that the <sup>Provincia Mugdornorum</sup> brooch Mughdorn of ancient writers is ~~the~~ Crí-Mourne, a modern barony in the County of Monaghan, which must have been a considerable territory before the formation of Baronies. Who was the Mughdorn dugh from whom the Mugdorni are named? Was he descended from Colla-da-chríoch or any of his brothers? Consult Mac Firbis.





45  
8. I shall however leave etymological disquisitions to abler anti-  
"quarians to whom it may also afford some amusement to  
"reconcile the incongruity of two writers Hugh Mac Bustin  
"and Sir Charles Coote, the former derives the Mac Mahons  
"from the old Irish race of princes, the latter says that  
"they are descended from Walter Fitz-ursa (who had  
"a hand in the murder of Thomas Archbishop of Can-  
"terbury) the Irish name importing the like, viz. the  
"son of a Bear." The generality of readers will feel

\*. Because Fitz-ursa signifies the son of a Bear  
and Mac Maínamna signifies the son of <sup>(which is a bear if you like)</sup> Maínamna, it  
follows as a logical consequence that Mac Maínamna  
was descended from Walter Fitz-ursa, who had a hand  
a hand in the murder of Thomas a-Becket. And from  
whom was O' Maínamna, i.e. the grandson of the Bear  
descended? I hope from some person, who had a hand  
in the murder of a pope! The ancestor of Mac  
Mahon never had a hand in the murder of the Arch-  
bishop of Canterbury, but by the holy Maínamna,  
he had a Bear like hand in the murder of <sup>alias in the killing</sup>  
many abler men (I mean men much better able  
to handle the sword). Now quere does Maínamna  
mean a bear? I never met the word in that  
sense, and I know that the word the Irish use for  
Bear, is Béirín. 2. Had the Irish any word for  
Bear? But whether Maínamna (<sup>Maínamna</sup> Matthew) mean  
bear or not, we know from genuine historic do-  
cuments that the Maínamna from whom the  
Mac Mahons, <sup>of Oriel</sup> are descended ~~was~~ was the relative  
of the ancestor of the O'Farrells, <sup>the</sup> ancient chiefs  
of Oriel, and quite a different person from  
Walter Fitz-ursa, who had a hand in the murder  
of Thomas a-Becket. All etymological historians  
should be flogged.

+ I suspect that the Fitz-Malter who is now made  
the ancestor of the Shuarts is created in a similar  
manner.

14/8/12/11 (IV)

(45 1/2)

+ He means Edmund Spencer followed  
by Caste. Lof.



† "Familia enim Matheorum seu ut vulgo  
" Macmathgambina progenitorem agnoscit  
" Natoluagium." Colgan, A. L. G. G. p. 235 n.p.

Here Colgan understands ~~Mattheus~~ Mahon to be  
the same as Mathews or Matthem, Lof.



14/8/12/11(V) 46 (9)  
"little interest in tracing the pedigree of a  
"race now nearly extinct\*; I am informed there  
"is now living in the town an elderly lady  
"widow of the very last representative<sup>†</sup> of  
"that once powerful House. That they  
"were active opposers of the English settlers

Evatt tells an anecdote of three doctors who met together at  
Monaghan; of whom one was named Mac Dowell<sup>2</sup> and  
the second Mac Mahon and the third<sup>was</sup> of English  
extraction. They spoke and argued upon various sub-  
jects and the two Celts became rather noisy. At last  
the third mentioned, cried out "I must depart; I have  
no chance in contending with two such dangerous  
adversaries as the son of the Bear and the  
son of the Devil." Mac Dowell however does  
not mean the son of the Devil; <sup>Dowell</sup> ~~it~~ is the  
same as the Scotch Dugald and was  
a <sup>nickname</sup> name given by <sup>the</sup> Irish <sup>and Calidonians</sup> to the sons of  
Irish families who had intermarried with  
the Danes. Dubgall, at the period the name  
was first given signified, "the Black Dane."  
\* They are extinct as a noble family, but as a  
race they<sup>†</sup> are in all probability four times  
as numerous as in the reign of Elizabeth.  
This is a most absurd assertion for a man  
who knew that an army of able-bodied M.  
Mahons could be then mustered in the Farnes,  
and all they want now is a leader to fight as well as ever.

70/ 47  
"we learn from Sir John Davies<sup>is?</sup> who gives the  
"following character of this turbulent clan: "The  
"Mac Mahones ~~are~~ undoubtedly are the  
"proudest and most barbarous Sept among  
"the Irish and do ever soonest repine and  
"kick and spurn at the English Government."

† Evatt knew the last chief of the Mac Mahons  
whom he describes as an old man of ~~the~~ a  
most princely appearance. He was ~~called~~ <sup>summoned</sup>  
~~upon~~ one day by a grand Jury to point  
out the boundary of a certain estate or  
parish in Monaghan, and when asked  
by the Barrister to declare who the  
proprietor of the land was, he replied  
"upon the virtue of my oath I am. The  
Barrister astonished, put the question again  
"Perhaps M<sup>c</sup>. M<sup>c</sup>. Mahon you mistake my  
meaning, Who is the lawful proprietor of  
these lands? M<sup>c</sup>. M<sup>c</sup>. "upon the virtue of  
my oath, I am. The Judge, who was a clever  
man ~~and~~ knew that the deponent was the chief  
of the Mac Mahons, then put the ques-  
tion: "Oh yes M<sup>c</sup>. Mahon we know that you  
are the real proprietor, we only require to  
know from you who has received the rents of  
these lands for the last twenty years?"

14/B/2/11(VI) 48 (4)

" Monaghan became shire ground under the  
" Government of Sir John Perrot A.D. 1584.  
" It is a barony in the Blaney family who  
" are the lineal descendants of the ancient  
" British race of Kings.

" In old times this country was known  
" by the various appellations of Orgiel, Oriel  
" and Uriel<sup>\*</sup>, which however included a much  
" larger tract than is comprehended in the  
" present County. Errigal, the name of a  
" parish in the barony of Treiugh in this  
" County retains some similitude to the first  
" of these denominations and tradition  
" reports that in it was formerly the royal  
" residence of an independant prince of  
" the O'neal<sup>†</sup> family."

M. M. Oh! my Lord, now I understand the  
meaning of the question: Mr. Lucas has re-  
ceived and enjoyed the rents of that part of  
my property these — years. I scarcely believe this.

\* These are not various appellations, but various Angli-  
cized spellings of one and same Irish name, Óirigiulla  
which signifies Golden hostages and so called accord-  
ing to the Genealogists because the monarch was  
not allowed to put any fetters on the hostages of  
the Chief of Oriel except fetters of gold. This  
was an honor.

† It has no connection in the world with Oriel. Aineazail M'ellarn  
i.e. the habitation of St. M'ellarn. In latter times

12/ 49  
" The ancient name of the parish was  
" Rackwallace from the name of a townland  
" in which was the Church and Burying ground.  
" the ruins of the former were to be seen some  
" <sup>time</sup> years ago, at present not a vestige remains.

it has been distinguished from the parish of  
Errigal Keeroge in Tyrone by the addition of  
Treugh, the name of the Barony in which  
it is situated, but there is every reason to  
believe that, in ancient times, while the  
meaning of the word Arpeagal was understood,  
this was distinguished from Errigal Keeroge  
by the addition of the name of the patron.

There are three Errigals in Ulster and there is  
every probability that the names of the  
patron saints were originally postfixed  
to distinguish the one from the other,  
thus: <sup>habitation</sup> Arpeagal <sup>Onani</sup> Adannan in Derry, <sup>habitation</sup> Arpeagal <sup>Dochiarogi</sup> Daciarog  
in Tyrone and <sup>habitation</sup> Arpeagal <sup>Mellani</sup> Meallan in <sup>Treugh</sup> Driel. It is to be  
remarked that ar is pronounced like the English Err  
in Ulster; thus ar is pron? Esh, arling, eshling &c, &c.

‡ There is now <sup>no</sup> such tradition in Treugh. The oldest  
man in the Barony states that it was Mac Kenna's  
territory, and that his house was situated near Glaslough.  
The tradition here alluded to must refer to Kinnard  
Castle <sup>on the borders of Treugh</sup> ~~where~~ a powerful branch of the O'Neills resides,  
<sup>in which</sup>



14/B/1/2/1 (VII) 50 (13)

Let me add another extract from the same learned production.

" Chalybeate Springs abound, one of w<sup>ch</sup>  
" called Tubberdoany was formerly of some repute  
" it is even now visited by many of the poorer  
" class of the R: C: Religion whose votive rags  
" suspended on the overhanging thorn attest  
" their unshaken faith in its miraculous vir-  
" tues. Strange! that a custom decried by the  
" ministers, unpractised by the more enlightened  
" ranks of their religion, should continue un-  
" supported by precept or example. The mist  
" of superstition which clouds the intellect can  
" only be dispersed by the powerful rays of a  
" widely diffused system of education. It is  
" worthy of remark that to the many Superstitious  
" rites which have been or are yet in use in  
" this island, some corresponding superstition  
" may be found practised in the most distant  
" ages and in the most remote quarters of the  
" globe. The pilgrimages to Holy wells and the  
" use of consecrated amulets are common to us  
" with the untutored sons of Africa. The Nuns  
" of St. Bridget\* with their inextinguishable fire  
" alike meet their counterparts in the vestals of

\* This is not altogether true. The truth <sup>fact</sup> is, the  
writer knew nothing about the Nuns of St.  
Bridget, <sup>or</sup> <sup>in</sup> their extinguishable fire except what  
he picked up from the anthologia Hibernica  
and other works of no authority.

"of Rome or the virgins of the sun at Peru;  
 "St Patrick's Purgatory well deserves the denomi-  
 "nation of the Irish Mecca.<sup>Caaba?</sup> The adores of  
 "fire\* have been known to exist in every age &  
 "clime nor does it exceed the bounds of proba-  
 "bility to assert that if the worshippers of  
 "Baal were with one accord to light up their  
 "mountain tops on midsummer eve they would  
 "form one bright chain of Telegraphic commu-  
 "nication <sup>around?</sup> round the world.

"The common fuel of this parish is turf  
 "the poorer people in the town are supplied  
 "by kish and ass-loads hawked through the  
 "streets; the average price of the former is  
 "2/6 of the latter 1/0. Forty or fifty asses  
 "may be seen in the town at once; they come  
 "chiefly from the parish of Tedavnet; each  
 "Ass is attended by a <sup>Codger?</sup> Cadger whose dress and  
 "appearance would not procure him a much  
 "higher rank in <sup>the scale of</sup> society, yet they possess a deal  
 "of shrewdness and cunning, nor did ever  
 "stockbroker take a better advantage of the  
 "turns of the current reports of the day than  
 "they of the sudden change of weather from  
 "good to bad in enhancing the price of their commodity.

\* I do not believe that the Irish ever lighted fires to  
 adore them, but for the purpose of purification &c.  
 † What degree is that of a cadger? Surely these  
 are not beggars.

"Whatever monuments of Antiquity Monagh  
"an may have possessed the unrelenting hand of  
"time has long since swept them away, nor does  
"tradition enable me to point out with any  
"certainty even the place where their ruins were  
"once to be seen. The large house in the Diamond  
"opposite Glaslough Street is said to possess <sup>occupy</sup>  
"the site of a castle, which at the time of the  
"Lord Deputy Chichester's visit to this Country  
"in 1607 is thus noticed by Sir John Davies:  
"In the midst of the village there is a founda-  
"tion of a new Castle, which being raised  
"ten or twelve feet from the ground and  
"so left and neglected for the space of  
"almost two years is now ready to fall into  
"ruins again"

In the rear of this some old walls  
"are to be seen, said to be the remains of an old  
"Abbey whose burying ground in common with  
"that of the Church would seem to have ex-  
"tended beyond its present bounds, as in level-  
"ling that open space before the old goal a  
"quantity of human bones were dug up in  
"particular a skull of exceeding large dimensions <sup>doubtless?</sup>  
"now in the possession of Mr. Buchanan Apo-  
"thecary. Ware informs us that there was a  
"monastery of Conventual Franciscan Friars  
"here founded by Felim Mac Mahon in the



"year 1462. We learn also from the same au-  
 "thor in his life of Charles Leslie that a  
 "Convent of Friars was set up here by Patrick  
 "Tyrell, who was made titular\* Popish bishop  
 "and had the revenues of the see of Clogher  
 "assigned to him by King James on the decease  
 "of Roger Boyle in 1687.

"On the summit of the hill at the  
 "north of the town near the site of the new  
 "goal is a small mound of earth with some  
 "decayed firs, which marks the spot where stood  
 "the fort raised by Sir Edward Blaney then  
 "Governor of the County for the protection of  
 "the town. This Fort is represented by Davies  
 "as then serving the double purpose of a  
 "garrison and goal.<sup>+</sup>

"A few silver coins have been found  
 "here, a very curious one of one of the Henrys  
 "was lately in the possession of a Lady of this  
 "town, also a larger piece of James I. in good  
 "preservation. Some years ago there was dug  
 "up in the meadows near the river an antique  
 "brass spur similar to those in Trinity College  
 "Museum."

+ Titular Bishop or Popish Bishop would have  
 nearly expressed his dignity, but Titular Popish Bishop  
 is redundant and incorrect, for he was really the  
 Bishop of Clogher. But Dunag &c. It is a great pity  
 that the priests of the different religions must hate one another  
 + This is what is called the Fort of Monaghan  
 on Norden's Map.

These are all the ~~Extracts~~ passages that I deem curious in Evatt's account of Managhan. There ~~are~~<sup>is</sup> some curious statistical information, but Mr. Rivington will better know how to use it. (or rather convinced)

I am of opinion that the name of Managhan has been derived from the <sup>in and</sup> hills, around the town, which is built on "a level with two small lakes... and embosomed by hills on every side." The ~~word~~ name is written Munedán in the Annals of the Four Masters, and there can be no doubt that the word signifies a hilly place. Mune is a hill (see my letter from Money more) Munedic, means hilly, or abounding in moneys or drums, and Munedán is a substantive formed (according to the regular Irish analogy) from the adjective Munedic to signify "a hilly place or a place full of moneys or drums."

An old priest told me that he thought Monaghan might be derived from Mórri-a-céan, i.e. head of the bag, but as we have the authority of the Four Masters to prove

18/ 55  
that the first syll part of the name is <sup>money</sup> mūrne  
not mōrn (mōan) and as the locality perfectly  
agrees with the name they give, it is not fair  
to torture the word to wrest from <sup>it</sup> an unneces-  
-sary signification.

Again the tradition among the  
prophecymen of the North, <sup>and</sup> that there are  
three places in Ulster the names of which  
begin with ~~the~~ Mūrne (Money) that shall  
yet be the scenes of great bloodshed, viz  
<sup>money-more</sup> Mūrne-mór, <sup>money-ca</sup> Mūrne-prád and <sup>money-chan</sup> Mūrne-cán, shows that they  
look upon Monaghan to be formed from  
Mūrne, a hill and not from mōrn, a bog.

I know not what to make of Rack  
wallace, the ancient name of the parish  
of Monaghan, and yet the name of  
a townland containing an ancient  
burial ground. My opinion is that it is  
~~the~~ an English name derived from  
a family of the name Wallace. Could  
it not have been a place of execution  
like Knocknagin, Brockacrogbery, Knockin  
Ardnarea, Crossnarea, Skinnagin.

14/3/12/11(x)56

19

Gallows hill, Gallage Cossie, &c. &c.

Rack Wallace in my eye smells of torture and execution. I am not however so, etymologically mad as to insist that it must have been a place of execution because Rack Wallace might signify Wallace's Rack just as Castleshane does Shane's Castle. I only conjecture that it is very probable that it will be yet discovered that a man of the name Wallace lived here whose <sup>altar</sup> creed was the gory block the gibbet and the halter.

We had better derive <sup>it</sup> from ~~the~~ <sup>prais</sup> Baal  
 ap. i.e. Baal expelled from it, so called by Saint  
 Patrick when he ~~struck~~ <sup>smote</sup> a golden image of  
 Crom Dubh that stood there with the staff  
 of the Cross (baile topa) over the eye-brow and  
 laid him supine. In commemoration of  
 this glorious victory gained by the man of  
 God over Baal, i.e. the Devil, he caused the  
 place to be solemnly and publickly

20/ 5<sup>th</sup> Christened and called by the name of  
 Ruag-<sup>ex</sup>vaal-<sup>(not Balaam's dog)</sup>app, but at the introduction  
 of the English language, the name was taken  
 short (for the English language does not re-  
 joice in three long syllables each almost  
 equally accented) and made first Rag-  
 Wallis (because the <sup>family</sup> name Wallis was disting<sup>uish</sup>  
 -ed among them) but because the word rag  
 had a vulgar sound in English, it was  
 changed (when the English colony planted in  
 Monaghan became civilized) to Rackwallace,  
 and it is very probable that in a few years,  
 (when the Harney boys shall become tame  
 and peaceably civilized, and the word rack  
 will be no longer necessary to terrify <sup>them</sup> by  
 its racking sound) the name will be  
 changed to Rockwallace to puzzle anti-  
 quarians (there being no <sup>in the place</sup> rock). The name  
 will then be <sup>easily</sup> accounted <sup>for</sup> by those acquainted  
 with the History of Ireland by making it  
 the site of an old castle, because they will  
 know that the Irish were in the habit of  
 calling <sup>ing</sup> strong castles by the name Cloch i.e.  
 stone or rock, for example. Cloch gleanna  
 the castle of the knight of Glen, Cloch  
Locha Duachtair, Reilly Castle on Lough-  
 oughter in Cavan. &c. &c.

These are the sorts of derivations  
 that Vallancey, <sup>Bedarr</sup> and Villanueva have  
 amused the world with. J. O. Donovan,

\* This is translated by O'Sullivan into  
 Latin Wallingis, i.e. the rock of the valley  
 Perhaps Rockwallis is a corruption of Rock-wallis.  
 Who knows but Rack Wallis is a corruption of Rye colla-  
 of Colla-uais, the great ancestor of the Brighids.



Monaghan May 6<sup>th</sup> 1835,

Dear Sir, I send you the name Books  
of the Parish of Monaghan in which  
I have taken the liberty of altering  
three names which custom has most  
wonderfully corrupted. These are Cor-  
devilish, Dundaldrum and Dancingnear  
or Dancingair. You will observe that  
whenever the original language is lost  
the people <sup>have a</sup> <sup>naturally</sup> wish (or fall into the cus-  
tom) of changing the ancient names to  
some words (with which they have a resem-  
blance) in the language which they  
speak. Thus we find all the Irish  
names terminating in lann changed in  
English to land, because that syllable  
sounds, in the name of a place, very  
familiarily to English ears. ~~At~~ Bally-  
<sup>in Derry</sup> ~~scullan~~ affords a striking instance of this;  
when it was forgotten that  
the place was named from the family



of the Ó Scullan's, <sup>it</sup> was changed to Bally-  
 scullion, because scullion has a meaning  
 in English and sounds well upon an English ear.  
 We even find instances when they were  
 not able to catch the sound of an  
 Irish name that they changed it to  
 the nearest <sup>combination of</sup> English words that resembled  
 it in sound. To give an instance of this  
 I have seen in the Ulster Inquisitions  
 such a name as Cool-o-mary-go-shagg,  
 which I am satisfied was intended to  
 represent the Irish sounds of cul-mac<sup>field of the</sup> shpe-na  
<sup>thorns</sup> peiceog. Now I want to prove or at least to  
 make it appear likely that these three  
 names in the parish of Monaghan viz  
 Cor-Devilish, Dun-Daldrum and Dancing-  
 air or Dancing near have been corrup-  
 ted in a similar manner. Cordevilish  
 is never pronounced devilish by those who  
 speak Irish but Cor-devlis, but because  
 that part of the name sounds so cruel  
 like the English word Devilish, they find  
 it more reddier and more familiarer to call  
 the townland Cor-devilish or the Devilish

but than its correct Irish name of Duibh-Tíop  
 or the Black-fort. Again Dancingnear is  
 doubtlessly a name corrupted in the same  
 vile manner, wherefore I have taken the  
 liberty of giving it a little less appear-  
 -ance of <sup>(Dancing air (Will o' the wisp))</sup> Dancing near or in the air by  
 changing the orthography to Dún-Sináire.

The name Dundaldrum has completely  
 thrown me in a daldrum, <sup>but</sup> a word which  
 is very often used by the Irish peasantry  
 (but whether or not it is an English introduction  
 I know not) to signify ~~in a~~ <sup>or</sup> a state of  
 suspense, <sup>or</sup> hesitation or in a dilemma.

It appears from the <sup>more ancient</sup> authority quoted by  
 Mr. Rimington (Patent of Monaghan Estate  
 9 Jac. I) that it was anciently called Dow-  
abllerane alias Downaldron, i. e. The Dun  
 or Fort of Allerán or Aldron, two names  
 of men formerly, <sup>(but very anciently)</sup> somewhat common in Ire-  
 -land. I would wish to make this Dun-

-aldron because Dun-daldron sounds  
 very harshly, and is certainly a modern  
 corruption. I wish to direct your attention to  
 dancing air.

your obedient &c. servant,

J. O. Donovan,

Please to let me know how Georgy Petrie is. I enclose a letter for Mr Taylor please to send it to him. I think my best plan is to call upon those Officers who are to leave the Country first.

14/6/12/11 (x0)

RIA

61 1/2

RIA

The Irish Calendar places this Kilmore  
in the territory of Hy-Meith" (Hé mair)

Monaghan May 8<sup>th</sup> 1835.

Dear Sir

I send you the Name Books of Kilmore which cost me much time and trouble to settle because there are no persons in it at all acquainted with the old language. I conversed with some of the most intelligent of the aborigines but they know nothing about the signification of the names. It is very remarkable that I always find the most rich and fertile districts the most barren in ancient lore and traditions; but this is not to be wondered at when one considers that the aborigines were totally driven from the fertile plains and forced to the mountain vallies and heathy districts not worth possessing at the time that they first took up their abode in them.

There are some names in the Parish of Kilmore, which have, I am convinced, suffered great corruptions, and



and which I therefore altered a little; there are Brandrim, Durraimin, Kilnahalter, Rattrum which I have changed to Brandrum, Drum-raymond, Kilnahaltar, Radrum, but I am very anxious that you should consider them as soon as you receive the name Books because two heads are always better than one. and I expect that Mr Sharkey will keep his analogical eye upon all my decisions and put me to the crucible by comparison with my decisions in other Counties.

I expect to get done here tomorrow and be ready to move on to Ballybay either to-morrow evening or Sunday morning. I did expect some <sup>notices of</sup> ~~Extracts~~ about Teshallen. and the delay makes me suspect that O'Keefe cannot find them. Archdall was not able to discover that the Tech Tellain of the Tripartite Life was the present Teshallen, but there can be no doubt about it as it is placed in regione <sup>Ily. Methiorum</sup> ~~Magdonorum~~, which was a large district in this County north of the territory called Fearnmhaigh.

and originally comprising the barony  
of Monaghan as well as Breckinmore.  
If you look into my remarks on the  
Barony of Breckinmore in the County of  
Down you will find that I had  
come to this conclusion before I  
knew where Fearnagh lay, and  
if I remember rightly you will find  
the ~~the~~ notice of Teshallen in the  
Tripartite Life quoted there, or at  
least <sup>a</sup> reference to the place where  
it can be found. The Irish lan-  
guage is almost fled out of the  
parishes around Monaghan, but  
Clontibret and all the Barony of  
Donaghmore, which the Country  
people call "the Farney" is full of  
Irish traditions and Mac Mahons.

I remain your obedient  
humble servant  
John O'Donovan

Geo. H. Carcom Esq

Grd: Surv: Office

Phoenix Park

Dublin

RIA

14/B/12/11(xv)

The Irish calendar places the Church of  
Sullycorbet in the territory of Hy-Mieth Macha  
Septimo Cal. Feb.

Monaghan May. 8<sup>th</sup> 1835.

Dear Sir,

you have seen from my last letter that I first put men and afterwards stymology on the rack without being able to wring from them any satisfactory explanation of Rackwallace, the ancient name of the parish of Monaghan, and still the name of a townland, the burial ground of which proves it to be an ecclesiastical place of great antiquity. Tullycorbet presents a similar difficulty. but I think that it is mentioned <sup>and explained</sup> in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick. I went to see the old grave yard, but saw nothing curious in it except a few headstones exhibiting the name Lennon, an ecclesiastical family of some note in Oriel. The Irish name of the parish is Tularis Capbado, which means the hill of the Chariot; and I think that there is a story in one of the lives of St. Patrick stating that his Chariot broke down here in regione <sup>Hy-Methiornum,</sup> ~~Mugdo-morum~~. The



Country people state that St. Patrick is the Patron of Tullycorbet, but know nothing else about it. On Norden's Map it is called Tempel Tallogh Corbett.

The trace of Norden's map that I have with me does not shew "the Farney" which is by far the most celebrated territory in all Monaghan. Perhaps you could let me have a trace from some other which shews the "Ferne" or "Farnie" and some places in it. The trace which I have is from the one marked B. Country between Lough Erne and Dindalk; it is useless to look for the Farney on that, some other one must be consulted.

The route I intend <sup>to</sup> take is from Monaghan to Ballybay (where you will find me on Monday) and from thence to Carrickmacross, whence I intend to proceed N.W. to Cootehill, where I you will find me until I finish my business. In the mean time you shall hear from me daily, or at least every second day.

14/8/12/11 (XVII)

67

The Road that Lt Bailey mentioned, is near Lough Neagh and altogether out of my reach.

I am anxious to know what you wish me to do after I have finished Monaghan. I am sure it will take me more than two months to get through the Kingdom of Tirconnell.

I find that the following families were Lords of the "Farney" I wish O'Keefe would let me know whether they were all O'giellian origin, i.e. descended from the Cullen

1. O'Briochain, 1027, (O'Breighan) 1089, 1113-29.
2. O'Donnacain (Donegan) 1029, 1113
3. Mac Ruaidhri (Mac Rory) 1039
4. O'Gearbhail (O'Carroll) 1043, 1101, 1123-25.
5. O'Lorcain (Larkin) 1079.
6. O'Lethlobhar (Lawler) 1080.
7. O'Duibhdara, 1097.
8. O'Laidgner, 1119.
9. Mac Mathghamhna, 1471.

Your obedient &c Servant

J. O'Donovan.

Thos. A. Larcom Esq  
ordnance I. office  
Phoenix Park  
Dublin.

Monaghan May 9<sup>th</sup> 1835,

Dear Sir I send you the name Book of  
Tehollan, the last parish of Mr. Ring-  
-louis work. There is one name in it  
that requires consideration, viz Corvally.  
The peasantry pronounce it always  
Corr-a-vally and understand it to  
mean "Bend of the road". Perhaps  
Corravally would be the best spelling for  
us to adopt, but I wish to know what  
we have made it in other Counties.  
I am aware that I have considered it  
the same as Corbally in (I think) Tyrone,  
but it is not - it is distinctly pronounced  
Copp-a <sup>be</sup>lally by the Irish people, and it has  
no connection whatever with Copp-battle.

I saw the celebrated Crozier of  
Downet this morning: it is very curious and

exhibits any inscription but so defaced  
that I could make nothing of it.  
The <sup>Lamb</sup> man would now sell it for £10  
although he says he was offered £20.  
There are three men about buying it  
one of whom is a Doctor Bell a Scotch  
man who spent eight days at his  
house ~~last~~ drawing it.

This Crozier is called Bachall  
Damhnait and the present possessor  
calls himself 'Lamb' and it <sup>was</sup> with  
great difficulty I was able to  
learn from him that his father  
used to call himself O'Luain <sup>Lamb</sup> a  
name which I find among the  
families descended from the three  
Collas in Oriel. The family originally  
lived in the parish of Tedavnet and  
Mr. <sup>Plan</sup> ~~Lamb~~ (Lamb) states that 'Luinn  
'Damhnait' has been in the family from  
time immemorial, and that it has

descended to him as an heirloom. 14/B/12/11(XIX) 70  
Some 8 years ago he used to send it  
as far as Newry and Dundalk for the  
purpose of smearing on it. The Depo-  
-nents were in great danger if they swore  
falsely. Some dreadful change in the  
countenance was the result, but the most  
general change was "the mouth turning  
awry" the mouth turning up to the  
eye ear" Many persons were accused of  
theft by their neighbours and when it was  
threatened that 'baird Dinnare' should be sent  
they frequently came and acknowledged <sup>confessed</sup>  
their guilt; so that this relic worked miracles  
during its reign of terror over the minds of  
the people.

If Mr. Petrie wish to buy it now Mr.  
Rimington will be able to manage the business  
for him, quietly and secretly before he leaves  
Monaghan. I think if Mr. Lamb were  
tempted with £8 he might be apt to  
sell his heirloom as it has lost its power  
of turning months up to years, and consequently  
of bringing in no income to the proprietor"  
your, &c servant, J. O'Donovan



Thos. A. Larcom Esq

Ord: Survey Office

Phoenix Park

Dublin

**END**

RIA

14 B 12/12

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Ballybay, Co. Monaghan, concerning the Anglicization of Irish place names and changes to place names in general.

11 May 1835

1p.

23 x 37 cm



14/3/12/12

14/

Ballybay May 11<sup>th</sup> 1835

Dear Sir

(Sunday)

I travelled yesterday, from Monaghan to the N. E. boundary of Clontibet and thence through the middle of the parish to Ballybay. I called upon several of the aborigines but found very little ancient traditions among them. They heard that Clontibet was named from a holy well which was near the old church but which is now filled up, but I have ~~not~~ <sup>not</sup> one to tell me who the patron Saint was. The most intelligent old fellow I came across is named Mac Kiah; he was formerly a Cess Collector but is now living in the most lamentable <sup>state of</sup> misery. He is as naked as Adam was before he clothed himself with the leaves of the fig tree! When I entered his cabin he had not a single article of dress upon him - nothing but an old blanket thrown across his shoulders. He sat upon a little stool and stooped with his face hands and knees over a small fire which has actually roasted him. I never met such a spectacle of misery! <sup>me</sup> Though living in this oyster like condition he retains his reasoning powers and a very vivid memory! He says that Gentlemen know nothing about Irish names

492  
of townlands - that they wish to harden, shorten  
and make them look like English names - and  
as this work is going on since the reign of  
oliver Cromwell it is now most difficult  
to come at the old name for even the  
farmers are now forgetting the names which  
their grandmothers used to call these  
lands and adopting the hard and  
shortened names which they hear with  
their landlords. The old Druid illustrated  
these observations by shewing that the town-  
-land which his grand mother called  
Fron tularg or the white hill, is now refined to  
Finthie, though he thinks Fintully would  
do well enough.

I have made several alterations in the  
names of the townlands of this parish, to which  
I beg to direct your attention. 1. Derrygally  
I have changed to Derrygally because old  
Mr. Haghy insists that it is the name. However  
I should be glad that the Downe Survey or  
some other ancient authority could be got as  
authority before my alteration be adopted. 2.  
Taturagh I have changed to Tattyreagh because  
the former name is a blunder. 3. Crogham. I changed

to Croaghan, but I wish it to be compared with  
the Indexes of other Counties. 43

Does the name bel áia berce or nî berce  
occur in the Annals of the Four Masters. it is  
the name which the Irish call Ballybay, but  
I fear that Ballyheagh is too modern a  
town to be noticed by the Four Masters.

The natives understand the name to signify  
<sup>bel</sup> <sup>nî</sup> <sup>áia</sup> <sup>berce</sup>  
mouth of the ford of Birches. It  
is possible that the Annalists may have a  
notice of nî berce as a church. it is not  
~~not~~ áia berce.

your obedient humble servant

John O'Donovan

Thos. A. Larcom Esq  
Ord: Survey office  
Phoenix Park  
Dublin.



**END**

**14 B 12/13**

**O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.**

**Letters, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Castleblayney, Co. Monaghan, concerning his activities in Monaghan, genealogical observations, local archaeological sites and traditions. Included is an account of local traditions associated with St. Patrick and his own observations concerning the McMahon family.**

**13-14 May 1835**

**5p.**

**23 cm**

RIA

14/8/12/1301

74

Castellon

Aug 14/12

Dear Sir

You will find me in the  
church till 10 o'clock. I have been very suc-  
cessful here to day it being the market day  
I shall write as soon as I can but  
but have not time now the paper being  
late and the weather bad

Yours obedient servant

John Brown

CASLEBIA  
JAN 14

FREE  
14MY14  
1835

RIA

Anna Maria Capparis 4/12/13 (11)  
Capparis in Roppa, in capri Ropp  
an m l x. de m na beallcane 1835.

an m<sup>le</sup> la x. de m<sup>le</sup> na bealltaine 1835.

Q. 22. 2.

*Confidential*

I walked from ~~Ballybay~~<sup>the</sup> hither yesterday but got so wet that I am nearly knocked up to day. I intend to remain in this the Metropolis of the Farney <sup>(having now a great many people)</sup> for seven days, so that any letters or papers for me <sup>had</sup> are better be directed to St. Boteler; and if there have been any already sent to St. Chayton, please to tell him to have them sent hither. It was impossible for me to let you know how long I would stay at Ballybay, because <sup>the length of</sup> my stay in any town depends upon the success I meet with in finding out old sages;

I have all along kept a close eye upon the Mac Mahons to discover if possible who is the oldest branch. I met a very respectable shop-keeper at Ballybay who thinks he is the senior but it is impossible to ~~be~~ prove those things now. There are several in the Farnley who look upon themselves as the real Mac Mahons and state that those near Monaghan are obscure branches, so that if there was a chief to be now elected over the Sons of the Bear his title would be sooner proved by a battle than by genealogical research.

21/ <sup>76</sup>  
The shop keeper at Ballybay who has a remarkable taste for historical research gives his pedigree thus:

30 years for each gen.  
5  
150

1. Brian, the son of

2. Rory,

3 - Glaisne

4 - Rory

5. Brian, brother of Arthur Mac Mahon who was Col. at the Boyne and put his hand on the Treaty of Limerick.

from 1835

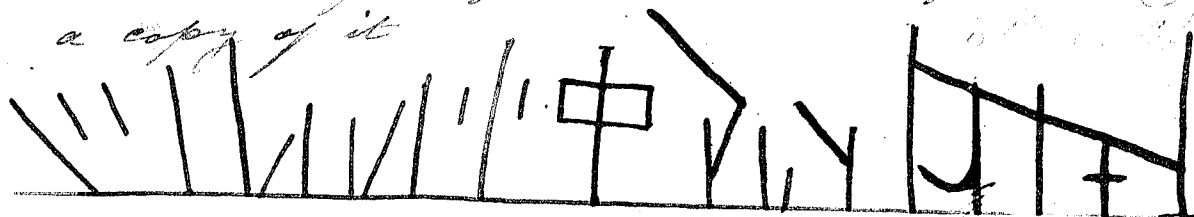
take 150

1685

Brian is a worthy, highminded patriotic Fitz. Ursa & though he is a tradesman who by industry has accumulated some thousand pounds he nevertheless retains a considerable spark of the old fire of pride hospitality and hatred to the sons of the Boyne. He went with me in the middle of the rain last Monday to shew me a Cromlec which stands in the townland of Leman. It is the finest one I ever saw and one of the supporters of the large flag exhibits an ogham inscription!

The lines are distinctly cut in a part of the pillar stone on which the weather would never have any effect, so that this ogham inscription may be as old

as the time of Caffa Bravi! The following is a copy of it



I think it may be 40 or 50 years old and similar to the inscription on the Callan mountain - elaborately elucidated or decyphered by O'Flanigan. I <sup>cut</sup> ~~wrote~~ the name Mac Macganna, in large letters under it to puzzle future antiquarians and give rise to various conjectures as to which of the chiefs <sup>of that name</sup> were interred beneath this noble flag.

Does Archdall give a monastery called Mucnamh or Mucnamh in any part of his Monasticon? I hope not, that I may have the unspeakable honor of being the first who discovered its site! Does not Colgan shew where the Monastery of Mucnamh was situated? Yesterday a very intelligent old farmer <sup>of the name Mac Shane</sup> walked with me through the beautiful demesne of Castleblaney to shew me the romantic lake called Mac nam, the site of the Monastery and also the spot where Mac Mahon's <sup>Don</sup> Castle, and where the Pig swam across the lake to



4/ 178 (who was one of the Hamratty's!!)  
point out to the saint, where he might build his church  
with safety. The tradition is very short and vague  
but very well worth giving as it accounts for  
the name and proves beyond doubt that the fa-  
mous monastery of Muc Drumh & left name  
to the present parish of Cluckno.

"St. Patrick first attempted to build  
the Cathedral Church at Armagh Breague but  
the devil or some of his satellites who are ever  
opposed to the Christian religion tore down by  
night what the Masons had set up by day. and  
this business of building and destroying went on  
for a considerable time until at last God put  
it into the head of some animal (whose name  
I forget, but he is not the Borek) to give notice  
to Patrick that he might build his Cathedral Church  
on the top of Drum Paileach and that the  
Devil would have no power to molest him  
there. Patrick <sup>erected his church without being annoyed in the</sup> ~~did so~~ <sup>after place</sup> and to commemorate his  
struggle with the Devil in the former  
place he called it (after the completion  
of the Cathedral which <sup>he</sup> was called Armagh)

Armagh Breige (<sup>Erin</sup> Olumuis Bréige) which sounds in English false Armagh (quod Latine pseudo. Armacha ponat) Some of the stones are yet to be seen which the devil forced from these places on the top of False Armagh.  
 In <sup>or about</sup> the same time, one of the Hartrattys a holy man much favoured of God and a furious enemy to the Arch-rebel <sup>not Tyrone!</sup> commenced the erection of a church some where in the neighbourhood of the place which is now called Castle-Blayne (of a family among whom a <sup>\*</sup>Cadwallador was a great man who distinguished him<sup>self</sup> by being in the habit of drawing his sword and knocking off the heads of the Irish peasantry to amuse himself, but who afterwards broke his neck in Dublin by a fall over the tongue) but the Arch-Rebel (foe to God and man) kept a close watch upon him and annoyed him just as he had <sup>annoyed</sup> Patrick at Armagh Breige until at last a pious pig came and made

\* This is a curious parenthesis, but I use inverted commas. Sir William Betham derives Cadwallador from Cend-biraladoir, i.e. the striker of a hundred. but the Welsh themselves give a better derivation. What did O'Brien derive it from?

6/80  
sign to Hauratty to follow <sup>her</sup>. The saint did so  
and the ~~the~~ heavenly guide (into whom the Devil  
had now no power of forcing his entrance) swam  
across the lake from Con-ópád (Coners), to  
Mullag na dóige and when she had effected  
a safe landing on the Mullanadoe side  
she advanced with majestic <sup>pace</sup> ~~strut~~ <sup>strut</sup> to the  
summit of the hill and there rested ~~to~~  
(pointing out to the saint that there was  
the spot where the enemy of man and swine  
had no power. The saint then laid the  
foundation and completed the erection of  
his church the ruins and grave yard  
of which yet remain. In commemoration  
of this <sup>kind</sup> act of the pig the saint called  
the lake <sup>1. pnam na muice</sup> Muc-pnam which sounds in  
English Pig-swimming or Swimming of  
the pig and the Irish farmers call  
the parish by no other name at this  
day.

That this was a monastery of considerable  
celebrity we learn from the Irish Calendar April  
the 11<sup>th</sup>.

14/12/1887 (V) 87  
helrap .i. aill mucnáma abb namrope Samt namroam  
"i. Colóm .i. do muinter mucnáma dó."

"Helias (i.e. Ailill) surnamed of Muckno Abbot  
of the Monastery of Saint Martin in Cologne. He  
was of the family of Muckno." that is as I  
understand it. Ailill who was a monk at Muckno  
was promoted to the Abbey of St. Martin in  
Cologne, where he Latinized his Gaelic name of  
Ailill to Helias just as <sup>some of</sup> the Mac Mahons  
are changing theirs to Matthews.

There are various places in Ireland  
into <sup>which</sup> the names of which the word pnám swimming  
enters, <sup>as</sup> leac pnáma i.e. the flag of the swimming  
now Lixname in Kerry, pnám an etc. i.e. the swim-  
-ming of the horse, Cuan pnáma Aríneac now  
Belfast Lough, &c. Perhaps this lake at  
Castleblayney might have been called pnám  
pnáma from <sup>the</sup> swine of some neighbouring wood  
being in the habit of cooling themselves in  
it? I know that <sup>pigs</sup> they are very fond of  
wallowing in mud and small loughs of puddle  
but I am not sure that they ever delight  
in swimming in large clear loughs similar

8/<sup>82</sup> to the one at Castleblayney. But whatever is the original cause of giving the name, it has been written and pronounced to signify nothing else but Pig-swimming as plainly as Castle Blayney is to signify Lord Blayney's castle.

There are two townlands in the parish of Tullycorbet, the names of which I fear I have spelled wrong; they are Cop fion-loe and Cop Dub-loe, and are named from two lakes fion-loe <sup>white</sup> and Dub-loe <sup>black</sup>. On receipt of this please to see if I have made the spelling Corfinlough and Cordoolough for to give any other orthography would be wrong whatever be the vulgar pronunciation of the district. They pronounce Lough here as if written Lagh.

If I next discover Cáin scará leá deá around which the Colles strewed the bodies of the old Irish race, I shall feel very gratified.

The word Cop occurs very often <sup>in</sup> this County, but it is not understood; some say it means a hill others, odd; others say it means a bend or turn. Abal <sup>apple</sup> is their only word for orchard. I never knew that before: we of the South call it abal-gort i.e. Apple-garden.

J. O. Donovan

**END**

**14 B 12/14**

**O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.**

**Letters, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Carrickmacross, Co. Monaghan, concerning place names of interest in both Armagh and Monaghan and local traditions concerning a lake and ancient monastery in Castleblayney. Included are annotations in response to points made by O'Donovan on the subject of place names. Annotations by Thomas Larcom, Lieut. Charles Chaytor, Lieut. Henry Tucker and O'Donovan.**

**14 May- 18 June 1835**

**5p.**

**23 cm (i-ii); 23 x 36 cm (iii); 24 cm (iv-v)**



14/3/2/14

83

Carrickmac-Ross

May 14<sup>th</sup> 1835

Dear Sir,

Before I leave the Farney I wish to ascertain the situation and present name of phab Ruato a celebrated mountain somewhere in the Co. of Armagh not in Antrim as the Ogem O'Flanigan places it in his notes to the Tale of Deirdré. I am satisfied that it is the same mountain that is called Slieve Bodeh on Norden's map and placed immediately to the east of Carrickmac-Ross in the east of Armagh and North of the Fews in the Co. of Armagh. I want from O'Keeffe the passages in the Annals relating to it that I may not be working and thinking in the dark like Beauford and other Irish Topographers and Historians. Has the officer who surveyed the District given any mountain like it? I want from O'Keeffe

also the boundaries of ancient Meath as established by Tuathal Teachtmar which he will find in Haliday's Edition of Keating. I have a recollection that a pool called *Linn aia an doill* on *Slieve Fraid* is placed on the northern boundary of ancient Meath. Could this be Lisnadill? Meath was very extensive at this time, and we are told that it remained so until the Collas dismembered it in the fourth century.

The valley of the Black Pig shows its warlike ditch and rampart here too. It runs from Carrickmacross in the direction of Meath through the townlands of Tullynaskeagh, Newtown, Drumboory &c. I expect to be able to obtain the tradition connected with it more satisfactorily here than in the left Irish County of Down.

(Does the name Poll tigh Liabain occur in the Annals, Colgan, Archdall, Keating &c. I have a distinct recollection that I met it often, but where I cannot recall to memory.

I have <sup>at last</sup> found out *bét áia hóia* at *Last* where Con O'Neill received a signal over thro

14/3/14 (11) 85

I want from O'Keeffe all the passages in the  
Annals connected with it.

The Irish name of the barony of the  
- name is ephoi Nodanna and it is undoubtedly the  
Provincia Illudor omni of ad annan. The Barony  
of Donaghmoyne is never so called in the Country.  
"The Garney" is then only name for the District  
called Donaghmoyne on the Index map. I hope  
we shall be able to restore its ancient name  
to this far famed fighting plain of the alders  
which was cleared of its alder woods in the  
reign of the Horticultural Trial, the Wise  
Anno Mundi 3529. I had often read of  
Fionu Fearminuige of their incursions and achievements  
but was never able to discover where they were  
located, the <sup>obscure</sup> Barony of Donaghmoyne having  
eclipsed their ancient glory on the face of  
modern maps. <sup>(at the market)</sup> Yesterday my eyes were startled  
with the sight of their capers. I would  
venture to say that they are as Irish now  
as in the days of Euer Mac Booly.

The weather is very bad here, but as I  
have got a great <sup>deal</sup> to write, it will not be of  
any great inconvenience for a few days. J. O'Donovan

Doctor MacMahon of this town informs me that the last ancient older trees of the Feapn-ing were cut down not many years ago. They grew around his father's house. The whole barony is now desolate <sup>stripped</sup> as well of Feapn as of every other description of trees. The furze and the heath only <sup>keep</sup> retain their ancient grounds.

I want from O'Keefe the Pedigree of Mac Macginnin <sup>with the different branches</sup> of Oriel that I may see how far the Farney Boys are able to connect themselves with them. They retain several of their old names yet such as Rop, Updgal, Eimeap, Cu-ulas. Rop sounds very well because it is the name of a Scotch family, Updgal is the high-valor is Anglicized to Arnold. Eimeap is in English Ever, but as there is no English name like it, it is falling rapidly into disuse. Cu-ulas is Anglicized Cooley.

MacMahon of this town informs me that the last ancient older trees of the Feapn-ing were cut down not many years ago. They grew around his father's house. The whole barony is now desolate as well of Feapn as of every other description of trees. The furze and the heath only retain their ancient grounds.

15th May/55

14/3/12/14

84

Carickmacross May 15<sup>th</sup> 1835

Dear Sir,

I send you the name Books of Ballybay  
Aghnamullan, and Muckno. I have taken the  
liberty of changing Ballytrain to Ballatrain because  
the ~~Irish~~ <sup>Irish</sup> call it béal na tpeim not baile tpeim.  
This will appear an innovation but it is correct, not  
like the change made by Marriott Dalaway who  
at the request of a female friend altered Ballyhill  
or Hillstown to Bella-hill, that it might  
sound Italian like.

I am much gratified at finding that the  
tradition about Castleblayney Lake is supported  
by Norden's map. The Church of Muckno is  
on it called "<sup>the 12 mile Church</sup> Temple Muckno" and the lake  
"Lo: Muckno". The tradition states that the  
original founder of the church was one of  
the O'Hanrattys the ancient tribe of the dis-  
trict and the map shews the name O'Han-  
ratties and a Castle immediately to the east of  
Lough Muckno.

\* Because it is twelve miles from the Metropolitan Church  
of Armagh.

On the same map Ballybay is called Balloghnebegh, which is certainly the correct original name. I could not distinguish <sup>via Betulae</sup> between the Garney pronunciation of bealac na beite and bealac na beite the difference is only one letter (i <sup>or</sup> e) and it happens that in this County they pronounce i as faintly as e. At a ford is pronounced ah! and eac a horse, ah.

I think I can now determine the situation of the famous mountain of Slub Fuaid.

A line drawn from Lough Muckno on Norden's Map to Armagh will pass over a mountain called <sup>Fodch</sup> ~~Glen~~ Roden, which is immediately to the E of Mullagh. Now we have the following passage in the Annals of the Four Masters "A.D. 1592, Hugh Roe O'Donnell went from Dundalk to An <sup>syva</sup> Fios (the name which the Irish of the parish of Breggan call the Fews) where Torlogh the son of Henry, who was son of Felinus Roe was recruiting himself, and after stopping with him for some time he journeyed over Gliabh Fuaid to Armagh." Now let us turn to Norden's map which is a record of the time of Red Hugh O'Donnell, and we will find that on it "The Fews" which is marked as a woody country (as the name imports) is called the Contrie of Torloghe Mac Henrie Mac Philemie Roe, and that it



bordered very closely on Lough Muckno. We can then <sup>draw</sup> safely infer the following conclusions from such data. 89

1. That the road from Castle Blaney to Armagh must pass <sup>by</sup> the foot of Sliabh Fuaid, <sup>to the E.</sup> 2. That the Sliabh Fuaid of the Armagh is the ~~same~~ <sup>new</sup> Bodeh of Norden. 3. That a person standing at the Trig. Station on Mullyash, would see Sliabh Fuaid immediately to the <sup>N. E.</sup> East. The only thing to be determined <sup>then</sup> ~~now~~ is, what is the present name of Sliabh Fuaid. Do the Irish peasantry who dwell on and around it ever call it by its ancient name?

According to Norden's Map Muckno or Castle Blaney is 12 miles from Armagh; the range of Few Bodeh begins about 4 miles north of Castle Blaney and extends Armaghwards for a distance of about 2½ or 3 miles having Mullyash to the S. W. What name has the officer who surveyed the district called this range?

This I want to ascertain most particularly as Sliabh <sup>Fuaid</sup> is a very important point in ancient Irish Topography. I was for a long time of opinion, that Fewes was a corruption of Fuaid but I find I was altogether wrong, and learn from <sup>it</sup> that no reliance can be placed on Etymology unsupported by history.

your obedient servant

J. O'Donovan.



Thos A. Larcom Esq

R. Engineers

Ord. Survey office

Phoenix Park

Dublin

Extract

" According to Koudess's  
 " Map, Muckno or Castle -  
 " Blayney is 12 miles from  
 " Muckno; the range of  
 " Glew Bodah begins about  
 " 4 miles, north of Castle -  
 " Blayney and extends the  
 " maghwards for a distance  
 " of about 2½ or 3 miles,  
 " having Mullyash to the  
 " SW. - What name has  
 " the Officer who surveyed  
 " the District, called this  
 " range. -

If the point allu - This point does not come  
 ded to by Mr O'Donovan by within my work; from what  
 come within your work. When of the country I think  
 in Muckno, be so good, it commences near the  
 junction of the parish of  
 as to answer the query. Ready and true from Hamilton

(Miss Carson) with Muckno. Shan's Hill  
 20 May 1837 being the first point

J. Haytor

J. Haytor  
 1835. 21<sup>st</sup> May J. Haytor

Perhaps you can  
give the information  
requested by Mr O'Connor

Wrentham Mass

25 May 85

G. Tucker

Has the "portion of high land"  
any name?

Bodeh is an anglicizing  
of some. with name of the  
range of hills -

To be  
27 May 85

G. Tucker

There is a portion of high  
land which commences at  
Shanks Hill and terminates  
near Heady - a hill near  
Heady is called "Dum-  
-buxgon Hill" - I do not  
know of any hill or range  
called "Bodeh"

What is the meaning of  
"Bodeh"?

H. Tucker

MD. S.

26 May 85

L. L. Larron  
N. D. Larron

The High land has not any  
name -

I cannot find out the situation  
of Slieve Bodeh

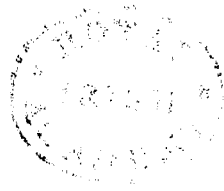
H. Tucker

MD. S.

18 June 85

14/B/12/14(v)92

Slabh Fuid is the name  
of a famous mountain in  
the County of Armagh. I  
cannot suppose it possible  
that the name is totally  
lost.



The Faus mountains  
of modern maps must be  
the same Fuid of  
the Irish Annals.

F.O.D.,

RIA

**END**

RIA

14 B 12/15

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letters, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Carrickmacross, Co. Monaghan, concerning traditions,

folklore, history and topography of the parishes of Killany, Magheracloone and 'Domnach Maigen' (Donaghmoyne), with particular reference to the origins of their place names, and connections with St. Patrick, St. Maol and the O'Hanrattie (sic) family. Included is a reference to the local scholar Thomas O'Connor, recommended by O'Donovan for a position on the Ordnance Survey.

20-21 May 1835

5p.

20 cm (i-ii); 23 x 33 cm (iii); 23 cm (iv-v)

14/12/15(1) 93 (1)  
Corkinagh May 20/35

Dear Sir,  
I send you the names of  
Magheroff, Magheracloone and Killanny.

The patron saint of Killanny is  
saint Ultan, Does his name appear in the Irish  
Calendar? The patron of Mucknane is Maol  
an Doighidh which means (according to Mr  
Walsh, the prophecy man) Myles of the burning.  
The story about him is a most wonderful one,  
<sup>but</sup> ~~and~~ not only false in the details of the narrative  
<sup>incorrectly</sup> as far as regards  
but <sup>in</sup> the person and locality. It runs thus:  
St Patrick came to preach the gospel to an  
ulsterian chief (whose name tradition forgets  
but who seems to be Dainhin Dambargait  
the ancestor of the Orielians, and a celebrated  
character in the Tripartite Life of St  
Patrick) and after he had urged the strong-  
est arguments to demonstrate the <sup>divineness</sup> ~~divinity~~ of  
the doctrine which he preached and the wonder-  
ful conception and resurrection of the author  
of the christian religion, the chief was not  
the least in the world inclined to take the  
mere dicta of a man as able to speak only  
bad Irish, as proofs of things not only



2/94 so contrary to his previous experience of the nature of things, but also so like fiction (for he had had a little acquaintance with the fiction of Bards and the impostures of Druids), and declared openly to Patrick in the presence of his breys and (Druids that he was either an enthusiast or a liar, and that he was unwilling to listen any further to his ravings unless he (Patrick) was able to shew ~~that~~ by supernatural powers, that he was directly favored of the great author of the universe and that what he preached was really communicated from above the clouds and not the invention of his own diseased brains or the impostures of a number of men who <sup>had</sup> got up such doctrines to ~~be~~ bewilder the human mind, and by that means gain for themselves a kind of spiritual ascendancy over the minds of their converts. But far from ~~being~~ acting like the profane Impostor of Arabia, Patrick, whose mind was touched by the finger of God, came to this point fairly, openly and without fraud.

When Mahomet was called upon by the Koraisch to shew some proof of ~~his~~ his divine legation, to call down the angel of the great volume or to kindle a conflagration in the unbelieving city, he always had recourse to little tricks and petty "stratagems" to bold assertions

and diabolical effrontery by challenging men  
and angels to produce a single line equal to  
any line in his Koran. But this was not the case  
with Saint Patrick (Blessed man! though not  
half so celebrated or talented as Mahomet)  
He 'spoke to the chief of Oriel' in mild & so-  
lenn and impressive words, saying: "Whate'er  
sign, O King, thou requir'st of me, the great  
redeemer of our race, will grant it to me to mag-  
nify his own name and to save thee and  
thy people from eternal ruin." Well then  
said the chief, as thou seemest to be an  
honest man I will give thee a trial. Let  
us approach your barn. Let us place within  
a man from either side, and when they  
are within, let my servant put on the drop  
of ~~your~~ <sup>thy</sup> servant, and let ~~thy~~ <sup>my</sup> servant put  
on the drop which my servant takes off him;  
and when this is done let us set fire to ~~the~~  
<sup>both ends of the</sup> barn and ~~then~~ if thy servant lives in the  
midst of the smoke and conflagration, I  
will then be convinced that thou and thy  
associates are favoured by a God of  
whom I know nothing. I have been often  
imposed upon by some old dotting Irish,  
who would fain make me believe that

957 (3.)

100

\* 17 cquard an cunzar an a pender de p  
 Dume on n'anne-aca d'cun a p'ca an en 2015  
 da c'ca a t'age da land a n'emp'ca  
 ar p'be n'c'ca p'be da d'ca n'c'ca

4) <sup>[96.]</sup> Herman Kelstack works miracles for them. <sup>But</sup> by the sacred stone of Clochoir I solemnly ~~swear~~ swear that they are liars that I found these pretended miracles to be tricks of their own to impose upon my credulity, and to make me afraid of them. Herman Kelstack <sup>(I know)</sup> is a mighty God and capable of doing great ~~at~~ things, but I have found by long observation that he seldom interferes with our affairs. I am convinced that all his thoughts are now engaged in contesting the empire of the clouds with Crom Cruach. O! unenlightened potentate, quoth Patrick little thou knowest of the power of the mighty Christ. Come forward to the Barn and learn by ocular proof what a crucified God will do for me. They advanced to the Barn, and Patrick selected a pious monk of his people called Maol (i.e. the bald or <sup>a man who had faith to move mountains</sup> the shorn or torn) to encounter the Conflagration, and the pagan chief selected a worthless fellow of his followers, who had committed crimes enough to merit being burned alive. Both entered the thatched Barn and exchanged clothes according to agreement; the house was set on fire and the chief laughed in his soul at the folly of the enthusiast who had consigned a mild and virtuous-looking <sup>and respected</sup> youth to so

[Dec 95 after 1800]

14/E/12/15 (11)

[947]

(5)

dreadful a death. The straw blazed. The  
 timber crackled, the smoke arose and spread  
 a black mantle between the spectators and  
 the sky. At last the roof fell and the house  
 and buried the victims in a heap of burning ruins  
 tottered. When the conflagration had subsided  
 and the fire <sup>had</sup> become extinguished, Patrick and  
 the chief of Oriel entered the ruins of the  
 burned <sup>Barry</sup> and in clearing away the ~~man~~ ashes  
 they found the pagan man burned within  
 the clothes of Maol and the clothes <sup>alive</sup>  
unsinged, and Maol (favored man) <sup>alive</sup> stark  
naked; the fire having burned the pagan  
 dress about him, while it scorched not  
 his blessed skin! The chief was confounded;  
 and <sup>he</sup> belied, himself and all his people.

The tradition about Gleann na  
nuice (Dribble) is the wildest I ever heard  
 "A schoolmaster lived in Drogheda a long  
 "time ago who used to work the magic  
 "art and turn his scholars into pigs. One  
 "day that they were playing in the field  
 "adjoining the school house, in this  
 "untransformed shape, O'Neill, who was

5. 3064 [98]  
" hunting in that neighbourhood with a fine  
" pack of hounds, ~~L~~ observed the playfulness  
" and dexterity of the swine in the field &  
" set his dogs after them to their great sudden  
" surprise. The swine ran in various directions  
" through the country and formed those <sup>dubbe</sup> ~~can~~ ditches  
" ~~part~~ called gleana m<sup>ice</sup> which are to be  
" seen in various parts of <sup>the south of</sup> Ulster. One made  
" its way towards Lough Neagh - another  
" faced the ~~west~~ west - and a third, ~~part~~  
" was very closely pursued, swam across  
" Lough Neagh at Castle Blaney and gave  
" it name, and then proceeded in the  
" direction of Meath."

The original name of  
Carrickmacross is not Carrick-mac-  
Ross as I was informed at Ballybay  
but Carrick-Magheroff, i.e. the  
Rock of Magheroff, the name of  
the parish in which it is situate,

[99] 7 (55)

I think that Claghers is a part of the  
ancient territory of Fir-Ross mentioned by  
O'Dugan as in Gael. I wish O'Keefe  
would look at the Index to the Annals  
to see if there be any notice of it.

(Illustration)

The O'Hannatie of Norden's map  
is no less a person than the famed O'  
~~h-ronp~~ h-tipeacraig of the Irish Annals and  
pedigrees. This <sup>had</sup> puzzled me until I got an  
Irish scholar in the Farney to pronounce  
o'hndpeacraig and he sounded <sup>it</sup> exactly A. Hinnetie  
è, being never pronounced here. O'Hinnatie  
was chief of Hy-keith, as appears from  
a passage in the Annals under the year 1129.

"A battle was fought on Moy Con-  
"aile, in which fell Bandal O'Heachy, King  
"of Ulidia, Coonce O'Creighan Lord of  
"Farney and Donlevy O'Hinnreachtaigh,  
"Lord of Hy-keith." Where does Col-  
"man place Hy-keith Macha and  
"Hy-keith-tire. It seems to me that  
the former was in the County of Armagh  
and the latter in the County of Monaghan



8 <sup>[100]</sup> because Tehollan is in the latter territory.  
Where does Magoghzen (the Abbe) place  
them on his map of the Dynasties of Ulster?

I travelled yesterday through the parishes  
of Magheracloone and Killany and saw  
my long sought for bej nia h-on where  
the Deputy <sup>Lord Leonard</sup> ~~Fitz Williams~~ defeated Con  
O'Neill in the year 1539. It lies on  
the boundary of Monaghan and Meath  
about 4  $\frac{1}{4}$  miles Irish south of b. macross.  
The ford is now called Ballyhae  
Bridge ~~which~~ one side of which is  
supported by Meath the other by  
the Lord of Ulster, and it seems to  
have been the grand pass into Mac  
Mahon's territory. On either side of  
the bridge is a lake of considerable  
extent. The natives point out the  
<sup>sites</sup> ~~south~~ of a more ancient bridge and  
also that of a castle which <sup>commanded</sup> defended  
the pass. The townland on the Meath  
side of the Lough is called Ballyhae  
and that on the Monaghan side  
Freehae or Fewhae - J. O'Donovan  
Excuse hurry.



Carriack-Maghera

May 21<sup>st</sup> 1835

Dear Sir,

I send you the name Books of Ennisteen  
and of the gigantic parish of Domnach Maigen.

I find that Colgan (c. 4. p. 713) men-  
tions the St. Maol and doighidh of Muckno  
of whom I wrote so wonderful an account  
in my last letter. Colgan has: "St. Maol-dodius  
"abbas de Mucnaimh in Dergiellia, filius Eugini,  
"filii Aidi, filii Fiachrii, filii Fiechi, filii Eugenii  
"filii Brian, filii Muredaci Meth, filii Imchadii."

13. May

The tradition about him in the country is  
that he was one of the Hamratias, which I  
think is correct as he <sup>(Maol-dodius)</sup> descends from Muiriach  
Meth, the great ancestor of the Hy-Meith  
of which tribe O'Hanrahan was the Senior, and  
chief. Does the pedigree of O'Hanrahan of  
Ariel given by Mac Firbis agree with this  
of Maol-dodius as given by Colgan? if so the  
tradition is wonderfully correct.

I have not been able to discover the situation of Argeat Glenn or Carn Achaidh Lett-  
-dherg, in the Farney as these names have  
not been preserved in the names of the  
townlands.

every day I have worked incessantly for 12 hours  
but could not get through the county sooner  
the names are so very numerous. If you  
wish to let me have an assistant I have at  
last met a most useful person, ~~Mr~~ Mr Thomas  
O'Connor a native of the Farney and one of  
the best Latin, Greek and Irish scholars  
I have met this long time. He is about ~~25~~<sup>23</sup>  
years of age, single, and at liberty to do  
whatever he pleases; and as he is principally  
engaged in teaching Latin, Greek and Irish  
he would be immediately useful to us; and  
I think in a great measure necessary as  
I fear the names would take up all my  
time, and prevent me from doing any  
thing; <sup>else</sup> I asked him if he would wish  
to get employment in the Ordnance Survey,  
and he said that he would provided

\* all, would, the, and, is, from

he <sup>\*</sup>would receive any salary at all worth  
his notice.

I wish you would take it into  
consideration and let me know whether or  
not you would wish to procure <sup>if you could</sup> ~~employment~~  
for him, and what you think  
could be offered him as a commencing  
salary. He would be a much more  
active man than Mr. Curry from Linen-  
rick, as being much younger and un-  
fettered by a wife or children, and  
as he would not require so high a  
salary as Mr. Curry, you might be  
able the more easily for that reason  
to get him employed.

You will find me to-morrow  
(Deo volente) at Bootchill, whence I shall  
write to you immediately. I should be  
glad to hear <sup>as soon as convenient</sup> whether or not you can  
offer of honor employment

Your obedient humble servant  
John O'Donovan

Thos. A. Larcom Esq

Pt. Engineers

Ord. Survey Office

Phoenix Park

**END**

RIA

14 B 12/16

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Cootehill, Co. Monaghan, in which he writes of the antiquities, lore, topography and history the townland of Ardragh, with particular reference to the origins of its place name and St. Patrick's association with the area. Included are extracts from [John] Colgan's 'Tripartite Life of St. Patrick'.

25 May 1835

6p.

24 cm (i-ii), (v-vi); 24 x 37 cm (iii-iv)

14/2/1835 104  
Cootahill, May 25<sup>th</sup> 1835.

Dear Sir,

There is a round tower at Enniskeen.

Has Mr. Petrie ever met any notices of it in the Annals? I could not spare time to go look at it, but Mr. Pinching the son of the late Rector of Magheross, a very learned man, told me that it is a very fine one. The country people call the parish Camry exom, not Inry exom, which has induced me to spell it Ennis not Inish, but if Mr. Petrie has met any original Irish authority for Inry exom I must alter the spelling to Inishkeen.

I have not decided the spelling of Ardragh a townland in the parish of Magheross, because I could meet no one that understood the meaning of it; yesterday I passed through <sup>it</sup> on my way to this town, and saw the meaning of the name with my eyes. The townland is named from a fort which forms a very conspicuous object for several miles in every direction and which the inhabitants of the townland call Ard-ráá or the high fort. The general spelling is Ardragh



but this we cannot adopt as gh is altogether foreign to the word. The word Rath we have anglicised rath, raw, rá, but the pronunciation here is not so distinct as rath, so broad as raw nor so faint as ra, and I therefore think that rah may be adopted in order to throw a secondary accent on the syllable rah: thus Árd-rah: Ádra would be pronounced: árd-rá. In making the Index care must be taken that every name of the same meaning be spelled alike, and I think there is another Ádra near Ballybay which I have spelled Ádragh because I was not able to learn the signification of it. Many persons have told me that the name of a townland, <sup>as well as the name of a river</sup> might be spelled any way, and I made answer that it might in a rude age and among a barbarous people, but that we should now try and reduce them to a standard as well as the words of a cultivated language.

The Slíabh Fuid of the Irish Annals can be no other mountain <sup>than the highest of</sup> the range now called the Fews Mountains. It would be curious if the grave of Fuid, the Milesian chief from whom

14/3/1870 106  
whom the mountain was named, could be found  
on its summit.

The extracts sent by O'Keeffe throw a flood of  
meridian light upon the ancient territories of the  
County of Monaghan; let me have all the passages  
in the Annals relating to Mughdhorn, Mughdorna  
or Crisch Mughdhorn, that I may establish the  
exact extent of the ancient territory of Oriel  
before I leave the country (for a few days, will  
now finish my business here) I expected a trace  
from one of Norden's Maps shewing the Farney  
and all the important places in it. I hope you  
will not forget it as it will assist me in elucidat-  
ing O'Dugan's Account of Oriel, of which  
I intend to make a translation before I leave  
this town.

Bolgan and (from him) Archdall ~~place~~  
make provincia Mughdornorum, the mountainous  
barony of Mourne in the Co. of Down, but they  
are clearly wrong as I will take upon now to  
prove. First let us read the ancient authorities on  
which Bolgan has written his notes:

## Tripartite Life of St. Patrick. c. XI. of part III.

" St. Patrick preached to the Hy-Methii and converted  
 " Eugenius, the son of Brian, their chief, and <sup>(11)</sup> resuscitated  
 " his grandfather Muriach and who was afterwards interred  
 " at a place called Omna renne on the <sup>marches</sup> limits of the  
 " territories of the Hy-Methii and Mugdorni but  
 " belonging to the Mugdorni."

Idem, cap. xii.

" Saint Patrick having left the Hy-Methii passed  
 " into the <sup>επιτοε</sup> region of the Mugdorni, and when he had  
 " come to a place afterwards called by posterity  
 " Doimnach Maigen (<sup>Dónagh Mōyne</sup> Dóimnac Maigen) Buadhbeó (whom  
 " Jocelyn and Colgan Latinize Victor) the proprietor of the  
 " place, fearing that he might be seduced by the eloquence  
 " of Patrick, fled and hid himself in a Serrydeen  
 " (in condensa spirarum nemore) but it was to no purpose  
 " the allsearching eye of Patrick found him out  
 " and converted and baptized him. Buadhbeó afterwards  
 " not only gave Downagh Moyne for erecting a church  
 " on it, but also delivered himself and all his property  
 " into the hands of Patrick and remained under  
 " his <sup>?</sup> tutorage until in course of time he had made  
 " such a great progress in the studies of sanctity and

"science, that he was at length raised to the dignity  
 "of a bishop and appointed over that church and  
 "people." Patrick now having subdued the mind  
 "of the chief found no great difficulty in  
 "converting his followers, the Mugdorni. He blessed  
 "them wishing, and by his wish, which was as an oracle,  
 "for telling that many of them <sup>posterity</sup> would become <sup>leaders</sup> captains  
 "renowned for military glory, and grave dignitaries  
 "in the clerical profession."

(1) We may pass over the miracle. Some may laugh at me  
 for producing this as historical authority, when it is  
 evidently a fabricated legend. Be it so, I say, but  
 though the writer may have fabricated the mira-  
 cle, he certainly has not fabricated the situation  
 of the Hymethii and the Mugdorni. We believe  
 that Mahomet preached at Mecca <sup>and fought in the famous war of Bager</sup> though we do not  
 believe that his immortal word split asunder the  
orb of the moon. The Tripartite Life of St. Pa-  
 -trick extant in Jocelyn's time must be received as  
 a work of topographical and in a great degree  
 of historical authority. The subject of miracles  
 I wish to pass over in silence. Some say that  
 the power of working them ended in the apostles  
 but the apostles never converted Ireland, and  
 miracles are necessary to convert pagan na-  
 -tions. If Lazarus was raised from the dead so was  
 Muredachus!!

To this passage Colgan appends the following note: "See what is said of this victor by Jocelyn c. 138 and our notes there no 147. To which add that the "family of Fiacha Buidhe, from whom this S. Victor " in Irish Buidhe i.e. the vigorous or lively victor " seems to have sprung, held sway <sup>ruled</sup> in the territory " of the Mugdorni, which is a mountainous (and " maritime) region in the east of Ulster."

Now Colgan is stupidly wrong here! He knew that the route of Patrick was southwards that he passed from the territory of the Hy-Methii into the adjoining territory of the Mugdorni. He knew that the Church of Tehollan (the situation of which he knew <sup>in diocesi Deumachan</sup> rightly well) was in the territory of the Hy-Methii, and he knew that the territory of Bríoch Mughdorna (which if translated into Latin would sound Regio Mugdornorum) was not many miles south of Tehollan (and he also knew perfectly well that the Church of Domnach Maigen was not many miles south of Tehollan! What then was he dreaming about when he made regio Mugdornorum (Brí-ellóna) the mountainous barony of Mourne in Down?



To this it may be answered that he forgot himself, because he was not in the country, and because he did not follow <sup>on foot</sup> Saint Patrick in his route from Thymethia to Mugdornia as I have.

Let us next take Adaman vit. Columb;

"Lib I. c. 43"

"~~of the two Tigerni or Lords~~, The prophecy of the holy man concerning the two Tigerni or Lords who mutually slew each other."

"At another time when the holy man <sup>dwelt</sup> abode in the island of Iona he while reading, ~~he~~ was seized with surprise and sighed with a sad groan. Which Lewy Macablain who was then present observing, he began to ask him what was the sudden cause of his grief. To whom the saint much affected with grief made this answer. At this moment two of the royal blood in Scotia (Ireland) have slain each other by mutual wounds not far from the Monastery, which is called **Cell Rois** in the province (epic) of the Mugdornia and in the course of eight days hence, one will come hither from the other side of the Channel from Ireland, who will relate

"this fact. But this, O my little son, shalt thou relate  
 to no one as long as I am living. At the expira-  
 tion of the eighth day one came and brought the  
 news. and the saint said to Lewy go and bring  
 him before us. He was brought, and among other  
 things he said, that two noblemen in the territory  
 (parte) of the Maugdorni mutually wounded each  
 other and died, namely, Colman, the grey, the son  
 of Silenus, and Ronan, the son of Adus, who  
 was the son of Colgan of the family of the  
Sirterii (Orior) near the boundary of those places  
 where that monastery is seen, which is called  
Kell Rois."

To this chapter Colgan appends  
 the following notes, by which I will completely  
<sup>clear</sup> refute him.

90, 91, 92, 93. "The monastery of Kell Rois  
in the province of the Maugdorni". The territory  
 which is commonly Mugdorna is in the east of  
 Ulster where Kell Rois is.  
 #####

91, 92, 93. "Colman, the son of Silen  
and Ronan, the son of Lugh, who was son of  
Colgan" of the death of these two noblemen  
 I find nothing in our Annals. But of



"the father of the one and the other take  
"the following from the four masters: A.D.  
"606. and the sixth year of the reign of Aidus Fluiriadhuir  
"Aidus, the son of Colgan prince of Oriel and  
"Orior died piously on his pilgrimage at Clon-  
"macnoise; and Maelduin, the son of Ailen  
"prince of Mugdorn Maigen, died: . Roman  
"therefore the son of <sup>the</sup> Aidus, who was the son  
"of Colgan of the tribe of Orior (of whom Adam-  
"nan speaks) was the <sup>son</sup> brother of this Aidus  
"the son of Colgan, prince of Orior; and  
"Colman, the grey the son of Ailen was the  
"brother of Muldoon, the son of Ailen, prince  
"of the Mugdorni."

Now all this is directly in the face of  
Colgan; Mugdorn Maigen is evidently in Oriel, and  
the latter part of the name refers to Donk-  
-mach maigen, the present Donagh-choyne.  
But where will Colgan find a bell Rois  
in the mountainous Barony of Mourne in  
Ulidia? bell Rois is no other than the  
old church of Maghera-Rois as can be  
directly proved.

\* men church Plain rock of the Plain  
\* bell Rois, bell Rois, Maghera Rois and Carraig-Maghera Rois evidently refer to the same  
territory of Ross. The Pirrossii must have been South of the Mugdorni.

113  
It is well known that the mountainous Barony  
of Mowine in Down was a part of the territory of  
Ulidia and the property of O'Heochy and  
afterwards of O'Donlevy King of Ulidia and  
the representative of the Irish race of Kings;  
but <sup>the</sup> Mughdhorna of Adannan and Irish pedigree  
was in Oriel the territory formed by the Collas\*  
after they had driven the Clanna Rury into the  
territory now called the Co of Down. This can  
be directly proved from Mac Firbis's ~~his~~ account  
of Oriel." The Collas defeated the Ultonians in  
the beginning of the second day and routed  
them to Glen-Righe (valley of the Kings) which  
is named from them. They remained a week  
afterwards devastating Ulster and made  
sword land of the district in which are  
Mughdhorna, Hy-breanthaimn, the Oriors  
Hy-Mac-nais, Fir-Bos, and the Country around  
Emania. Now as the Country called Mughdhorna  
is a part of the Kingdom of Oriel it can not be  
Mowine in Down which was in the Kingdom of  
Ulidia and at the <sup>east</sup> other side of Glenree

114

which was the eastern boundary between  
Oriel and Ulidia.

Again Mac Firbis. p. 304, says that "the  
"descendants of Bolla Meann, among whom was  
" Mughdorn the Black, the great ancestor of  
" the Mughdorn, settled in the troda ced or cantres  
" of Mughdorn" Surely this is not the mountainous  
"Barony of Mourne in Down.

Mr. Firbis was not able to trace the  
pedigree of the Mughdorn from whom Mourne  
in Ulidia is named, for he says, p. 329:

"Sed cujus filius Mughdorn dubh do ultaibh  
" ignoratur."

"But whose son Mughdorn Dubh of the  
" Ulidian was, is not known.

The Rath-Tréna and Loch Tréna of the  
Trip. Life of St. Patrick ~~are~~ placed in Mughdorn  
will be found to be a fort, <sup>the one</sup> <sup>and Lak</sup> near Bella-Tréna

in the parish of Aghnamullen, Barony of Cré-mourne.

The present County of Monaghan appears to have been divided into the following territories before it was formed into Shire ground

1. Triúcha, the principality of Mac-Kenna now the Barony of Triúgh in the North of ~~the North~~ of the County.
2. Hy-Meith-Tire, now the Barony of Monaghan.
3. Dartraighe Coininsi <sup>Cú-Insi</sup> (so called to distinguish it from another Dartraighe in the North of <sup>the</sup> County of Leitrim which was called Dartraighe Mac Clancy) now the Barony of Dartree in the west of the County.
4. Criock Mughdorn i.e. the territory or Country of the Mugdorni now Cré-mourne.

This territory was originally much more extensive than the present barony of ~~Tam~~ which retains the name because the church of Donaghmoyne and the monastery of Kell-Rois, now the old Church of Machaire-Rois were situated in it.

There is every evidence that Bre-maure originally comprised the Baronies of Cremore and Farney. 5. parts of Finess and Hy-Mith-Macha lying to the E. and S. E. of the Co. I want from O'Keefe the passages in the Life of St. Patrick in which Fir-Rois is mentioned. Is it not said to adjoin Mugh-dhorn? Let me have all the passages in the Annals relating to Fer-rois. Are they mentioned in the Annals as distinct from the Frapa Fepimúide? <sup>Uí Cremáin</sup> Cremáin was also in Oriel; it is necessary to collect all the passages relating to it from the Annals.

Of what tribe is O' Neapáin? Next <sup>after</sup> to the Mac Mahons and Mac Kernas, they seem the most numerous in the County of Monaghan. I <sup>wish</sup> ~~would~~ we had a list of the names of the Farmers in each parish; it would assist me very much in illustrating the ancient topography &c. Mr. Rimington has got a list of the names of <sup>of the officers</sup> the Farmers in his district, and all the rest could do the same without losing a moment by it, for the men who survey their houses could get

117  
the names <sup>of the occupants</sup> without losing a minute by the enquiry.

I am very anxious to hear whether or not you can employ O'connor. I can plainly foresee that in the present rapid progress of the Survey the names will rush too suddenly upon me so that I might not be able to give them sufficient consideration.

When Saint Patrick departed from the Mugdorni into what territory is he said to have next passed? Was it not into that of the Firroppii? I cannot put the notion out of my head that the parish of Machair' Rois is a remnant of the territory of the Firroppii; (as Clondermott in Kerry is of the Hy or Clann Dérghada), for I am convinced that it means "the plain or level part of the territory of Ross; Bell Rois means the Church of the same territory, and Carrraig Machair' Rois, the ancient and present Irish name of the town of Carrick-mac-Ross seems to have been the name of the principal residence in the territory. I was of opinion that the word Carrraig might allude to a strong Castle, but the oldest inhabitants state that



14/5/2/6 (VI) 118  
the place was called Carrick from a remarkable  
Rock that was to be seen not many years ago at the  
Bridge; it has been since blasted and almost totally  
removed.

Geir and Lapair are the only two saints now remembered  
at Damhnach Maighen. Do they appear in the Irish  
Calendar as belonging to that Church of the  
Magdorn?

I never met Mourne in the Co. of Down called  
by any thing like that name in any Irish authority.  
The name the Irish had for it was Orioch Boirche  
as appears from a passage in the Annals which states  
that Mac Loughlin the monarch divided Ulidia  
between 4 chiefs of the Triam race. Keeping Boirche  
to himself. It is probable however that the posterity of a clough-  
-thorn dach (as Mr. Furbis says) settled in this territory of  
Boirche and left their name upon it.

Mr. Furbis Page 329 says thatolla Meann had  
six sons, among whom was ("Swine ó tás clann z. Swine <sup>prospaisc</sup> Mugdorn anu.)  
Quivne from whom are sprung the clan Quivne, chiefs of  
Mourne at this day. There are several Sweenies in the  
barony yet, who are not Mac but O'Sweenies, and alto-  
-gether different from the Mac Sweenies of Donegal.  
It is not a fact, however, that these Sweenies ~~were~~ the  
descendants of olla Meann were the chiefs of the  
territory of Cremaunne in Mac Furbis's time, for



119 long before that period (1650) the Mac allans had eclipsed not only the Clan-Sweeney but also the O'Garra, who were the ancient Arch-Tigerns of all Orisk. This passage therefore seems to have been copied by Mac Tirnis from an old MS. compiled at the time that the Clan-Sweeney were <sup>the antediluvian</sup> dynasts, of the famous bella stream in the territory. and by mistake he leaves the word anfu hodie unaltered. You will find the same passage in <sup>the</sup> books of Lecan and Ballymole. the <sup>hodie</sup> anfu copied by the one from the other or from more ancient compilations. The old Bards and Rhymers who compiled these books were industrious collectors, but they wanted the art and the <sup>vsg</sup> mind to hand down past events in correct and manly historical style and order. It is well however that they have handed down <sup>even</sup> so much, for had they left us nothing to guide <sup>us</sup> ~~me~~ <sup>should</sup> we would have been long ago established by learned historical theorists as all Buddhists, Bears and Fitz-Ursh's.

Your obedient &c servant

J. J. Donovan

**END**

RIA

**14 B 12/17**

**O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.**

**Letters, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Cootehill, Co. Monaghan, concerning the topography, traditions, history and genealogy of the baronies of Farney and Dartree, Co. Monaghan and parishes of Currin, Ematris and Aghabog, Co. Monaghan and Killeavy (Meigh), Co. Armagh. Included are references to the impact the peasantry's day to day activities had on place names in the nineteenth century. An attached page contains related extractions from a work by John Colgan in English and Latin, with particular reference to St. Patrick and Niall of the Nine Hostages. An attached map, entitled 'Trace showing the Site**

**of the Battle fought in August 1598 by O'Nial and Marshall Bagnall' indicates the townlands of Ballymucklemurry (sic), Cargagnamuck, Aughnacloy, Lisdonwilly and Tullyard in Co. Monaghan.**

**27-28 May 1835**

**10p.**

**24 cm (i-ix); 41x 30 cm (x)**

14/8/12 / 170

120

Castell. May 170

170

My father and I have collected a great deal of things that have been found. That is not best is too old! but I am not of being called the valley of the Black pig. It shows here the strange name of "It's a track" or "the winding ditch" in Irish class as people. It runs (we walked along it) almost from one extremity of the parish to the other in a S.W. direction. As the people are plagued with it, striving to pay rent for it, they are labouring to level it with great industry, and it is completely defaced in various fields, but up the sides of barren hills, it still shows its double ditch and broad <sup>on its way through</sup> ~~part~~ in all its pristine perfection, defying plantations and ~~highways~~ <sup>large woods</sup> across the summit of unprofitable hills, the pick-axe of the careless farmer at least for another century. It must have been a tremendous <sup>large woods</sup> ~~all~~ <sup>all</sup> ~~people~~ that ran across the country when she formed so deep a track, but her coils voluminous and vast cannot have been more terrible than the tusks of the huge boar that rooted up the valley of the Black pig!

The only tradition among the inhabitants of Currin respecting the Worm's track

is that it was a boundary between the provincial  
kingdoms of Leinster & Ulster. I have first of  
all seen the map of the same countries  
(Hist. of Leinster) & the boundary between  
"the north" formed by the River the Volca  
and the province of Ulster but upon examina-  
tion I find that this opinion is a mistake.  
The boundaries of the whole of Leinster  
with the provinces are as follow, according  
to ~~King~~ Keating: From Dublin to the point where  
the river of the falls into the Shannon the bounda-  
ry running through Cloncouragh, the French  
Cahill, Clonsilla, the Causeway at Carbury, Geshil,  
in River. All the Shannon (comprising Lough Ree with its islands)  
as far as the Lake now called Lough Bor-jin  
anciently belonged to Meath. The boundary then  
turns from the Shannon and runs <sup>now</sup> through  
Mokhill in Leinster and onwards to Drumshanah  
in the Co. of Cavan from thence it runs all  
the way to a place called by Keating  
Cumap (Cumap) <sup>Co. of</sup> by Norden Cumbe Fluvius and  
at this day Cumap Bridge by the inhabitants  
of Clonsilla; Now the boundary turned eastward

\* i.e. The meeting or confluence at Clonsilla. On one trace sent  
me from Norden's map this is called Cumbe Fluvius on  
another Cumbe Fluvius. On M. Breda's map the main river  
is called Finn River and the Bridge Cumbe Bridge. The  
country people call it Cumap.



Now it is evident that the situation of the River is in  
 valley of the Black River, & we agree with  
 this boundary. But I think it is highly probable  
 that they will answer the boundaries of Oriel.  
 First the Harney Cast keeps so close to Glencoe  
 that it was in all probability the great wall  
 of defence between the Oriel and their Enemies  
 the ancient Ulidians or Clanna Rury. We  
 find it again running through the parish  
 of Creggan in the South of the County of  
 Sligo, and we find a tradition there that  
 it anciently extended in the direction of Car-  
 rickmacross. We next find ~~it~~ <sup>it</sup> running through  
 the Harney not far from the frontiers of  
 Meath, and lastly we find it running through the  
 Parish of Carrig in the South of the Harney not  
 far from Sligo. If all the fragments of  
 this ancient rampart could be traced and con-  
 nected, I think it would be found to enclose all  
 the South and East sides of the County of the  
 Oriel.

The Harney is coextensive with the Harney  
 of Danaghmore. The inhabitants never heard of  
 such a County as Danaghmore, and Mr. Green  
 who has given a distinct map of the Harney calls  
 it "Harney" and no other name. I hope we can  
 restore the name of the famous territory, for then we



shall have all the names in the list <sup>14/3/17 (iii)</sup> <sup>124</sup> <sup>5</sup> returned  
in the Barre except one or two in which  
look that man for the towns and fairs. We  
shall have:

1. Chincha in Ching
2. Patrigia in Patree
3. Provincia or Regio <sup>ephoc</sup> ellugdornia  
in Grée - Mauniel, (<sup>ephoc</sup> Múg'dörnā)

4. Fernmagia in Farnay.

Hy-methia is lost in Monaghan.

Mr Taylor thinks that we have <sup>done</sup> ~~not~~ wrong  
in spelling Dromore with one m. He thinks we  
should have spelled all the townlands with  
two ms and make Dromon, the Bishopric -  
the exception, as we spell all the Irish with  
an I and Ennistellen, with an E, as custom  
has established an error. I think he is right, but  
if we ever write the Memoria we shall be obliged  
to acquit ourselves.

\* Ephoc Múg'dörnā is pronounced by the aborigines of the Farnay  
(many of whom are the descendants of the Mugdorni) Grée  
elloorná not Grée gh &c. because they sink ē altogether.  
I wish we could use ē in spelling it; ~~but~~ one ē as pronounced  
by the English will do very well. But as pronounced by the Irish  
it would be Gray-ellorne and altogether wrong.

The following names are recorded in the list, but as I expected to find the place names in it in the form of a list, I forgot to make the proper enquiry for them, and they are now permanently lost.

"G. D. 1157" "1457"

The English mistook the name and connected it with the name.

A war broke out between Maguire and Rory Mac Mahon, and Maguire assembled the men of his country to march into Derry as soon as the sons of Rory Mac Mahon had heard of this, they departed with their cattle into their fastnesses, viz to Eoghannagh and Slabhugh. Thorn. Maguire and Philip proceeded to Derry, Caininpi, but finding no spoils there, they set the entire territory on fire and burned the Bally (i.e. the mansion seat) of Rory Mac Mahon, viz Thorn of the Gaugh. Thorn na n Gaugh, after which they returned home.

I had fancied that these places were in Derry, but I now see plainly where they are. Eoghannagh anglicized and pronounced OWENAGH is placed by Gordon A. M. of the "Fornie" and seems to comprise the very large parish of Eghinmullan, where the country people say there is a river of the name Owenagh, although I have not got it in any of the name Books. Slabhugh Thorn i.e. Thorn Thorn is a range of heights near Ballybay.

in the barony of Owenagh & not far from Owenagh  
 town but the people will shew off the land to go  
 through with the other run, and have no general  
 name for the range. We would scarcely call  
 these heights now by the name of Slieve but  
 from the appearance they present from the  
 parish of Enniskerry, I can easily conceive that  
 they were called Slieve when uncultivated  
 and covered with furze and heather. Some people  
 would fain make me believe that this Slieve  
Mughdhorn is the etna mountain in the  
 Co. of Down but that idea is to me laughable  
 or to be smiled at! Surely the Down mountains  
 were too far away from etna to drive  
 his cattle into them as fastnesses! Again the  
 Irish (I insist upon it) never called the mountains  
 in Down by any such name as Slieve Mughdhorn  
 for whenever they are referred to they are called  
 by Irish writers "Beanna Boinche" mountains in Ulster.  
Lios-na-ngabhar is marked on Norden's map and  
 called Lios-Corre and placed close to the territory  
 of ~~Baron~~ Owenagh a few miles to the  
 N.W. of Baginbogh. Is there a townland called  
Lisgore or Lisnagore in the parish of Aglinamullen?

the hill on which the etna was  
 inaugurated is marked more distinctly on the map

from London, a matter of days. I shall write to all  
 all other of Dublin, who possess any such collection  
 concerning Ireland, Dublin, &c. &c. &c. &c.  
 His name is mentioned in a well known  
 He has promised to make every season for  
 a day or two and the inauguration &c. &c. &c.  
 He is now at his in the night in London  
 at his place.

I have many things to be said  
 to be so similar to those of the same  
 Henry, that I must try and translate. But  
 part of his poem which bears of Oriel. The copy  
 sent by Shaffer is certainly not the best I have  
 seen but as I must now hasten home I have not  
 time to give it a better which is to be found in  
 the Library of the Royal Society of Antiquaries in  
 the handwriting of Samuel Johnson.

O' Dugan passing from the territory of  
 into Oriel thus begins his day. (and to every  
 other body but me) winter's is enumeration of his  
 respected and high born nobles.

"Now let me pass from you my noble chiefs  
 "and leave your meetings and your stately domes,  
 "and next proceed to Oriel, your sacred land  
 "from which the monarch claimed no hostages  
 "O'er Eastern Oriel <sup>(1)</sup> reign two mighty Lords  
 "O' Hanlon <sup>(2)</sup> and O' Heer <sup>(3)</sup>; O'er smooth Finross

(1) Optear, called by Ptolemy regio Orientalium now the Barony of  
Oriel

(2) This is made O'Hanlon's country by O'Riordan; "Ariore" or O'Hanlon's  
 "country: Sir Ogus O'Hanlon is now chief of his country and Septa."

(Kuleshane Masopy. he also sees his glass (4)  
 etc. & his own country's according to the 4 etc.

14/3/2/76).

The <sup>Somptuous</sup> <sup>bel-beans</sup> <sup>na aso-iam</sup> blue-eyed, red-lipped, yellow-handed like  
The griffin-like O'Koylan, <sup>(5)</sup> are the chiefs  
(The bold and noble chiefs) & warriors of the

And over the race of Hobdian now reigns  
The Mac Gillimory <sup>(6)</sup> who resides at Port.

Proud chiefs of noblest aim, great men whose <sup>stout</sup> ~~ice~~ <sup>ice</sup>  
 As loud and sweet upon the battle plain. (7)

(3) O'H-rr, now generally anglicized O'Hare, but gene-  
rally pronounced and frequently written by Irish  
natives O'Hess. It will be remembered that one  
of this noble tribe transmitted his name to posterity  
by assisting an individual of noble name who is  
Burking people.

(7) So it is a copy of a copy, - I am not far from the original.

(5) The Baylans are very numerous in the District yet. It was one of the name living in Tiomanan that explained the names in Tullycorbet for me.

(6) The Magillivionians are fast changing their names to Leasards. Their territory adjoined O'Flanigans in that Co. of Fermanagh. The mountains of Balmore is situated in it. See my letter from Glenish.

(7) fpr line a 8-clap-muiz nr cel.

The O'Muldoons have potent swan air Long,  
 Whose spears and not their <sup>own</sup> boasts have shown their power  
 Let us proclaim their fame in every place  
 For they are brave and hospitable. <sup>high</sup>

(9)  
 The Mac Gilchrista, men of Griffin fight  
 \*\* \*\* \*\* \*\* (Mac deest una Rine)

The prosperous O'Mulroony, <sup>(10)</sup> and by turns  
 The proud O'Heinys <sup>(10)</sup> are distinguished Kings  
 Of all Fermanagh as fortune favours each.

And all have heard that <sup>Mac</sup> Kerma reigns <sup>(11)</sup>  
 The brave Mac Kenna, patron of the <sup>work's</sup> priest <sup>church</sup>  
 But few men know that though in Oriel now  
 His great ancestor <sup>either</sup> went from <sup>death</sup>

(8) Two clans. They are numerous yet in the barony  
 of Lurg in the north of the County of Fermanagh.

(9) I do not know what Gilchrista is now, unless it  
 be the name Garriachael, i.e. Kirkmichael, changed  
 Scottish Kilpatrick to Kirkpatrick.

(10) Now O'Heinys, numerous as peasants in Fermanagh.  
 They were eclipsed in 1303 by Don Maguire. The  
 O'Mulroony are very numerous in the east of  
 Fermanagh. See my letter from Bro. N. J. Butler.

(11) In other copies made Trincha chid an ch'adair  
 See O'Brien's Dictionary where he places Trincha  
 in Fermanagh. He knew exactly as much about  
Trincha as he did about Kerna Boiche.

O'Longan O'Davina O'Blonchoor 14/3/21/180  
Whose noble beauty all the Bards have known  
And see the Breast of the O'Blonchoor first.

The O'Sucreeys manly, black and fierce  
Reigns over Clann Shing and the fair Clannine;  
And see the wise Clann Tergus, and these two  
Clann-Coony and Clann-Boyle (But it known  
That these traverse each district with success)  
The famed O'Tierny reigns as lawful chief

In days of yore O'Laingnen <sup>(12)</sup> Marshall King  
(Distinguished for the prowess of his arm)  
Of all the Kingdom of the great O'gialls  
But long ago he faded in the land  
Of his great fathers, and another branch  
Of Colla's blood has flourished in his place.  
The great Mac Mahon chief of noblest aim  
The proud Mac Mahon now ~~and~~ hold ample sway  
Over all the land of Oriel, <sup>are</sup> and esteemed  
By far the noblest of great Colla's race

(12) Tiernys are numerous in Monaghan.

(13) It seems stranger that he does not mention Harrell  
who figures in the Annals more than any other  
name in Oriel. It is also stranger that he has  
not a word about Farney or Mugganna. I think  
the Fir-ro are the Firnechen.



According to this poem the Kingdom of Oriskany  
 comprised the Counties of Leno & Dutchess although  
 as in the manuscript. \* My opinion was that Fer-  
 managh was not included in Oriskany. The  
 lines of British blood seized upon it in the  
 beginning of the French Revolution, but  
 Oriskany is not mentioned in the copy sent me  
 by Stedman. It will however be found that  
 there are some lines omitted in it; for there  
 were surely more tribes in Oriskany than are  
 enumerated in this translation. for example  
 Hy-chewth Macha the country of the  
 Lenni Ojibwa is omitted as are the  
 Clam. Sweeney of Greenawald and several  
 others.

C. C. Benson

131 B  
14/B/12/17 (vii)

\* Colgan says (Hist. I.G. p. 235 n. 10) that in St. Patrick's time Oriel comprized the district in which Clougher is situated, but that the descendants of Niall of the nine hostages (O'Neills) afterwards added it to their own territory (Tirone)

" Illa vero regio spectabat tunc ad  
" Origellicam postea vero devoluta est ad stirpem  
" Neill."



Lios na ngobhar (now Linnagore) - mansion seat of  
 Rory Mac Mahon, which lies not near so near as  
 I suppose to a former letter, but within one mile  
 or Venbliss in the parish of Killewand! The whole  
 passage is now as clear as noon light to me: Maguire  
 invaded Dartree; the Mac Mahons fled with their cattle  
 and moveables into the Brenmore fastnesses, and left their  
 houses unprotected. Maguire finding nothing in Dartree  
 worth carrying off, fired all the houses of the  
poore gentrie and among the rest the stately  
mansion of the dynast of Dartree, which stood  
 not more than 3 miles from Blosnis, and on the  
 townland retaining its name is only one mile from  
 a village, which in these happy days of peace  
 and tranquillity is called Venbliss. Linnagore  
 is not the Liscorne of Norden's map as I was  
 foolish enough to suppose. I therefore now like  
 old Charles O'Conor in his mature and ripe age,  
 immediately retract and declare that I ~~was~~ had  
 mistaken the meaning of the passage in the  
 Annals.

The Mac Philips are very numerous in the  
 Dartree, and I am of opinion that they are a  
 branch of the Mac Mahons.

H. A. N. 1314

134

The names beulah and ulam, are yet  
retained among the chachalang.

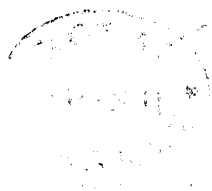
The word bor, of which I never knew before, is here understood to mean a  
pile with a shoulder on it, but of this my  
friend Dr. Taylor will furnish a clear and  
satisfactory proof in his description of the  
face of his parishes.

Lopset occurs very often; it means a  
table or any thing in which food is spread.  
A farmer will call his well laid out  
his fine lopset.

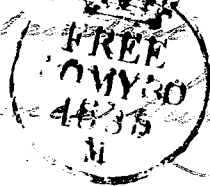
I expect to be home on Monday  
evening starting from Clamish.

Your obedient servant

J. B. Brown



On His Majesty's Service  
To COOTEMALLI  
The Superintendent of  
the Ordnance Survey



Phoenix Park.

Dublin.

**14 B 12/17 (x)**

**Outsize map**

**Filmed at the end of this reel**



**END**

RIA

**14 B 12/18**

**O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.**

**Letters, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, from John O'Donovan, written from Clones, Co. Monaghan, concerning the history, topography, antiquities and genealogy of the parishes of Clones and Killeevan, with particular reference to the Anglicization of local Gaelic names and St. Patrick's association with the area. Included are detailed descriptions of the countryside around Clones with specific reference to its moat, tower and the churchyard of St. Tiernach (Tigernach).**

**29-31 May 1835**

**11p.**

**22cm (i-v, viii-xi); 23 cm (vi-v)**

14/3/12/18(1)

135

Clones May 29<sup>th</sup> 1835,

Dear Sir,

To day I had a fine view of Ghiabh  
ellughdhorn or mons ellugdornorum from  
 the lofty headed hill of ~~Clones~~ <sup>Bullagh</sup> in the  
 parish of Aghabog. There is no other  
 range <sup>in Críagh Spourna</sup> that could be called <sup>phab.</sup> mountain  
 but the heights of Ballyhugh.

The last extract from the Tripan-  
 tite Life of Saint Patrick proves my posi-  
 tion to a demonstration. Let us now follow  
 the apostle in his route through Monaghan:

" Having erected the church of Tech-Talain  
 " (Techollan) he departed from the territory of the  
 " Ely-methii and proceeded into that of the  
 " Mugdorni, where he erected Donaghmoyné;  
 " he next passed from the Mugdorni to the  
 " Firrovaii ~~where~~ and rested at a place called  
 " Eanach Chonglais. Here he preached to the  
 " tribe called Ely-liolaigh, but they, far from

"regarding his mission as from the skies, at first  
 "pretended<sup>ing</sup> to friendship towards him, attempted to  
 "put an end to his seductive career by offering him  
 "poisoned cheese. But the Saint knew their intention  
 "(for the cheese informed him that it was poisoned  
 "as did the leg of mutton Mahomet) and changed  
 "the cheese into stone to their great confusion  
 "but (alas for abominable man!) not to their conversion.  
 "The Saint then seeing that they were too obdurate  
 "turned his course from them with <sup>abhorrence</sup> and turned his  
 "face towards Meath, but the wicked Hylilagii  
 "determined to make another attempt at the life  
 "of the great seducer, blocked up a ford on  
 "a river, which lay on his way into Meath.  
 "When the good man <sup>had</sup> advanced to the ford he found  
 "fifty armed men ready to be at him, but he  
 "raised his blessed hands and commanded the  
 "waters to swell. The waters obeyed his words  
 "for they swelled; <sup>to so great a height that they</sup> ~~and~~ drowned and swept away  
 "the fifty armed men! Their bodies could not  
 "be found after the minutest search, and <sup>for</sup> a very  
 "good reason, because they were turned into the  
 "stones\* which are to be seen to this day at <sup>that</sup>

\* I wish I had this passage while on the spot that I  
 might look for those ~~poor~~ petrified men. I am sure  
 they are there yet!

14/8/12/18 (ii)

(137 D)

Patrick next proceeded from Lemanina near Blagher to the territory of Iona-Meth-tire where he erected a church at a place called Teagh Tallain now Tehallan in the barony of Monaghan and converted ~~B~~ Eugenius the son of Brian the dynast of the district. He also resuscitated his father Muireach who was afterward interred at a place called Omna Reune (the oak of Reune) on the confines of the Hy-Methii and Mugdorni, but belonging to the latter.

This passage <sup>clearly</sup> shows that the territory of Hy-Methii in which the church of Tehallan was situated adjoined the territory of the Mugdorni, yet болон by some strange and unaccountable mistake makes the territory of the Mugdorni the mountainous Barony of Maurne in Down <sup>though he knew that</sup>. Between Tehallan and Maurne in Down several distinct territories lay in the time of St. Patrick.

The Saint now proceeded through the territory of the Mugdorni and erected a church which retains its name to this day viz. Donaghmayne. He then left the Mugdorni and betook himself to the adjoining territory of the Firrossii where he rested on Sunday at a place called Eanach Changlais, where a church was afterward erected which <sup>in Colgan's time</sup> was called Kill-eanaich and <sup>and</sup> at this day Killanny.

I send you

14/3/12/18, (III) 137

"that ford, which in commemoration of the miracle  
"is called etth. Hy. Liolaigh, i.e. Vadum Lilagium."

Now Colgan even though he had made  
regis Hingdornorum the mountainous barony of  
Mourne in Down, says that Eanach Conglais  
was in his own time called Hill-<sup>anng</sup>-eanaigh and  
a parish church in the Diocese of Clagher  
in Oriel.

"Eanach Conglais hodie Hill-<sup>anng</sup>-eanaigh  
"vocatur, est que ecclesia parochialis Diocesis  
"Clochorensis in Ogiellia !!! (yes in the Farney, the  
country of the Firrossii)  
the Par. of Hill Eanach

Is not this Hill-anng not many miles  
South of Magheross? of which St. Ultan is the patron

Does not this bear out my opinion  
that bell-Rois is the old church of Magher-  
oss and Magher-Ross, a remnant of the  
territory of the Firrossii?

Lghabog?  
In the parish of Ematis I spelled Lis-  
-aneane wrong; it should be Lionaneane, i.e.  
Lionaneane, i.e.  
Lionaneane.

Moore and others have asserted that Saint  
Patrick established the Christian religion in

138  
rel and without opposition, but <sup>we must allow that</sup> I think, he met  
a reasonable share of opposition if we  
believe the only records that we have of  
his acts. But his miracles were so many  
and so splendid that it was impossible  
for the pagans to murder him: the fact  
was he would not suffer himself to be  
killed, for he would get all his enemies  
converted into stones or swallowed into the  
earth. All animate and inanimate nature  
were subject to that apostle of God.

I send you the name Books of  
the parish of Killeevan: please to consider  
Racanfield, which is an anglicism of Rāt  
cāimaoil. The Irish family of Mac Cāimaoil  
have variously anglicized their name accord-  
ing to <sup>the</sup> whim of each and sometimes to make  
their name agree with <sup>those of</sup> other English and  
Scotch families. In the old Church yard  
of Carrigal Trough it is made Mac Cambell.  
In Derry it is generally Campbell, and  
sometimes Cambell. Here it is Caufield to agree  
with a noble English family of that name.  
Caufield is very nearly the pronunciation, and



14/8/2/18 (IV) 139

I thought it might be harmless to add do,  
although the ancient authorities warrant no such.

The Irish name of Killecrause is not  
Cill Crim as one would be apt to suppose, but  
Kill-Laoghbhain. Is there any such name as  
Laoghbhain in the Irish Calendar?

The townland called Killykispin  
by the Boundary Surveyor is called Killy-  
Kee by the Irish people, and Killee-  
Kearne in the Down Survey. Do you think  
I should alter Kispin?

The townland of Ratdeerpark means  
Rath Deer-park, i.e. the Deer park belonging to  
the townland of Rath.

The Skelhorn of the boundary  
Surveyor I have changed to Shea-chorn  
because it is always so pronounced by the  
Irish people.

The termination naskeu in Aghna-  
sheu is almost unmanageable; in some parishes  
it is pronounced naskea, in others naskea  
but in others naskeae! I am satisfied from  
viewing the surface of these townlands that  
the meaning of the name is deas na peae.

140  
i.e. the land of white thorn trees; but peacé is  
variously pronounced even in Ulster accordingly  
as that province borders upon Leinster and  
Connacht or as adjacent to Scotland.  
in the Farney ~~it~~ which is close upon the alk  
it is pronounced naská but in Derry, Down  
and in the north of Monaghan it is pronounced  
naskia and by some naskiaue. I think we  
should adopt one general<sup>d</sup> spelling and  
reject all the barbarities. I would  
recommend naskia to be adopted.

The townland of Ballynure is  
pronounced by the Irish people Bále-aa-  
-nure (béil-áir n-ábair) I have therefore altered  
it to Bellamure.

I have changed Clenfad to  
Clonfad on the authority of the Ulster  
Inquisition and the Irish pronunciation.

In (Drum)swords the final s is  
never added in the Irish pronunciation  
but I supposed it cannot be rejected as  
it is established in Swords near Dublin  
which in Irish is simply Sard.

14/8/12/18 141

Only one parish now remains viz. Glaris,  
which I must finish today ~~or~~ tomorrow.

Yours ob. servt. W. H. Brown

J. C. Brown

"that ford, which in commemoration of the miracle, is called Alu-Ay-Siolaigh, i. e. radium Silagiorum"?

Now Colgan even though he had made regio Mugbormorum the mountainous barony of Mourne in Down, says that Canach Conglais was in his own time called Hill-canaigh <sup>anmy</sup> and a parish Church in the Diocese of Cloyne in Diel.

"Canach Conglais hodie Hill-canaigh <sup>anmy</sup> vocatur, estque ecclesia parochialis Diocesis Clochorensis in Digiellia !!!  
Is not this the Par of Hill-<sup>anmy</sup> <sup>coll. Canach</sup> <sup>(yes in the barony the county of the Shanagoss)</sup> not many miles south of Magheross? of which St Ultan is the patron

Does not this bear out my opinion that Cell-Rois is the old Church of Magheross, and Magher-Ross, a <sup>campus-Ross</sup> remnant of the territory of the Sirrossii?

In the parish of Emet <sup>Agheloo?</sup> I spelt Sibarcane wrong: it should be Sisnavedene, <sup>Lop-na B-Fan</sup> i. e. Ara Feniorum.

Moore and others have asserted that St Patrick established the Christian religion in Ireland without opposition, but I think we must allow that he met a reasonable share of opposition, if we believe the only records that we have of his acts. But his miracles were so many and so splendid that it was impossible for the pagans to murder him! the fact was he would not suffer himself to be killed, for he would get all his enemies converted into slaves, or swallowed into the earth. All animate and inanimate nature were subject to that apostle of God. —

To shew

To shew clearly and demonstratively that Colgan, and his humble followers Harris, the Abbe Mageoghgan, Archdall and O'Halloran, were wrong in making *regio Ulsteriorum* the mountainous barony of Mourne in the Co. of Down. I shall set down here Saint Patrick's route southwards thro Ulster and shew the present names of the places through which he passed.

He departed from Lough Tuistie and crossed the Ferry of Fersat. Tuam now Toome Bridge between Lough Neagh and Lough Beg and arrived at a beautiful place called Fionnabhair situate between Lough Neagh <sup>on</sup> the east and Slieve Gallion <sup>on</sup> to the west. There he contemplated erecting a Cathedral as it was a most fitting place, <sup>it</sup> being a level and charming spot, but the Oppriast of the district Barthen mor drove him from the place. The saint then cursed Barthen mor, who stirred the dust of his feet against him, and betook himself to Barthen bog his brother, who immediately believed in Christ. The wife of this pious man then brought forth a daughter, whom Saint Patrick baptized, and he prophesied that she would afterwards dedicate her virginity to the son of God. Lainigan states that this Barthen lived east of Lough Neagh but there is every evidence that he lived west of it for this Tree his daughter according to Colgan and the Irish Calendar 3. August. was held in veneration at Ardrrea, a church in Tyron, a few miles west of Lough Neagh, and there is every probability that her church lay in the territory of her father. Patrick ~~erected~~ laid the foundations of seven churches in this

14/B/12/18 (vii) (137 B)

territory of Barthen Beg, one of which is called Domnach Sainre <sup>now</sup>  
(Donagh-Henry in Tyrone) immediately to the west of Lough Neagh.  
Colgan thought that all Hy-Tierthe lay east of Lough  
Neagh, and we find him looking in vain for these  
seven churches on the County Antrim side of that  
lake.

Patrick next proceeded to the people called  
Fera-gabhra but was badly treated there and driven  
out by the people. He therefore turned off to  
Imchair, where he had good success, and where he  
placed a priest of the name Columba. Colgan  
states in a note (Tr. Shan. p. 184, notes 239, 240) that Imchair  
which is sometimes called Magh-clair or the level  
plain is a tract in Tyrone not far from Dungannon,  
in which tract there is a church called Domnach mor  
in which this priest Columba is held in veneration on  
the 6<sup>th</sup> of Sept. The Irish Calendar has the  
same: "Columb of Ros-glanda, (gland was the  
name of a spring that was there before the time  
of St. Patrick). Donaghmore Moy-Imchair is its name  
at this day; it lies in Tyrone. This is the present  
Donaghmore near Dungannon.

Continuing his circuitous journey through the territories  
of the north of Ulster Patrick came next to the region which  
is called North Hy-Brinin where he measured a place for  
the erection of a church which is called Domnach Aethen over  
which he placed a priest of the name Conadus, and then went  
off himself to a place not far distant <sup>to the east</sup> called Tiodh or  
the wood. Colgan says that the place here called North Hy-  
Brinin seems to be a region in the diocese of Armagh  
in Tyrone which is commonly called Muinster-Brin from  
Brian, the son of Mureadhach Meith, son of Imchad son of  
Bella Da Chriach. He also thinks that the church here



(137) called Damnach rather may be the church called Achadh  
may not this be the adjoining parish of Damnagh near Glenties?  
lago. On Norden's map the territory of elbenter Birn is  
shown as extending from Kinard castle near Caledon to  
Carnette in Tyrone, and as bounded on the west by the river  
Blackwater which divides it from the Barony of Trough  
in the present Co. of Monaghan; it is also bounded on the  
South and East by the same river. The church called  
Achadh lago by Colgan is the present Aghalane  
near Caledon in Tyrone. Colgan says that the tract called  
Fiodh, i.e. sylva is a region in the south of Tyrone much  
abounding in wood but then partly cut down, that it lies in the  
Diocese of Armagh and retained that name in his time  
(1647). On Norden's map is shown a large wood to the N.E.  
of Kinard (Caledon) which must be this very Fiodh mentioned  
by Colgan.

The tripartite now says that the Saint did not  
go into the territory of achacha or Armagh but turned off  
to the territory of Hy Brimthann. <sup>in north</sup> However we find him going  
back again to the territory of Lemania where he preached  
to the people on the hill of Fisnabhair. Now Colgan  
says that Lemania alio is Alagh Leamhna and called by  
others Clossack is a level district in Tyrone in the diocese  
of Clougher. On Norden's map the territory of Clossack is  
shown as a narrow stripe of country bounded on the East by  
the Barony of Trough and extending north as far as <sup>the mountains at</sup> Errigal  
Keerage, and west as far as the town of Clougher. The river  
Blackwater runs thro' the northern part of this territory contain-  
ing in its winding the fort of "Lugher".



14/B/12/18 (VII) 42

Cluain Eóis, May 31<sup>st</sup> 1835.

Dear Sir, I send you the last parish of Monaghan  
vill: Clones; you will observe a great number of Clons  
throughout the parish and it is strange that the  
townland on which the principal part of the town  
stands is not called Clones but Crossmoyla. Perhaps  
this derives its name from an ancient cross  
which stands in the Diamond looking as grey as  
a druid and as old as St. Tiernach? Has Mr.  
Petrie seen this cross? What is his opinion of its age?

The moat of Clones commands a fine view to  
the west of the lofty mountains of Cuilcagh and of Knock-  
rimmy; and to the N.W. of the Slieve Begagh range on  
which Carn mor (in which the antediluvian Beoth was  
interred) shows its conspicuous Sturgan. The view to  
the East is shut up by a range of uninteresting Drums  
and Coors, the most conspicuous among which is a  
giant's grave on the elevated head of <sup>Callagh</sup> ~~in the~~  
~~parish of Aghalog, is by far the highest point.~~  
~~out of the hollow to the east.~~

The Clagteac or Bellry (as it is often called) raises its  
head which has felt the anger of the forked artillery  
of the sky, as well as of the rain and storm, to  
a height somewhat greater than that of the moat, but  
every storm will henceforward lend its aid in  
lowering its daring top. Its Bencover or conical  
caubeen (as O'Brien styles the caps of these towers) has  
long since been knocked off by lightning or gradually  
blown down by storms. The priest I am told has

made many efforts to collect as much money as would repair it, or at least <sup>to</sup> ~~to~~ fasten the stones at the top and prevent them from being constantly blown down to the rapid destruction of Saints Tierny's work, and to the great danger of chaos in the church yard, but he has not succeeded, his flock being too poor, and their patriotic spirit being just extinct (for in extreme poverty all the nobler feelings are either totally extinguished or greatly deadened by the fear of want) so that St. Tierny's Chancel\* is wasting like a burning taper or a mould candle.

The traditions connected with this tower are very indistinct. They will be found in one of my letters from the Germanagh part of this parish where which traditions are better preserved than about the tower.

I have spent a considerable part of this day (Sunday) in the church yard to get a list of the families of British blood who are buried with St. Tierny. They are as follow:

\* Do those who do not speak Irish call the Bellry

+ It has been removed only a yard in the memory of a man aged 40.

1. Mac Mahon, Mae MacGinnin.
  2. Maguire Mae Mroir.
  3. Mac Manus, (Dudlow) Mae Macnupa (an Dubaltonic)
  4. Mac Canna, and Mac Keena, Mae Connis
  5. Tranor, — O' Trempir,
  6. Mac Hugh Mae Hoob, now, Eng. Hughes.
  7. Mac Ekeog, Mae Grolla puad.
  8. Moan O' Móum.
  9. Connolly (in crowds) O' Congalair
  10. Murry, O' Murpandair.
  11. Mulligan (in crowds) O' Muolagáim.
  12. Killin O' illéne.
  13. Monaghan O' Manéáim.
  14. Mac Donnell (Collin). These were the Mac Donnells of Blankelly adjoining Clones and not any trace of the Mac Donnells of Scotland.
- Mae Domnall Gallóglae.

15. Blaughy O'heocadu of ulster blood

14/3/1844

16. John Gilgun féidlimid O'Giolgáin

17. M<sup>r</sup>. Keenan Mac Tigeapnaigh

18. Mac Cormick Mac Copmairc

19. Mac Barney Mac Ceiteapnaigh

20. Wind O'ghiolgáiste in Dublin made Wyrne!!

21. Mac Caffrey Mac Goppaigh, i.e. Fitz-Godfred

22. Treacy O'Treapnaigh

23. Morris O'ghurgedra

24. Cliffole Mac Imbeapnaigh

25. Hugh Cunningham?

26. Owen Cusker 1759. This is the celebrated ecclesiastical family called by the Annalists Mac Gillia Corple. The name is now Anglicized in large ornamented letters in Fermanagh St. Cosgrove!!

27. Riny O'Ruanada

28. Patrick O'Manely? a new name to me!

29. Tharlough M<sup>r</sup>. Collin táinseallbae Mac Costéin

30. Mac Eutee?

31. Smith O'Gobán

32. Quigly?

33. Finnish Maguire 1708, Doñeas Mac Míshu.

34. Howard Waldin

35. Owen Banan Eógan O'Bánáin

36. Tierny O'Tigeapnaigh

and a few other names of frequent occurrence in most families in Ulster.

I expect to arrive in Dublin at 6 P.M. to-morrow. You will find all my travelling expenses on the enclosed ticket. I hope it will do.

Your obedient &c servant  
J. G. Donnan

Thos. A. Larcom Esq.  
Q: Engineers.

Chauncy Park St.

Dublin.

14/6/12/3 (A)

145

Clavin Eois, May 31<sup>st</sup> 1835

Dear Sir,

I have stood this evening upon the airy top of the <sup>noble</sup> moat of Clones just as the fair haired traveller of the sky was smilingly retiring to his heathy couch behind the black mountain of Bieth, the grandson of Noah! The evening mild and serene, the clavin beautifully stretching beneath the hills & covered with the greenest and most luxuriant coat of verdure, and the blue mountains to the west streaked with the last rays of the setting sun, enchanted my imagination as a thousand thoughts of affairs that now are of little concern to mankind flitted across my mind. As I viewed the proud brow of Blieve an Parainn towering over the black range of Ballyconnell, the beautiful round top of Knockinny, ~~and~~ the ~~grey~~ back of Belmore robed in colours of the sky, the bold front of Bin eachlabra, I ran in thought over the many sweeping <sup>in</sup> excursions made by the Carrmought Kings into the province of the men of the golden hostages (Oriel) and fancied myself the chief of Oriel standing upon his noble watch-tower to view their motions! I turned to the

\* written in imitation of Irish Romances which are crowded with redundances in the style.

I have written this to mock Mr. O'Brien's laugh for his detestable redundances in style.

146 <sup>beneath</sup> Cluin<sup>6</sup> and saw the hoary steeple of St. Tiernach shooting into the blue sky, and methought I heard the melodious tones of the brazen bell calling the inhabitants of the surrounding hills to the bloodless offering or to evening prayers! But curbing imagination, I exclaimed they are gone, that harmless emaciated family of aespers and austerities are buried <sup>the most portion of their frames</sup> and converted into their mother dust <sup>beneath the steeple</sup>, while other parts of their earthly prisons have since passed through a thousand forms - fed plants - animals and insects; and their spirits - !? and another busy brood of beings now hold their places - unmindful of them and as happy and cheerful as if they were to have eternal possession of this earth.

I looked to the North and saw the lofty spire of the reformed Church shooting its sharply pointed top into the vaulted east and far excelling the tower of St. Tiernach in magnificence. This brought another train of vivid ideas to my mind: how lofty and beautifully finished is this <sup>church and</sup> spire: how loud and deafening the solemn sound of its bell; but the day will come when it shall be as desolate as the Clugtheach of St. Tiernach; when the wind shall moan through its ruined windows, and when ravens shall croak in its belfry instead of the solemn Bell! And they shall climb its sides and with its arms grasp the tottering

walls and preserve <sup>them</sup> for the inspection of the antiquarian 14/8/12/18(XI) 147

I viewed the square fortification that stands immediately to the North of the moat resembling the one at Dromore in every particular, but most scandalously defaced by the present occupier, who has hurled its proud ramparts into the ditches beneath to extend his garden! On this I looked as the principal enclosure around the mansion of the ancient chief of Driel, while the moat was his water tower, <sup>each</sup> both being surrounded with <sup>a</sup> ditches filled with water.

The inhabitants of the town state that there is a cave running from the Diamond to the top of this moat, up which a drum piper is said to have <sup>groped</sup> made his dark way some years ago! Has Mr. Durnford given any account of this cave in his Statistical Account of the parish of Clones?

The natives point out on the Belterbet road close to the town <sup>now</sup> (in the town) where stood a stone called *Doic Digeapmair*, against which the country women coming to market were in the habit of knocking their backs, for should they neglect doing so no luck would attend them that day.

Jam. R. J. O'Donovan



On His Majesty's Service  
The Superintendent of  
the Ordnance Survey

Clones  
June 1<sup>st</sup> 1835

FREE  
Phoenix Park  
Dublin



**END**

RIA

14 B 12/19

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Notes, compiled by John O'Donovan, relating to sites of historical interest and place-names in County Armagh.

[1835]

1p.

20 cm

RIA

Is there a place in Armenia called Ballydonnelly near Taurian or Clusack, a territory in Armenia known? 1748  
Baltimore 14/B/9/11

Black and white photo of a person, possibly a woman, wearing a dark dress and a light-colored shawl or wrap. The person is standing and looking towards the camera. The background is dark and indistinct.

Quem da Bahia, no Arquipélago da Claras  
Porto Marn. Gostei muito de ver a  
mãe e o pai da minha mãe.

"Crossed the Black Hills at Bel. Ath  
Chie into Colorado River

Took down a Chinese note on way, only  
 from the ~~same~~ <sup>same</sup> ~~place~~ <sup>place</sup>

Yellow loam (of yellow soil) - *Scirpus*  
*peruviana* - *Scirpus*

Shad na Ma-gu-er Bu-er-tu.

Baile na m. Krajina

From a rough interview to Glenn and  
and to Dr. Williams.

Math Treasa in memory

Monte Garrafini

Chas. Carick - Portman

St. Feacha - ~~Bunna~~ Bun-a-thealaigh

Mein Glück

Joseph Dubach in  
Chambers

In Amagh ascertain the situation  
of Glenneyne - Ben Bulbin - Bhaighra -  
Dane - Galt - and the boundary  
between Bait and Bhaighra -  
Benbulbin - Black Water - Fort -  
Charlemont - Site of his battle at  
Bait - at Bhaighra - before on the  
Black Water - See the list -  
and the list - in the map -

Is Chalkmunt ~~was~~ called 'dond' an da caped  
after it not called. But more -

Where is it all in the end?

There is also an old story:  
In 1592 - Red Hugh went from Sundalk to  
Glenties, where Lochlann, the son of Henry, who  
was son of Felim Roe was recruiting him. aft.  
stopping here for some time he journeyed out  
to Glenties to Glenties.

3 miles north of Durgada is Shiakh Breagh

What is the Link of the Fews - what are the  
Fews mountain lakes in Irish?

paper most ~~most~~ of the Journal of the Rebellion of  
1641 is Chacabombé and is captured in some  
other place.

**END**

RIA

**14 B 12/20**

**Matthews, R.**

**Copy map of Armagh County. Indicated are the baronial and parish boundaries of County Armagh and the situation of Lough Neagh and Loughgilly.**

**Nineteenth Century**

**1p.**

**40 cm**

RIA



**14 B 12/20**

**Outsize map**

**Filmed at the end of this reel**

**END**

RIA

14 B 12/21

[Unknown]

Map of County Armagh. Copy map (unsigned and undated) of lands in counties Monaghan and Armagh, indicating baronial boundaries. Manuscript annotations illustrate the location of the parishes of Derrynoose, Keady and Muckno, the towns of Castleblayney, Armaghbrague, Armagh, the Fews mountains and highlight the origins of the barony name Orior as being Airthir.

Nineteenth century

1p.

25 cm

**14 B 12/21**

**Outsize map**

**Filmed at the end of this reel**

**END**

RIA

14 B 12/22

[Unknown]

Map, 'Traced from ancient Map General Survey of Ulster'. Map of lands in counties Monaghan and Armagh, unsigned and undated. Indicated are lands belonging to the MacMahon and McKenna families, the baronies of Dertrie (sic) Uriel (sic) and Fews, towns and settlements, including Clones, Carrickmacross and Monaghan, the Blackwater River and Slieve Gullion.

Nineteenth Century

1p.

23 cm



Traced from ancient Map / C  
General Survey of Ulster



**END**

14 B 12/23

[Unknown]

Map of lands in mid Ulster, without title, unsigned and undated. Map includes detailed notes, outlining the lands belonging to individual branches of the MacMahon, McKenna and O'Neill families throughout counties Monaghan and Armagh, sites of local interest, notably Chloony's (Clones) monastery, Monaghan Fort, St. Mary's Abbey and the location of Sir Henry Bagenal's death, and towns, wells, castles and churches. Also illustrated are the features of the local terrain, including woodland, mountains and waterways.

Nineteenth Century

1p.

31 cm x 49 cm

**14 B 12/23**

**Outsize map**

**Filmed at the end of this reel**

**END**

**14 B 12/24**

**[Unknown]**

**Map of County Monaghan, undated and unsigned. Indicated are the baronial and parish boundaries of counties Armagh and Monaghan. Included are handwritten annotations [by John O'Donovan], indicating the location of towns and the areas or divisions where Ordnance Survey's field workers were based. Back page annotations relate to places of local interest and O'Donovan's movements in Armagh and Monaghan over the period 29 April to 3 May 1835.**

**Nineteenth Century**

**1p.**

**32 cm**

**14 B 12/24**

**Outsize map**

**Filmed at the end of this reel**

**END**

RIA



14 B 12/25

[O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861].

Extracts from material relating to the history of the territory of Oriel in Counties Armagh and Monaghan. Included is an account of the 'Battle of Carn-aghy lederg' in the barony of Farney in which the 'Collas vanquished the Ultonians'; with list and notes compiled by John O'Donovan concerning the Gaelic families of Oriel and places in Farney.

[1835]

4p.

23 cm (i-iii); 23 x 38 cm (iv)

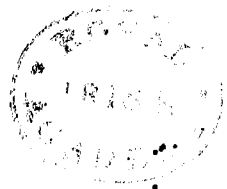
RIA

Appendix

17/10/12 150

Extracts relative to the  
territory of Great Britain,  
Counties of South, & North,  
Manxman, and more especially  
a list of the names of the

Please to get these sheets  
together at the earliest moment  
and if the pagination directs.



Mc Hivbis.

14/13/12/25(ii) 157.

Ballad of the ...

áppide dona Collrb zo pñrb olneuzmaez, bñ ba valzada dób na Colla,  
zo nñabrad llo. lodg 19ññ pñ ol neuzmaez pñet ceaza leo in ullzaib zo mñadg  
az Capn achard lezderg bñpñmñg, pñard pñet ceaza dñ çapññ pñ hullt q.  
caz zaça laor zo cñd pñetmame Se caça la<sup>13</sup> pñopa ol neuzmaez, 7 an pñetmame  
caz la<sup>13</sup> na collaib an la degnac, no mñdñd zaç dñ pñop ullzaib damiz pñul  
pñpne pñ aza 1 pñat an çñ cñna na nñap.

<sup>mñmame</sup>  
Mñdñg pñop ullzaib 1apññ mñpna Collrb 1apñac an dñpa laize, zed  
a mñmññ zo gññ mñg, dñd uadñ amñmñgñ. Slēcñmñ dñb, 1apññ az pñatze  
ulañ zo ndeapññg tñp dñdñm dññ tñp 1apñd fluz dñpna, 7, epñmñzñm (no  
epñmñzñm) zñ na harizñpñb, 7 ua flñ uap 7 pñp Rñp, 7 an tñp mñamñ.

Ap on caz pñ dñrb lezderg nach pñbe Rñ in çñmñ flañ 1ap  
mñpñd pñpñzñ pñza + <sup>deod</sup> tñuz flañ çñmñ flañ do ullzaib, 7 dñpñzñ Clñmñ  
hñpñ 7. pñpñzñ pñza mñ pñpñam pñpñpñ, amñl apñz<sup>ar leupz</sup>

p. pñpñzñ pñza pñpñ zo nñat

Tñuz flañ ulañ in çñmñ

zñpñzñ na colla zan celz

1 ceat çañrb loñ lezderg.

caçard

## Families of Oriel

r, cprn	riol zābzola	Clana Hazanina.
r, zphna	r, cenōpōnāyn M. Cannon qī zallzille	
r, luann, Lamb in Drumusnat	r, Hkonriž Mooney in d. qī Haznura. (on Sinaš) M. M. M.	
Cinert Camōz	u, SṖzāyn <sup>rean</sup> do fō cīn.	qīaz zīgznain clame pṣaile. Kiernan
clan amalzaid	r, each	
riol qrosl riōir Mac Blae	ra Sionaz q.	qīc zafjō (ō baile qreozgōis) Mac Caffery
clan z Sionaz	comqba padpaz	qīac ziolka puasō (ō baile qreozgōis) M. Elroy
r, appmōōz Hacey	r, bpoōz a chuam pīcna.	qīac bpiāyn. (ō baile inec SṖrīg) Mac Brien a Fermanagh
clan cponcoz Mac Keema	ct z Sionaz biōr q.	ō bperlōn (ō baile r bperlōn) Mac Brien
r, Ruadācain	clan qroslbīnācra	ō cōcōrōm Sīnll rōn Emōn Sīnll.
r, clocazain	ct qīal mṡzānō o ct	ō Cāzānō Sīz mōr bāle Cāzān.
lōō baizh o zē	Sionaz. Martin	qīc ra necōniz q. clān lūzān M. Elroy.
r, lōdān, nōpībōn.	r, clāpāda, Kennedy	
r, longan.	r, qīc-bpoc	
qīc mē cealt mē domnall	clān Slobine pṣm.	m <sup>z</sup> cōmān.
znt ra Hiallān q.	clān plānām.	clān pṣpazl.
r, anṡuam. Llanlon.	riol ndāimne	m <sup>z</sup> dālāz, Daly
clān cṡpneiz Barney	r, loimzīg	m <sup>z</sup> sṡpāim.
r, anṡuam. Llanlon.	r, tuatāil	m <sup>z</sup> dūbpaillā.
ra concabāp. M. M.	qīāō riōir Macaigire?	

Ate con mde. Macanmee  
r. cazar

r. cazar

Ate apion r. cazar

Ate zolla comgall  
r. cazar

Ate me mabaz ~~me~~  
no ate mabaz r. cazar

Ate an fip Dana r. cazar

Ate Diarmada r. cazar

Ate zolla darg r. cazar

Ate ficoluim r. cazar .  
Corrigans,

Teallao Corracan q. qac planam  
na planagan r. cazar, 7 ate  
zluin 19m, agz ate cana  
(no qac ana) me torpdelbarz  
r. cazar.

Teallao Conanzen m. ncep cazar

Teallao fiodam q. r. fiodam m. ncep  
cazil

r. baizollam. O'Boylan,

Ate Den  
Donnelly  
r. Donzale

Ate <sup>mc?</sup> Cornen no  
ate me Cornen  
Mac Cornow  
in Drumah  
r. zabudayn

r. ficolpnde.

r. Rogan  
r. Ruadacan

r. Chamaen

r. pedigan

r. firiocain

Donagan  
r. Dunacan

r. lorcan q. oipionaz  
cloair.

Donnelly  
r. Cumzazj.

Mac ~~Donnelly~~  
ate me Oipen

r. planagan

Kelly  
r. cglairj

Donnellan  
r. Donnallan

Ate meo pozarazj r. dize,

Ate <sup>fratzo</sup> O'frazo r. dize,

Teallao planagan r. dize q.  
ate Donnall cloine ceall  
Da ocompozazj q.

Ate d-pde. 7

ate Con-Dnac.

Mac Aroony.

ate ficolpnaen

Mac Tague &  
ate me zaroz  
Mac Cague

ate me zaroz (clo)

r. dize (founi?)

Siol noubetire.

ate me Oipen  
r. lecen nolaten.

r. lorcan

r. fiodam

Malone in Drum  
r. ficolpnaen. Snab

ate fip m. ncep dize da ccolpnaen

r, beoza no r beedan,

Hao Eocaid Mac Laugha, bpsparl  
marc n Eucagae

r, Dantaz (no r dalare)

clan bodagaim  
O' Huanalia o  
(qui et ionnactaig?)

r, <sup>no ad</sup> Luapais Lowry

r, lareon

ua fhadagaim

r, macbpoc

pol peolobair

r, Copmase (fianuolla uais)

r, Moznaje

gnt o loman zoka

r, Daire.

pol Moirzig.

~~cenet eodan.~~

Cenet Stoplaim

pol Shingzig.

gnt o loman pionsapach

r, lupaz

Mac allahan  
fiaz fiazaimna.

~~loman d~~  
gnt o copmaic  
fionnige.

pol cazzag

qto ffrpelpesaz.  
i slab fionnige.

O Mbocm (Moennig)

pol Dribzage (no)  
pol Dubaille.

r, psonain.

r, fcolkat

r, fsham

ua Coman

clan ffrbrill all? barail in  
in Drumst

r, Dubdape da ppsid  
r, bpsparl a nvr

gnt ua cdomcaind

clan bpsparl

Cinet mbeca:

r, fionan

clan ffrparizait

clan Drumst

r, Dazg Eacain (no r, Dactham)  
<sup>no dazg ehan</sup>

clan fionanaz

clan caual

r, Dazg

clan zDribne r.

piogpao ffrzborpn a nvr.

Lucany in

cenet n Com

clan Dubpaige.

r, Dporen

r, ffrcan

\* ffrane.  
ffranci pp  
be ffrail  
ffr dommell  
ffr romela  
ffr colla po  
cm

O Cellazg - (w ffrane)

colla ffrano rpa. ffr a et

14/B/12/28/55 5

ua plorin line

va ffigizade anoro f  
clan nidorinall na hallanige

r. ffigizzen

f. Mac Donnall m. gall

r. Donnallain

f. Mac Donnall. u. l. l.

Cengel p. g. e. n. e.

f. Mac S. i. g. z.

Cengel p. g. e. n. e.

f. <sup>h. m. e. u.</sup> Mac R. u. a. p. i. z. Mac R. o. y.

Cengel p. g. e. n. e. a. z. z.  
r. C. h. u. z. a. g. z.

<sup>clan, e. d. m. a. i. p. l. e.  
f. cl. n. d. u. b. z. a. l. l.</sup>  
f. Mac D. u. b. z. a. l. l. Mac S. a. m. u. e. l. l.  
na hall

Cengel p. g. e. n. e. a. i. n.

f. Mac D. u. b. z. a. l. l.  
C. h. u. z. a. g. z.

r. b. a. z. i. l. l. m. b. o. z. a. i. z.

r. p. r. o. n. e. n. t. l.

p. o. l. f. m. o. a. z.  
l. e. z. i. p. f. m. o. z.

r. p. r. o. n. e. t.

r. o. j. o. o. n.

clan p. r. o. p. e. y.

r. f. f. a. n. d. a. m. e. l. l. a. g. h. a. m. i. n.  
the parish of e. l. l. a. g. h. a. m.  
r. C. h. r. i. s. t. i. d. a. n.



Glúairiam uair go luaz alle, pázban Oirbíz na huairle

Fir nap zabad re zialtríb, ní anab go h-Oirzalltríb

Dá Ríz ar Oirbírtríb raib, Dúine, 7 O hánbáin

O Corzraiz Rí bpsir Rorr pód, do éj pē cor a cāzrēm

Shuaz zorpnozai na n-zellam, qirnzir bēlōrēz bēoizellām

zrōba ar zrađa par zlome, Rōza dāna Dāzraizē

qirnzir pōzācam an pōrē. zōirēz ar uairle iqmēre

Fir bīne a clānēz nī cēl. qec zille azīnāp pīnēn

Clān qīol an dūm q lōrē lān, do mēn a cōlēz zan cōmpad:

Cōr a pēlād rān pīzē, zōirēz ēpōda an cōmēnēz

Fir zōbā go n-zlēc mēp zrīb, qec zille mēpōda qīcīl

qūmēir qīolpāzmq pūand; 7 ēzēz an anuabāp

nī hōmēfēd do éj zāc pāz, dā Ríz pīr mēlōrēz qīanac

Rī na cōronāda cēlādāz, qac cōronāda ad ēualabāp

bīle cē ēpīdēac clāpāc, qīdēch ē, zō h-Oirzallac

7 lōnzām, 7 dūbīnna, 7 dē ēpīche dēalbīna

do nīb bīlāpāl iqēapī rīle. le mēpēapī zāc pōdīne

dīome pīrāda ēp an tīp, q cīnēl dēlōbā dūmīn

7 dūb-ēpīōbē dēdā dūb, ap clānēz pēzā dīōnēz

cīnēl bīpīzura pēzē; pīp a bīlāzā pēdīzēlōrīb

būadāch azpīall mēzāc zēlāz, clān cūan, et bīrēat

*new passage  
appears to be  
confusion of  
lines in orig.*

Lays

Dna Tíghín ar dual go dían, O Laignén lankí áirgiall  
 n'í fear b'í ácht zairgí glan, O pláirí airdeí ulaó,  
 Airdeíoga na n-ionas n'í, clán fíazganina go n-uairib.  
 maré uairí p'íez n'í m'áirí, phoet ar uairle in Airgiall  
 Togbam n'í n'íobhnaid o'n, Airdeíoga ulaó áirbim  
 n'í na péle go brága, n'í d'n-álebe, n'í Eochada.  
 n'í l'omgí na hoch roda, n'í f'íorá an airn p'opoda.  
 tugam tadall dona tírib, anam óna n'áiríogí.

p'íez n'í airgiall

<sup>pass</sup>  
 Let me proceed from you quickly, let me leave the  
 assembly of the nobles.

then not to be feared for hostages - I shall not delay  
 till I reach Oriel.

Two Kings ier Oriel, O' L'íre and O' Hanlon  
 O' Bosgry is King of the placid Ferross, he who  
 sees his battle-forces at his side.

<sup>of Blue and white</sup>  
~~East of the blue eyes and white hands.~~ the  
 red-lipped Munster Boylan

Fierce, distinguished and fine - are the bold King  
 of Dartree -

of Munster Phodachan of Port. the chiefs of  
 nobles <sup>Design</sup> turn

(Who are sweet upon the plain,) are the  
 valiant Mac Gilliamáin.



**END**

14 B 12/26

[O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861].

Extracts from material relating to the history of the territory of Oriel in Counties Armagh and Monaghan. Included are copy extracts from the Annals of the Four Masters, Moryson's 'History of Ireland', 'Adamnan' (Book I), the 'Life of St. Patrick', and Mc Firbis's 'Pedigrees', and genealogical notes compiled by John O'Donovan.

[1835]

16p.

23 cm



Annals 4 Masters

14/12/26 (1) 159 9

Over Bury

(vide extracts for Heamagh: 1589-1593)

"Great Part of these Exclamations was contained in  
"a Complaint exhibited, against the Lord Deputy, after  
"his Return into England, to the Lords of her Majesty's Coun-  
"cil, about the End of the Year, 1595, in the Name of Mac  
"quire, and Over Mac Cooly (one of the Mac Mahowns,  
"and Chief over the Irish in the Jerney;) To which Sir  
"William Fitz-williams, then sick at his House, sent his  
"Answer in Writing. There first he avows to the Lords,  
"that the Fact of Mac Mahown, was first adjudged  
"Treason in England, and that his calling in question  
"for it was directed from thence, and for the manner  
"of proceeding herein, not prescribed, that it was just,  
"and contrary to their calumnious Allegations, who  
"complained against him. He further answered,  
"that the most Part of the Country was not bestowed  
"on

10/60

on the Marshal, Sir Henry Bagnol, but that seven of  
the chief in that Country had the greatest Part of it,  
that three hundred Freeholders were raised to her Majesty,  
with eight hundred Pound yearly Rent, and that all the  
Country seemed then glad of his Execution, and joyfully  
received the English Laws. The rest of the Complaint  
he denied, and for the Bribe of Cows in particular,  
did avow, that Ever Mac Gooly, one of the Plaintiffs,  
offered him seven thousand Cows to make him chief  
of the Name, when he might have learned, that  
his Mind was not so poor, to prefer Cows or any  
Bribes before the Queen's Service. "

Murrayson's History of Ireland  
Pages 25 & 26.



• " Hugh O'Donnell at the same time did agree to  
 " divers Articles, for the good of his Country, and make  
 " his like humble Submission. The like did Hugh Mac Guire,  
 " Bryan Mac Hugh, Ever Oge Roe Mac Cooly, Bryan  
 " O'Rewark (called O'Rorke), Shane Mac Bryan, Phillip  
 " O'Reilly, and others. To each one was given (under  
 " the Commissioners Hands) a Promise of Her Majesty's  
 " Pardon, upon putting in of Pledges." &c.

Moryson's Hist: p. 40.

(He is often mentioned by Moryson.)



\*the Boye on Norden might be a mistake for Boye

## Teag-talain.

“Unicus prole<sup>a</sup> S. Basilis ad regionem de Hua Meith-lira  
 “quo est Diocesis Ultonia regiuncula, ibi excitavit Ecclesiam  
 hodie Teag-talain vocat.  
 “In loco Teag-talain appellato: quam non solum prædici  
 “dotatam, sed etiam aliquot sanctorum reliquiis, quas ex  
 “partibus transmarinis asportaverat, ditatam commisit  
 “regendam Killeno Episcopo: cui & laborum socios &  
 “sancte conversationis imitatores reliquit aliquot viros  
 “sanctos ex suis discipulis.”

Septima Vita S. Patricii, (part III.) Cap IX.

### Note -

Ecclesia de Teag-talain, i.e. Donnus Talain dicta, est Diocesis Ardumachane  
 in dicta regione de Hua-Meith sita. An autem nomen illud sortita sit  
 à S. Tellano filio Leganis. filii Golgani ejusdem regionis Dynastæ (de  
 quo Sanctilogium Genealogicum Cap. 13. & Menologia nostra ad 25. Junii)  
 an autem à S. Tolano Donchadii filio (de quo idem Sanctilogium Cap. 36, &  
 Menologia ad 30. Martii), aliis definiendum relinquo. In aa. collectis San-  
 ctus Killenus Episcopus S. Patricii discipulus, collect. 27. scilicet juxta Martyr.  
 Saml. Marian. Gorm. Maguire Martyr Dungall.

## Cap: XI. (pars III.)

Patricio annunciente, fidem Christi populo Huc-Methiorum, Dynasta regionis illius erat Eugenius Biviani filius, de nobilissima familia Colla cognomento Hochrich; — He was converted and requested St. Patrick, quatenus Muredachum avum suum patremum, in infidelitate mortuum, velit vita primo mortali, & postea aeternā donare. Fuit hic Muredachus Colla, superius memorati ex Imchadis filio nepos. St. P. accordingly did so, instructed him in the mysteries of Faith, baptized him, & mox <sup>habet</sup> parca carnis <sup>esse</sup> exitum, ad vitam dimisit aeternam. Sepultus autem est in confinibus Huc-Methiorum & Mugdornorum in loco Omna renne nuncupato, qui licet sit in limitibus utriusque regionis, ad jus tamen Mugdornorum spectat.

## XII.

Relictis Hucmethiis transiit Patricius ad regionem Mugdornorum: & cum veniret ad locum <sup>die hodie apud Hibernos Anglice</sup> Doinnach-Maigen <sup>posterioris</sup> Donaghmoyne, J. O. D., nuncupatum, loci illius pater, Victor nomine, statuit adventantem Patricium fugere. Timuit enim se vel invitum praepotentibus divini illius praconis perforandum & pertrahendum eloquiis; a quibus neminem audiebat, nisi mortis filium, non penetrari. Unde in Condens spinarum nemore loco isti vicino, de nocte se abdidit

absidit, sua infidelitatis tenebris latebras ibi acquirens. It  
 was all to no purpose — he was converted, &c. Baptizatus  
 non solum praedium illud ad delubrum Deo ibi extruendum, sed &  
 se ipsum cum omnibus, quae habuit, contradidit in manus Patricii.  
 Mansit autem in tanti Magistri discipulatu, donec proceps tem-  
 poris tantos in sanctimonia & scientiae studiis fecerat profectus,  
 quod tandem in Episcopum consecratus, fuerit eidem Ecclesiae  
 & populo terrae illius praefectus. Convertit enim tunc  
 Patricius populos Mag-dornorum eosque benedixit apprecans,  
 & sua appreciatione, quae instar erat oraculi, praedicens, multos  
 & gloria militari conspicuos duces, & clericali professione  
 graves Antistites ex eorum posteris prodituros.

note.

Victor nomine cap. 12. Vide de hoc S. Victor Soc. cap. 138.  
 & Notas nostras ibidem nu. 147. Quibus adde quod familia Viachi  
 Aradii, ex qua S. Victor Hibernicus Quadh-beo i. Victor Viras,  
 sive Viridus, videtur oriundus, illo aeo & posterioribus late dominata  
 fuit in regione Magdornorum, quae est montana regio Ori-  
 entalis Ultoniae.

Cap. XXXXIII. De duobus Hyemis, sancti vaticinalis viri: qui  
ambo mutuis vulneribus disperierant.

Ad idem in tempore sanctus in Iona commanens Insula, repente  
inter legendum summus cum ingenti admiratione gemitis implens mœdo. Quod  
videns qui praesens invenit Lugheus Mocublai (89) cepit ab eo perambulanti  
subiti causam mororis. Cui sanctus valde mastificatus hanc dedit res-  
ponsum. Duo quidam nunc Regii generis in Scotia mutuis inter se vul-  
neribus transfixi disperierunt haud procul à monasterio, quod dicitur <sup>(90)</sup> Bellrois  
in provincia Murgornorum, octavaque die hac peracta hebdomade ultra  
factum alius clamitabit, qui huc de Ibernia veniens, ita taliter facta  
enarrabit. sed hoc ò filiule, quamdiu vixero, nemini indices.  
Octava proinde ultra factum, clamatum est die, Sanctus tum  
supra memoratum ad se Lugheum vocans, silenter ad eum  
ait, qui nunc clamitat ultra factum, ipse est de quo tibi prius dixeram  
Longeus viator, Vade & adduc' eum ad nos. Qui celeriter adveniens,  
inter cetera hoc etiam retulit. Duo, <sup>sapient</sup> inquit in parte Murgor-  
norum (91) nobiles viri se mutuo vulnerantes mortui sunt, hoc  
est Solman (92) canis filius Aileni, & Romanus filius Aido (93)  
filii Colgan de Anteriorum genere, prope fines illorum locorum,  
ubi illud monasterium cernitur, quod dicitur Bellrois. Post  
hac

hac illius verba narrationis idem Lugbens Christi miles sanctum de-  
<sup>apert</sup>orsum cepit interrogare dicens; quasso, mihi de his talibus, miris  
 prophetis revelationibus, quomodo si per visum, tibi, an auditu,  
 an alio hominibus incognito manifestatum modo. — then  
 follows a conversation between Lugbens & the Saint but nothing  
 more relating to the place.

### Notes.

90. A Monasterio, quod dicitur Collois in Provincia Magdonorum .c. 43.

Regio vulgo Magdorna dicta est Orientalis Ultonia, in qua est Ecclesia de <sup>rois</sup> Kell.

91. 92. 93. In parte Magdonorum duo nobiles viri se mutuo vulnerantes,  
mortui sunt, hoc est Colman Canis filius Aileri & Romanus filius  
Aido, filii Colgan de Artheriorum genere .c. 43. De morte horum  
nobilium nihil in nostris Annalibus reperio. De patre tamen unius &  
fratre alterius sequentia accipe ex Quat. Magist. annis Christi  
606. & sexto Aidi (Regis Hibernie) cognomento Hudiriochnach;  
Aidus filius Colgan, Arziellie, & Artheriorum Princeps pie fuit  
in sua peregrinatione Cluain mucrosia: & Maelduinus filius  
Aileri Princeps Magdonorum Maginensium decessit. Romanus  
ergo filius Aidi filii Colgan de Artheriorum genere (de legitur S.  
Adamnanus) fuit filius huius Aidi filii Colgan, Artheriorum principis,  
& Colmanus ille cognomento Canis vel potius Canus filius Aileri, fuit frater  
huius Maelduni filii Aileri Magdonorum Principis. Genus enim & tempus in  
utrumque conspirant; Cum unus paulo ante patrem & alius ante fratrem  
suum fuerit extinctus.

(shall I give the passages relating to Magdhorn from  
 the Annals? Pot)

VI. <sup>th</sup> Life of St. Patrick. Chap. CXXXII.

Cum transiret S. Patricius, iter agens cum suis per sylvam  
quendam in Mudornia, reperit quosdam servos cadentes ligna. Erant  
enim sub iugo crudelissimi Domini vocabulo (134) Tuimci dira, duraque  
servitute deprepsi, securibus obtusis quercus durissimas secabant,  
nec cotes, nec aliud scutorium habebant. Unde factum est ut  
vires deficientibus brachia obrigoerent, manusque cute debracte,  
dilatantes carnibus, usque ad nervos nudata apparerent, ipsique  
quandoque magis mortem quam vitam stegerent. Quos vir Dei mox,  
ut vidit, misericordia motus super illos, tangendo, manus illorum,  
& brachia, & ferramenta benedixit. Ad tactum igitur & verbum  
benedicentis, vires illis omnibus reparantur, brachiis & manibus  
plenaria sanitas restituitur, ferramenta praesenta sentiebantur,  
durissimas robora quasi tenerissima virgulta, sine ulla gravamine  
secabantur. Hoc signum continuationis perseverabat in illis  
quoadusque sanctus Patricius miraculose libertatem acquireret  
eis.





## note

(134) Vocabulo Trieni Cap. 132. in imperfectis mendose  
legebatur Treniei, uti Midernia, pro Mugdorna; qua est regis  
Orientalis Ultonia. Fuit hic Trienus filius Tiegii, filii Analgadii  
(patruus S. Nichus.) qui primus in Ultonia a Patricio baptizatus  
fuit, habitumque suscepit monasticum) et habet authorem vita Tripartita  
par. 3. c. 57. & Sanctilog. cap. 19. ubi agit de sanctis Hierlatio  
& Sedna sanctissimis filiis hujus imperfectissimi tyranni, de quibus  
etiam vita Tripartita par. 3. c. 59.

VII<sup>th</sup> Life .Chap. LVII. (part 3)

Die quadam, cum sanctus Prasul in Ultoniam profecturus,  
iter ageret per viam publicam, qua via Midh-Lanchra vulgò  
nuncupatur, <sup>met</sup>offendit quodam fabros in sudore vultus in <sup>multa regione</sup>successione  
perperam laborantes, &c. &c. &c. (vide note supra),

## Chap. LVIII — (this is also told by Jocelyn)

His peractis aperiens pater ultiora misericordiae viscera  
super horum miserorum mancipiorum oppressione, adiit ipsorum  
Dominum humiliter agens pro eorum ~~na~~ manumissione. Et cum aliquan-  
dum in hunc finem frustraneas funderet preces, exiens ab eo, in vigiliis  
& oratione longum continuavit jejunium ante fores arcis ejusdem principis  
Rath-Trena vulgò appellata, at vel compactione, saxei ejus  
cordis

cordis posset emollire duritiem. Sed cum peracto jejuniis deinde  
ad tyrannum rediret, reperit eum continuo inexorabilem Pha-  
raonem. Quod videns vir Beatus peramovendo, quam posset  
tyranno inferre vindictam, spiritum eiecit, cujus pars cecidit in  
jacentem coram eis petram: qua tacta illico in tres partes coram  
oculis presentium divisa concrescit; una vero pars impetu sub-  
itaneus perlata est in locum valde remotum. Et ad Trienum  
mox se convertens, dixit; potens est Dominus, uti in saxo  
illo scisso, ita & in te, in tua domo, & semine ostendere  
mea orationis, & jejunii vim & virtutem. Unde tu infra  
breve tempus utroque & corporis & animae interitus interieris  
& nullus ex progeine tua erit Princeps vel principatus dignus,  
nisi resipiscas. Sed filius perditionis his argumentis, quae vel  
saxeam debeant pectus emollire, obstinatio & ferocior effectus,  
cursum consequitur, volens praedictos servos cedere, &  
operibus gravioribus affligere. ~~But~~ But his horses

ran away with him into a neighboring lake, & — he was drowned 2.

Lacus autem ille, in miraculi memoriam in hunc diem,  
Loch-trena i. Lacus Trieni appellatur.

## Septima Vita S. Patricii (pars III.)

(Ist. Thom. p. 151)

## Cap. XIII.

Regione Mugdornorum sic conversa, contulit se sanctus Pontifex ad regionem Fer-rosiorum, ibique sacra diei Dominica adveniente sollemnitate, quiescit in loco Enach-conghis (22) vocato. Quidam infantes istius regionis, Kilidagh appellati, volentes nuntium vite morti tradere, caseos venens infectos ei obtulerunt. Quos statim ac vir sanctus signo crucis impresso benedixit, convertit in lapides in admirationem multorum & in confusionem, sed non conversionem maleficarum: qui tanto miraculo nihil commoti, alia meditati sunt machinamenta, quibus sanctum evocarent. Cum enim Patricius eorum malitiam & obstinationem advertens, vellet ex eorum patria ad vicinam regionem declinare, ex suis delegerunt, & armarunt viros quinquaginta ad eum e medio tollendum: qui adversus sanctissimum Antistitem, ingressi sunt vadum cujusdam fluvii, per quod debebat transire: quos cum vir sanctus in australe, adversâque ripâ existens, conspiceret, quam <sup>altor</sup> ~~altor~~ injuriarum

Deus

22 1741

Deus: in malignantes dedit sententiam elevatâ manum sinistra  
promulgavit, dicens; nec vos ex illo loco ad nos amplius accedatis,  
nec ad vestros revertemini; sed in istis aquis vestra cadavera  
manebunt usque in diem judicii. Quibus dictis omnes ab aquâ  
intumescere absorpti sunt. Nec eorum amplius corpora,  
licet multum quesita, poterant reperiri: sed eorum  
loco in miraculi memoriam usque in hunc diem conspiciuntur  
saxa in isto vado, juxta Enach-Conglais, posita, quod ex  
eorum nomine abinde vulgò Ath-Killolough id vadium  
Lilagiorum appellatur.

Inde profectus vir sanctus ad fines Media, venit ad  
arcem Rat-cuile appellatam; Et

Note.

(22). In loco Enach-conglais vocato. cap. 13. Hodie Kill-  
candaich vocatur, estque Ecclesia parochialis Diocesis  
Chochorensis in Orquellia.

14/3/26(V)/42.23 (1)

Mugdhorna - Annals 4 centuries.

A.D. 606. Maolduin me Ailene toseach Mugdhorn  
Maighen decc.

A.D. 610. Gorman do Mugdomaib o attad me Cuinn.  
A seir boi bliadhain for nisee tiobrat Fingin y ina ailtre  
ic Gluain-me-nois atbath.

A.D. 694. Sammen Mugdhorne deg.

A.D. 735. Fland - Fiabla Abb. Goint - Conaigh i Mugdomaibh  
Muigen decc.

A.D. 745. Fiachra me Ailene tighearna Mugdhorn domharbh.

A.D. 754. Reachlabrat me Duncon tighearna Mugdhorn decc.

A.D. 773. Bath Forcal etir Donnch. me Donnmaill y  
Chonghal. i torchair Chonghal. me Conaing, tois. Breagh.  
Cuana me Ecnigh, y Duncast me Ailene tighearna Mugdhorn,  
y Diarmuid me Clothnai, co sochaidibh i mairle fuir. As  
draim. an cath ris n Donnch. As don cath sin ro raith -

"Do chath Forcalaid fo raeradh - Doulin, dubach derac [b. dalach].

"Badh iong mathair baicid bhonn - isind lean ar na sharach"

I mbuile in scail ata an rann sa -

"Biaidh con imbuadh accan - an madan hi Forcalaid,

"Ria n Donnchadh Midhe memaif, - init apail Chonghalaid"

A.D. 774. Angus mc Ailéní tigerna Mughdorn decc.

A.D. 781. Domairecc eithe na Eithach y Conaille, in 40  
marbhadh baltrae tois. Mughdorn y Rímid mc Cearnaigh.

A.D. 797. Atri mc Aill tigerna Mughdorna Maighen decc.

A.D. 799. Binaedh mc Diineachda, <sup>7 Bernach mc Tuncha,</sup> tigerna Mughdorn deg.

A.D. 807. Cosgrach mc Miallghusa tigerna Garbhuis  
y Bernach mc Flaithnia tigerna Mughdorn in Breagh decc.

A.D. 812. Cathal mc Atrach tigerna Mughdorn, Madduin  
tigerna fer Rois, (Valii) deg.

A.D. 833. Seibhne mc Atrach tigerna Mughdorn do mharb  
la a cenel feisin.

A.D. 836. Cobhlach buí fichit long do Nortmannaiibh for  
Boinn. Luict tri fichit long oile for abhain <sup>Liphthe</sup> ~~Lipthe~~. Ro  
airecset y no ionnraipset an dag mhor Cobl. sin magh Liphthe y  
~~Bregh eithe lealla y Conghuala daoine,~~ magh Liphthe y  
magh Bregh eithe lealla y Conghuala daoine, y deightrebha  
brodhi, y cetra. Raigned na bfeairibh Bregh for Gall.  
i Mughdornaiibh Bregh, co ttochnattar se fichit do ghall.  
isin ngleo sin.

A.D. 847. Macbressail me Bernacch tigerna Mughdorn  
domharbha la gall. iar na beith iscleircecht iar  
ecor in tsioghail de.

A.D. 848. Aonghus me Suibhne tigerna Mughdorn domarb.  
la fairbheith me Macilbrighide.

A.D. 861. Uaimh Ach. Alda hi Mughdornaithe Maighen,  
Uaimh Inoghthai, Uaimh Feirt Bodan os Dubath  
y Uaimh mna an gobhand ag Drochat atha do  
croth y l. oggain las na gall (cedna).

A.D. 867. Ceamach me Cathach tigerna Mughdorn in Bregh,  
Domagan me Bedfadh tigerna na Ceinseal. do mharb.

A.D. 880. Ainbith me Mughdorn tigerna Mughdorn in Bregh domharb.

A.D. 935. Me Eligh me Ansemain tigerna Mughdorn  
Maighen, Lorcun me Congal. tigerna na me Uais  
Bregh, fairbith me Maileitigh tigerna fer Rois, domarb.

A.D. 947. Cenacan me Eccartaigh Aircindech Eccailsi bicce  
hi Cluainneois, Eps. y Oghiodhan, brathair sidhe  
Dunadhaigh me Eccartaigh, do Mughdornaithe Maighen  
a chend. y a eec.



A.D. 949. Mac Eilicich me Guilendain tigeuna Conaille  
Muirtheinne do marbhadh la Mughdornuibh Maighen.

A.D. 953. Niline liceuna Muccdorna maighen, <sup>(& alii)</sup> aeg.

A.D. 978. Cath Tembra na Maileachlaind me Domhna. for

ghall. Athachlath 7 na n indsedh for macaibh Amlaoibh

an t-sainne. de illorcatair ile, <sup>7 ro ladh fearg ar gall. i maille fine.</sup> ~~&~~ Lachtan tigeuna

Mughdorn Maighen, <sup>(& alii)</sup> fell in pprigum an cara, con  
deach. Amlaoiph iaromh tar muir, conerbail in Balamcille.

A.D. 995. Sloicich la Conaille, 7 Muccdorna, 7 tuaisceirt  
in Bregh go glentrighe, corustaraidh Aodh me Domhna.

tigeuna Oil. co tharat deabhaird doibh coraoimhidh foibh,

7 ro marbh. tigeuna Conaille and, i Matidan na Croinghille,

7 da c. a maille ris.

A.D. 997. Uisine na Machainen tigeuna Mughdorn domharbh.  
la Maileachl. in iris Mochta.

A.D. 1004. Muiredhach tigeuna Conaille domharb. la Mugh-  
dornuibh.

A.D. 1009. Boining, me Redagain, do Mugdornaibh Maigen  
a chenal, Eps. decc. hi bliadin - me - nois.

Same year - Sloigh la Brian co clonloch slibe Fuait,

\*<sup>not on</sup>  
the same  
occasion} co succ aithre send Eogh. 7 Ul. \* Aoib me Quinn  
rigdamhna Bille 7 Donnegan tigerna Mugdorna domarbh.

A.D. 1018. Ailene me Bissene tigerna Mugdorn 7 Bissene  
ua Cathasaigh tigerna Saitne domarbh. la gairleang.

A.D. 1040. Niall, the son of Melaghlin, Lord of Aileach  
plundered the Hy-Meith and Hy-Enailgne, carrying  
off twelve hundred cows and many prisoners in revenge  
for their having violated <sup>dog</sup> indeochta. Breach oile  
don la Muircertach ua Niall for Mugdornaibh, coo thuco  
boromha 7 brat an dioghail sharaighthe an chuib cetna.

A.D. 1053. Anallaoibh ua me Aineen tigerna Mugdorn decc.

A.D. 1062. Donnegan ua Machainne do marb. la Giolla Cearain  
ua Machainen tigerna Mugdorn.

A.D. 1064. Celeshair Mucchdomach Eps. Bluanamnois do eec. Do  
uibh Ceallach Breg a chenal.

A.D. 1089. Breach mhór la Domhnall na Maileachlainn la rígh  
 Temnach co rocht iobhar Ghindtrachta, go ro aice fíora  
 Fennáighe, Conaill, Mughdorna, y uill Meith, y co ro loice  
 Conaill uile.

A.D. 1096. Sitfiú me me Sealbhaicé ticcherua fíer Rois  
 domharbhadh la Mughdornaibh Maighean.

A.D. 1110. Maoluan. na Machaiceis tigeua Mughdorn, aice.

A.D. 1133. Iudicc. la Corbmach me Barth. y la Coccob. na m Briaic  
 icconacht, co ro mharb sat Cathal me Cathail in Concob.  
 rioschdamhna Conacht, y piolla na naomh na Bhoind taisech  
 sil Mailemain, y ro seail set Dun Mughdorn y Dun Mor,  
 y ro indiset mor don tír. Impaid iac sin gan gialla.

M. Hubis  
Huizdorn dub

14/13/12/26 (vii) 48 29

Colla mīnd q. ap a gūze, no apa mīndaz da oīlīnām o pprīl  
dal mīlīnada (no dal mīnda) la Huizdorna; f Huizdorna unde opz  
ignora2; aēc ap do ullerib do b̄q do aīdān, b an tprīpīn do canāo.

D. M. Hubis. p. 304.

He also gives "Huizdorna (no gūze dorn)" under the descendants  
of Colla da cīpoc — same page.

Colla qīnd z' ap a cī q. zprīcā, cērd Huizdorn y dīc z prapācme  
lēo q. dīol dībī, mē dīlīne mē dīl.

Se mē lair q. 1 Cīpball o pprīl clān cīpbrīl, 2 bīrman o pprīl  
clān bīrman, 3 cīpēcān o pprīl clān cīpēcān, 4 dūncāo o pprīl  
clān dūncāo, 5 jomānāc o pprīl clān jomānāc. 7 qzpac aīdāp cācāp  
(o cācāp clān cācāp) azz dīlīne o cācāp clān dīlīne q. pīoz' d Huiz-  
dorn a mīr. Sbcz mē Huizdorn dībī q. dub. &c...

\* \* \* \* \*

f cī pīr Huizdorn dub do ullerib ignora2.  
r. sed cupio filij.

page 329.

le beaz.

A. D. 237. Cath Atha-Beath. ( viz Ballybay )

this is the only name in the Annals any way like  
the names you sent.

*From M<sup>r</sup>. Kirby's Pedigrees - page 317.*

Jnt Hezmazganna	41 Lagnen	41 Hagn	bman, Ruopaije, Hagnz Donca,
Pilib	41 Eiboll	41 Eacada	Mall, Hatzamann, Lod, apozal,
41 bman	41 Hcoilport (of sbrz ddazan)	41 Lod	copme, Eacrs, Cunt, Eumon,
41 Lod	41 Pozzaz	41 Roallb	7 Roallb clano
41 Roallb	41 Ruadpac	41 Eacada	apozal
41 Eacada	41 Hcoilpozcrz	41 Hatzay	41 bman
41 Hatzay	41 Romann	Mall	41 Lod
41 Mell	41 Ppiz	41 Hupicrs	41 Roallb
41 Hagnza	41 Hadrpluaz	41 bman	41 Eacada
41 Hatzamann	41 Cambrpa damm apzib	41 Eacada	41 Hatzamann <sup>re</sup> .
41 Mell	41 Eact. 7c.	41 Hatzamann	Lod, Eoz, Ropa, Semz, Remon,
41 Doncrid	(no epmizdm vte pcc <sup>re</sup> vte Roada nz colla da doo)	Cu conact	bman, Sean, Hual, da apc.
41 D-carrl		41 Pilib	enpi, apozal, Rpi, Ziolla. p <sup>a</sup> .
41 Domnrll		41 Roallb	Ruopie, Edbp, Donncad, colla,
41 Hatzamann on abq <sup>re</sup> Hezmazganna		41 Eacada	7 Hagnz et
		41 Hatzay	Ruopaije
			41 apozal
			41 bman
			41 Lod mto Roallb.

brian	pilib, iad, fozat	Toirdealbair,	Eoch, Donnall.	Cu ulad
41 uoda 613	cunt, conz3, Sean	Sean, cunt,	7 Hazn3 et	41 Dulad
41 uoda	7 41 uolbelaon clain	Ruad, fof'jo,	Toirdealb	41 41 uolbet
41 Sean be	brian inon	7 Donnall et	41 41 uolbet	41 Eoch
41 Ruofe	41 uoda	41 uolbelaon	41 Eoch	41 Hazna
41 Anzoz	41 Ruob.	41 Eoch.	41 Hazna	41 Mell.
41 brian	Cudnaez puad, 7 Eoch	41 Haznainna.	41 Mell	
41 uoda.	41 uoda	41 Mell		
	41 Ruob, me Eoch	41 Hazna		
	41 Haznainna.			

Appendix to the Life of St. Endrus (XXI Mar.) - Chapter No. 22.

(from Sanctilogium genealogicum)

D. Moeldodius Abbas de Muc. naimh in Oirgiellia filius  
 Eingini, filii Aidi, filii Fiachrii, filii Fiecha, filii Eugenii, filii  
 Briani, filii Muredacii Meth, filii Imchadui. 13. Maj.

A. J. S. p. 7/3.



14/13/26 (ix) 87 (33) (1)  
Shiabh Fuidh. Ann. 4 Mente

A. M. 3500. Tascrad me Míleth do recht in Éirinn ab fhoir-  
cead na bliadnaso, iad gabail ar Shuibh de Danann,  
y ro fersat cat plebe Mís fuin isin treas láithe iad na  
tacht hiltie. Bu isin cath sin R. R. R., Ro fersat me Míleth  
ian sin cath it Sailltin fui trí ríog Tuaithe de Danann,  
Mac Buill, Mac Recht, y Mac Greine  
R. Ro bas go cian ag cur in catha go ttorcoir  
Mac Recht la Heireamoin, Mac Buill la Kemex, y Mac Greine  
la h Rimirgen. — Ro praineth an cath fo deoidh for  
Suath-de-Danann, y ro maichtaitt in gach maigin  
ittairust. iad. Tascradar o macoib Míl. don léith ele  
da Taisioch aircodha ag sláige an madma. Fuad  
i sleibh Fuidh, y Cuailgne i sleibh Cuailgne).

A.D. 819. An dara bl. do Chonchubhair. — Sláigh. la  
Conchubhair me Donnchadh co h Ardach sleibhe Fuidh,  
go ro fasaighedh na h Airthera uile lais go riacht  
Einhain macha.



A.D. 922. Diabhlán Abb. Chuanach Eithneach, Muireadh.  
 me Donnmaill Abb. Mainistreach Buithe, cenn athachannair,  
 "fiagraigh," fear in Bregh uile, deaibh, Gleirchibh,  
 y Maor muintere Patraig, o shlabh Fuaid co Laighneir, decc.

A.D. 961. Nínebhfuat do dheanamh lasin siogh Donnmaill  
 me Muireert, i Longa do breith dar Dabhall tar shlabh  
 Fuaid co loch n Aindind, co roch oircédh oilean an locha  
 lais.

A.D. 969. Donnmaill na Néill an siogh do ionmarbadh a  
 Midhe tar shlabh Fuaid fo thaidh la cloind Colmáin.

A.D. 1006. Donnmaill me Diabhláinne pi Ul. domarbhadh.  
 la Muirgh. me Madudáin, y do Margaeth sleibhe Fuaid.

A.D. 1009. Shogh la Brian co claonloch sleibhe Fuaid, co  
 rann aittire cenel Eogh. y Ul. Aodh me Cuinn rigdamhna  
 uile. y Donnucan tigherna Mígdorna domarbh.

A.D. 1017. Decc. eittir Maolseachluinn y hui Néill an taidseirt,  
 Condeachattar Eoghanaigh tar shlabh Fuaid fo thaidh.

A.D. 1021. Breach mor la Maolseachlainn for cenel n Eccc.  
 ny an ionmarb. tar Sliabh Fuaid fo thuaidh.

A.D. 1022. Maidhm hi Sliabh Fuaid for Singhiallaibh n Niall  
 me Eochadha, ny no cuir. dearg, ar Singhiall ann.

A.D. 1025. Sloicc. la Donnall gott i m Breghaibh, go no  
 indarb. h. Neill tar sliabh Fuaid fo thuaidh, y co farcaibh  
 siot a sciatha ny a n eocha lais, y co thucc aitt. e fer  
 m. Bregh maidibh. Maolseachlainn gott tigerna Midhe  
 do ecc. fo c. ior daraeisi.

A.D. 1078. vide Fearumagh.

A.D. 1080. vide Fearumagh.

A.D. 1098. Sloicc. la Muimhneach co sliabh Fuait do saig.  
 Donnall me me Lochlainn, s. n. n. puccsat gialla na  
 aittire dha.

A.D. 1099. Sloicc. la Muircertach na m Briain, y la Leitlimacha  
 co sliabh Fuait, do saigh. ghiall na Lochlainn, y boi  
 Donn. in eulaimhe for a cioun, y do roine Comharla  
 Patraicc sith mbladhna eitt. tuaiscert E. y Leth  
 Modha con adh aml. sin no pccarsat don chur sin.

A.D. 1100. Morsl. la Laighn. co rangattar co shiabh Fuait,  
 7 go ro loiscsear Airghialla, 7 uibh Meith, 7 fir Rois.

A.D. 1109. Sloicc, la Dombuall Maglachlainn co thuaisceint  
 Er. ime co shiabh Fuait, conderua beallach  
 doomharba Pat. sit m bliadhna et. Maghlaclann  
 7 na Briain, con deachattar tuaisceint Er. iarsiu,  
 im bhonnall, 7 im Eog. co magh h. im Bresail, for  
 amus Ul. battar i moigg boba, co tart sat  
 Ul. na teora gialla ro thogh sat fein doibh.

A.D. 1067. Shuaigh 7 tocastal fer m Er. immo riogh.  
 la Ruaidhri na Conchob. — Rangattar iar=  
 amh hi Tíre Eog. 7 ro kann na Concob. an tír  
 in do, &c. — Lotar fir Er. arcula fo dheas dar  
 shiabh Fuait ar fud Tíre Eog. 7 bhonnall, dar  
 Casruaidh iccoinne accobl. muiridhe, 7 ro ioshmaic  
 na Concobhair tígerna <sup>(dianmad me. Borlmaic)</sup> Deasmhumhan, con a sochnaide,  
 dar Tuadhhumhain fo dheas go h Aine-bliach, go seidiúil  
 7 mainibh iondha leo.

Shalh Guaid

14/8/12/26(x1) 185 3<sup>2</sup> (2)

A.D. 1592. Red Hugh O'Donnell in his escape is said to have proceeded <sup>with his friends</sup> from Dundalk to Knock where Torlogh, the son of Henry, who was son of Felim Roe O'Neill, was recruiting himself. This place was favourable to them, for Torlogh was Hugh's particular friend and near kinsman, and he and the Earl O'Neill had been born of the same mother. They remained here until the next day, and then journeyed over Shalh Guaid (Fews Mountain) to Armagh, where they remained in disguise for that night, and on the next day proceeded to Dungannon, &c. —



A.D. 1601. The Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, Lord Mountjoy, mustered an army in the month of June to lead into Ulster. Nothing has been recorded of his adventures until he arrived at Bealach an Mhaighne, a pass usually watched and defended by O'Neill's guards. On this occasion, however, the Lord Justice meeting with a favourable

30 186  
favourable opportunity (for the place) was left unguarded,  
took possession of the very centre and borders of the pass.  
He then pitched his camp in the most advantageous position  
on that road, and erected a castle of lime and stone  
upon a certain part of the same road. He left a  
garrison of two hundred soldiers to guard it, and then  
proceeded (with the remainder of his forces) over Slieve  
Fuaid (Fews Mountain) to Benagh, and across the river  
called Abhainn mor towards Portmore. This was a fortref  
which had been erected 4 years before by Lord Chief  
Justice Borough, who was shortly afterwards slain by O'Neill  
while in attempting to lay up provisions in it. About  
a year after the Lord Justice's death the same fortref was  
taken by O'Neill, and it remained in his possession until  
the period when it fell into the hands of the new Lord  
Justice.

14/8/26(xii) 184

In a few days after the Lord Justice had encamped  
in this fortrefs, he set out to reconnoitre, & was  
encountred by a party of O'Neill's Kéms, and a terrible  
engagement ensued; the loss on the side of the  
Chief Justice was greater than on that of O'Neill.

The chief justice however returned to the camp in despite of all opposition  
In August he returned to Kinsall and thence  
to Dublin having left garrisons in Portmore, Armagh,  
Machaire na cranncha, Bealach an mhaighne,  
Barrickfergus &c - &c &c



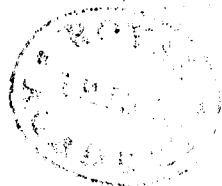
Annals 4 Mayles. 14/3/2/26(xii)/88  
Ringeatt glionn in "The Tamey".

(1) 9

A. M. 1481. For mbeith seachtmoghall bliadun le right on Br.  
do Rindraighes and Bithraighes, me Duibh, me Conchoiri, me  
Ringeatsair, adbaill in Ringeatglionn.

A. D. 1101 — vide Fennmogh.

A. D. 1460. Mac Manus of Tir Tuathail (Roderic, the son of Owen  
Roe) in all respects worthy of being Lord of that territory, was  
slain by Cow, the son of Kiall Garbh, who was son of Torlogh  
an fhiona O'Donnell, and Feige, the son of Feige O'Rourke,  
while in pursuit of the spoils of the territory. O'Donnell's  
people carried the spoils with them to Ringeat-glionn,  
but after the death of Mac Manus the chiefs of the  
Clann Magnus deprived them of the booty in that valley.





42 189

Annals of Munster

Teach Teille, & Teach Teille

Teach Teille in Media Dec.  
Teach Teille - loci: Teille in Index.

A.D. 670. Admacha of Tigh-Teille de loco.

A.D. 720. S. Ruben mac mac Donnait Scribhneoir. Mun. mac  
sidhe Broccain, o Tigh-Teille. (obit. 0.8.).

A.D. 865. Coscorack ticche Teille Scribn. of Angeoire decc.

A.D. 884. Maolmuin Abb. Disint (Diarmada) Teille h-Ach. of  
Tigh Teille, (obit. 0.8.)

A.D. 898. Scandal Tigh Teille, decc.

A.D. 936. Robhartach Tigh Teille decc.

Irish Calendar

Sexto Cal: Junii 27.

Glinn fpp o tiz zalam moppzatt.

Teach Teille is in West Meath - for

June 25<sup>th</sup>

Maon Teille o tiz zelle an qmide mac yezan m Colgan de c.d.c.

Cluain Tibrinne.

A.D. 740. Congus Ancoire Cluana Tibrinne decc.

14/8/12p (xiv)/90 43.  
Pridie Cal: Octobr: 30 (sept:).

Colman cluana tiorpat

Sexto Id: Martii. 10.

Colman o cluain tiorpā

Ides: Cal: Oct: 24 (sept:)

Ceallacan cluana tiorpat

Idibus Junii. 13.

Cprimcip an G cluain tiorpat.

non: Cal Nov: 24 (oct:)

Ionan cluana tiorpā geclain ogt.

Mughna vel Mogna. Annals 4th Nov.

A.D. 940. Maolmocta scribhuid y Abb. Cluana h Ioraird  
dece. Ceun crabh. y ergna Ew. esen. —

"Maolmocta dom Midhe maigh — mor hach an crabh <sup>cum hach</sup> esen.  
"Athath ceun u h Anairde — baonrach moltaich Mughna."

A.D. 962. Suibni mac Niamain Abb. Mughna, dece. <sup>compare Mughnaib 986.</sup>

A.D. 992. Maelpoil Eps. Mughna dece.

120 44 191

A.D. 1040. Maein Coluimhille, Disert Diarmata, Nogue  
Mosenoc, y Bludimor Maeshoc., do argain la Diarmait  
m. Masilnambo tigerna ~~na~~ beinnseal. y broid mhór do  
breith as na Dorthaighibh.

Quena does not occur in Calendar - but Macnamh does  
which also occurs several times in the Annals.

A.D. 830. Argain Daimhliac Chianain y fine Chianachta  
can a ceal. uile la Gall. Killem Colgan do ergabhaib  
les dan. Argain Lughnaidh y Mucnamha, y na Meith,  
y Draona me hua Blac. y ar oile cealla ar ceann  
les bleas.

A.D. 931. Matadhan me Bedha co coig. Ul. y <sup>\*</sup>Amhlaidh  
me Gofraith co n fall, d ionn. y d argain an choig.  
co sliabh Betha siar, y co Mucnamha <sup>fo</sup> <sup>†</sup> dheas, comstair.  
Muircertach me Neill. Fearaidh cath fine y ro meabh.  
forra. co ffarcaibhsíot da fhuilít x ceann lais la  
taobh braite, y gabhalas.

\* he was just after plundering Amagh. + this certainly points out  
the sit: if we understand Amagh

14/8/12/26 (XV)

A.D. 936. Cairncourac Mucnamba Ancaire, deq.  
compare Mughna - 940

A.D. 1009. Miredhach me Mochlängsi Airchimneach  
Mucnamba. (oluit D. 5-6).

A.D. 1044. Macmochta Eps. Lughaideh, Macnach  
Mucnamba, (Valii) decc.

A.D. 1067. Scoláige me Indrecht. Airindeach  
Mucnamba y Airimeach Duinlethglaisi decc.

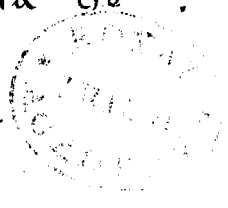
A.D. 1161. Iomhair na h-Innracht. Airimeach  
Mucnamba, y Tigerna na Meith fri re, decc.

Int Cal. / Terti Idus Aprilis 11.

helar g. uill mucnaina abb qnupzrbo Samz qnupzr  
ecolom 7 da mupzr qnupaina de.

Terti Idus Maij. 13.

qcolboid qnupaina.



14 Baird 193

46) Br. 200

Breen  
Brennan  
Carroll

Clarkin  
Caulin  
Conolly

Cassidy

Cavanah

Carrigan

Cassidy

Carrigan

Casgrove - 1145 1814 1814

Coyle

Corley - Clarkin<sup>18</sup> 1145 1814 1814

Curray

Cusker

Daly

Danigan

Donnelly

Duffy very numerous

Farmer

Foye

Gavan

Gillistie

Gilmaney

Greenan

Haire

Hughes

A list of Irish families in  
the parish of Donnybrook

194 (47) 15  
14/8/12/26 (XVI)

Kearns-Kerns

Kelly - Kelly

Kennan

Lamb

Leonard

Kennedy

Mac Mollan

Lavery

Lyons

Mac Bros

Mac Mac

Mac Anany

Mac Ardony

Mac Barragher

Mac Court

Mac Anally

Mac Chure

Mac Anally

Mac Appy Mac Antey - Mac Bague

Mac Anany

Mac Anany

Mac Eniff

Mac Malone

Mac Anany

Mac Eniff

Mac

Mac Anany

Mac Gorman

Mac Anany

Cooley

Mac Cannon

Mac Gorman

Mac Anany

Mac Anany

Mac Gorman

Mac

Mac Anany

Mac Gorman

Mac Anany

Mac Gorman

Murray

Mac Anany

Mac Gorman

Mac Anany

Mac Anany

Mac Anany

Mac Anany

Mac Anany



1648/195 Rooney  
Luzly Cunningham

Lohly

Lheridan

Lhuel  
Greenaw

Lierney

Laye

Lainer



**END**

RIA

14 B 12/27

[O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861].

Extracts relating to the territory of Oriel in counties Armagh and Monaghan. Included are extracts from the 'Poll tighe Liabain', the 'Irish Calendar' with particular reference to St. Davnat and St. Ultan, the 'Annals of the Four Masters', Keating's 'Boundaries of ancient Meath' and O'Donovan's notes on historical sources.

[1835]

20p.

23 cm (i-iv), (vi-xx); 18 cm (v)

RIA

196 (49)  
14/3/27 (1)

## Poll tigh Liabain

“Besides there remain to this day several  
“unquestionable monuments of these old soldiers,  
“(*speaking of Fionn Mac Cumhaill's Militia*) to deny which, is  
“to disbelieve matter of fact, and to oppose the  
“common reason of mankind. Some of the  
“remaining footsteps of these old warriors are  
“known by their first names at this time;  
“as for instance, *Suidhe Fionn*, or the palace  
“of Fionn, situated at *Sliabh na Mban*, or the  
“Woman's Mountain, which seat was so called from  
“Fionn O Baoisgne. *Gleann Garraidh*, in *Vibh Fathach*,  
“received its name from *Garraidh Mac Morra*;  
“*Leaba Dhirnuda*, and *Graine*, which signifies  
“*Diarmuid and Graine's Bed*, and stood at a  
“place called Poll tigh Liabain, in *Vibh Fiachrach*,  
“in O'Shaghnessy's country. Many instances

50/ 197

to the same purpose might be produced, to  
prove that many places in the Kingdom retain,  
to this day, the names of some of the old  
Irish militia, but these are sufficient, and to  
mention more would occasion too wide a  
"breach in the progress of this history"

(Reign of Cormac Mac Airt) <sup>14</sup>Translation of Keating  
p. 406. (vol I.)

for Bel atha hoo vide extract relative to Kermagh  
A.D. 1539. — (this is the only page.) 4 Mafter.

If not already extracted add;—

"After this defeat of Bel atha hoo, (Ballyhoe) Magennis.  
(Mostogh) who had wandered away from his people and was at-  
tended only by a few troops was taken prisoner by a party of the In-  
habitants of Driel. They privately detained him for some time as  
a prisoner and afterwards treacherously slew him at the instance  
of a party of his own tribe, who had bribed them to put him to death."

Irish Calendar - 14/12/1988 (53)  
 O'Connell is also given in the calendar under the  
 13<sup>th</sup> of Feb: thus

Daínnat oig b p<sup>t</sup> bráa f. ponán do n.m. 5.

and in the genealogies of the saints of the Kinol Boghain

"Daínnat y Derbyle

"Dip f. do Ronan m nmya

"Ho loo m f<sup>o</sup>za m neillme-7c."

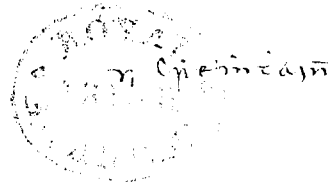
I cannot find Gearait Domburigh in the Calendar.

Names of Places <sup>\* Pedigrees</sup> - New Irish

Descendants of Uirna - n. quon apicall (no apicall) - p. p. Ror - p. p. Haine - p. p. Dubylac  
 of Colla da epioq Huidopna (no Huidopna) - K alie -

Plaça capran ozaro oipépaiz -

manzer dób poip q. r. Ruadican



Int mvinze Aipt

1 co f<sup>o</sup>8 opoma dlab

Hume na gnamiza.

Hume b<sup>o</sup>ad coile

Hume d<sup>o</sup>ip d<sup>o</sup>ipm<sup>o</sup>q<sup>o</sup>

Hume d<sup>o</sup>im f<sup>o</sup>uq

Cáid (no Caoh no d<sup>o</sup>ibepa o<sup>o</sup> f<sup>o</sup>ol m<sup>o</sup>ibepa)  
 p<sup>o</sup>et m<sup>o</sup>o l<sup>o</sup>p q.

1 Camzao Rj apizall (a p<sup>o</sup> da p<sup>o</sup>caip p<sup>o</sup>caí l<sup>o</sup>es  
 an oam la H<sup>o</sup>all cultue) -

2 H<sup>o</sup>pp<sup>o</sup>daí - f<sup>o</sup>o.

\* do you wish to have the names of the b<sup>o</sup>es?

under the feet of O'Beallagh of m Hayne  
clan Gaoid an Doipe-lac.

Síol cogt beap

✓ - \* \* \*

Dairis Co dunn na mona

His appears to be in Connang?

in the feet of O'Neachtain

41 28 laia maé -

under the descendants of Colla fíno -

apz mo fíuáorin oao fíuáe la hulla.

Snobpuzge la fíuáorin.

épr éprín (no éprín) m donac mo fíuáe-larige  
no laie.

do epicobpuzge na coolla adbe

Siolla na neom ra drin.

\* \* \* \* \*

u doréap Colla mnd m. Smaéap fíuáorin maigth

la píuáe roga zo ppep, iocae aon lae lae-doriz

\* \* \* \* \*

\* he has been  
treating of  
mae eunore.

Brian mao Caoh epoda a'gal, conmac arge po pídap

Conmac pa epoda an cup cap. o riao cland conmac lae-doriz.

\* \* \* \* \*

u fíao váir pír luata k, don clon céuna zo mbais mby

ap a coipoc zis clon pe clon, pír oia bion zo Camap.

\* \* \* \* \*

fíao 48 fíao capán coip pídap pír pírion apidnair

\* \* \* \* \*

Colla po épr o épríao na mao, do éuáorin dege pe hadge.

ap an do éuáorin ap a'gal, po éuáorin ag dún na noéap.

another poem.

\* \* \*  
 Dêc pîz dâ clon cuanac cûp  
 do gabrâc on pîre pozlâr  
 Don gîzîne on rîle çîar  
 âpîrîze rîle âpîzîll.

Cuanac cêpî mec larp q. 'bêc Rî âpîzîll o pîrîl cenerl mbecce 2 bîodan o pîrîl

\* cuanac  
 fîrîpî  
 fîfêlî  
 fîcîm

fîpîrîpî zîpî  
 fîcolla uap.  
 no mî pîrîpî  
 zîpî mî ecî  
 fîcolla uap.

cenerl mbîodân up dîbîdê mîncîpî dîzîgîpî. Dîapîrîd mîc cuan, j ecîll fîpîlîm.  
 fîrîze na dîcîlîgî, agî lupcân no lupac mîc cuanac (o pîrî lupîz) o zîdî rî lupîz.  
 o. Lowry

bêc mîc cuanac çîpî mec larp q. dîbîne, Ronân, 7 fîpîdîpî. k. k.

Ronân dîno uapî azîd mîncîpî çîmlacîta lîozî 7 rîzîpîm, k. k.

capîzîm mîc fîm uad azîd rî mec capîzîm 7 mîncî dîbîpîdîm (no mî fîdîm) dîc.

- 7 bîzîll mî bîzîz -

fîac 7 fîc cîpîzîm dî mîc êpî mîc colla uap.

fîac capîzîm çîpî dî mîc dîzî larp q. k.

(inter alios)

çîzîpîm rî cîzî mîc larp q. cîpîcîpî, fîpîcîcî, êpî, Oîll, 7 cîpîpî  
 dîapîcîpî. cîncîl cîpîcîcî o pîrîl pîl fînd agî lîzîpî fîmîz.

lîozîpî, dîno, dî mîc larp q. cîrîcîm, 7 fîpîm azîpî dîcîcîm lîdî  
 j ecîll fîpîm.



Irish Calendar.  
St. Ultan —

201 (54)  
14/13/12/27 (III)

There are several saints of this name mentioned in the Calendar, among them are

Ultan me ezechiz o eul copia — 17. Jan.

Ultan o copcaiz 12 July — &

(the name is  
sometimes spelled  
Ultan).

Ultan iij daia — 22. Nov.

but none of them are mentioned in connection with Hillanny.

(Irish) Machaire Mucnambha. 4 Masters.

A.D. 1424. Many Englishmen came to Ireland with the Earl of Desmond, in consequence of which the English of Ireland acquired great power. Great depredations were committed by the Earl, the Saxons, i.e. the English lately arrived) and the English of Meath in Machaire Arda Macha and Machaire Mucnambha. These went upon another expedition against Magennis, who took his castle of Loch Bricreann, and killed the Constable of his gallowglapes and almost the whole of the garrison in the Castle.

There is nothing like Magherops in the Annals.

14/6/27 (IV)

Polgan thinks that this  
was the St. Dysynna who  
suffered martyrdom in Belgium.

- In the \*List of the Saints of  
Cisal (Appendix to Life of St. Edda)  
No. 10. he says,

<sup>MS.</sup>  
p. 713 } "S. Damnoda, alias  
"Dysnna cognomento Schene's  
"fugitiva, filia Dameni, filii  
"Carpreij cognomento Damh-airgid,  
"filii Cochodii, filii Brimthanni,  
"filii Fiegi &c. 13. Januarij."

and at the end of the  
Catalogue -

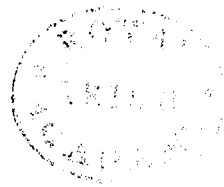
"Circa dicta super num. 10.  
"de S. Damnada filia Dameni  
"observandum primum, quod in  
"quibusdam Ms. legitur sic;  
"Damand-Scene, mac  
"Daimhen &c. hoc est  
"Damand

\* from the Sanctilogium genealogicum;

" Damand fugitivus filius Damenii  
 " It. ubi duo menda inrepsisse ex-  
 " istimamus. Primum per transcursum  
 " unius littere ponendo Damand pro  
 " Damnad. Nam fuit una celeberrima  
 " virgo de domo Argielliorum,  
 " vulgo Damnad appellata, quae  
 " in hunc usque diem, ut communis  
 " patrona, colitur in tota regione  
 " Argiellia: & nullus Sanctus, vel  
 " Sancta in Domesticis factis, vel  
 " historijs reperitur, cui nomen sit  
 " Damand, vel aliud vicinius, quam  
 " Damnad. Secundum mendum,  
 " quod ex primis deprehenditur, est,  
 " quod vocetur Mac-Daimen, pro  
 " ingen-Daimhein, vel ingen-mhic-  
 " Daimhein i. filia Damenii, vel  
 " filia filii Damenii: nam ut  
 " dici, non videtur illi sermo  
 " esse de alio Sancto, quam de  
 " S. Damnad, sive Dimna  
 " (Virgine); ut colligitur ex adjecto  
 " epitheto

204 (6)  
14/13/12/27(V)

"epideto Scene; quod fugientem,  
"sive fugitivum, vel fugitivam de-  
"notat. Cum enim S. Dimna,  
"malo libidinis astro accensam,  
" & insequentem patrem effugerit  
"ex Hibernia in Belgium, ubi à  
"patre impio interfecta est,  
"videtur esse, quæ hic Damnada  
"Scene i. Damnada, sive  
"Dimna fugitiva appellatur, ut  
"fusus dicemus ad 15. Maij,  
"quo in Belgio colitur licet 13.  
"Junij, juxta domestica Martyr  
"ecologia ejus memoria in  
"Hibernia celebretur."



Lanigan is of the same  
opinion, as Mr. Petrie thinks;  
although he (Lanigan) is somewhat  
obscure on this subject.

Mespingham gives a long life  
of S<sup>t</sup>. Dymphna, but mentions  
nothing

nothing relative to her progress  
in Ireland. —

Mr. P. bid me say that  
he & I think Colgan's opinion  
highly probable — & <sup>he</sup> thinks  
it would be interesting to  
know the traditions concerning  
St. Darnall in the country &c.

P. O'Keefe

O'Keefe has mistaken me.  
I think there is much reason  
to doubt that Dymphna  
and Darnall were the  
same — <sup>as Colgan conjectures</sup> — and therefore, I  
consider it important to  
collect the traditions of the  
country relative to the  
latter to see how they  
would agree with the  
legend of the former.

Geo. Petrie —

I have only time to write  
respecting Iris-Casin that it  
is written Iris-casin-Dezhasb  
by Colgan — Dezhasb was the  
celebrated artist of the 6<sup>th</sup> century  
G.P. —

The only names I could find in the  
Calendar like Daibhnet are

Prud: Id: Feb. 12.



Dáinnan ó ziz Dáinnan mór ó ciorrdaínn  
This is in the Queen's County Dáinnan is in  
the same territory,  
Idibus fúin - 13

Dáinnan óz ó phab b'ia. This is the  
very Miss Daunt's Mount.

"Mac Giollaíoch of Ogiac" occurs  
in the Index to the Book of Leacan.

And in Mr. Furbis. p. 305 - is the following

Fíadao mór Amalgaid zpi mór lez g. fíol odap.  
cwo o fíol fíol fíol rídip, Dánnan oza clán  
z fíol rídip y Amalgaid (a q' r, Amalgaid) / azap  
c'ancoriz a q' clán c'ancoriz. y Dinnan a q' r, Raddacan

This <sup>Amalgaid</sup> ~~Ferdach~~ was the son of <sup>Ólloch who was son of</sup> ~~Ólloch~~ Gochain, who  
was son of Fedhlim, who de - Fiachra casan, who de  
of Golla da chrioch. -

P. O'K. 4 May 35

207

207 In O'Dugan's Topographical Rem.

under Orijinalt. - is

79 4 Fair Ground — 4<sup>th</sup> Newmarket 7  
80 Apr 2000 C. Clark — 4<sup>th</sup> Clonair 5 Apr 4<sup>th</sup>  
O'Connell - "



Paddy Daly of  
Clonath about 4 miles  
from Carrickmacross.

Henry Mac allister  
of Drumburg 3 miles  
from C. M. C. to the  
right of the road.



Dirghialla

208 (32) 1  
14/8/12/17(VI)  
Ann. 4. Master

A. M. 2834. Atiatt ann so na Ratha no toobadh, na Maigh  
no slecht, y na locha no tomadment ind aimeir Ann, gen  
go hoytor blidhna sainredacha foras. \* \* \* \*  
\* \* y Magh Macha le h Dirghiall.

A. M. 3529. side Teamuagh.

A. M. 3581. Fomaiden no naoi Loch so, \* \* \* \*  
Loch Gaball in Dirghiall.

A. M. 3727 Atiatt ann so na catha no cuidid, y na maigh  
no pleacht. le h Coch. ffaobar-glas. Cath Luachra deardadh,  
le h. V. — Atiatt na maigh. \* \* \* \*  
Magh Da-gabor le h Dirghiallaibh.

A. D. 111. Paine ingen Seail mathair an <sup>(S. Seilman)</sup> Seilman Si.  
As uaithe diummigher crocan Paine le h Dirghiallaibh  
an is ann no h aduaichtsi.

A. D. 493. The contention about St. Patrick's body between  
the Hy-Niall & Briliains, and the UB.

64/ 209

A.D. 513. Adh dedna in Droimh Bregh ria Muirent me  
Ecca, y ria Beolga me Loite, me Quinn, me Feidhlim-tois.  
Singiall do in no marbad Adghal mac Conuill Craibhne  
me Neill.

A.D. 560. Daimin daimh singit, i Uisne decc. As iadhasen  
na h Singialla.

A.D. 594. Becc me Cuanacl tigerna Singiall fell in the  
battle of Bealach Duimbolg. (abstract)

A.D. 606. Adh me Bolgan toiseach Singiall y na n  
Airtir arcena decc, ina bithe hi Lochlain-me-nois.

A.D. 636. Maolodhar macha flaithe Singiall decc.

A.D. 645. Dunchadh me Ultain toiseach Singiall do  
marbadh in Dunfoga le Maolduin me Mailefithigh.

A.D. 695. Maolfothartaigh m. Maolduib tigerna na n Singiall dego.

1413/12/27 (vii) 219 (65)  
N. D. 825. Samueth Eoghain Mainistech, im puinnaidhecht  
Ardamaicha, dia ro chuir Samueth. me Cathail tigherna  
Airghiall este co haimhdhaconach a, y ro chuir Rirbhí  
me Bonchobhair, me mathair eisidhe do Samueth. in a  
ion. Bocch. in. fea Leighim Mainistech do righne an rann  
so dia ro chuir a apwaimcettl. dacsall. Niall chaille,  
in ba h eisiumh ro Ardamaicha do Niall im Chonchobhair  
Padraice do chosnamh dho, oir ro ba mert anhar pomb, i.  
Niall ind Ultiath—

"Abair re Niall mi madha—fuath Eoghain me Ardamaicha  
"Na biodh san righne i rabha—Munab Abb. a Samuetha"

Is a tri a chomair tiomail. Niall a slogha, i. Donnall y Eog.  
Tiomailidh Samueth. tigherna Airghiall, y Mung. me Cath.  
tigherna h Ethach Ul. Airghialla, y Ul. y feithair cath crotha  
clona, i. cath Leithecainn hi Maig-Eoin. As do tairngere in  
chatha sin ro thiorchar Dachiurocc, i. naomh, a hairiccuil.

"Leithecainn—do factheat moir geat ann.

"Tairnst. ooc Leithecainn—Eid cian, eid cuin, is eid Niall."

As do thainigear an chathair ceann adbeut Becc me De—

"Leithicáin—con nífad dias amháin ann."

"Bídh sí Eog. ar Eog.—ard an gles ghal bhias ann."

Ro cionhall, samhl. ar ro mheab. for bluidhúilh Ailéigh ríad  
 in Airghiall. is in da la tois. An treas la in dia thainice  
 Niall feisín ioin cath ro Leithicáin hi ccomh foccas Leithicáin  
 ro meab. for Airghiall, 7 ro díothaighit, 7 ro lonta co ceadh  
 caille os Calhainn, fú h Ardnamacha a niar, 7 ro mheab. an  
 cath for Ulltoibh, 7 Airghiall. 7 ro ladh an ar. Ro marb.  
 ann bunusce. 7 Conghal. da me Cathail 7 ar aile saorclanna  
 do Airghiall. Ro ghabh iar. Eog. mainisth. Ard-comharbhus  
 Padraic fú ro naoi mbl. iarsin tre ncart Néill chaillo,  
 7c. Seoin do mhuintir Ardnamacha atbeut iar nár  
 Airghiall hi cath Leithicáin

"Ní marucsam ar mbairc—ní ma bodmar sech leic."

"Ní mar g gabhsam Eog.—see ce. n deor. in deor."

212 (67/3)

A.D. 832. Airdin me Concobhair Abh. Ardamacha do ecc, brathair  
do n' Ainghiall esidhean. 14/5/12/27 (viii)

A.D. 835. Gofu. me Fergusa toiseach Ainghiall do imithecht go h  
Albain do mertug. Diubriada bre fhorcongracht blionnaeth n' Ailpin.

A.D. 850. Cathal me Dubhain tigerna na n' Dúach Argadrois,  
Fochartach me Maolbresail tigerna Ainghiall, Flannagand  
tigerna Leithe-cathail do marb. la Flann me Conaing.

A.D. 851. Maolcaubarda me Maolbresail tigerna na me Háis  
Ainghiall do ecc.

A.D. 874. Congalach me Fionnachta tigerna na n' Ainghiall, do ecc.

A.D. 882. Maolpadraicc me Maolcaubarda tigerna Ainghiall, do  
mharcadh la h' Ainghiall. feisim.

A.D. 947. Fogartach me Donnaccain tigerna Ainghiall. do ecc.  
Fogartach me Donnaccain tigerna Ainghiall do ecc. iar  
mharcadh n' aithrige.

A.D. 953. Sloicc la Dombu. me Muircert. co Longuibh. Thuaigh-  
Inbhir for loch n' Echn. for Dabhull, darsona h' Ainghiallaibh,  
for loch n' Erne, iar sin for loch n' Uachtair, go ro airce 7  
co ro indir an Breifne, co tucc gialla na Ruairc.

A.D. 961. Eanáir na Dalígh tigeana (Inghiall), y a me; i Dubhdara  
domarb. la a brathair la Murch. y ho dioghil. o Bhaia fair an  
griomh pin. uair ho marbh. parr iar naimoir la hua beanam.

A. D. 976. Cathraoin. long oec loch. Eime, rias a Bighiall for  
cheud Bonail, de ittorchrattar ile, im Niall ua Channuin,  
7 im ua Congal, 7 mo Murcha. ghlunillat, 7 ar oile Saorchlannad.

A. D. 998. Iomairecc etlin Rirghiallaibh y Conaille, du ithorcain  
 Giolla Cr. na Cuilennain tigherna Conaille, y soch. e oile  
 imaille fris.

same year 998. Mac Eiceirigh m<sup>o</sup> Dalai<sup>gh</sup> tigeana Airghiall domarbh.  
la m<sup>o</sup> L. Ruairc).

A.D. 1022: Mc Leighin mc Coinill *Ligera Linghale* do ecc. ian  
bennaid in a phet.

same year 1022. Maidhm hi shall find for Ainghiallailh rí Miallme Eochadha,  
y ro cuin. dearg ar Ainghiall rí.



214  
14/3/12/27(IX) 69

A.D. 1027. ríle Gearrúnaigh.

A.D. 1032. Maithne Buidéach for Ullaidh ríle n. Singhíall.

A.D. 1041. Breach la h. Singhíall. i. Coraillibh, co. brisettan Conaill  
fora i. Uigh do Chinnéach.

A.D. 1047. Sluicé. la Múll mo Mailteachlaum co eadla Eogháin.

7 co n. Singhíall imbreghaibh, go ro mhárbaht Madáhan  
lud. Hiferáin tois. Glóinne Breccáin.

A.D. 1048. Giolla Boláin na h. Eicnigh tígerna Singhíall. aeg.  
7 adhmac. in Dundaletghlas.

A.D. 1050. Seandán et. fíora. Uighé h. Itla 7 Singhíall, hiltóicháin  
Eoch na h. Píseine.

A.D. 1053. Breach la Lethlobhar me Laidhne tígerna Singhíall  
for Gailengaibh, 7 for techeda for Midhe, 7 Breach, co. ríle  
more do budaibh 7 bráitt, con. deach. in anaraidh Congalach  
me Seandán tígerna Gaileng co tharaidh bu. Fermanach con-  
atáirtheat ias. Fermanach ias tígerna, i. Donn. me Madhuan.  
co. Uirchár les Congalach me Seandán tígerna Gaileng,  
co soch. e. ríle cen mo thá somh.

A. D. 1054. Aedh hua Ferghaile me Conaing me Neill, righ-  
dambha Bille. 7 tigherna ceinuil Boghain Tealochas domharbhadh  
do Lethlobhar me Laidgren, do tigherna Airghiall, 7 do  
fhearaidh Fearum. v.

A. D. 1075. Domhn. ua Spandellain domarbh. do Airghiall.

A. D. 1078. Lethlobhar ua Laidgren tigherna Airghiall domarbh.  
la Ruaidhri ua Ruadhacain.

A. D. 1086. Maithm. Cochoille righ na Ultai bh for Airghiall. 7  
fior ua Ruadhacain, ittochar cumus-cach na Laithen  
tigherna sib Duibthine, 7 Giolla Morinne ua li Cochoille  
tigherna cloinne Sionnigh, 7 soch. e oile amaille fion.

same year 1086. Hua Baighellain tigherna Airghiall do chaitim  
la Conallaidh.

A. D. 1093. Rodh ua Baighellan tigherna Airghiall domharbhadh  
la Conall. Muirtheimhne.

A. D. 1095. Feidhm anfoill isin Coraip uile hiccotaimne isin mbeathaine,  
7 ~~at. t~~ ar uile conepetar cethroimhe do dainibh E. don tamh li sin.  
O li Ainbith tigherna Airghiall - was one of those who died of it.

216 (71) 3  
14/12/27 (x)

A.D. 1096. Flann na h-Ambaidh tigherna deiseirt Ríghiall,  
Concobbair na h-Indiara. tigherna Gíaraachta, 7 na Ceim  
tigherna na mo Cairtind do comhthéistíon fíaraoile hiccíath.  
Cúic. na Ceilechan tairisí Ríghiall domarbhadh la Coicc.  
na Ce. i. Coicc Ull.

A.D. 1099. Ruaidhí na Ruadhachan tigherna aithne  
Ríghiall 7 Macaomh piogh Co. decc. isin xlv a flatha,  
7 isin deichm. Kl. do Decemb.

A.D. 1100. Morsb. la Lúghn. co rangattar co Shíabh Fuait,  
7 go ro biseisat Ríghialla, 7 uibh Meith, 7 fíar Rois.

A.D. 1101. side Feannragh -

A.D. 1113. Shícc. la Dombuall na Lochlainn co Meith. cenn. Connell  
7 Coicc. 7 Ríghiall go glentúighe, co ro ionarb set Donnch.  
a rígh Ull. 7 co ro kannsat Ullta et. na Mathgamna 7  
me uí Duinnleabha, Dalnaraíche imm, 7 uí Cathach aicc fíar.

A.D. 1127. Giolla Cu. na h-Éiccingh tigherna Fermanach 7 Ríghiall  
do ecc. icclochaine me uí Duinnleabha, iar uí aithríghé thoghaidhe.

A.D. 1128. Breachsluaice la Concob. mc m. Lochlainn  
tigherna cheunoil Eog. y la Deluar. v, y la h Airghiall.  
i maig, lobha, cottucc, sattu gialla na n Eachdach.

A.D. 1131. pida Fearumagh.

A.D. 1136. Conchulhaw mc Domhn. in Lochlainn tigherna All. cettus  
y hi an tuisceirt uile st. Chornall, Eog. Ulta, y Airghiall,  
y hioydambna br. sheos domarbhadh sferai bh Maigh h Ithe  
i meabhail.

A.D. 1138. Foirnehealth. na Conchobhain co Connacht, Ticeeman  
na Ruairc coffer. Breifne, y Donnch. na Gerbhail con Airghiall.  
do thionoll a socrithe do chosnamh a ferdin feis co han  
fired le hua Maolechlainn.

A.D. 1145. Sluaice. la cenn. Conaill hi foirithinn m. Neill  
Melechlainn doridhisi, y dan la Donnch. na Gerbhail con  
Airghiall. y ro ionmarbsat Donnchall na Gaivind. aigh as a  
ghlailthes, y ro fhagaibh set mc Neill in a ionadh.

14/5/12/23(XI) 218 (23)  
A.D. 1147. Noces. la Muircertach me. Veill in Lochlainn 7 la  
cenel co Eoghain, 7 la Donnch. na Ceerbhaill, go in Airghiall,  
in Ultaibh. Batar Ul. illongport ar accind ar breu  
Uchdearc. Magbhaite Ul. an longport la cen in Eog.  
7 la h Airghiallaibh.

A.D. 1148. Noces. la Muircertach me Veill in Lochlainn, 7 la  
cenel in Eoghain, 7 la Donnch. na Ceerbhaill con Airghiall, in  
Ultaibh, co thucc sat gialla Ul. in m. righ Ul. leo, 7 ro  
fhaigibh set cethrar tighern. for Ultaibh don chur sin. Ul.  
7 Airghialla do iompadh for Magluachlainn 7 for cenel in  
Eog. iar sin. \* \* \* \* \*

Comhdhal la hua Lochlainn co Maithibh cenn. Eoc.  
7 la hua Ceerbhaill co Maithibh Airghiall 7 co Maithibh Ul.  
ims titechernaibh in Ardmacra, conderusar oghsibh  
fo Bachaill losa hi ffiachaisi Chomharba Pattraise 7 a  
Sambtha, 7 ro facc. siot gialla a ce na Lochlainn.

~~Co Eog.~~

#. D. 1149. Moic. de la me Neill & Lochlainn, co thaiscent  
Er. uime i ceol Banaill, Bglaire, y Bighialla, in Billoillh  
H. L. D.

NB. The Priellians are frequently mentioned as assisting the  
<sup>monarch</sup> Monarch, but as nothing connected with them is related it  
is needless, I think to take down the passages — (see qui?)

A. D. 1152. Breachluice, la Maglochlainn co ceim. Bg. co  
hainic. Inismochta do diochur i Bhearbhail, y ro uice  
soch. & don chur sin, y ro athchur na Bhearbhail a ceim  
Bighialla accionidh Comarba Pat. ro gon sidhe, y  
ro sar. fecht. piamb.

A. D. 1153. Mure. na Maileachlainn in Temlach y Miske  
con a foethuathailh Bighialla y ex mhór Laing. fri re.  
Tuile ordain y aircachais, y shor claudachta Er. decc.  
in Dernaigh Cholaimeille.

A.D. 1155. Tigernan na Ruane do ghab. Donncha. in  
 Lehearbaille tigerna Birghialle iar na dol na comhdhail  
 go Conamdas ind uath. soche, y a cuin i laim for  
 Loch Silcenn, y ro bhaoi coicthidhis ar mhias ann, y ro  
 fhuaslagh. dho tica mhiorbail Ode y naomh Pattraice,  
 y na naomh archena, la Gofraidh na Raghall. y ro  
 mharbh. an lucht battar occa for coimhed, y ro  
 gabh Donnch. tigernus Birghialle do ridhis.

A.D. 1159. Mairiadh Cilestia Muircertach na <sup>Spide</sup> ~~Bricklaine~~ co.  
 Muith. chenn. Conaill y Eog. y an tuisceint an chenn i  
 fiontine Birghialle. co h Athfirdhiadh (bheos.) Feachain cath  
 storn ann sin, y maird. for bhonnacht. for Conmhaicn.  
 y for uill Brinn amhail, ro bhatair uile se catha commora,  
 y la-ait an da cath uile an d. g. ar im Ghilla Griost  
 m. <sup>4</sup> Goidhy in Mhuilbuan. tigerna Muighelurg, I. & C. & C.

A.D. 1163. Coimmedh rioghdanhu la Nuall me Muircert.  
 in Lochlainn la me ri br. for Leth Cuinn. Ns. do  
 dheach. co h Uth. ar tus co Gillslebbe, ias sin <sup>Killing</sup> in Angliall  
 ittir Bhruin y i Midhe, con dema ecceus iondda i  
 Tuath y Chell, y do roine cetus is Genandus in Ardbr-  
 cain i Fobhar Thechin, y in Eochard Lobrain, y in  
 Chuananacnois. Do choidh ias sin dar Athluain Kc.

A.D. 1164. Loscc. Lughmhaidh asind xaint ba moos a tairgh Donnch.  
 in Shearbhail tigherna Oirghiall, y Muircert. me Nuall ri Kil. y  
 Maite cen. Cog. ann ias in easorung. Bachel Losc.

A.D. 1166. Coch. m. Duinnlebbe in Eochadha ri Ul. tuu ghaisce, y enigh  
 na n gaidheal, do dall. la Muircert. na Lochlainn, y an tinnir  
 ba fearu do Dhalaraidhe, i da mhac Laoingsigh, y me m. Cathu-  
 saigh in Flathrae domharbh. las an righ ecetna dar comairge  
 Comharba Patraice y Bachel Losc. Donnch. in Gerdaill tigherna  
 Oirghiall y dar Comairge mind, y Gler. y Laech tuaiscert br.  
 uile. Sluaice. la Donnch. na Shearbhail ias sin ittir n. Eoc.  
 do dioghail sinigh Pat. y a einigh fein tu catha comhmoa  
 lion



lion a sl. Cath Uighiall, cath na m Brúin Breithe, y cath  
 Comraicne. Rangaltar na sl. sin co Leit. liim i feda<sup>\*</sup>.  
 na n Eacchd itir Cog. Imma Comraicne dhoibh, y do  
 na Lachlainn, y do cheu. Cog. con uath. sloigh. fechtar  
 cathaibh na n eacchd eacchd sibhinn. y no mbeab. for chand  
 na Cog. y no mbeab. Muirceat. na Lachlainn Aindri Ce.  
 uile, an cheannail quile y quisee, sinigh y egnamha,  
 iantheair Donn. ina ce, fear an mar bris. cath na  
 comhlann piamh go sin, y no bris iol chatha. Re mbeab.  
 in a fhuir isin cath hi sin na Gollu Laimne, y  
 hua h Admaird da thois. thogh. e iad sidhe, na mbeab.  
 Gille Martain tois. ceann. Fearad. co soch. ibh oile. As  
 acc tairng. e catha Leit. caimn, y an chatha do,  
 Paehiaroc a h. aireccal —  
 of Leit. caimn do facta sat mow an gerall ant,  
 "Tarrustair oca Leit. caimn — cidh cian, cidh cuin, is cidh mall."

\* hodie the Jews — D. O. C.

A. D. 1168. Dondchadh na Cearbhaill tígerna Aingiall,  
 Tuile ordain y sirechais traisceit Br. decc. ian na lathraibh  
 do thuairg d'fhíor dia suiciantí fein; is na Quibhne,  
 do cenn. Coy. ian na beaich ongha y aithuighes, y ian  
 thodhnacal tu cced unga d'or ar s.c an choimhe  
 do Gleirchith y Eccaisibh.

*Sléibh very common in Aingiall.*  
 Same year 1168. Dombh. na Sléibh Ard - Ollamh Aingiall deq.

A. D. 1169. Sluic. fce n br. La Ruidhri na beonchob. go  
 Eimhe. y tangattar Maithé traisceit Br. in a choimhe in  
 Maghnus na Eochadha ri Ul. y in Murch. na Cearbhaill  
 tígerna Aingiall, y do deachattar aísidhe co h Athcliath,  
 y ro leiccitt ar ecula dia thriibh doirdhise.

~~Unauthenticated~~ we want vol I.

A.D. 1271. Nicholas, the son of John Verdun, Lord of Oriel,  
was slain by Jeffrey O'Kerrell.

A.D. 1273. Eochy M'Mahon, Lord of Oriel, and many others  
with him were slain by O'Hanlon and the Reul-Coghain.

A.D. 1287. Donald og O'Donnell is mentioned as Lord of  
Tircconnell, Fermanagh, Oriel, and the greater part of the  
Irish of all Ulster, and nearly all Connaught, and the  
entire of Breifny.

A.D. 1323. Roy (Roderic) Mac Mahon, the son of the Lord of  
Oriel, Maelseaghuir O'Seagannain, and the son of  
Maelduin, were slain by Cathal O'Rourke at Beol-  
athor - Lehoumaill.

A.D. 1338. Sir John Birmingham, Earl of Louth, the most vigorous  
and energetic as well as the most hospitable Baron of the  
English of Ireland, was treacherously slain by his own people,  
viz., by the English of Oriel. With him were also slain many  
others of the English and Irish amongst whom was Mulrony  
O'Carroll, surnamed an Caach (the Blind) Chief Minstrel  
of Ireland and Scotland in his time.

A.D. 1331. Morogh Mac-Mahon was slain by John Mac Mahon and the English of Kachaire Pughall.

A.D. 1337. Hugh Reamhar O'Neill made peace with the people of Oriel and Fermanagh.

A.D. 1341. John M<sup>c</sup> Mahon was banished from Oriel.

A.D. 1342. John M<sup>c</sup> Mahon, Lord of Oriel, set out upon a predatory incursion against Hugh, the son of Roobh (i.e. Ralph or Rodolphus) but John himself was slain in the rear of his desolating troops, and his gallowglafes were destroyed by killing and drowning.

A.D. 1344. Hugh, the son of Roobh (Ralph or Rodolphus) Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died; and Morogh oge M<sup>c</sup> Mahon then assumed the Lordship, but died a week afterwards; whereupon it was assumed by Magnus, the son of Cochy, who was son of Rodolphus Mac Mahon.

A.D. 1356. Nicholas Mac-Cathasaigh (Cassy) Bishop of Oriel (Ellogher) died.

A.D. 1357. Magnus Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died.

226 (8)  
14/8/12/87 (XV)

A.D. 1358. Brian Mac Doathmhaoil, Bishop of Oriel (who died.

same year 1358. Hugh O'Neill defeated the inhabitants of Oriel and Fernanagh; Hugh M.<sup>c</sup> Cabe, Melaghlin the son of the bishop O'Dowd and many others were slain in the conflict.

A.D. 1365. Brian, son of Hugh Mac Mahon assumed the Lordship of Oriel. He sued for an alliance <sup>by marriage</sup> with Somarby, son of Owen Dubh M.<sup>c</sup>Donnell (Heir apparent to the sovereignty of the Isles of the Hebrides, and High Constable of the province of Ulster) M.<sup>c</sup>Donnell prevailed upon him to put away O'Reilly's daughter, and espouse his own. Shortly afterwards Mac Mahon invited him to his house. They continued drinking for some time, until at length a dispute arose between them: upon which Brian flinging his arms about Somarby ordered that he should be firmly and strongly tied with cords and caused him to be afterwards cast into an adjacent lake, in which he was immediately drowned.

Upon this <sup>Donnell</sup> ~~Donnell~~, son of Hugh O'Neill, and his

his brothers, Brian, son of Henry O'Neill, with the chiefs of Clannaboy, and Torlogh More M'Donnell with all who bore his name in Ulster, assembled together and marched with one accord at the head of all their forces into Orill, as far as the confines of Rath-Tullach, the Mansion Seat of Mac Mahon, who being apprized of their approach by one of his Scouts, fled, so that on their arrival, they found the <sup>Mansion</sup> ~~town~~ vacant and desolate. They pursued Mac Mahon, who was then together with the chiefs of his territory occupied in driving <sup>the</sup> herds, Cattle &c. which belonged to them, into the fastnesses of the Country, but the troops already mentioned having now come up a total defeat of the forces of Orill ensued; they were deprived of their arms and accoutrements, and Mac Mahon was banished from his own Country in <sup>to</sup> Muintir Maolmordha (i.e. the O'Reilly's) while his wife and daughters were taken prisoners.

14/3/12/27<sup>228</sup>(xvi) 197  
A.D. 1367. Malachias Maguire, Archdeacon of Oriel, died.

A.D. 1370. Niall O'Neill, Lord of Tirone, defeated Brian Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel; and vast numbers of the people of Mac Mahon were slain and drowned.

A.D. 1372. Brian Mor Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, marched to give battle to the English; but he was secretly and treacherously slain by one of the gallowglasses of his own people who immediately absconded from the army.

A.D. 1375. <sup>Lochlann</sup> Cu-<sup>loch</sup>uladh Mac Mahon, Taniest of Oriel, died in consequence of venesection.

A.D. 1387. Godfrey fiann (the fair) O'Daly chief Poet of Ireland, & Roderic O'Keenan, a learned Historian, the Ollave of Oriel, died.

A.D. 1402. Philip, the son of Brian Mor Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died, and Ardgal the son of Brian assumed the Lordship after him.

84 229

A.D. 1454. Eochy Mac Mahon, Harist of Oriel, was taken prisoner by Brian Mac Mahon and the English.

A.D. 1423. An army was led by O'Neill (Donall) / O'Donnell (Niall), Owen, the son of Niall, and by all the other Irish chieftains of Ulster against the English. They first marched to Tragh-Bhaile from thence through Machaire Singhiall to the town of Louth, and from thence into Meath. &c.

A.D. 1424. Melaghlin M. Caba, Constable of the two Breifnyes and also of Fermanagh and Oriel, died of the plague.

A.D. 1432. vide Partraigh.

A.D. 1435. Niall, the son of Owen O'Neill was slain with many of his people <sup>in a contest</sup> at his own house by <sup>like the old name as</sup> Blann Gionait <sub>of Inagh, J.O.D.</sub> an tinncha, assisted by the sons of Henry O'Neill and the Orielians.

A.D. 1439. Feradhach, the son of Donn, who was son of Eucormaght Maguire, was slain by the Orielians.

A.D. 1457. vide Partraigh.



14/5/12/230 (XVII) 85

A.D. 1462. A Monastery for friars Minor was commenced at Monaghan, while Felim, the son of Brian, who was son of Ardal Mac Mahon, was Lord of Oriel.

A.D. 1476. Cuathal, the son of O'Neill, was slain by the English of Machaire Airghiall.

A.D. 1476. O'Neill made an incursion into Oriel, upon which the sons of Mac Mahon (Redmond) Brian the son of Rory and all the inhabitants of Oriel from Coyanech inwards, fled westwards to Machaire Tulcha. Thither O'Neill pursued them and carried away from them considerable spoils and booty, as he did also from the borders of Co. Cavan of Preifne. He then returned home victoriously and triumphantly.

A.D. 1485. Hugh oge, the son of Hugh Roe, who was son of Rory, who was son of Ardal Mac Mahon, was inaugurated Lord of Oriel.

A. D. 1485. Redmond, the son of Glasny, who was son of Redmond Mac Mahon, marched against the English of Machaire Airghiall and slew John, son of Gao<sup>200</sup>. but Con, the son of Magnus O'Condalaigh, as also the son of Cormac O'Condalaigh and the grandson of Arghal (Mac Mahon) were slain by the English, who deprived Redmond and his people of more than twenty horses. Cathaoir, the son of Irial, who was the son of Philip, and Owen, the son of James, who was son of Bochy. More Mac Mahon were taken prisoners, but Owen afterwards effected his escape.

A. D. 1488. Maellmurry, the son of Feige Age O'Biggin, Chief Preceptor of Ireland in Poetry, and Mac-an-Bhaird (Ward) of Oriel, died.

A.D. 1496. O'Donnell (Hugh Roe), the son of Kiall Garbh went  
 this passage follows the extract re. latine to Feamagh same year if not given there-- into Oriel to assist Brian, the son of Redmond Mac Mahon, and from thence they both marched into Breifny, O'Reilly, in pursuit of Mac Mahon, and of all those who had accompanied him into Cavan O'Reilly's part of which they laid waste by burning. In this expedition O'Donnell committed depredations and did great damage, and on his return took much booty from the English settlers in Machaire Dirghiall and also from Mac Mahon's part of that territory.

A.D. 1498. Ward of Oriel died of the plague.

A.D. 1502. vide Partraighe.

A.D. 1504. Mac an Bhaird (Ward) of Oriel (Gillapatrik the son of Hugh,) and Toole Boy, the son of Adam Garbh Mac an Bhaird, were both slain by Cu-mladh O'Condaly and his brothers.

A.D. 1513. Robt, the son of Magnus Mac Mahon, Lord of  
 Oriel, and Feige, the son of Melaghlin O' Kelly Lord  
 of Hy-Maine, died.

A.D. 1595. The monastery of Monaghan in Oriel was this  
 year in the possession of the English who kept a band  
 of soldiers constantly stationed in it. Being in want  
 of provisions they sent messengers to Dublin acquainting  
 the Lord Chief Justice Sir William Russell of their exigency  
 upon which he and Sir John Norris ordered that  
 twenty <sup>six</sup> bands of English and Irish soldiers together with  
 several distinguished men should be sent with provisions  
 and all other necessaries to their relief. These reached  
 the town without being opposed or noticed, and having  
 remained one night in Monaghan they set out the  
 next morning for Newry. &c &c &c.

234 89

A. D. 1599. Some Gentlemen of the Mac Mahons of  
Queb were with one hundred Soldiers hired by  
O'Carroll (Calvach, the son of William Odeu, who  
was son of Fergandinn) in the spring of this year.  
When their wages became due O'Carroll and his  
people went round to the different places where  
they were stationed, and slew them on their  
beds. He hanged some of them from the next

<sup>qu? castle</sup>  
trees. The party of one ~~village~~ however, made  
their escape in despite of O'Carroll.  
O'Carroll  
was a  
bloody  
rascal!!!  
J. O'D.

A. D. 1600. O'Neill (Hugh, the son of Ferdaragh, who was  
son of Con Bacach) mustered an army in the month  
of January this year and proceeded to the south of  
Ireland to confirm his friendship with his allies and  
to wreak his vengeance upon his enemies.

The annalists mention several Countries through  
which he passed, & among others Yearkeall,

On

90) 235

On leaving this country O'Neill passed over the western brow of Sivee Bloom, and sent forth three parties in one day to ravage Ely in consequence of the enmity he bore O'Carroll (Calvagh, the son of William oder, who was son of Ferganaimm) and in revenge for his abominable and unpardonable murder of the Gentlemen of the Mac Mahons of Oriel, whom he had under his protection and hired in his service, as we have stated in the preceding year. Revenge was taken of the territory of Ely for this detestable action. &c. &c.

he then passed thro' several other districts.

he at length pitched his camp between the Rivers -  
Lee & Dandon on the confines of Muskerry and Carberry.

+ \* \* \* \*

Maquire (Hugh, the son of Cucomaught) who was along with O'Neill on this expedition, went forth one day (in the month of March a short time before Patrick's day) to traverse  
the

Oinghiller

14/B/12/27(XIX)236 (91)

the districts near the Camp, and he proceeded to the gates of Kinsale, and from thence to Pinn Corvair, the residence of Barry oge in Keneled. He afterwards returned back with many spoils and much booty, and as his people were fatigued they encamped at the next convenient place at night-fall, but Maguire set out resolving to make no delay until he should arrive at O'Neill's Camp. When Maguire set out in the morning on this excursion a message was sent to Sir Warham Salender <sup>St Ledger.</sup> Deputy of the Governor of the two provinces of Munster telling him that Maguire had gone forth from the camp with a small body of forces, and the direction in which he passed. Sir Warham immediately assembled a body of vigorous horsemen, and marched with them from Cork to a narrow pass, where he was sure Maguire would pass

on

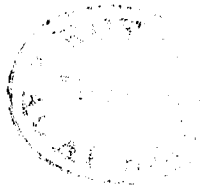
on his return. He was not long here when he saw Maguire coming on with a small body of cavalry. He & Sir Warham met each other in single combat and fought boldly and resolutely until they wounded each other severely. Maguire however slew Sir Warham and five of his cavalry after him, but was himself so deeply and severely wounded in the conflict that he was unable to fight any longer, so that he passed through them without waiting for further contest, but he had not passed far from the scene of battle when he was ~~overwhelmed~~ overtaken by the languor of death, and alighting from his horse he expired immediately.

The death of Maguire caused depression of spirits & sorrow of soul in O'Neill and all the Irish chiefs and no wonder; for he was the Bulwark of valor and prowess, the shield of protection and shelter, the tower of support and defence, and the pillar of the hospitality and achievements of the O'Neilians, and of almost all the Irish in his time.



14/B/12/27(238) (93)

A.D. 1601. The inhabitants of Oriel and breagh  
are mentioned as having gone with O'Neill to  
assist the Spaniards <sup>at Kinsale</sup>



RIA

" Alz ro do teopanaacz na fheide <sup>na corze durb</sup>, map  
do bpdiz Tuacal ceacemap, f map eozd o'n cSionnir roir go hZic-  
chaz, 7 o Zic-chaz go habir Rize, 7 o abir Rize par go cluan  
Coirac, 7 o cluan Coirac go hZic an mirlin Phrancir, 7 go cumap  
cluana hJorapd, azar ar pin go Tocap Chaurbe, 7 o Thocap Chaur-  
be go crairiz Zeirille, 7 go Dromonlin, 7 go Biopra, 7 go  
an n-abair na rairdeir abir cara, go roice an cSionan brd  
zuar go loc Rib 7 na hoileir rle ir do'n fheide iad, 7 an  
cSionan rle go loc bo-deirz. 7 ar pin go fheoir, 7 ar pin  
go hZic-luan, ar pin go rcairb uacairiz, 7 ar pin go Driem  
lezan, ar pin go roice an fheoir, ar pin go cumap cluana  
Boir, 7 ar pin go loc da ean, ar pin go maz Cnodba, ar pin go  
Duibir, ar pin go hZic an doill ar fhab Fuar, 7 ar pin  
go maz an Chornameiz 1 coll rleirbe, ar pin go rnam eaz-  
nacair, 7 ar pin go Cumap, 7 o Chumap go Lifa, amail  
a deir an file

o loc bo-deirz go Biopra  
o'n cSionnir roir go fairde  
go cumap cluana hJorapd  
ir go cumap cluana haurda.

**END**

RIA

**14 B 12/28**

**[O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861].**

**Extracts relating to the territory of Oriel in counties Armagh and Monaghan.**

**Included are extracts from the Annals of the Four Masters with particular reference to the baronies of Dartree and Farney, Co. Monaghan, and John O'Donovan's notes examining historical sources for County Armagh.**

**[1835]**

**8p.**

**34 cm (i); 23 cm (ii); 34 x 40 cm (iii-viii)**



Upr maic do lopecas sup an Rurc mte. san tēpūgarn  
 doin tige mte cenmoēn an tēac pēpēpēpūnām acup po  
 lupētē ioltūge mte tēpēpēpēpūnām acup po lopecas m.  
 Samlūg mte. acup mēlojētēnē co n-a. iolocēb acup Samlūg  
 mte acup Samlūg an tēpūbāll acup an tēpēn acēnāp  
 pōpōcepta acup capitō mē nabbas, acup a lūbāp  
 iō-tūgib mē mēc-lēgīn co n-tōmēt acup mēpōgīt acup gac  
 pōd acēnā.

The church was burned with the whole  
 of the city in which no house escaped  
~~with the exception of~~ the library only.  
 Many houses were burned in the general  
 divisions, <sup>as were also</sup> the great church, the steeple  
 with its bells, the church of the elections,  
 the church of the granary, the pulpit,  
 the choir of the abbots, and the books  
 of the students in their respective apartments  
 together with much gold, silver and  
 other valuable things.

sup an Rurc mte, with the whole city or perhaps, perhaps  
 in Sr. Juan, p. 298, translates this passage usque ad  
arcem majorem. This translation is ~~an~~ incorrect which  
 I prove thus: sup has two significations viz to, i.e. as far  
 as, and with, i.e. together with, as sup an mte to the place  
 sup an plog mte with all the army. But in this passage sup  
 cannot be taken in the former signification because  
 the adjective mte acē which is placed after Rurc shows that  
 the Chinanish did not use sup ~~as~~ as a preposition expressing  
 of distance, direction and the point at which the burning  
 stopped, but a preposition in addition a conjunction similar  
 to the English with. Because as far as all the Rurc

would be in correct language. If the word  
 into ~~the~~ had not appeared in the original, Colgrave's  
 translation could not be objected to, but in order  
 to give one this (apparently) he has rendered  
 into majorum a meaning which it never  
 has in the Irish language.

It may be however guessed so this, that  
 the translation cannot be correct, because  
Amagh with the whole of the Rath would  
 suggest that the Rath was not a part of  
 Amagh. In this I answer that the title  
 of these Annals is not always philosophical  
 correct, but any one acquainted with them  
 may be certain events would soon  
 discover that by "Amagh with the whole  
 of the Rath was burned" they meant  
 Amagh was burned not excepting any  
 part of the Rath.

Colgrave says that the library only  
 was burned within the Rath, but the  
 Masters say that no house within it,  
 within the Rath escaped but the library,  
 which seems very likely because  
 the library must have been placed  
 in a house not so easily ignited as  
 the rest. And when ~~the~~ we consider  
 the many conflagrations that had

14/13/12/28 (11)

237

Previously taken down at 1840  
we shall not wonder that they should  
provide a secure place for their Books.

Again Legerbach says that  
the ~~whole~~ of all the houses of  
Lernach were burned except  
the library.



RIA







Feb. 1908. Bolivia, the summit of Cerro Parí, in the  
 Depto. of Chuquisaca. The vegetation is a tall, bushy forest of  
 the Andes of America; the trees are mostly of the same  
 and many others of a large tree. The only

[illegible]

Sept. 7, 1901. The weather was very warm & clear. We went to the beach at 10 AM. and found it very crowded. The water was very hot.

[illegible]

N. D. 1827. Upper part of the ...  
 ...  
 ...  
 ...  
 ...  
 ...  
 ...  
 ...

The 1<sup>st</sup> of September, 1891, I found the  
 first of the *1891* and the 20<sup>th</sup> of the same month the last of the  
 season. The 1<sup>st</sup> of the year 1892 was the first of the season.



14/3/12/2800 244 (3)

The first thing I noticed when I stepped out  
 of the car was a warm, sticky breeze. South Carolina  
 was a perfect blend of old and new. The  
 streets were lined with historic buildings and  
 modern shops. The people were friendly and  
 the food was delicious. I was in luck with  
 green. The weather was just what I needed.  
 The people were friendly and the food was  
 delicious. I was in luck with green. The  
 weather was just what I needed. The people  
 were friendly and the food was delicious. I  
 was in luck with green. The weather was  
 just what I needed. The people were friendly  
 and the food was delicious. I was in luck  
 with green. The weather was just what I  
 needed. The people were friendly and the  
 food was delicious. I was in luck with  
 green. The weather was just what I needed.

[illegible]

the same day, the 29th, the vessel was ordered to  
depart for the coast of Sumatra, and to  
return to the port of Ketchikan, and to  
the other of the two vessels, and to  
the coast of the former town.













Seann and his kinsmen Seann Seann Seann Seann  
 Seann Seann Seann Seann Seann Seann Seann Seann

A. D. 1500. Brian Seann (the blind the son of Seann) who  
 was son of John Boy, who was son of Owen O'Neill, was slain  
 by Donald the son of John Boy O'Neill and by the people  
 of Hugh in the porch of the Castle of Binnard.

Same year. O'Donnell (Hugh Boy) marched with an army into  
 Tyrone and burned the mission seat of O'Neill of Dungannon  
 demolished the Castle and burned the chamberlain's of Seann  
Seann after which he

Same year. The Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, Garrett,  
 the son of Thomas Earl of Kildare, marched with an  
 army into Tyrone and was joined by O'Donnell and his  
 forces at the Castle of the sons of John Boy O'Neill  
 viz. the Castle of Seann, which they besieged until they  
 took it. The Castle was afterwards given up to Seann,  
 the son of John O'Neill, and these chiefs then returned  
 to their habitations.

\* \* \* \*

The same Seann, to whom the Lord Justice had given  
 up the Castle of Seann, was 6 weeks afterwards taken  
 by O'Neill (Donald) in O'Neill's own Castle, and deprived  
 of his Caernigheacht a circumstance which was the  
 cause of great war in Tyrone.

A.D. 1531. The English Lord Chief Justice, the Earl of Kildare, and the Chiefs of the English of Ireland led an army into Ulster at the instance of O'Donnell & Kiallogh O'Neill, and of the descendants of Hugh O'Neill. This army burned Ulster from Dungall to Abban more (Bourne River) demolished the Castles of Port and Chailagairn, and pillaged and burned the Country of Brion na moicheirge (Brion of the early rising). Monaghan was left naked to them. O'Donnell and Kiall marched at the head of this English army as far as Brion, but O'Neill, being seen them with a very numerous army they were not advanced further into Ulster and these hosts returned to their respective homes without coming to terms of peace or unity with O'Neill.

### Trincha

*the only page* A.D. 1546. Connor Oge, the son of Donogh McGuire, some of the nobles of Ulster were slain in Trincha.



- A.D. 910. Moigh an Fhochla 7 Ul. uile im Kiall Glundubh  
me Sodha i Midhe, go Greallaigh n. Bille, go raoinnigh  
foras ann riu Fland - Bonna con a macuibh, airm  
itroscatar dream dia ecaomhaibh im Fearghal me  
Songusa me Macileidun, + + + + 7 im Mol-  
muire me Flannacain tighna Fermanaigh, &c. &c.
- A.D. 942. Donn me Doncha riog tairne E. do  
marbhadh a fhiribh Fermanaigh.
- A.D. 947. Moig. la Congalach me Mailnit. co. do  
Lindis hui Meit. 7 Fermanaigh.
- A.D. 960. P. L. me Laeghaine tighna Fermanaigh decc.
- A.D. 987. Laidgusa me Gerbhail tighna Fermanaigh do  
mharbhadh for sa n-<sup>ne</sup> Armach, la Fearghal me  
Conaing tighna Oil. 7 la ceo. Cog-
- A.D. 1001. Conaich me Flaim tighna Fermanaigh do dhó  
i Fermanaigh for breich, 7 comarb. e. la Muircertach  
na h-iarraide Fermanaigh Cairpuid.
- A.D. 1018. Ruaidhri na h-Rilellan tighna na n-  
Eithach domharb. la fionn Fermanaigh, 7 comarb.  
da me Cinneid, i Conghal. 7 Giolla muire, na  
diog. fo chedoc.
- A.D. 1022. Mathgamhain me Laidhgnain me Gerbhail  
tighna Fermanaigh do mharb. hi bheirneois la  
Cathal o' Gerachain.

14/B/12/28<sup>254</sup> (vii) 16

A.D. 1035. Breach la Cathalan tigherna Fermanaigh la  
Feraibh-Manach. Breach la Fionn-Manach gochadair do  
loch n Maithne, go do loicseth, y co do marbairt seacht  
fir decc. for bun an locha.

A.D. 1037. Cathalan ua Briochain tigherna Fermanaigh  
y Birghnall archera, y Dubocha ua Gaibhith tigherna  
ua Meith, do comthruitim friarail.

A.D. 1039. Donnch. ua Donnacain tigherna Fermanaigh y  
Gionadha mc Anghairce tigherna Conaill do comthruitim  
in <sup>Killam</sup> Cill Slebbe.

A.D. 1039. Mac Ruadhui tigherna Fermanaigh do chaitim  
la a maintr peisir.

A.D. 1043. Flaith ua h-Binfeth tigherna ua Meith domairb.  
la lua Berthaile la tigherna Fermanaigh.

A.D. 1054. Aedh lua Ferghaile mc Conaing mc Neill, ugh.  
dambua Dill. y tigherna ceinuil Coghan Tealchar do  
marbairt do Lethlobhar mc Laidgren, do tigherna  
y Birghnall, y do fhearaibh Fermanaigh.

A.D. 1062. Ruaidri mc Conaing Tanaise Fermanaigh  
domairb. do mc Neill in Ruairc.

A.D. 1078. Maidhm for uib Breuibhainn via fhearaibh  
Fermanaigh in sleibh Fuaitt illochair Goll Claraich,  
y arailla amaille frie.



18 255  
A.D. 1079. Mac Giolla Dighde ui Lorcain Ligerus. 24m =  
maighde, dec.

A. D. 1850. Dow. and Lithothamnium ligensum Form. & double the  
to with Lathen i. Meib. Smith. C.

N. D. 1054. Mac. *Agaveae* *tigridae* *bonaillae* *dominicae* *et*  
*la* *frailh.* *Hernandae*.

A. D. 1853. Bombas. na Lochlainn do gabhadh rìghie ceud bhoine,  
7 slaicc. rìochd lais air beannaibh. co stucc beannaibh mhòr,  
7 co stannatt tuarastal don t-èil. rìghie do fàrri d' Fhinnigheir.

A.D. 1866. Amberg mc. Vaidhi vi Pithayan domine et  
do fidei Bernai, et.

A.D. 1089. Maidhm rian uille Cathach M., go nua  
Fermuighle, da ittochain me Sechar' ui Colmanainti  
gerna Fermuighle, y da Thanaise decc. do Maicland.  
go soch. ibh iondaibh oile.

Same year. Beach under le Douvra & un facile d'aller

de hooft bewaard co recht iohann Hindtracht, 90 to 1000

James Smith, 1844  
 from Fernnaigh, Conaille, Bughdorn, 14 with Keith, 17

A.D. 1099. Lochlainn na Diabhdara tighinn Fomhaicche  
domhantacht de uill Brinn Breifne.

A.D. 1101. Creach do chuidh Donnchadh na hAile D.  
 tigerna Midehi <sup>Thorne</sup> Gormhaicth, y hi beonadh co hucc  
 creach anfoill do h-uill, y tarraidh buaisil na  
 beithidh tigerna Gormhaicth, y Dughall creach dhiobh  
 in Ringeatt-glond, y hi marbath an plocch do  
 farridh s. becc, y do rochid na h-athigern na  
 Brain terna Breghaicth, na h-athigern  
 hi Maibucain y na Indreathain leis. Neaghrigh na  
 Maileachlainn, y na ched a maille fion. ( )

A.D. 1107. Canaice na h-athigern na h-athigern  
 na h-athigern na h-athigern na h-athigern.

A.D. 1113. Scander croth d. h-athigern na h-athigern,  
 h-athigern na h-athigern na h-athigern  
 y na Donnachain.

A.D. 1119. Glathbacht na Leithgern tigerna Gormhaicth  
 na h-athigern na h-athigern na h-athigern.

A.D. 1123. Buaisil na beithidh tigerna Gormhaicth decc.

A.D. 1124. Rodh na h-athigern na h-athigern na h-athigern  
 na h-athigern na h-athigern na h-athigern.

A.D. 1125. Creach do chuidh Muccaich na h-athigern  
 tigerna na h-athigern na h-athigern na h-athigern.  
 Diarmuid na Maileachlainn co fferidh Mide y Breght, co  
 h-athigern na h-athigern na h-athigern na h-athigern.





A.D. 1135. Ro mill set fir Mhidhe ior. arband na mBriuin  
 y flier Fernmh. qur lio gorta do fhuilcing doibh isin mBriuh.  
 ar ccioun.

A.D. 1143. Maircreach la ceud n bog. in Fernmhagh dia ro  
 loit set an ter go mar et. bhe y arban. Do rochair  
 din Ruit na Ruairc leo don ceud sin.

A.D. 1145. Bacc. mor isin mB. si co mBriuin Bre in a foh  
 craith. Brech la Muire. na Mailech. in Fernmh. y do  
 b. t de bo, y ro marbh. d'oini comest.

A.D. 1147. Breach la boin Ul. na Duinnib. La Righ n. Ul.  
 i Fernmh. y go nire ar mor B. d. Mailech.

A.D. 1161. Maidm. dia Thadhbhumhain for Deasmumh. ittochair  
 { Maolseachlainn inc boal Cachain m. m. Cant. y Amhlaoibh  
 { na Donncha. co soch. ibh oile. Maidm. aile dail bas an  
 { leacht c. na for Deasmumh. ittochair Roidh na Caoimh.  
 { tigerna Fernmhagh, y dal na Donnchadha.

A.D. 1471. The Earl of Kildare and the English of North  
 made an incursion into <sup>Barney</sup> Leamagh and committed  
 great depredations upon Mac Mahon. In revenge of these  
 depredations M<sup>c</sup> Mahon in some time after assembled  
 all the forces of his Country, and committed great  
 ravages among the English by plundering, burning and  
 slaughtering.

A. D. 1475. A great war broke out between Mac Mahon (Redmond, the son of Rory) and the sons of Hugh Roe Mac Mahon. The sons of Hugh Roe forced their way into the territory of <sup>James</sup> Fearnmaighle, whither an English army repaired to their assistance. Mac Mahon went into Eog-anach, but again returned into Fearnmaighle, whereupon the sons of Hugh went over to the English. Mac Mahon and his forces attacked the English of <sup>James of Clack</sup> Machaire Virghiall but met a warm reception from them, and the sons of Hugh Roe, for Mac Mahon (himself) was taken prisoner, and a great number of his people were slain and captured in the engagement.

A. D. 1496. Giollapatrick, the son of Mac Mahon (Hugh oge, the son of Hugh Roe, who was son of Rory) was treacherously slain by 1) Maelon (Melaghlin, the son of the 1<sup>st</sup>) and by his brother Arzagal. His brother Eimer was taken prisoner on the same day.

Mac Mahon, accompanied by his creaghts and the sons of Magnus Mac Mahon, repaired to 1<sup>st</sup> Reilly and the English (for protection) when those cruelties had been committed on their kindred.

Brian, the son of Redmond, and the sons of Glasny <sup>who was son of Redmond</sup>, went with their creaghts to Fearnmaighle the land of Mac Mahon and Giollapatrick.

ic & c & c



A.D. 1542. Mac Mahon (Hugh, the son of Brian na moicheinghe),  
 was son of Redmond, who was son of Glasny, was slain by  
 the men of Kerry. (i.e. the Mac Mahons)

A.D. 1589. Mac Mahon (Rof, the son of But, who was son of  
 Brian na moicheinghe, who was son of Redmond, who was son  
 of Glasny, died; upon which Brian, the son of Hugh age, who  
 was son of Hugh, who was son of John Boy, Lord of Dantree  
 Park, and Emer the son of Cu-<sup>long</sup>shadh, Lord of Kerry  
 and brother of the deceased began to contest with each  
 other the Lordship of the territory.

A.D. 1593. The Maguire and Brian O'Rourke already referred to  
 combined during the summer to war against and plunder the  
 English. Brian the son of Hugh age, who was son of Hugh,  
 who was son of John Boy M. Mahon from Dantree in  
 Driel, the sons of Emer Mac Cullough (Mac Cu-shadh) -  
 from Kerry, and Richard the son of Rlick Burke, i.e.  
 the son of Demon and charrain were also in a

**END**

RIA

14 B 12/29

[O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861].

Extracts relating to the territory of Oriel in counties Armagh and Monaghan and the barony of Ferrard, Co. Louth. Included are extracts from the Annals of the Four Masters and John O'Donovan's own notes on historical sources concerning early Irish saints.

[1835]

9p.

23 cm





# Seara Pois. Ann. 4 Masters.

A. M. 4169. As an ainsir Siorna dan Tobrucht. Sciortaigh  
i Laignibh do aille hi ceirich Pois, Nithe i maigh Muirtemhne,  
Leamhna i Mumain, y Blaine la h-uidh Brentannais.

A.D. 811. Dungal mc Cuamach tigerna fer Pois, do ecc.

A.D. 812. vide Mughdhorna -

A.D. 825. Maonach mc Brunnmhavil Pivoir fer Pois dec.

A.D. 845. Ceallach mc Maolpatrick Pivoir fer Pois decc.

A.D. 849. Boch. mc Cearn. tigerna fer Pois do marb. la Gall.

A.D. 892. Maeleitiagh mc Geradh. tigerna Fer Pois domarh. la Gallailh.

A.D. 921. Indred fear m. Pylla y Laimmeleire, y fear Pois isin m-bladh. hi sin.

A.D. 935. vide Mughdhorna.

A.D. 948. Cathraoimh. rida Ruaidhri na Casannain i Midhe,

for Congalach mc Maolmith. du ittorchair Congalach mc  
Ceall. tigerna fear Pois, con druing oile amaitle fris.

A.D. 953. Murch. mc Cumiscc. tigerna fer Pois, y Flaun  
m. Glethnechain tois. cloine Murcha, decc.

A.D. 996. Maing for uib Meith oec Deuthaie rida mc m. Donncha  
Find, y rida fferailh Pois, cottorcaire ann tigerna na Meith, y  
soch. e oile.



A.D. 1022. Muirechach na Slebhne na d'Albanh tuisceint Er.  
do marb. la fionn Pois.

A.D. 1028. Muirechach tigeuna fer Pois do marb. la Conall. Muirechach.

A.D. 1034. fiolla Seuchla na fiolla. Mochoinn tigeuna tuisceint  
Breagh do marb. la fionn Pois.

A.D. 1052. Donnch. na fiolla br. na Concuilinge do marb.  
la tigeuna fer Pois.

A.D. 1073. Donnchall na Galgair tois. na n' Muirechach, y  
Seuchalla na fionn tigeuna fer Pois, decc.

A.D. 1096. na Muirechach -

A.D. 1100. Mord. la Leigh. co Langattar co Shlebh Fuait, y go ro  
loiscet Airghialla, y uith Meith, y fer Pois.

A.D. 1109. Greach la Murch. na Maileachlainn la ri Temra, co.  
ro sicea fionn Pois, y co marb. na fionn. i tigeuna fer  
Pois, na comairge na hachla Rosa y Comharba Patraic.  
s. ro dioghail Dia faic im sin.

<sup>shoic. la Muirechach na, na fionn y la leth Motha et. la d'Albanh tuisceint Er.</sup>  
A.D. 1113. Donnch. im me na Lochlainn co Maithiula tuisceint Er.  
co Cluaincain fher Pois co marb. fionn na mis i cion comhair  
fionn ar oile, go n' dearna Ceallach Comharba Patraic, co  
na hachla Rosa, sith na bliadhna etorra.

4 Master).  
iii Cricmthaim

14/8/12 <sup>2644</sup>/<sub>29(11)</sub>

A. M. 3579. As lais (connol me tmev R.E.) do cuirgh me catha  
so, — , bath Sleib (Betha la hua Crenntaim,  
bath Ucha, bath Cnuich, bath Sleib) Modairn, & C.

A. M. 3790. Atial na locha ro tomadmsat <sup>(E. Fergus - O'muchaidh. Dub. G.)</sup> na re. Loch Anbeithi  
la h uib Crenntaim, & C.

A.D. 650. <sup>(bath Flescuigh na beannmad me Suibne toisech beul Coghinaim in</sup>  
<sup>ro mharbadho</sup> Cumuscach me Diliolla toisech na Crenntaim.

A.D. 726. S. Flann Siomna na Colla Abb. Cluana-mc-nois, do  
uibh Crenntaim do. — (ab.) — (diere deest D. 56)

A.D. 734. Silill me Tuathail tigherna na Cricmthaim decc.

A.D. 738. Rodh Allan mc Fergaile me Maileduin do tritim  
iccath Maige Seir, & Genandus, eider di Scabtha la Domhnall  
me Murchadha, iar mbeith naoi mbliaidhna i righ Er.  
Torchair beos isin cath cethna Cumusac. me Conculaire  
tigherna na n Airtir, 7 Maonach me Condallaigh tigherna  
na Crenntaim, (E. alius).

A.D. 752. Gillemor - Distraib do losca la ho sib Crenntaim.

A.D. 776. Colca me Ceall. tigherna na Crenntaim, decc.

- A.D. 832. Ruairi me Mailefthairt. leth tavis. na Cricion-  
thainn decc.
- A.D. 848. Braon me Ruadhrach tigerna na Breantainn, y a  
da brathair hogartach y Duistat do marb. la an derbfhine  
b. dein.
- A.D. 865. Muiredach me Cathail tigerna na Breantainn decc. do  
Gairilis.
- A.D. 875. Cumscach me Muiredhaic tigerna na Breantainn do mharb.  
la h. Ullt.
- A.D. 876. Maclsaer tigerna O' Breantainn, decc.
- A.D. 885. Anrothan me Murchada tigerna na Cricionthainn decc.
- A.D. 915. Shicc ui Neill an deiseirt y an tuaisceirt la Neill me Adha  
ui Eor. co foru Mum. do coec. fi gall. Scoraib a longport o topar  
gletrach i maigh Fenchin an xxii August. Do lotar na Gaill isin  
tir an la cedna. Fosruabrattar Gavind iad in tress uair ina medhon  
lari, co ttorchair mile ar ced fer etorra, acht as lia do cher do  
ghall. y 40 sraoineth forra. Do rocratar hi ffrith ym amsin  
y Fergal me Muiregein tavisach na Breantainn,  
y ar uill cen me that. B. c. — — —
- A.D. 945. — vide Bartraighe
- A.D. 998. Maolseachtainn na Maoluan. tigerna na Breantainn domarbh. la h. Ullt. B. c. 1000.
- A.D. 1029. Brian na Breantainn na Maoluan. tigerna na Breantainn domarbh. la h. Ullt. B. c. 1000.
- A.D. 1064. Muireacht na Neill tigerna na Breantainn domarbh. la h. Ullt. B. c. 1000.
- A.D. 1078. — vide Fearnmogh.
- A.D. 1107. Cathasach na Trianain tigerna na Breantainn domarbh. la h. Ullt. B. c. 1000.
- do uill Breantainn con erbaill de, y Eogan me me Rath. domarbh.  
in a diog.

A.D. 1178. John de Courcy and his foreigners repaired to Macshaire Conaille (County of Louth) and committed depredations there. They were encamped for one night in Gleann Ríge when Morogh O'Carroll Lord of Oriel, and Cu-alach M<sup>c</sup> Donlevy, King of Ulidia made an attack upon them, and slewed and otherwise killed 400 of them. One hundred of the Irish together with O'Hainbfeth Lord of Hy-Meith-Macha, fell in the heat of the battle.

A.D. 1182. Hugh O'Caellidhe (Keighly) Bishop of Oriel, and the head of the Canons of Ireland, died.

A.D. 1187. Maoliosa O'Carroll, Bishop of Oriel (Clogher) died.

A.D. 1189. Morogh O'Carroll, Lord of Oriel, died in the Large Monastery, a sincere penitent.

A.D. 1193. O'Carroll, Lord of Oriel was taken by the English, who first put out his eyes and afterwards hanged him.

A.D. 1197. Flahertach O'Maldoraidhe, Lord of Tirconnell, Tirone and Oriel, defender of Temore, heir presumptive to the Crown of Ireland, another Connall (Cearnach), in valour, another Cucullin in feats of arms, another Guaire in hospitality, another Mac-Lughach in heroism, died on Iris Saimeh on the second day of February, after exemplary sorrow for his sins, in the 30<sup>th</sup> year of his reign and 59<sup>th</sup> of his age and was interred at Drum-thuama with due honours.

A.D. 1199. Hugh O'Neill, the men of Moy-ille, and the men of Oriel marched to Teagh Baoithin Airtigh to aid Charles the Red-handed O'Connor. Returning again they came to Eas-dara where they were overtaken by Charles Carnach, attended by the Chiefs of Connaught, and by William Burke with the English of Limerick. A battle ensued in which the men of the north of Ireland were defeated, and O'Neiragh Lord of Oriel and many others killed.

A.D. 1217. Giolla-Eighearnaigh, the son of Giolla Bonain, Bishop of Oriel (Clogher) and the head of the Canons of Ireland, after severe sickness and rigid penance, died.

14/8/12/29(IV) 268  
A.D. 1251. Donall More, the son of Cynechus O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, Fermanagh, and Lower Connaught, as far as the Curlew Mountains, and of Oinghiell (Oriel) from Glenties upwards (northwards) died in the Monastic habit, victorious over the world and the Devil, and was interred with honor and solemnity in the Monastery of Cas-ruadh in the harvest time.

A.D. 1251. Donogh M<sup>c</sup>. Cathmhaoil (Campbell) chief of Kinel Fearadhaigh, was slain by the Britons.

A.D. 1252. ~~Connor O'Donogherty, Chief of Ard-Moodhair,~~

A.D. 1252. Connor M<sup>c</sup>. Cathmhaoil (Campbell) chief of Kinel Fearadhaigh and of many other territories, and pacificator of <sup>ny</sup>Tirconnell, Fermanagh and Oriel, was slain by the people of Brian O'Neill in defence of those who were under their protection, although his safety had been guaranteed by O'Gormley and O'Kane.

A. D. 1257. O'Donnell (Donall oge), assembled a very great army, and marched into Tirone, where he was met by Hugh Boy O'Neill at the head of another army. All the Country, was destroyed by fire between them. They passed from Tirone into Oriel, and obtained hostages in every place through which they passed, until their return.

14/8/12/29(V)/21/0

O'hearain is of the Kenel Eoghain.

\*  
metall.

"h na bpeidea beop q. cinel Dallam me Eoghain.

\* \* \* \* \*

"on Dallan p<sup>n</sup> tairiz na eppen, na cuthum, na Reocan. Clann cuan,  
naa prondame, na ceallariz 7 na fspain." N. McKillop p. 147.

(obiter) A.D. 912. Macleicarmain me Eochacain Abb. Cluana  
h Eois of Mucnamba decc. (Dalta Iethyna isidhe).

(Obs: this for year has been omitted in the Index, by O'Connor's  
translating the name Mucnambaus as if a man's name.)

Neitharlair nor Lair appear in the Calendar as belonging  
to Domhnach Maighne, - but several Saints of the names  
occur. (<sup>crap</sup> o'z: Lair & Neitharlair) the book is full of Lair (virgins)

Perhaps the following entry in the Calendar relates to this Lair

"Lappar o'z in h Eoghain in hne". (18 April.)

Compare it with "Dallan popizall o' fparizim q. Eoch q. colla. do colla uatp. Jan: 29."

Maighne & fparizim are often mentioned in Cal:.



Wm O'Donoghue Ann. 4. May 27/1  
14 B/12/29 (VI)

Fir Odu, now the Bur: of Ferrard, Co. Louth.  
A.M. 3529. As in ainsed an breoil cy na (11th paid) slucht.  
na magh, togbail na Rath, y tobucht. na n aibneadh so.

Ahad me maige), \* \* \* \* \*

Magh Lugna is Giannachtuib. V

A.M. 4169. As Luis beos ro ciun. Cath Moud brogaidhe hi

\*  
Stoppa  
proglai  
me Deim  
R.E.

Heiannachtta an tain tug Lugair me Luigd. i do siol  
Emuir, forlion d. Fomoiribh in Eximo righ. Beasarn a  
ainm. Attairgidh Siorna fir Ex do chath fine go Moir-  
trogaidhe. Re mbait ag slaidhe an catha doibh do  
fuirmedh tamh forra con ap. Lugair 7 Beasarn de  
con a muintir, y drong dirimb d fheroib Ex amaili rin.

A.D. 226. Fearghus duibh dhedach me bouchadha na iugh  
os Exinn fir ro mbledhna collochair hieaith Brionna  
la Corbmac me Cuind do laimh Logha-Lagha. Forciatae

laio beos a da brathair Fearghas Foillleabhac y Fergus  
i.e. h.   
Amair bot, i. tiridh, tar Breghuibh, da n goirthe Fearghus laio-  
as Fergus  
el. 7  
uile) fhiachlach. As doibh ro paidhead. —

"For an doin lee ag Ruith Cro-Fointe na thri Fferghus,  
"Albert Corbmac as gle — Ni chel a dae for Laighe."

242

I sochraida Chorbun. trinn. Taidhg m. Binn y Lugh. don  
cath li sin, y ba iter fo craic an chatha, do ruitar  
o Chorbun. do Thadg. an ferunn for sa bria biamachta  
i muigh Bregh ann. as ordhirc i leabhairh oile.

A.D. 528. Cath Luachra moine etir da inber fuis a  
raitir cath Kilbe im Breghaibh riu Muathal Maolgarbh  
for biamachtaibh Midhe).

A.D. 590. Cath Enduindmoir riu b Triachra me Balcain, me  
Cairill, me Muiredhoigh Muindeirce for Geitidhe me Rorain  
tigerna biamachta.

A.D. 660. Iomairece inoghamam oc Binn Corbadaim da  
muintir Diarmata me Rodha Slaine, i Binn me Jarain,  
y Mail-Midheon, y Catasach me Cimbine, for Blathme  
me Rodha Slaine, Maighen in ro marb. Conaing, me  
Congaile, me Rodha Slaine, y Ultan me Eamaine  
toiscach biamachta, y . . . . . beannfaolad  
me Geitidi toiscach biamachta Arda, y Tadolchu me Maol-  
cumha).

A.D. 686. Cath Imblecha Phich riu Kiall me Bernaich Iotail for Congal.  
me Conaing-aim, in ro marbath Dub-da-inber toiscach Arda biamachta,  
y Huirneidhe had Beene toiscach Conaile Muirtenne y ro srainnigh an  
cath for Congal. i.e.

148/12/29 (VII), 273

A.D. 732. Gonnail na Leichea Abb. Chuanmhoris do  
Cianachta Brengl, decc.

same year. Rongus na Aidella tighna Airde Cianachta decc.

A.D. 743. Cianachta na Gonnang, leis na Cianachta deq.

A.D. 744. Donnacra Airde - Cianachta la Bungal na Anall-  
gadha, in no marb. Aill. na Dubdacrach hui Chind-  
faol. 7 in no marbhach Donnall na Cionacra hi fiodh-  
guin iar na buadug. do an ead fecht.

A.D. 765. Coscradh Athachath iad Cianachta Breg for hua  
Breg, 7 an mor for Laighnith, 7 dan na baidh: soch. e  
do Cianachtaibh illannara ce tiorantach.

A.D. 776. Muiredhach na Rongusa leis na Airde - Cianachta  
do marbh.

A.D. 781. Ceall. na Corbmaic leis. Airde - Cianachta decc.

A.D. 784. Joseph na Cernaich Abb. Chuan-mac-nois do Chianacht.  
Brech - (dist. 576.)

A.D. 807. Thann na Congal. tigherna Cianachta, decc.

A.D. 812. Bungal tigherna Ardacianachta, deq.

same year. Cath eille fionra deiseant Breg 7 Cianachta,  
itorcratair do do Cianachtaibh.

A.D. 820. Cumasac mc Thathail tigerna Airde Biamachta  
do mharr la Murch.

A.D. 828. Dunch. mc Conaing tigerna Biamachta decc.

A.D. 830. Dugain Duimhlisce Chinnain y fine Biamachta con  
uccul. uile la gall.

A.D. 836. Saxolbh tois. na n gall. do mharr la Biamachta.

A.D. 838. Commugach mc Congal. tigerna Biamachta decc.

A.D. 848. Bionuadh mc Conaing ticeerna Biamachta Brech  
do fhuil toishecht fui Maibsechruaill mc Maobuann. y tocht  
co nert gall. lais coro indiu ui Keill o Bionuain co Muir  
ettir Bealla y Tuatha, y ro oice insi locha gabhor. y ro  
loisc iar gur bo comhard fui lais. Ro loisc din leo  
dertech Treoit, y bu fichit ar da ched do daoinith ann.

A.D. 849. Bionuadh mc Conaing tigerna Biamachta Bregh  
do badhadh in Ainge la muinter an righ Maibseach.  
y Tigern tigerna locha gabhor ag aithe fair in a m  
derma dulc fui tuaithe y ecclaise.

A.D. 850. Ar for ghall. in aithe Bregh. Ar oile oc Raith.  
Aldain la Biamachtaibh in aoim mhi.

A.D. 853. Muiredhach tigerna Ardaciamachta decc.

(For index) 14/6/29 (VIII) 24/5  
A.D. 867. Cionadh mc Maebuan. an dara tigerna boi  
an tansin for Chiannachtaibh domharbh.

A.D. 868. Houla Aug coire Droim-Garadh Rinde-<sup>(Cionachta)</sup>  
<sup>(Cionachta)</sup>

A.D. 875. Gaeth mhór, teinteach, y tóimench in Eir. an bl. si,  
y ro fearadh fosta fola iar. yur bho foveil praitte cro  
y fola foroma maighibh i Cionacht. os Druaindeffsa.

A.D. 881. Gouding mc Flainn tanaisi Cionachta domharbh.  
la Laigiu.

A.D. 891. Cumasac. mc Muired. tigerna fear n Redciamnachta  
do marbh. la h Ultaibh.

A.D. 893. Bioth fola do fexthain in Redciamnachta.

A.D. 911. Indr. descint Bregh y descint Cionachta, la Flann  
mc Maileacht.

A.D. 918. Guth ic Chiannachtaibh Bregh, i occ Tigh. m. n Ech.  
ria n Donnch. mc Flainn mc Maeleachl. for ghall. du in ro  
marbh. lion dirimhe dona gall, uair ba as isin cath sin  
ro dioghladh cath Athacliath forra, doigh torcradar d  
uaislibh na Nortmann ann coimhliou attorchair do saerchland  
y daorclannaibh faoidhel isin cath sin Athacliath. Ro gonadh  
Muircertach mc Tigernain, i Roghdamhna Breifnehicath  
Cionachta, y atbath iarom dia ghonn.

A.D. 921. vide Thara Rois.

A.D. 953. Induge me Moelaim ticcerna Ciannachta domarbh.  
icciannachtaibh hi luvac Conghaluigh me Maoilnith.

A.D. 954. Sluice la Conghalach me Maoilnith xi En. co Laighnibh,  
yiur niouna. Laighen, y iarmuighet doon life fri bith laith,  
do cos o Laighnibh co gallaibh Athachath, y tuesatt Amh-  
laoibh me gofra. ticcerna gall. con a ghall. y ro h indl.  
caithedam. leo for cind Congal. con idh biassiu ceilecin  
tairus e con a maithibh oc Tighyiogran. Atiad torcaltar  
ann sin. Congal feisin, Madudhan me Aodha me Maoil-  
nithich, Aodh me Riechtide ticcerna Tethba, Corbm. me  
Cathalain tigherna fder n Arda, y drong mor vile amaille } fine.

A.D. 974. Tadhg ua Ruadhach tigherna Ciannachta domarbh. in Ultaihbh

A.D. 1021. Breach mhuir la Mhuolsachluinn for gulla, y Breach  
isin sidhe cheana iar la huihbh Neill for Ciannachta.

MS. A. 1206 - 8 1247 - (400 printed)

14/B/12/29 (1X)

RIA

244 (H. Massey)

Uachtairthire. now Errisney?

A.D. 1046. Muireadhach m. Thairbertaich i Neill rioghdamhna  
Oil, y Aiteidh na h Aiteidh tigeuna na m Bthach Uel. do los co.  
ittagh theiniedh. la boin U. m. Conghal. tigeuna Uachtairthire.

A.D. 1054. vide Ui Meith.

A.D. 1061. Cuul. m. Congal. tigeuna Uachtairthire desc. iar m. deich beth.

Ui Cuailgne - vide Ui Meith (A.D. 1044.)  
(the only passage)



RIA



**END**

RIA

14 B 12/30

[O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861].

Extracts relating to the territory of Oriel in counties Armagh and Monaghan.  
Included are extracts from the 'Annals of the Four Masters' concerning the barony  
of Oriel, Co. Monaghan.

[1835]

7p.

23 cm



4 Masters 14/8/12/30 248

Uí Niallain. now O'Neilland

A. M. <sup>2859</sup> Miall ann go na Ratha go loccabadh, na Moighe go slecht,  
⁊ na locha go lomadmóat ind aimsir Ném. gen go bfoctor  
bladhna páineadacha fóra. Rath Síndech in uí Niallain, bibe.

A. B. <sup>729</sup> S. Suibne mac Grounmaoib m. Romain Eps. Adamnacha do ecc.  
xai Iuni. Do uibe Niallain do.

A. G. 861. Aodh mac Cumuscc. tigerna ua Niallain decc.

A. G. 879. Lorcan mac Cosca. tigerna ua Niallain, ⁊ Donnagan mac Fochart.  
tigerna Temunhaighe do comhthitim fiaróile.

A. D. 980. Domhnall ua h Aileid tigerna ua n Eithach, ⁊ Loingseach  
mac Fochart. taoiscach ua Niallain, do comhthitim fiaróile.

A. D. 983. vide ui Breasail.

A. D. 985. Cumuscc mor in Admacha isin Domhn. na Leughnas.  
cittir in Cathach ⁊ in Niallain, du i dorchair mac Mrenfhuir mac  
belechán, ⁊ soch. síle.

A. D. 1019. vide ui Meith.

A. G. 1024. Domhn. mac Aodha rioghdamhna Oiligh domharbh. do ghuilla-  
mua mac Occuin. Maolduin ua Conchaille tigerna ua Niallain  
domharbh. do uib Portaint.

A. D. 1037. vide ui Breasail.

A. D. 1054. Dubhghall ua h Adogain tigerna <sup>ua Niallain</sup> domarb. do ua Láithen.

A. D. 1111. Donnch. ua Hanluain tigerna ua Niallain domarbh. dia brithwilt  
a meabhail, ⁊ na bairtí hi sin domharbh. do uib Niallain  
ina dhioghail na cinn fichet sídheche.

4 May 1919

74(B)12/30(1)249 (3)

Birthera. Orior, in the East of Oriel

A.M.<sup>3529</sup>. As in ainsear an breoil cy na (1911 paid) sleacht. na  
magh, togbail na Rath, y tobrucht. na n iobuadh so. Aitad.  
na maige, \* \* \* \* \* Magh Fintae la h Birthera,  
be. be. be.

A.D. 606. Rodh me Bolgan toiseach Airgiall y me n Birther  
arceda decc. ina vitire hi becluin-me-nois.

A.D. 620. Roman me Theathail tigerna na n Birther decc.

A.D. 696. Cath itulog Garraisce ibhferumagh bail in ro marb.  
Concob. Macha me Maileduin tois. na n Birther y Rodh  
Aired tois. Dalaraidhe.

A.D. 716. Saw mbeith deich mbladhna hi righ naas Ex. d Tergal  
me Maileduin me Mailegibigh do roair hucath Almaine  
la Duncha me Murchadha Ri Leighean, y la h Rodh me  
Bolgan Damhna righ. \* \* \* \* \*

Aitad amso na hair. y na toiseach tocratar isin cath  
idin mar aen la Tergal do Leth-Cuinn. \* \* \* \*

beenech me Bolgan tois. na n Birther. be. be. be. Bultar  
iadu an eabhadha iisach y toiseach an tuisiart. \* \*

\* \* \* \* \* fect mile iss. tocrar idin, y anall  
Morre.



A.D. 1086. Maithen rian n' r'leuaila f'or uith Ealsach, illocave  
Abomhail na h'Pillach con druing oile.

A.D. 1096. An f'or Airt'neaila la h'Ulloith, an illocattar drong  
mh'or do shiorcland. in na Fedacan, y inl'Domhan me Aongusa.

A.D. 1126. Creachmh'aila le Ruaidhri na Cuathch'air in aith'eailh,  
comstarth'aila f'or aith'eailh, y as la salt an ae, y as dicend Ruaidh,  
ai f'or aith'eailh lea.

Inscrit vol I. An. 1196. 21246-

A.D. 1321. The eyes of Magnus O'Hanlon, Lord of Prior were put out  
by his own brother Niall, the son of Cu-uladh O'Hanlon, on  
Thy - Wednesday.

Niall O'Hanlon, Lord of Prior, was treacherously slain  
by the English of Dundalk.

A.D. 1335. Miall Mac Mahon was slain by the sons of John M. Mahon

Aduce M. M'Ellin (M. Quillan) was slain by the inhabitants of Dirthear (Orion in the Co. Downagh).

A.D. 1380. The English and the inhabitants of Orion sustained a great defeat from Magennis (M. O'Hanlon) chief of Orion and many of the English were slain in the conflict.

A.D. 1391. O'Hanlon, chief of Orion, was treacherously slain by his own kinsmen.

A.D. 1396. O'Hanlon, Lord of Orion, was treacherously slain by a party of his own tribe.

A.D. 1493. O'Donnell (King Roe) and his sons with the chiefs <sup>(abst.)</sup> of Lower Connaught, &c. assembled their forces together, and O'Donnell at the head of his great army marched directly eastwards through the province, until he arrived in Thian Chongail (in the County of Antrim) from whence he proceeded to Lecale, thence to Drogh and thence into the territory of Dirthear and ravaged and plundered Lecale and every territory through which he passed that was hostile to him. &c.

A.D. 1497. Emer and Toole the two sons of Miall Mahon (Hugh oge the son of Hugh Roe) together with 15 of their people were slain by the inhabitants of Orion; but not before they had themselves slain Magnus Riabach and Magnus oge O'Hanlon with fifty of the inhabitants.

14/B/12/38(IV)283

A.D. 1600. The Lord chief justice of Ireland, Lord Mountjoy, mustered an army, to go into Tirone. He marched first to Drogheda, thence to Dundalk and Dealuck amhaighre. O'Neill came to the other end of the road, and when the Lord Justice heard of his arrival there, he pitched a camp at his own end of the road, so that the road was unfrequented for a long time. The Lord J. attempted one day to pass through it in despite of O'Neill; but O'Neill sent out fierce swarms of soldiers against him who proceeded to slaughter his men, and compelled them to return back the same road to their Camp. &c.

Some time after this the L.J. got advantage of O'Neill's guards and passed through this road without receiving battle or opposition, but as soon as O.N. had perceived this he pursued him in a transverse direction and got before him on the road; and both remained encamped face to face until the end of the same month. The L. Justice was not suffered to penetrate further towards Tirone on this occasion, but was compelled



pelled to return by a route east of Bealuck an  
inhighre (<sup>Moor road</sup> ~~Ballymore~~) along the borders of <sup>marshes</sup> ~~marshes~~ of Erin. He  
 afterwards embarked with his army in ships at  
 Carlingford Bay and sailed to Fingall and thence  
 to Dublin.

Uí Breasail Macha <sup>14/B/12/30(V)</sup> 285  
4 Masters.

- A. D. 525. Aill. Eps. Ardamaicha, do uí Breasail doside, do ecc.  
 A. D. 535. Aill. Eps. Ardamaicha do ecc. do uí Breasail do isidhe bheas.  
 A. D. 757. Celes-Pedair Abb. Ardamaicha do ecc. Do uí Breasail do.  
 A. D. 891. Flaithbertach mc Murchad tigerna Ailigh domarbh la lua m Breasail.  
 A. D. 910. Sloigh an Fhocla y Ul. uile im Niall Glundubh mc Aodha  
 i Midhe, go grealluigh n Bille, go raoinnuidh forae ann iad Flann-  
 Siomna con a. macaibh, airm ittorcraide dream dia ceomhaibh  
 im Fearghal mc Angus mc Maolceduin, y im Maolmordha mc  
 n Eremoin mc Aedha d. Uth. y im h Eudán mc fairbith Flaith  
 na m Breasail, y im Diarmaid mc Scallbach tigerna Dailriatta,  
 y im Maolmuire mc Flannacain tigerna Fernmaighe, <sup>leste</sup> fons  
 A. D. 941. Lorcan mc Fuolain pi Laighen domarbh la Nortmannuibh,  
 dia m boi oco inde. Athachath, iar ceath raoinn for ghall  
 ar tos, de ittorcraide ile dith lais, dia m ebe.—

"Ma ro bith na Breasail Dric—grubh tinn binc treas. for toco,

"O nise co brath m beim m bale—ni tiefa Laighnech fo loc.

"Lorcan Laing, itbraibh troch—maighen sed cloth caradh math,

"Diansan dfaidhiuce ro lion bith—as vith, as cainn, as coth.

"Coimide coice, n. gaoind n gaeth—ma ro gaeth for laoch ni lith.

"Ba lugh lonn fui leim in ath—as beim do brath ma ro bith."

- A.D. 953. Flaithbertach na h-Anluain tígerna na Málain domharbh. a meabhuil le h-uile Breasail.
- A.D. 1017. Giolla Eolaim mac Muirneigh. in Maolthra, na Reth na h-Éiríon tígerna na m-Breasail Macha dacc.
- A.D. 1037. Archus na Celeschain tígerna na m-Breasail, y Ruaidhri na Lorcain tígerna na Málain, do snarth. i Gadaill Gillela Míreadh na Ruadhacain, y la h-uile Cathach.
- A.D. 1044. Neall na Celeschain tígerna na m-Breasail y a brathair, i Trencher, do dalladh le meabhuil Madadhain tía meabhuil y tangnach.
- A.D. 1047. Muirchert. mac mic Mathadha tígerna na m-Breasail domharbh.
- A.D. 1103. Booc. now et. cenel Eog. y Ulta co Mairic Muirchertach na Príam. co fferaidh Mum. co Laighnibh, co n-Éiríonibh, co maithibh Connacht, y co fferaidh Midhe, im mo Ríoghaibh, co Magh Cotha hi fóirithin Ul. Do lotar uile dílínibh co Machaire Ardmacacha; i co bill na Coornaire co mbattar sechtuinn a bforbaisi for Ardmacacha. Domhmall mac mic Lachlainn co thuaiscent Éir. feis an re sin in uile Breasail Macha agh. in agh feis, ar na ro leice, do cheithre Coirghaibh Éir. foghail no díb. y do denamh in as uille isin Crícc. O rottar toirsigh tre fir Mum. do h-uile Muirchertach go haomacacha co h-Émain y timcheall do Ardmacacha, co ffaragoibh ocht n-unga oir for san Alóir, y ro gheall ocht fíclit bo y iompais co magh Cotha doradhíni, y foghain crícc. Laing y soch. e a fferaidh Mum. am
- A.D. 1107. vide Uí Meith.
- A.D. 1109. vide Slíabh Fúaid.
- A.D. 1165. vide Uí Meith.
- A.D. 1471. O'Neill led an army into Uí Breasail, and burned the country, but was overtaken by the sons of the chiefs of Tineconnell and the sons of Art O'Neill. O'Neill returned home non E3 f

A.D. 605. Connall an ghao deine mc Deimhene do mhara-  
bhad la h-uibh Meith Macha.

A.D. 672. Dygarnlan mc Kingin toiseach na Meith decc.

A.D. 709. Bath plebe Tuisit riu Hyngal for iud Meith in ro  
marbh. Truchach mc Hochloingse toiseach na Meith, 7  
Lurois mc Adha mc Bluth.

A.D. 737. Astrach mc Aiteachda tigerna na Meith deg.

A.D. 742. Muiredach mend tois. na Meith do marbh. ic Cuil  
cumming la h Ultaibh.

A.D. 823. Maolduin mc Gormghaili tigerna na Meith decc,  
ic cluicacht.

A.D. 827. Dugan mc Taidhg tigerna na Meith decc.

A.D. 830. vide Mucnaimh.

A.D. 893. Dubhailen mc Aill. a tigerna na Meith macha deg.

A.D. 947. vide Fearnmagh.

A.D. 996. vide Feara Rois.

A.D. 1002. Breach mór la Donnch. m. Donnch. Finn y la  
h uill Meith, coro síce set Land-áir con uistair. Cathal  
m. Labradha, y con uistairthear fú Bregh, co raoinnídh  
forra, y co farccaihbh siot an gab. co ro ladh anar iar  
et. ergabhail y marbhadh. Imshionach na h Uargusa  
tigerna na Meith, do rochair don Cathal m. Labradha  
agh. in dagh. y Lorcain m. Brodada.

A.D. 1016. Giollaas Cu. na Lorcain tigherna na Meith do marbh.

A.D. 1019. Aedh na h Indreacht. tigerna na Meith domarbh  
la huihbh Niallain.

A.D. 1027. vide Fearannbhagh

A.D. 1032. Máithm. Inbhir Boimne ría Sítioc m. Amháil for  
Comaillibh, y for uill Mórtaim, y for uill Meith, in ro ladh  
an ar, i trí c. idir marb. y ergab.

A.D. 1043. Flann na h Ainfeth tigherna na Meith domarbh:  
la hua Gerbhail la tigerna Fearmanighe.

A.D. 1044 - vide Mughdhorna.

A.D. 1049. Iomhar na Beice tigerna na Meith domarbh.

14/6/12/30 (VII) 289  
A.D. 1054. Maidhm Fimmaighe for uib Meith 7 for Uach-  
tairtine ría n uib Cathach, de ittorchar an Corabhdery  
Tanaisi <sup>Daghtanny</sup> Uachtairtine).

A.D. 1065. Donhn. ua Lingsigh tigherna Dalnaraiche, 7  
Muircertach ua Maolfhabhail tigherna Cairche Brachuidhe  
domarb. la h-uib Meith.

A.D. 1076. <sup>Garry 10 Kingstige</sup> Gairbheith ua h-Innrect. tigherna ua Meith do-  
marbh. la fercuibh Midhe.

A.D. 1078. Ar for Conaillibh ría n uib Meith, ittorchair  
mac uí Theodain tigherna Conaill.

A.D. 1089. vide Fearmonagh.

A.D. 1100. Morsl. la Laighn. co rangattar co Shiabh Fuait, 7 go  
ro hoiseat Anghialla, 7 uib Meith, 7 fir Rois.

A.D. 1107. Maidhm ría n uib Bresail Macha for uib Meith,  
ittorchair anas imo tigherna, im Adh ua n Indreachtaigh,  
7 im Ferccus me tigherna Conaill, 7 torcattar soch. 2 mhor  
oile a maille fin.

Same year. Donhnall ua h-Anghal tigherna ua Meith do-  
marbh la h-uib Cathach Uach.

A.D. 1108. Creach la h'Altoith in with Meth, co ro since  
set with s. becc.

A.D. 1131. side Fearnmhagh.

A.D. 1161. side Mucmainh.

A.D. 1165. Ro triall sat Ul. iompadh ar Muircert. na Luchl.  
y do choish set sluaigh for with Meth y succsat bu. y ro  
marbat il. Creach dan les for with Breasail airthin,  
y creach oil for Phailriada.

A.D. 1170. Diarmaid na h'Ambfeth tigerna na Meth, 7 tois.  
marab. tigerna Bileigh, domharth. for Inis Lachain.  
la loinges tainm. a h'Insibh n. Oec.

A.D. 1178. John de Courcy - and his foreigners repaired  
to Machaire Conaille and committed depredations  
there. They were encamped for one night in Gleann  
(vale of the Newry river)  
Righe, when Morogh O'Carroll Lord of Oriel, and  
Cu-uladh M<sup>r</sup>. Dowdery, King of Ulidia, made an  
attack upon them, and drowned and otherwise killed  
450 of them. One hundred of the Irish, together with  
O'Hainbfeth Lord of Hy-meth-macha, fell in  
the heat of the battle.

**END**

RIA



**END**

**OF**

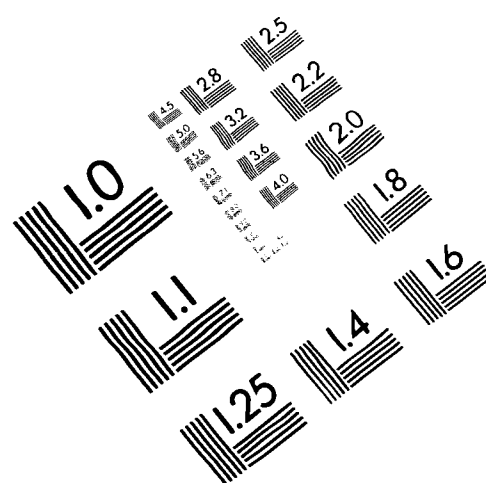
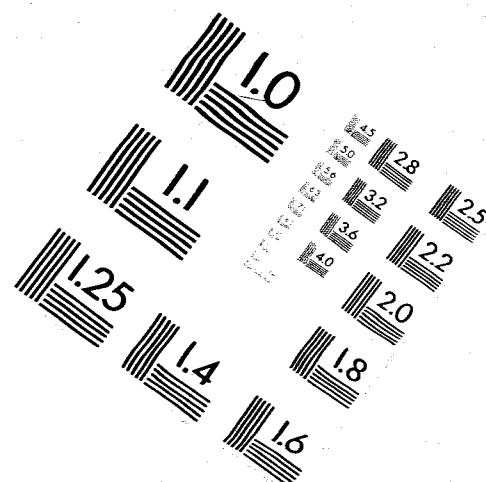
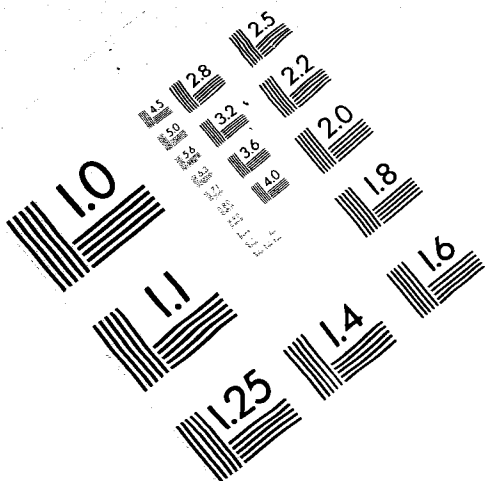
**Letters, Armagh and Monaghan**

# Outsize maps

part of

14 B 12

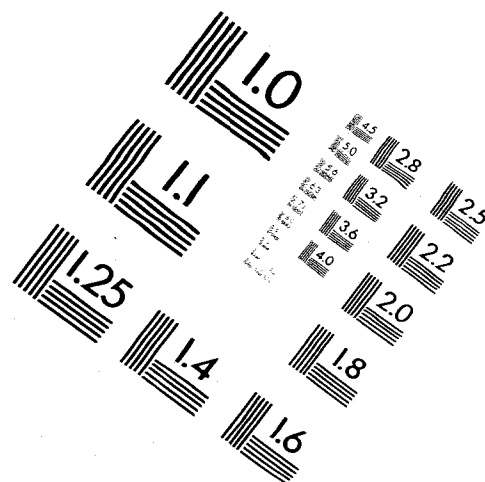
Armagh and Monaghan



**AIIM**

Association for Information and Image Management

1100 Wayne Avenue, Suite 1100  
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910  
301/587-8202



Centimeter



Inches

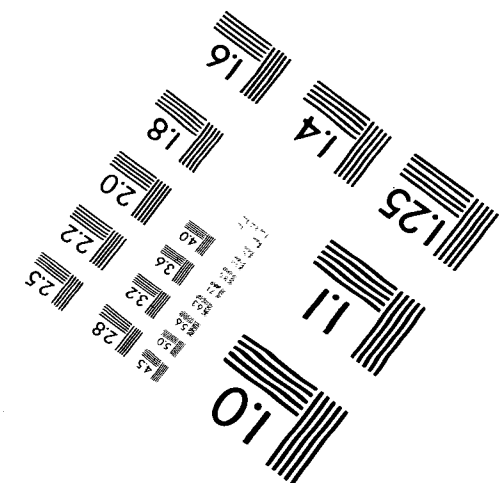
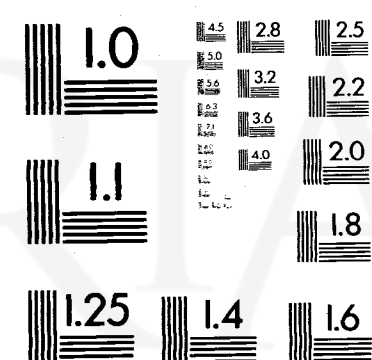
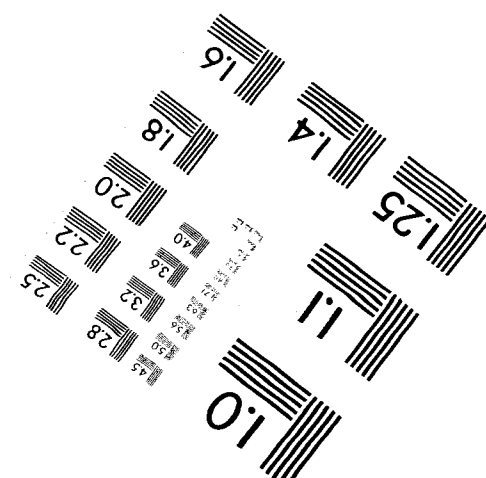
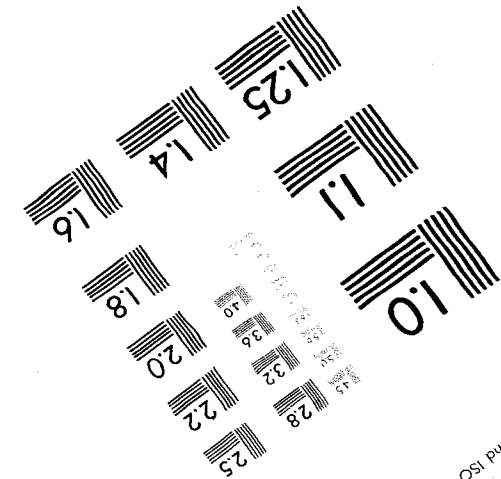
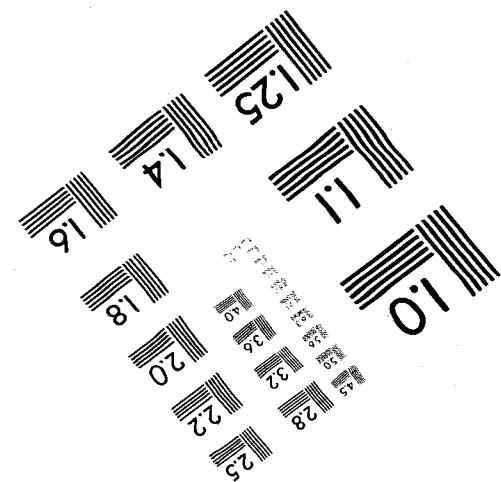


IMAGE EVALUATION  
TEST TARGET (QA-3)

MANUFACTURED TO AIIM STANDARDS  
BY APPLIED IMAGE, INC.



# REDUCTION

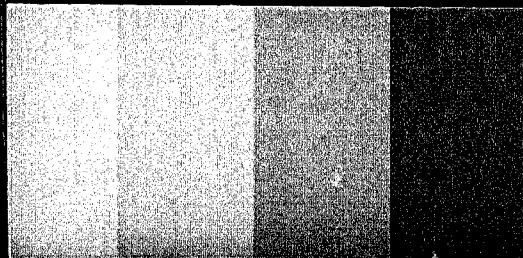
13 ×

RIA

Filmed: October 2006  
Operator: Ms C. Waterloo  
Original: black & white

KODAK Gray Scale

C ● M



**Outsize map**

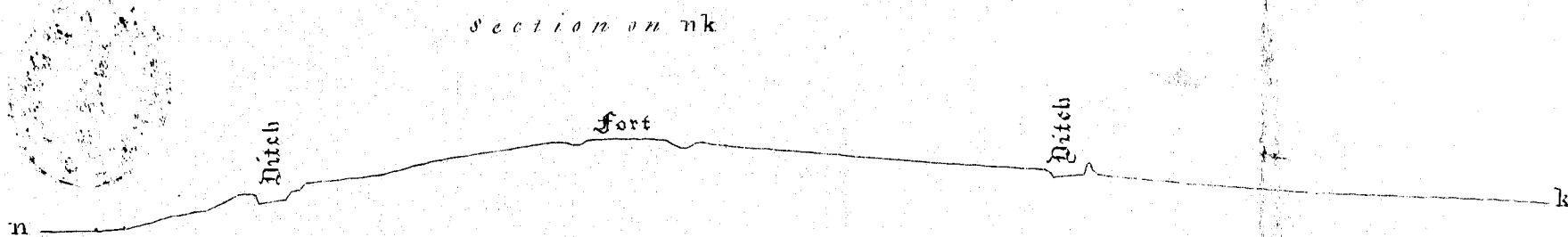
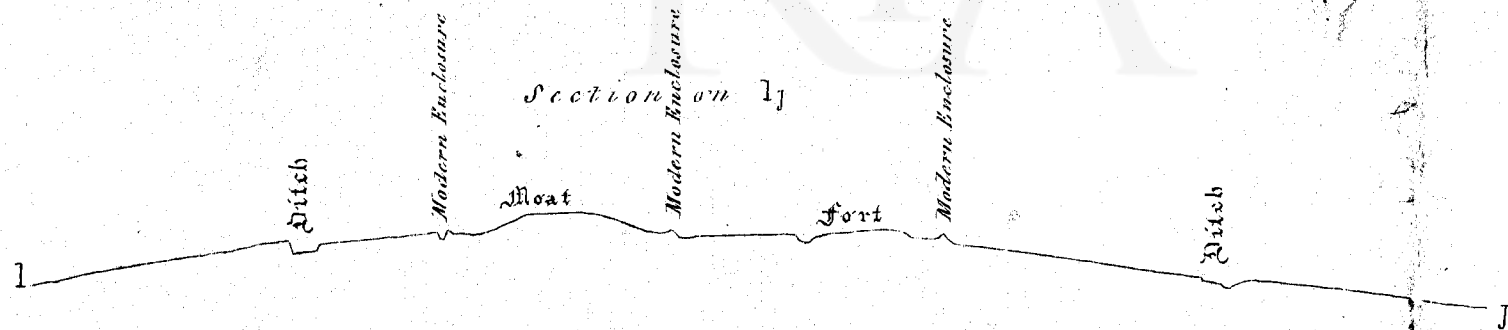
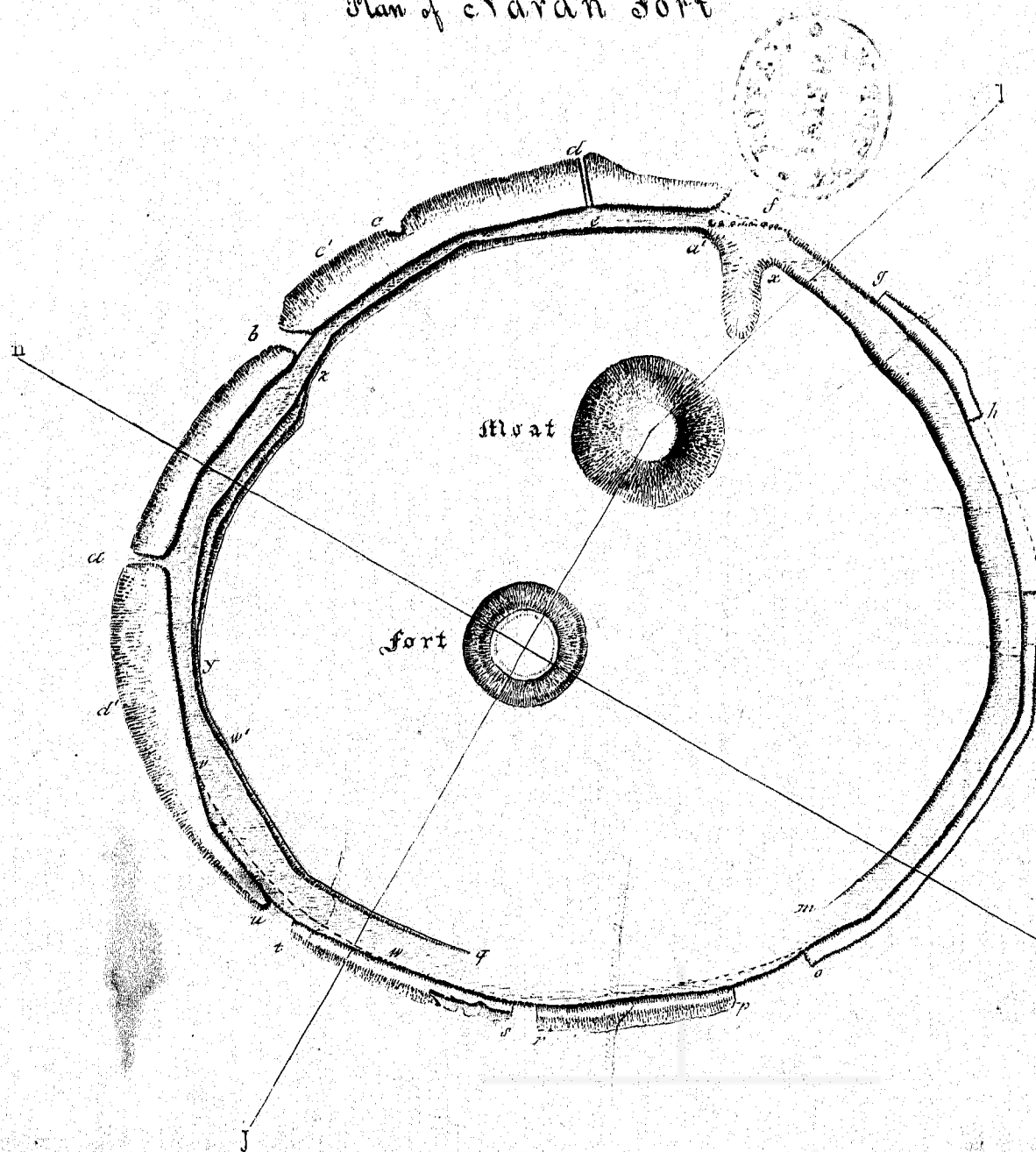
**14/B/12/4 (iii)**

**40cm.**

RIA



Plan of eVaran Fort



Scale of 30 Inches to One Mile

W. B. Smith  
1845  
18/6/12 (110)

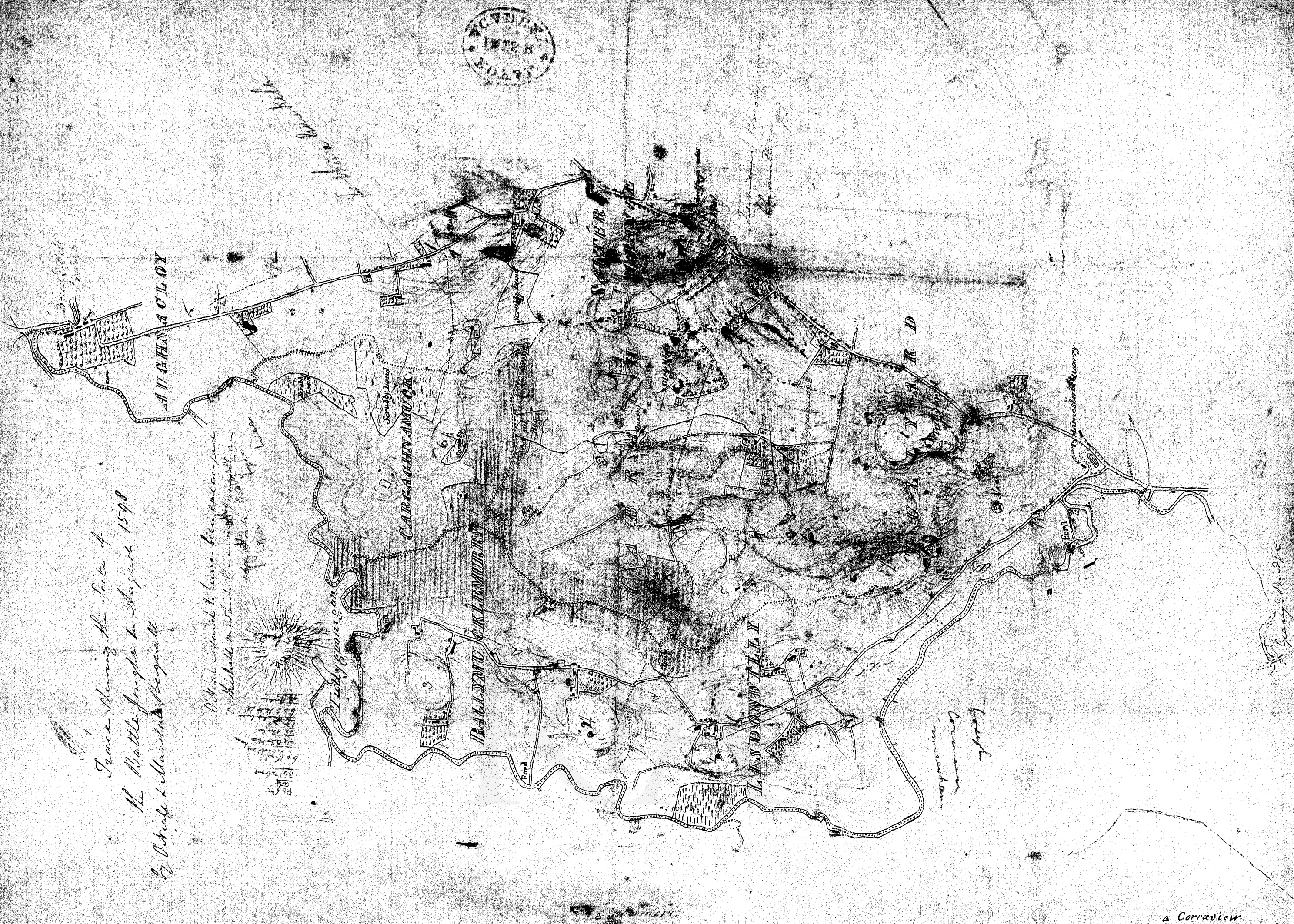
**Outsize map**

**14/B/12/17 (x,xi)**

**44cm.**

RIA





Map showing the site of the  
Battle fought in August 1598.  
by O'Neill and Marshal Bagnall.

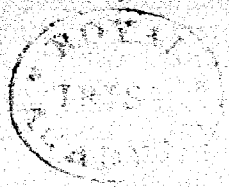


**Outsize map**

**14/B/12/20**

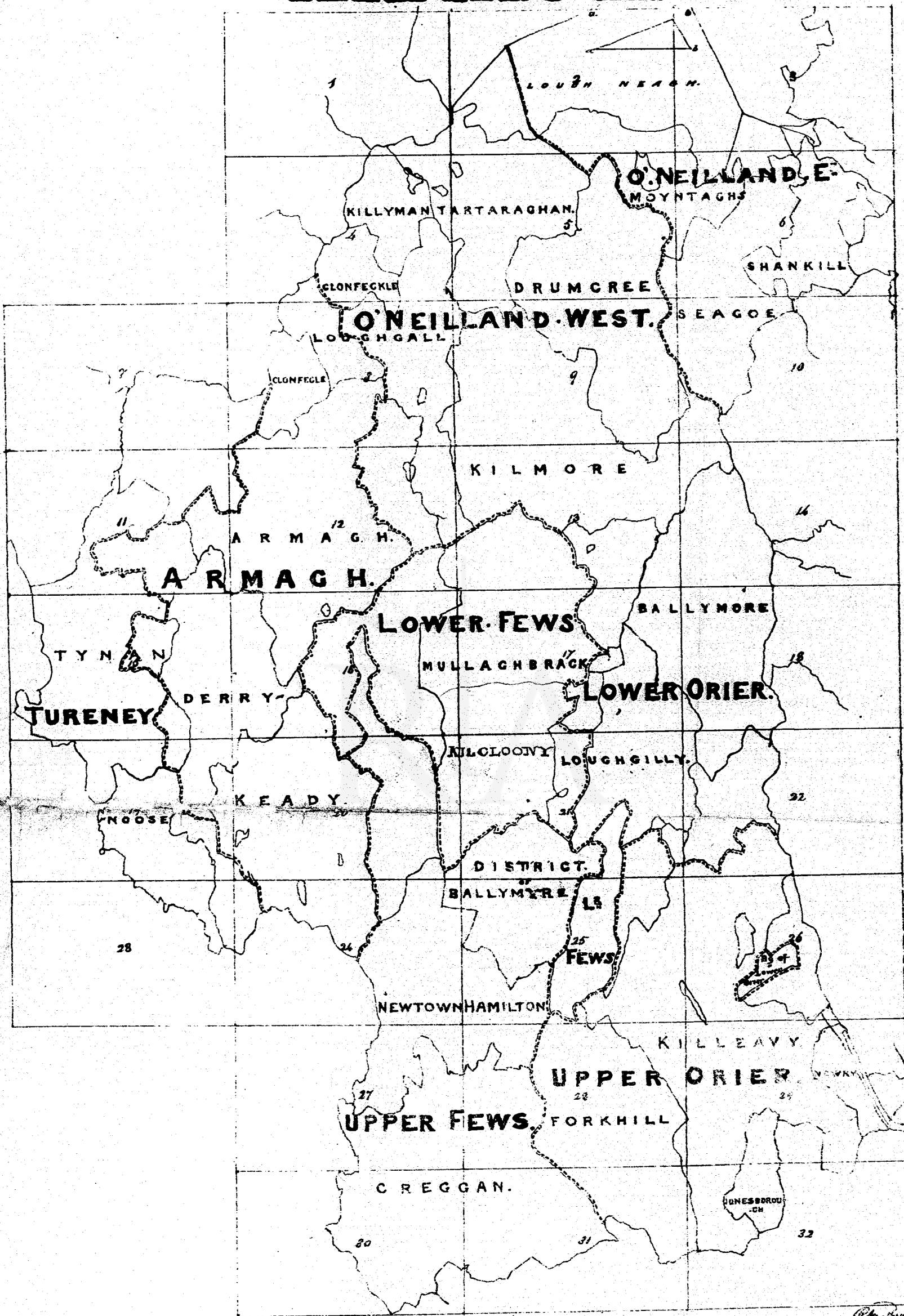
**42cm.**

RIA



14/3/12/300

# ARMAGH.



**Outsize map**

**14/B/12/21**

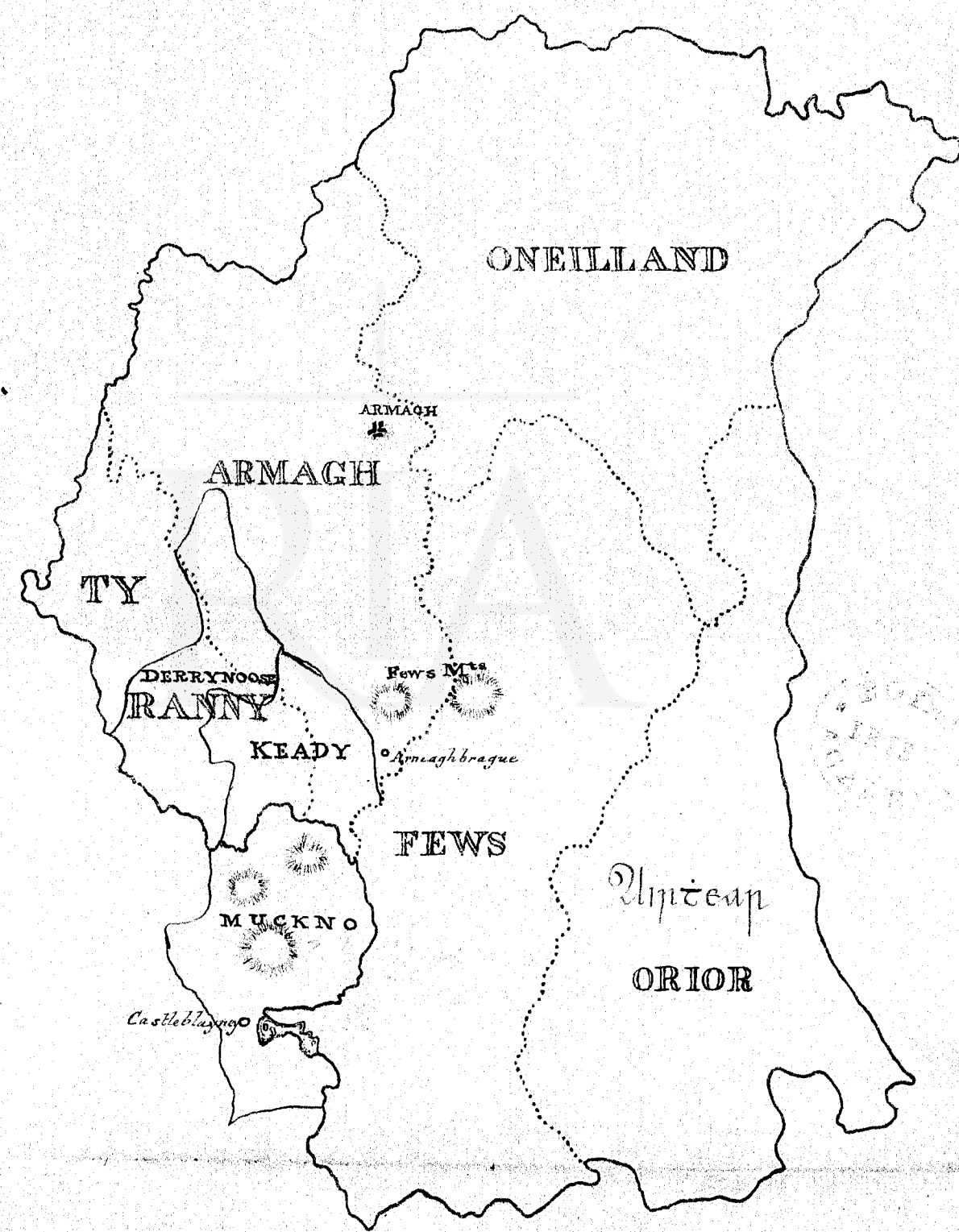
**25cm.**





# ARMACH.

149  
14/8/2001

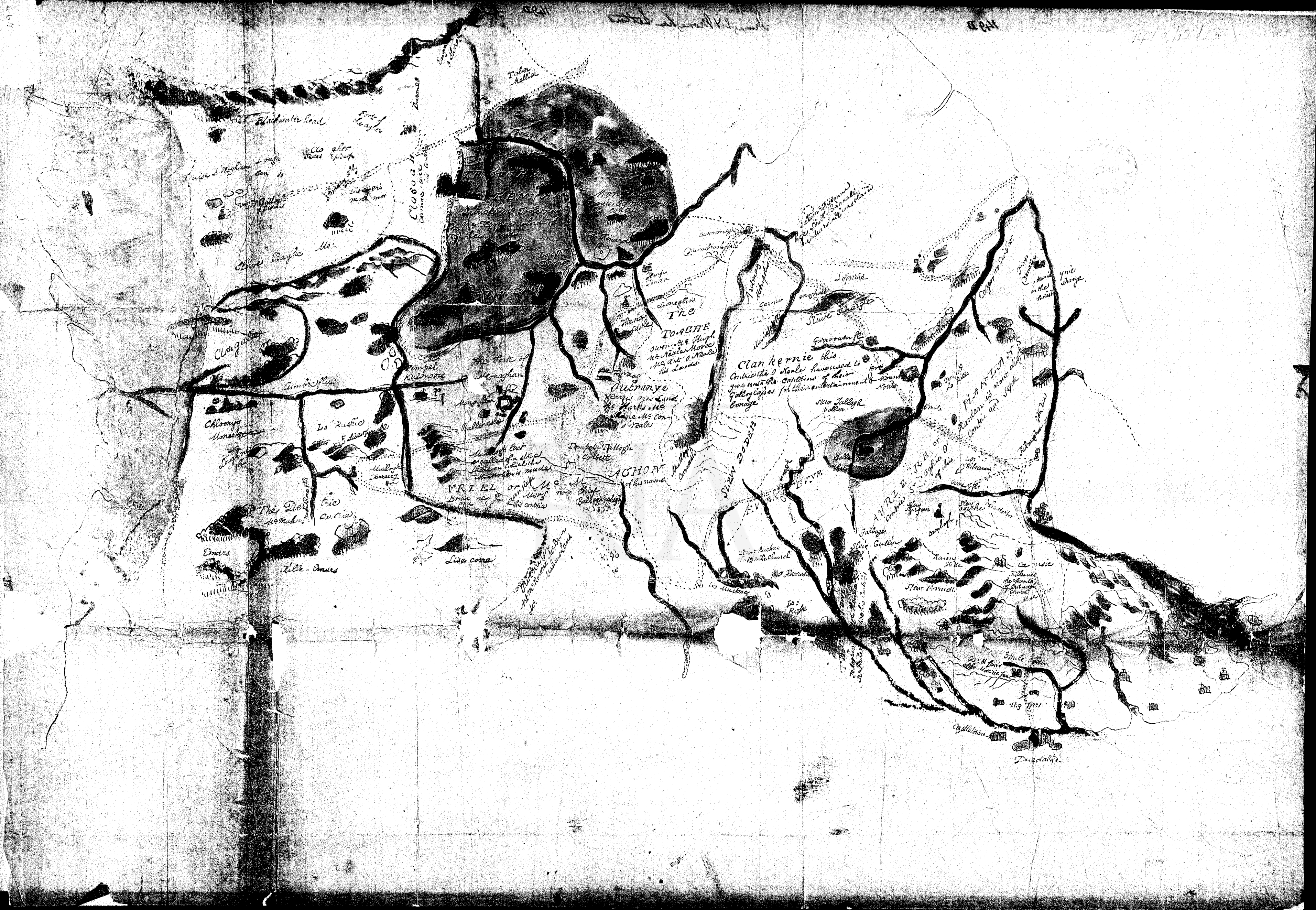


**Outsize map**

**14/B/12/23**

**35cm. × 50cm.**







**Outsize map**

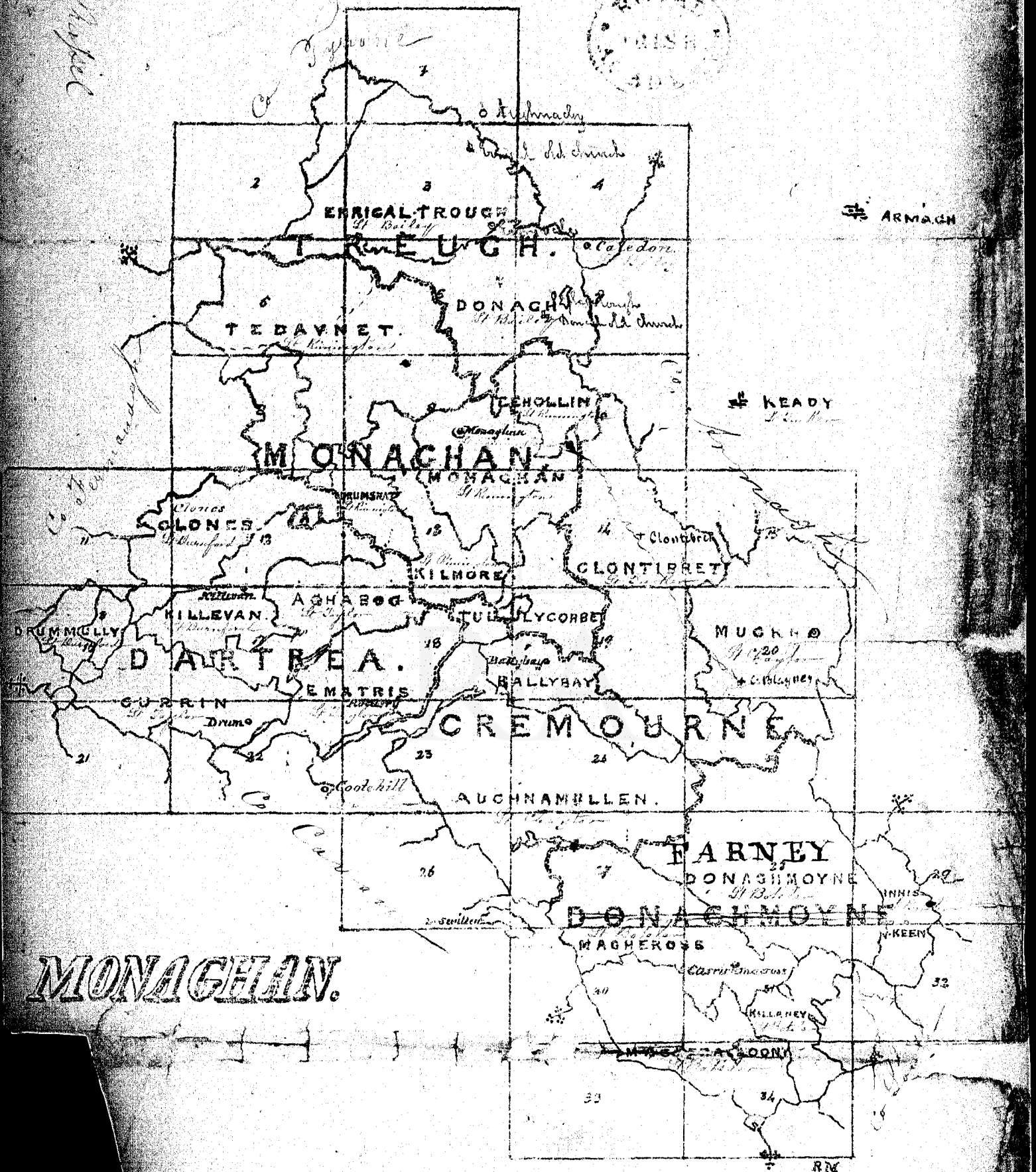
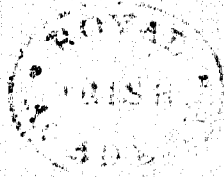
**14/B/12/24**

**32cm.**

RIA



1492  
14/3/24



MONAGHAN.



